

MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

VOL. LII.

NO. 2.

THE BUCLES SANG TRUCE, A STORY BY FRANCES LYNDE, COMPLETE IN THIS NUMBER.

A GROUP OF VERY STYLISH BICYCLE FASHIONS IS REPRESENTED IN THIS NUMBER.

THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION,
CULTURE
and
FINEARTS.



CANADIAN EDITION

Identical with that issued by The Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.

Printed and Published in Toronto

BY

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto
(Limited).

33 Richmond Street, West, TORONTO, ONT.

AUGUST,

PRICE, 15 CENTS.

1898.

THE DELINEATOR

Is the Largest, Most Representative and Thoroughly Up-to-Date
of All the Women's Magazines Published.



THE Colored Plates of Fashions and Millinery recently introduced are of immense value to all interested in fashionable and correct dress. In the other numerous illustrations shown all the prevailing Styles are accurately pictured, and the earliest reliable information is given in regard to these incoming Fashions, Millinery and Materials. Lovers of Fancy Work will find a larger variety of novel designs than in many periodicals devoted solely to that purpose. In general reading there is a wide range of topics touching on nearly everything of interest to women: Cookery, the Care of Children, Household

Duties and Appointments. Beauty and Hygiene, Etiquette, Education, Employments and Professions, Handicrafts and Occupations, Entertainments, etc., etc., with a complete story each month by a distinguished novelist.

There is a large staff of well-known writers, and among the special contributors are:

Edith M. Thomas	Mary Hartwell Catherwood
Isabel Hapgood	Alice Maynell
Agnes Repplier	Annie H. Wharton
Helen Choate Prince	Alice Morse Earle
Christian Reid	Frances Courtenay Baylor
Molly Elliott Seawell	Mary Cadwalader Jones
Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff	Ellen Olney Kirk
Viola Allen	Julia Magruder
Emma Haywood	Francis Lynde
Octave Thanet	Lady Jeune

Dr. Grace Peckham Murray

BRILLIANT ADDITIONS TO THIS LIST ARE CONTINUALLY BEING MADE.

POSTAGE.—THE DELINEATOR, when sent on Subscription from the London Office of the Butterick Publishing Co., Limited, is postpaid to any Address. No charge for Postage is made to Subscribers and Parties ordering Single Copies, residing in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico.

EXTRA POSTAGE.—75 Cents for extra postage must be paid on every Subscription ordered for other Countries than those above mentioned.

When a Subscription is ordered for THE DELINEATOR to be sent to any of the following Countries, the Magazine will be forwarded from the London Office of The Butterick Publishing Co., Limited, unless we are requested to send it from the New York Office:

Algeria, Andaman Islands, Amam, Arabia, Ascension Islands, Australia, Austria Hungary, Azores Islands, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, Beyrout, Bohemia, Borneo, Bosnia, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Isles, Bulgaria, Burmah, Cape Colony, Caroline Islands, Congo Free State, Corsica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Fiji Islands, Finland, France, French Congo, Gambia, German East Africa, Germany, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Colony, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Herzegovina, Holland, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Java, Johor, Negri, Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula, Liberia, Madagascar, Madeira, Malta, Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore (Straits Settlements), Morocco, Natal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Orange Free State, Persia, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Queensland, Roumania, Russia, Salonica, Sardinia, Servia, Siam, Sicily, Sierre Leone, Society Islands, Solomon Islands, South Australia, Spain, St. Helena, Sumatra, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tahiti, Tangier, Tasmania, Transvaal, Tripoli, Tunis, Turkey, Victoria, Western Australia, Zanzibar, Zululand.

Price of Single Copies, - - - 15 Cents Each.
Subscription Price, - - - \$1.00 a Year.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited)

33 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.



D 66.

D 67.



D 68.

D 69.

**To Ladies who Knit
or Crochet** **\$50 in Prizes**

To introduce our Newest Wool

"Gloria" Shetland Floss



WE OFFER NINE PRIZES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1st Prize—For the Handsomest Shawl.....\$10 00 | 5th Prize—For the Prettiest Infant's Jacket.....\$4 00 |
| 2nd " " Most Serviceable Shawl.... 5 00 | 6th " " Nicest Hood 4 00 |
| 3rd " " Handsomest Cape 10 00 | 7th " " Dantiest Fascinator 4 00 |
| 4th " " Most Useful Cape 5 00 | 8th " " Best Pair of Bootees..... 2 00 |
| 9th Prize—For the Greatest Novelty, \$6 00 | |

There are no shawls like the "Gloria"

"GLORIA" SHETLAND FLOSS comes in Cream, White, Black, Pink, Sky and Cardinal, and can be obtained at any dealer in Berlin Wools at 10 cts. per ounce skein.

N. B.—Be sure and see that each skein has our tag attached, of which above cut is a fac simile. Full particulars can be had of Wool dealers everywhere, but if your dealer will not supply you, we will.

20 Front St. West

F. ROBERTSON & CO.

TORONTO.

THE DELINEATOR FOR AUGUST.

CONTENTS.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION. 122	CLUB WOMEN AND CLUB LIFE. Helen M. Winslow. 215
SOME DAINTY LOUNGING-ROBES AND NIGHT-GOWNS. 123	THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. Carolyn Halstead. 216
LATEST DESIGNS FOR CORSET COVERS. 125	THE BUGLES SANG TRUCE. Francis Lynde. 218
LINGERIE—ELABORATE AND SIMPLE. 127-129	THE WORK-TABLE. 222
STYLES FOR LADIES. (Illustrations and Descriptions.) 131-169	KNITTING. (Illustrated.) 224
STYLES FOR MISSES. (Illustrations and Descriptions.) 170-188	THE COMMON ILLS OF LIFE. No. 8. Heart Troubles. Grace Peckham Murray, M. D. 226
STYLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS. 189-196	THE VOICE. Second Paper. Eleanor Georgan. 228
(Illustrations and Descriptions.)	MODERN LACE-MAKING. (Illustrated.) 230
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones. 197	DOMESTIC SUBJECTS. Hot Weather Housekeeping. Blair. 231
FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERY. Emma Haywood. 198	Vegetables in New Guises. Eleanor M. Lucas. 232
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS. 199	Summer Desserts—Choice and Varied. Amelia Sulzbacher. 233
STYLISH TRIMMINGS. 200	Home-Made Ices. Helen Combes. 234
DRESSMAKING AT HOME. 201	Provision for the House-Work. Mrs. Edward Lenox. 235
MILLINERY. 204	NETTING. (Illustrated.) 236
GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS. Lafayette McLaws. 210	AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS. 237
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. No. 2. Learning to Use the Camera. Sharlot M. Hall. 211	
THE WOMEN OF CUBA. Kate Coventry. 213	
THE TEA-TABLE. Edna S. Witherspoon. 214	

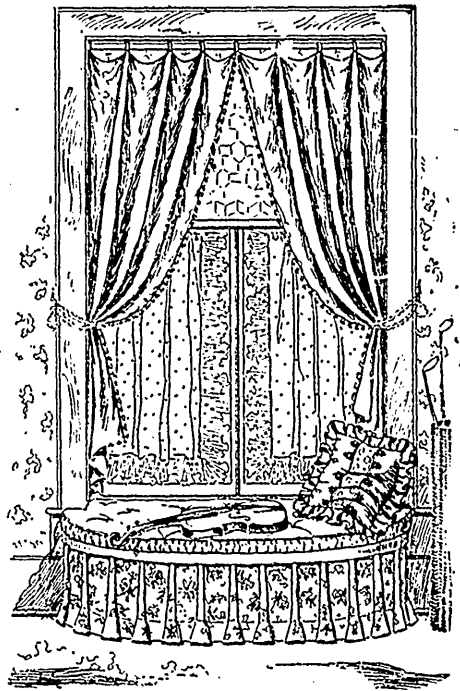
House Furnishing and Decoration.

The Summer home offers many suggestions for the display of artistic taste in furnishing and decoration. The conventionalities adhered to in the arrangement of the city home may be laid aside and any amount of freedom used, though too great elaboration is not desirable. Where draperies are used, they must be of cotton or other thin materials, and matting is chosen for the floor covering when it is not possible to have the polished wood. There are many attractive schemes suggested for decorating the piazza, which at this season is a very important feature of the house. The illustration shows a most charming example of this furnishing. Turkish rugs are laid on the floor, though those of matting may be substituted, if preferred. In one corner of the piazza several comfortable wicker chairs are invitingly placed, and a porcelain stand supporting a jardinière holding a palm is stationed near by. Smaller potted plants and a rubber plant add to the attractive effect, as does also a running vine; the box containing the latter is placed on the railing in the corner.

The wicker tea-table is covered by a dainty embroidered cloth on which the usual appointments necessary for the afternoon tea are attractively placed. A handsome vase holding a bunch of flowers gives an additional charm to the appearance of the table. The most delightful feature is the hammock, which is suspended in the other corner of this charming retreat. Several pillows, with covers of denim or linen embroidered in a scroll of tiny square designs, are placed in the hammock, the number of the pillows depending upon individual taste. A large Japanese umbrella in a combi . . . or of bright colors—red, green and gold—is suspended from its center. A fancy brass lamp hangs from its center. Lamps of wrought iron are suspended from other portions of the ceiling, and a most picturesque effect results when these lamps are burning, shedding their vari-colored lights over the scene.

Draperies of tigre linen or denim in any preferred color hang from a pole and divide the piazza. Another drapery hangs at the extreme end and serves the double purpose of a protection from the sun and an attractive decorative feature. Awnings and a latticed curtain are also provided in the other divisions to serve the same purpose. The canary in its gilt cage, which is decorated with dotted Swiss, gives a most delightful completion to this charming spot.

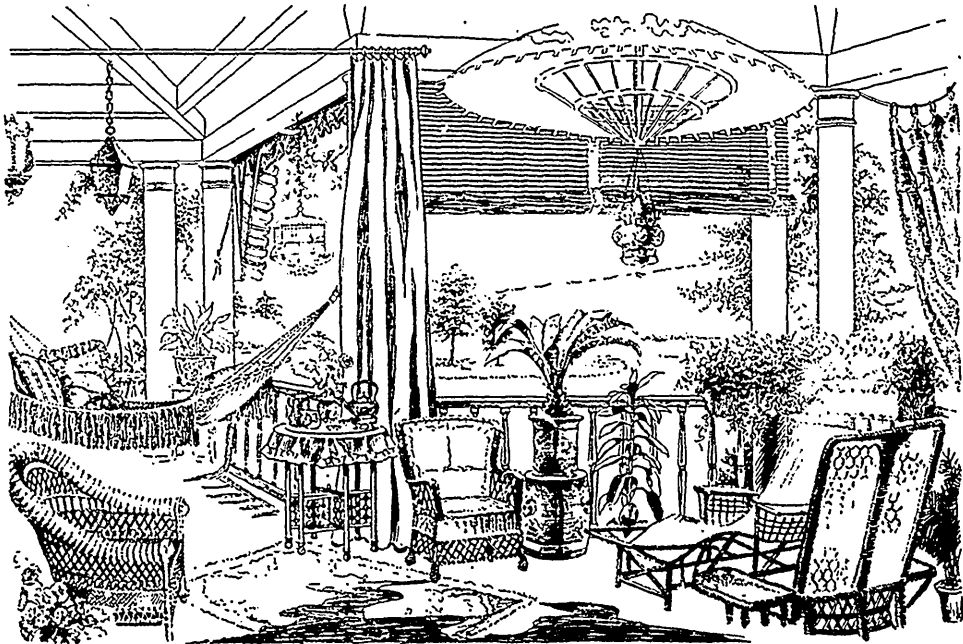
The decorations of the broad window shown in the second illustration are especially attractive and are easily reproduced.



The upper portion of the window is of stained glass, and the lower portion is hung with a sash curtain of point d'esprit trimmed with a ruffle of the same. A pole is adjusted at the top of the window, from which hangs a curtain of Liberty silk in old-rose and cream. A ball fringe decorates the edge. This curtain is caught back at each side with a double cord and tassel.

A prettily shaped window-seat is upholstered in imported cretonne in light tones—a creamy ground with old-rose figures.

The valance is oddly but pleasingly arranged in box-plaits, which widen as they reach the bottom. A pillow of old-rose silk having an appliqué embroidered band across the center is placed on the seat, and a violin is shown laid carelessly upon it. At one side of the window is a wicker stand holding the golf sticks. The wall-paper is cream and old-rose, and the floor is of highly polished oak. This arrangement is especially suitable for the hall or a sitting room and the decorations may be in any preferred color.



SOME DAIRY
LOUNGING ROBES OR NIGHT GOWNS.
(Described on Page 188.)



1



2



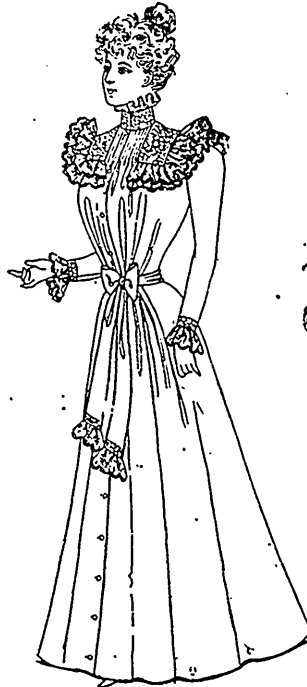
3



4



5



6



7

Are 10,000 Men Mistaken?

Unless about 10,000 men, mainly professional men—lawyers, doctors, editors, preachers, and all other classes, including the writer, are very much mistaken, the Electropoise effects cures and gives relief where all other known remedies have failed. Especially is it efficacious in the case of feeble women and children. I have used one for the past two years, and find it invaluable as a curative agent.—REV. ZEPHANIAH MEEK, D.D., Editor of *Central Methodist*, Catlettsburg, Ky.



and neuralgia, and had the best medical advice that St. Johns and Montreal could give, has greatly benefited by the use of this wonderful little instrument; she is now able to walk about and come down stairs alone; she looks forward, and with good reasons too, to a complete restoration to health. I have also tried it on myself for muscular rheumatism, and on others for inflammatory rheumatism, cramps in the stomach, inflamed sore throat, indigestion and other ordinary ailments; in all cases the effects were so convincing that I cannot speak too highly of its curative powers. I have recommended it to a number of my friends, and to my knowledge they all speak highly of its virtues. I consider it invaluable in a family if the directions are faithfully carried out.

Very truly yours,
R. C. MONTGOMERIE.

Miss Clara Barton's Letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21st, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—When in London the other day I received two packets from the United States Embassy, each containing an Electropoise; to-day I received your kind letter. Please allow me to thank you heartily and gratefully for the splendid little machines. As you remember, I am not an entire stranger to the virtues of the Electropoise, and I will take great pleasure in passing your offering to afflicted humanity.

Very sincerely yours, CLARA BARTON,
President Red Cross Armenian Relief Expedition.

Write for 112-page Booklet—mailed free.

Address all communications to
THE ELECTROPOISE CO.,
1122 Broadway (Room 60) New York City
DELIVERED FREE OF DUTY

The editorial above was published four years ago. Since that time the sale of the Electropoise has increased to such an extent that we feel warranted in

stating that there are now in use not less than 75,000 instruments indorsed by at least 300,000 prominent people.

Last July we reduced the price of the Electropoise. We did this at the urgent solicitation of our many friends and also to place a price upon the instrument which would permit every family to enjoy its benefits. We do not propose to sell an inferior instrument at this reduced price. They will be just exactly the same in every respect as heretofore. They are the original and the best. They fill to the utmost extent the principles of this method of treatment.

Result of Scientific Examination.

Laboratory, 70 Newman St., Oxford St., W., LONDON, Eng., August 8th, 1892.

I have finished a series of experiments upon myself and on other subjects with the Electropoise submitted to me for scientific examination last January. I have also made a chemical analysis of the component parts of the instrument. As a result I beg to certify:

First—That its action, which is distinctly traceable shortly after the application of the instrument, has a decidedly beneficial effect upon the system.

Secondly—That it is impossible for the Electropoise, when attached to the body, to communicate any electric shock or sensation.

Thirdly—That no injurious results can follow upon its use according to directions.

I see no reason whatever to doubt the curative powers claimed for it.

PETER AUCHINACHE,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Spinal Trouble, Etc.

St. Johns, Que., Canada,
February 19th, 1895.

I have now used the pocket Electropoise in my family since last August, and cannot speak too highly of its merits. I fully believe it does all you claim for it. My daughter, who has been an invalid for the past three years from spinal trouble, partial paralysis



Will develop or reduce any part of the body.
A perfect Complexion Beautifier and Remover of Wrinkles.
Dr. John Wilson Gibbs' Electric Massage Roller.

(Patented United States, England, Canada, France, Germany.)

Its work is not confined to the face alone, but will do good to any part of the body to which it is applied, developing or reducing as desired. It is a very pretty addition to the toilet table.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This delicate Electric Beautifier removes all facial blemishes. It is the 'only positive' remover of wrinkles and crow's feet. It never fails to perform all that is expected.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

The Electric Roller is certainly a simple device, and is productive of good results. I believe it the best of any appliances. It is safe and effective.—*HARRIET HUBBARD AXEN, New York World.*

FOR MASSAGE AND CURATIVE PURPOSES.

The above title is given by the U.S. Patent Office. An Electric Roller in all the term implies. The invention of a physician and electrician known throughout the country and Europe. A most perfect complexion beautifier. Will remove wrinkles, "crow feet" (penitence or iron o'd age), and all facial blemishes rostrive. Whenever electricity is to be used for massaging or curative purposes, it has no equal. No charging. Will last forever. Always ready for use on ALL PARTS OF THE BODY, for all diseases. For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous and Circulatory Diseases, a specific. The professional standing of the inventor (you are referred to the public press for the past fifteen years), with the approval of this country and Europe, is a perfect



"Can take a pound a day off a patient, or put it on."
—*New York Sun*, August 30, 1891.

NO DIETING. NO HARD WORK.

DR. JOHN WILSON GIBBS' GIBSITY CURE.

For the permanent reduction and cure of Obesity. Purely vegetable. Harmless and positive. NO FAIL-URE. Your reduction be usual—reduce to a ny. \$2.00 a box. Three for \$5.00. One month's treatment. Mail, or tele. 933 Br. adway, New York.
"The cure is based on nature's laws."—*New York Herald*, July 2, 1893.

Delicate yet Firm

and rich, fadeless, exquisite in design—Priestley's plain and figured Black Grenadines are ideal.

In Silk and Wool, all Silk and Silk Mohair—used over a silk foundation in shot effects the result is incomparable.

Priestley's Black Grenadines

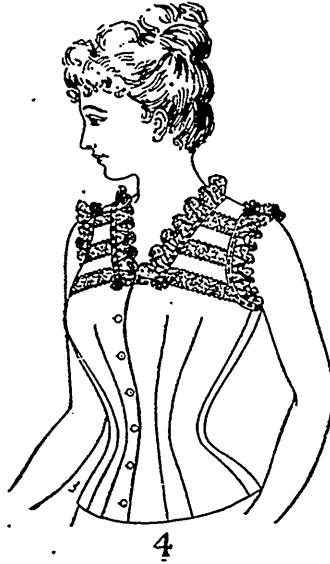
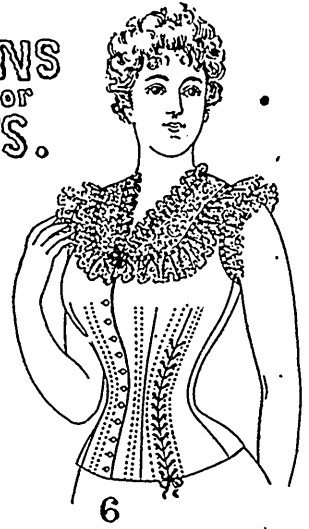
are distinctly original in the special designs of open work shown. Exquisite—durable.

Sold by
Leading
Dry Goods
Houses
Everywhere

original in the special designs of open work shown. Exquisite—durable.

LATEST DESIGNS FOR CORSET COVERS.

(Described on Page 187.)



CANADA'S GREATEST HAIR GOODS HOUSE

127, 129 and 778

Yonge St., TORONTO.

Have You Seen the Latest

Pompadour Bang

On a Comb?



A FASHIONABLE BANG

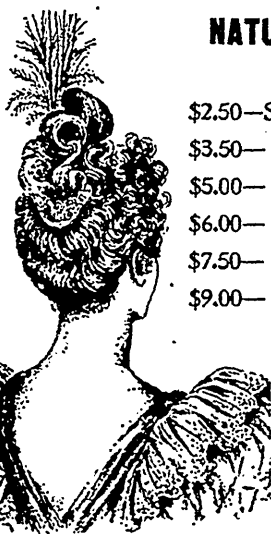
THE MOST PERFECT COPY OF NATURE EVER PRODUCED, AND UNIQUE IN EVERY RESPECT.

SWITCHES

16-inch, from	.....	\$1 00	to	\$2 50
18 " "	.....	1 50	"	3 00
20 " "	.....	2 00	"	3 50
22 " "	.....	3 00	"	4 50
24 " "	.....	3 50	"	6 50
26 " "	.....	4 50	"	8 00
28 " "	.....	5 00	"	9 00
30 " "	.....	6 50	"	12 00

NATURAL WAVY SWITCHES

\$2.50—Short Stem	\$10.00 to \$15.00
\$3.50— " "	Grey from \$5.00 to \$35.00
\$5.00— " "	
\$6.00— " "	
\$7.50— " "	
\$9.00— " "	



Full Wig.

Can be dressed high or low.

From \$18.00 to \$40.00.

Hair Dyes in twenty different shades. All kinds of Lotions, Cosmetics, Grease Paints, Rouge, Powder, Etc.

PEMBER'S

127-129 Yonge Street TORONTO

Branch, 778 Yonge St. Phones 2275 3553



YOUR OLD CARPETS

Can be made into beautiful **Reversible Rugs**. Superior to all other rugs. Cheap and durable. Sizes from small Door Rug to large Art Square. Made only (under patent) by

AMERICAN RUG CO.

601 Queen Street West, - - - - TORONTO, ONT.



Ward's Celebrated Fertilizer

For Pot Plants and Flowers IN TABLET FORM

No more trouble in raising house plants. Has no odor and is not poisonous.

One tablet is sufficient for a plant in a pot six inches in diamet.

Fifty tablets in box. Price, 10 cents per box; by mail 12 cents.

For sale by Druggists, or mailed by—

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front Street E TORONTO, Ont. Dominion Agents.

Lingerie

ELABORATE AND SIMPLE.

(Described on Pages 194, 195 and 196.)



1



2



3



4



5



6





14



15



16



17



18



18



20



21

Canada's Leading Hair Goods House.

The **DORENWEND CO.** Limited

Designers and Manufacturers
of the Highest Grade of

Art Hair Goods

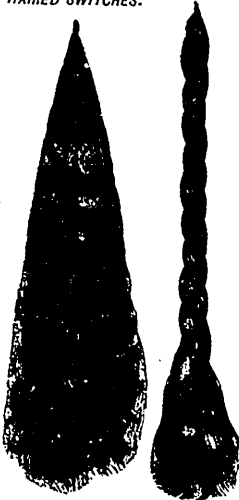
Ladies' Bang and Wavy Fronts
Switches, Wigs, Etc.,

In every conceivable style to suit
every fancy of fashion

OUR VENTILATED
OPEN WIG.



OUR WAVY AND STRAIGHT
HAired SWITCHES.



OUR BELLENA BANG.



Doing the largest business
in Canada, and having the
very best facilities for manu-
facturing, we can produce
goods of the highest quality
at lowest possible prices. For
instance, we can give you

The Pompadour Bang, \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and up.
The Belleena Bang, \$3.00, 5.00, 6.50, 8.00 and up.

The Fluffy Bang, \$1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and up.
Wavy Fronts with long back hair, \$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and up.
Open ventilated half and full wigs, with wavy or curly fronts, \$15, 20, 25, 30 and up.
Wavy Switches at \$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 and up.
Straight Switches at \$1.00, 1.50, 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and up.
Gent's Wigs and Toupees, light, durable and strong, at \$10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and up.

~~~~~  
We guarantee all goods, and if not  
to your liking we alter or exchange  
them to suit your taste. ~~~~



~~~~~  
When writing mention Delineator and send sample of hair
and enclose amount.

The DORENWEND CO. Limited

ESTABLISHED
1868

103 and 105 Yonge St., TORONTO.

'Phone 1551

The EDIBLEATOR

VOL. LII.

August, 1898.

No. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATION OF A SEASONABLE SHIRT-WAIST AND TIE AND STOCK.

FIGURE No. 27 H.—This illustrates a Ladies' shirt-waist and stock and tie. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 1739 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 156. The tie and stock pattern, which is No. 1824 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and is again shown on page 157 of this magazine.

Blue chambray was here selected for this shirt-waist, which is fashioned in a pretty, simple style without under-arm gores and with an oddly pointed yoke at the back, which has plaits at the center flaring toward the yoke. The fronts have becoming fulness gathered at the shoulder and neck edges and at the waist and are closed with oval studs through a box-plait made in the right front. The removable standing collar is surrounded by the new stock and tie, the tie being arranged in Ascot style. The straight cuffs completing the pretty sleeves are closed with link buttons that match the



FIGURE No. 27 H.—This illustrates LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST AND TIE AND STOCK.—The patterns are Ladies' Waist No 1739 price 10d. or 20 cents. and Tie and Stock No. 1824, price 5d. or 10 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

All rights reserved.

studs. A leather belt is worn.

Shirt-waists were never so varied as this season, and designs suitable for either stout or slender figures are seen in abundance. A simple style like this looks well on all forms and can be appropriately made up in cotton chevot, percale, gingham, etc., in plain and fancy varieties. Silk is also used for shirt-waists, pretty checks that are specially pleasing for the purpose being shown in many tasteful color schemes. The tie and stock can be made of the shirt-waist material, or this material can be used for the tie and white piqué or duck for the stock. The tie could be knotted in four-in-hand style, if preferred, and the stock could be omitted altogether. Of course, plain or fancy silk is as often used for the stock and tie as are gingham, Madras and duck, but, as ties of wash goods launder very satisfactorily, the latter are a far more economical and quite as dainty choice.

The fancy straw hat is beautifully trimmed with silk mull, feathers and an aigrette.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATES 36, 37 AND 38.

FIGURES D 66 AND D 67.—STYLISH MIDSUMMER TOILETTES.

FIGURE D 66.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 1751 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is represented again on page 155. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1692 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

The waist is here shown made of plain and plaid silk, and the skirt of drap d'été trimmed with ruchings of ribbon. The waist presents an altogether new effect, its seamless back and the fronts being formed in groups of corded tuks. The fronts open over a vest front but have added box-plaits ornamented in a novel way with buttons and button-holes to suggest a possible closing; and the vest front and the waist at both back and front have gathered fulness at the lower edge, the gathers being covered by an applied belt that also conceals the joining of a ripple peplum with three cord-tucks near the lower edge. The fulness in the waist gives just a hint of the blouse effect over the fancy metal belt that is very pleasing. A deep frill with three cord-tucks near its hem flares in a picturesque way at the top of the standing collar, which is surrounded by a stock of the plaid silk having a huge bow at the front. Frills cord-tucked to match fall from the round cord-tucked cuffs completing the novel sleeves, which are cord-tucked at the top.

The skirt is a novel five-gored shape consisting of three short front-gores in tablier shape lengthened by a circular flounce, and two full-length back-gores.

The toilette is charmingly arranged and with any kind of silk for the waist, with a contrast in the vest-front and fine wool goods for the skirt, will be attractive. A strap of the skirt material could head the flounce, while the waist needs no ornamentation further than a fancy belt and tie.

The fancy straw hat is beautifully trimmed with roses, wings and plumes.

FIGURE No. D 67.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 1740 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 154. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1736 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and is again portrayed on page 161.

A skirt of rich satin is here combined with a fancy basque-waist in which two shades of silk are effectively associated; and the arrangement of white ribbon ruching on the waist is exceedingly smart. A crush belt of white ribbon finishes the bottom of the waist. The skirt shows one of the latest effects in the tablier styles, having a short tablier upper part that may be eased on the belt or dart-fitted and a circular lower part that stands out in pronounced ripples at the sides. Plaits at the back roll in deep futes. The five-gored foundation-skirt may or may not be used.

A blouse vest-front tucked in pointed yoke shape is a pretty feature of the waist, and the fronts opening over the vest are fancifully shaped and have fulness at the bottom pouching with the vest. The back has trimly plaited fulness at the bottom and is shaped low in two scoops at the top, disclosing a shallow tucked yoke that appears to be part of the vest. Scooped caps lie smoothly upon puffed fulness at the top of the close sleeves, and the collar is covered by a tucked stock.

The modes embraced in the toilette are truly charming, and whether lawn, dainty and Swiss or challis, vailing, silk or light-weight novelties are selected for them the effect will be delightful, if the color scheme be carefully planned. Ruchings or flat bands may be used to trim.

The ribbon trimming on the straw hat is supplemented by a floral decoration uniting roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

FIGURES D 68 AND D 69.—CALLING TOILETTES.

FIGURE D 68.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 1767 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to

forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 154. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1719 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

In this instance, the basque-waist combines taffeta silk and soft sheer Liberty silk in a most pleasing way, and appliqué lace provides a charming and fashionable garniture. The back of the basque-waist is plaited in a new and effective way, the plaits nearest the center extending to the neck and flaring, and the full fronts open over a full vest on which are arranged four gathered ruffles that give a delightful fluffy effect. The fronts are tucked diagonally, and the upper part of the sleeve is similarly tucked, with pleasing result. Smooth circular caps and cuffs shaped in points add to the fanciful effect of the mode.

Satin-finished cashmere was used for the skirt, and ruchings of ribbon arranged in scrolls and in plain lines form the decoration. The skirt is five-gored and has its front-gore extended in a circular flounce to give depth to the other gores.

Beautiful combinations may be arranged in a toilette like this, all soft dress goods in combination with soft silk, chiffon, crêpe de Chine and *mousseline* being suitable for the basque-waist, which requires little or no added decoration. The skirt may be of the waist material or of fine cloth.

Lace with flowers and foliage adorns the straw hat.

FIGURE D 69.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1774 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 148.

This is a delightful Summer gown in the new style consisting of a guimpe, waist and skirt. For it a lovely figured organdy was here selected, with sheer all-over embroidery for the guimpe, and a charming decoration is arranged with lace-edged ribbon frills and lace edging supplemented by a ribbon stock and belt and a stylish bow to match. The guimpe is plain with close sleeves and is revealed in round-yoke effect above the full waist, which is closed at the left side of the front. A double Bertha-frill with square back ends flaring at the center of the back and rounding front ends that are wide apart gives a stylish appearance of breadth and spreads over short puff sleeves.

The skirt is seven-gored, and a tablier effect is produced by a pretty trimming of lace-edged ribbon ruffles, the position of which is indicated by perforations in the pattern.

Any of the Summer fabrics, like lawn, chambray, India and foulard silk, zephyr and silk gingham, will be entirely appropriate for the costume, and several guimpes could be provided, embroidery, lace or silk being used for them. Elaborate trimming of ribbon, lace, ruchings or frills will be in order on guimpes of plain materials.

The trimming on the straw hat comprises lace, ribbon, flowers, grasses and a buckle.

FIGURE D 70.—A MORNING TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 70.—This consists of a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 1798 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 156. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9872 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

A delightfully cool air pervades this toilette, which here comprises a shirt-waist of plain and polka-spotted piqué and a skirt fashioned in a graceful style from oddly figured lawn. The removable collar is of white linen, and a satin Ascot scarf is worn. The shirt-waist is a charmingly simple style; on the back is applied a pointed yoke which joins the fronts, and the lower part of the back has fulness drawn in on tapes at the waist. Becoming fulness in the fronts is prettily disposed by gathers at the shoulder and neck edges and puffs out in the fashionable way. The closing is made through a box-plait, and the shirt sleeves are finished with straight link cuffs.

The skirt may be made with or without a seven-gored foundation-skirt and comprises a tablier upper portion and a gath-

ered circular lower portion gracefully graduated and set on with a self-heading. The ribbon belt has long ends that flow over the skirt.

Very dainty and appropriate toilettes for morning wear include a skirt of dimity, plaid gingham or flowered thin

goods and a shirt-waist of chambray, crash, linen or any other similar material. A ribbon or made tie and belt, together with pretty studs or buttons, will give a dainty finish.

Flowers and grasses unite with ribbon in the decoration of the straw hat.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES SHOWN ON PAGE 135 AND PAGES 138 TO 146.

FIGURE No. 28 H.—LADIES' DOUBLE CIRCULAR CAPE.

FIGURE No. 28 H.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The pattern, which is No. 1763 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 151.

An exceedingly jaunty style is this double circular cape, which ripples in a most becoming way. Black silk was here used for it, and the Vandyke collar, which gives a distinctive air, is all-over jetted. The Vandyke collar shapes a point at the back and two points at each side and has tapering ends extending to the lower edge of the cape, where they are caught under a large bow to a ribbon belt that holds the front of the cape in to the figure. Ruchings of black chiffon follow the edges of the Vandyke collar and capes, and a full ruche of chiffon rising from the standing collar, which is encircled by a ribbon stock, contributes the fashionable fluffy neck-finish.

A full trimming like that shown is admirable for slender figures, but a flat decoration will be preferable for generously proportioned forms.

The poke hat is artistically trimmed with roses and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 29 H.—LADIES' MORNING TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 29 H.—This consists of a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 1778 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 156. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9135 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

This is a dainty and graceful toilette for which a pretty flowered organdy was here selected, lace insertion providing a pretty decoration, while the linen collar with satin band-bow and the fancy belt give the final touches. The shirt-waist is an attractive style, having the back box-plaited in fan effect below a pointed yoke and with fullness in the fronts collected in tiny tucks and a small box-plait at the top at each side of the box-plait through which the closing is made. The collar is removable, and the comfortable sleeves are completed with straight link cuffs.

The skirt overhangs a four-gored foundation, which, however, may be omitted; it has a straight breadth at the back, while the front and sides are formed of a moderately deep round yoke and a gored gathered flounce.

The modes embraced in the toilette are excellently adapted to the cool, lovely dimity, lawn and fine gingham that are worn during the warmest days of Summer; trimming may be provided by ruffles of the material, lace or embroidery.

The hat is adorned with silk mull, flowers and wings.

FIGURE No. 30 H.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 30 H.—This consists of a Ladies' Eton jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1753 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 152. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9976 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

This is a serviceable and becoming toilette for yachting parties or general outdoor Summer wear. In this instance spotted duck is associated with piqué, and a simple decoration is arranged with braid. The jacket is an exceptionally jaunty Eton style, with double-breasted blouse-fronts that are reversed to the waist to display a vest or shirt-waist. Breast pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with laps. The back is smooth and seamless, and the jacket is lengthened by a fitted belt that laps with the fronts. A rolling coat-collar and stylish sleeves, that may be plaited or gathered, complete the natty garment.

The skirt is a stylish and graceful mode, consisting of a seven-gored upper part and a seven-gored circular lower part

or flounce. It hangs in rolling flutes at the back and is fashionably known as the Marquise skirt.

There is an air of smartness and good style about this toilette whether it is made up in Galatea, piqué or crash, which are cool and dainty for the warm season, or in serge, chevot, tweed and other kindred weaves that give good service throughout the year. A subduing or brightening color could be introduced in the lapels, belt, etc., according to the coloring in the remainder of the toilette.

Silk, feathers and flowers tastefully adorn the hat.

FIGURE No. 31 H.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 31 H.—This consists of a Ladies' two-piece costume and shirt-waist. The costume pattern, which is No. 1733 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 136. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 9926 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

The two-piece costume is particularly effective as here shown made of fine cloth and decorated with folds of satin. The smooth-fitting back of the jacket may be made with or without a center seam, and the fronts, which have fullness at the bottom and blouse over the belt, are reversed all the way in shapely revers that are overlapped at the top by a rolling collar having wide, oddly shaped ends. A smart feature is a smooth circular peplum having an under box-plait at the back, but its use is optional. The sleeves are in this instance gathered, but they may be plaited, if preferred. The five-gored skirt is formed in an under box-plait at the back and ripples below the hips. Its decoration is pretty and stylish.

The shirt-waist appearing in the open front of the jacket is of gingham, with the removable standing collar of white linen. A pointed yoke is applied on the back, and the fronts have pretty fullness at each side of the closing, which is made through a box-plait. The satin four-in-hand scarf accords with the folds on the costume.

A very natty Summer outdoor toilette could be fashioned after this mode from white duck, with facings of blue duck on the lapels and collar and bands of the same to trim. Piqué and fine cloth are also appropriate. Lawn, chambray or percale could be used for the shirt-waist.

The hat is an odd shape in fancy straw adorned with roses and wings.

FIGURE No. 32 H.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

FIGURE No. 32 H.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1753 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 153. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1759 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 160.

The tailor-made suit has admirers at all seasons, and its serviceableness and smartness are indisputable. A perfectly fitted basque and a skirt of novel shaping are associated in the suit here shown made of habit cloth, with velvet for the collar. The basque is fashionably short and is of rounding lower outline; a forward-turning plait is underfolded at each side-back seam, and below the closing the corners of the fronts are prettily rounded. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that form notches with the collar, the lapels being ornamented with braiding to match the wrists of the two-seam sleeves, which are double-shirred at the top. Strappings and stitching complete the basque, and a white linen chemisette and a polka-dotted four-in-hand silk scarf are worn.

The skirt consists of a smooth circular upper part and a rippling circular lower part or flounce, that is deeply pointed at the front; a strap of the material covers the joining of the parts. The back may be gathered or plaited and a seven-gore!

foundation used or not, as preferred. The lower part of the skirt is handsomely braided.

The mode will win the admiration of all who approve of severe styles, the perfect shaping of the basque and graceful outlines of the skirt at once attracting commendatory notice. Plain and mixed suitings are alike appropriate, and the collar will usually be of velvet. Stitching alone or in conjunction with strappings and braiding will provide the finish.

The straw hat is trimmed with chiffon, pompons and quills.

FIGURE No. 33 H.—LADIES' MIDSUMMER TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 33 H.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 1737 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 153. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1666 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

A smart tailor-made suit of white piqué with red piqué pipings is here shown. The basque is adjusted with the utmost accuracy, and two box-plaits that are tapered gracefully toward the waist and pointed at the ends are laid on the front and back, the closing being made under the plait at the left side of the front. The close-fitting standing collar laps to the left side, the overlapping end being pointed, and bands with pointed, overlapping ends encircle the wrists of the sleeves, which are gathered at the top.

The skirt is one of the new shapes comprising a smooth upper portion and a graduated flounce lower portion, both of circular shaping. The upper portion is smooth, while the flounce ripples. An under box-plait is laid at the back, and its outer folds spread in rolling flutes toward the foot.

The toilette is distinctly for Summer use as here made up, but if more extended service is required, serge, plain or mixed chevot, tailor suiting or covert cloth will be a commendable choice. On these materials bindings of braid or velvet cordings could be used like the red pipings in this instance to give a smart completion.

Chiffon and silk are artistically mingled in the decoration of the light straw hat.

FIGURE No. 34 H.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

FIGURE No. 34 H.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1792 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 152. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1775 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on page 162.

In this instance the suit is given a distinctly military air by the black braid decoration, which is equally effective on the dark cloth used for the jacket and the lighter cloth in the skirt. The jacket is a smart military style, perfectly fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams, and smooth side-skirts are joined to it back of the bust darts in hip seams in which pocket-laps are included. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. Pointed laps stitched over the shoulder seams and pointed laps included in the outside seams of the sleeves, which are double-shirred at the top, add to the smart effect.

The skirt is a three-piece shape in up-to-date lines; the back may be gathered or arranged in either side or box plaits.

Fine cloth in army-blue with black braid decorations is much in vogue for suits of this kind, and other appropriate materials are serge, tweed and the various tailor suitings in plain or mixed effects. Frogs could be used to ornament the front of the jacket, and any effective disposal of braid may be added on the skirt.

The straw hat shows a simple yet stylish trimming.

FIGURE No. 35 H.—LADIES' NÉGLIGÉE.

FIGURE No. 35 H.—This consists of a Ladies' skirt and dressing-sack. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1754 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in three views on page 163. The dressing-sack pattern, which is No. 1748 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 157.

This is a specially dainty *négligée*. The dressing-sack is

here shown fashioned from soft, figured India silk in combination with the finest Swiss all-over embroidery and embroidered edging. The fronts are slightly low in Pompadour outline and hang with graceful fulness from narrow bands that are trimmed at the top with a frill of edging; they are held in becomingly at the waist by ribbon ties proceeding from the ends of shirrings in the back and bowed over the closing. A charming accessory is the large collar, which is in square sailor outline at the back and bordered with a frill of embroidered edging. The full sleeves are confined at the wrist by narrow bands from which fall deep frills of embroidered edging.

The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and may be eased on the belt or dart-fitted. It is made of satin-finished cashmere trimmed with graduated widths of ribbon.

Any of the pretty, flowered muslins or plain lawn or Swiss will be used for the dressing-sack at this season, but later on flannel and cashmere will be chosen, with fancy stitching for decoration. Lace-edged ruffles of the material will trim wash goods prettily. Any dress material may be used for the skirt.

FIGURE No. 36 H.—LADIES' WATTEAU TEA-GOWN.

FIGURE No. 36 H.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 1730 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 149.

A charming effect is here produced in the tea-gown by a combination of figured pale-heliotrope India silk, dark-green silk overlaid with lace appliqué and hemstitched Liberty silk ruffling. The gown is shaped slightly low in Pompadour outline in front, where the pretty flowing fulness is collected in shirrings at each side of the closing. The back falls in a Watteau below clusters of shirrings at the neck, and the sides are perfectly smooth. Ribbons starting under the Watteau are carried around the waist to the fulness in front, and long sash ends of ribbon ornamented with lace appliqué and the ruffling are tacked over the left end, creating a dainty effect. The sleeves are in puff effect at the top and ornamented at the wrists with ruffling below facings of the dark silk covered with lace appliqué to agree with the fancy collar, which is in two sections, both sections being of the lace-covered silk edged with the ruffling and ending under the fulness in the front and back. The neck is trimmed with a frill of edging.

There is scarcely a limit to the delightful possibilities of the gown when it is made of soft challis, vailing or silk in a combination of colors and trimmed with lace and ribbon. A dainty wrapper will result if lawn, zephyr gingham or dimity is selected and ribbon tastefully used as adornment.

FIGURE No. 37 H.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 37 H.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1734 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also represented on page 151. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1789 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 164.

A rich Summer toilette is here shown composed of a skirt of white silk and a Norfolk jacket of white habit cloth, both elaborately braided in black. The skirt is made with a five-gored foundation-skirt that is trimmed at the bottom with ruffles of black ribbon, and the nine gores of the skirt are shaped in Vandykes at the bottom, attractively revealing the trimming on the foundation skirt. If preferred, the gores may be shaped in scollops instead of Vandykes.

The jacket is fitted perfectly, and three plaits that taper toward the waist are laid on the back and front, the middle plait at the front concealing the closing. The sleeves are in gathered two-seam style. The neck is here made high with a standing collar, but a turn-down collar may be used, or the neck may be low with a notched collar and removable chemisette. A handsome leather belt is worn.

Some of the loveliest gowns of the season are in all-white or white relieved by black, the latter idea being carried out with particularly good results in the toilette shown. White and blue duck could be combined in the toilette for the present season, or plain and plaid woollen fabrics or two shades of cloth could be chosen. Braiding will be in good taste on many materials.

Flowers and feathers adorn the hat.

Fashions of To-Day.

A jaunty cycling costume consists of an Eton jacket, which may be worn open or closed and made with a broad, seamless back or with the regulation center seam, and a three-piece skirt.

An odd cycling skirt is divided and has an added front-gore and an under box-plait, giving the effect of a round skirt when the wearer is dismounted.

A pleasing effect is attained in a tea-gown which has a shirred full front made with a high or Pompadour neck and a full back suggesting the Watteau. It is smoothly fitted at the sides and has a pointed collar-like section falling over the sleeves.

In a two-piece costume the five-gored skirt has an under box-plait at the back, and the blouse-jacket, which may be made with or without a peplum, has open fronts that are reversed to the waist in broad lapels which are overlapped by an oddly shaped rolling collar.

A stylish basque-fitted golf or Norfolk jacket has plaits laid on and may be made with a high neck, or with an open neck and removable chemisette.

Charmingly adapted to the development of thin fabrics and for wear with low-necked gowns is a guimpe having V-shaped tuck shirrings; it may be made with high or low neck and long or short sleeves.

A new skirt has the short tablier upper-portion and circular lower-portion.

Another skirt is four-gored and may be plaited or gathered at the back and eased on the belt or dart-fitted.

A new basque especially adapted for a tailor finish has plaits laid on and is closed under the plait at the left side of the front.

The novel feature in a new shirt-waist is the fancifully shaped back-yoke.

A sailor collar and Pompadour neck in front characterize a dainty dressing-sack which is admirable for the development of Summer fabrics.

Especially adapted for wear with shirt-waists or full vests is a waist-front extender.

A smart Eton jacket has a fitted belt and double-breasted blouse-fronts, which may be rolled to the bust or waist.

An extremely neat house-dress consists of a gathered four-gored skirt and a waist having a yoke back and front. The collar may be standing or rolling, as preferred.

A double circular cape may have the front edges stayed by a ribbon belt or left loose, according to individual taste; its beauty is enhanced by a Vandyke collar.

A natty reefer jacket has a box back having a center seam, and is especially appropriate for tall, slender woman.

A new "pulled" basque-waist closes at the left side and may be made with a high, round or square neck and with full-length or short puff sleeves.

A pointed yoke is applied to the back of a shirt-waist that is made without under-arm gores.

Oddly shaped blouse-fronts open over a tucked vest in a basque-waist perfectly adapted to the development of silk and soft wools.

An artistic effect is achieved in a basque-waist having a square back-yoke and a fancy over-front.

The box-plaited back below the pointed yoke suggests the fan effect in a new shirt-waist of unusual grace.

Effectively introduced in a costume having a seven-gored

skirt and round-necked waist is the extremely popular guimpe. A three-piece skirt may be side or box plaited or gathered at the back.

A gymnasium costume consists of a yoke blouse, which may be made with a high neck and standing collar or an open neck having a sailor collar, and bloomers. The sleeves may be in elbow or full length.

The sleeves and fronts of a basque-waist may be tucked or corded and have among the other decorative features pointed caps and cuffs.



FIGURE No. 28 II.—This illustrates LADIES' DOUBLE CIRCULAR CAPE.—The pattern is No. 1763, price 10d. or 20 cents.—(For Description see Page 133.)

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE-JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AND THE PEPLUM AND WITH THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAIED) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT, HAVING NARROW SIDE-GORE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1733.—Another view of this costume is given at figure No. 31 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

An exceptionally attractive two-piece costume is here shown made up in gray cheviot, with black velvet for the collar and belt and an oddly arranged decoration of braid and buttons. The blouse-jacket has its front rolled to the belt in large triangular revers that are overlapped at the top by the broad, stylishly shaped ends of the smart rolling collar. The fronts have fulness at the bottom drawn well forward in gathers and blouse slightly over the fitted belt, which is closed with a buckle. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the smooth back, which may be made with or without a center seam. A smooth circular peplum laid in an under box-plait at the back is a smart feature, but its use is optional. The two-seam sleeves may be gathered at the top or laid in three box-plaits between two upturning plaits, as preferred.

The stylish skirt comprises a front-gore, a narrow gore at each side and two wide circular back-gores; it is arranged in an under box-plait at the back, the outer folds of the plait spreading slightly toward the lower edge, which measures three yards and a quarter in the medium sizes. The shaping produces graceful ripples below the hips, while the effect at the top is smooth all round. A small bustle or extender may be worn.

There is a wide range of materials suitable for costumes of this sort, all of the tailor cloths and also cheviot, serge, homespun, tweed and the covert suitings being alike popular. The collar and belt may be of velvet or, if the material is fancy, of plain cloth, and braid or strapings can be added to give an ornate completion.

We have pattern No. 1733 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar and jacket belt. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

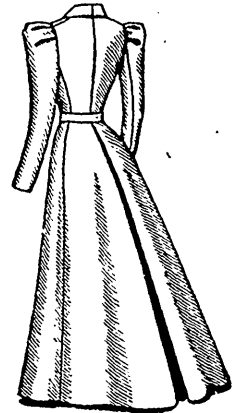
LADIES' GOWN, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE WITH LACED FITTED LINING AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH EXTENSION AT THE TOP FOR LENGTHENING THE FRONT AND SIDES. (DESIGNABLE FOR MATERNITY OR INVALID WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 147.)

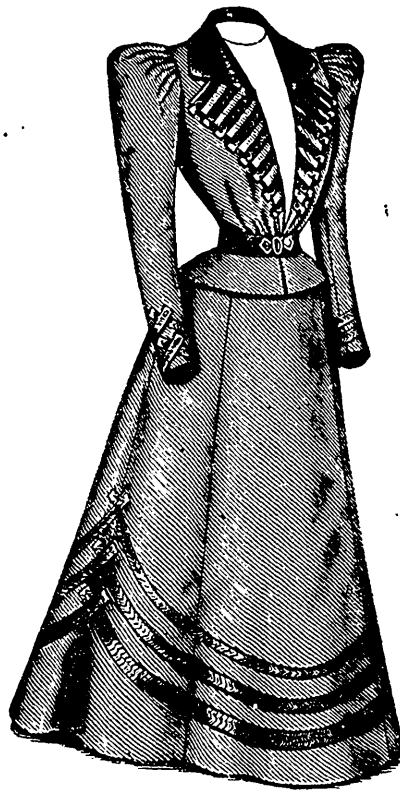
No. 1729.—This costume is especially designed for maternity and invalid wear; it is shown made of a new shade of blue challis and trimmed in a simple, pretty way with passementerie, ribbon and lace. The blouse is made trim by a close-fitting lining that is closed at the front with cord laced through eyes or eyelets, as shown in the small illustration. The blouse fronts are made pretty and attractive by two clusters of three small, downward-turning tucks taken up above the bust, and are gathered at the neck at each side

of the closing, which is made invisibly. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides, and the back is smooth at the top, but has fulness drawn well to the center at the waist by two rows of shirring. Ribbon tie-strings formed in two loops at their back ends are tacked to the ends of the shirrings in the back and bowed over the fronts, holding the fulness in becomingly. The two-seam sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top and along the side edges of the upper part near the top to puff out prettily; and small caps that may be plain with rounding corners or in square tabs, as illustrated, stand out attractively over the puffs. The neck is completed with a high standing collar that closes at the front.

The gracefully-shaped seven-gored skirt has an extension at the top for lengthening the front and sides. It has a narrow front-gore, two gores at each side that fall in ripples below the hips and two back-gores; it measures four yards and a quarter round at the bottom in the med-



1733

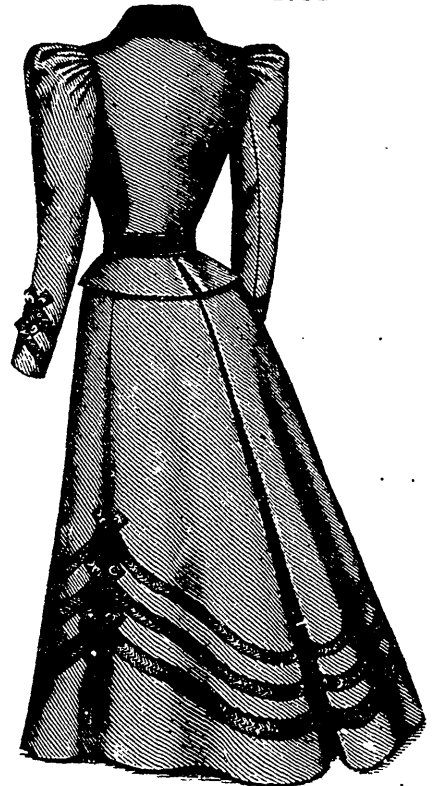


1733

Front View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AND THE PEPLUM AND WITH THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAIED) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT, HAVING NARROW SIDE-GORE.

(For Description see this Page.)



1733

Side Back View.

ium sizes. Tapes in a casing across the front and side gores draw the fulness in a manner calculated to suit the figure, but the back-gores are gathered up closely and finished with a stay.

We have pattern No. 1729 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the gown for a lady of medium size calls for seven yards and five-eighths (Descriptions Continued on Page 147.)



D 70.

A Morning Toilette.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 132.



FIGURE No. 29 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Morning Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Shirt-Waist No. 1778, price 10d. or 20 cents, and Skirt No. 9135, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. (Described on page 133.)



GURE No. 30 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Outdoor Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Eton Jacket No. 1758, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 9976, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 133.)

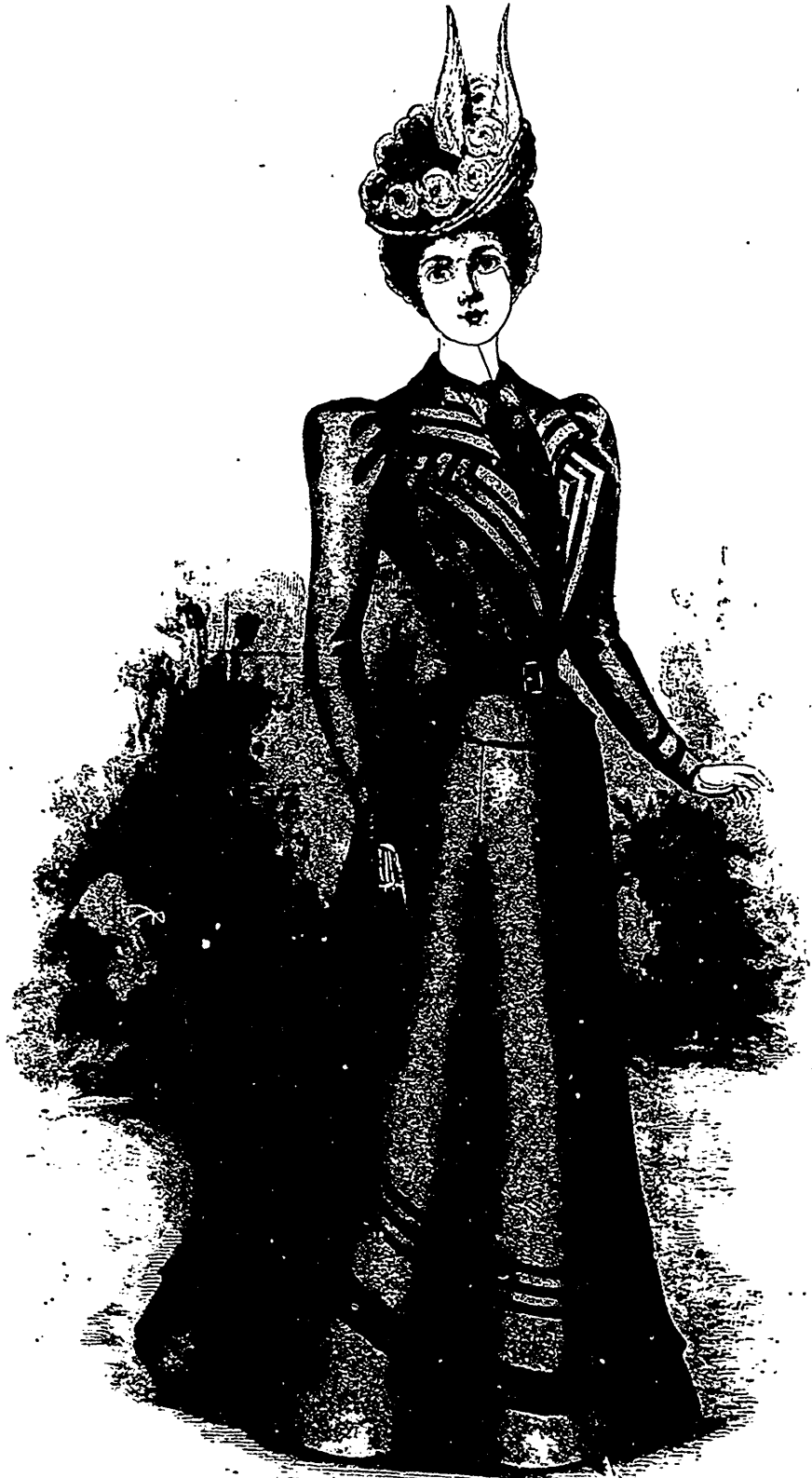


FIGURE No. 31 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Promenade Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Two-Piece Costume No. 1 price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Shirt-Waist No. 9926. price 10d. or 20 cents. (Described on page 133.)

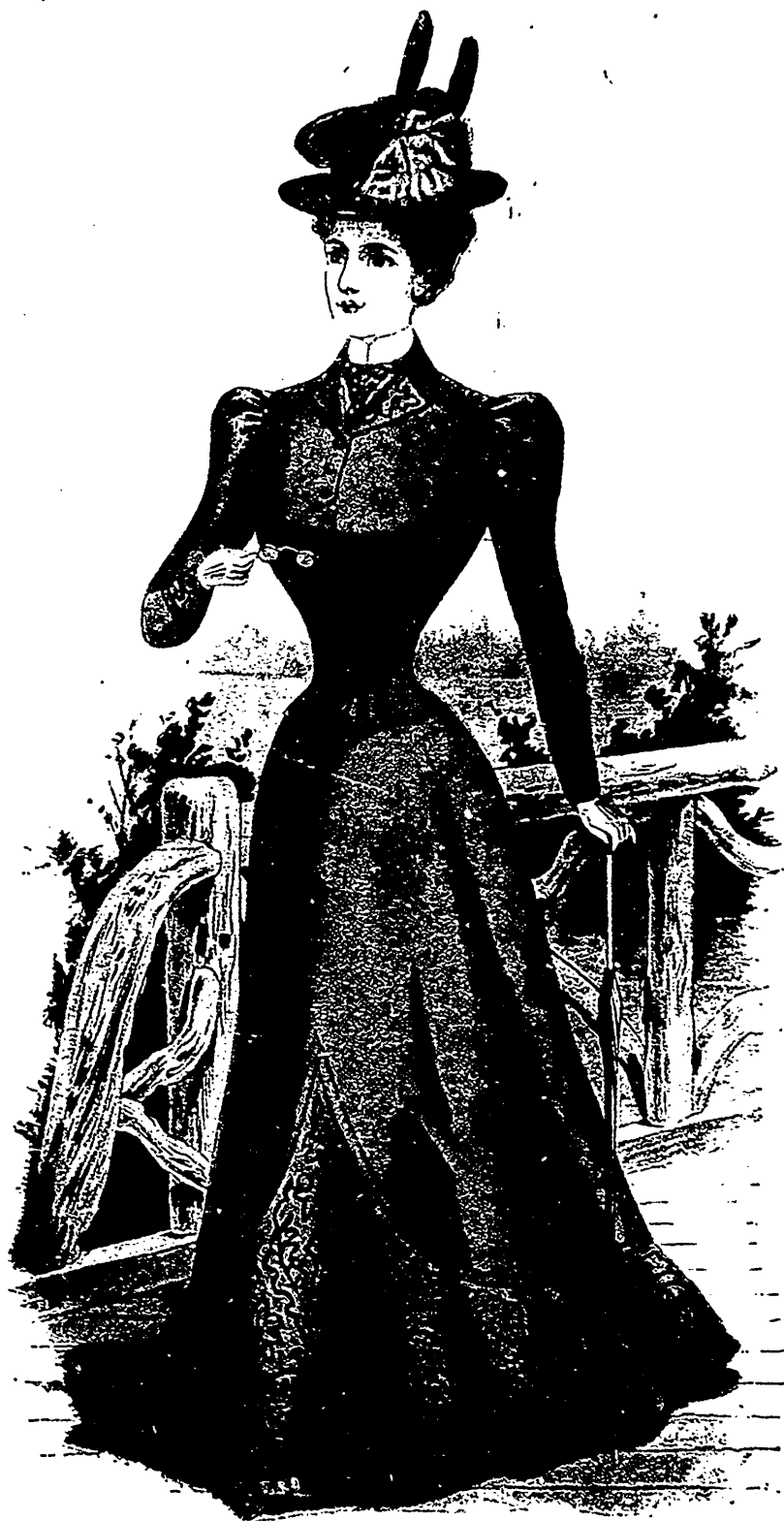


FIGURE No. 32 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Tailor-Made Suit.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 1753, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1759, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 133.)



FIGURE NO. 33 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Midsummer Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 1737, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1666, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 134)



FIGURE No. 34 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Tailor-Made Suit.—The patterns are Ladies' Skirt No. 1775, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Close-Fitting Jacket No. 1792, price 10d. or 20 cents. (Described on page 134.)



FIGURE No. 35 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Négligé Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Dressing-Sack No. 1748, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1754, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 134.)



FIGURE No. 36 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Watteau Tea-Gown.—The pattern is No. 1730, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(Described on page 134.)



FIGURE No. 37 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque-Fitted Jacket No. 1734 price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1789, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 134.)

(Descriptions Continued from Page 136.)

of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A ROUND-NECKED WAIST, A GUMPE AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 148.)

No. 1774.—This costume is shown again at figure D 69.

The costume is here represented made of figured India silk, with white linen lawn for the guimpe. The waist is made over a well-fitted lining that closes at the front and is gathered at the neck both back and front, the fulness being drawn well to the center by two rows of shirrings at the bottom; it is perfectly smooth at the sides, and the fronts pouch prettily and close at the left side in Russian style. A ribbon bow is tacked at the top of the closing. Double Bertha frills form an attractive feature of the waist; the back ends of the frills separate without a slight flare, while the front ends are wide apart and round away prettily. The short gathered puff sleeves are made over plain linings. A wrinkled ribbon encircles the waist and ends under a bow at the bottom of the closing. Ribbon in ruffles and ruchings trim the waist.

The guimpe is closely fitted by double bust darts and under-arm gores and is closed at the back. It is striped with insertion, and the neck is finished with a high standing collar, also striped with insertion and having a full frill of lace rising from it at the back and sides. The plain two-seam sleeves have but slight fulness at the top and are finished with a frill of lace at the wrist; they are cross-striped on the upper side with insertion.

The seven-gored skirt measures about three yards and three-fourths at the foot in the medium sizes. It fits smoothly about the hips, but falls in ripples below, and is gathered at the back to hang in soft folds. A small bustle or any style of extender may be worn. The trimming of ruffles is put on in an odd, pretty way and may be easily duplicated, the pattern being perforated to indicate the position of the ruffles.

Taffeta and India silk, challis, lawn, dotted or plain Swiss, Lansdowne, etc., will make up charmingly in this way.

We have pattern No. 1774 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist and skirt require ten yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide; the guimpe calls for a yard and an eighth of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

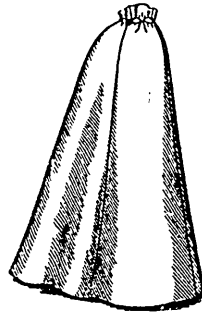
LADIES' WATTEAU TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR POMPADOUR NECK.)
(For Illustrations see Page 149.)

No. 1730.—By referring to figure No. 36 II in this magazine, this gown may be seen made up differently.

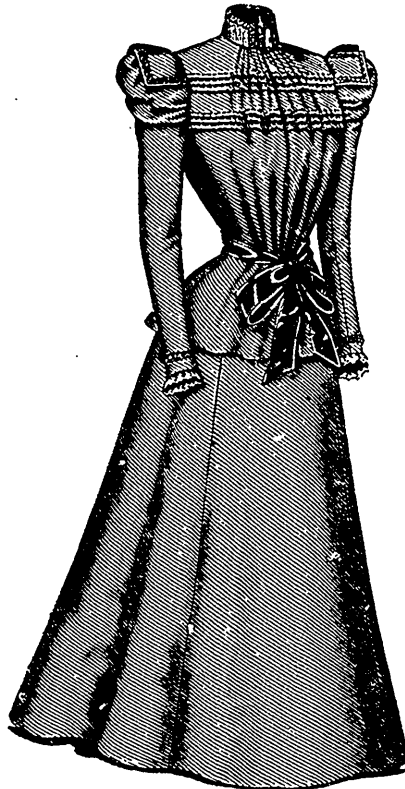
This graceful tea-gown or wrapper is here illustrated made of plain challis and attractively decorated with lace and ribbon. It is made trim by a well fitted lining of basque depth. The flowing fulness at the center of the front and back is exceedingly graceful; it is taken up in cross-rows of shirrings at the top and falls out free in Watteau fashion below. At the sides the wrapper is rendered perfectly smooth by long under-arm darts and well curved side seams and is crossed at the waist by ribbons that end under bows at the fulness in the front and back. A novel feature is the fancy collar, which is in two sections that are apart to show the fulness between at the front and back; it stands out in points on the sleeves and is rendered fluffy by frills of lace edging. The wrapper may be made



1729

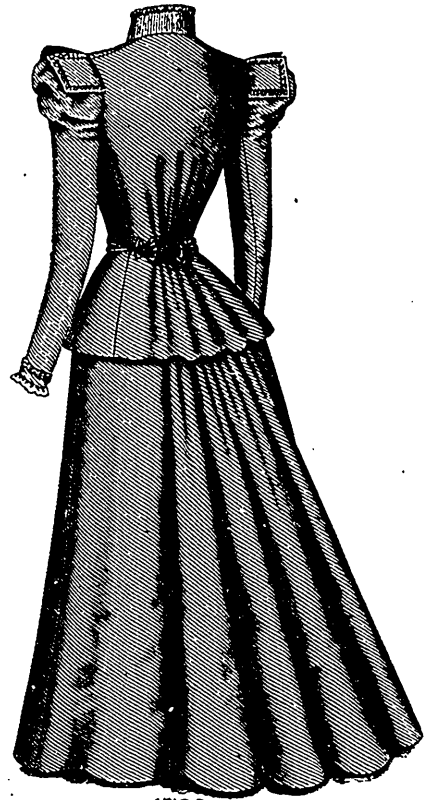


1729



1729

Front View.



1729

Back View.

LADIES' GOWN, CONSISTING OF A BLOUSE WITH LACED FITTED LINING, AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH EXTENSION AT THE TOP FOR LENGTHENING THE FRONT AND SIDES. (DESIRABLE FOR MATERNITY OR INVALID WEAR.)

(For Description see Page 136.)

high-necked and finished with a standing collar, or it may be made with a Pompadour neck and decorated with a frill of lace, the upper edge of the front being turned in to form a frill finish. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and at one edge of each seam near the top to stand out in a pretty puff; they may be finished plain or with a lace frill at the wrist.

Henrietta, Lansdowne, cashmere, vailing, plain and figured challis, China silk and wash goods, such as lawn, chambray, zephyr gingham, etc., are suitable for a wrapper of this style, and ribbon, appliqué trimming, lace and embroidery will trim it effectively.

We have pattern No. 1730 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the gar-

ment for a lady of medium size, needs seven yards and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide, with three yards and three-eighths of edging six inches wide for the collar frills, and two yards of edging six inches wide for the sleeve frills. Price of pattern 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' WORK OR HOUSE DRESS, WITH GATHERED FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)
(For Illustrations see Page 150.)

No. 1738.—Spotted gingham was used for this comfortable work or house dress, which is designed in a very practical style. The body may be made up with or without a fitted body-lining and has a deep square yoke and full fronts and a

comfortable width, measuring a little over three yards and a fourth at the lower edge in the medium sizes. It is gathered at the top and joined to the waist, most of the fulness, however, being arranged at the back.

The practical points of the dress will be appreciated, and the neatness of the design will also win favor for the style.

For the present season gingham, chambray, percale and dark lawns will be used, and in cooler weather flannel, serge or other woollens may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 1738 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires six yards and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH VANDYKE COLLAR. (TO HAVE THE FRONT EDGES STAYED BY A RIBBON BELT OR LEFT LOOSE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 151.)

No. 1763.—This cape is again shown at figure No. 2811.

An attractive cape is here illustrated made up in a very attractive way. The two circular capes are of chenille-dotted black net over rose silk, the net being bordered at the bottom with a ruffle of silk ribbon showing a row of velvet baby-ribbon at the edge, and the silk with a knife-plaiting of the silk so as to create as light and airy an effect as possible; they ruffle prettily below the shoulders and stand out with the fashionable broad effect. The Vandyke collar shapes a point at the center of the back and two points on each shoulder and extends in tapering revers to the lower corners of the cape, which may be held in

by a belt of ribbon with a large, stylish, buckle-adorned bow at the front or left free, as preferred. The Vandyke collar is of white satin richly adorned with appliqué and bordered with a knife-plaiting of white chiffon. A double ruffle of white chiffon, very full, flares in a charming way from the top of the standing collar, about which is a wrinkled ribbon that is bowed at the throat. The cape has a sweep of nearly two yards and a quarter in the medium sizes.

Capes of this style, made up in organdy and other thin textures to enrich special gowns, are very fashionable, and trimming in the way of ruffles, platings, ribbon, etc., is simply lavished upon them. Of course, such capes are more to give



1774

Front View.

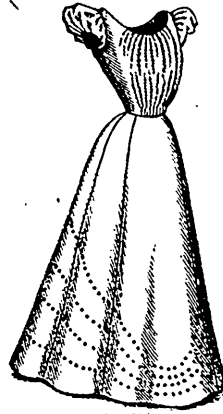
LADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A ROUND-NECKED WAIST, A GÜMPE AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 147.)

full back that are gathered at the top. A perfectly smooth effect is produced at the sides by under-arm gores, and the fulness is drawn well to the center both back and front by gathers under an applied belt. The neck may be completed with a standing or a rolling collar, as illustrated. The sleeves are in two-seam style mounted on coat-shaped linings and have becoming gathered fulness at the top; the inside seam is discontinued at the top of an underlap extending nearly half-way up on the forearm, and the sleeves are closed below with button-holes and buttons, this arrangement making it a very simple matter to roll up the sleeves when desired. The skirt comprises a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth, and is of com-



1774



1774



1774

Back View.

a picturesque touch than for protection. Silk, velvet and grenadine or net over silk are stylish for more serviceable capes. We have pattern No. 1763 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and five-eighths of dotted black net twenty-seven inches wide for the cape portions, with two yards of rose taffeta silk twenty inches wide to line the cape portions, and three-fourths of a yard of white satin twenty inches wide for the collars, and seven-eighths of a yard of white chiffon forty-five inches wide for the ruche and to trim. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK AND A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR OR WITH AN OPEN NECK, A NOTCHED COLLAR AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISSETTE.) KNOWN AS THE GOLF OR NORFOLK JACKET. (For Illustrations see Page 151.)

No. 1734.—By referring to figure No. 37 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this jacket may be seen differently made up.

The newest style of golf or Norfolk jacket is here represented made of blue serge and finished in the approved way with machine-stitching. The jacket is fitted with basque-like precision and may be made high-necked with a standing or turn-down collar or open-necked with a notched collar and a removable chemisette, the different effects being shown in the illustrations. The chemisette has a cape back and standing collar and is closed at the left side. The back is fitted by only a center seam and is separated by under-arm gores from the fronts, which are closely adjusted by single bust darts. Three moderately broad box-plaits, that are narrowed slightly toward the waist to give a pretty tapering effect, are laid on the back and on the front, the middle plait at the front concealing the closing. The jacket extends to a stylish depth below the belt, which may be selected to please one's taste. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and have coat-shaped linings.

Jackets of this style are made up in cheviot, tailor cloth and various mixed suitings.

We have pattern No. 1734 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and a fourth of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, WITH DOUBLE-BREADED BLOUSE-FRONT AND A FITTED BELT. (TO BE ROLLED TO THE BUST OR WAIST AND MADE WITH THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAIED.) (For Illustrations see Page 152.)

No. 1758.—Another view of this jacket is given at figure No. 30 H in this magazine. The Eton jacket is constantly appearing in new designs, one of the smartest of which is here shown made in green cloth. The back is seamless and perfectly close-fitting, and the double-breasted fronts may be reversed in pointed lapels to the bust or belt, the closing being made invisibly. The upper ends of the lapels extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar,

and the fronts have slight gathered fulness in the lower part and blouse very slightly over a fitted belt that has a pointed, overlapping end and is set on in the new way to give length to the jacket. Breast pockets inserted in the fronts have their openings completed with shapely laps. The sleeves are in two-seam style and may be gathered or plaited at the top, as illustrated.

The Eton styles hold their own among the fashionable jackets of the season and are chosen for both general and dressy wear.

We have pattern No. 1758 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket will require a yard and a half of goods fifty-



1730



1730

Front View.



1730

Back View.

LADIES' WATTEAU TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR POMPADOUR NECK.)

(For Description see Page 147.)

four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH EASY-FITTED FRONT, HAVING A STRAIGHT DART ENDING UNDER THE POCKET-LAP. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAIED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 152.)

No. 1757.—Distinctive features of this jacket are the straight bust darts ending under the pocket-laps and the new shaping of the side-back gores, which tend to give the long, slender effect so desirable. The jacket is made of smooth brown cloth and finished in tailor style with stitching. The fronts are made easy-fitting by the darts and are closed with a fly below small lapels that form wide notches with the rolling coat collar. Under-arm and side-back gores and a cen-

ter seam fit the garment handsomely at the sides and back, and coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed in true coat style. The shapely two-seam sleeves may be laid in four box-plaits or gathered at the top, as preferred. The pocket-laps cover opening to inserted pockets and are oblong in shape.

Covert cloth, broadcloth, whipcord or novelty suiting will make smart little jackets in this style. Machine-stitching gives an approved finish, though braid may be applied simply or elaborately, with stylish effect.

We have pattern No. 1757 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' MILITARY CLOSE-FITTING JACKET, WITH HIP SEAMS.

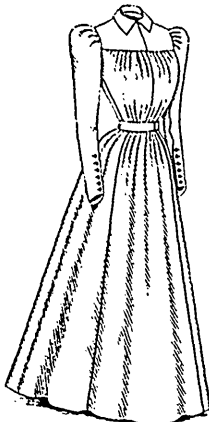
(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHOULDER STRAPS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 152.)

No. 1792.—At figure No. 34 H in this magazine this jacket is again represented.

An exceptionally stylish jacket of strictly military cut is here represented made of navy-blue and red cloth, with black braid ornaments, red cloth pipings and brass buttons for trimming. The jacket is perfectly fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and from the darts to the side-back seams it reaches only a trifle below the waist and is lengthened by circular side-skirts that lap over the back in coat-plaits. A button is placed at the top of each coat-plait, and the center seam ends at the top of coat-laps. The fronts close invisibly and are trimmed in military fashion with black braid ornaments in graduated sizes. In the hip seams are included oddly shaped, pointed pocket-laps, which are placed well to the back and prettily piped with red cloth. The collar is in true military style finished with a binding of braid. Shoulder straps pointed at each end and outlined with red pipings are placed over the shoulder seams, and a brass button is in each point. The two-seam sleeves have becoming fullness at the top confined by a double row of shirring; laps of the same outlines as the pocket-laps are inserted in the lower part of the outside seams and extend forward on the upper side, and a brass button is placed in every point. The entire jacket gives a strictly new and original tailor effect.

A natty addition may be given the jacket by inlaying the collar with velvet or cloth matching the piping in color. Cloth in all varieties of weight and color is most appropriate for this jacket, although serge may be used effectively.

We have pattern No. 1792 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and five-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of contrasting goods fifty-four inches wide for the collar and pipings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1738



1738

Front View.

LADIES' WORK OR HOUSE DRESS, WITH GATHERED FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 148.)



1738

Back View.

LADIES' REEFER JACKET, WITH BOX BACK HAVING A CENTER SEAM. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAITED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 153.)

No. 1777.—The ever popular and smart reefer jacket here shown is made of light cloth and finished with strappings of the material. The jacket has a box back made half close-fitting by a center seam and gracefully curved side seams placed well back, the side seams ending at the top of extensions or underlaps allowed on the fronts. The double-breasted fronts are made close and clinging at the sides by under-arm darts that end under square-cornered pocket-laps covering openings to inserted pockets; they are reversed at the top in stylish lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar and are closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The collar is shaped by a center seam and covered with a seamless facing of velvet. The two-seam sleeves may have their fullness gathered or arranged in plaits at the top; a strap of the material outlines round cuffs on the sleeves, and the edges and seams of

the jacket are smartly strapped.

Serge, chevot, tweed and coatings

of all kinds will develop serviceable jackets, and machine-stitching or braid will supply the approved finish. White or colored piqué may be developed satisfactorily by the mode and may be finished in severe tailor style or elaborately braided, according to personal taste.

We have pattern No. 1777 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the jacket with strapped seams for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide for the collar; without strapped seams, it requires a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH PLAITS LAID ON AND CLOSED UNDER THE PLAIT AT THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAITED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 153.)

No. 1737.—A different development of this basque is shown in figure No. 33 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Basques of this style are popular parts of tailor-made suits or to wear with independent skirts. The newest lines are seen in the basque, which is here shown made of mixed cheviot, with a finish of machine-stitching. The basque is



1763
Front View.



1763
Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE CIRCULAR CAPE WITH VANDYKE COLLAR. (TO HAVE THE FRONT EDGES STAYED BY A RIBBON BELT OR LEFT LOOSE.)

(For Description see Page 148.)

being rolled in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the coat collar, and the closing is made below the lapels with small buttons and button-holes. The darts and all the seams are smartly strapped with the material. The lower front corners of the fronts may be rounding or square. The sleeves are in two-seam style, and the fulness is collected at the top in a double row of shirring. The outside seam 'of the sleeve is also strapped, while the inside seam is terminated a short distance from the bottom and decorated with buttons.

To retain the strictly tailor effect most suitable for a basque of this description a stiff chemisette of white linen, a high standing linen collar and the fashionable Ascot tie should be worn. Serge, mohair, heather mixtures or any stylish woolen dress material is suitable for this attractive basque. The strapped seams, however, are more satisfactorily for plain cloth or whipcord. For rough or mixed materials machine-stitching is appropriate.

We have pattern No. 1753 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two or more inches wide, extra for strapping. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

handsomely adjusted by a center seam, side-back gores extending to the shoulders, under-arm gores and single bust darts, and stylish fulness is introduced in the skirt by an under-box-plait below the waist at the center seam. The side-back seams are covered by plaits that are pointed at their lower ends and narrowed toward the waist-line to give a graceful tapering effect, and corresponding plaits are applied on the fronts, the closing being made under the plait at the left side of the front. The standing collar closes at the left side, and its overlapping end is prettily pointed. The sleeves are in two-seam style and may be gathered or formed in five box-plaits at the top, according to preference; they are encircled at the wrists by straps having pointed ends lapped on the upper side.

The mode is extremely stylish, but it must be perfectly adjusted, as the smart effect depends upon its graceful lines. Durable materials will be selected, and the basque will do service for general wear or for golf, cycling, etc. Such materials as covert cloth, cheviot, serge and broadcloth are appropriate for the development of this mode.

We have pattern No. 1737 in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and a half of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH NOTCHED COLLAR. (TO HAVE THE LOWER FRONT CORNERS ROUNDING OR SQUARE)

(For Illustrations see Page 153.)

No. 1753.—Another view of this basque is given at figure No. 32 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This style of tailor-made basque is universally becoming; it is here illustrated made of fine castor cloth and finished with machine-stitching and strappings of the material. It is faultlessly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam, and coat-plaits appear at the side-back seams. The basque is open at the neck in front,



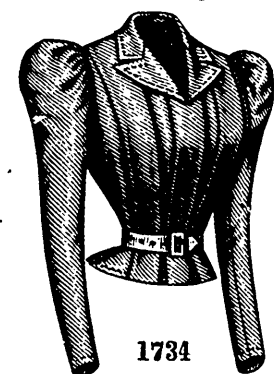
1734



1734

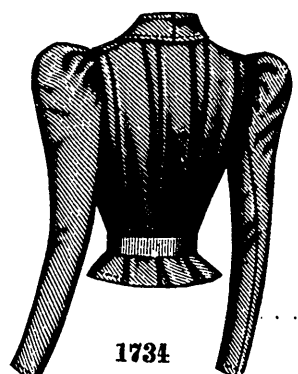


1734



1734

Front View.



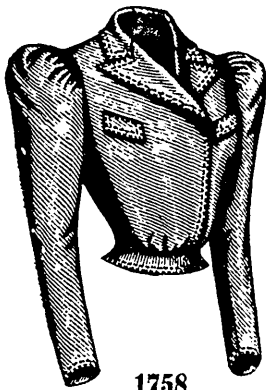
1734

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-FITTED JACKET, WITH PLAITS LAID ON. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK AND A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR, OR WITH AN OPEN NECK, A NOTCHED COLLAR AND A REMOVABLE CHEMISETTE.) KNOWN AS THE GOLF OR NORFOLK JACKET.

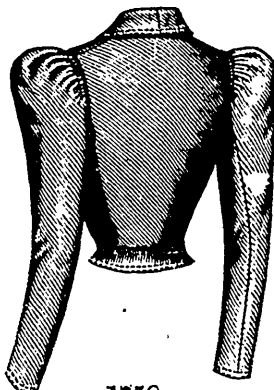
(For Description see Page 149.)

and white chiffon in this attractive basque-waist. A full vest of the white taffeta puffs out between the full fronts; it is gathered at the top and shirred at the waist and is decorated at the top with many cross-rows of narrow black satin baby ribbon, below which four deep ruffles of white chiffon edged with similar ribbon cross it and create a charming,



1758

Front View.



1758

Back View.



1758

LADIES' ETON JACKET, WITH DOUBLE-BREADED BLOUSE FRONT AND A FITTED BELT. (TO BE ROLLED TO THE BUST OR WAIST AND MADE WITH THE SLEEVES (GATHERED OR PLAILED.)

(For Description see Page 149.)

fluffy effect. The full fronts are gathered at the shoulder edges and at the waist and are made quite decorative by three clusters of three small tucks

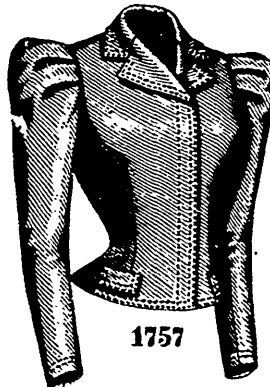
or cordings, as preferred, made diagonally across them. The back is given a new effect by the arrangement of its fulness in a backward-turning plait extending to the shoulder at each side of the center, the plaits meeting at the lower edge between lapped plaits that flare becomingly. The waist is made over a lining fitted with double bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front. The standing collar is closed at the left side and ornamented with rows of the baby ribbon, and three steel buttons are arranged on its overlapping end. The two-seam sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top, and above the elbow two diagonal clusters of three small tucks or cordings are formed; they may be plain at the wrist or completed with pointed, turn-down cuffs that flare over the hand. Pointed, ripple caps are added, but they may be omitted. A wide wrinkled black satin ribbon encircles the waist and is bowed at the back.

Vailing, silk, cashmere, etamine, poplin, etc., will make a charming basque-waist of this style.

We have pattern No. 1767 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, it needs four yards and three-eighths of blue taffeta silk twenty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of white taffeta silk in the same width for the vest, and half a yard of chiffon forty-five inches wide for the ruffles. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

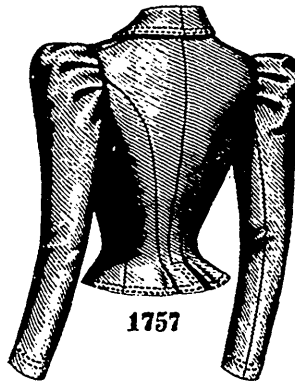


1757



1757

Front View.



1757

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH EASY FITTED FRONT HAVING A STRAIGHT DART ENDING UNDER THE POCKET-LAP. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAILED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 149.)



1792

Front View.



1792

Back View.

LADIES' MILITARY CLOSE-FITTING JACKET, WITH HIP SEAMS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHOULDER STRAPS.)

(For Description see Page 150.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST WITH TUCKED BLOUSE VEST-FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 154.)

No. 1740.—At figure 167 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this basque-waist is shown differently developed. Yale-blue figured India silk and Yale-blue plain silk are

ings of net or ribbon will trim it attractively. Lawn, chamois and other Summer goods will also develop the mode satisfactorily.

here prettily combined in this stylish basque-waist. A lining fitted by the usual seams and closed at the center of the front imparts the necessary trim effect. The back is smooth at the top but has fulness in the lower part laid in lapped plaits at the center and is shaped low in two curves at the top to display a shallow back-yoke that is tucked to correspond with the vest-front, to which it is joined in shoulder seams. Fine tucks are taken up to pointed-yoke depth in the vest-

front, and the fulness introduced by the tucks blouses out stylishly below and is properly adjusted by two rows of shirrings at the bottom. Under-arm and short shoulder seams join the back to the fronts, which have slight fulness regulated by shirrings at the waist. The fronts are wide apart, showing the vest well, and are fancifully curved above the bust, their free edges and the upper edge of the back being prettily outlined with ruching of *mousseline de soie*. A standing collar closing at the front is covered with a finely tucked stock of silk having frill ends closed at the back. Pretty sleeve-caps, ear-shaped in scollops stand out on the close-fitting two-seam sleeves, which are arranged in pretty puff effect at the top and are made over coat-shaped linings. Three rows of *mousseline de soie* ruching arranged diagonally around the sleeve below the puff and two rows encircling the wrist form a dainty decoration. A lined, tucked belt of the plain silk gives the stylish length to the waist and is closed at the left side, its overlapping end being finished in a frill.

Foulard silk and the challis will combine prettily with plain silk in this style of basque-waist, and

his stylistically. A delicate pink-ground or-
 ed by the gray
 the center of
 necessary
 smooth and
 the lower
 the center
 extremely attractive.

We have pattern No. 1740 in eight
 back-yokes for ladies from thirty to forty-four
 inches, bust measure. For a lady of me-
 medium size, it will require three yards and
 are taken fourth of figured silk twenty inches
 wide, with a yard and a half of plain silk
 blouse in the same width for the vest-front, back-yoke, stock
 and belt. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.
 (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK
 AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
 (For Illustrations see Page 154.)

No. 1724.—This basque-waist is a simple style that
 will be extremely popular for both day and evening
 wear, as it may be made with a high, round or square

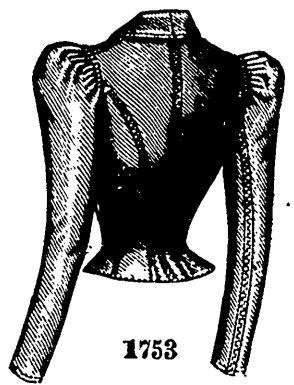
neck and with full-
 length or short puff
 sleeves. It is pictured
 developed in vailing
 and trimmed with
 ribbon prettily ar-
 ranged at the wrists
 and formed into a
 below neck and belt. The
 and two waist is made on a
 close-fitting lining
 closed at the center
 of the front and is
 and belt smooth at the top and
 silk give at the sides, but has
 fullness in the lower
 and part drawn well to
 the left center by shirr-
 overlaps at the lower edge.
 Under-arm gores sep-
 arate the front from
 the back, and the
 all closing is made invis-
 ibly along the left
 in this shoulder and under-
 basque-arm seams. The high
 ruch neck is finished with a
 standing collar that is



1753



1753



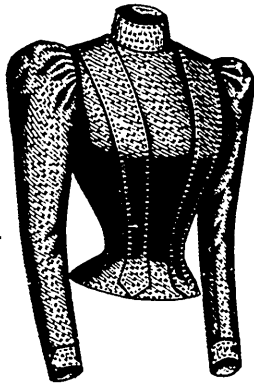
1753

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH NOTCHED COLLAR. (TO HAVE THE LOWER FRONT
 CORNERS ROUNDING OR SQUARE.)

(For Description see Page 151.)



1737

Front View.



1737

Back View.

**LADIES' BASQUE, WITH PLAITS LAID ON AND CLOSED UNDER THE PLAIT AT
 THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT.** (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES
 GATHERED OR PLAITED.)

(For Description see Page 151.)



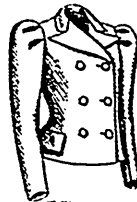
1737

and bottom
 and stand
 out prettily;
 the wrists
 are complet-
 ed with odd-
 lyshaped cir-
 cular cuffs
 that flare at
 the outside
 of the arm
 and form two
 points that

are turned up and tacked to
 position at the front of the
 arm.

The waist will be chosen
 for making up all fabrics.
 as the mode can be adapted
 to a variety of uses. Low-
 necked waists will be of rich
 silken textures handsomely
 trimmed with pearl passe-
 menterie and lace, and high-
 necked waists for ordinary
 wear will be of wool or col-
 ton goods, with a yoke orna-
 ment or a trimming of braid
 or lace bands and ribbon to give a
 dressy completion. A perfectly
 plain finish will be pleasing.

We have pattern No. 1724 in
 eight sizes for ladies from thirty
 to forty-four inches, bust mea-
 sure. To make the waist with
 full-length sleeves for a lady of
 medium size, will require three
 yards and three-fourths of mate-
 rial twenty-two inches wide; with
 short puff sleeves, it requires two
 yards and three-eighths of goods
 in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20
 cents.

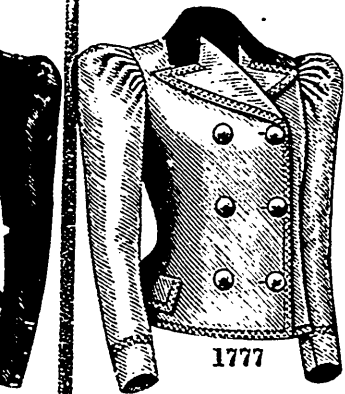


1777

**LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING A SQUARE
 BACK-YOKE AND A FANCY OVER-FRONT.**

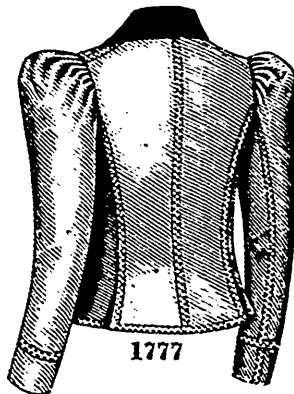
(For Illustrations see Page 155.)

No. 1752.—There is a decided air of distinction
 about this basque-waist, which is portrayed developed
 in fine gray cashmere and fancy tucking showing
 frills of lace between the clusters of tucks. The waist
 is built upon a well fitted lining that is closed at
 the center of the front and presents the fashionable
 guimpe effect above the square-necked back and over-front,
 the guimpe effect being produced at the back by a deep square



1777

Front View.



1777

Back View.

LADIES' REEFER JACKET, WITH BOX BACK HAVING A CENTER SEAM. (TO
 HAVE THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAITED.)

(For Description see Page 150.)

closed at the left side. The long sleeves are close fitting, and
 on them are arranged short puffs that are gathered at the top

guimpe effect above the square-necked back and over-front,
 the guimpe effect being produced at the back by a deep square

yoke and at the front by a smooth plastron, both of the fancy tucking and adjusted on the lining. The plastron extends to the belt and is revealed in a most attractive way between the center and side portions forming the over-front. The center portion of the over-front is like a narrow bib and touches the side portions only at the top and at the waist, and the center and side portions and also the plastron are gathered at the bottom and puff out stylishly. A deep downward-turning plait in each shoulder edge produces pretty



1767



1767

Front View.



1767

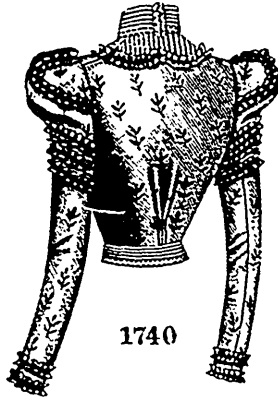
Back View.

LADIES' TUCKED OR CORDED BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND CUFFS.)
(For Description see Page 151.)



1740

Front View.



1740

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TUCKED BLOUSE VEST-FRONT.
(For Description see Page 152.)

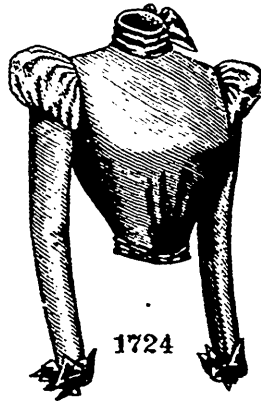
drapery in the over-front, and the closing is made along the left side of the plastron. The back is entirely devoid of seams and has only a little fullness at the center laid in lapped plaits at the bottom. Double jockeys stand out jauntily on the close-fitting two-seam sleeves which are gathered at the top, and circular cuffs flare prettily over the hand. A ruching of ribbon follows the free edges of the over-front and jockeys, the top of the back and the lower edge of the cuffs, with dainty effect. The high standing collar is of the tucking and closes at the left side. The finishing touch is given by a ribbon belt wrinkled about the bottom of the waist.

Combinations will produce the most satisfactory results in a waist of this kind, and may be developed with both colors and textures. Narrow ruchings and baby ribbon ruffles are very stylish for trimming edges and give just the touch desired. A charming and dressy creation developed from this mode would be a combination of black and turquoise taffeta, with ruchings of mousseline de soie and black lace appliqué for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1752 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque waist for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide for the plastron, back-yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

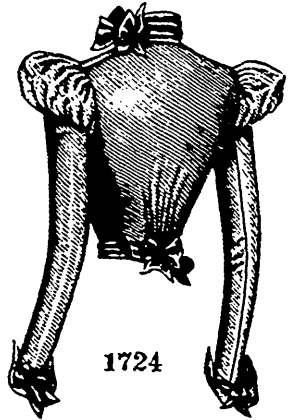


1724



1724

Front View.



1724

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Description see Page 153.)

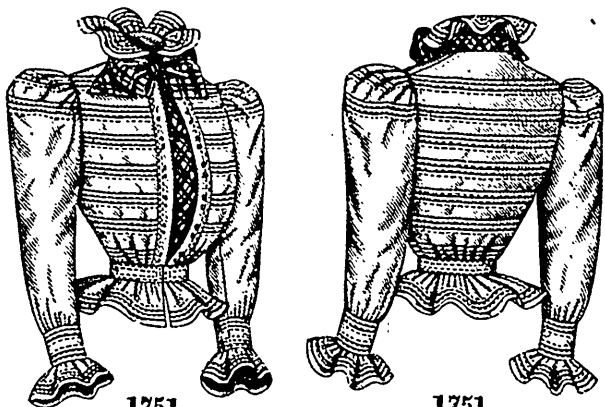
LADIES' CORDED TUCKED WAIST, WITH VEST-FRONT. (For Illustration see Page 155.) No. 1751. Another view of this waist is given at figure 1766 in this magazine. The distribution of cord-tucks in this waist is exceedingly effective. The waist is developed in a combination of plain and checked taffeta. The fronts meet at the neck and spread apart between the front and back.

these points, showing a vest-front of the checked silk in an odd way. The vest-front is gathered at the bottom and blouses softly; it is loose from the waist, except at the top and bottom. Only shoulder and under-arm seams enter into the shaping of the waist, which is gathered at the bottom and puffs out very slightly all round at the belt, enough fullness being gathered in at the bottom to produce the desired effect. Clusters of three cord-tucks are taken up at equal intervals all the way to the belt, the highest cluster crossing at the bottom of the shoulder seams and the clusters under the arms being continuous about the figure. Almost in line with the highest two clusters of cord-tucks in the waist are two clusters of cord-tucks in the novel sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and lengthened by a straight cuff showing three cord-tucks at the top and bottom and a deep, gathered frill having three cord-tucks above its hem. A plait or band is added to the front edge of each front all the way to the neck, and a decidedly novel effect is produced by arranging small buttons in pairs on the left plait and working corresponding vertical button-holes in the right plait. A ruffle per-

lum has its gathered edge joined to the waist and is made to match the sleeve frills by having three cord-tucks taken up

CORD have the hem at its lower edge; and a flaring frill having three cord-tucks near its hem gives a dainty touch to the standing collar, about which is a folded stock of the checked silk with a huge bow at the throat. For taffeta and other silks the mode is particularly handsome. The cord-tucks give the desired firmness and spring to the frills, and the general effect of the waist exceeds borders on the picturesque.

We have pattern No. 1751 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist needs four yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide; the vest front, stock and bow will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1751
Front View.
1751
Back View.
 LADIES' CORD-TUCKED WAIST, WITH VEST-FRONT.
 (For Description see Page 154.)

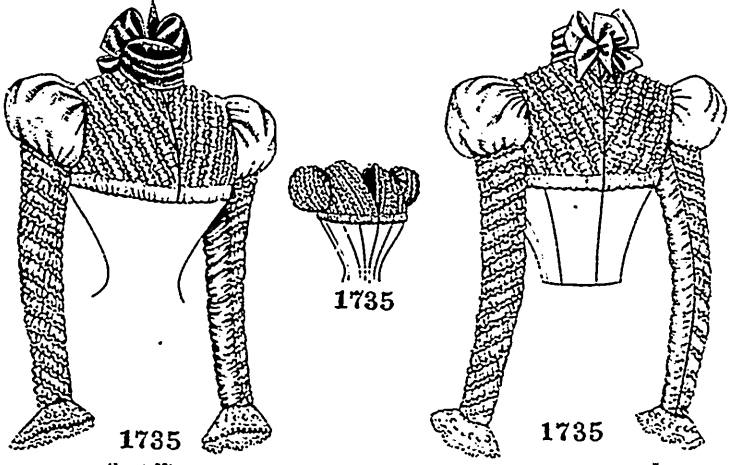
ings, are shaped by a seam at the outside of the arm, both edges of the seam being gathered; they are arranged in a small plain puff at the top and are tuck-shirred in diagonal rows from the puff to the wrist on the upper side; lace frills trim them at the wrists.

A guimpe of this kind is suitable for wear with low-cut dresses and may be made of silk *mousseline*, Liberty silk, mull, chiffon, plain or fancy lace net. Ribbon and lace may contribute the decoration.

We have pattern No. 1735 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust meas-

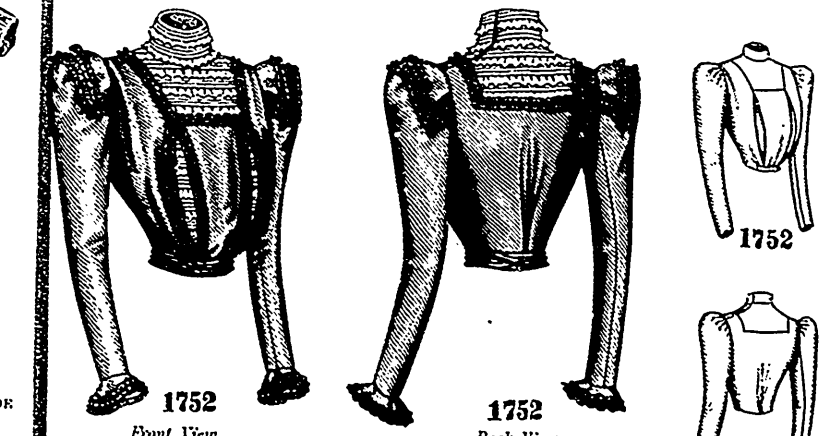
LADIES' GUIMPE, WITH V TUCK-SHIRRINGS. (TO EXTEND JUST BELOW THE BUST OR TO THE WAIST AND TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR V NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)
 No. 1735.—The dainty guimpe here shown developed in silk mull. It is made with smoothly fitted lining and may extend to just below the bust or to the waist, as preferred. The guimpe is prettily tuck-shirred, the tuck-shirrings forming Vs at the center seam and at the closing and being spaced to form small puffs between. It is closed invisibly at the front and may be made high-necked and completed with a standing collar about which is arranged a wrinkled ribbon stock that is stylishly bowed at the back, or it may be made with a V neck. The sleeves may be in full length or in short puff style, as preferred. The short sleeves



1735
Front View.
1735
Back View.
 LADIES' GUIMPE, WITH V TUCK-SHIRRINGS. (TO EXTEND JUST BELOW THE BUST OR TO THE WAIST, AND TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR V NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
 (For Description see this Page.)

ure. For a lady of medium size, the guimpe with full-length sleeves requires four yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide; with short sleeves, it needs three yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

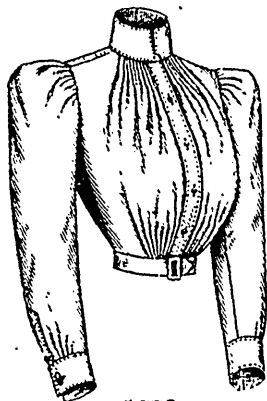


1752
Front View.
1752
Back View.
 LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING A SQUARE BACK-YOKE AND A FANCY OVER-FRONT.—(For Description see Page 153.)

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH THE BACK BOX-PLAIED IN FAN EFFECT BELOW THE YOKE AND HAVING A REMOVABLE COLLAR.

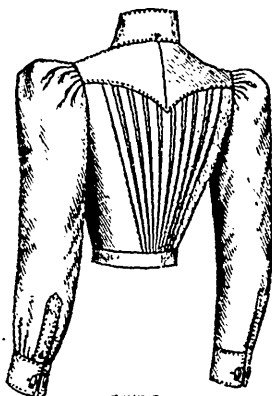
(For Illustrations see Page 156.)
 No. 1778.—At figure No. 29 in this magazine this shirt-waist is differently pictured. An extremely stylish shirt-waist is here illustrated made of pink gingham. The upper part of the back is a pointed bias yoke shaped by a center seam, and the lower part is prettily box-plaied in fan effect, the plaits, by

are arranged on a smooth lining and prettily tuck-shirred. The full-length sleeves, which are made over close-fitting lin-



1778

Front View.



1778

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH THE BACK BOX-PLAIED IN FAN EFFECT BELOW THE YOKE AND HAVING A REMOVABLE COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 155.)



1778

the arm being completed with the regulation underlaps and pointed over-laps that are closed with buttons and button-holes. A leather belt is worn. Gingham in any of the pretty checked, striped or plaided designs, chambray, percale, white or colored pique and other washable materials are appropriate for the shirt-waist. The fancy at present is to have the collar and waist of the same material.

We have pattern No. 1793 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs two yards and seven-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH STRAIGHT OR TURN-UP CUFFS AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

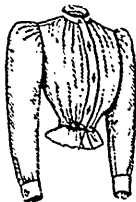
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1739.—By referring to figure No. 27 II in this

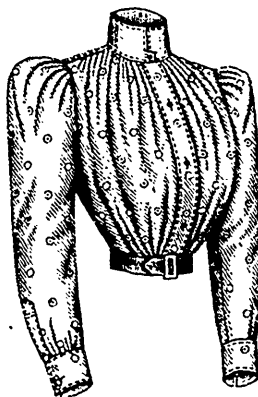
an ingenious arrangement of the fulness underneath, being very narrow and close together at the waist and spreading with a pretty flare toward the yoke. Seven small backward-turning tucks and a narrow box-pleat formed in each front at the neck introduce pretty fulness that is hid in plaits at the waist, and the fronts puff out in up-to-date style. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes or studs through a box-pleat made at the front edge of the right front. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and have openings finished with underlaps and overlaps in the regular way; they are completed with straight link cuffs. The neck is finished with a fitted band, and the removable standing collar has slightly flaring straight ends. A leather belt is worn.

Silk, lawn, wash cheviot, Madras, dimity, etc., may be selected for this shirt-waist. Cashmere, wash silk and fine flannel are also appropriate for the mode.

We have pattern No. 1778 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and a half of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

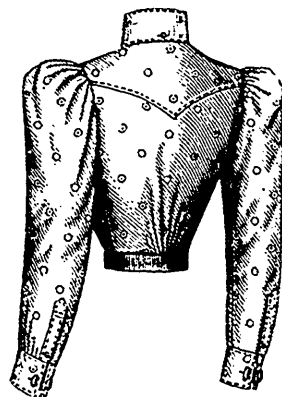


1793



1793

Front View.



1793

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR AND APPLIED BACK-YOKE AND WITHOUT UNDER-ARM GORES.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR AND APPLIED BACK-YOKE AND WITHOUT UNDER-ARM GORES.

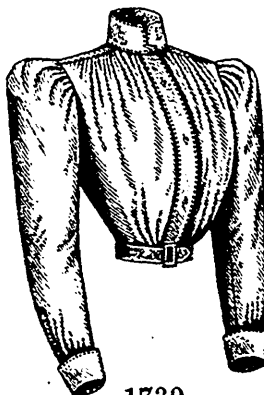
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1793.—At figure 1770 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this shirt waist is differently illustrated.

The stylish shirt-waist, which is here shown made of spotted percale, is constructed on very simple lines and is made without under-arm gores. The fronts pouch gracefully and are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges; they are closed with buttons and button-holes or studs through a box-pleat made at the front edge of the right front. The back is smooth at the top and has an applied yoke that is deeply pointed at the center. The fulness at the waist is regulated by tapes inserted in casings, the tapes in the casing at the back being tied over the fronts. The neck is finished with a fitted band, and the removable standing collar, which is of white linen, has straight ends that meet above the stud. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with straight link cuffs, the usual openings made at the back of

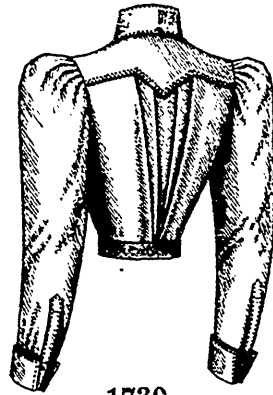


1739



1739

Front View.



1739

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH STRAIGHT OR TURN-UP CUFFS AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

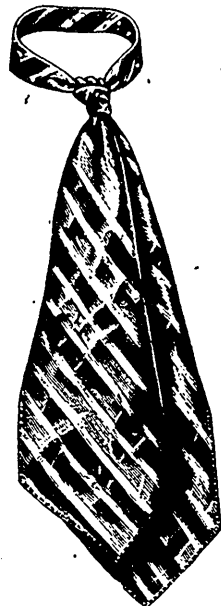
(For Description see this Page.)

magazine, another view of this shirt-waist may be seen. This shirt-waist is here pictured made up in plain blue chambray.

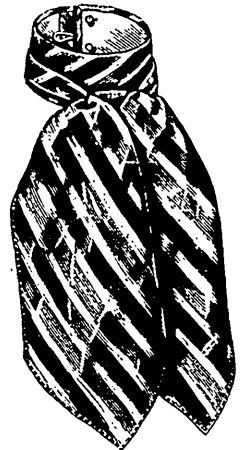
gray. It may be made with or without the lining, which is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam, and any style of belt may be worn. The back of the shirt-waist is laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist and flaring upward becomingly, and is joined to an oddly shaped yoke that is pointed between the plaits. The yoke extends well forward on the shoulders, and the fronts are gathered where they join the yoke and also at the neck and waist. The fronts are closed through a box-plait and puff out in the correct way. The neck is finished with a fitted band, and the removable standing collar has slightly flaring ends. The pretty shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and the usual slashes are finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps; either straight or turn-up cuffs closed with link buttons may complete them.

Among the prettiest of the fashionable wash fabrics used for developing shirt-waists of this description are the corded ginghams and chambrays, which are shown in lovely blues and pinks and in fancy stripes and checks. A collar of the material is frequently provided and alternated with those of white linen. Extremely stylish results may be achieved when Madras, cotton cheviot or bias piqué is used to develop this very attractive mode.

We have pattern No. 1739 in nine sizes for ladies from



1824

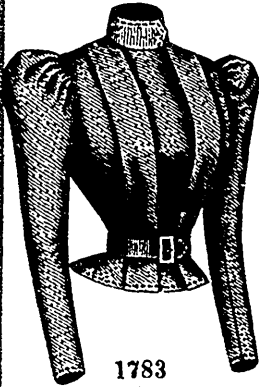


1824

LADIES' TIE AND STOCK. (THE TIE MAY BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOCK AND KNOTTED IN EITHER ASCOT OR FOUR-IN-HAND STYLE.)

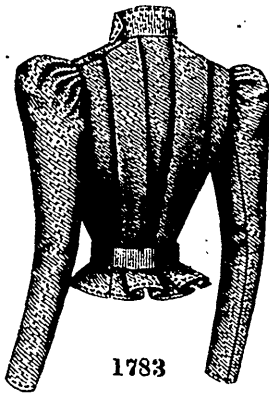
(For Description see Page 158.)

of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1783

Front View.



1783

Back View.

LADIES' BOX-PLAITED BLOUSE, CLOSED UNDER THE PLAITS IN THE LEFT FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.) KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK OR GOLF JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' BOX-PLAITED BLOUSE, CLOSED UNDER THE PLAITS IN THE LEFT FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.) KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK OR GOLF JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

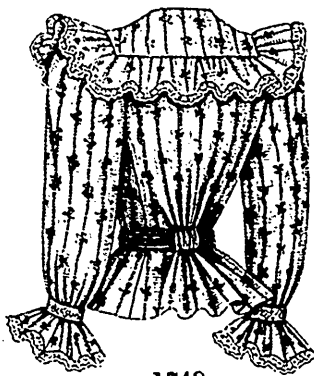
No. 1783.—This new box-plaited blouse, which is known as the Norfolk or golf jacket, is thoroughly up to date. It is illustrated made of covert cloth and finished with machine-stitching. A lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the front is provided, but its use is optional. Two box-plaits laid in the back begin at the shoulders and almost meet at the waist, and similar box-plaits are arranged in the fronts, which are closed under the plait in the left front. The plaits are sewed along their underfolds as far as the waist and

then fall free, giving fullness to the skirt. A bust dart under the plait in each front and under-arm gores fit the blouse with basque-like precision. The standing collar is closed at the left side and has its overlapping end pointed. A fancy leather belt with pointed ends is closed at the front. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are shaped by two seams; they



1748

Front View.

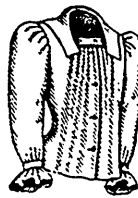


1748

Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Description see Page 158.)



1748

are gathered at the top, where they stand out stylishly, and finished plainly at the wrist.

Norfolk jackets are popular and may be developed in cheviot, serge, whipcord, mohair and broadcloth. Braid may be plainly or fancifully applied, although a plain finish is liked. This mode is admirable for cycling, and may be developed in material to match the skirt or in plain goods. Royal-blue cloth, with a skirt of mixed gray and blue cheviot, would be attractive.

We have pattern No. 1783 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and three-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern; 10d. or 20 cents.

thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and a half

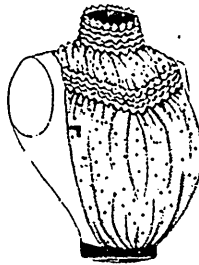
LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 157.)

No. 1748.—A different development of this pretty sack is shown at figure No. 35 II in this magazine.

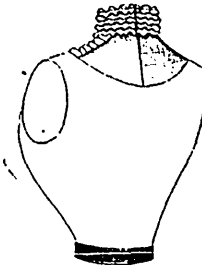
This comfortable and attractive dressing-sack is here illustrated made of figured lawn. The loose fronts are cut slightly low in square outline at the neck and are gathered and joined to short bands of insertion that are trimmed with a narrow lace-edged frill of the material; they are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. The full back is smooth across the shoulders, but has fulness at the waist collected in a double row of shirrings that are tacked to a stay, the back falling in pretty ripples below. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides, and ribbons tacked at the ends of the shirrings and tied over the fronts draw the fronts in prettily at the waist. A novel feature is the sailor collar, which is trimmed at its free edges with a deep lace-edged frill of the lawn; the collar falls deep and square across the back and has broad ends that extend some distance below the neck at each side of the fulness in the fronts. The full one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished at the wrists with bands of insertion and deep lace-edged frills of the material that fall over the hand.

The sack is simply constructed and may be easily reproduced in nainsook, fine cambric, dimity and linen batiste, with lace or nainsook edging and insertion, fancy stitching or beading for decoration. Comfortable dressing-sacks of heavier weight may be developed in silk, cashmere, challis and plain or fancy flannel, with lace, ribbon or gimp for garniture. This mode would be charmingly developed in a silk crêpe in a delicate violet



1822

Front View.

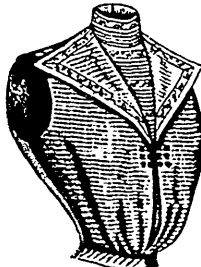


1822

Back View.

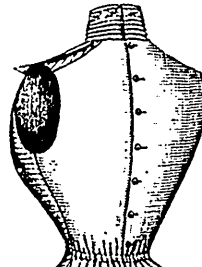
LADIES' PLASTRON, TUCK-SHIRRED IN YOKE OUTLINE.

(For Description see Page 159.)



1790

Front View.

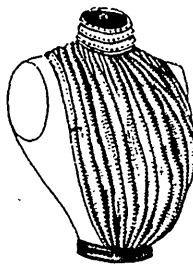


1790

Back View.

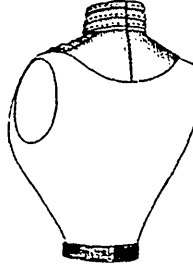
LADIES' BLOUSE-VEST, WITH FITTED BELT.

(For Description see Page 159.)



1823

Front View.

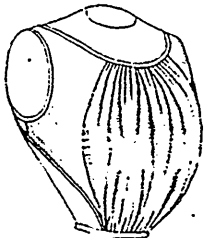


1823

Back View.

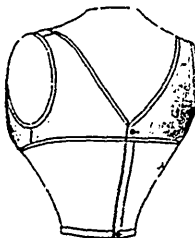
LADIES' PLASTRON. (FOR TUCKED, FANCY OR PLAIN FABRICS.)

(For Description see Page 160.)



1756

Front View.



1756

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST-FRONT EXTENDER. (FOR SHIRT-WAISTS, BLOUSES, ETC.)

(For Description see this Page.)

shade, having the tiny flower embroidered upon it in a darker shade.

We have pattern No. 1748 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the dressing-sack for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and a half of

the sides, so as to be quite short under the arms and at the back.

The closing is made with a button and button-hole at the back. Three strips of feather-bone are tacked underneath to the center-front to give it the necessary stiffness, and tapes tacked to the top and bottom

and also to the sides and tied together underneath assist in curving the center-front as much as desired. The lower edge of the center front is finished with a belt that is closed with

material thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of insertion an inch and three-fourths wide for the neck-band and sleeve-bands. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' TIE AND STOCK. (THE TIE MAY BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT THE STOCK AND KNOTTED IN EITHER ASCOT OR FOUR-IN-HAND STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 157.)

No. 1824.—This tie and stock are again shown at figure No. 27 II.

A pretty tie and stock suitable for wear with shirt-waists, tailor-made suits, etc., is here shown made of striped glacé taffeta silk. The high stock is shaped to fit closely yet comfortably and is fastened at the back with patent fastenings and secured to the neck-band of the waist with loops of elastic. The tie is narrow where it encircles the stock and has wide, pointed ends; it may be used with or without the stock and may be knotted in Ascot or in four-in-hand style.

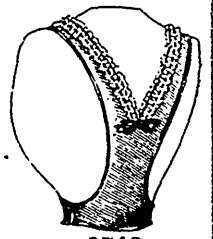
Roman-striped, plaid and checked silk, piqué, duck, Madras, cotton cheviot and gingham are suitable for a tie of this style.

We have pattern No. 1824 in three sizes, small, medium and large. The tie and stock in the medium size, need seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty or more inches wide. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' WAIST-FRONT EXTENDER. (FOR SHIRT-WAISTS, BLOUSES, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1756.—An extender for the front of shirt-waists, blouses, etc., is here shown made of Victoria lawn and stiffened with feather-bone. The full center-front is gathered at the upper and lower edges and very slightly at the side edges and joined to smooth side-fronts that are connected with the short back by short shoulder and under-arm seams. The extender reaches to the waist at the front, but slants upward toward



1743

Back View.

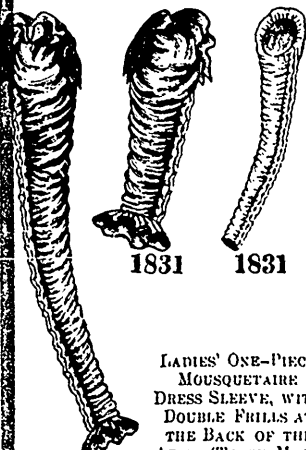


1743

Front View.

LADIES' WAIST-FRONT EXTENDER. (FOR WEAR UNDER FULL PLASTRONS, VESTS, WAISTS, ETC., WITH JACKETS.)

(For Description see Page 160.)



1831 1831

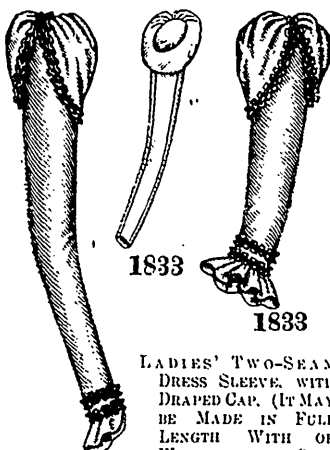
LADIES' ONE-PIECE MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE FRILLS AT THE BACK OF THE ARM. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH

ELBOW LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS.) (For Description see Page 160.)

a button and button-hole at the back, and a strap tacked to the back and belt at the closing holds the back down comfortably.

Lawn, dimity, fine cambric, etc., with tape for binding the edges, are appropriate for developing the extender.

We have pattern No. 1756 in threesizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the waist-front extender will require seven-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide.



1833 1833

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DRAPED CAP. (IT MAY BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF OR IN ELBOW LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRILL, OR THE CAP ALONE MAY BE USED.)

(For Description see Page 162.)

LADIES' BLOUSE-VEST, WITH FITTED BELT.

(For Illustrations see Page 158.)

No. 1790.—This stylish blouse-vest is an attractive accompaniment to all sorts of jackets. It is illustrated made of piqué. Lawn was used for the back and also for the lining front, which is closely fitted by single bust darts. A pretty plastron that is ornamented with cross-rows of insertion between clusters of fine tucks is displayed between the fronts, which have pretty fullness laid in plaits at the bottom and blouse stylishly

Price of pattern, 5d. 10 cents.

LADIES' PLASTRON, TUCK-SHIRRED IN YOKE OUTLINE.

(For Illustrations see Page 158.)

No. 1822.—A dainty plastron to wear under jackets, etc., is pictured made of red mousseline de

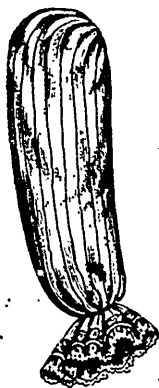
with ribbon for the belt. It is made in a cape back and closed invisibly at the back. The full front is gathered at neck and shoulder edges and has a row of pretty tuck-shirrings in pointed-ke outline; gathers adjust the fulness at the waist, and the plastron is completed with a ribbon belt, which is secured at the back. The front puffs out prominently, and the neck is finished in a high standing collar prettily



1836

LADIES' SHORT PUFF DRESS SLEEVE.

(For Description see Page 161.)



1835

LADIES' PUFF THREE-QUARTER LENGTH DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING)

(For Description see Page 161.)

over a fitted belt-section that gives length to the waist, the ends of the belt-section being left free, so that the skirt may be easily adjusted over the short skirt of the back. The fronts are just slightly apart nearly to the bust and flare above toward the



1832

1832

LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE ABOVE THE ELBOW. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND IN FULL LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE CIRCULAR CUFF OR IN ELBOW LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE CIRCULAR FRILL.)

(For Description see Page 162.)

1832

tuck-shirred.

Organdy, chiffon, Liberty silk, mul) and grenadine are pretty materials for this plastron. Ribbon and lace may be used for ornamentation.

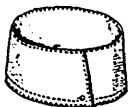
We have pattern No. 1822 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the plastron will require one yard of material forty-five in-



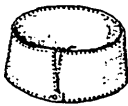
1834

LADIES' PUFF ELBOW DRESS SLEEVE, WITH A TRIPLE TUCK-SHIRRING ON THE UPPER SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING.)

(For Description see Page 161.)



1818

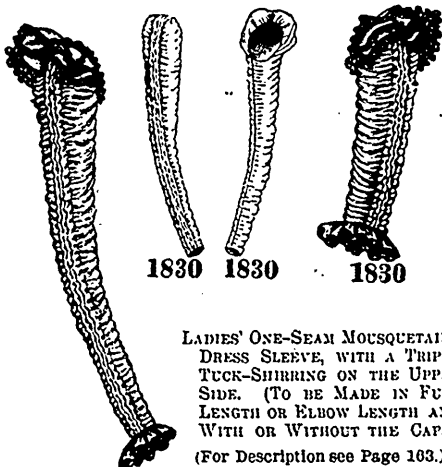


1818

LADIES' STANDING COLLARS. (FOR WEAR WITH SHIRT-WAISTS, ETC.)

(For Description see Page 161.)

wide, with three-fourths of a yard of ribbon two inches wide for the belt. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1830

1830

1830

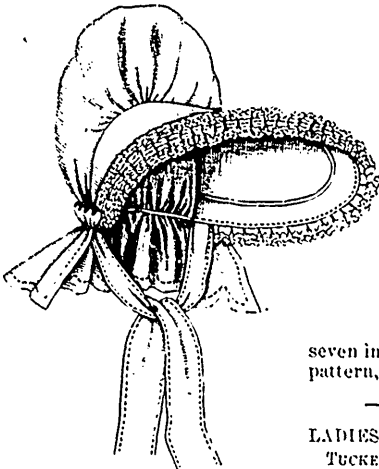
LADIES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS SLEEVE, WITH A TRIPLE TUCK-SHIRRING ON THE UPPER SIDE. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS.)

(For Description see Page 163.)

1830

ward-turning tucks above which is a row of insertion. This is an admirable mode for wear under open-fronted jackets and may be made of piqué, silk, lawn, etc., and decorated

shoulders, and wide triangular revers are joined to them; they are decorated just below the revers with two rows of three small ball buttons and connected by cord laced over the buttons nearest the front edges, the result being novel. Tapes inserted in casings at the waist draw the backs into the figure, and the closing is made at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. At the neck is a standing collar formed in a group of down-



1795

LADIES' GOLF OR LAWN BONNET.
(ALSO DESIRABLE FOR GARDEN,
VERANDA AND SIMILAR WEAR.)
(For Description see Page 163.)

mousseline de soie. The front is of the tucked *mousseline* and is gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and at the waist and completed with a ribbon belt that is secured at the back; it puffs out prettily and joins a short cape-back that is closed invisibly at the center. A standing collar of the tucked *mousseline* finishes the neck.

Mull, chiffon, Liberty silk, veiling, lace net, etc., will make up daintily by this mode. Lace or narrow satin or velvet ribbon may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1795 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the plastron calls for seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two

with lace edging or insertion, tucks and ribbon.

We have pattern No. 1790 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the vest will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' PLaSTRON. (FOR TUCKED, FANCY OR PLAID FABRICS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 158.)

No. 1823.—An exceedingly pretty plastron, to be made up in fancy, tucked or plain fabrics, is here represented made of plain and tucked

LADIES' WAIST-FRONT EXTENDER. (FOR WEAR UNDER PLASTRONS, VESTS, WAISTS, ETC., WITH JACKETS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 158.)

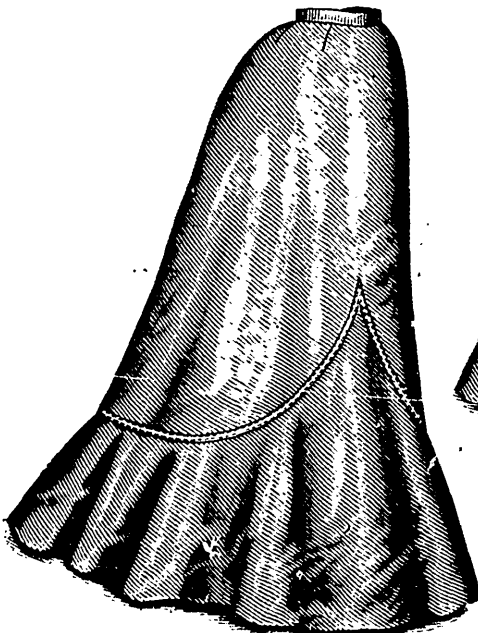
No. 1743.—Taffeta silk was selected for this pretty waist-front extender, which is designed for wear under tucks, plastrons, waists, etc. The edges of the extender are bordered with ribbon, and ribbon-run beading and lace edging furnish a dainty decoration for the neck edge, the ribbon being turned in bows at the front and back. The full center-front puffs out prettily and is stiffened by being shirred in upright rows over cords or round feather-bone; it is finished in a frill at the top and is gathered at the lower edge and joined to the shallow belt-like portion of smooth side-fronts that are joined to the back in very short shoulder seams and in a short under-arm seam at the right side, the closing being made invisibly at a corresponding point at the left side. The extender scarcely deeper than a belt at the sides, and the back is very narrow, somewhat in brace style, with a very low V neck. The front the neck is low and square.

We have pattern No. 1743 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the waist-front extender calls for a yard and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

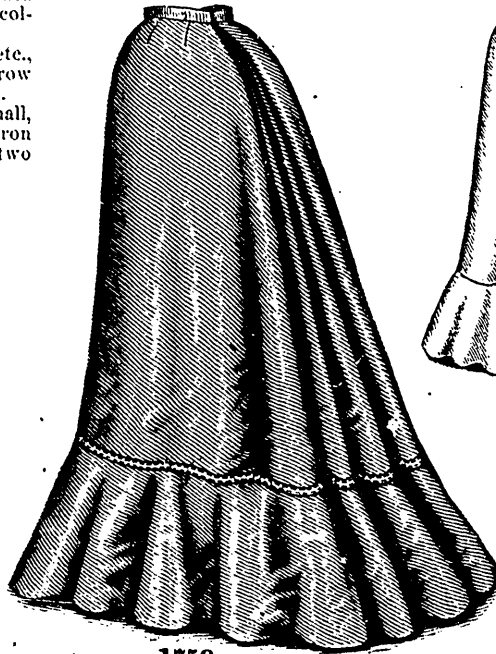
LADIES' ONE-PIECE MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE FRILLS AT THE BACK OF THE ARM. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 159.)

No. 1831.—A particularly pretty mousquetaire dress sleeve



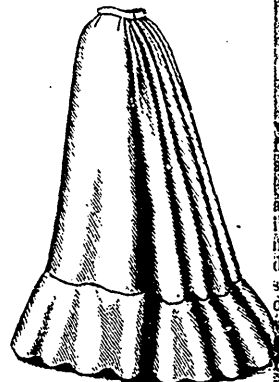
1759
Side Front View.



1759
Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A CIRCULAR UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART OR FLOUNCE EXTENDING IN A POINT AT THE FRONT. (TO BE PLAIDED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 163.)



1759

inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of ribbon an inch and a half wide for the belt. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

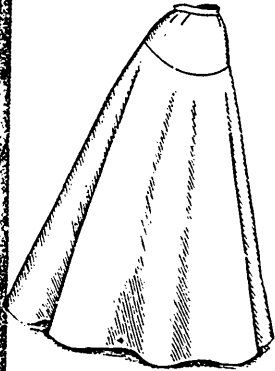
prettily over the top of the sleeve, but their use is a matter of personal taste. The sleeve may be in full or elbow length and a frill of the material edged with two rows of lace ribbon is a pretty finish for either length.

Sheer material will develop the sleeve in a satisfactory manner, and soft silks, net, grenadine, etc., will produce beautiful suits. The caps and frills may be of lace or of the material edged with lace or trimmed with insertion or ribbon ruching. We have pattern No. 1831 in five sizes for ladies from ten to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires a yard and seven-eighths of goods forty-five inches wide; a pair of elbow sleeves needs but one yard forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

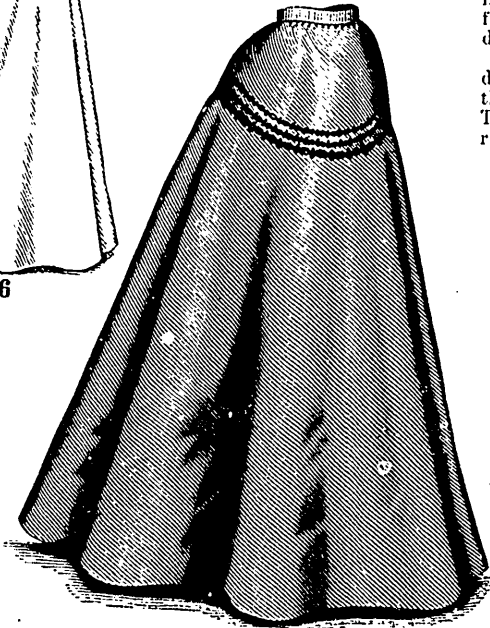
LADIES' SHORT PUFF DRESS SLEEVE.

(For Illustration see Page 159.)

No. 1836.—This engraving shows a very pretty, soft puff sleeve for an evening costume. It is made over a very short, tight lining and is gathered at the top and bottom and finished



1736

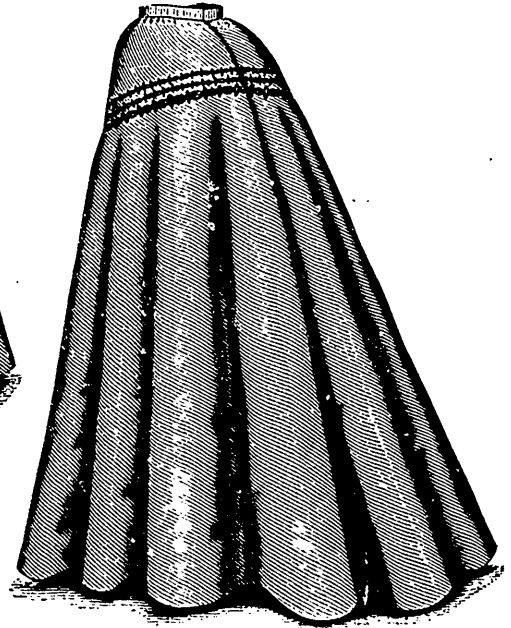


1736

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A SHORT TABLIER UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART. (TO BE EASED ON THE BELT OR DART-FITTED AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION - SKIRT)

(For Description see Page 163.)



1736

Side-Back View.

bottom and standing out becomingly at the top, while it is drawn in to fit the arm snugly at the bottom, where it is finished with a full gathered ruffle. Insertion and lace edging daintily trim the ruffle.

Thin materials, such as organdy, Swiss, lawn, dimity, etc., are especially suitable for this sleeve, and when these fabrics are chosen the best results are obtained by making it without the lining. The sleeve is equally desirable for silk, challis, cashmere, flannel and various other materials.

We have pattern No. 1835 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires a yard and a half of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' PUFF ELBOW DRESS SLEEVE, WITH FRILL. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING.)

(For Illustration see Page 159.)

No. 1834.—This stylish puff sleeve is in elbow length and may be made with or without the close-fitting two-seam lining. It is shaped with an inside seam, and the pretty fullness is collected in gathers at the top and bottom. A deep frill of lace is a pretty finish.

The sleeve is pretty for house-dresses and also for outdoor Summer dresses and will develop prettily in any of the light silks and also organdy, Swiss, grenadine, etc. The frill may be of the material decorated with ribbon ruchings or insertion and lace edging.

We have pattern No. 1834 in seven sizes for ladies

with a full lace frill that gives a dainty effect. Silk, crêpe or any light evening material may be used to develop this sleeve. If made of organdy, with a very full bill of black netting, a most pleasing result would be obtained.

We have pattern No. 1836 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about

an inch below the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves will require five-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-two inches wide, with two yards and an eighth of edging four inches and three-fourths wide for the frill. Price of pattern, 3d. or 5 cents.

LADIES' PUFF THREE-QUARTER LENGTH DRESS SLEEVE.

(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING.)

(For Illustration see Page 159.)

No. 1835.—The puff sleeve here pictured can be developed without much labor, and the effect is charming and simple. As seen in the illustration it is made of water-blue striped sun's-veiling, with lace insertion and edging for trimming. It is in three-quarter length and may be made with or without the two-piece smooth-fitting lining. The sleeve has only one seam and is a pretty puff style gathered at the top and

from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require one yard of goods thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of lace edging five inches and a fourth wide for the frill. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' STANDING COLLARS. (FOR WEAR WITH SHIRT-WAISTS, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 159.)

No. 1818.—Two styles of standing collars suitable for wear.

with shirt-waists, etc., are here pictured made of white linen. One collar is a trifle lower than the other and has slightly flaring ends, with extensions in which the button-holes are made. The other collar has lapped ends.

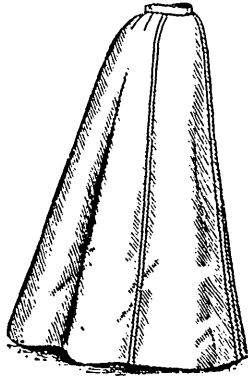
White linen is generally used for these collars, but sometimes they are made of material matching the shirt-waist.

We have pattern No. 1818 in five sizes for ladies from twelve inches and a half to fourteen inches and a half, neck measure. To make six collars for a lady whose neck measures thirteen inches, needs half a yard of material thirty-six inches wide,

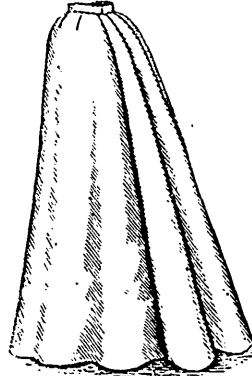
sions is here illustrated. It may be in full length or elbow length, or for dressy evening wear the draped cap alone may be used. The sleeve is in close two-seam style, and when made full length may be finished at the wrist with a silk-line circular cuff that rounds away from the inside seam. A ruffle of the material is a pretty edge finish for the elbow sleeve. About the top is a draped cap, which fits smoothly under the arm and curves and flares so that the corners just meet on the shoulder. Full ruchings of silk give a pretty finish.

A very quaint effect for an evening gown can be obtained by using the draped cap alone, which, while fitting smoothly at the under side, flares on top, showing the arm in a pretty manner. The sleeve is simply constructed and is deservedly popular. All dress goods and silks, as well as light Summer materials, may be used.

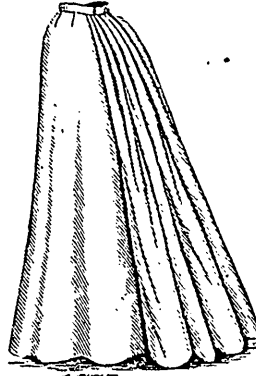
We have pattern No. 1833 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches, as described, calls for a yard and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



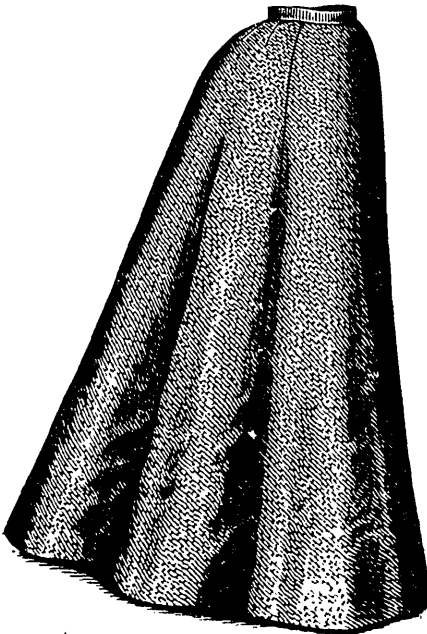
1775



1775

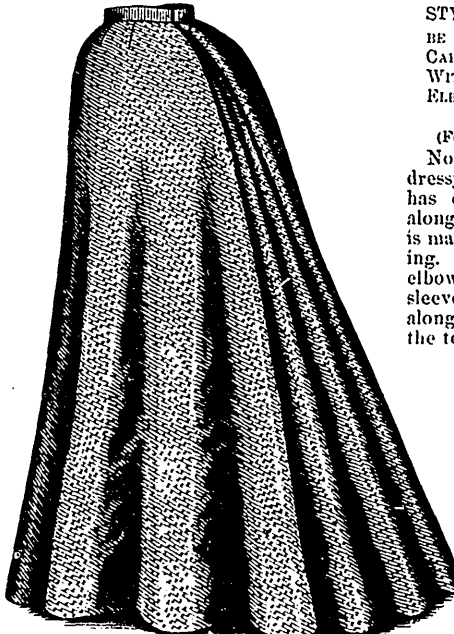


1775



1775

Side-Front View.



1775

Side-Back View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE GATHERED OR SIDE OR BOX PLAITED AT THE BACK.)
(For Description see Page 164.)

with half a yard of coarse linen or muslin in the same width for interlinings. Price of pattern, 3d. or 5 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DRAPED CAP. (IT MAY BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF, OR IN ELBOW LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRILL, OR THE CAP ALONE MAY BE USED.)
(For Illustrations see Page 159.)

No. 1833.—A dress sleeve adaptable for a variety of occa-

suitable for this sleeve, which gives the arm a round, well-shaped appearance. Taffeta, grenadine, nun's-veiling, Swiss mohair, organdy, etc., are equally desirable.

We have pattern No. 1832 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires a yard and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. A pair of elbow sleeves needs a yard and three-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, IN MOUSQUETAIRE STYLE ABOVE THE ELBOW. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CUFF, AND IN FULL LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE CIRCULAR CUFF, OR IN ELBOW LENGTH WITH OR WITHOUT THE CIRCULAR FRILL.)
(For Illustrations see Page 159.)

No. 1832.—A very stylish and dressy sleeve is here shown. It has only one seam, which runs along the inside of the arm, and is made over a two-seam fitted lining. It may be in full length or elbow length, as preferred. The sleeve is gathered at the top and along both edges of the seam from the top to the bend of the arm, and the gathers cross-wrap and flange it beautifully above the elbow. The full-length sleeve is smooth below the elbow and finishes with a shallow circular cuff in two sections that flare over the hand and are lined with silk and edged with a full ribbon frill. A gathered circular ruffle ribbon-trimmed at its lower edge is a pretty finish for the elbow sleeve. Double caps that are circular in shape ripple prettily over the sleeve and are daintily lined with silk and outlined with frills of ribbon.

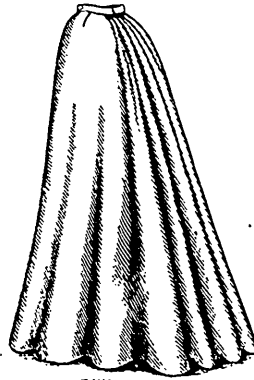
All soft materials are suitable for this sleeve, which gives the arm a round, well-shaped appearance. Taffeta, grenadine, nun's-veiling, Swiss mohair, organdy, etc., are equally desirable. We have pattern No. 1832 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires a yard and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. A pair of elbow sleeves needs a yard and three-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-SEAM MOUSQUETAIRE DRESS SLEEVE, WITH A TRIPLE TUCK-SHIRRING ON THE UPPER SIDE.
(TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR ELBOW LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 159.)

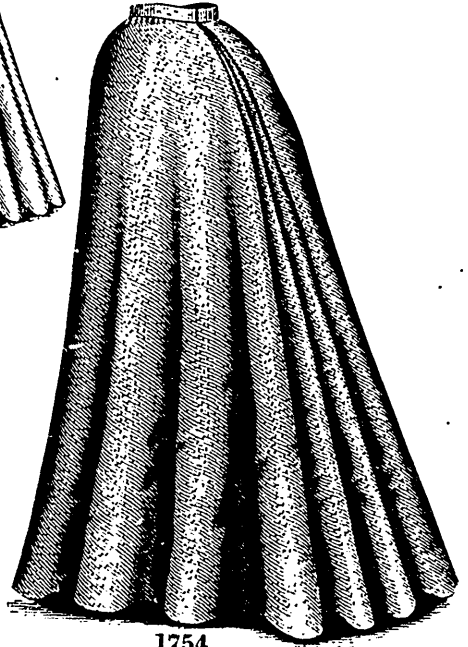
LADIES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A CIRCULAR UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART OR FLOUNCE EXTENDING IN A POINT AT THE FRONT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 160.)

No. 1759.—Another view of this skirt is given at figure No. 32 II in this magazine.

A decided novelty in flounce skirts is here depicted made of Summer-weight cloth. It may be made with or without a seven-gored foundation-skirt and consists of a circular upper part fitted smoothly at the top by three darts at each side, and a circular lower part or flounce that is shallowest at the back and sides and extends in a deep point at the center of the front. The seam joining on the flounce is



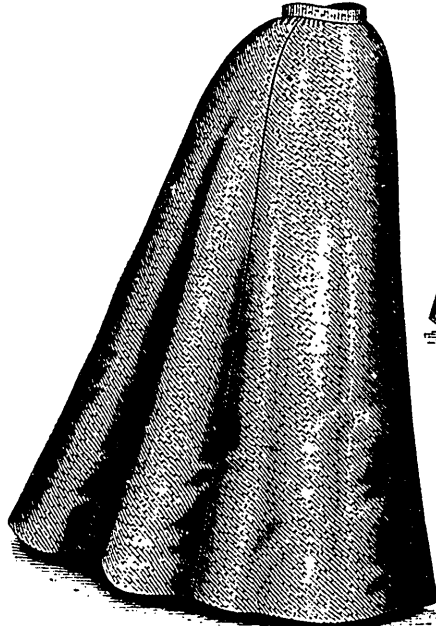
1754



1754

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND EASED ON THE BELT OR DART-FITTED.)
(For Description see Page 164.)



1754

Side-Front View.

stylishly strapped, and the flounce ripples slightly at the front and sides. The skirt may be gathered at the back or have the fullness laid in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket; it measures three yards and a half round at the lower edge in the medium sizes. A bustle or any style of skirt extender may be worn.

Cheviot, mohair, poplin, etamine and piqué may be selected for making the skirt.

We have pattern No. 1759 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs four yards of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A SHORT TABLIER UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART. (TO BE EASED ON THE BELT OR DART-FITTED AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)
(For Illustrations see Page 161.)

No. 1736.—At figure D 67 this skirt is again illustrated.

or elbow
one m
and w
ilk-line
A ruf
y slee
nder t
et on t
obtain
o) alow
ily at
e show
er. The
ted at
ll dress
as high
used.
1833
ten
e, mea
h below
ye. The
a la
inch
d and
k inch
d, or
DRESS
ETAIR
OW, (3
OUT THE
WITH
nts.
FF, OR
WITHOUT
)
(159.)
sh and
wn.
ich
m, and
ed li
gth
The
eranda
op wh
n from
e ar
s-wr
above
length
below
mish
circu
as the
nd ar
k ar
ribbe
circu
med
pre-
e are
re cin
e pre-
e an
with
will
s and
g, aff
well
Swis
m to
out s
air
level
ster
ite eff
y ar
ce

No. 1830.—The musquetaire dress sleeve here shown is an unusually pretty style. It is made with a seam at the front of the arm and has a smooth two-seam lining. The abundant fullness is collected in gathers along both edges of the seam laid at the top, and in a triple lengthwise tuck-shirring along the outside of the arm. The sleeve puffs out prettily at the top, and below it lies in soft crosswise wrinkles that are very becoming, especially on slender arms. It may be made in full length or in elbow length and is finished at the lower edge with a ruffle of wide ribbon. Three circular bands of graduated sizes and showing a rounding lower outline are added, but they may be omitted; they are edged with ribbon frills and stand out prettily, giving stylish breadth to the figure. The sleeve is suitable for fancy waists and will develop stylishly in grenadine, plain or figured lace, tulle, mousseline de soie, Swiss, organdy and soft silks, with lace, ribbon or plaitings for trimming. We have pattern No. 1830 in five sizes for ladies from ten to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require two yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide; a pair of elbow sleeves needs two yards of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GOLF OR LAWN BONNET. (ALSO DESIRABLE FOR GARDEN, VERANDA AND SIMILAR WEAR.)
(For Illustration see Page 160.)

No. 1795.—A picturesque and sun-protective bonnet for golfing and for garden, veranda and similar wear is here shown made of red lawn. The wide front, which completely shades the eyes and face and yet rounds away toward the sides so that it is not uncomfortably warm, is a commendable feature of the bonnet; it is made double and is stitched close to the face over the short distance in from the edge to form a casing for the hair and feather-bone, which gives desirable stiffness and retains the pretty flare. The crown, which is gathered at its front edge, and so at the neck, where it is finished with a binding, rises high above the front, to which it is joined. A deep crown or cape that is hemmed at the lower edge and gathered and pinked at the top and gathered to form a frill heading, affords ample protection for the neck. Broad tie-strings of the material attached to the front at the ends of the curtain may be bowed coquettishly under the chin. A double boxed ruche of the material pinked at both edges prettily decorates the outer edge of the front. Dimity, lawn, gingham, percale and chambray are appropriate for this bonnet. The front could be overlaid with all-over embroidery and with a pretty color underneath would be quite effective. We have pattern No. 1795 in one size only. To make the bonnet, requires a yard and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

This smart skirt is here shown developed in a soft woollen suiting and comprises a short tablier upper part and a circular lower part. The tablier may be eased on the belt or dart-fitted. The circular lower portion, which is joined smoothly to the tablier, springs out in flutes at the sides, and at the back a backward-turning plait is laid in the top of the skirt at each side of the placket, the folds of the plaits meeting to below the tablier and then rolling stylishly. Three rows of fancy braid in graduated widths follow the lower outline of the tablier, the lowest row covering the seams joining the two parts. The skirt measures nearly four yards and three-fourths at the foot in the medium sizes and may be made with or without the five-gored foundation-skirt, which is perfectly shaped and gathered at the back. A small bustle or any style of extender may be worn.

Lady's-cloth, poplin, Sicillienne, mohair or cheviot will make up stylishly by the mode, with braid or ribbon for trimming.

We have pattern No. 1736 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a half of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE GATHERED OR SIDE OR BOX PLAITED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 162.)

No. 1775.—This skirt is again shown at figure No. 34 H in this magazine.

An up-to-date skirt of the three-piece variety is here illustrated made of mixed-gray cloth. It has a narrow, smooth front-gore between two wide circular portions that are joined in a seam at the center of the back. Two darts at each side remove every particle of fulness over the hips, below which the skirt falls in stylish ripples. At the back the skirt may be gathered, or it may be arranged in side-plaits or in box-plaits, the different effects being shown in the illustrations. The skirt flares gracefully toward the lower edge, where it measures four yards round in the medium sizes. The side-front seams are often strapped. A small bustle or an extender may be worn.

Serge, mohair, camel's-hair, barège, light-weight cheviot, crêpon and novelty goods will make up satisfactorily by this mode.

We have pattern No. 1775 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs three yards and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND EASED ON THE BELT OR DART-FITTED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 163.)

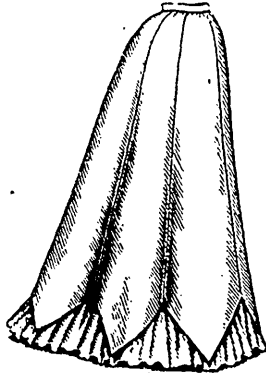
No. 1754.—By referring to figure No. 35 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this skirt may be again seen.

The skirt is a perfectly plain four-gored shape in up-to-date lines and is here shown made of wool goods. It may be eased

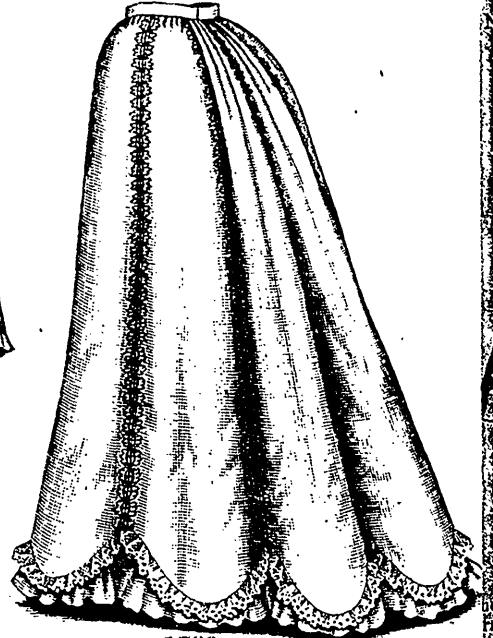
on or dart-fitted. A graceful rippling effect at the side below the hips results from the shaping. At the back skirt may be gathered or arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits meeting at the end and falling out below in flutes that spread toward the lower edge, which measures a little over four yards in the medium sizes. Any style of extender or a small bustle may be worn.

This shape will be selected for making up all seasons' goods, of washable or of woollen texture.

We have pattern No. 1754 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size the garment needs four yards and seven-eighths of water-



1739



1789

Side-Back View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT, FALLING-IN SCOLLOPS AND VANDYKES OVER A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT, FALLING-IN SCOLLOPS OR VANDYKES OVER A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1789.—Another view of this skirt is given at figure No. 37 H in this magazine.

A charming novelty in skirts is here illustrated made of organdy and trimmed with lace edging and insertion. It is made over a five-gored foundation-skirt, which is trimmed at the bottom with a deep flounce of the material. The skirt comprises nine narrow gores and may be shaped in scollops or Vandykes at the lower edge; it is eased on the belt at the front

sides and gathered at the back, where it falls in rolling folds. The width of the skirt at the foot is nearly three yards and half in the medium sizes. An extender may be worn.

Lawn, vailing, challis, dimity and grenadine are adaptable to the mode, with ribbon, appliqué trimming or lace for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1789 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, will need five yards of goods thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide extra for a flounce to trim the foundation skirt. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

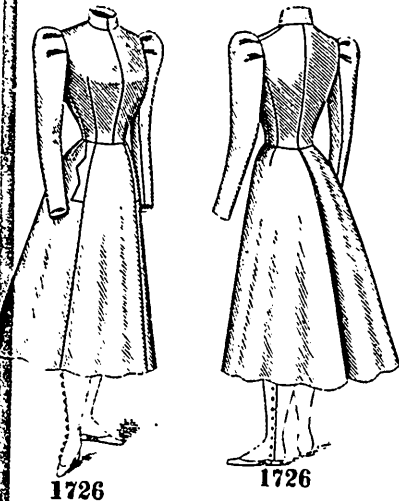
UP-TO-DATE BICYCLE AND GYMNAS TIC FASHIONS.

LADIES' CYCLING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAITED) AND A MEDIUM-WIDE THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK AND TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1726.—There is a decidedly smart air about this cycling costume,

which is represented made up in cheviot, with a simple finish of stitching on



larly smart. Made of blue or gray cycling cloth, with braiding on the fronts of the jacket, it will be exceedingly stylish, and other colors may be used with good effect. The skirt will usually be finished with stitching or braid.

We have pattern No. 1726 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires three yards and seven-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' GYMNAS TIC COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BLOUSE (TO BE MADE HIGH-NECKED WITH A STANDING COLLAR OR OPEN-NECKED WITH A SAILOR COLLAR AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES) AND BLOOMERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 166.)

No. 1727.—A practical and becoming gymnastic costume is



1726 Front View.

1726 Side-Back View.

LADIES' CYCLING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET (TO BE WORN OPEN OR CLOSED AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAITED) AND A MEDIUM-WIDE THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK AND TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.

(For Description see this Page.)

the skirt and a military decoration of braid and buttons on the jacket. The back of the jacket may be made with or without a center seam and is separated by under-arm gores from the fronts, which are closely adjusted by single bust darts. The neck is completed with a military standing collar and the jacket, which is just long enough to cover the belt well, may be worn open or closed, as illustrated. The two-seam sleeves are trimmed in effect with braid, and the fullness at the top may be collected in pleats or in three box-plaits between the upturning plaits.

The skirt consists of a moderately full front-gore and two circular portions that are fitted smoothly over the hips by two darts at each side and fall gracefully in ripples below. An under-box-plait is formed at the back, and when the wearer is in the saddle the folds fall one at each side with the effect of a divided skirt. Plaquettes are made above the side-front seams and are finished with overlaps, pointed overlaps and pockets and closed invisibly. A belt completing the top of the front-gore and secured to a belt that completes the remainder of the skirt and closes the front. The skirt may be in either of two lengths illustrated, its lower edge in the greater length measuring a little over three yards and three-quarters in the medium sizes. All the cycling suits of this season are characterized by a smartness, but a military air makes this costume particu-

larly smart. Made of navy-blue serge and trimmed with black braid. The upper part of the blouse is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams, and the full fronts and full back are

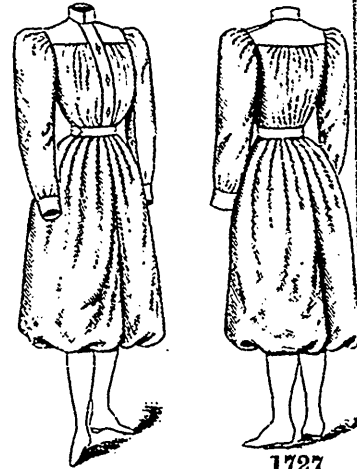
gathered at the top and at the waist and joined to the yoke. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait made at the front edge of the right front and extended to join the front edges of the yoke; and an applied belt conceals the gathers at the waist. The blouse may be made high-necked and finished with a standing collar that closes at the front, or it may be made open-necked and completed with a pretty sailor-collar that is square at the front and back. Full-length or elbow sleeves may be added, as preferred. The full-length sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with straight round cuffs. The elbow sleeves are gathered at the top and drawn in at the lower edge on tapes or elastic inserted in hems.

The bloomers are quite full and are shaped by inside leg seams and a center seam. The fulness at the top is arranged in plaits turning forward in front of the hips and backward back of the hips, and the bloomers are completed with a belt that closes at the right side, the overlapping end being pointed. They are drawn in about the knees by tapes inserted in hems at the lower edges and droop in the regular way.

This style of costume is exceedingly comfortable for wear

LADIES' GORED DIVIDED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING ADDED FRONT-GORE AND AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK TO GIVE THE EFFECT OF A ROUND SKIRT WHEN STANDING. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.) (For Illustrations see Page 167.)

No. 1728.—This is a very practical and graceful divided cycling skirt, for which mixed cloth was used, stitching giving the approved finish. Each divided portion consists of a side-gore which is fitted over the hip by a dart, and a wide circular section that joins the



1727

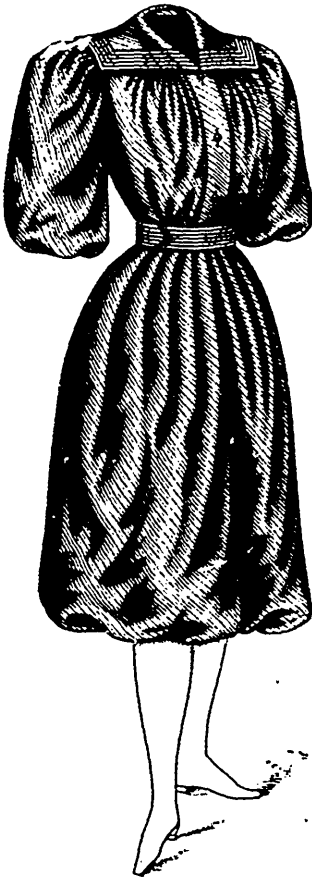
1727

gore in seams extending to the belt, plain openings being finished at the side-front seams and closed with buttons and button-holes. The divided portions are joined in center seam extending from the belt front to the belt at the back, and a front-gore stitched on over the side-front seam conceals the division in front. A deep under box-plait at the back shows its own folds falling close together all the way, and this plait, together with the front-gore gives the skirt the effect of a round skirt when the wearer is dismounted. Pockets are inserted in the plaquets and between the plaquets, the skirt is finished with a band that is buttoned to the belt completing the remainder of the skirt and closing at the front. The skirt may be made either length illustrated and is of graceful width, each divided portion of the long skirt measuring two yards at the lower edge in the medium sizes.

For Summer wear crash and duck are selected and serge or chevot for other wear. We have pattern No. 1728 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs three yards and a half of good fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, or 25 cents.

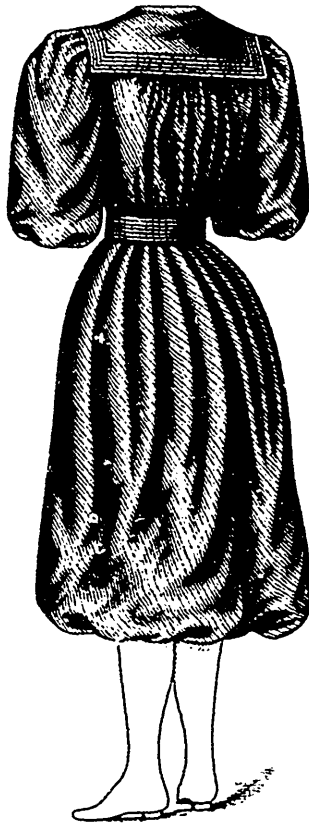
LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDE CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK, GIVING MUCH THE EFFECT OF A DIVIDED SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.) (For Illustrations see Page 167.)

No. 1826.—The graceful circular cycling skirt here illustrated is made of brown cycling cloth, with machine-stitching for a finish. It is fitted smoothly over the hips by a dart at each side and, owing to its shaping, falls in pretty ripples below. A wide under box-plait is formed at the back, and its outer folds, which are tacked together for short distance below the belt, fall one at each side of the saddle, giving very much the effect of a divided skirt-back when



1727

Front View.



1727

Back View.

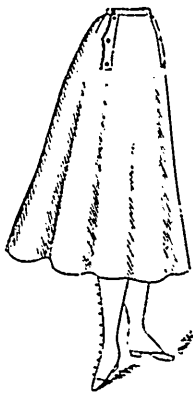
LADIES' GYMNASTIC COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKÉ-BLOUSE (TO BE MADE HIGH-NECKED WITH A STANDING COLLAR OR OPEN-NECKED WITH A SAILOR COLLAR AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES) AND BLOOMERS.

(For Description see Page 165.)

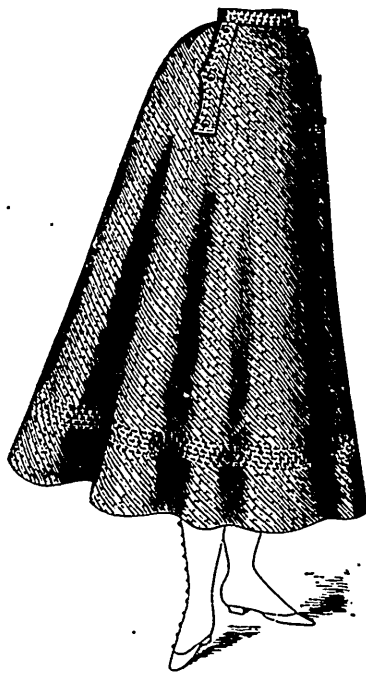
while engaged in gymnastic exercises. Diagonal, serge, flannel and chevot are satisfactory materials for the costume.

We have pattern No. 1727 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

the wearer is mounted. The skirt may be made in either length illustrated, the long skirt measuring little over three yards and three-fourths at the foot in the medium sizes. A placket opening is made at each side of the center of the front and completed with a pointed overlap, through which the closing is made with buttons and button-holes, and pockets are inserted.

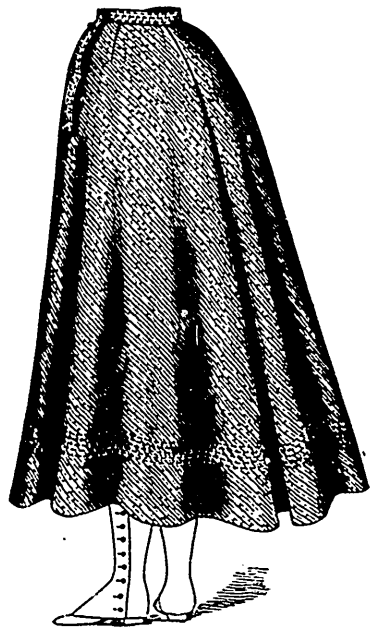


1826



1826

Side-Front View.



1826

Side-Back View.

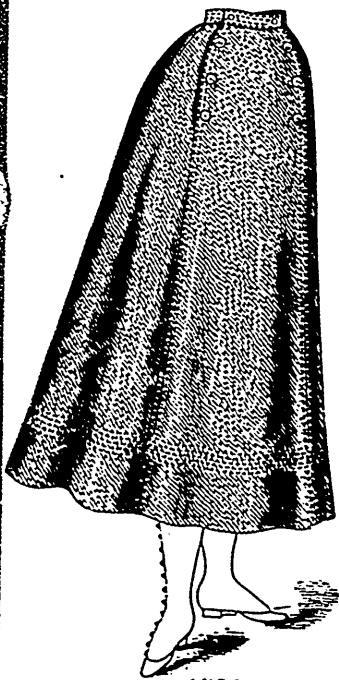
LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDE CIRCULAR CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK GIVING MUCH THE EFFECT OF A DIVIDED SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)

(For Description see Page 166.)

Cycling skirts for the warm season are made of crash, duck or piqué, but if the skirt is to do service throughout the year, serge, cheviot or one of the tailor cloths will be a more practical choice. Stitching is the preferred finish on all materials, many rows being made at the lower edge. But rows of braid may be applied if a decorative effect be desired.

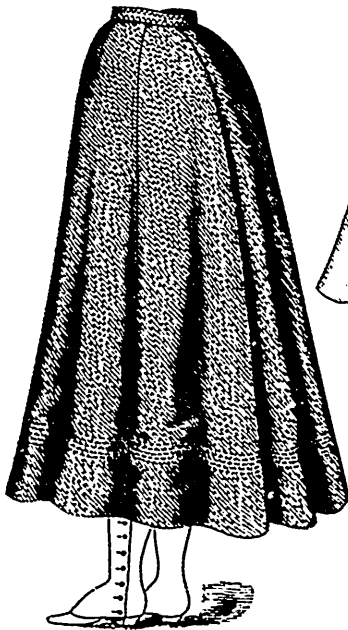
We have pattern No. 1826 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To

Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



1728

Side-Front View.



1728

Side-Back View

LADIES' GORED DIVIDED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN ADDED FRONT-GORE AND AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK TO GIVE THE EFFECT OF A ROUND SKIRT WHEN STANDING. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)

(For Description see Page 166.)



1728

Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDE SIX-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING THREE OF THE GORES AT THE BACK AND FORMING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT, GIVING MUCH THE EFFECT OF A DIVIDED SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)

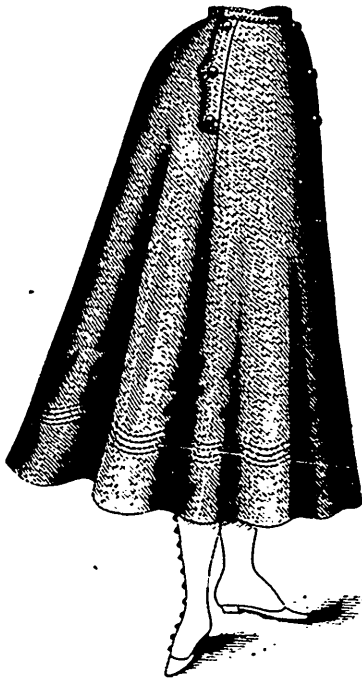
(For Illustrations see Page 168.)

No. 1827.—A handsome cycling skirt of decidedly

original design is here shown made of cheviot, lined with sateen and stiffened at the bottom with canvas and neatly finished with machine-stitching. It consists of a narrow front-gore, a dart-fitted gore at each side and three back-gores, and at the back it is arranged in a very large under box-plait, the middle back-gore being entirely underfolded. The outer folds of the plaits meet over the center of the back-gore and are tacked together for some distance below the belt, and when the wearer is mounted one falls on each side of the saddle, giving the effect of a divided skirt-back. Plaquettes above the side-front seams are finished with pointed laps and inserted pockets and closed with buttons and button-holes. The skirt can be made in either of two lengths and is

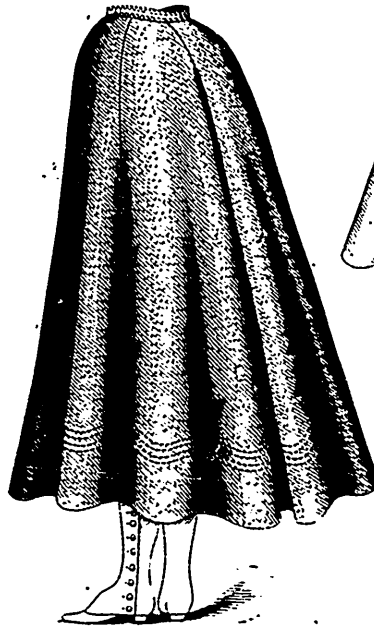
make the skirt for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide.

laps and inserted pockets and closed with buttons and button-holes. The skirt can be made in either of two lengths and is



1827

Side-Front View.



1827

Side-Back View.



1827

SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)—(For Description see Page 167.)

LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDE SIX-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING THREE OF THE GORES AT THE BACK AND FORMING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT, GIVING MUCH THE EFFECT OF A DIVIDED SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)—(For Description see Page 167.)

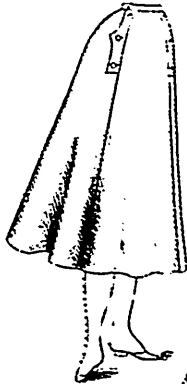
dart and ripple gracefully below. A wide under box-plait is formed at the back, its outer folds being stitched together for several inches below the belt; when the wearer is mounted a plait falls on each side of the saddle, giving much the effect of a divided skirt-back. Placket openings are made above the side front seams and completed with pointed overlaps and inserted pockets, and the closing is made through the laps with button-holes and buttons. A band finishes the top of the front-gore and laps, and a belt closing at the center beneath the band completes the remainder of the skirt. The skirt may be made in either length illustrated; it is of medium width, the long skirt measuring a little over three yards and three-fourths at the bottom in the medium sizes. The skirt is lined throughout with satene and is stiffened with canvas to a little above the rows of stitching which finish the bottom.

Crash, cotton homespun and duck for Summer wear and serge and cy-

of correct width, measuring in the greater length a little over three yards and three-quarters at the bottom in the medium sizes.

The various bicycle fabrics, as well as serge, linen crash, covert cloth, duck, etc., are suitable for this skirt, which for its perfect fit is sure to give complete satisfaction.

We have pattern No. 1827 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs two yards and seven-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 2s cents.

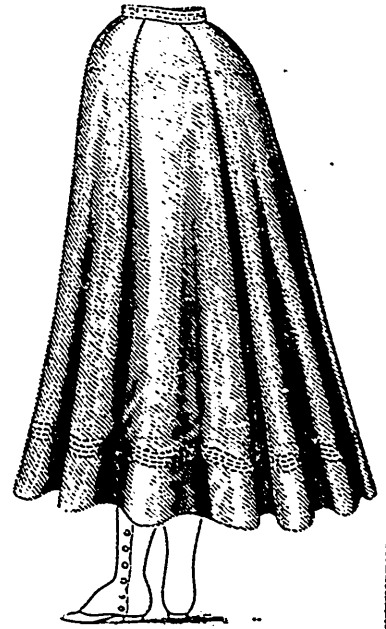


1825



1825

Side-Front View.



1825

Side-Back View.

LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDE FIVE-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK, GIVING MUCH THE EFFECT OF A DIVIDED SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1825.—Navy-blue serge was selected for the handsome five-gored cycling skirt here shown, and machine-stitching provides the finish. The front-gore is narrow, and the wide side-gores are fitted smoothly over the hips by a

LADIES' MEDIUM-WIDE FIVE-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK, GIVING MUCH THE EFFECT OF A DIVIDED SKIRT-BACK WHEN MOUNTED. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)—(For Description see this Page.)

ding cloth in blue, gray, brown, etc., will satisfactorily develop this skirt. Several rows of stitching form the usual finish.

FASHION NOTES.

White Swisses, muslins and organdies, with embroidered figures or borders or enriched by the application of lace insertion and edging arranged vertically or horizontally to suit the figure of the wearer, are the grand mode of the season and may be made as elaborately as desired.

Combing-jackets of lawn or washable woollens are fashionably modelled like choristers' gowns or cottas.

National affairs have caused the introduction of warlike colors and war emblems in endless variety, and sword-pins, stiletos, and the like have been produced in a multitude of designs for the coiffures, for clasps, etc.

Last season only elderly women wore tie-strings upon their bonnets; now the wearing of broad strings is a caprice of youthful wearers. The strings are tied at the left side, and one tie may be of lace or chiffon and the other of ribbon, one gauze and one satin or moiré, one black and one a gay color. In any case one string should be black, whatever its material may be. Strings are worn with fancy hats and also with dressy bonnets.

Short or elbow sleeves are seldom seen this season, a preference being indicated for transparent or semi-transparent textiles made up without linings and puffed round and round, shirred from shoulder to wrist or tucked elaborately in tiny or inch-wide folds.

Round skirts with a single seam are in favor at this time; trimmed or untrimmed, they are graceful and elegant.

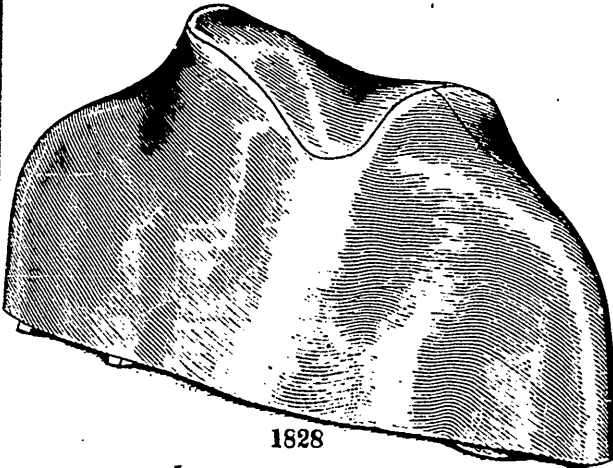
Mousseline de laine, always an admirable fabric for indoor wear in Winter and for street service on chilly days, is a favorite just now. It is rivalled only by all-wool challis. Either is as cool as cambric, chambray or gingham, lacking the clinging quality of these materials.

Evening and dinner bodices are cut low and finished with full, wide Berthas in quite the style of two decades ago. Afternoon gowns and demi-toilettes are similarly cut and decorated to wear with a variety of guimpes either lighter or darker in color or texture than the bodice.

We have pattern No. 1825 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

COVER FOR BICYCLE HAVING DROPPED HANDLE BARS.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1828.—A well planned bicycle cover is here shown



COVER FOR BICYCLE HAVING DROPPED HANDLE BARS.
(For Description see this Page.)

made of dark-brown duck and a perfectly plain finish is adopted. The cover is planned for a wheel having dropped handle bars; it comprises a smooth top sewed smoothly to two side portions that are joined by a seam at the front and rear of the wheel. The pattern is so planned that a cover may be developed to fit any popular wheel.

Covers of this style are a great protection to a bicycle and may be fashioned from heavy brown linen such as is used for covering furniture, also of denim, canvas and cretonne. Less expensive covers may be made of unbleached muslin. Stitching or braid may be used for a finish.

We have pattern No. 1828 in one size only. To make a bicycle cover like it, requires six yards and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

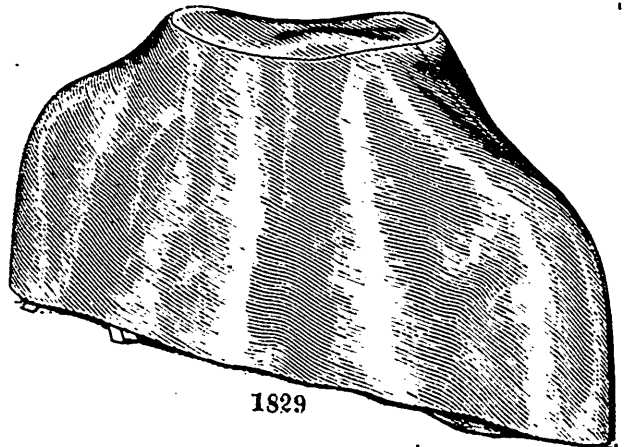
COVER FOR BICYCLE HAVING RAISED HANDLE BARS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1829.—Denim was used for making this practical bicycle cover, which is designed for bicycles that have raised handle bars. A smooth top carefully shaped is joined to the two side portions, which are connected by a seam at the front and back of the wheel. The cover may be made to fit any popular wheel, and several rows of machine-stitching may hold the hem at the bottom in place.

A cover of this kind will be a great convenience for protecting a bicycle from dust and rust, dust being apt to collect in the bearings and the nickel trimmings being liable to become tarnished by dampness in the atmosphere where the bicycle is left exposed. Denim in blue, gray, green and brown, canvas and cretonne are suitable materials for making the cover, which may be finished plainly or have its seams piped with braid, if a decoration be desired.

We have pattern No. 1829 in one size only. To make a bicycle cover like it, will need six yards and a fourth of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



COVER FOR BICYCLE HAVING RAISED HANDLE-BARS.
(For Description see this Page.)

The guimpes are tucked vertically, shirred round and round or overspread by insertions alternating with strips of the dress goods or with ribbons.

Beads, chains, collars of gold, steel, silver or jet and lockets or pendants have returned with the oval necks of dressy gowns.

Garrick capes and haverlocks are finding their way back to favor and are most welcome for driving and travelling wear.

White barège is much in favor for afternoon gowns and for tea-gowns, with lace or soft silk fronts from the throat to the lower edge of the skirt. These fronts are usually girdled across at the waist-line to secure a slightly pouched effect.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER FASHIONS. (For Illustrations see Page 171.)

FIGURE D 71.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1773 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 177.

A novel air is given this costume by the odd, pretty outline of the yoke and caps, and this effect is strongly emphasized by the present combination of challis and silk and the decoration of Liberty silk ruchings, ruffles of the challis and a pretty ribbon belt. The yoke appears above a front and back having fulness becomingly disposed by gathers and is topped by a standing collar. The waist is closed at the left side. The pretty caps are sustained by puffed fulness at the tops of the sleeves, which are completed with circular cuffs that flare in a pretty way.

The skirt may be made with or without a five-gored foundation-skirt and consists of a circular upper part and a circular lower part or flounce that is very shallow in front and deepens gradually toward the back. The flounce is covered by the ruffle decoration, which makes the flare more pronounced, and ruchings trim the skirt above the flounce.

Many combinations of materials and pretty disposals of fluffy garnitures, like lace, gauze ribbons and chiffon, will suggest themselves to the ingenious home dress-maker who selects this costume for dressy occasions or for ordinary wear, both simple and elaborate effects being in good taste.

The hat has a pretty floral decoration.

FIGURE D 72.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of a Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 1750 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and is again pictured on page 190. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 1653 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from two to twelve years old.

In this instance the charming little toilette is composed of a dress of crepe de Chine, prettily trimmed with baby ribbon and a sash of wide ribbon to match, and a guimpe of soft India silk. The dress has a full round skirt hanging from

a round-necked body that shows becoming gathered fulness in the lower part at the center of the front and at each side of the closing. A deep, pointed Bertha that ripples because of its circular shaping defines the neck and spreads over short puff sleeves, which are finished with bands and frills of the material.

The guimpe is shirred in round-yoke effect and forms a frill about the neck, and the sleeves are shirred above frills at the wrists.

Swiss, dimity, lawn and the pretty checked ginghams may be selected for the dress, and mull, nainsook, cambrie or China silk for the guimpe.

Fine flowers and ribbon trim the Leghorn hat.

FIGURE D 73.—CHILD'S GRETCHEN DRESS.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1762 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one half to six years of age, and may be seen again on page 191.

Polka-spotted China silk is here associated with all-over lace in this dainty little frock, and a tasteful decoration is arranged with lace edging and insertion and a ribbon rosette with streamers at each side of the front. The dress, which is known as the Gretchen dress, is quaintly fashioned with a very short full body from which hangs a full, gathered skirt. Bretelles shaped in tabs pass over the shoulders, reach to the lower edge of the body at the front and back and stand out over the full sleeves, which are completed with wristbands. The neck is finished with a low standing collar.

Frocks with short bodies always look picturesque and are, therefore,

favorites. All the wash goods and soft silks and woollens are suitable for this dress, with ribbon and lace for trimming.

The hat is a poke shape trimmed with flowers and ribbon.

(Descriptions Continued on Page 175.)

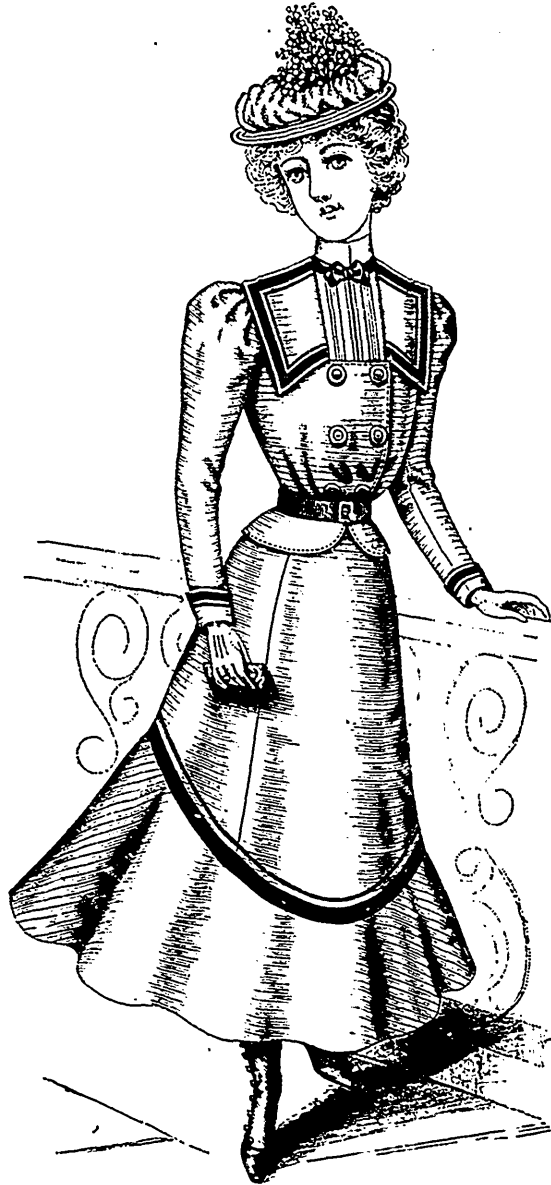


FIGURE No. 38 II.—This illustrates MISSSES' SUMMER COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 1761, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 175.)



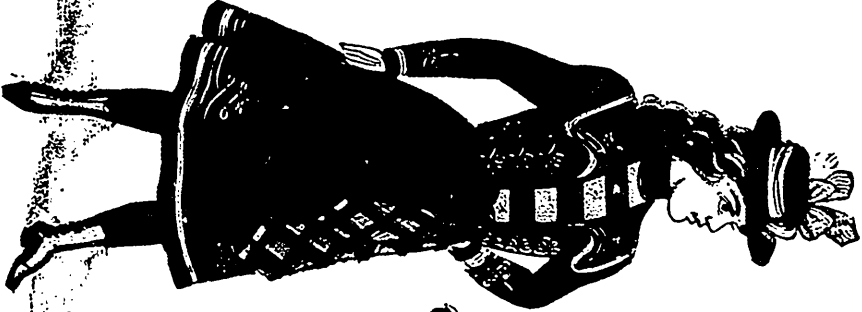
D 71.



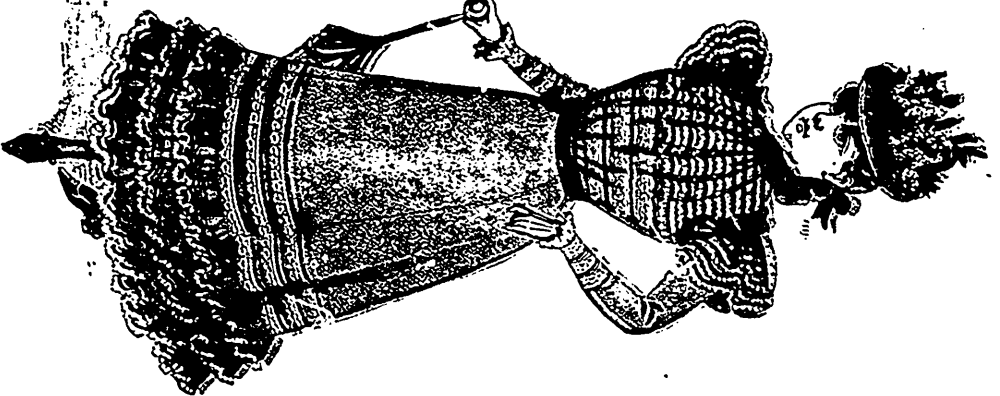
D 72.



D 73.



D 74.



D 75.

Misses' and Children's Summer Fashions.

THE DELINEATOR.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 170.

AUGUST, 1898.

posed of
baby
mpe of
g from
body
coming
in the
center
t each
g. A
na that
its cir-
es the
over
which
band.
aterial
hirred
et and
at the
es are
at the
n and
ging
ed for
nain-
China
d rib-
n hat.
HILD'S
-This
dress.
is No.
or 15
sizes
e half
p, and
n on
China
ciated
n this
and a
is ar-
gling
a rib-
eam-
f the
hich
chen
ashi-
short
hich
ered
ed in
shoul-
ower
the
stand
eves.
leted
The
th a
bod-
etur.
fore-
s are
n.



39 H.

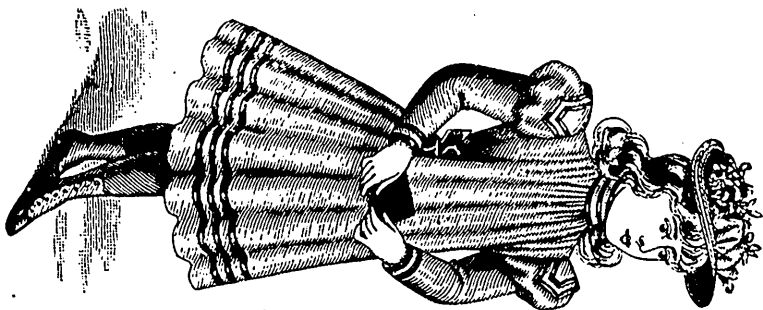
40 H.

41 H.

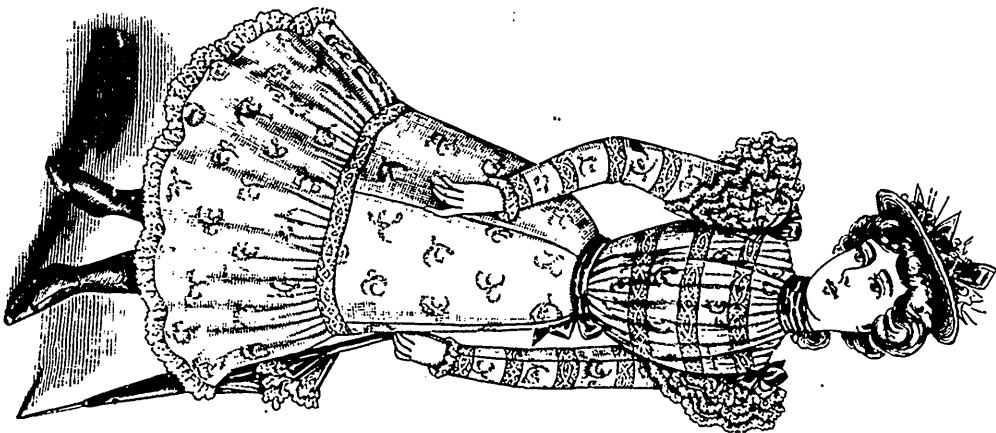
42 H.

Party Dresses for Little Girls.

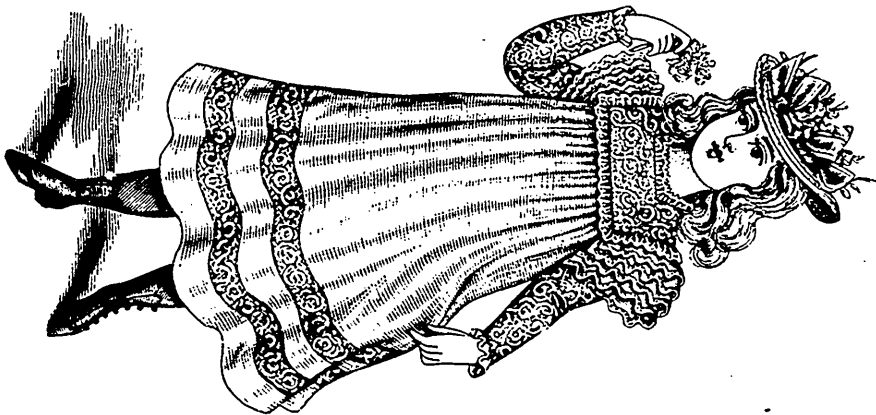
DESCRIBED ON PAGES 175 AND 176.



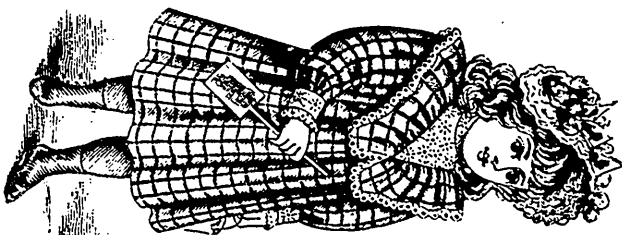
43 H.



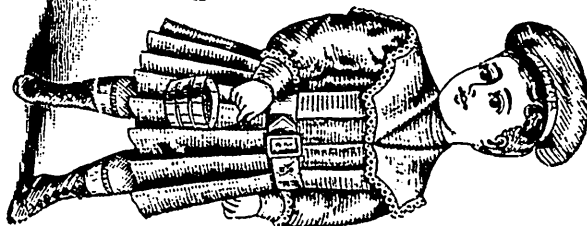
44 H.



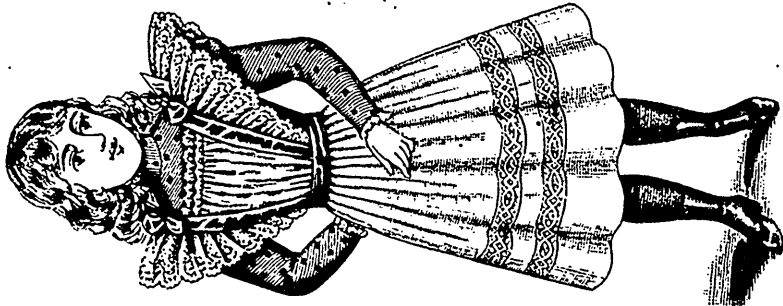
45 H.



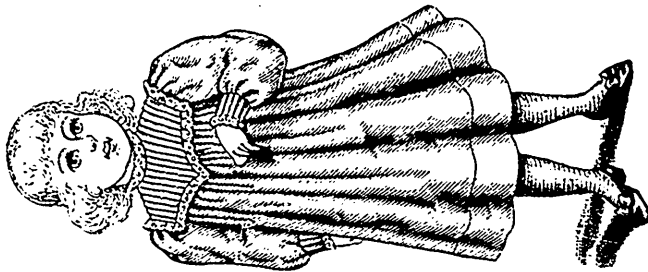
46 H.



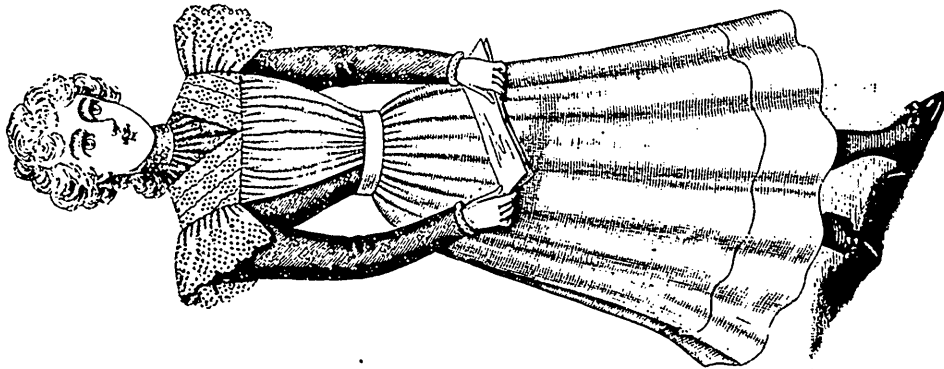
47 H.



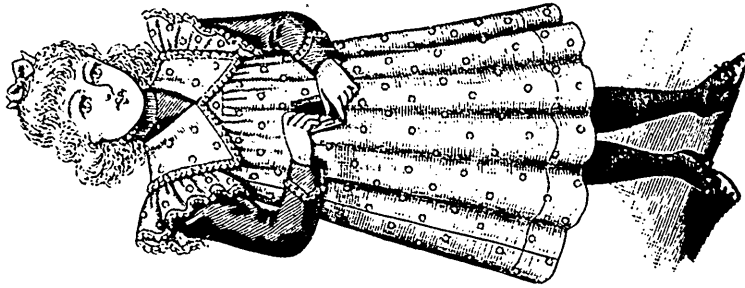
48 H.



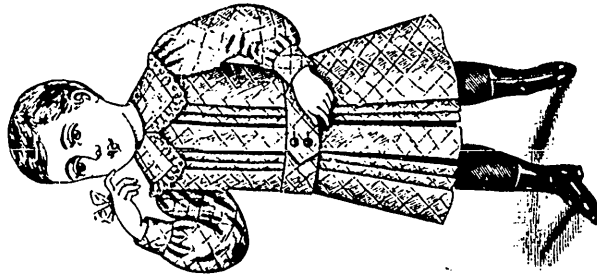
49 H.



50 H.



51 H.



52 H.

Pretty Frocks and Aprons.

THE DELINEATOR.

DESCRIBED ON PAGES 177 AND 178.

AUGUST, 1898.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 170.)

FIGURE D 74.—GIRLS' ETON SAILOR COSTUME.—This illustrates Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1765 and costs 6d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years old, and is again portrayed on page 178.

An especially jaunty style is the Eton sailor costume, which here shown made up in dark and light serge, with a plaid silk sash and an appropriate ornamentation arranged with two widths of braid, olive buttons and appliqué stars. The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and depends from a plain sleeveless waist that is finished with a standing collar. An Eton jacket that ends just at the waist opens all the way from the shoulders, displaying the waist front in middy vest effect; its principal feature is a large sailor-collar, that is square at the back and has broad ends with round corners. The sleeves are in two-seam style, gathered at the top.

The combined features of the sailor and Eton styles make this suit one of the most attractive shown for general or outing wear. It is suitable alike for seaside and country resorts and for the city and will be made up in duck, crash, piqué and such woollens as chevot, tweed and flannel. Braid and stitching will provide decoration. The sailor hat is simply trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE D 75.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.—This represents a



1770
Front View.



1770
Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A ROUND NECKED WAIST, A GUMPE AND A SKIRT HAVING A YOKE UPPER PART AND A GATHERED FLOUNCE LOWER PART. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE THREE-PIECE FOUNDATION-SKIRT.) (For Description see Page 170.)

Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1722 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and is shown again on page 178.

Although the dress is simply designed, an elaborate air is given in this instance by a decoration of edging, insertion and by ribbon and wide ribbon, together with trimmed ruffles of the material—fine sheer lawn—on the skirt. Fulness in the bust, which puffs out stylishly in front, is adjusted by gathers at the neck and waist at the center of the front and at each side of the closing at the back. Triple caps about the close sleeves impart a delightfully fluffy effect.

The four-gored skirt shows a pretty flare at the lower edge and is made more pronounced by the ruffio decoration.

The mode will be pleasing whether made of thin mull, Swiss, gandy, etc., or light-weight woollens like challis and nun's-ling or soft silks. Lace and ribbon will provide the trimming. The hat is profusely adorned with flowers and their leaves.

FIGURE No. 38 II.—MISSSES' SUMMER COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 170.)

FIGURE No. 38 II.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1764 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes, from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 176.

A white piqué costume that looks cool and smart is here shown, with a decoration of blue washable braid and a chemisette of white lawn with a satin band-bow. The blouse is low in Pompadour shape in front, revealing a tucked chemisette that is completed with a standing collar. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons and blouse slightly over a leather belt. Becoming fulness is introduced in the lower part of the back, and a



1770

1770

peplum laid in an under box-plait at the back is a distinguishing part, but it may be omitted. Large hatching revers turned back from the square neck extend a trifle out on the sleeves, which are completed with roll-up cuffs.

The skirt consists of a five-gored upper part and a circular lower part or founce gracefully graduated in depth. It may be made with or without a five-gored foundation-skirt.

The mode is admirably adapted to crash or duck, as well as to serge, chevot, tailor suiting and other woollens suited to serviceable wear. Tan piqué trimmed with white embroidery and insertion would be very attractive made in this style.

The small round hat is trimmed with silk covered with tulle and a spray of fine flowers.

PARTY DRESSES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 172.)

It is quite the fashion to give parties for very young people at which the little girls appear in quaint costumes that reach the floor; indeed, they are sometimes made with sweeping trains that are altogether grown-up, while the boys are dressed in fancy suits or as smart soldier or sailor laddies. Every mother knows the pleasure wee maidens take in wearing fancy dresses of this sort when at play in their own homes, and, of course, boys' sailor suits are entirely appropriate for general wear, so fancy dress parties, which are a perfect delight to the children, need not be an extravagance.

FIGURE No. 39 II.—KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS.—This illustrates a Misses' and Girls' kimono. The pattern, which is No. 3536 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in six sizes from five to fifteen years of age.

The kimono is made of plain and figured Japanese silk, the plain silk being used for the collar and for the broad sash, which is tied in a great flat bow at the back. The collar extends half-way down the front edges of the kimono, which is lapped widely in front and held in by the sash. Fulness at the back is laid in fan-plaits below the bow, and the kimono is completed by flowing sleeves that are deepest at the inside of the arm.

This quaint little garment can be used as a wrapper as well as a party or play dress and can be made inexpensively of cotton prints in combination with plain material to match. If the hair is coiled at the back of the head and tiny Japanese fans with long handles thrust through the knot, the effect will be more than ever picturesque.

FIGURE No. 40 II.—Boys' SAILOR SUIT.—This illustrates a

Boys' sailor suit. The pattern, which is No. 7757 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for boys from six to twelve years of age.

This is a simply fashioned sailor suit, but it is exceptionally natty as here shown made of blue and white flannel and trimmed with braid and a silk tie that is passed under the collar and tied in sailor fashion. The blouse droops in the customary way, and its fronts are shaped to reveal a buttoned-in shield framed by the pointed ends of the large sailor-collar. The full sleeves are completed with roll-up pointed cuffs.

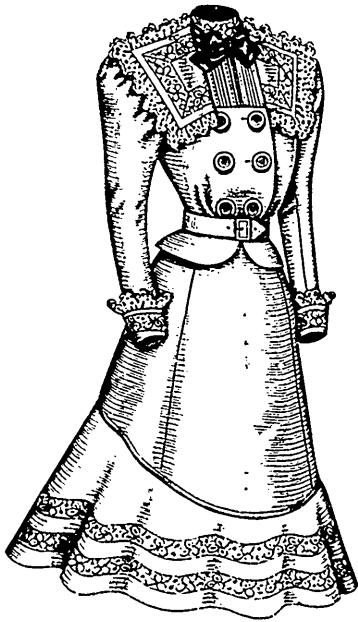
The long trousers flare over the boot in true nautical style and are laced over a puff at the back; they are closed in a fly.

The materials appropriate for sailor suits are limited in variety, serge, flannel and duck being the most approved. Braid may be used to trim any of these materials, and a silk tie is always a pretty addition.

A name is stamped on the band of the sailor cap.

FIGURE No. 41 II.—LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE GOWN.—This represents a Little Girls' gown. The pattern, which is No. 1821 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from three to eleven years of age, and may be seen again on page 189.

A picturesque little gown in Empire style for maid-of-honor,



1764
Front View.

with filmy lace for the Bertha frills defining the round neck. The short Empire body has pleasing fullness at the front and back, and the long full skirt, which is joined to it, may be made in demi-train or to fall evenly all round, as preferred. The Bertha frills narrow to points at the center of the front and at the closing, which is made at the back; they spread softly over the short puff sleeves, which are trimmed with frills of lace edging. A wide soft ribbon is folded about the bottom of the waist and closed under a rosette-bow at the left side of the front.

All sorts of soft and rich textures may be used for this dress, with lace or chiffon for the Bertha. The dress may be made high-necked and with long sleeves, and decoration may be arranged on the yoke and sleeves.

FIGURE No. 42 II.—LITTLE GIRLS' WATTEAU PLAY GOWN.—

This illustrates a Little Girls' play gown. The pattern, which is No. 1820 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in four sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age, and is shown again on page 189.

A beautiful play gown for the little maid to wear while playing hostess with her dolls and little friends is here illustrated made up in a combination of plain and figured Indian silk, the plain silk being in two shades of green, while the figured silk is in a third shade bearing beautifully tinted flowers. A full flowing center-front appears between side fronts on which pretty hatchet revers turn back. The back extends in a graceful round train and is arranged in a double box-pleat that falls in Watteau effect from the neck. Frills stand out over the pretty two-seam sleeves, and the neck is completed with a standing collar. Lace edging daintily trims the gown, which may be made in round length, if preferred.

Fine soft woollens would be pretty for this Watteau gown if the center-front were of India or China silk or a contrasting color of the wool fabric. Baby ribbon could be effectively disposed for trimming, the ribbon being used alone or in conjunction with lace.



1764
Side-Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED BLOUSE WITH CHEMISSETTE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND FITTED LINING) AND A SKIRT HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART OR FLOUNCE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 170.)

minuet and other stately wear is here shown made of rich pink brocade,

TOILETTE.—This consists of a Misses' blouse-waist and skirt. The blouse-waist pattern, which is No. 1731 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 184. The skirt pattern, which is No. 9743 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years old.

The toilette is here pictured made up in one of the daintiest figured organdies and trimmed with lace insertion and edging and satin ribbon. The waist is a simple style, with fullness at the front and back becomingly disposed in gathers, and it is closed at the back. A standing collar finishes the neck, and its stylish breadth is contributed by triple frill-caps which it prettily about the close sleeves.

The skirt is five-gored, with a gathered flounce of attractive depth. It is a matter of taste whether the gores end at the top of the flounce or extend under it to the lower edge.

Dimity, lawn, silk gingham, challis and Swiss will make dainty toilettes of this style, and on any of these materials lace and ribbon will be effective as garniture.

Flowers and ribbon trim the small round hat.

STYLES FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 173.)

FIGURE No. 43 II.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This represents a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1747 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age, and may be seen again on page 182.

Plain challis was here selected for the dress, which is made up in a pretty way with the full, round skirt extended to the neck over the fitted body-lining to form the center front of the body. The back has a shallow body-portion with fullness prettily collected in gathers at the top and bottom at each side of the closing, forming a pleasing contrast with the front, which flows free from the neck. Three rows of ribbon trim the bottom of the dress and encircle the standing collar, while two rows trim the waists and the edges of smooth fancifully shaped caps that are supported by puffs on the close sleeves. Wide ribbon is prettily arranged to cover the joining of the skirt back to the extension.

The little frock will look attractive whether made of plain or figured material, and many pretty trimmings can be arranged with ribbon and lace. The straw hat is adorned with flowers and silk.

FIGURE No. 44 II.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON

dre
cer
age
but
law
edg
had
se
a p
the
slee
S
ove
yok
T
flow
E
dre
is M
or
size
year
aga
T
bin
all-
a
em
The
on
has
and
gath
edg
a su
yok
tabs
back
yok
over
slee
beco
The
and
lar
em
mate
T
simp
tern
offer
mak
good
on w
edgi
the f
ming
wris
orn
Soft
also
Ri
Fi
a Lit
costs
to five
The
tunc
broic
cuffs
The
finis
back
closi
sleev
Lir
chevi
Th

FIGURE No. 45 II.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1769 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 181.

The dainty frock is in this instance made square-necked, but it may be high-necked, if preferred. A combination of lawn and all-over lace was effected in the frock, with lace edging and insertion for the pretty garniture. The dress hangs full from a square yoke, the lower edge being straight so that the hem may be hemstitched to place if desired; and a pleasing fluffy effect is given by double frill-caps encircling the close sleeves and double frills falling over these. The sleeves may be omitted and the caps used for short sleeves.

Swiss, organdy or dimity could be united with Swiss all-over embroidery in this dress, or silk could be used for the yoke and close sleeves in a dress of challis or other soft goods. The hat is a becoming shape trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

FIGURE No. 46 II.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 1782 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes from one-half to six years old, and is shown again on page 192.

The dress here combines plaid gingham and all-over embroidery, with a simple trimming of embroidered edging. The dress is smooth on the shoulders, but has fullness at the front and back collected in gathers at the upper edge, which is joined to a smooth, narrow pointed yoke. Frills that fall in

back define the yoke and spread over the bishop sleeves, imparting becoming breadth. The wristbands and standing collar are of all-over embroidery to match the yoke.

This is such a simple little pattern that it will often be chosen for making up wash goods of all sorts, on which a row of edging outlining the frills and trimming the neck and wrists is sufficient ornamentation.

Soft woollens and silks appropriate for children's dresses will also make up pleasingly in this way.

Ribbon and flowers trim the poke hat prettily.

FIGURE No. 47 II.—LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.—This represents a Little Boys' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1768 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 193.

There is a decidedly smart air about this boyish little costume, for which piqué was here used, a row of narrow embroidery at the edges of the fancy sailor-collar and the roll-up cuffs and a broad leather belt giving an ornate completion. The ends of the collar meet at the bottom of a shield that is finished with a neck-band. Three box-plaits are made in the back of the body and two in front one at each side of the closing, and the skirt is laid in kilt-plaits all round. The sleeves are made comfortably full.

Linen, duck and crash make pretty suits like this, and serge, cheviot and mixed woollen suitings may also be chosen.

The sailor cap is of piqué to match the costume.

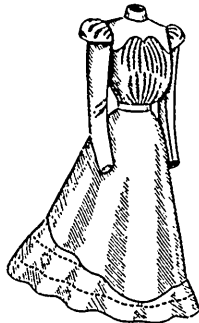
PRETTY FROCKS AND APRONS.

(For Illustrations see Page 174.)

FIGURE No. 48 II.—GIRLS' DRESS AND FANCY APRON.—This consists of a Girls' dress and apron. The dress pattern, which is No. 1676 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years of age. The apron pattern, which is No. 1647 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in ten sizes from three to twelve years of age.

For this dainty apron sheer white Swiss was here selected, with fine Swiss embroidery for the frills, and ribbon, insertion and narrow edging for decoration. The bib of the apron is very pretty as well as protective; it has a full front and full backs that narrow toward the waist, and frills joined to its side edges fluff out in a pretty way over the shoulders, where they are broadest. The gathered skirt extends well around to the back, and the bib is closed at the back.

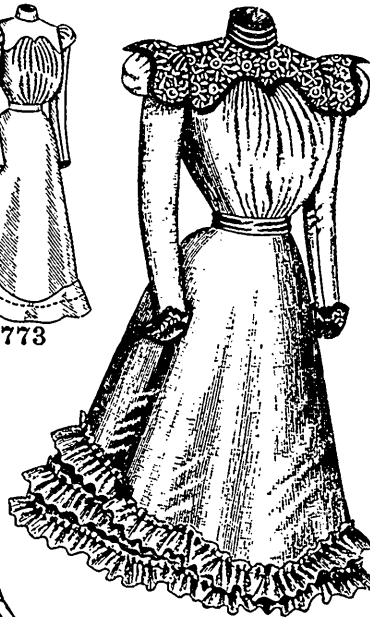
The dress, which is made of cashmere, has a round waist with slight fullness at the bottom both front and back, and a four-gored skirt is joined to the waist. Pointed caps stand out



1773



1773



1773

Front View.



1773

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-WAIST CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND CUFFS) AND A SKIRT HAVING A CIRCULAR UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED CIRCULAR LOWER PART OR FLOUNCE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT).

(For Description see Page 180.)

on the two-seam sleeves, adding a pleasing effect to the garment.

Aprons fashioned in a fanciful style like this are made of the finest lawns, prettily figured dimity or nainsook, with a decoration of lace embroidery and wash ribbons in delicate hues. Serge, challis and all sorts of woollen and cotton goods are suitable for the dress, with beading, ribbon or gimp for trimming.

FIGURE No. 49 II.—GIRLS' APRON.—This represents a girls' apron. The pattern, which is No. 1725 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and is shown again on page 186.

Perfect protection is afforded the dress by this apron, which is here shown made of cambric, with plain tucking for the yoke and wristbands and a simple trimming of narrow edging. The apron is quite smooth at the sides but hangs full from the yoke, which is prettily curved to form a point at the center of the front and back. The sleeves are in bishop style, comfortably full, and are finished with deep wristbands. The apron may be made without sleeves, if preferred.

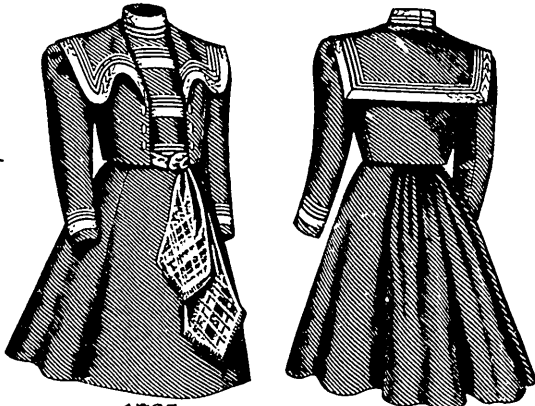
Gingham, checked or plain, chambray and also plain white fabrics are suitable for this apron, and the effect is pretty if

dress pattern, which is No. 1676 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from four to twelve years of age.

This is a dainty little apron, for which dotted Swiss was here selected, with embroidered edging for decoration. Revers turning down from the V-shaped neck of the square yoke give an ornamental air to the apron, which is completed by a full skirt and short frill sleeves. The apron closes at the back and is entirely protective to the simple dress of chambray worn beneath it.

The dress has a plain body with becoming fulness in the lower part, a four-gored skirt and two-seam sleeves, which may be made with fancy pointed caps standing out over them at the top.

Careful mothers like their children to wear aprons at all times when indoors and, therefore, provide aprons of varying degrees of daintiness, gingham being the usual choice for morning wear and fine Swiss, lawn or nainsook for afternoon use, lace or embroidery adding to the attractiveness of the white aprons. The sheer dimities having delicate figures scattered upon a white ground are especially pretty for these little aprons and they may be very daintily decorated.



1765

Front View.

1765

Back View.

GIRLS' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE ETON SAILOR COSTUME.)
(For Description see Page 180.)

fancy tucking is used for the yoke. Insertion and edging may be used to trim.

FIGURE No. 50 II.—MISSSES' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' dress and apron. The dress pattern, which is No. 1722 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on this page. The apron pattern, which is No. 8084 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years old.

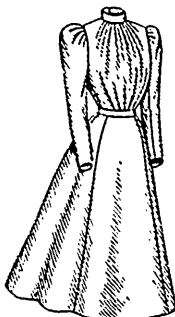
FIGURE No. 52 II.—LITTLE BOYS' APRON.—This illustrates a Little Boys' apron. The pattern, which is No. 9961 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old.

Bias plaid linen was used for this little boys' apron, and edging trims the edges of the deep rolling collar. The apron is laid in a box-pleat at the center of the front between forward-turning plaits, and at the back a single box-pleat is formed at each side of the closing, which is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are in bishop

In this instance a fancy apron of lawn, with frills of embroidered edging and a yoke composed of joined rows of insertion, protects a dress made up in a simple style of figured challis. The dress has a four-gored skirt gathered at the back and a waist having a full front and full backs, a standing collar and plain sleeves, which may be made ornamental by triple caps.

The apron has a full skirt that extends across the sides and is connected by a belt with a full front and full backs above which appears a square yoke shaped low in V outline at the neck. Frills joined to the side edges of the yoke stand out over the dress sleeves, with pleasing effect.

The apron will usually be made up in cross-barred cambric, nainsook or lawn, with lace or embroidery for trimming. If the yoke is of insertion or fancy tucking, the belt could be overlaid to match. Any reasonable material is appropriate for the dress, its simple design being suited to all textures, and lace, ribbon or braid applied in any desired way may be used to trim.



1722



1722

Front View.

MISSSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.
(For Description see Page 181.)



1722

Back View.

style and finished with moderately deep cuffs, and the collar is in two sections that flare at the center of the front and back. The belt is made with a pointed, overlapping end and is secured with button-holes and buttons at the front.

The favorite material for boys' aprons is linen, Holland being the next in favor and crash and gingham also proving satisfactory. The apron could also be made of white cotton cloth, with all-over embroidery for the collar, cuffs and belt.

Every mother appreciates the great value of these little garments and will provide several of this mode made of substantial materials. A simple wash braid will decorate them,

FIGURE No. 51 II.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of a girls' dress and apron. The apron pattern, which is No. 1744 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age, and is again shown on page 186. The

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE ETON SAILOR COSTUME.)
(For Description see Page 180.)
The dress has a plain body with becoming fulness in the lower part, a four-gored skirt and two-seam sleeves, which may be made with fancy pointed caps standing out over them at the top.
Careful mothers like their children to wear aprons at all times when indoors and, therefore, provide aprons of varying degrees of daintiness, gingham being the usual choice for morning wear and fine Swiss, lawn or nainsook for afternoon use, lace or embroidery adding to the attractiveness of the white aprons. The sheer dimities having delicate figures scattered upon a white ground are especially pretty for these little aprons and they may be very daintily decorated.
FIGURE No. 52 II.—LITTLE BOYS' APRON.—This illustrates a Little Boys' apron. The pattern, which is No. 9961 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old.
Bias plaid linen was used for this little boys' apron, and edging trims the edges of the deep rolling collar. The apron is laid in a box-pleat at the center of the front between forward-turning plaits, and at the back a single box-pleat is formed at each side of the closing, which is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are in bishop style and finished with moderately deep cuffs, and the collar is in two sections that flare at the center of the front and back. The belt is made with a pointed, overlapping end and is secured with button-holes and buttons at the front.
The favorite material for boys' aprons is linen, Holland being the next in favor and crash and gingham also proving satisfactory. The apron could also be made of white cotton cloth, with all-over embroidery for the collar, cuffs and belt.
Every mother appreciates the great value of these little garments and will provide several of this mode made of substantial materials. A simple wash braid will decorate them,

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A ROUND-NECKED WAIST, A GUMPE, AND A SKIRT HAVING A YOKE UPPER PART AND A GATHERED FLOUNCE LOWER PART. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE THREE-PIECE FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 175.)

No. 1770.—A costume equally suitable for misses' afternoon and evening wear is here pictured. When intended for evening wear the guimpe may be omitted. Originality is shown in the construction of the skirt, and the arrangement of ruchings as a trimming forms a new and attractive feature. Pale-pink Oriental lawn and fancy tuckings are the materials associated in the costume. The guimpe is shaped by shoulder seams, under-arm gores and single bust darts and is closed invisibly at the back. A deep round yoke is simulated by making the upper part of the guimpe of the fancy tucking, and the neck is finished with a standing collar of the tucking edged with lace. The small, two-seam sleeves have their upper portions cut from the tucking and the under portions from lawn and are very slightly gathered at the top and finished at the hand with lace frills.

The waist is cut with a low, round neck and is made over a fitted lining and closed invisibly at the back. It is fashioned with under-arm and short shoulder seams, and with fulness gathered at the neck and waist both back and front, the front puffing out prettily, while the back is drawn down trimly. A light, fluffy appearance is given by ruffles about the low neck and frill caps on the sleeves, the ruffles and caps being edged with baby ribbon and a ruching of the material heading the ruffle at the neck. The short puff sleeves are made over a tight lining and are trimmed with a ruching at their lower edges to correspond with the neck trimming.

The skirt is worn over the waist and may be made with or without the three-piece foundation-skirt, which is dart-fitted at the side and gathered at the back. The skirt consists of a circular yoke, fitting smoothly over the hips and shaped by three side seams. To this yoke, which is ornamented with three rows of ruchings, is attached the lower portion, which is in straight, full, gathered style. The bottom of the skirt is finished with two ruchings, while a ribbon sash, knotted at the back and having broad, fringed ends, gives the final smart touch to an exceedingly stylish costume. The skirt is of fashionable width, measuring three yards and a quarter at the lower edge in the middle sizes.

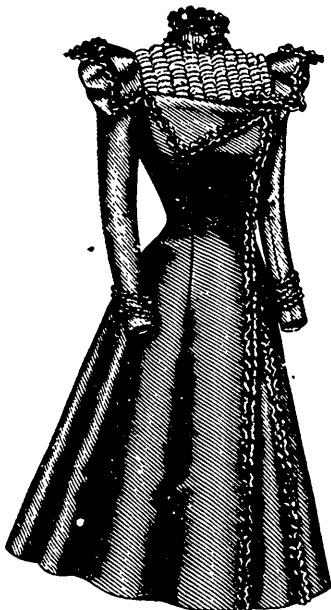
Organdy, silk, challis or nun's-veiling is suitable for this desirable costume. A fine white Swiss made over a turquoise-blue silk lining, with full ruchings of footing and blue satin ribbon for trimming, would give a very dressy and pleasing

result. Challis or nun's-veiling, trimmed with ruchings of pinked silk in a contrasting shade would be very effective. An éterné batiste trimmed with ruchings of the same material edged with black velvet baby ribbon would be very attractive.

We have pattern No. 1770 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the waist and skirt for a miss of twelve years, call for four yards and a fourth of goods thirty-six inches wide; the guimpe requires a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of white lawn thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

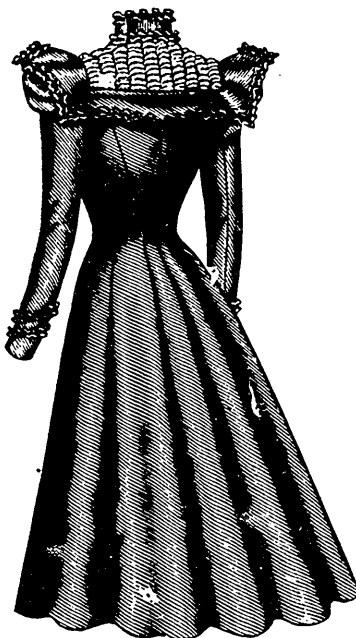


1721



1721

Front View.



1721

Back View.

MISSSES' PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHIRRED OR PLAIN YOKE.)

(For Description see Page 181.)

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREADED BLOUSE WITH CHEMISETTE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND FITTED LINING), AND A SKIRT HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART OR FLOUNCE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT).

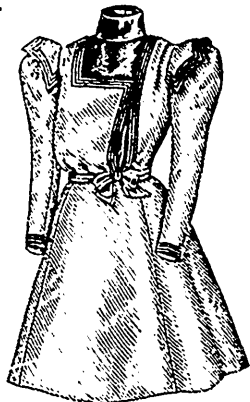
(For Illustrations see Page 176.)

No. 1764.—By referring to figure No. 38 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this costume may be seen differently made up.

A very smart costume having a fashionable double-breasted blouse and a skirt with a stylishly graduated circular flounce is here illustrated made of white piqué, with a chemisette of fine lawn, and prettily trimmed with insertion and frills of embroidery, a ribbon bow and white leather belt giving pretty touches. The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and may be made with or without the fitted lining, which closes in the front with hooks and eyes. The blouse is smooth at the top of the back and front and under the arms, with slight fulness at the bottom brought well to the center and confined in a double row of gathers. The fulness is drawn down tight in the back, while in front it puffs out prettily. The front

is cut low and square to show the daintily tucked lawn chemisette, which has shallow yoke-portions at the back, where the closing is made. The chemisette is finished with a standing collar and is covered with a band of insertion above a ribbon bow in front. Hatchet revers which extend over on the sleeves are joined to the front edges of the front. The blouse may be made with or without the two-piece peplum, which is in circular style, formed in an under box-plait at the center of the back and having prettily rounded ends. The blouse closes in front in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons. The sleeves are shaped with two seams and have pretty gathered fulness at the top; they may be made with or without the tight lining and are finished with turn-over cuffs. The skirt can be made with or without the five-gored foundation-skirt, which is gathered at the back. The upper

part is in five gores and is fitted smoothly about the hips by darts and gathered at the back. The graduated circular flounce, which is narrow in front and quite deep at the back,



1784

Front View.



1784

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.
(For Description see Page 181.)

ing cuffs. The standing collar closes at the left side and is covered with rows of gathered ribbon.

The skirt may be made with or without the five-gored foundation-skirt, which is smoothly fitted about the hips by darts and gathered at the back. The skirt consists of a circular upper-portion that fits smoothly at the top across the front and sides and is gathered at the back, and a graduated circular flounce that is quite narrow in front but deepens gradually toward the back and is entirely concealed by the trimming of full ruffles of the material. The skirt measures three yards and a half at the lower edge in the middle sizes.

Thin materials can very suitably be used in developing this costume, organdy, lawn, French batiste, etc., proving very effective, while silks of all kinds can be used with excellent result. A practical as well as stylish costume could be made of blue and white figured India silk, with the yoke, caps and cuffs of white silk overlaid with heavy cream lace, using wide and narrow white ribbon for the belt and ruchings.

We have pattern No. 1773 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and a half of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide to cover the yoke, caps and cuffs. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

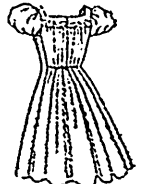
GIRLS' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE ETON SAILOR COSTUME.)
(For Illustrations see Page 178.)

No. 1765.—Another view of this costume may be obtained by referring to figure D74 in this magazine.

A fancifully cut sailor-collar and a broad plaid sash form distinctive parts of this most attractive costume, which combines some of the pleasing features of the sailor and Eton styles. The costume, consisting of a dress and jacket, is here shown developed in blue flannel, with white braid in two widths and white pearl buttons for trimming. The Eton jacket, which reaches only to the waist, is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are wide apart all the way, showing the front of the waist in



1723



1723

is joined smoothly to the upper portion and ripples prettily, a neat finish being afforded by a piqué-covered cord inserted in the seam. The skirt measures a little over two yards and a half round the bottom in the middle sizes.

Woollen fabrics as well as cotton materials may very suitably be used for this stylish costume. It could very effectively be developed in gray mohair, with white cloth or piqué facings for the revers, cuffs and chemisette, and braid-trimmed, with a white leather belt and tie of turquoise-blue to give dainty completion.

We have pattern No. 1764 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will need four yards and seven-eighths of piqué twenty-seven-inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of lawn thirty-six inches wide for the chemisette. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-WAIST CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND CUFFS), AND A SKIRT HAVING A CIRCULAR UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED CIRCULAR LOWER PART OR FLOUNCE (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT).

(For Illustrations see Page 177.)

No. 1773.—At figure D71 in this magazine this costume is again represented.

A costume combining some attractive novelties is here illustrated, the yoke and sleeve-caps being of decidedly odd shape, while a very light, summery effect is attained by the ruffle-trimmed circular skirt, with its gracefully graduated flounce. As here shown the costume is made of plain challis and lace net, with narrow shirred ribbon, a ribbon belt and ruffles of the material for trimming. The waist is made over a fitted lining, closed at the center of the front, and the pretty front, which consists of a yoke and a full lower portion, is made over a dart-fitted lining-front and closes along the left shoulder and under the arm. The back also is composed of a yoke and a full lower-portion, and the fulness in the front and back is drawn well to the center and collected in gathers at the top and at the waist, the front pulling out prettily, while the back is drawn down tight. The yoke is oddly curved to form a point at the center and a deep scollop at each side of the front and back. The sides of the waist are smoothly fitted by under-arm gores. A ruching of ribbon follows the graceful outlines of the yoke and caps, which correspond in shape with the yoke and are slightly gathered at the top. The caps stand out on the two-seam sleeve, which are arranged to form short pretty puffs at the top and made over fitted linings. The outline in the yoke and caps is reproduced in the oddly flar-



1723

Front View.



1723

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING THE SKIRT EXTENDING TO THE YOKE IN FRONT ON THE BODY LACING. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 182.)

middy vest effect. The sailor collar is of fashionable size, is square at the back and has oddly shaped ends; it is outlined with several rows of braid, which extend down the inside of

the open fronts to the edge. The sleeves, which have two seams, are gathered at the top.

The four-gored skirt fits smoothly over the hips and ripples prettily below. It is gathered at the back and joined to a sleeveless waist, which is smoothly fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and single bust darts and fastened down the back with buttons and button-holes. The front of the waist shows a very novel decoration of cross-rows of braid, and a standing collar covered with braid finishes the neck. The plaid sash is tied in a sailor knot at one side in front and has long fringed ends reaching nearly to the edge of the skirt.

Serge, cheviot, cloth, etc., are suitable for this little costume, while for warmer Summer days piqué, duck and linen crash, with fancy linen braid or embroidery, will be most effective and desirable.

We have pattern No. 1765 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of nine years, will require three yards and five-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide for the sash. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 178.)

No. 1722.—At figures D 75 and No. 50 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR other views of this dress may be obtained.

The dress is a particularly becoming style; it is here illustrated attractively made of blue lawn, with a dainty decoration of white ribbon, lace edging and ribbon-edged ruffles of the material. The waist is made over a close-fitting lining, and under-arm gores produce a smooth effect at the sides. Pretty fullness in the front and back is collected in gathers at the neck and at the waist and the front puffs out stylishly. The neck is finished with a standing collar, and the waist is closed at the center of the back. The two-seam sleeves have slight gathered fulness at the top, and three gathered circular caps of unequal depth encircle them and stand out in a becoming manner, producing the broad, stylish effect. Perforations in the pattern indicate the proper position for the trimming on the front.



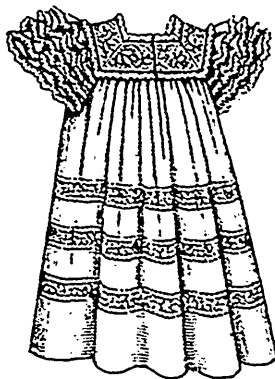
1769

The four-gored skirt is adjusted over the waist, and a wrinkled ribbon belt is bowed at the back. It is fitted smoothly over the hips by a dart in each side-gore and is gathered at the back and flares stylishly toward the lower edge, which measures three yards round in the middle sizes. Three ribbon-edged ruffles of the goods decorate the skirt at the bottom.



1769

Front View.



1769

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR FRILL SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 182.)

India silk, taffeta, crépon, nun's-veiling, grenadine, organdy, flowered or dotted Swiss, mull, challis, fine batiste and dimity are well adapted for Summer wear, and ribbon, lace edging

and insertion will provide suitable trimming for these fabrics.

We have pattern No. 1722 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the



1745

Front View.



1745

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH LOW-NECKED OVER-BLOUSE AND FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 183.)

dress needs five yards and a fourth of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHIRRED OR PLAIN YOKE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 179.)

No. 1721.—A pretty Princess dress, which may be made with a shirred or plain yoke, is here illustrated made of cashmere, with a shirred yoke of Liberty silk. It is made over an accurately fitted lining of basque depth and is handsomely adjusted to follow gracefully the lines of the figure by single bust darts that extend to the bottom of the dress, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. In the skirt it falls in deep flutes at the back and in less pronounced ripples at the sides and measures a little over three yards and a half round at the foot in the middle sizes. The yoke may be shirred to form vertical puffs or it may be plain, and it is adjusted upon the lining, showing deep and square above the front and back. The fronts are shaped so as to bring the closing—which is made invisibly—in a graceful diagonal line from the top at the left side. The yoke and the standing collar are closed invisibly on the left shoulder, and a pointed revers turns down from the top of the right front. An attractive feature is a Bertha ornament that crosses the back, where it is pointed at the center, and forms triple-pointed caps over the tops of the two-seam sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings and gathered at the top to puff out prettily. Ribbon ruching decorates the dress, the manner of disposing of the trimming on the skirt portion in front giving the effect of an inverted V panel at the left side.

Drap d'été, étamine, serge, mohair and novelty goods combined with silk or satin will develop this style admirably, with lace or ribbon for trimming.

We have pattern No. 1721 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress needs four yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of Liberty silk twenty or more inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 180.)

No. 1784.—This dress, which introduces the pretty Russian-blouse front and oddly pointed caps, is shown developed in a combination of blue cloth and silk, with rows of velvet baby-ribbon and a satin ribbon belt and bow for decoration.

The waist is fitted by under-arm gores which insure a close effect at the sides and is made over a fitted lining. A plastron of silk shows like a smooth under-body in the square neck and also between the fronts at the left side, the fronts meeting only at the bust and waist. A deep downward-turning plait is laid in the shoulder edge of each front, and the fronts and vest are gathered at the lower edge and blouse over in the fashionable way. The backs are smooth at the top, but have fullness at the bottom taken up in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes. A standing collar is at the neck. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top, standing out prettily under smooth, prettily shaped caps that give the desirable broad effect at the shoulders. The four-gored skirt, which is joined to the waist, is smooth at the top across the front and sides and ripples slightly below the hips; it is gathered at the back. A satin ribbon belt encircles the waist and is tied at the left side of the front under a dainty bow.

Both cotton and woollen materials are appropriate for the dress, which may be trimmed with gimp, braid, ribbon and embroidered or lace edging and insertion. A red serge combined with silk would be attractive.

We have pattern No. 1784 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of nine years, the dress needs two yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the plastron and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING THE SKIRT EXTENDING TO THE YOKE IN FRONT ON THE BODY LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 180.)

No. 1723.—Flowered challis was selected for this dress, which may be made with a high or square neck and with full-length or short puff sleeves. The dress is very pretty, having a full gathered skirt that is composed of two sections and extended to the yoke in front, where it is finished in a frill at the top and falls free in graceful flowing lines. Back of the under-arm seams the skirt is joined to the waist back, which is also finished in a frill at the top, the pretty fullness being taken up in gathers at the lower edge. A body lining that is fitted with single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams renders the dress comfortable and trim, and the closing is made at the center of the back. Ribbons arranged in small bows are tacked at the waist to each side of the front and tied in a bow with long ends at the center of the back. The sleeves are of the two-seam style, with a gathered puff at the top, and smooth caps which form two round tabs give desirable breadth to the figure. When made high-necked the dress is finished with a

standing collar. The wrists and collar and the free edges of the caps are trimmed with a ribbon ruffle.

Lovely dresses are developed in silk, organdy, lawn, gingham, challis, poplin, cashmere, novelty goods and serge. Ribbon or braid of different widths, frills or ruchings of ribbon and lace, insertion and, when sheer material is used, lace-edged ruffles of the goods will provide appropriate garniture. A charming frock for dressy wear is developed in blue flowered silk of a delicate shade. Lace edging outlines the square neck and edges the caps and short puff sleeves, and blue ribbon bows and ends bestow the final touch.

We have pattern No. 1723 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age. For a girl of nine years, the dress needs three yards and five-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1747

Front View.

1747

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FRONT OF SKIRT EXTENDING TO THE NECK ON THE FITTED BODY-LINING.

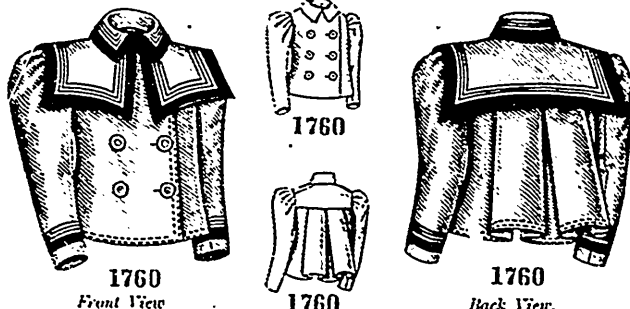
(For Description see Page 183.)

close-fitting sleeves or with frill sleeves. It is here pictured made of white lawn, and an elaborate effect is produced by the arrangement of lace edging and insertion. The square yoke has shoulder seams and, when the dress is high-necked, is finished with a standing collar. When made with a square neck, the yoke is overlaid with a band of wide insertion that is mitred at the corners, and a frill of lace edging follows its upper and lower edges. The full dress-portion has a straight lower edge, so that the deep hem may be hemstitched for extra daintiness he desired; it is gathered at the top, where it joins the yoke, and is smooth at the sides, the fullness falling gracefully at the front and back. The closing is made at the center of the back. Two gathered frills, that are narrow under the arms, where they are seamed, encircle the coat-shaped sleeves at the top; they fluff out prettily, and two smaller frills that encircle at the lower edge of the yoke rest upon them. The frills graduate in depth and give breadth to the figure and, with the trimming of lace edging, produce a shapely appearance that is very attractive.

Organdy, gingham, Swiss, dimity, chambray and challis are the light-weight woollen goods are suitable for developing the dress and any preference

trimming may be used, lace edging, insertion or ribbon being generally employed. A dainty dress made of fine pink chambray and trimmed with white embroidered edging and insertion is made attractive by a yoke composed of small tucks and insertion. Several deep tucks are made above the skirt hem.

We have pattern No. 1769 in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of nine years, will require four yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1760

Front View

1760

1760

1760

Back View.

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET, WITH REEFER FRONT AND SAILOR COLLAR.

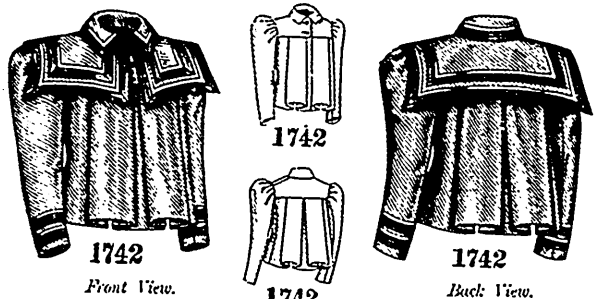
(For Description see Page 183.)

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH LOW-NECKED OVER-BLOUSE AND FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 181.)

No. 1745.—This attractive dress is illustrated developed in light-gray cashmere, with a white silk yoke decorated in lattice fashion with narrow gray ribbon; ribbon ruffles and a ribbon belt bowed at the back enhance the dressiness of the mode. The dress is made with a close-fitting body-lining upon which the square yoke is applied. The over-b blouse shows a low fancifully curved neck and its full front and full backs are formed in under-arm and very short shoulder seams and gathered at the bottom; it droops all round over the ribbon belt and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes, while the yoke is closed invisibly. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and have fullness collected in gathers at the top. Smooth pointed caps rise jauntily over the top of the sleeves,

and the neck is completed with a standing collar. To the waist is joined the four-gored skirt, which is smooth across the top at the front and sides and ripples below the hips; it is gathered at the back, where it falls in pretty folds. Silk, Henrietta, cashmere, poplin, novelty goods and a variety of materials are appropriate for the dress, with ribbon, braid or gimp for decoration. A dress of red and white figured taffeta combined with tuck red silk for the yoke and trimmed with ruchings of red ribbon will be exceedingly pretty. We have pattern No. 1745 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will need three yards and an eighth of goods thirty-six inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1742 Front View. 1742 Back View.

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

the two-seam sleeves. The ribbon ruching decorates the caps. Among the materials suitable for the dress are cashmere, Henrietta, poplin, serge, nun's-veiling, lawr, French gingham, wash cheviot, etc. Ribbon, lace, gimp and insertion are appropriate for garniture. A dotted Swiss made over pink and trimmed with pink ribbon would be attractive. We have pattern No. 1747 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, requires three yards and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET, WITH REEFER FRONT AND SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 182.)

No. 1760.—For cool Summer days this little jacket will prove both stylish and useful. It is treated with great originality, combining the best features of the Empire and reefer designs, and is shown most attractively developed in red cloth, with braid in two widths and machine-stitching for a finish. The jacket is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the loose reefer fronts lap and close to the throat in double-breasted manner with button-holes and large buttons. A short yoke gives form to the upper part of the back, and to this is joined the lower portion, which is arranged in two large box-plaits and flares in Empire style. A medium-size sailor-collared is broad across the back, curves over the shoulders and forms broad, flaring ends in front, the corners being well pointed. A rolling collar falls over the sailor collar and finishes the neck. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top.

We have pattern No. 1760 in twelve sizes for girls from one to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of nine years, requires four yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FRONT OF SKIRT EXTENDING TO THE NECK ON THE FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 182.)

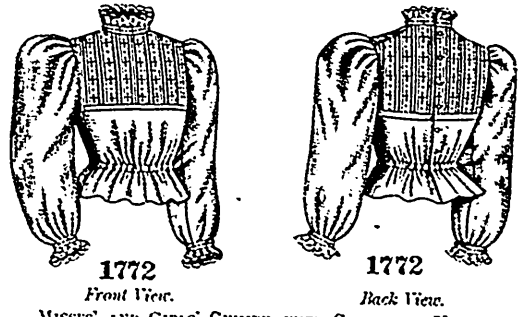
No. 1747.—This dress may be seen again at figure No. 43 H in this number of THE DRESSMAKER.

An air of simplicity and grace surrounds the dress, which is here shown developed in spotted challis, with graceful frills of ribbon for decoration. The skirt is in two sections, the front section extending to the neck and covering the entire front half of the fitted body-lining smoothly at the sides, where it is shaped off at the bottom into flowing folds at the center, the fullness being taken up in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges, while the back section is gathered and joined to the short waist-back and the short sides of the front. The waist back is being drawn down closely and well toward the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. A belt section of the material conceals the joining of skirt and waist, ending at each side of the flowing fulness in the front under rosettes formed of the ribbon frills trimming them. A standing collar completes the neck, and smooth caps that are pointed at the front and back rest smoothly over the short puffs at the top of

GIRLS' EMPIRE JACKET

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1742.—This becoming little jacket is pictured made of blue cloth, with wide black and narrow gilt braid for trimming. It is fashioned in Empire style and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. A yoke forms the upper part of the jacket, and to it are joined the lower portions, which are arranged in four large box-plaits, two in the back and one in each front. The jacket closes in front with buttons and button-holes. A large sailor-collared curved slightly across the back and over the shoulders and forming two broad prettily curved tabs at the front is a picturesque part of the jacket and joins the neck with a rolling collar on



1772 Front View. 1772 Back View. MISSES' AND GIRLS' GIMPIE, WITH SIMULATED YOKE.

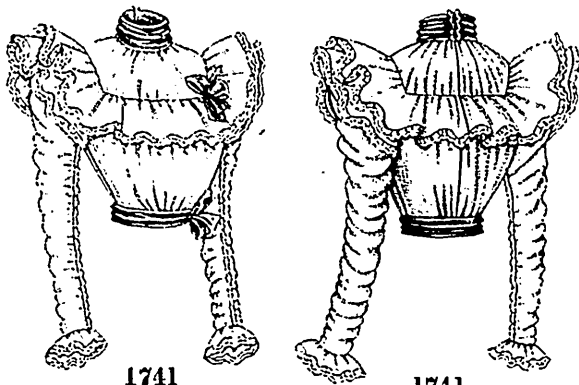
(For Description see Page 184.)

the Byron order. The two-seam sleeves are becomingly full at the top, the fullness being gathered. Almost any style of woollen goods is suitable for this little garment, cloth, cheviot, serge and Scotch mixtures being popular. The jacket can also be made up in pique and duck. We have pattern No. 1742 in twelve sizes for girls from one to twelve years of age. To make the garment for a girl of nine years, requires a yard and five-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GUMPE, WITH SIMULATED YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 183.)

No. 1772.—This simple gumpe to be worn with low-necked and short-sleeved dresses is shown developed in nainsook and fancy tucking. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the upper part is of fancy tucking. A tape in-



1741

Front View.

1741

Back View.

MISSES' WAIST, WITH POUCH FRONT (TO BE MADE WITH FULL OR PLAIN YOKE.)

(For Description see this Page.)

serted in a casing at the waist all round draws the gumpe close to the figure, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The neck is finished with a low standing collar of insertion and a frill of lace edging, and the one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and at the wrist and finished with bands of insertion and a frill of edging to correspond with the neck.

The gumpe may also be prettily developed in lawn and daintily trimmed with insertion and edging.

We have pattern No. 1772 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make the gumpe for a girl of eight years, requires a yard and a fourth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with half a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' WAIST, WITH POUCH FRONT.

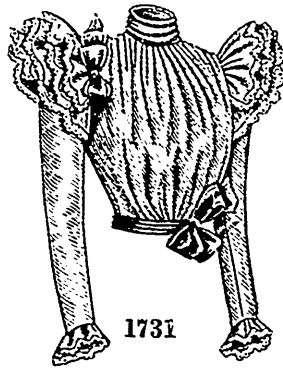
(TO BE MADE WITH FULL OR PLAIN YOKE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1741.—The waist here illustrated possesses unusually attractive features, the mousquetaire sleeves, full yoke, pouch front and Bertha ruffle all contributing to the smart effect. The material is white lawn, and ribbon and lace edging contribute a simple, dainty garniture. The full, square, seamless yoke is arranged upon the body lining, which is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams; and square-necked front and backs are joined in under-arm seams and very short shoulder seams and gathered at the top and at the waist, the backs being drawn down tight, while the front pouches prettily. The closing is made at the center of the back. A fluffy, gathered Bertha ruffle edged with lace follows the upper edge of the front and back, and a bow of ribbon is tacked to it at the left side in front. The neck is finished with a standing collar, and a ribbon stock with frill-finished ends bestows a pretty touch. The sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are gathered along both side edges and at the top, one side edge being turned under to form a narrow frill along the front of the arm; they wrinkle becomingly about the arm and at the top puff out beneath a gathered frill-cap that is shaped to be narrow under the arm. The caps and Bertha ruffle graduate in depth over the shoulders, producing the desirable broad effect. A wrinkled ribbon belt with a bow gives a pretty completion. If preferred, the waist may be effectively

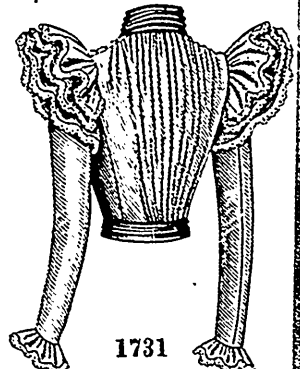


1731



1731

Front View.



1731

Back View.

MISSES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE, TWO OR THREE CAPS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

frills of the material, embroidery or ribbon will provide suitable decoration. Blue lawn develops a waist which has delightfully cool appearance. The frills are trimmed with ruchings of white ribbon and lace edging.

We have pattern No. 1731 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and a half of good forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

made with a plain yoke, as shown in the small illustration. The mode is a simple and becoming one and will develop attractively in sheer wash fabrics and light-weight dress goods, silk, organdy, Swiss, net, mull, nun's-veiling and challis, with lace edging, gimp, ribbon or insertion for decoration. A very dainty waist is made of white organdy, with a plain yoke of lace insertion and fine tucking. The frills are trimmed with white satin ribbon ruching and the neck is finished with a ribbon stock. Another pleasing example would be of silk mull trimmed with frills of the material edged with baby ribbon.



1741

We have pattern No. 1741 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide, with three yards and a fourth of ribbon four inches wide for the stock, a belt and bows. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BLOUSE-WAIST, WITH FITTED LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE, TWO OR THREE CAPS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1731.—At figure No. 44 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR this blouse-waist is again shown.

This up-to-date blouse-waist is here pictured made of rose cashmere, with a dainty garniture of lace edging, ribbon and lace-edged wrist frills of the material. The front and backs have pretty fullness collected in gathers at the neck and shoulders and also at the waist, where the gathers are tacked to the close-fitting lining. The front blouses gracefully, while the back is drawn down tight at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center, and under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides. The two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and encircled by a gathered cap, upon which rest two smaller caps of graduated depth that end a becoming distance below the shoulders, the three producing a pretty, fluffy effect. If preferred, the waist may be made with only one or two caps. The standing collar is covered with a ribbon stock and a stylish ribbon belt closes at the left side of the front under a ribbon bow.

Organdy, lawn, Swiss, mull, silk and soft dress goods are appropriate for the mode, and lace, insertion, plaitings or

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR BLOUSE, WITH RUSSIAN CLOSING.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1791.—The Russian closing is a distinguishing feature of the comfortable sailor-blouse here shown developed in a combination of blue and white flannel. The blouse has a full, wide right front that has pretty fullness at the center collected in gathers at the neck and overlaps a narrow left front, so as to bring the closing at the left side in Russian style. The back is smooth at the top, and the blouse droops all round in characteristic style, a tape or elastic inserted in the hem at the bottom drawing the lower edge in closely about the waist. The neck is finished with a standing collar that has pointed, overlapping end and is closed at the left side. The Russian closing is emphasized by a strap on the right front, the strap extending from the left shoulder to a little below the bust, where it is pointed; and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes beneath the strap and with hooks and loops below. The one-seam sleeves have their fullness collected in gathers at the top and at the wrists, and are finished with straight cuffs having overlapping, pointed ends that correspond with the collar and strap.

The sailor blouse is appropriate for tennis, boating and other sports, when the unrestrained use of the arms and shoulders is desirable, and may be also developed in serge, a light and washable materials of lighter weight.

We have pattern No. 1791 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and a fourth of navy-blue flannel for the front, three-eighths of a yard of white flannel for the same width for the collar, cuffs and strap. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

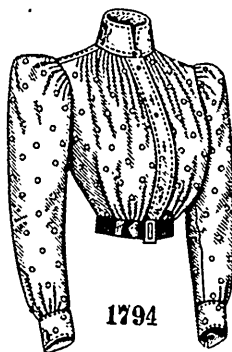


1791

straight cuffs closed with link buttons. A leather belt is worn.

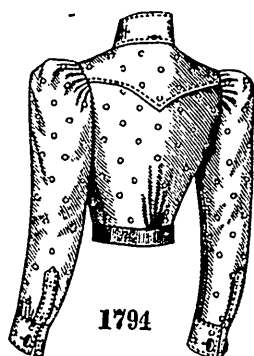
Madras, percale, chambray, dimity, etc., are used in the development of these shirt-waists. White piqué also is very stylish this season.

We have pattern No. 1794 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a miss of



1794

Front View.



1794

Back View.

MISSSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR AND APPLIED BACK-YOKE AND WITHOUT UNDER-ARM GORES.

(For Description see this Page.)

twelve years, requires two yards of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE COLLAR AND APPLIED BACK-YOKE AND WITHOUT UNDER-ARM GORES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1794.—A very stylish shirt-waist is here pictured made of spotted gingham. It has an admirable feature in the smooth-fitting back with an applied, pointed yoke, and the fullness at the waist is drawn in snugly with tapes inserted in the casing and tied over the fronts. The waist is made without under-arm gores, and the fronts are gathered along the neck and shoulder edges, giving a stylish, full effect. The fronts

GIRLS' APRON, WITH POINTED YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BISHOP SLEEVES)

(For Illustrations see Page 186.)

No. 1725.—Another view of this apron may be obtained by referring to figure No. 49 H in this magazine.

The generous proportions of the apron will insure complete protection to the dress worn beneath it. The apron is here pictured made of cross-barred cambrie neatly trimmed with embroidered edging. It is made with a deep yoke shaped with shoulder seams and pointed at the center of the front and back. The front and backs are joined in seams under the arms, where the apron is smooth, and are gathered at the top and sewed to the yoke. The apron may be made with or without one-seam bishop sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes.

Lawn, cross-barred and plain muslin, gingham, nainsook, chambray and dimity develops serviceable aprons, with an edging of lace or embroidery for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1725 in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. For a girl of nine years, the apron with sleeves requires three yards of goods thirty-six inches wide; without sleeves, it needs two yards and five-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

GIRLS' APRON

(For Illustrations see Page 186.)

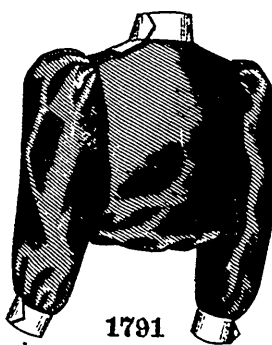
No. 1744.—This apron is again shown at figure No. 51 H in this magazine.

This apron is long, reaching to the edge of the dress, so its protective qualities will be speedily recognized, and when sheer materials are employed in its development, with fluffy frills of lace, it will prove a dainty garment. As here pictured the apron is made of fine nainsook, with fine embroidered edging for trimming. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. A deep, square yoke forms the upper part of the apron, and the lower portions, which are gathered at the top, fall in soft folds to the lower edge, where the apron is broadly hemmed. The closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The neck is shaped in low, pointed outline and



1791

Front View.



1791

Back View.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR BLOUSE, WITH RUSSIAN CLOSING.

(For Description see this Page.)

much fashionably, the fullness at the waist being drawn in by tapes in casings, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait in the right front. A standing collar attached to the neck-band with studs is a stylish accessory. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and have an opening at the back of the arm finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps in the regular way and closed with a button and button-hole; they are finished with

finished with gracefully curved oblong revers, which flare in points at the back and front. Short frill sleeves give a fluffy effect that is exceedingly becoming.

Swiss, dimity, cross-barred muslin and chambray may be used in developing this little apron. If a fancy, dressy effect be desired, the revers may be made of all-over embroidery, and wide embroidered edging forms the frill sleeves. Lace and feather stitching are also suitable trimmings.

We have pattern No. 1744 in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years of age. For a girl of nine years, the garment needs three yards and an eighth of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

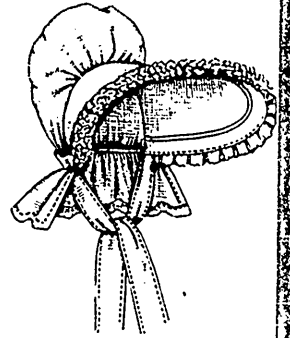
MISSES' AND GIRLS' GOLF OR LAWN BONNET. (DESIRABLE FOR OUTING WEAR.)
(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1788.—This fashionable golf bonnet for misses and girls is illustrated made of red lawn and trimmed with a ruching of the same. The smooth front flares in a most attractive way and is made double and stiffened by a round feather-bone inserted in a casing formed a short distance back from the outer edge. The crown, which is gathered at its

binding. A curtain or cape, which is hemmed at the lower and side edges and gathered near the top to form a frill heading, forms a grateful protection for the neck. Tie-strings of the lawn are tacked at each side and may be prettily bowed.

A bonnet of this style is desirable for outing wear, being light and protective. Fine lawn in dainty colors and patterns, dimity, chambray, etc., are admirable materials for making the bonnet. Lace or a ruching of the material will furnish appropriate decoration. Especially dainty and attractive is this mode, developed in delicate pink chambray and decorated with white embroidery.

We have pattern No. 1788 in five sizes, from three to fifteen years old. To make the bonnet for a girl of nine years, will need a yard and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



1788

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GOLF OR LAWN BONNET. (DESIRABLE FOR OUTING WEAR.)

(For Description see this Page.)



1725

Front View.



1725

Back View

GIRLS' APRON, WITH POINTED YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BISHOP SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 185.)



1744

Front View



1744

Back View

GIRLS' APRON

(For Description see Page 185.)

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GYMNASMIC COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BLOUSE (TO BE MADE HIGH-NECKED WITH A STANDING COLLAR, OR OPEN-NECKED WITH A SAILOR COLLAR, AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES) AND BLOOMERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 187.)

No. 1761.—A comfortable, well-fashioned gymnastic costume is here represented made of navy-blue serge and appropriately trimmed with white braid. The blouse is made with a yoke upper part and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The yoke is cut short and straight across, and the lower portions are gathered at their upper edges and also at the waist, the fullness being drawn well to the center so as to leave the blouse smooth under the arms. Around the waist the fullness is confined by an applied belt, and the closing is made in front with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait made in the right front and extended to the neck. The neck may be cut slightly pointed in front and finished with a small sailor collar that falls smooth and square across the front and back, curving a little over the shoulders, or it may be high and a standing collar used. Either elbow or full-length one seam sleeves may be used. The elbow sleeve is gathered at the top, and a tape or elastic inserted in a hem at the lower edge draws it snugly about the arm. The full-length sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with straight cuffs ornamented with rows of braid.

The bloomers, which are shaped by a center seam and inside leg seams, are cut very full; they are arranged in backward and forward turning plaits, which form a box-plait on each hip and are closed under a plait at the right side. A belt with a pointed, overlapping end is closed in line with the bloomers and finishes the top; it is braided, trimmed and worn over the waist. The legs are hemmed and elastic or tapes run in the hems regulate the width of the bloomers drooping in the regular way.

Flannel, mohair, cloth, etc., will suitably develop the costume. A pretty effect could be obtained by making the suit of a soft shade of gray, with the collar and cuffs of white cloth and trimmed with rows of black braid. Still another attractive costume would be of red mohair, with the collar and cuffs of black and trimmed with red braid, or the collar and cuffs may be of the same color and decorated with black braid, if individual taste prefers.

We have pattern No. 1761 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss twelve years, will require four yards and seven-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

front edge half-way to the ends and joined to the back edge of the front, rises high above the front in a picturesque way; its lower edge also is gathered and completed with a narrow

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH YOKE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A ROLLING COLLAR OR WITH THE NECK SQUARE IN FRONT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 188.)

No. 1785.—The pretty night-gown here shown is made of cambric, and lace edging used as decoration gives a dainty touch. The gown is shaped with under-arm and shoulder seams and has a full front and a yoke back, the lower portion of the back being gathered at the top and sewed to the straight lower edge of the yoke. The front is slashed at the center for a closing, the edges of the slash being finished with an underlap and a wide, pointed overlap through which the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. Six forward-turning tucks extending for some distance from the top are taken up in each side of the front and contribute desirable fullness. The neck may be finished with a rolling collar having pointed, flaring ends or it may be square in front, as preferred. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands.

Lawn, nainsook, fine muslin and linen will be chosen for the gown, and Hamburg, nainsook and lace edging and insertion, beading and fancy-stitched bands are appropriate for trimming.

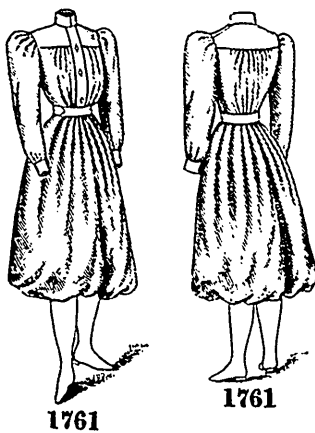
We have pattern No. 1785 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, needs five yards of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

may be made with a high neck or a round, square or V neck and with short puff or frill sleeves or without sleeves. The trimmings consist of insertion, lace ruffles and ribbon-run beading.

Two very artistic creations shown at figures Nos. 5 and 7 result from the use of pattern No. 1099, which is in ten sizes from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 7d. or 15 cents. Figure No. 5 shows the corset-cover made of lawn and trimmed with lace. The fronts are brought over in surplice or bolero style and tied just below the bust.

Figure No. 7 shows a more elaborate conception of the same mode made of nainsook and trimmed with insertion and lace. The neck is cut in fancy style, and the fronts are shirred instead of tied.

The corset-waist shown at figure No. 6 is shaped by pattern No. 3721, which is in twelve sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. It is worn instead of a corset and is here very elaborately trimmed so that a corset-cover need not necessarily be assumed. The waist is made of



1761

1761

LATEST DESIGNS FOR CORSET-COVERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 125.)

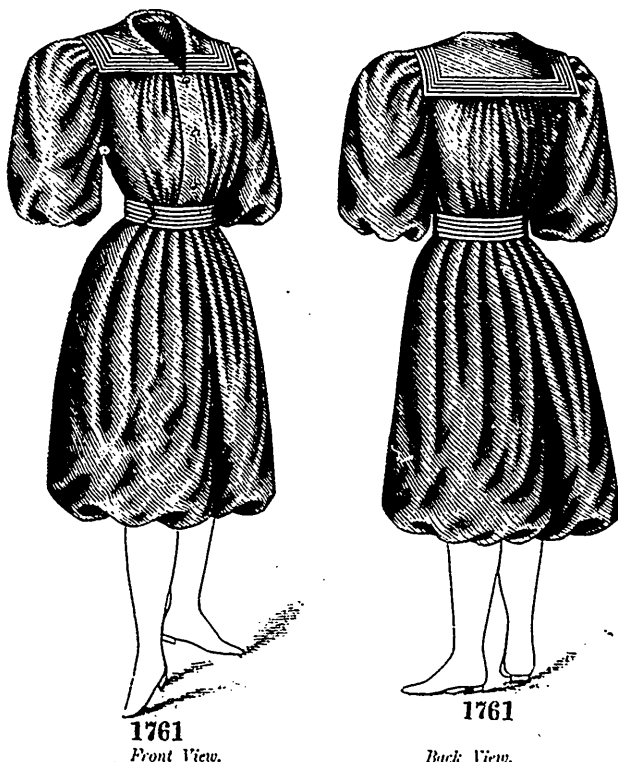
Dainty and refined women exhibit almost as much care in the selection of their undergarments as they do when a new gown is under consideration. Daintiness is achieved in the selection and uses of decorations, an exquisite assortment of fine laces and delicate ribbons being afforded. Cambric, batiste, French percale, lawns, etc., etc. are suitable for developing these garments, and while delicate colored materials are sometimes preferred, the woman of irreproachable taste prefers pure white. There is a fancy just now for full effects in the corset-cover, and the style is especially suitable for slender figures. Fastenings may be made with buttons and button-holes, ribbons or studs.

The corset-cover shown at figure No. 1 is exceptionally pretty, having its special feature in the arrangement of the tucks, which are placed on each front at the waist and from the low neck to the waist in the back. Graceful fullness over the bust is the result of the adjustment of the tucks in front, while the back fits smoothly. French percale, with trimmings of Valenciennes lace and rosettes of baby ribbon, was used to develop the mode, which was cut by pattern No. 862, in thirteen sizes from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents.

The corset-cover shown at figure No. 2 was shaped by pattern No. 8475, which is in thirteen sizes from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. Fine white lawn was used to make this dainty affair, and about the low, round neck and arms'-eyes beading is arranged through which narrow ribbon is run, a lace ruffle being placed above. The fullness is adjusted by shirr-strings at the waist.

With short puffs, frill sleeves or without sleeves, the corset-cover illustrated at figure No. 3 will be equally well liked; it was cut by pattern No. 8701, which is in thirteen sizes, from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. When made of batiste, with a simple trimming of lace and beading with ribbon run through it, it will appeal to the refined woman. The fronts of this garment are becomingly full, while the back is plain and dart-fitted.

The corset-cover shown at figure No. 4 was shaped by pattern No. 8600, which is in thirteen sizes from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. It



1761
Front View.

1761
Back View.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' GYMNASTIC COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE-BLOUSE (TO BE MADE HIGH-NECKED WITH A STANDING COLLAR OR OPEN-NECKED) WITH A SAILOR COLLAR AND WITH ELBOW OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES) AND BLOOMERS. (For Description see Page 186.)

jean and is feather-boned and laced up on each side. The decorations consist of all-over lace, lace edging and ribbon-run beading.

Pattern No. 1673, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 7d. or 15 cents, was used in making the seamless corset-cover of pleasing simplicity shown at figure No. 8. The back and fronts are gathered at the top and at the bottom, the gatherings at the belt bottom being concealed by a belt to which a peplum is joined.

SOME DAINY LOUNGING-ROBES OR NIGHT-GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Page 123.)

Women of fastidious tastes always possess one or more lounging-robés or *négligées*, and a variety of styles is carefully studied before making them up. The loose fluffy effects are universally liked, and the materials appropriate for the development of these garments are India and China silk, challis, cashmere, French flannel, lawn and dotted Swiss. Extremely beautiful are some of the color schemes resulting from tasteful combinations, while gowns of pure white are particularly charming. Fine laces and embroidered edgings and insertions are the trimmings brought into play, together with ribbons of delicate hue. An elaborate disposal of these decorative features is quite as much in evidence as on the dressy street toilette.

Pattern No. 1442, in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used to make the dainty *négligé* gown shown at figure No. 1. Both the back and front hang full from the neck, the gathers in the front being confined by narrow bands of insertion. The large sailor-collar is ornamented with slanting rows of the insertion and edged with the lace. The sleeves are quite full and finished with a lace ruffle. Ribbon is arranged on the front.



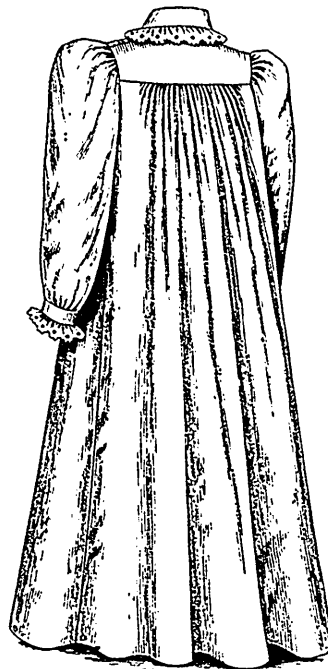
1785

Batiste in a soft creamy shade was used in developing the charming *négligé* gown shown at figure No. 2. The pattern, which is No. 9043, is in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The special features are the fly jacket-fronts and the Watteau back. About the waist in front and extending to the Watteau plait in the back beading is disposed through which ribbon is run. Very effective is the cascaded arrangement of the lace-edged ruffles extending from the neck to the lower edge. Insertion is placed on the jacket fronts and lace ruffles edge them. Bows of violet satin ribbon complete the decoration.



1785

Front View.



1785

Back View.

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH YOKE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A ROLLING COLLAR OR WITH THE NECK SQUARE IN FRONT.)

(For Description see Page 187.)

The surplice Empire design is beautifully illustrated at figure No. 3 in the lounging-robe cut by pattern No. 1667, which is in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. Pale-yellow silk was chosen for making this picturesque gown. The back is tucked to suggest a pointed yoke and falls in graceful lines. Beading through which black velvet ribbon is run connects the short body-portions and full skirt-section and gives the desired short-waisted appearance. The pretty V neck is trimmed with wide lace put on very full and brought down the front edges of the body portion, with pretty effect. The sleeves are pleasingly artistic, the particular feature being the opening, which extends from the shoulder to the elbow on the outside. The lace is arranged on each side and around the bottom. Several

bows of black velvet baby ribbon bring the parts together and add greatly to the effect. A bow of wider velvet ribbon is placed at the neck, and loops with long ends fall almost to the bottom of the garment in front.

Figure No. 4 illustrates another lounging-robe or Russian night-gown, which is sometimes called the Alexandra *négligé*, the pattern being No. 9677, in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. It is shown developed in a delicate blue India silk, with elaborate trimmings of point de Gène lace, insertion and ribbon bows. The back has the Watteau effect produced by the arrangement of fine tucks instead of the plait, and the front is confined at the waist, where it suggests the blouse. Lace is cascaded down the left side, where the closing is made, and the sleeves are full length and quite loose. Frills of the material ornamented with the insertion and lace are disposed at the top.

Plain and figured challis are associated in the morning gown shown at figure No. 5, the pattern used being No. 1597, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The revers collar and turn-back cuffs are the chief points in this garment. Lace used for decorating, and a silk cord encircles the waist.

Fine white lawn is combined with all-over embroidery in the garment shown at figure No. 6; it was developed by pattern No. 1596, which is

in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The square yoke is suggested by the arrangement of tucks in the back and fronts. Over the shoulders is adjusted a fancy collar in becoming style. Shirring hold the fullness in position at the waist in the back and a narrow sash of the material tacked to the shirring is simply tied in front. Edging and insertion trim the wrapper effectively.

A charming lounging-robe which may be worn as a night-gown, is pictured at figure No. 7 developed in white China silk, the design being embraced in pattern No. 1618, which is in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. The back has a broad box-plait in its center and the front has full pouch-portions and is confined at the waist with shirring supplemented by ribbon-run beading. The decorations are beautifully disposed and consist of rows of insertion placed horizontally across the pouch portions, while ruffles of the silk edged with rather wide *point de Paris* lace outline the side edges of the pouch portions. A ruffle of the lace and a bow of ribbon daintily finish the neck. The sleeves are cut in bishop fashion and are finished with a lace-edged ruffle and narrow bands covered with ribbon, which is bowed at the inside of the arm. This gown is known as the La Belle Russe *négligée*.

Styles for Little Folks.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR ROUND NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND IN DEMI-TRAIN OR ROUND LENGTH.) FOR 'MAID-OF-HONOR,' "MINUET" OR OTHER STATELY WEAR.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

folds and may be made in either round length or in demi-train; it is joined to the short body and finished with a crush belt of satin ribbon closing at one side under a bow.
Silks of all kinds, crêpe, cashmere or organdy may be used for this little gown. Fine white Swiss, dotted, embroidered or plain, made over a dainty pink slip and trimmed with yellow *lierre* lace and pink ribbons, would be very effective.

No. 1821.--This gown is shown differently made up at figure

We have pattern No. 1821 in five sizes for little girls from three to eleven years of age. To make the garment for a girl of five years, will need seven yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of edging four inches and a fourth wide for the Bertha frills, and a fourth of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide to cover the yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1821



1821

Front View.



1821

Side-Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR ROUND NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND IN DEMI-TRAIN OR ROUND LENGTH.) FOR "MAID OF HONOR," "MINUET" OR OTHER STATELY WEAR.
(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' WATTEAU PLAY-GOWN. (TO BE IN DEMI-TRAIN OR ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1820.—This gown is again represented at figure No. 42 II in this magazine.

Gray and heliotrope cashmere are here combined in this charming play-gown, which will be worn by the little maiden when playing hostess with her dolls or her little friends. It is made over a smooth body-lining that is closed with buttons and button-holes at the front. The full center-front of heliotrope cashmere is gathered at the neck and hangs in free folds between smooth side-fronts to which rovers of decidedly odd outline are joined above the waist. A slash of

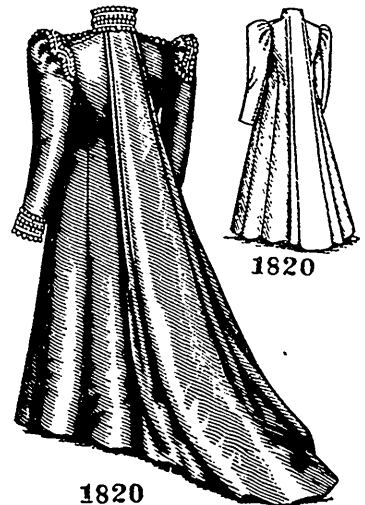
No. 41 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

For maid-of-honor, minuet and other stately wear, this is a most graceful, stylish and withal simple gown, which will impart to the wee maiden a touch of dignity and importance. It is in Empire style and as shown here is made of pale-blue taffeta, with white lace for the Bertha frills and lace net and narrow lace edging for decoration. The upper part of the gown is a short, full body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and made over a smooth lining. The full portions are round and low and are gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness being drawn well to the center of the front and back, where the waist closes with buttons and button-holes. When a high neck is desired, the lining is covered with lace net in shallow yoke effect and finished with a standing collar edged with frill of lace. A full, wide lace Bertha in two sections, that are graduated to points at the ends, which meet at the center of the front and back, falls prettily from the top of the full portions, and when the waist is low the Bertha makes a soft, dainty finish for the neck of the gown. The gown may be made with close-fitting long sleeves having pretty puffs or with short puff sleeves, both styles being shown in the illustrations. The skirt is in full gathered style and falls softly in graceful



1820

Front View.



1820

Side-Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' WATTEAU PLAY-GOWN. (TO BE IN DEMI-TRAIN OR ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Description see this Page.)

desirable depth at the center of the center-front is finished for a closing. Under-arm gores separate the side-fronts from the back, which shows a double box-plait falling in Watteau

fashion from the neck. The gown may be made in demi-train or in round length. The neck is completed with a standing collar that closes at the front. Gathered caps extend out on the two-seam sleeves, which are gathered at the top and trimmed at the wrist with two rows of lace band trimming. Similar trimming ornaments the caps, collar and revers.

A gown like this may be attractively made up in a combination of fabrics, or a single material may be used throughout. Henrietta or cashmere in combination with velvet or silk or silk combined with veiling, challis, crêpon or poplin will develop the mode admirably. Satin ribbon, ruchings of chiffon, band trimming or braid will decorate it effectively. A cord and tassel would be an attractive addition.

We have pattern No. 1820 in four sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age. To make the gown for a girl of five years, will require four yards of dress material thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of contrasting goods thirty-six inches wide for the center-front. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1750.—A different development of this dress is pictured at figure D 72 in this magazine.

This exquisite dress is here illustrated made of figured organdy, with lace insertion, edging and satin ribbon for trimming. The waist is made over a lining which, like the outside, is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. It is smooth at the top, and the slight gathered fulness at the bottom is brought down tight in the back, while in front it puffs out prettily. The neck is low and round, and from it falls a pointed, circular Bertha that is edged with a frill of lace, giving a very light, airy effect, which is increased by strips of insertion radiating from the neck and terminating between the points. The sleeves are full short puffs made over a tight lining; they are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with bands of insertion edged with a frill of lace. The skirt is in full gathered style and is sewed to the body, the joining being concealed at the sides by wrinkled bands of ribbon, which end under rosettes of ribbon arranged at each side of the fulness in the front and back. The dress closes at the back with buttons and button-holes and may be worn with or without a gumpe.

For dressy occasions the dress may be made of white Swiss over a dainty silk slip and profusely trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon to match the slip in color, giving a most pleasing effect. All light materials, such as dimity, lawn, nainsook, etc., are suitable for this dainty dress.

We have pattern No. 1750 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years. To make the dress for a girl of five years, will need two yards and seven-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1750
Front View.



1750



1750
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S FANCY YOKE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1787.—This pretty little dress is shown developed in nainsook and fancy tucking, with insertion for the neck-band and wristbands and embroidered edging for trimming. A pretty yoke, that is double-pointed at the front and back, and pointed bretelles that ripple softly

over the shoulders are very attractive features. The yoke is of the tucking and is shaped by shoulder seams. The skirt is in full gathered style, falling from the yoke in graceful folds, and is smooth under the arms; it is finished around the bottom with a broad hem feather-stitched in position. The pointed bretelles are gathered and ripple softly over the full one-seam bishop sleeves, which are finished with wristbands of insertion decorated with a frill of edging. The neck is finished with a band and frill to match.

Cross-barred muslin, Swiss, dimity, organdy, etc., can be used in making this desirable little dress. The result would prove most pleasing if the dress were made of Oriental lawn, with the yoke and bretelles of all-over embroidery finished with fine lace frills.

We have pattern No. 1787 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, requires three yards and an eighth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide for the yoke, and three-fourths of a yard of insertion an inch and a half wide for the neck-band and wristbands. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 191.)

No. 1781.—Exceedingly dainty is this little dress, with a

blouse body, frill sleeves and low neck. It is shown developed in white organdy, with pretty decoration of lace edging and insertion, and may be worn with or without a gumpe. The full portions, which are joined in under-arm and very short shoulder seams, are gathered at the top and sewed to a narrow yoke having shoulder seams, the yoke being in rounding outline at the back and pointed at the neck and lower edges in front. The waist pouches prettily all round and is smooth under the arms, the fulness at the bottom both front and back being collected in several rows of shirrings that are drawn well toward the center and concealed by a belt covered with insertion; it is closed



1787
Front View.



1787
Back View.

CHILD'S FANCY YOKE DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

visibly at the back. The gathered frill sleeves are quite shallow and are shallowest under the arm, where they are seamed; they stand out prettily over the arms. The full straight skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist, hanging with pretty fulness all round.

The dress may be developed in any of the lovely figured plain silks, and cashmere, challis, Henrietta or the thinnest cotton fabrics, lawn, Swiss in plain or flowered designs and

the ginghams being suitable. Braid, ribbon, gimp, lace edging and insertion will supply appropriate decoration. The dress may be prettily trimmed with ruchings or frills of silk or satin ribbon, this style of trimming being now very much in favor.

We have pattern No. 1781 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, will need two yards and three-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of insertion an inch and three-fourths wide for the belt. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S GRETCHEN DRESS.
(SOMETIMES CALLED THE EMPIRE DRESS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1762.—At figure D73 in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this dress is again represented.

In this little Gretchen dress, which is often called the Empire dress, a novel feature is introduced in the oddly shaped bretelles, which form a dressy addition and are especially designed to give fashionable breadth. The dress is here shown made of spotted challis, with Valenciennes lace for trimming. The short full body is made over a smooth lining, both being fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The body is gathered at the neck and along the shoulders for a short distance, while at the lower edge the fullness is collected in shirrings that are brought to the center, leaving the body plain at the sides. The bretelles curve gracefully over the shoulders and terminate at the lower edge of the body both front and back. The neck is finished with a narrow band and a lace frill. The sleeves are in full bishop style, with narrow cuffs and lace frills. The full gathered skirt is joined to the body, from which it hangs in soft folds, and is completed by a broad hem.

Organdy, Swiss, nainsook, chambray and percale may be employed for this little dress. Hemstitching is a pretty finish for skirts of sheer materials.

We have pattern No. 1762 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, requires two yards and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS, WITH FINISHED BODY-LINING.
(For Illustrations see Page 192.)

No. 1782.—At figure D. 46 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is again shown.

The pretty little yoke dress is here illustrated made of plain gingham and all-over lace net. The pointed yoke, which is shaped with shoulder seams, is covered with the lace net and is quite short on the shoulders. The dress portion is gathered at the top both back and front and is gracefully shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams; it hangs slightly to the figure at the sides and falls in soft folds at the front and back over a short body-lining, which, however, may be omitted. The bishop sleeves are made over flat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with round cuffs covered with the net and decorated at the wrist edge with a frill of edging. A standing

collar overlaid with the lace net and decorated with a frill of edging completes the neck. A pretty feature is the gathered Bertha ruffle, which is in two sections that are shaped to form two flaring tabs at the front and back and fluff out in a becoming way over the sleeves; it is included in the seam joining the yoke to the dress portion and is bordered with edging. A deep hem finishes the bottom of the dress.

Little dresses of this style are made of all sorts of white goods, washable goods and various soft woollens. Lace or other edging, ribbon braid, fancy stitching, ruffles, etc., may be used in any pleasing way for decoration. A very attractive little garment is the result of developing by this mode delicate pink chambray, with white lawn tucking and trimmings of Swiss embroidery. The Bertha ruffle may have bands of insertion let in in slanting effect.

We have pattern No. 1782 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, will require two yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide to cover the yoke, collar and cuffs. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S SQUARE-YOKE DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SLIGHTLY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 192.)

No. 1749.—This quaint-looking little dress is pictured made up in a combination of fine nainsook and fancy tucking and trimmed with lace edging. The square yoke, which is of the tucking, is shaped with shoulder seams, and the full dress-portion is smooth at the sides and has pretty fullness at the front and back collected in gathers at the top. Double lace-edged frills of the material fluff out prettily over the shoulders and are included in the arm's-eye seams; and single frills, also lace-edged, are included in the cross seams at the front and back, the whole creating a pretty Bertha effect and giving breadth across the shoulders. The dress may be made with a high or slightly low neck, a frill of lace edging providing a dainty completion in either instance. The sleeves may be in full length, with a gathered puff at the top, or they may be short puffs finished with narrow bands that are completed with lace-edged frills of the goods.

Organdy, Swiss, mull, dimity, zephyr gingham and batiste are materials suitable for the dress, which may have frills of embroidered edging or of the material edged with lace or embroidery and rows of narrow ribbon. The dress may be trimmed with rows of insertion or with one or more groups of small tucks taken up above the hem, but the tucks must be allowed for, as they are not in the pattern. A pleasing example would be a figured dimity with a white ground and trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery.

We have pattern No. 1749 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, will need three yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tuck-



1781

Front View.



1781

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)
(For Description see Page 190.)



1762

Front View.



1762



1762

Back View.

CHILD'S GRETCHEN DRESS. (SOMETIMES CALLED THE EMPIRE DRESS.)
(For Description see this Page.)

ing twenty-seven inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.
(For Illustrations see Page 193.)

No. 1768.—This costume is again illustrated at figure No. 47 H in this magazine.

Plain Galatea was here selected for this costume, and a line of embroidered insertion decorates the collar and cuffs. The kilt skirt is joined to the body, which is arranged in three box-plaits at the back and in a box-plait at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The neck is shaped low in front, revealing a shield that is buttoned in and closed at the back, the neck of the shield being finished with a narrow band. A pretty feature is the large fancy sailor-collar, which is curved to shape three points at the back

and oddly pointed in front. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with round, roll-over cuffs. A belt with pointed ends fastens with a button and button-hole at the front.

Piqué, percale, linen crash, duck and Galatea will make cool Summer dresses of this sort. Fine serge and flannel are appropriate materials for cooler weather. Embroidered edging and insertion or plain or fancy braid is a favorite trimming for boys' dresses.

We have pattern No. 1768 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. For a boy of five years, the costume will require four yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.
(For Illustrations see Page 193.)

No. 1780.—This costume is illustrated developed in blue tricot and white silk, the blouse being of the silk and prettily decorated with feather-stitching. The costume comprises an under-waist and skirt, a blouse and a jacket of attractive design. The skirt is laid in box-plaits all the way round and joined to the sleeveless under-waist, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back.

The blouse is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is turned under at the lower edge to form a hem for an elastic that draws the edge in closely about the waist, making the blouse droop in the regulation way over the top of the skirt. The closing is made invisibly underneath a box-plait made at the front edge of the left front, and the neck is completed with a wide turn-down collar that is worn over the jacket. The sleeves are gathered at the upper and lower edges and finished with wristbands.

The jacket is made to follow the lines of the figure gracefully at the back by a center seam and side seams placed well back, the seams being terminated at the waist; and the lower edge of the jacket is prettily shaped in pointed tabs. The jacket is closed at the throat, and the fronts open with a flare below, showing the blouse prettily between them. The com-

fortable two-seam sleeves are finished at cuff depth with two rows of machine-stitching, and the edges of the jacket are followed with one row of stitching.

The costume may be effectively developed in combinations of woollen fabrics of light weight and also of crash, linen or piqué. Braid is a very satisfactory trimming.

We have pattern No. 1780 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. For a boy of five years, the jacket and skirt call for a yard and a half of goods fifty-four inches wide, while the blouse needs two yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 194.)

No. 1779.—Piqué was used for the dress illustrated, with narrow embroidered edging for

decoration. Three box-plaits are laid in the back of the waist and one in each front; and the fronts meet at the lower front corners and spread toward the shoulders over a buttoned-in shield that is finished with a neck-band and closed at the back. A sailor collar with handsome revers-like ends extending to the lower corners of the fronts is a distinguishing part of the dress and falls deep and square at the back. An embroidered emblem ornaments the shield. The waist is fitted with only shoulder and under-arm seams, and to its lower edge is joined the skirt, which is arranged in wide box-plaits all round. A pointed belt is slipped under straps at the side seams and closed in front, a strap similar to those at the side seams ornamenting the overlapping end just back of the point. A lengthwise box-plait is formed in the upper portion of the two-seam sleeve from the shoulder to the wrist and at the wrist a pointed tab turns forward from the outside seam.

Linen, duck, flannel serge and cheviot, with a trimming of embroidery and braid, will be selected for a dress of this style, a combination of tan and red piqué being attractive.

We have pattern No. 1779 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. To make the dress for a boy of five years, will require four yards and a half of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1782
Front View.



1782



1782
Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Description see Page 191.)



1749
Front View.



1749



1749
Back View.

CHILD'S SQUARE-YOKE DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SLIGHTLY LOW NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 101.)

CHILD'S EMPIRE JACKET, WITH REEFER FRONT AND FANCY COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 194.)

No. 1766.—An original jacket is here illustrated. The ever stylish reefer front is delightfully combined with an Empire back, while a charming feature is introduced in the large fancy collar. Light-blue piqué was used in its development, with white braid for trimming. The upper part of the back is a pointed yoke, and from it hangs the lower back portion, which is arranged in two box-plaits that roll softly all the way and flare slightly at the bottom. The reefer front

to the neck and close in double-breasted manner with button-holes and large pearl buttons. The large circular collar is shaped in odd-looking scolops at its lower edge and lined with rows of white braid; and a rolling collar on the iron order, but with rounding corners, falls over it and is trimmed with braid. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and finished about the wrists with braid. A double row of machine-stitching neatly finishes the edges of the jacket. A leather belt is often worn with this jacket, being tucked under upright straps tacked to the under-arm seams. A jacket made of piqué, linen duck or crash is almost indispensable for Summer wear, and nothing could be more effective or satisfactory than the style here pictured. For cooler weather, chevrot, covert cloth, serge and flannel are suitable.

We have pattern No. 1766 in eight sizes for children from one to eight years of age. To make the jacket for a child of five years, will need a yard and a fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH MEDIUM-HIGH BYRON COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 194.)

No. 1776.—This up-to-date list for dressy wear is pictured made of white linen. It is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and shows three box-plaits at the back and three forward-turning tucks at each side of a box-plait in the front, the box-plait being formed at the front edge of the left front. The closing is made through the box-plait in the front with button-holes and buttons or studs. The comfortable shirt sleeves have openings at the back of the arm finished with an underlap and a pointed overlap; they are gathered slightly at the top and bottom and completed with straight button cuffs. At the neck is a medium-high Byron collar, the ends of which flare widely. A waist is stitched on the outside of the dress, confining the slight fullness, and buttons are sewed on it so that the skirt or trousers may be comfortably attached.

Gingham, cambric, wash cheviot and percale are chosen for shirt-waists of this style, and machine-stitching provides the latest completion.

We have pattern No. 1776 in eight sizes for boys from five to thirteen years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a boy of seven years, will require two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S HOUSE-SACK. (TO HAVE THE COLLAR PLAIN OR IN TABS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 195.)

No. 1771.—Polka-dotted French flannel was used for this dainty house-sack, which is shaped by center, shoulder and under-arm seams, the center and under-arm seams being terminated a short distance above the lower edge to form the neck in two square tabs. At the neck is a deep, smooth collar that may be plain and round or slashed to form two broad tabs over the shoulders and two narrower tabs at the front and back. The sleeves are shaped with a seam at the inside and outside of the arm and are gathered at the top. All the seams are finished with feather-stitching, and the free edges

of the sack are prettily scooped and button-hole stitched. The closing is made at the neck with a hook and loop.

The sack is a very necessary garment for a child's wardrobe and may be made of any of the pretty soft flannels, *drap d'été*, cashmere, etc. Satin or velvet baby ribbon, feather-stitching and lace edging will provide dainty decoration.

We have pattern No. 1771 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, requires a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

CHILD'S SQUARE YOKE AND TWO-SEAM SLEEVE. (FOR DRESSES, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 195.)

No. 1819.—A dainty little yoke, to be used for dresses, guimpes or aprons, and a smoothly fitting two-seam sleeve are pictured. The yoke is represented made of fancy tucking and the sleeve of fine lawn. The yoke is shaped by shoulder seams and is cut square across the front and back. It closes invisibly at the back. The neck and lower edge of the yoke are simply and prettily finished with lace frills. The sleeves are shaped with two seams and have becoming fulness gathered at the top; they are edged with a frill of lace about the wrist.

Lawn, dimity, nainsook, etc., can be used for this yoke, which will be found a dressy addition to simple little dresses. With a yoke of all-over embroidery and a lower portion and sleeves of fine nainsook a very effective guimpe can be made. A yoke and sleeve of this kind are invaluable in remodelling.

We have pattern No. 1819 in eight sizes from infants' to six years of age. For a child of five years, the garment needs a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide for the yoke, together with five-eighths of a yard of lawn thirty-six inches wide for the sleeves. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH POMPADOUR YOKE AND STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING.

(For Illustrations see Page 195.)

No. 1732.—This pretty infants' dress is shown made of fine nainsook, with fancy tucking for the Pompadour yoke. It has under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the front and back are gathered at the top and sewed to the yoke, which has shoulder seams and is finished at the neck with a frill of lace edging. Gathered frills fluff prettily over the shoulders; they are trimmed with edging and feather-stitched bands and are included in the seams joining the dress to the sides of the yoke. The dress has a straight lower edge and is finished with a deep hem that is held in place by feather-stitching, but, if preferred, it may be hemstitched. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and decorated at the wrist with tucks, feather-stitched bands and edging.

Lawn and the finest cambric are selected for developing the dress, and lace-edged ruffles of the material, tucks, baby ribbon, fine insertion and lace edging will provide decoration.

We have pattern No. 1732 in one size only. To make the dress, needs two yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1768

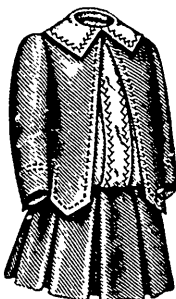
Front View.



1768

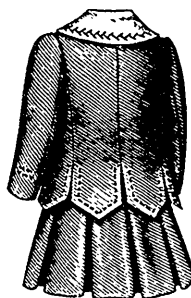
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.
(For Description see Page 192.)



1780

Front View.



1780

Back View.

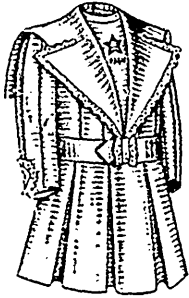
LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.
(For Description see Page 192.)

SET OF INFANTS' NIGHT-CLOTHES, CONSISTING OF A GOWN, WRAPPER, SACK AND PINNING-BLANKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 196.)

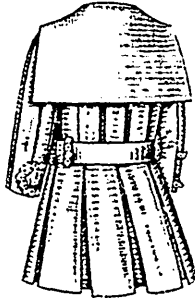
No. 1776.—A dainty and comfortable set of infants' night-clothes is here shown

it consists of a pinning-blanket, gown, wrapper and sack. The pinning-blanket is made of flannel, with a wide band of cambric at the top. The band is shaped to be quite narrow at the ends and is lapped around the body, the underlapping end



1779

Front View.



1779

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' DRESS.

(For Description see Page 192.)

being passed through a tape-bound opening at one side, while tapes connect the ends at the back. The blanket is open all the way in the front and is arranged in three forward-turning plaits at each side, giving the effect of a large box-plait at the back. Tape is used to bind all the edges.

The little gown is made of fine white cambric. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and falls slightly full from the neck, where it is gathered up on a tape inserted in a casing, the tape being tied in the back. A Valenciennes lace frill gives a soft effect to the neck, and a deep hem finishes the bottom of the gown. The fashionable two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and finished about the hand with a narrow frill of lace like that about the neck.

The comfortable little flannel wrapper is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is open down the front, being closed only at the throat with ribbon ties. A turn-over, round collar with flaring ends is at the neck. The sleeves are in two-seam style, with gathered fullness at the top, and the wrists are bound with silk ribbon. Ribbon also binds the collar and the front and lower edges of the wrapper.

A dainty little sack made of flannel and shaped by shoulder and under-arms seams completes the outfit. The sack flares slightly from the neck, where it is closed with a hook and loop. It has a prettily designed collar, round at the back and deeply pointed at the front. Round turn-over cuffs finish the two-seam sleeves, which are gathered at the top. All the edges are scalloped and embroidered with pink silk, which gives a pretty and effective decoration. Wash silks in cream-white and the very delicate shades of pink and blue are used to make these dainty little sacks; the edges may be scalloped and button-hole stitched with embroidery silk in either the same or a contrasting shade. A narrow lace edging arranged under the scallops would be an attractive addition.

We have pattern No. 1786 in one size only. To make the gown, needs two yards and an eighth of goods thirty-six inches wide, while the wrapper requires two yards twenty-seven inches wide, the sack seven-eighths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, and the pinning-blanket seven-eighths of a yard of flannel thirty-six inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of cambric thirty-six inches wide for the band. Price of Set, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LINGERIE—ELABORATE AND SIMPLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 127, 128 and 129.)

Love of dainty underwear is innate in womankind, and usually it is only the length of the purse-strings that places limit in the matter of fineness of material in both quantity and quality of trimmings. Of course, *lingerie* that is hand-made in French style is the daintiest, but many women turn out excellent work on the sewing-machine, if fine thread and a tiny stitch are used. French and English mainsook, fine cambric and long cloth are the materials most often chosen for underwear, but fine lawn is a good choice for petticoats, as it is very light in weight and holds stiffness well. White petticoats are gaining in favor by many women and are even preferred to those of silk for wear under Summer frocks. Ribbon is profusely used for trimming, the wash ribbons being the prettiest and most practical for the purpose, as they can be renewed many times if properly washed. Suds of pure soap should be made with luke-warm water and the ribbons washed in it, soap being rubbed on them, rinsed in clear water and dried in draught in a shady spot. Edging, insertion and beading, either in lace or embroidery, of a quality to suit the material are used in profusion, and ruffles of fine cambric or French mainsook hemmed plainly or hemstitched, are very dainty. It is a fancy of the moment to make night-ropes of dimity figured in delicate tints, but plain white enjoys the favor of the dainty woman. An extremely attractive night-gown is developed from a white dimity having a tiny violet upon it and trimmed with lace.

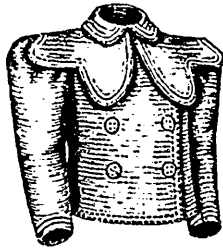
A beautiful petticoat-skirt made of lawn and lavishly trimmed with lawn, embroidered insertion and edging is associated with a seamless corset-cover of mainsook trimmed with insertion edging and ribbon-run beading, at figure No. 1. The skirt has

a flounce at the bottom all round, and at the back two other flounces are arranged, the top of the uppermost flounce being a line with the lower edge of a shallow yoke at the front and sides. Tucks are made near the lower edge of each flounce. The pattern is No. 9876, in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. The corset-cover has only short shoulder seams, and pretty fullness is arranged at the back and front. A circumpeplum included in the pattern is here omitted, and the short puff sleeves

are finished with bands. Pattern No. 1673, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and cost 7d. or 15 cents, was used in the making.

One of the latest novelties is the corset-chemise, which is really a corset-cover or chemise and short under-skirt in one: it is pictured at figure No. 2 and is embraced in pattern No. 9982, in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. The garment has a pointed yoke above a

full gathered front and a back that may be gathered or tucked half-way down in V outline. Frill sleeves are a dainty addition, and a pretty finish is given the skirt by a moderately deep



1766

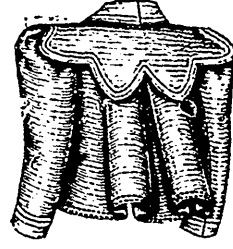
Front View.



1766

CHILD'S EMPIRE JACKET, WITH REEFER FRONT AND FANCY COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 192.)



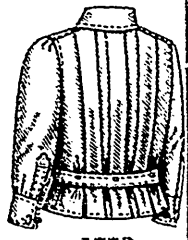
1766

Back View.



1776

Front View.



1776

Back View.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH MEDIUM-HIGH POINTED COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 193.)

ounce. The garment may be confined by a belt or allowed to hang free from the yoke, which is made of lace, the remainder being of French nainsook, with a decoration of lace and ribbon-run beading.

Figure No. 3 shows a French corset-cover in surplice style and Loie Fuller drawers, both garments being made of fine nainsook and trimmed elaborately with lace insertion, edging and ribbon-run beading. Groups of tucks are made in the upper part of the surplice fronts, and the skirt or peplum is a pretty feature. The fronts may be open in a deep V to the waist, if this effect is preferred to the shallow V. The drawers are closed and in umbrella style, with ruffles that deepen toward the outside of the leg. The patterns are corset cover No. 9841, in ten sizes from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure; and drawers No. 1598, in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, each costing 7d. or 15 cents.

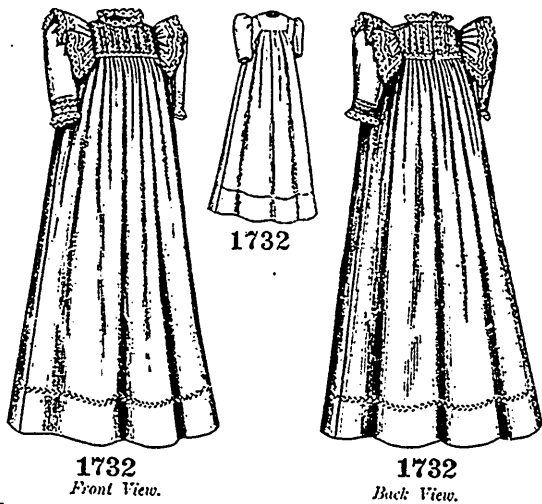
The shapely circular umbrella petticoat is shown in conjunction with a plain corset-cover at figure No. 4. A fine quality of long cloth was selected for both the petticoat-skirt and corset-cover, which were shaped respectively by patterns No. 9763, in ten sizes from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure; and No. 8600, in thirteen sizes from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, each costing 10d. or 20 cents. The corset-cover is closely fitted and has frill sleeves; it is round-necked, and the trimming of insertion, edging and ribbon-run beading is effective and easy to arrange. The petticoat-skirt has a circular front that may be made with or without a center seam, and a shallow yoke that is extended to form the back-gores. The skirt may extend under or only to the top of a gathered flounce that is deepened considerably towards the back.

Figure No. 5 presents a dressing-sack that is extremely dainty in both design and development. Plain and dotted Swiss are associated, the dotted Swiss being used for the low-necked center-front, which hangs from narrow bands and is framed by plain side-fronts. Becoming fullness is introduced in the lower part of the back, and the dainty garment is completed by full sleeves and an attractively shaped turn-down collar. Ribbon lace and a decoration of Swiss embroidery and edging give the final touches to the sack, which is made by pattern No. 9327, in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents.

An undergarment at once practical and pleasing to the eye is shown at figure No. 6; it is embraced in pattern No. 9734, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. It may be used as a slip beneath frocks of sheer material or as corset-cover and skirt in one. It is here made for the latter use of fine white goods, two widths of edging set on under ribbon-threaded beading giving a pretty completion. The neck is round and the sleeves are short puffs, and the slip has becoming fullness confined by gathers at the neck and tapes in a casing at the waist. For dress-slips any preferred color of silk, percaleine or lining lawn will be used, and a trifling amount of lace may provide a finish.

For stout women the garments shown at figure No. 7 are in all respects practical. The perfect fitting corset-cover is high-necked and is trimmed in round-yokes effect with insertion and beading. A frill of narrow edging finishes the neck and arms-eyes. Provision for long sleeves and for a V, round or square neck is made by pattern No. 4654, which

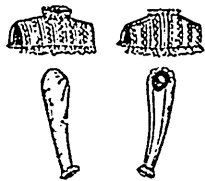
the upper part of the garment is a deep yoke, and both the petticoat and drawers may be joined to the same yoke or each may have a separate one. The pattern, No. 9711, is in nine sizes



INFANTS' DRESS, WITH POMPADOUR YOKE AND STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE FOR HEMSTITCHING. (For Description see Page 193.)

from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

At figure No. 8 is shown a French petticoat-chemise made of fine nainsook and trimmed with insertion and edging, ribbon-run beading covering the joinings. A very shallow yoke at the top has fullness at the center of the back and front like the lower portion of the chemise, which may hang loose or be confined in Empire style by a belt. A flounce completes the lower edge of the chemise, which was made according to pattern No. 1388, in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costing 1s. or 25 cents.



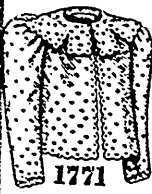
CHILD'S SQUARE YOKE AND TWO-SEAM SLEEVE. (FOR DRESSES, ETC.) (For Description see Page 193.)

The well-shaped under-vest shown at figure No. 9 represents pattern No. 4130, which is in thirteen sizes, from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. It is made of fine flannel, with the edges scalloped and button-hole stitched. Darts at the front and back and under the arms fit the under-vest closely, and short cap sleeves may be added.

A charming *négligée* is depicted at figure No. 10, a *matinée* of fine merino and soft silk being worn with a silk umbrella petticoat-skirt. The patterns are respectively Nos. 9239, in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and 1410, in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, price 1s. or 25 cents. The *matinée* or tea-jacket is in Empire style, falling out in Watteau effect at the back and having a fancy flowing front. Insertion, edging and ribbon unite in the decoration. The petticoat-skirt is made with a deep pointed yoke, so that there is no superfluous fullness at the top; and it may be trimmed with several ruffles or made with a deep, lace-trimmed flounce, as in this instance.

A simple but tasteful night-gown is shown at figure No. 11, representing pattern No. 1428, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The gown is in flowing, bishop style, and pretty features are the stole sailor-collar and full sleeves. The effect is enhanced by the trimming of edging, insertion, beading and ribbon.

An exquisite piece of French *lingerie* is the Sans Gêne chemise, which is shown at figure No. 12 made of sheer nainsook trimmed with insertion, ribbon-run beading and two widths of edging. The back of the chemise is round-necked and hangs free, while the front has a fanciful body, short-waisted in Empire style and joined to a full skirt under a broad belt. The belt could be covered with wide beading and the ribbon underlying allowed to pass across the back. The pat-



CHILD'S HOUSE-SACK. (TO HAVE THE COLLAR PLAIN OR IN TAPE.) (For Description see Page 193.)

is in twelve sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The other garment in this suit is a short petticoat which overhangs knickerbocker drawers;

tern is No. S60, in ten sizes from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costing 10d. or 20 cents.

The night-gown shown at figure No. 13 is a youthful and dainty style, known as the First Empire gown. Its fronts may be allowed to hang loose, instead of being held in by belt sections as in this instance, but the belt harmonizes very prettily with the shallow yoke and the wristbands completing the full sleeves. The decoration of edging, beading and ribbon adopted in this instance makes the effect especially pleasing. Pattern No. 1395, in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, provided the design.

Generally proportioned women usually regard combination undergarments with favor, and smooth-fitting garments such as the one shown at figure No. 14 are especially well suited to their requirements. The garment is embraced in pattern No. 1319 and comprises a corset-cover or chemise and French drawers that may be made closed or open. The corset-cover is perfectly tight-fitting and may be made high or V necked instead of rounding. Fine embroidery with baby ribbon in the beading forms the pleasing decoration. The pattern is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

A pretty corset-cover and an umbrella petticoat-skirt for girls are illustrated at figure No. 15. Cambric was used for the petticoat-skirt and strong muslin for the under-waist, the latter simply having the neck and arms' eyes defined by a frill of edging, while the flounce on the petticoat-skirt is made quite elaborate by tucks, insertion and edging. The petticoat-skirt pattern is No. 1409, in nine sizes from four to twelve years of age; and the corset-cover pattern is No. 1576, in ten sizes from three to twelve years of age, each costing 7d. or 15 cents.

The umbrella petticoat-skirt and French corset-cover shown at figure No. 16 are for misses and are daintily made up in fine cambric trimmed with embroidery and ribbon-run beading. The corset-cover is full both front and back, and the flounce on the petticoat makes the flare at the lower edge pronounced. The patterns used were petticoat-skirt No. 8438 and corset-cover No. S612, each in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years old, the former costing 10d. or 20 cents, and the corset-cover 7d. or 15 cents.

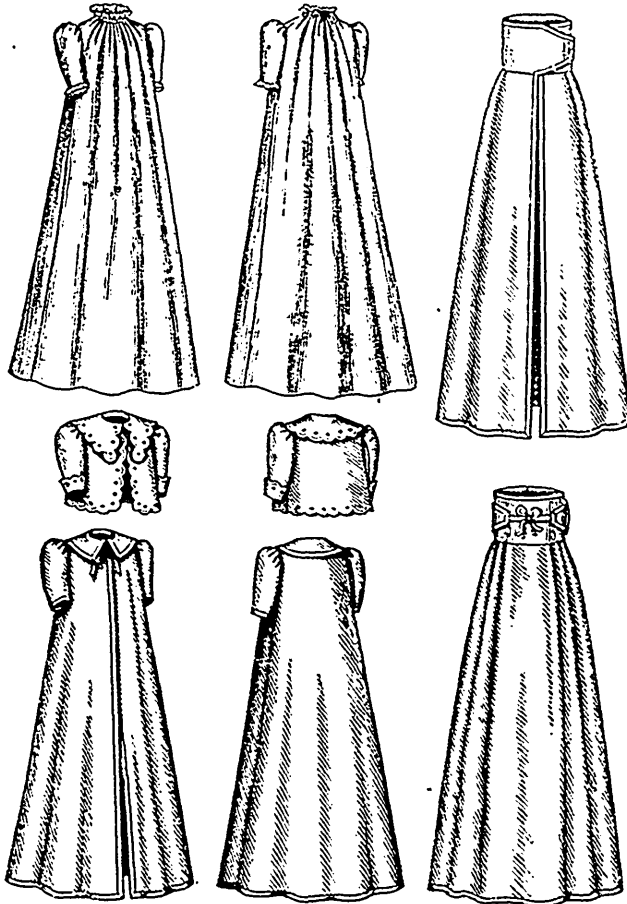
The pretty undergarments for misses, shown at figure No. 17, are a corset-cover and drawers, both being made of English long cloth. The corset-cover is close fitting and may be high-

necked or low in V, round or square outline. The neck is shaped in this instance and is prettily trimmed with insertion and edging, the latter also being used to outline the arms' eyes. Tucks and edging trim the wide lower edges of the drawers which close at the sides. The corset-cover pattern, which is No. 4653, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years old; that for the drawers, No. 1455, in twelve sizes from five to ten years old, each costing 7d. or 15 cents.

The decoration on the petticoat-skirt shown at figure No. 18 is original, and the simple trimming on the corset-cover is also pleasing. The petticoat has a deep full flounce that gives the proper flare to the skirt and is trimmed with deep embroidered edging headed by ribbon-run beading. A narrower edging perfectly smooth. It is made with short puffed sleeves and a smocked bodice, by pattern No. 1190, in eleven sizes from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The petticoat pattern is No. 8439, in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, price 1s. or 20 cents.

Figure No. 19 shows a corset-cover and knickerbocker drawers made of cambric trimmed with embroidery and insertion, the ribbon being used in the thread the beading. The corset-cover is close-fitting and provides for a high, round and V neck is made the pattern, which is No. 4636, in two sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The drawers have a deep, rounded yoke and are open. The pattern is No. 4996, in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, price 10d. or 20 cents.

One of the plain combination garments that are favored by school women is shown at figure No. 20 made up in lawn trimmed with tucks and edging at the bottom of the skirt and edging set on under ribbon-run beading at the neck and arms' eyes. The pattern which is No. 1390, in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and arranges for a high neck and long sleeves. Figure No. 21 shows a combination garment having prettiness that will prove becoming to less rounded figures. The trimming of insertion, edging, tucks and beading gives an elaborate effect. A corset-cover or chemise and closed French drawers are included in the combination, the pattern of which is No. 1330, in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1786
SET OF INFANTS' NIGHT CLOTHES, CONSISTING OF A GOWN, WRAPPER, SACK AND PINNING-BLANKET.
(For Description see Page 194.)

approval, with suggestions regarding their delivery. It is eminently satisfactory work from which to choose recitations for the parlor, school exhibitions, church entertainments, etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

RECITATIONS AND HOW TO RECITE.—This pamphlet (already in its second edition) consists of a large collection of famous and favorite recitations, and also includes some novelties in the way of dialogues and monologues sure to meet general

approval, with suggestions regarding their delivery. It is eminently satisfactory work from which to choose recitations for the parlor, school exhibitions, church entertainments, etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.



CONDUCTED BY MRS. CADWALADER JONES.

with that of some woman, for then people always look to see who will be the next. The only absolutely safe rule is to do nothing which you would hesitate to tell your mother, and it is well to err on the side of reserve.

Evelyn.—When people become engaged to be married they usually write notes or pay visits to their intimate friends, in order that they may not hear the news from strangers. There is no especial form of announcement; any simple words will do, and the young woman is usually supposed to speak or write first. Her parents may entertain the parents of the young man if they wish it, or it may be the other way, but a man should not announce his engagement before the girl has done so, nor is it ever in good taste to put a formal announcement in the newspapers.

The experiences of war time are happily beyond the memory of the present generation of young people, but so many women over the country are now asking themselves what they had better send to their friends in camp or in the field, that a few suggestions may be acceptable, even if they do not come strictly within the limits of this department. Two things should be remembered to begin with: Soldiers live under very simple conditions and they can carry little other than their accoutrements. Most of the things to eat sent them as presents are injudicious, put it mildly, and the experience of every army surgeon that men gain in weight and strength as soon as they get beyond the reach of pies and preserves and are thrown back on simple and even coarse food. But it may easily happen that supplies are short, and in that case a cake of good plain chocolate, which takes up little room and keeps for a long time, will be most welcome and is extremely nourishing. There are also small tablets of concentrated soups, about as large as yeast tablets, one of which will add strength and flavor to poor soup, which weigh almost nothing. While soldiers are on the march, especially in hot weather, they suffer most from sore and chafed feet and from irritation of the eyes caused by the dust and glare. In choosing stockings for them one should try to get good make, free from knots in the thread and well shaped; and a good bottle holding an ounce of simple eye-wash, such as boracic acid and rosewater, which may be had from any apothecary, if put into a stout little cardboard box, with an eye-cupper, will certainly not be bulky and may be very welcome. Another part of this number of *THE DELINEATOR* there is a list of articles a housewife, to be carried in the knapsack, and such an article is indispensable. The outside will last longer made of flexible kid or strong linen, and there is scope for common sense in choosing the fittings. Skins of very strong black and white thread are better than spools, as they lie flat, and the needles should be stout, with capacious eyes. Some articles such as men wear on their trousers and underclothes should be buttoned into a pocket of the housewife, that they will not roll about and become lost; if a thimble is put in, it will be fully large enough for a man's finger. A small pair of scissors will slip under a strap, and a few safety-pins are useful to replace buttons in an emergency. Any number of loving letters may be put into this humble companion, but the simpler and stronger its contents are the more blessings its giver will probably receive from the particular soldier whom she wants to help.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Constant Reader.—In closing a note of condolence "With love and sympathy" looks rather better than "In sincere sympathy," but "Believe me, with heart-felt sympathy, sincerely yours" is, perhaps, best of all. Your writing is very fair and has the great merit of being legible.

With Linwood.—If the young man who is coming from another state expressly to see you is also a friend of your family, there is no reason why your mother should not ask him to stay at her house, and it will be allowable to meet him at the train; it will be in rather better taste and will disarm any possible objection if your mother or some friend accompanies you. It is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule for such a case, because circumstances must govern in a great measure. For instance, after a young woman is over twenty-five she takes a sort of brevet rank and can do things which would be thought very odd in a girl of eighteen or nineteen; and if a young man is quiet in his manner and not given to flirting, he will not be a girl so conspicuous as if his name was always coupled

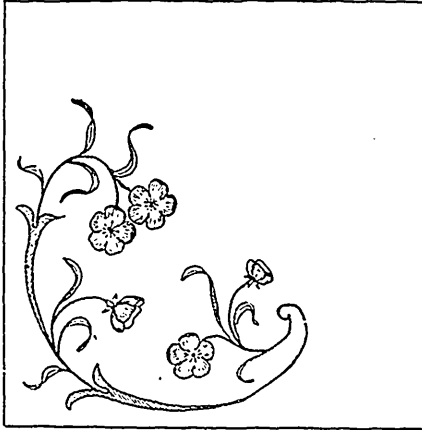
An Old Subscriber.—1. When travelling it is not correct to put on a wrapper, except at night in a sleeping-car, but there seems to be no reason why, if you are going a long distance in hot weather, you should not put on a thin sacque, although in these days of cool blouses it is scarcely necessary and people should always remember that railroad trains are after all only sitting-rooms on wheels, at least during day-time. 2. There have been long discussions as to the propriety of leaving the knife and fork on one's plate in sending it for another helping or holding them in one's hand, but it is now more general in good company to leave them close to each other and rather on one side, in order to allow the carver a little room. 3. A girl is usually supposed to be old enough to go out at eighteen and consequently has more freedom so far as society goes, but in the eye of the law she comes of age at twenty-one, like her brothers. The belief that girls attain their majority at eighteen is wide-spread but erroneous. 4. If practicable, you should take off your gloves at a dinner or supper, or, indeed, whenever you eat anything. 5. The word *châtelaine* means mistress of a castle or house, and as housewives in old times were proud of the bunch of keys which showed how much they had that was worth locking up, they hung them at their sides by ornamental chains, and by degrees added scissors and other useful articles. It is permissible to wear a *châtelaine* while travelling, but as it is apt to get dirty and also makes a jingling noise, it is better left for intimate house wear, with a morning or afternoon frock; it does not belong at all to full evening dress.

J. S.—1. In sending invitations by mail to married people, the outside and inside envelopes are both usually addressed "Mr. and Mrs. Blank" to show that it is a formal communication which either of them may open. In answering invitations, however, it is customary to address the wife only, as she is supposed to take charge of all social affairs. 2. It does not matter how long before commencement the invitations are sent, but between two and three weeks is ample time. 3. On general principles a girl's card should never be sent to a young man. It would be better to write "with Miss Dash's compliments" on the class invitation, or else send with it a personal note inviting him, if you know him well enough. 4. If Miss Dash calls upon Miss Blank and leaves her card, it is intended merely as a memorandum to show she has been there, and when Miss Blank returns the visit she does not bring back Miss Dash's card but leaves her own as a reminder, in her turn. If the person on whom one calls is not at home, the visitor's card is handed to the servant opening the door, who should put it on the hall table, so that the person for whom it is meant may see it easily when she comes in. 5. It is never correct to address an invitation to "Mr. and Mrs. Blank and family;" there should be one for the heads of the family and two others addressed respectively to the Misses and to the Messrs. Blank, although if there is only one daughter in society, her name, Miss Blank, is sometimes put below her parents' on the same envelope. It is not considered courteous to appear saving of stationery or of one's time in the matter of invitations. 6. The publishers of this magazine issue several manuals of etiquette which are not expensive. For their titles we would refer you to the advertising pages. 7. If your friends take the trouble to send you flowers for your graduation, it would seem more gracious to wear a few and carry the rest, but all the members of the class had better come to some agreement as to this. As a rule, flowers are prettier worn on the breast or at the belt than perched on the shoulder.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

(ANY FURTHER INFORMATION DESIRED WILL BE GLADLY FURNISHED BY MRS. HAYWOOD. LETTERS TO HER MAY BE ADDRESSED IN CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.)



In response to many inquiries by our readers designs are presented in the accompanying illustrations for embroidering on white linen for the service of the table. These particular designs can be used equally well either for doileys or for fin-

this can be either fringed or hemstitched to suit individual taste. For doileys a scalloped edge in button hole stitch can be substituted, but this is not permissible for finger napkins. For small napkins usually preferred for the luncheon table fringing is the favorite method, the fringe being made about one inch in depth. The silks for working are those known as the wash dyes, and only those made by well-known and reliable makers should be employed, as it is a waste of time to work with silks that will not bear repeated washings. Of the different kinds of silks for embroidery filo floss is by far the most satisfactory for working on linen, on account of its beautiful gloss and softness of texture whereby it adapts itself readily to the curves in the finest of blossoms.

Much better work can be ensured, especially by beginners, if it be executed in a frame. The well-known double hoop is sufficient, as the design can be moved along without difficulty as it is finished. If the adjustable stand made to fit any size hoop is added, greater facility will be afforded, this arrangement leaving both hands free. The stand can be fastened to any table by means of a screw. On account of the increased demand there has been a great improvement on the old-fashioned wooden hoop first made for the purpose, the joining of the circle being originally a great drawback to the stretching of the linen evenly and firmly. The hard-rubber hoops forming a perfect circle without any apparent joint are most satisfactory: a pair may be bought at trifling expense at almost any store where art embroidery materials are sold, the price varying with the size of the hoops, which are from four to eight inches in diameter. The cost of the stand is extra.

The stitches employed in working are familiar to those who possess any knowledge of embroidery and are easily acquired by those who have yet to learn. They comprise long and short stitch, satin stitch, stem stitch and French knots. Any woman who can do plain sewing neatly will find very little difficulty in learning how to embroider well, and once undertaken it will be found a most engrossing branch of needlework.

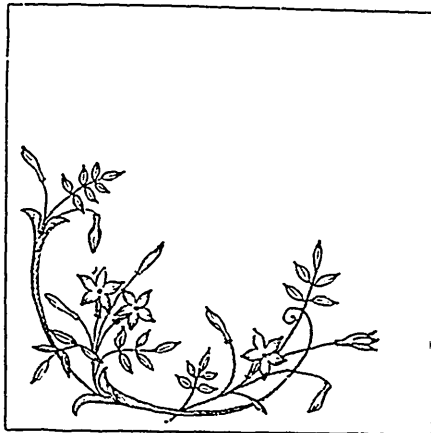
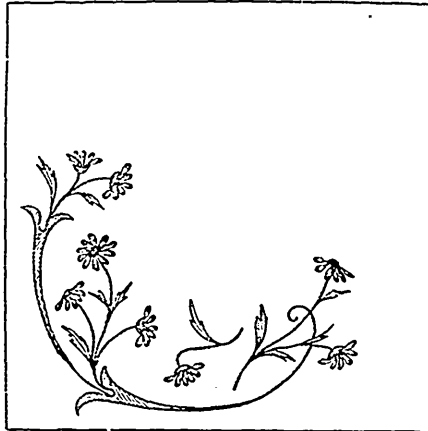
There is really no such thing as a modest stitch; all are reproductions from the oldest embroideries presented to us under

ger napkins for the luncheon table. They are peculiarly well adapted for finger napkins, because Fashion just now decrees that the embroidery for these shall be in one corner only, while the designs should be simple in character. Simplicity for all kinds of table drapery designs seems, indeed, to be the order of the day. Perhaps this is only a natural reaction from the rather haphazard styles that have been introduced of late from time to time, with, however, but short-lived popularity. One never seems to weary of fine realistic floral sprays, especially when they represent simple flowers well known and loved by all.

Designs usually come in sets of four or six for doileys of all kinds; these are duplicated to the required number, but by altering the schemes of color for the duplicates greater variety can be obtained. It may be noted that the harmony of the designs is preserved throughout by means of the scrolls that hold up the floral sprays, as they form the basis of each design, at the same time adding greatly to the solidity and richness of the finished effect. Slight and sketchy in detail as are these designs apparently, yet when finished they are handsome enough to satisfy the most fastidious taste and are recommended as making a charming birthday or wedding gift.

The material to be worked upon is good round-thread linen:

various names—for instance, the long and short stitch, which is the basis of all smooth solid embroidery, is known as feather

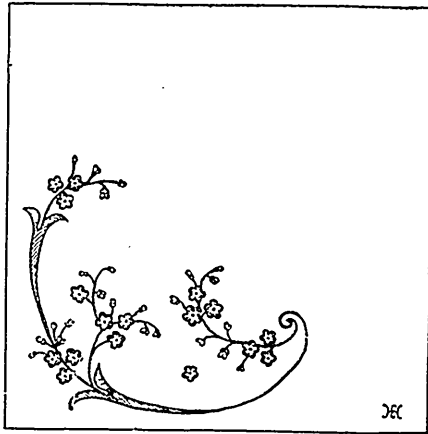
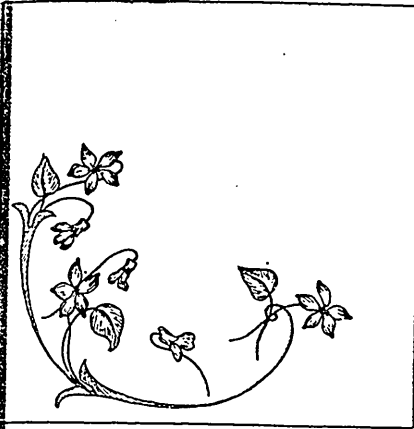


...h, Kensington stitch, solid stitch and long-and-short. The
...t accurately describes the work, for it consists of stitches of
...equal length varied to the extent necessary to fit any given
...curve without destroying the smoothness of the solid surface.
...em stitch is really the same as crewel stitch, except that the
...edle is brought out each time exactly on the line beneath in-

little practice is required to keep the knots equal in size and to
make them lie close to the material in which they are worked.

We now come to the suggestions for schemes of color. These
should be carefully considered before beginning the work.
While keeping, as a general rule, to the natural lines of the
blossoms portrayed, great liberty is allowed the decorator,

whether in painting or
needlework. Therefore,
to preserve the required
delicacy one must modify
in some degree the color-
ings of Nature. Uniform-
ity is recommended for the
scrolls, taking a shade of
gold resembling as nearly
as possible the color of the
precious metal. For the
foliage and stems through-
out a yellowish shade of
green bordering on the
olive tones would harmo-
nize well with the various
colored flowers. For these
it remains to choose pale
shades, yet strong enough
to express local coloring—
a salmon-pink for the wild
roses, a reddish-purple for
the violets, pure yellow
for the buttercups and
jasmine, a baby-blue for



...ead of slanting a little, thus making a straight line suitable for
...ems. Satin stitch, which covers the space from side to side on
...ny given form, is useful for small leaves or petals not curved or
...arrowing to a common center. It presents, when finished, a
...lid surface similar to that produced by the long and short
...itch. French knots are used mostly for filling the centers of
...owers. They are extremely decorative and effective, but some

the forget-me-nots, with a touch of salmon-pink in the buds.
The daisies should be cream color tipped with rose-pink and
with deep-yellow centers.

If the foregoing instructions are followed there should be no
difficulty in carrying out these charming designs, which can
hardly fail to give satisfaction, embracing as they do novelty and
richness, with comparatively little work.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Variety characterizes the Summer wardrobe, and although
costumes of seemingly every possible style and appropriateness
for the season have been provided ere this for wear at the
summer resort or at home, there are still additional novelties in
coloring and design, if not in the fabric itself, which are suffi-
ciently beautiful to tempt one to add just one more gown,
however complete the equipment may already appear. A
woman's charms are always enhanced by light and airy effects,
and the reasonable prices at which the materials may now be
purchased should enable any one to appear always daintily
dressed, whether for the garden-party or *fête* or the stroll on the
beach or tramp through the woods. In the last instance the
sport skirt of cheviot, tweed or suiting, worn with a light-
weight flannel shirt-waist showing solid colors, plaids or stripes,
is most appropriate and comfortable. Thick-soled high-topped
boots and an Alpine hat complete this sensible costume.

For dressy wear organdy holds its own with the numerous
other thin materials shown. This season indicates, perhaps, a
preference for the solid colors in this fabric rather than the
printed designs which have been so popular, though the latter
are by no means entirely banished, being shown in exquisitely
beautiful patterns—striped and plaid effects on white or colored
grounds upon which are scattered great bunches of roses, flag-
gles and lilacs with their foliage.

Extremely pleasing is a beige ground having upon it a helio-
tropic flower and lace stripes of white. With a gown of solid
ground a contrasting color is introduced in its decorations or by
an underslip which is provided to wear with it. Mohair Swiss
possesses many charming qualities, and most satisfactory results
are evolved from this material. It is shown in Nile-green, with
black figures placed with great exactness upon the beauti-
ful ground, and also in heliotrope with black and pink and blue
ground. An embroidered batiste of great beauty has a
groundwork of a light shade of bluet, with black dots of vary-
ing sizes embroidered upon it. Equally charming is the light-
blue and black and the pink with these dots upon it.

The cross-bar effects showing green and white and white
combined with yellow or turquoise are wonderfully dainty in
pineapple cloth, a material well adapted for the development of
gowns of rare beauty and usefulness in the Summer outfit.
White or colored underslips may be worn effectively with these
airy creations. An artistic and most refreshing effect is achieved
in a gown of this beautiful material showing the Nile-green and
white plaid. The skirt is cut with a gored upper-portion
attached to a deep graduated flounce, headed with three
bands of fine white insertion. The basque-waist is full, in blouse
effect in front and has a round-yoke back and front composed
of alternate rows of fine tucking and insertion. The sleeves are
almost tight-fitting to the shoulder, where they are finished with
lace-edged caps of the material. Bands of insertion simulate
cuffs, and over the hand flows a lace frill. A broad sash of
Nile-green satin ribbon encircles the waist and is tied at the
back in a bow having long ends, which are fringed and fall to
the bottom of the skirt. Beneath this gauzy gown is worn
a white taffeta slip. A Leghorn hat coquettishly bent and
trimmed with white *mousseline de soie* and white plumes is a
fitting complement to this costume. A parasol of Nile-green
taffeta in narrow ruffles from ferule to the free edge would be
a charming accessory. A more beautiful creation for the drive
or promenade could scarcely be desired.

A truly attractive material is a satin-stripe *barège*, which is
seen in a black ground with heliotrope and pink flowers or in
bluet and red. Another attractive style shows a dark ground with
wavy lines of contrasting colors, and still another displays a white
ground in cross-bar effect, with dainty sprays of flowers scat-
tered upon it. Dainty cotton grenadines are shown in striped,
plaid and lace effects. Among the last-named is an odd design
which is seemingly held in place by a slender thread. Quite an
array of colors is presented, blue with the white thread,
yellow and white and yellow with black being included in the
list. Very dressy costumes may be the result of a taste-
ful development of *gaze de chambray*, a fabric displayed

in a choice assortment of colors. Challies remain in popular favor, and some of the designs shown are really beautiful. The large sprays of flowers and conventionalized designs are more fashionable than the small effects. Satin stripes are an important feature in this fabric, and polka dots also are in favor.

Silk gingham is seen in exquisite colorings and in solid, striped and plaid effects. Gowns of this charming material are made up with almost as much taste as those of silk or other fine materials. Trimmings of lace, bias ruffles of the same goods and heavy guipure insertion decorate these costumes, and most artistic results are attained. Fine zephyr gingham robes having a border of graduated stripes in a contrasting color are extremely neat and stylish and especially suitable for morning wear.

Chiffon barège is a dainty fabric somewhat similar to the failings and may be procured in a variety of colors and in checked and plain effects. Glacé taffeta linings enhance the beauty of this fabric and are generally of a contrasting color. It would be quite impossible to appear uncomfortable even on the warmest day in a gown of cobweb veiling—the latest novelty of the season. The chief attribute of this material is its gauziness, and the numerous possibilities suggested by its adaptability to

graceful lines in draping will be appreciated by the artistic woman. The colors shown are tan, gray and two shades blue—navy and bluet. A taffeta or other silken lining is operative with this fabric, and with the neutral tints cerise, quaise or green will be especially appropriate. Seed grenadine and those which suggest tucks, with an underlying contrast color produced by the weaving, and others which show alternate groups of cording and tucking are extensively worn.

A bayadère effect is produced by a white cord woven between satin stripes in a silk crêpe, and the colors shown are very attractive. Robes of taffeta having bayadère stripes on a skirt, plain taffeta to make the waist and narrow stripes of trimming are shown in pink, blue, black and white, elegant gowns resulting from the proper development of the text. Among the silks especially designed for fancy waists are tquoise, burnt-orange and bluet taffetas having a rather heavy cord of white chenille in bayadère effect. Equally as charming for this purpose is the white taffeta, chenille-dotted in any variety of colors. Chenille is introduced in every conceivable way and stamps a fabric as being strictly up to date. Small checked taffetas have a chenille block with tiny fringe at the lower edge, a contrasting color usually is wrought in this odd device.

STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

Greater elaboration in decoration is perceptible as the season advances, while variety is the keynote of success. Diversity in construction as well as in the trimming of the Summer gown is the rule, and much scope is granted in the adjustment of the light airy laces and gracefully flowing ribbons which are universally used. The modiste's art has apparently reached the perfection of artistic effect in the charming creations wrought out of the inexhaustible assortment of fabrics and garnitures shown. Dresses of thin texture are made wonderfully beautiful by the adjustment of frills of the same material or of lace, and in addition insertion and ribbon is sometimes used. Heavy guipure lace decorates piqué gowns most effectively. A pleasing instance is shown in a rose-pink piqué made up in the approved style, with a deep graduated flounce attached to a gored upper portion. The seams are outlined with bands of the guipure, while the flounce has three rows placed at regular intervals in the lower portion. A band of insertion joins the flounce to the upper portion, and two others are placed above it. The blouse-waist has a yoke back and front of all-over guipure lace, and bands of insertion are placed horizontally on the sleeves, which are quite tight-fitting from the wrist to the shoulder. A pointed tab or cap of the piqué overlaid with the lace is adjusted over the shoulders, giving a becoming broad effect. A folded belt of white satin ribbon encircles the waist and is fastened with a gold buckle. The collar is also of the white satin ribbon tied in a jaunty bow in front. With this charming costume may be worn a round hat of white chip, trimmed with a puffing of white chiffon about the crown, a wreath of pink roses rising in artistic effect just above it. A large *chou* of the chiffon is arranged toward the left side, from which three curling black quills rise. The chiffon and roses may be veiled in black dotted net with attractive grace, and rosettes of chiffon rest upon the hair at the back. Other charming accessories would be a white parasol composed of narrow ruffles of taffeta, and white suede gloves. This toilette would be quite appropriate for outdoor *filés*. The same effect may be successfully carried out in any preferred color or material.

Upon gowns of thin fabrics the Valenciennes and Mechlin laces are still the preferred trimming. The narrow widths in the insertions and edges are better liked for this purpose and they may be either white or a deep cream, according to individual taste and the appropriateness to the material used. Robes of Chantilly lace and those of La Tosca net quite rival the silk grenadine gowns and, when adjusted over some pleasing colored silk, are really very handsome. As these robes may be attractively worn in the Autumn to the informal social gathering, their purchase at this season is quite advisable. Brussels net elaborately spangled in black and colors and also chiffon embroidered are shown in these robes.

The chiffon or net blouse attractively spangled is still holding its own, the attractive features of this form of decoration being many, especially in embellishing a gown which has passed a

season or two and is being remodelled. These accessories, they may be removed at will, are wonderfully effective design and coloring. A white chiffon is studded with silk cup spangles arranged in a flower design and outlined with chenille cord; the center of each flower holds a Rhinestone. To enhance the charms of a white silk costume having a simple full waist this adornment would be especially suitable.

Exquisite in effect is a gold net having a conventional design in white satin edged with a gold cord appliquéd upon yokes, vests, revers or bands of this dainty trimming would delight the most fastidious woman. The silver net is treated in a like manner and with equally pleasing results. Band trimmings of chiffon in gray embroidered in cut-steel spangles, a fine silk cord are appropriate for adorning the soft and lightweight woollen gowns almost every woman provides for the cool days which frequently come at this season. These gowns may be of nun's-veiling, barège, étamine, cashmere or kindred fabrics. Another style of trimming suitable for this purpose is a steel passementerie embroidered on chiffon, having an appliquéd of a contrasting color in a fancy design of the same fabric. A tiny gold cord seemingly holds the design in position so delicately it is applied. For decorating a black-and-white toilette white chiffon with black lace and spangles appliquéd upon it and outlined with a white chenille cord would be of exquisite taste.

Another fancy is Renaissance lace having an odd device black chiffon adjusted upon it at regular intervals. The richness of this trimming upon a gown of rustling silk may well be imagined. Both narrow and wide effects are obtainable. On a black silk skirt which has been worn quite plain, if change is desired, Chantilly lace panels having narrow ruffles of tulle or satin between them may be introduced. From five to seven of these panels, which are graduated in width, are used; the most stylish effect is the result. In these days of many frills and furberlows this particular style is very popular. Bow-knots of white satin are appliquéd on a fine net, the center of each knot holding a Rhinestone, and among these garnitures suits for yokes and other forms of decorations are wavy lines of sequins upon a net foundation. Chiffon is studded with pearls and combination of jewels, and net is heavily spangled in black and colors, the whole furnishing a wide array of trimmings from which to select.

Point de Gène retains its favor, as do the Venetian and *point d'Alençon* laces. The *écru* tint of these laces makes them particularly effective in decoration, as it is more becoming than the white.

Wash braids for decorating piqué gowns and others of similar texture may be procured in fancy, scroll or conventional designs and also plain and with a fancy edge. Dextrous fingers produce most artistic results in the adjustment of this trimming. Frogs of this braid may be made to order; they effect the closing of dresses where this braid decoration is used.

Dressmaking at Home.

As the season advances the tendency toward elaboration in the design and decoration of the Summer gown is more pronounced than ever, and when good taste and deft fingers guide the needle this important factor usually produces most charming results. One or two of last season's gowns which have been overlooked in the confusion of preparing the Summer outfit may be wonderfully and pleasingly transformed into models of approved style by the adjustment of numerous frills

of lace or ribbon or by the addition of a contrasting material, when it is not possible to match the fabric. Artistic effects are frequently the result of such efforts, and the most observing will scarcely be able to recognize the old foundation. The clever woman will seriously consider this manner of securing a new gown for present wear, it being rather late to add many entirely new toilettes to her wardrobe, when attention is claimed rather by prospective Autumn gowns. Ribbon sashes, with long ends edged with narrow plaited or ruffled chiffon or *mousseline de soie*, fall gracefully in the back of the dressy gown, and very pleasing results may be achieved by selecting this accessory, together with the ruff collar and other decorative features, with an eye for color harmony or an artistic contrast to the gown. Belts of folded ribbon or of silk or satin cut bias have plain, jewelled or military buckles to effect their closing. This style is particularly suitable for the shirtwaist costume, where too great elaboration is not in good taste. Leather belts with the military buckles are also worn with these toilettes. Military effects are extremely popular just now, costumes, jackets, hats, etc., being actively modelled with reference to this idea.

FIGURE No. 6 X.—LADIES' REGIMENTAL TOILETTE.—Extremely effective is this toilette, designed upon military lines and developed in white and red serge, with trimmings of gilt braid. Hip seams are the distinctive feature of the jacket, which is cut by pattern No. 1792,

price 10d. or 20 cents. A narrow binding of the red serge finishes the edges of the jacket, while fine gilt braid outlines the facing, and is arranged in frogs on the front and coiled at regular intervals at the lower edge of the jacket. Pockets of the red serge are adjusted upon the hips, and straps of the same material are placed over the shoulder seams and apparently held in position by a gilt button at each end. The collar shows an inlay of red serge, and a tiny gilt star is embroidered in each upper corner. The sleeves are rather

tight-fitting and are gathered into the arms'-eyes; a pointed strap turns forward from the outside seam at the wrist, and a row of braid decorates the lower edge.

The skirt is four-gored and falls in ripples below the hips; it is decorated at its lower edge with a broad band of red serge, while just above it is a very narrow band of the same; and the gilt braid is arranged in fancy design all round the skirt. The pattern is No. 1754, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. This toilette will be equally attractive in dark-blue or black serge or cloth and decorated with a contrasting color and gilt braid.

FIGURE No. 7 X.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This charming costume is developed in figured organdy having a white ground with clusters of delicate pink roses scattered upon it, and white silk mull. The round-necked waist is supplemented by a guimpe having a yoke facing of all-over lace, tight sleeves and a standing collar. The waist has short puffs and over them fall two Bertha sections of the silk mull edged with narrow lace. A ruche of the lace finishes the neck effectively. An odd feature in the decoration of this waist is the graceful twist of delicate pink satin ribbon arranged over the closing, which is made at the left side, the ribbon being disposed in a rosette bow at the top. A folded belt of the satin ribbon encircles the waist and is closed in front under the bow, from which fall long tabs having the edges decorated with a narrow frill of the silk mull.

The seven-gored skirt is artistically trimmed with narrow ruffles of the silk mull headed with two rows of pink baby ribbon. These ruffles are adjusted upon the skirt in graduated style, except the lower one, which is arranged straight around. An under-dress of delicate pink taffeta or fine lawn will bring out effectively the beauties of this costume. A white straw hat trimmed with billows of delicate pink *mousseline de soie* and white feathers having a touch of black at their base would be most appropriate with this costume. It is especially suitable for a garden party or for carriage wear. The pattern of this costume is No. 1774, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 8 X.—LADIES' COSTUME.—Very attractive is this dainty costume of white piqué made in two-piece style and having a five-gored skirt, and a blouse-jacket, which may be made with or without a peplum. The revers of the jacket are ornamented with slanting rows of insertion edged with tiny white braid. The odd-shaped collar is edged with the braid, and the



FIGURE No. 6 X.—LADIES' REGIMENTAL TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 1792; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 1754; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 8 X.—LADIES' COSTUME.—Very attractive is this dainty costume of white piqué made in two-piece style and having a five-gored skirt, and a blouse-jacket, which may be made with or without a peplum. The revers of the jacket are ornamented with slanting rows of insertion edged with tiny white braid. The odd-shaped collar is edged with the braid, and the

sleeves, which are quite tight-fitting, have the lower part trimmed with a row of the insertion outlined with the braid. A bright scarlet silk vest is worn with this jacket, and a belt of the same encircles the waist.

Three rows of the insertion are adjusted upon the skirt, each row being finished with the braid. A white sailor, with a broad white band and a narrow one of red above it, is suitable for wear with this jaunty suit. Any preferred color or material may be effectively developed by this mode. The pattern is No. 1733, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 9 X, 10 X, 11 X, 12 X and 13 X.—LADIES' WAISTS.—This group of waists will appeal to the woman of taste, and their diversity in style suggests many beautiful creations from silk, soft woollens or even wash fabrics. Figure No. 9 X illustrates a very attractive tucked or corded basque-waist having a vest of Liberty silk upon which are arranged several lace frills. Between the groups of tucks is disposed lace insertion; the same trimming decorates the edges of the caps, which are adjusted over the top of the sleeves at the shoulder. The caps and cuffs may be omitted, if preferred. This style is embodied in pattern No. 1767, which costs 10d. or 20 cents.

Polka-dotted piqué is used in the waist represented at figure

sleeves also show the cord-tucks. A plaid silk vest is shown between the fronts, and the collar is quite fanciful.

The basque shown at figure No. 11 X is made of mixed cheviot and is cut from pattern No. 1753, which costs 10d.



FIGURE No. 7 X.—LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1774; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

No. 10 X, pattern No. 1751, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, providing the design. The special features are the cord-tucks, which are placed at regular intervals from the waist to the neck and in the ruffle which is adjusted in peplum style. The cuffs and frills which fall over the hand and the upper portion of the full



FIGURE No. 8 X.—LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1733; 7 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7 X and 8 X, see Page 201.)

or 20 cents. It is finished in tailor style, and the notched collar is plainly completed. The seams and darts are finished with strips of the material. The lower front corners of the basque may be either square or round. This mode is especially adapted to stout figures. Faultless taste could be displayed in a basque developed from mode covert, with the collar of a darker shade of velvet. Royal and cadet-blue cloth having the seams or lined with gilt or black braid would be effective.

Golden-brown nun's-veiling and taffeta silk of a darker shade were employed for the basque-waist, which has a tucked blouse-vest-front. The mode is illustrated at figure No. 12 X. Narrow ribbon is shirred to form a frill and decorates the waist in fancy design. The fronts are fancifully shaped to disclose the vest front and droop stylishly. The sleeves are tight-fitting and are completed at the shoulder with odd-shaped caps about which the ribbon is artistically disposed. A tucked stock and belt complete this pretty basque-waist, which is cut by pattern No. 1740, costing 10d. or 20 cents. Another effective mode would be a development of blue and white figured foulard, with taffeta and white ribbon ruching.

At figure No. 13 X is portrayed a very charming basque-waist which has a square back-yoke and a fancy over-front. The pattern is No. 1752, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The material used was a silk-and-wool barège in an exquisite shade of gray and

show violet taffeta silk. Very elaborate decorations of chiffon em-
 mixed iltered in jewels are disposed upon the waist, while a narrow
 s 10d effect would result from using cob-web vailing in a soft
 beige shade made upon a foundation of turquoise-blue taffeta



FIGURE No. 9 X.



FIGURE No. 10 X.



FIGURE No. 12 X



FIGURE No. 11 X.



FIGURE No. 13 X.

FIGURES Nos. 9 X, 10 X, 11 X, 12 X AND 13 X.—LADIES' WAISTS.

FIGURE No. 9 X.—(Cut by Basque-Waist Pattern No. 1767; 7 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.) FIGURE No. 10 X.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 1751; 7 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.) FIGURE No. 11 X.—(Cut by Basque Pattern No. 1753; 12 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.) FIGURE No. 12 X.—(Cut by Basque-Waist Pattern No. 1740; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.) FIGURE No. 13 X.—(Cut by Basque-Waist Pattern No. 1752; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9 X, 10 X, 11 X, 12 X and 13 X, see Pages 202 and 203.)

thing of the chiffon trims all the free edges. Rather tight-
 ing sleeves are completed at the shoulder with two caps and
 he wrist with an odd-shaped cuff. An extremely beautiful
 and elaborately decorated with Renaissance lace appliqué and
 ruchings of the vailing. The mode will develop organdy or
 null satisfactorily.

Millinery.

DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY PLATE.

FIGURE NO. 1.—TRIMMED SAILOR-HAT.—A fine straw narrow-back sailor is tastefully adorned with a twist of beautifully tinted velvet, a quantity of velvet-dotted tulle draped artistically about the brim and a spray of fine flowers with foliage, which is placed at the left

side to give the height that is essential to a good effect.

FIGURE NO. 2.—TOUQUE FOR DRESSY WEAR.—This Frenchy little toque is a much convoluted shape in fine fancy straw. The edges of the toque are followed by ruchings of black chiffon which have a subduing effect. Full-blown pink roses with a few leaves nestle in the folds of the silk at the left side, and a fine aigrette rises directly from the center of the toque, a handsome pin being placed at its base.



FIGURE NO. 3.—LEGHORN HAT.—Nosegays of forget-me-nots tied with ribbon in the same lovely shade of blue are cleverly disposed on a round Leghorn shape having a crown of moderate height. A band of fancy straw let in the crown and brim adds to



the novelty of the hat, which is suited best to youthful faces.

FIGURE NO. 4.—CHIFFON HAT.—This shape suggests the English walking hat that is viewed with such high favor, the roll of the brim, however, being more modified than in any of the straw shapes of this order. The chiffon is formed in a frill at the edge, and a charming decoration is arranged with rosettes of narrow velvet ribbon composed of long loops held together with Rhinestone ornaments, Elys-of-the-valley with their leaves and a Paradise aigrette.

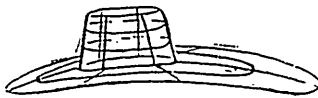


FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.—This large Leghorn hat is bent to suit the face and is bountifully trimmed with *mousseline de soie*, handsome plumes, bleeding - hearts and a fancy buckle that catches the fold of *mousseline* near the front. The flowers and tulle form the trimming under the brim.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—Taffeta silk is united with a pair of wings and quills in the decoration of this smart walking-hat of fancy straw. The brim is rolled deeply, and the quills, which are of the curled variety, rise at the center of the front back of the wings to give height. Spreading wings could be used on this hat, with good effect.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—A stylish shape is draped with silk, and the arrangement of coq feathers at the left side is decidedly novel. A long buckle completes the ornamentation, although flowers could be placed under the brim at the back.

MIDSUMMER HATS AND BONNETS.

FIGURE A.—LADIES' BONNET.—Very artistic is the disposal of the foliage upon this dainty little bonnet, of which



it is the chief trimming. A many-looped bow decorates the left side, and strings are brought down from the back and tied under the chin becomingly.

FIGURE B.—LADIES' HAT.—This hat of white fancy straw has rather a wide brim and slightly dented crown. Thick foliage is arranged about the crown and brought up high on the left side, where is also placed a cluster of flowers.



FIGURE C.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—Particularly stylish is this hat of fancy straw, the decorative features of which

are the many frills of taffeta ribbon, which are edged with a velvet cord and placed straight around the crown, rising in the back between Mercury wings that are adjusted there to give both height and breadth.

FIGURE D.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This stylish hat is profusely trimmed with wild roses, which almost cover the brim and crown, and rising from their midst on each side are Mercury wings that lend a most attractive air.



FIGURE E.—YOUNG LADIES' LEGHORN HAT.—In exquisite taste is this coquettishly bent hat of white Leghorn, with its trimming of white plumes and chiffon. A more fitting complement to the dainty, airy Summer gown could scarcely be imagined than this charming creation. The simple yet thoroughly elegant arrangement of the decorations lend to it a most *distingué* air.

FIGURE F.—LADIES' HAT.—Billows of chiffon are artistically draped about this pretty hat of fancy straw, and just above the chiffon flowers are disposed in wreath effect.

FIGURE G.—LADIES' LEGHORN HAT.—Elegant white plumes, which are wonderfully pleasing in their adjustment, give a picturesque air to this hat. The plumes in front are seemingly held in position by the bow of twisted velvet ribbon, and a shorter plume is displayed under the brim at the back. The charm of a fair young face would be enhanced by this hat.

FIGURE H.—LADIES' BICYCLE HAT.—This jaunty hat is of straw in a beige shade and has a folded band of brown ribbon about the crown, which somewhat suggests the Tam-O-Shanter style, the ribbon being caught in a rosette a little toward the left side, where two quills saucily rise and droop over the crown.

FIGURE I.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—This stylish walking hat is simply trimmed with twists of velvet and quills. It is appropriate for wear with a travelling or outing costume.

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.—A many-looped velvet bow with a *chou* of chiffon in the center, loops of twisted velvet placed at the base of a cluster of American Beauty roses, and large bows of chiffon are among the many novel ornaments in evidence for decorating the fashionable hat or bonnet. A five-winged bow is made of chiffon, which is shirred on thin wire and has a deep ruffle on the outer edge. A bunch of flowers is disposed in an artistic manner at the center of the bow. Taffeta silk in any preferred shade is shirred on a cord on each side and looped in fancy style, a white bird resting against the standing loop. Ribbon is twisted and looped in pleasing style to adorn the Leghorn or fancy straw hat. A jewelled butterfly composed of Rhinestones, turquoise and amethyst, is beautiful; the same effect is attractive in jet or in Rhinestone alone. Cut steel ornaments are greatly favored and are seen in a variety of designs.



3

5

6

7

ylish
 ange-
 le is
 oletes
 could
 back

 ETS.
 art.

 has
 ge is
 rown
 h on
 also
 wers.
 pres-
 ticu-
 at of
 cora-
 which
 with
 ising

 e are

 taste
 rim-
 ment
 ined
 cle
 air.
 eally
 e the

 mes.
 ve s
 ec. a
 and
 The

 it is
 rib-
 o-
 ward
 r the

 g has
 oppo-

 ith s
 face.
 In a
 te. a
 nges
 ms s
 nes
 ll is
 ope
 loop
 y the
 ed e
 : Rec
 ment

MIDSUMMER MILLINERY.

The predictions hitherto made are being verified as the season advances, and the styles have become more and more assured. Transparent textiles have remained the characteristic decoration, though feathers and flowers still hold a very prominent position, and are adjusted with an air of lightness extremely pleasing to the artistic eye. The Summer hat of the well-dressed woman revels in a wealth of blooms that, if reproduced by the artist, would ensure his fortune. A wreath of roses, violets, poppies or other brilliant flowers is, perhaps, the favorite mode of adjustment; it generally rises high in the back and is graduated to almost nothing in the front. That a veiling of some transparent net is essential to the approved style is needless to repeat, but the amateur will be wise to avoid ordinary veiling for this use, for it shows very plainly just what its quality is; the nets made for the purpose are much more handsome and better suited to the purpose.

The shapes display no great variation, the short-backed sailor, perhaps, holding its own more securely than others, because of its almost universal becomingness and the variety of ways in which it may be trimmed. Though there may be half a dozen more of these hats in the Summer outfit, none need be suggestive of any other. The English walking hat, or something very akin, will remain popular so long as the downward tilt of the hat in front is in favor. Though some of the newest hats show a tendency to be worn up from the face, they have by no means supplanted the much-favored dipped shapes, which are especially suitable for the Summer season, protecting the eyes from the glare of the sun.

A feature of great importance is the use of gossamer fabrics, such as gauze, crêpe, tulle and lace, both as a substitute for straw and as a trimming for it. Very thin opaque tissues will fill a medium place between gauze and silk.

Among some novelties shown are the sailor shapes of mixed materials covered with thin gathered silk or with gauze of a light color, bound with a roll of velvet and trimmed with flowers. An instance of this new fancy is a bright rose-pink shape bound with black velvet and ornamented with two clusters of large blown roses in three shades running from pink to damask, and an aigrette composed of tender green rose-leaves. Brussels lace veils, white and cream-tinted, are used to drape colored Summer shapes, pale-green being one of the best for this purpose. A green crêpe hat is enveloped in a Brussels lace veil and disposed upon it two bunches of white lilacs, with some of fresh green leaves arranged as an aigrette.

Straw shapes partly or entirely covered with tulle give a more airy appearance than can be otherwise secured, and the hat is made more becoming if the brim is enclosed in a film of net the same color as the straw. Many straw hats have their low bows covered with bouillonnes of tulle, while the straw brims are partly concealed beneath a wealth of flowers. An example was the crown of a bright-red hat covered with gathered tulle to match, while a garland of shaded red roses with little tufts of foliage here and there lies on the brim.

A decoration for a simple hat is a breadth of plain or ribbed tulle folded about the crown, which will be improved by a width of tulle laid flat on the silk, the two being draped together. This arrangement admits of two colors being combined, as, for example, pink gauze over gray silk, pale-green or violet or cream over orange. Laces of most delicate texture but of no particular variety, are employed upon hats and bonnets, both as a veiling for colored crowns and as drapery about the crown.

Very pretty toques are made of alternate rows of ribbons of different width and rows of straw upon a net foundation. The net must be underlined in some way, the rows of stitching can be covered with straw tape or many folds of tulle, crêpe or webbing and the edge finished by ribbon. Especially suited to the youthful face is a round hat of white fancy straw having a flowing plume laid gracefully upon the brim; at the left there are four shorter plumes rising to a becoming height, under the brim at the back pale-pink roses are thickly clustered. This would be a fitting complement to a gown of white or Swiss made over a pale-pink lawn and having pink ribbons and white lace as its decorative features.

Another dainty hat that is more simple in effect is of white fancy straw trimmed with two puffs of white silk mull, one

rising above the other, disposed about the crown and graduated in height from the back to the front, where a huge rosette is formed, from which rise two white Mercury wings. The brim at the back is bent over, and thick bunches of white blossoms are arranged in the indentations.

The Panama straw retains its popularity, and a most pleasing example is seen in the sailor shape having a drapery of *écru* net over bright-red chiffon. A huge *chou* of the chiffon decorates the left side, together with a fan-like piece of red velvet, and cherries are artistically disposed amid the billows of chiffon on both sides. A rosette of chiffon and one of net adjusted upon a bandeau under the upturned brim at the back complete this extremely pretty hat. Still another Panama is shown trimmed in approved fashion with large black velvet rosettes on the sides and a soft roll of turquoise chiffon about the crown. Disposed just in front are two rather large wings combining turquoise, black and white: they are spread out in broad effect, while in the center, and seemingly holding them in position, is a round Rhinestone buckle through which a tuft of chiffon is arranged. Two large rosettes of the chiffon rest upon the hair at the back. The combination of black, turquoise and white is especially favored this season.

Rose-pink ribbon gracefully twisted about the crown and spreading out at the back in an Alsatian bow, which rises above the white chiffon puffing veiled in *écru* net, lends a charming air of daintiness to an *écru* Panama. The brim has several rows of cording underneath, and shaded pink roses are clustered at the back.

A rich gown of silk grenadine would be most appropriately supplemented by a large picture hat of black raised chip having as its decoration a wired puffing of black tulle over which narrow pieces of shirred black velvet are adjusted at regular intervals a rosette of tulle and two plumes. Narrow shirred ruching of chiffon finishes the upper and under edge of the brim, while tulle is massed in two rosettes at the back. The richness of this hat will be appreciated by the woman whose taste is quiet yet elegant.

An attractive creation of the milliner's art is the black-and-white idea wrought in a fancy white straw, with brim facing of black lace straw. Black Chantilly lace is appliquéd upon white chiffon and is pleasingly disposed upon the hat in a soft roll about the crown. White roses and lilacs nestle in the folds of black velvet arranged at the left side in wide loops, and an odd feature is added by the brim being cut at the center of the back in a point that is caught up with a black velvet bow. To wear with a white organly gown trimmed with black lace appliquéd this dainty hat is most appropriate. The smooth and rough effects in the sailor hat that is simply banded are equally popular, and one or more of these useful hats is sure to form an important item in the Summer outfit.

Jack roses lend a most delightful charm to a hat of white fancy straw. They are thickly clustered in front, concealing the joining of the white net and black velvet band which are draped about the crown in an attractive manner. Resting upon a black velvet bandeau are the tender rose leaves thickly clustered.

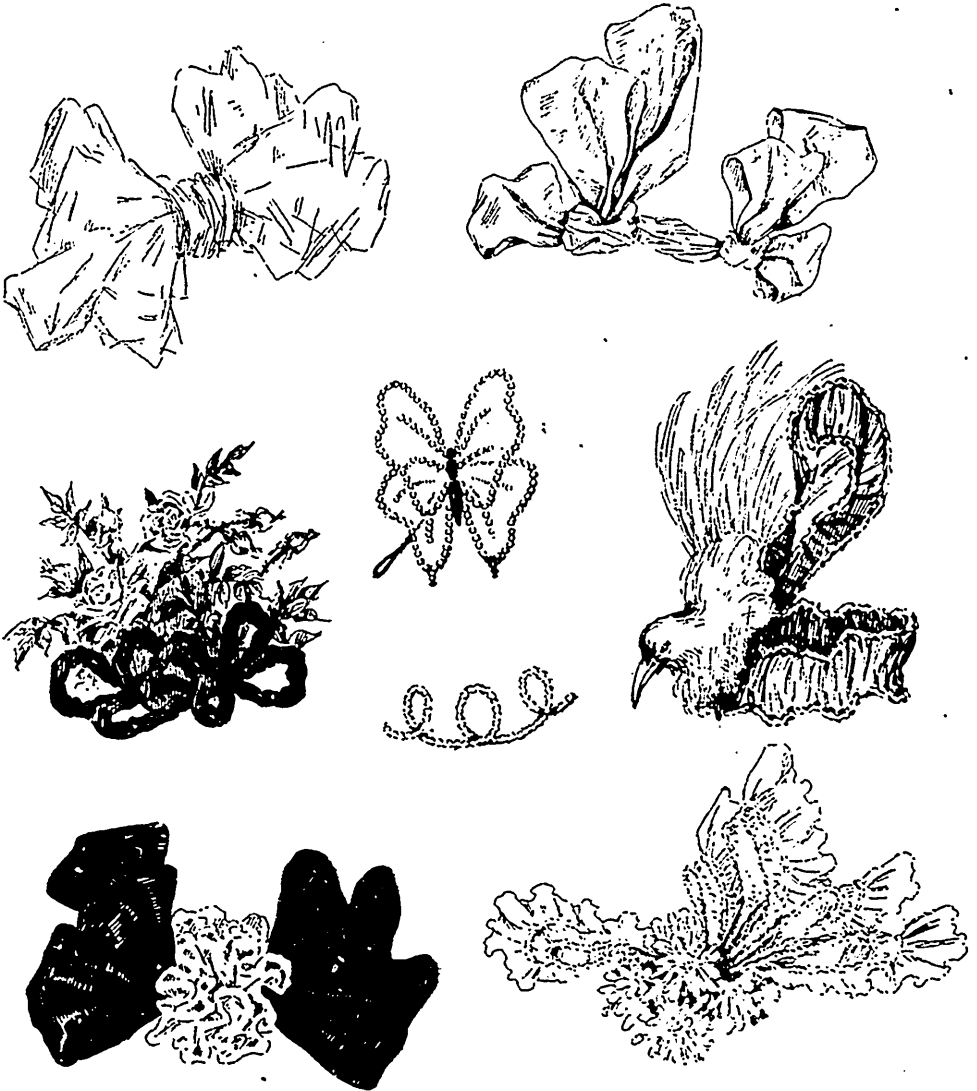
A beautiful hat of *écru* raised chip has the brim faced with black fancy straw braid and is bent down in the back; under the back are disposed large rosettes of white satin showing black lace appliqués. A drapery of the satin and lace appliquéd is arranged very full on the right side of the hat, while on the left side black-*écru* and white plumes are gracefully adjusted, falling over the crown toward the back. Such an exquisite creation will be most attractive worn with a black silk grenadine gown made over burnt-orange taffeta. It will be equally pleasing with an *écru* organly gown showing a black figure.

Bluet and white are harmoniously blended in a hat of fancy straw in the darkest bluet shade. The shape is round and is turned up at the back. White chiffon is lightly rolled about the crown and veiled in black net thickly studded with spangles changing from black to the bluet shade. A knot of the veiled chiffon is in front, and from it rise white Mercury wings and an aigrette. Charming little bluets are disposed against the upturned brim at the back on each side of a large chiffon bow that is seemingly held in position by a silver and Rhinestone buckle. The brim is faced with dotted chiffon in

the same shade. This very stylish hat is a fitting completion to a street gown carrying out the same beautiful color, or one of pleasing contrast. An exquisite creation is a hat of black chip, top-heavy with black feathers and with three exquisite white roses shading into pink resting upon the hair. Such an ideal hat is a worthy accompaniment to a gown of crepe in a peculiar silvery shade of gray and mounted upon white silk.

Rosettes of lavender lisse are massed at one side of a coquettish hat of white straw, while on the other side a pair of dashing white plumes is disposed. A Leghorn hat has a fancifully

soms arranged in the front and the burnt-orange flowers can- lessly clustered on the side and back lend a most attractive fea- ure to the stylish hat. Green leaves are combined with the flowers, and the whole is veiled in chenille-dotted net. A clus- of black wings in the front a little to the left side gives a finishing touch of good taste to this very charming creati- on. Rows and rows of tulle are shirred upon wires and arranged in tiers around the crown of a white chip hat which is turned up at the back. Several stiff white wings are held in place by large *chou* of chiffon on the left side toward the back. The-



SUMMER MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.

twisted brim and is trimmed with accordion-plaited chiffon and ostrich tips. A handsome appliqué lace is interwoven among the other trimming, and long streamers fall from the back. This style is especially suited to fair and youthful faces and may be developed in all-white or white combined with a delicate shade of violet, turquoise or rose-pink; to wear with a promenade gown of white organdy made over a color to match that chosen in the hat decorations it would be in perfect taste.

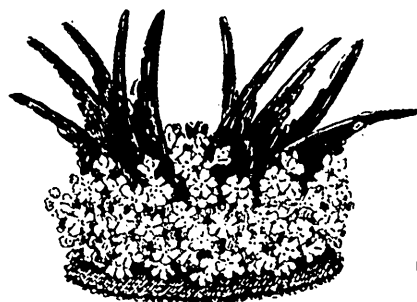
Black, white and burnt-orange are happily combined in a hat of white straw with a black brim-facing. The rich black blos-

oms arranged in the front and the burnt-orange flowers can- lessly clustered on the side and back lend a most attractive fea- ure to the stylish hat. Green leaves are combined with the flowers, and the whole is veiled in chenille-dotted net. A clus- of black wings in the front a little to the left side gives a finishing touch of good taste to this very charming creati- on. Rows and rows of tulle are shirred upon wires and arranged in tiers around the crown of a white chip hat which is turned up at the back. Several stiff white wings are held in place by large *chou* of chiffon on the left side toward the back. The-

Cherries, red berries, etc., are so strikingly reproduced that it is difficult to imagine that they are artificial, and just as they are extremely popular for decoration.



A



D



G



B



E



H




C



F



I



Girls' Interests AND Occupations.

ALL SORTS OF ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENTS were held by the King's Daughters during their recent canvass for Cuban relief funds. One of the most unique and successful was a poverty party given by a Junior Band in Pennsylvania. The price of admission was a cast-off garment, and each guest was requested to return to the managers some article of apparel worn during the evening. A fine of five cents was levied on guests too fashionably dressed and on those who showed the slightest inclination to shirk the work assigned them. The house was decorated with calico in the national colors and lighted by lamps whose tissue paper shades showed the colors of Cuba. The men were required to work on quilted holders for kettles and flat-irons, while the women were put to making knife boxes, fishing tackle and, the like. At ten o'clock each piece of work was examined by a committee, labeled with the name of its maker and put aside. Refreshments of bread and milk, mush and milk, gingerbread and other simples were then served. After this came the dancing of old-fashioned quadrilles, reels and lancers to the music of one violin and the beating of straws. The entertainment was closed by auctioning the kettle holders, iron holders, knife boxes, fishing tackle, etc., as souvenirs. The bidding was brisk, and quite a snug sum was realized. Fully five hundred garments, ranging from the details of a baby's outfit to overcoats for six-footers and women's tailor-made suits, were taken in. The members of this Band, all of whom are under twenty-one, are now puzzling their brains to think of another entertainment that will give as little trouble and promise such handsome returns.

AMONG ARTISTIC GIRLS painting on silver is the latest fad—an expensive fad certainly, and one that can be indulged only by girls with well-filled purses. The articles have to be made to order, since the design must be etched in the metal and filled with enamel. It is on the enamel that the hand-painting is done, though the effect is as if the bright colors were put directly on the silver, the shining groundwork showing between. The brushes and paints are almost identical with those used for china painting, though, of course, there is no firing. Bijou flasks, only big enough to hold a gill—"perfume flasks" they are called—are among the articles chosen for this dainty decoration. One of these, designed for a young woman whip, shows a coaching scene in miniature, the figures, the horses and the coach being drawn with as much spirit and accuracy as though the silver surface was measured by feet instead of by particles of an inch. Costly cut-glass puff-boxes and cream jars have sprays of roses and delicate wood-flowers tinting their solid silver lids. A richly chased cigarette-case, intended, of course, for the fiancé of the fair artist, was ornamented by full-petalled roses and Cupids of the French school. Military brushes have scenes from the hunt, the pack in full cry, the quarry sometimes in view, with the distance well indicated, painted on their burnished backs. The slender, oval backs of some hat brushes are very dainty, with a spray of forget-me-nots, daisies, pansies or wild Cherokee roses depicted on them.

GARTERS SEEM A SMALL ITEM in a girl's wardrobe, but they give her no end of trouble. There is scarcely a garter or a stocking supporter made that can be worn in any way with any degree of comfort. A New York girl just returned from abroad is extolling a new method of wearing her hose supporters, which she claims to have learned in Paris: instead of fastening them on the outside of the corsets over the hips, she fastens them on the under side of the front bone of her stays and clamps them on the inside of the leg. In this way, she claims, the supporters have free play and absolutely no power to pull the corset out of place. Elastic for garters and supporters was never so dainty and beautiful as it is to-day. The most elegant is made of handsome ribbon, with flowered edges and a plain center and with tiny round elastic woven in in cord fashion.

THE PATCHWORK QUILT has come again with the use of the old-fashioned bedsteads of our grandmothers. Some of our most stylish girls are busying themselves during this Summer

making covers for their own beds. Quilts of the national colors are in high favor. These are usually made in what is generally known as the "log cabin" pattern: cut a piece of solid-colored cloth about eight inches square and in the center of this square baste a tiny flag; on each of the four sides sew a one-inch strip of white cloth, putting the edges together in the same manner that velveteen is sewed on the bottom of a skirt; then turn the edges of the last pieces sewn on over on the foundation and baste them down. When the four pieces have been put around the flag all the edges of the flag will, of course, be neatly covered. Around the row of white put a row of red, and around that a row of blue; then begin with the white again and continue until the square is filled. Sew the squares together on the wrong side and line the quilt with red, white and blue. Bind the edges with red, white and blue ribbon or make loops of the ribbon and sew them at regular intervals on three sides of the quilt like a fringe.

A CLASS WHICH WAS FORMED LAST WINTER among a certain set of girls wishing to learn useful accomplishments and whose benefits are much in evidence just now is an upholstering class. All of these girls upholstered their own rooms for this Summer, and now they claim they are so well pleased with their work that they will upholster their rooms for the coming Winter. They learned how to upholster simply because they could no longer endure the combinations forced on them by tradesmen employed to do their rooms. That they have been successful is evidenced by the daintiness and beauty of their work at their Summer homes. But, as one of their mothers put it, "an light color combines prettily with green trees and fresh flowers when it comes to upholstering your room in our town house I am afraid you will find it 'another story.' While I am a great believer in girls learning to be useful, I very much fear, from the fervor with which they have embraced the fad, they will run things in the ground and end by doing more harm than good."

THE PRESENT FANCY for bracelets, girldes, clasps and chainettes has brought from their hiding-places a number of old-fashioned ornaments which only a few months ago were considered "trash, hardly worth keeping." Especially in favor are the ornaments of old silver so dulled by time that they look like pewter—and very black pewter at that. The peasant-work Turkish frippery, with its curious raised work and embossedments all set with crude stones of various colors, has a character and interest all its own and is highly prized among fashionable girls. No two pieces are alike, though the workmanship and general style of ornamentation declare them of the same family. Bracelets and anklets made of old silver, but as flexible as rubber, clasped with coral, turquoise and emerald stones coarsely cut and unpolished, are the main features in the Turkish woman's dress that her American and English sisters are eagerly appropriating. Several girls who visited the Orient last season now proudly display elaborate frogs and girldes which they picked up among the native dealers in the land of Mahomet. Such clasps are distinctive ornaments worn by the Turkish married woman. For each year she is married another strand is added, and the links extend from breast to breast. To be worn with the jewel-trimmed zonave jacket that is so popular in Turkey. This marriage badge is as handsome as the wearer's purse will admit.

A FAD AMONG GIRLS who are "hinking of their next season's the "conversational circle." "We are not so anxious to hear what to say, as how to say it," explained one of the members of such a circle. "We wish to learn how to control our voices. It is claimed that American women as a class have high-pitched, harsh, rasping voices. So just among ourselves we decided we would try to overcome our defects in that particular. Any one of the girls who has studied vocal music can act as instructor. Our method was at the first meeting to find on the piano the natural pitch of each girl's voice. One's natural pitch you know, is always the correct one. Then we hold indoor meetings in the mornings twice a week, and outdoor meetings on the piazzas in the afternoon or evening once a week. We discuss any subject, and the instructor, not always the same person, sits by the piano and listens. When any one makes a discordant note, speaks too high or in a false key, she calls for silence and plays her aright. Of course, laughter, too, is modulated. It is no end of fun, and by next season we all expect to have acquired the low, sweet voice that Shakspeare considered such an excellent thing in woman."

LAFAYETTE MCLAW.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

BY SHARLOT M. HALL.—No. 2.—LEARNING TO USE THE CAMERA.

Each style of camera—as the "Premo," "Normandié," "Marlboro" and others—has distinguishing features of its own, and an accompanying booklet in each case describes plainly the working of the various parts. Study this booklet until you know every spring and hinge in the instrument, can find each one in the dark and can open and close all parts without bungling. This is very important, because some of the most delicate work must be done in as little light as possible. Having learned its mechanical working, take the camera and an empty plate-holder outdoors and go through all the motions of selecting and taking a picture at least a dozen times before you venture to put a plate in the instrument. This is not very exciting, to be sure, but it will greatly reduce the percentage of failures that bestrew the amateur's pathway, two-thirds of which are due to haste and impatience of instruction. The camera is an instrument of such mathematical precision and the materials for use with it are so carefully prepared that failure is almost impossible, if the worker is reasonably patient and painstaking.

PLACING THE CAMERA.

We will suppose that one begins with a tripod camera and, of course, has learned to attach the tripod before coming outdoors. Choose what you think would be a good view and set up the camera with the lens pointing toward it. Spread the legs of the tripod so that one will be in front and one on each side of the camera, leaving free space to work behind the instrument.

Be sure that the camera stands perfectly level or the picture will run slanting or bias across the ground glass and consequently across the negative when it is made. If your eye is not accurate, fill a tiny vial with alcohol, having an air-space; cork the vial tightly and you have as good a pocket level as you could buy. Lay this on top of the camera and move the tripod until the air bubble is just in the center of the vial; the picture will then be straight. The eye will naturally with practice become trained to the requisite accuracy, but the vial will prove a good friend until this time arrives. Now the focusing cloth comes in. Full-fledged photographers use a square of black velvet, but I have got along very well with two thicknesses of black calico about a yard square. At the moment you look through the ground glass you will see the scene through the cloth; without it the image appears only a faint, insubstantial, shimmering blur of earth and sky. Now draw the cloth over your head and about the camera, leaving only the lens uncovered. The picture comes out in the darkness, showing all the beautiful tints of sky and landscape—but *upside down*, and more or less distinct, as the focus, or distance from the object pictured, is made more or less correct. Draw the bellows only back or forward until the image is sharp and fine as a printing. It may be necessary even to move the camera closer or farther away from the subject.

THE DIAPHRAGM OR STOP.

You have probably discovered ere this a little slit in the top of the tube which holds the lens and fitting into this a removable metal slide with a hole in each end, one of which is larger than the other. There may, perhaps, be extra slides with extra small or large holes. The slide is a *diaphragm* or *stop* and is used to shut out all light from the lens, except what comes through the hole. The purpose is to control the amount of light passing through the lens in order to get a perfect image on the ground glass. Either too much light or not enough will be equally fatal to a good picture. The smallest stop is seldom used except with extremely sensitive plates, the middle size answering most purposes. For indoor work or on cloudy days larger stops, or even the largest, may be needed.

When focusing outdoors try the small stop, then a larger one and compare results; that one is best which shows a clear picture to the very edge of the glass, with no misty or hazy looking spots. To change the stop simply, pull out the slide and put it back upside down.



A PERFECT LANDSCAPE EFFECT.

EXPOSING THE PLATE.

Having secured the correct focus, unfasten the ground glass from the back of the camera or drop it down like a trap-door—as the model may provide—and adjust the plate-holder in place. A holder must always fit the camera tightly, for otherwise white light will leak in

and spoil the picture. This is the most common fault of cheap cameras and the source of many seemingly inexplicable failures.

If there are any doubts on the subject, keep a strip of black velvet about half an inch wide and long enough to go around the camera and pin easily; pin it over the line between camera and holder and let it remain until the exposure is made. Never remove the focusing cloth from the camera until the exposure is over, and if you use a hand camera, throw a black silk handkerchief over it after the plate-holder has been attached. Now for the exposure: draw very gently the slide of the plate-holder almost out, take the cap or hood off the end of the lens, count four, replace the cap, push back the slide—and the thing is done. It will be worth while to repeat all this a good many times, while I introduce "our friend the enemy," LIGHT.

It is light that makes and unmakes the picture, not the machine we have just been learning to use. That machine is like a mouse-trap; it captures, but it does not create. It is merely a cunningly arranged light-trap, and the finest photograph is only a contrast of light and shade; that is, light and absence of light. The light slips in through the lens and shines brightly on some parts of the sensitive plate and dimly on other parts that are shadowed by the objects in the picture, changing the delicate chemicals with which the plate is coated, so that when

washed in proper solutions the places where the light touched or did not touch make up the picture. This will be referred to later, when we come to developing the exposed plates.

The beginner will "hasten slowly" with these things; the

ground-glass view-finder set in the side or end of the camera. If the lens has a cap, be sure to remove it before exposure; many fine "snap-shots" have been lost by forgetting this little point in the excitement of the expected capture.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PICTURE.

Any sort of image on a negative is not a picture; therefore, no apology need be offered for keeping the artist-to-be at work with an empty plate-holder while the effort is being made to help him know a picture when he sees it. The camera cannot cover a wide-sweeping view and note the beautiful while ignoring the ugly and inharmonious, as the eye can. It is of limited scope and must record exactly what is before it. Consequently, the artist must be eyes and brain for his instrument. There are fine points and poor ones in every view, and the great desideratum is to get the former without the latter. In almost every picture the objects close to the front are largest and most interesting. This part is called the foreground and is of first importance. In a landscape the foreground should never be a flat, bare strip of meadow or field, which would look very monotonous and unartistic. A tree, a clump of brush, a pile of rock or a bit of fence breaks the flat effect, and then the level stretch beyond may be very pretty. There should always be *something* of interest in the foreground. The shadow of trees or even of buildings across the foreground is often sufficient to turn a commonplace view into a really fine one. Shadows are one of the most beautiful aids to artistic work and deserve faithful and intelligent study.

The foreground is usually chosen with reference to showing some particular object, but that object should never be made the exact center of the picture. Be it tree, building, rock or animal, let it come a little to one side or the other of the plate. As a rule, no object should divide the plate exactly in the center; even human figures should be placed with reference to this.

The background of the picture provides a setting for the more important objects in front and frequently lends much of the charm and artistic merit to the composition. It should be chosen with thoughtful reference to beauty and fitness; many really good photographs have been made ridiculous and mirth-provoking by some unsuitable object in the background.



AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

first thing to know is that the sun must be at the back of the operator. In other words, the lens must point away from the sun—otherwise there would be no picture on the plate, merely a blur of light.

VARIATIONS IN OUTDOOR LIGHT.

The time of day and season of the year affect matters very much. The light outdoors from May to September is much brighter than for the rest of the year, and in a dry season or a dry climate the light is brighter than when the air is full of moisture. The clear light of noon with the sun's rays falling straight down gives sharply outlined pictures full of detail, but lacking the beauty of slanting lines and shadows which artists call "depth" and "softness." They are called "hard" and seem to make each object stand out too prominently. Up to ten o'clock in the morning and from three in the afternoon the light is best, and even the beginner will get some pretty effects with little trouble. The writer is very partial to morning light and is inclined to paraphrase the poet: Give me back, give me back the soft radiance of morning; its shadows and depths are worth evening's best light. The brighter the light the shorter the exposure must be; a larger stop and lengthened exposure is, therefore, necessary on dull days. In dim, cloudy weather or hazy afternoons beautiful effects are sometimes obtained by facing the lens toward the light. But the amateur should let such experiments alone until he has mastered more simple work.

All remarks on light apply equally to the hand camera. But this instrument is held in the hand or placed on some firm object of suitable height. The focus is obtained by following the scale of distance marked on the slide and moving the spring accordingly. The picture is chosen by the reflection on the



FIRST OUTDOOR PORTRAIT.

It is a rule of Art as ancient as Art itself that the horizon of sky-line must not cross the middle of the picture, but must come either above or below it. In photographs it usually comes well

above the middle of the plate, but exquisite cloud effects are sometimes obtained by placing it below. Large, slow-moving clouds are, next to trees, the most beautiful things at which one can level a camera and should be included in outdoor views whenever practicable.

The wind is a tricky spirit who conspires with changing lights to spoil much good work. It is next to impossible to get successful pictures on a windy day. clouds, trees, grass, are all in motion and even with very short exposure the plate is pretty sure to be blurred. The amateur will soon learn that the best pictures are made from natural, unpolished models; a trim little house or an over-dressed person will persist in looking artificial under any treatment. Winter pictures of the landscape robed in snow and ice are beautiful, but snow creates a bright, unshadowed light which calls for a small stop, short exposure and very careful treatment. Animals are always effective in a picture and pose with little trouble, but the same cannot be said of human subjects. The latter are possessed to know what is going on and inspired to look the camera squarely in the face; their arms and legs seem to freeze in impos-

sible positions, and they want to be taken feeding the pigs or going fishing, in their Sunday clothes. The artist who ventures to introduce human figures into his landscapes should "snap-shot" them unawares.



THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL WORK.

The whole secret of successful work in photography is to make a *picture* as well as a likeness. A photograph may show as much artistic feeling as a painting and may reveal almost as much of the individuality of its creator. The artist should strive to express himself in his work. There is no merit whatever in producing a mechanically correct picture of a commonplace subject treated in a commonplace way. Originality is success and will force recognition under any circumstances; mediocrity, content with "good enough," will always fail. "Look at the beasts as you hunt them," cries Kipling's hero to his critics; *look* at the scene with the eye of an artist and shade with mathematical precision and strive to give each picture a quality of its own.

THE WOMEN OF CUBA.

By KATE COVENTRY.

The women of Cuba all recall that line of Byron which speaks of some woman's eye as "in itself a soul." Never were there such eyes! So velvet soft, so dark, so melancholy for the most part; never is the sparkle of coquetry to be seen in them, rarely that of sheer girlish fun—but very, very beautiful. Grown at twelve and the mothers of several children at sixteen, perhaps they never know at all what it is to be girls, in the American sense of the word—rather prematurely old and grave little women. But old or young they keep always their wonderful eyes. They lose their figures, as a rule, very early and either become painfully thin or else very unbecomingly stout. Their hair in first youth are sometimes as creamy and waxen as a pomegranate stuck behind the left ear, but quite ghastly in the day. But the soft, timid beautiful eyes almost redeem the ghoulish effect of the powder and toilettes that are very provincial—indeed, ill-fitting, loud and far behind the fashion always. To a person used to mixed races it is at once visible that in many cases there is evidence of African blood. The peculiar blue, the peculiar black, the peculiar setting of the African eyes is unmistakable, even when set in a white face, with profusion of very crinkly blonde hair. Below a certain line there is very little prejudice against miscegenation in Cuba. One sees everywhere among the middle and lower classes white women walking with black men and women, and vice versa; and that in the public plaza on public occasions when all the world is making its promenade in the evening and the band is playing in the Isabella Segunda park all Havana is on dress parade. It seems most extraordinary to an American, and the result justifies the position of the white perfectly in these matters, for in this way a half-breed takes the place of the pure Spaniard, the pure African; and Cuba is certainly not the gainer by the admixture or the negro not elevated; the Cuban is demoralized frightfully. Even among the upper classes there is often more than a hint of the

same race fusion, and for that reason the Spanish officers and officials rarely marry in the Island.

The Cubana is a faithful wife and a devoted mother. She never opens a book; she subsides after marriage into Mother Hubbards and rocking-chairs, but according to her light she does her duty by her own in her own fashion. Her house she turns over to the servants, who cook and clean and run matters pretty much to suit themselves and have no idea of American neatness, thrift or accountability to any one. Yet somehow things go on pretty smoothly.

How she can keep house at all without a broom, a chimney, a stove, a refrigerator, a dumb-waiter, an ice-pick and innumerable other every-day matters-of-course in American establishments is a matter of surprise to every American woman. But somehow, the slippered slattern who does the housework shuffles around the house with her bundle of twigs and wonderful duster, the cook potters around her tiny brazier, the porters lumber around the place doing errands, the "boy" carries upon his head the wooden trays full of dishes, the house is cleaned (after a fashion), the dinner is got (after hours of toil) and served by the mozo pretty much as he chooses and is disposed of by the family—after which comes, for most Cuban women, the drive on the Prado, the theatre or *fundango* or *baile*, or promenade, her only relaxations from a severely domestic life. Her husband very often takes all his meals at this or that restaurant and comes home only to sleep, very late, very tired, tumbling—after a last "cigarillo"—into his bed in his room, which often has no roof whatever save the sky.

Nobody can give an entertainment of any kind in Cuba without a permit from the authorities, nor move from one house to another, nor go away nor, in fact, sneeze, without the assistance of the Gobernador Civil, a very important functionary who issues alarmingly long and formal papers—which are afterwards stamped, for a consideration, at the nearest tailor's! What the connection between the two can possibly be is more than any foreigner can understand. Sooner than his amusements a Cuban will give up his *fundango*, guitar, cigarette, opera box, carriage,

His motto is "give me the luxuries of life and I will dispense with the necessities."

Out in the country one sees the native women living in the most squalid and comfortless little huts, thatched with palms and overrun with pigs, chickens and ill-clad children. To keep out of the sun, to avoid the soldiers, to get something to eat, to escape yellow fever, to clothe herself after any fashion is all her thought and care. She is made haggard and old by the problem. Never was there such a land for the old, the gentle, the timid, the innocent, as Cuba at present; only among the little children and the negroes does one even see anything that suggests happiness or content. Many of the reconcentrado women have a dreadful look of petrification on their faces, as if they despaired secretly of ever getting any help from God or man and do not even trouble to stretch forth a skinny hand for an alms when they encounter a stranger. "It is no use; it is

all a muddle" is written upon their faces. There has never been anything so pathetic as this island-ful of sadness, bursting with misery. There is certainly nothing that a traveller pities more than these poor ignorant women, so gentle, womanly, kind and exposed to all sorts of horrors from friend and foe alike in this prolonged state of war. They have never known the protection of chivalrous men, the comforts of happy homes, the blessings of a well-governed country, and they show it in the rooted sadness and air of timid apprehension that is so noticeable in them all, from the highest to the lowest. The Sorosis, the bicycle, the learned professions, the numerous energies, activities, pursuits and amusements of the New Woman will not be known among them for a century to come at least, but it is to be hoped that the gentle creatures will soon be secured against starvation and destruction.

THE TEA-TABLE.

An air of patriotism distinguishes the young woman's belongings this Summer; she cannot go to the war, but she shows her sympathy and her interest by decking herself in emblems significant of the times. In the latest jewelry designs, every conceivable military and naval conceit is found, and the up-to-date maiden will wear no jewelry that does not bring to mind a realization of the conflict. Battles and the clash of arms seem strangely at variance with dainty personal effects, yet there are seen everywhere the "eight-inch gun" in gold, the two silver rifles crossed and innumerable other suggestive details of the pursuit of war. A bit of red, white and blue enamel has superseded more precious belongings, for patriotic jewelry is the order of the day, and the cheapest as well as the costliest ornaments are placed on the market by the enterprising jeweller, who is never slow to catch the trend of the times. Much cleverness is shown in the designs of this new jewelry, and a pathetic note is struck by the emblematic reminders of the Maine disaster.

PATRIOTIC EMBLEMS.

Buttons are displayed in every conceivable variety, and almost everybody has one at least and wears it. The latest hat-pins are simply mounted buttons, either regimental or navy, the name of the regiment plainly showing, and cuff-buttons and shirt-studs are shown made of these buttons or enamelled in the national colors—red, white and blue. Bar-pins of three or four buttons cleverly put together swell the variety in the button jewelry. Bangles of gold and of silver show in relief the names of the American battleships, the gold bangles having the gold lettering, while the silver bangles are lettered in red, white and blue enamelling. Different designs in bangles exhibit guns and cannon in relief. Stick-pins are not wanting in the patriotic display; the prettiest of the designs show tiny flags or tiny figures of Uncle Sam in colored enamels, while the lamentable loss of the Maine is brought to mind by a miniature design of the ship on these small but useful pins. On the belt the most effective display of patriotism is possible, the latest of these accessories showing four military buckles, one at the front, back and each side. Brouches are correspondingly warlike and represent battleships, flags, navy buttons, guns and swords; the long neck-chain so commonly worn with the watch or the thin chain for the eye-glasses is to be had with tiny enamelled flags set upon it at intervals. Châtelaines also indicate the present conflict, and the more warlike the article appears the more thoroughly up to date is it. A pencil is seen that is but a tiny sword, a pocket book that is the fac-simile of a knapsack, a smelling bottle in the shape of a miniature canteen and a writing tablet with enamelled corners representing the American flag. Cheaper and less hard to find are the châtelaines with American and Cuban flags enamelled on the various articles that dangle from the modern belt.

Other belongings beside jewelry show the patriotism of the hour, one of the most popular novelties is the new pocket-book with silver corners of American or Cuban flags. The red, white and blue, or nautical insignia enter largely into the decoration of the enthusiastic Summer girl who has friends in the service. Flags are pinned to the walls of her room; cap-bands from the various ships are used to adorn her walls, the bands forming the

spokes of a nautical steering-wheel, while the band that proclaims her favorite ship is worn about her sailor hat. The jacket also is not considered smart if it is not equipped with real army or navy buttons.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

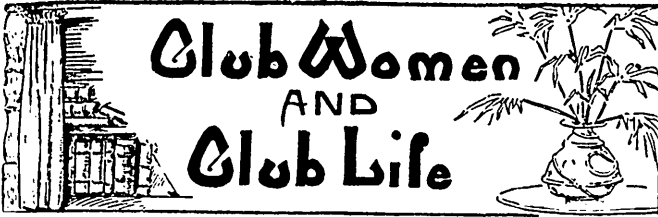
One who is short of stature is unfortunately placed this year, for to be tall is the pride of the modern girl. She may not be divinely fair, but if tall, she is more nearly the ideal girl of the period. The fashion of the time adds height, for skirts are made so long that in the back they touch the floor in no uncertain way and are almost longer in the front than comfort allows. All this does not mean that a pretty skirt is allowed to touch the pavement, for there is no hesitancy about lifting it. Much grace is possible in this accomplishment, and the result may be effected in various ways. When both hands are free it is quite Parisian to drop the arms to the sides and when the fingers touch the skirt to grasp the material at each side and lift it daintily, thus displaying a depth of silk petticoat all round. When one hand is needed for purse or sunshade the skirt is grasped at the back and swung slightly to the right side, thus half-swathing the figure tightly. This is a most graceful carriage of the skirt. The sunshade, by-the-way, is an important factor in the smart wardrobe, as the modern parasol matches the costume, where one's allowance permits. For those who do not or cannot match their gowns there is a black lace parasol for dressy days, a white one for white frocks and a dark blue or red one for every-day use.

THE LATEST ACCESSORIES.

The latest fad in accessories is the censer ball, a pretty French conceit that breathes a faint suggestion of a favorite perfume. These balls, which are about the size of an English walnut, are of gold filigree work with colored enamelled tracings and are attached to a six-inch length of chain, they are worn with the châtelaine paraphernalia. Inside the ball is a cotton filling on which are placed a few drops of perfume. This should be of a delicate character, for strong perfumes do not suggest refinement.

An addition to the seemingly inexhaustible list of articles for the tea-table is a tiny silver trumpet with which to blow out the flame of the alcohol lamp. This becomes a most important item, for the extinguisher on the lamp is apt to spread the flame sideways and to blow it out is not a pleasant nor attractive task. One breath into this slender trumpet and the flame is gone. This belonging is a very pretty addition to the tea-table, its graceful lines being most attractive. Another adjunct to the serving of the five-o'clock tea is the teapot-holder. It is made of two circles of silk, one of pale-blue and the other white, each five inches in diameter. On the white circle is embroidered a spray of forget-me-nots or other tiny flowers, and the two silk pieces are laid together, with two thicknesses of cotton wadding between. The edge is then embroidered in scallops all round and afterward cut out like the ordinary cotton edging. At the center a slight fold is made to gain shape, and the two sides are caught together with a few loose stitches.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.



One of the largest clubs in this country is the Cantabrigia, of Cambridge, Mass., which numbers about seven hundred members. The founder of the club was Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill, who, as Jean Kincaid, is well known as a writer on club and domestic topics. She was the first president also, and it was under her talent for organization that Cantabrigia was organized into departments, this being one of the first department clubs. It began at once to do fine work for the city of Cambridge, and its domestic science exhibit of four years ago is still remembered as one of the most notable things ever done by a science club. Last year this club organized and supported a kindergarten for the poor children through the Summer and a vacation school for girls, in connection with the mothers' class of Cambridge. In the famous Rindge Training School of Cambridge, where manual training is taught the boys, no opportunity is provided for girls; and Cantabrigia has atoned for this by establishing cooking classes and supporting a cooking teacher for the public schools of the city.

The present president of Cantabrigia is Mrs. May Alden Ward, who is one of the best-known club women in Massachusetts. Mrs. Ward lived for a long time in Cleveland, Ohio, where she was well known in connection with woman's work, and came to Massachusetts some eight or nine years ago. She organized the Alden Club of Franklin and has since been president of the New England Woman's Press Association, and of Cantabrigia. She is also a vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation. Her work in the lecture field as conductor of classes in current events and literature is well known among all Eastern club women. The pronunciation of this word, Cantabrigia, has been voted upon several times, but a few months ago the club decided for all time it should be pronounced with the soft *g*.

Among Eastern clubs, Women in Council of Roxbury have also done a great deal of excellent work, their first object being child study. During the past year they have had papers on the duty of the club to the public schools and similar topics, and money has been appropriated from the treasury to purchase works of art for school buildings. In six grammar schools of Roxbury and in two primary schools master-pieces have been placed which will serve as an incentive to pupils and friends to still further beautify the walls of school houses. It has been decided by the most thoughtful of club women that they can help public schools better by falling in with the line of work that they are doing and approving of the course adopted by the superintendents and teachers than by criticising them; this work of decoration is, therefore, in the right line.

The Twentieth Century Club of Detroit, Mich., is the largest woman's club in that city, having one hundred and ninety members. It is the only department club in Detroit and is constructed on the same lines as those in the East, in Chicago and in Denver. Miss Clara Avery is president; Mrs. Nellie Burr Leonard is corresponding secretary. The departments cover Education and Home, Philosophy and Science, Philanthropy and Reform and Art and Literature. During the past year the club has been studying Italy, Spain, Poland and Hungary. Miss Avery has been the president from the first and is much beloved by the entire club, which is now

four years old and one of the finest clubs in Michigan.

In Seneca, South Carolina, there is a woman's club called the Once a Week Club. Though limited to twenty-five members, it has five sections, and they meet every week. They have studied Literature, Village Improvement, Philanthropy and Self-Culture, and their fifth department, which is a somewhat unique one among clubs, is called the County Floral Association. It is from the latter department really that the club grew, and in this department a notable flower show is given each Autumn. Chrysanthemum culture is a special study. The Village Improvement Department has made a great difference in the looks of the town. Although this club numbers but twenty-five members, it has made a record worthy of some clubs that number ten times as many.

Another Southern club that is doing excellent work is the No Name Club of Montgomery, Ala. During the past year the club has been making a study of the Nineteenth Century. Each member has been obliged to give the relation of some foreign subject to American annals, although this is far from being a political organization in any sense. During the present Summer the No Name Club is devoting its energies to the Montgomery Public Library, an association which was organized May 12 at the residence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, the purpose being the

building of a new library building. Club women, society women and church women have all united with great enthusiasm under the leadership of Mrs. George B. Eager, president of the Alabama State Federation, and an able corps of working committees, of which Mrs. Kate Hutcheson Morrisette is the secretary. This club has recently joined the General Federation and was represented at the Denver Biennial by Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who has been one of the persistent forces of the No Name Club.

The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames has recently been organized and will hold its first regular meeting at Montpelier next October. This is an independent State society and not a branch of either of the two existing organizations known as Colonial Dames Societies. The first Society, known as The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, was organized in the city of New York, May 23, 1890. In the Certificate of Incorporation, State of New York, City and County of New York, appears the following: "Fourth.—That the principal

offices and place of business of said Society is to be in the City and County of New York." This provision did not meet the general approval of the women of other States interested in such a Society. The second Society, known also as The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, was organized in 1892, and article I, of the Constitution reads as follows: "This Society shall be known by the name, style and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and shall be composed of State Societies, of which there shall be one in each of the thirteen original States and one in the District of Columbia."

The Vermont Dames argue that while that state was not one of the Thirteen Colonies, she entered the Federation of Colonies, as the fourteenth state and on an equal footing; therefore, they maintain the same independent footing now as the "Green Mountaineers" did under Ethan Allen. This action of the Vermont Dames opens an interesting question and establishes a precedent which other states will not be slow to follow. The officers are: president, Miss Anna C. Park, Bennington; first vice-president, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, Rutland; second vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon; third vice-president, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Samuel E. Pingree, Hartford; recording secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary F. Cooke, Rutland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. Harrison Sanford, Rutland; registrar, Miss Elmira H. Morgan, Bennington.

HELEN M. WINSLOW.



MRS. MAY ALDEN WARD.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

By CAROLYN HALSTED.

It is very generally admitted that what women undertake they accomplish; and as soon as it became known that the women of America had taken upon themselves to adjust the national debt of honor in respect to the National University, for which George Washington bequeathed \$25,000, it was felt on all sides that here at least was the solution of the problem, and that the long talked of seat of learning would now really materialize. Though Washington may have been considering the subject previously in his own mind, the first conception of the idea of such a university seems to have occurred in October, 1775, in his military camp at Cambridge, Mass., when young Samuel Blodget, afterwards an author of note, remarked in answer to a complaint against the militia for the damage they were doing to the colleges in which they were quartered: "Well, to make amends for these injuries, I hope after our war we shall erect a noble national university at which the youth of all the world may be proud to receive instruction."

"Young man, you are a prophet, inspired to speak what I am confident will one day be realized," spoke out the Father of his Country, who after the close of the Revolution again referred to the matter so dear to his heart: "While the work of establishing a national university may be properly deferred until Congress is comfortably accommodated and the city has so far grown as to be prepared for it, the enterprise must not be forgotten: and I trust that I have not omitted to take such measures as will at all events secure the entire object in time."

He here referred to his bequest mentioned in his last will and testament, dated July 9, 1799, which reads: "It has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. . . . It has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all the parts of this rising empire. . . . Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education. . . . I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value \$500 each) which I hold in the Potomac Company toward the endowment of a university to be established in the District of Columbia under the auspices of the general government."

This trust was neglected, and the value of the legacy lost; but that fact would seem to make it all the more binding that the Government and the people should carry out the ardent wish of Washington and restore the fund, which would now amount to more than \$4,401,000, calculating the original amount with compound interest. This is our national debt of honor. From the days of the Revolution to the present date such men as James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, General Grant, Andrew D. White, Governor John W. Hoyt and scores of others have labored earnestly to make the university an accomplished fact. Bills have time and again been presented to Congress and other important steps taken, but all of no avail. By-and-by along came the progressive woman, investigating all sorts of matters, both public and private: her keen eyes caught sight of the neglected national university question, and her quick wits told her here was a rich harvest just ripe for her to garner. She set to work without delay to see what could be done, and already the results are astonishing.

The first wedge was entered by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which appointed a National University Committee, with Mrs. Ellen Hardin Wal-

worth as chairman. This called more closely the attention of other women to the enterprise, and in Washington on April 8, 1897, was organized the George Washington Memorial Committee. This soon became a permanent organization under the title of the George Washington Memorial Association, whose first object is to erect a memorial building to Washington, and to arouse a patriotic interest in his bequest and the fulfillment of his wishes. This structure, which will cost \$250,000, is to be called the Administration Building and is to be the center about which the great University of the United States is to gravitate, for so the national educational institution is to be designated; and its present feminine promoters look forward into the years to come when it shall lead the whole array of universities, both here and abroad, and instead of our youths and maidens leaving their native land to seek educational advantages in other countries, foreign scholars will come flocking to American shores for advanced study and instruction of the highest order. For, be it understood, this coming university is designed for post-graduate work only and not to compete with the many colleges already

offering the four years of undergraduate study with the first degree in view, such as Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Philosophy. No student will be admitted to the University of the United States who has not previously attained one of these degrees and is not prepared for advanced study and investigation.

Though the George Washington Memorial Association was formally and publicly organized in Washington in 1897, its earliest inception dates back to October, 1896, when two women, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson and Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage, in the words of the latter, "opened their eyes squarely to the fact that the positive knowledge concerning the rearing and education of children is insufficient to meet the demands of the rapidly progressing civilization into which they are born, and saw in the wisdom and generosity of Washington in desiring to found a National University the means of arousing general interest in the search for knowledge which alone can furnish a basis for progress."

A few months later communication was opened with ex-Governor John W. Hoyt, chairman of the National University Committee of One Hundred; next, appeals were sent to educators, clubs and patriotic societies, and in April, 1897, the movement really became an organized enterprise, with the two pioneer women as leaders and with the cooperation of many such notabilities as Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Andrew D. White, Mrs. David Starr Jordan and Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin. Soon these energetic dames put their heads together and began to make such wonderful plans for their organization as to astonish even themselves; but even the short period since then has demonstrated the feasibility of their schemes, and everything points towards an overwhelming success. Their first meeting, August 7, 1897, at Winthrop, near Boston, lasted three days and enabled the ladies to perfect many details of action and take the first step toward arranging for their important convention in Washington, December 14, 15 and 16, 1897. This congress proved how great an undertaking the George Washington Memorial Association had assumed, on what a firm foundation it already was planted and how much enthusiasm it had enlisted. In addition to the great mass of business transacted by the society the visiting members and delegates were treated to social honors by the resident members—dinners, receptions, drives to the places of interest so numerous at the National Capitol and, most significant to all, a visit to Mount Vernon, Washington's beloved home, where the great hero had spent many hours thinking and planning for his National University.



Mrs. ELLEN A. RICHARDSON.

Since the convention last December the Association has grown readily and perfected its workings along all lines. It now stands a fine national organization, with the usual officers and in addition a Board of Trustees, an Advisory Council, and a number of chairmen of standing committees, such as Committee on Finance, on the Charter, Building Site, Certificates, Auditing, Legislation, Ways and Means, and University Relations. Systematic State work is accomplished through State organization, and in cities by local cooperation. Thus, each State has a State Committee, with a State Chairman acting as its head, or president. These State Committees are formed on a similar plan to that of the parent Association. The State Committee's Chairman then divides the State into its counties, the Chairman of each County Circle appoints City Councils with City Chairmen, and in this chain of subdivisions the whole of the United States is canvassed and placed in working trim. There is also a Committee-at-Large, with members from all parts of the land; and many chairmen of specialties—for example, of the undergraduate work in Colleges, of Seminaries and Private Schools, Public and High Schools, and Women's Organizations. If you want to become a member of the Central or National Association and help along the good cause, you may do so by paying five dollars and having your name endorsed by two members already within the charmed circle. You will then be considered by the Board

of Trustees, and if you have always borne yourself like a true gentlewoman, you need have no fears about being accepted by that august body. If you feel that you cannot afford to join the main society, a fee of one dollar will make you a representative of your State division. Gentlemen also have the privilege of joining the movement; there is an associate membership numbering men only, which came into being because so many fathers and husbands and cousins wanted to show their appreciation of the noble project. Again, if you want to lend your aid, but are not particular about becoming a member, you may send in a contribution: every penny subscribed goes to the Building Fund, while the membership fees constitute the fund for current expenses. Handsome engraved certificates, properly signed and bearing a fine cut of George Washington, are sent to all subscribers of five dollars or more, as a souvenir. Mrs. George B. Bigelow, Hotel Oxford, Boston, Massachusetts, is the main Association's corresponding secretary, and to her all applicants for membership should send their names when they have been properly endorsed by two members. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Frank Northrop, No. 33 West 34th Street, New York City.

The money is flowing in on all sides, indicating that the patriotic enterprise is arousing responsive sympathy. Three checks for \$100,000 each, with endorsement, are already vouchered for as permanent professorships in the coming seat of learning; while four more are in plain sight. Two large checks are in hand for the emergency fund, and more are promised. But the dominating idea of the Association is that the splendid Memorial Building shall be the result of the little offerings of the people—ten times to the five dollar subscriptions; that the movement shall be a general, a national one; that every American citizen, young or old, rich or poor, may feel a personal pride in the University of the United States and may be glad that his or her contribution helped to make it.

Letters brimming over with patriotism and encouragement come in from widely different sources. A lady writes: "I am immensely interested in the proposed National University and believe above all things to be one of the helpers. I am an officer of the Melicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and am descended from the second President of Harvard College. My father was Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich, 'Peter Parley', the great educator of his time; and as his descendant I should like to be in this glorious work you patriotic

ladies have taken up. I send you ten dollars—out of my pension, as I am the widow of a colonel in the late war."

Another characteristic one reads: "Having read the account of a meeting to raise money for a Washington Memorial Building, I have saved my pennies and would like to be the first boy in Westmoreland county to help pay for the building. I am ten years old and am going to school. We have a nice big picture of George Washington in our home."

Last Washington's Birthday was celebrated as first Offering Day, and special efforts were made all over the country to obtain contributions. Inspiring reunions were held in public and private rooms and sentiment roused to push forward the grand object. In Boston crowds came to Faneuil Hall, the "Old Cradle of Liberty," where speaking and music and a gay social time cheered to greater effort, and no one departed without leaving an offering substantial in worth and a pledge of good will. Flag Day and Independence Day were also made occasions for rallying forces, when the returns were liberal and the sympathy infused new zeal into the heads and hearts of the working corps. But the great Offering Day is to be next Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1899, the last one in the century, preparations for which are under way. Meetings and functions differing in character and kind will draw the people together in every state in the Union, all with one



MRS. SUSANNA PHELPS GAGE.

thought and one purpose—to make possible the dearest hope of our Nation's most revered head for the future well-being of his country. The culmination of all this labor will be the laying of the cornerstone of the precious structure one hundred years after the legacy had been left by Washington in his will, signed by him July 9, 1799. That is sure to be one of the greatest occasions in the history of America, drawing together its greatest scholars, educators and statesmen. Perhaps the building may stand on the very site set apart by Washington, comprising one hundred acres of land upon part of which the present Hygienic Museum is said to stand. When that cornerstone is really laid a new era in American—perhaps universal—civilization will have begun.

In this busy world every one is constantly lending his or her powers toward furthering some worthy cause in one way or another, and if the way is a pleasant one and while helping the cause every one is having a jolly

good time, so much the better. It is a fact that, as a rule, we enjoy a fine function or other affair much more if we know we have been giving efforts and contributions where they are to improve the condition of humanity in some greater or less degree. We like a thoroughly deserving object as an impetus to arranging a gay merry-making or some quieter entertainment. And here we have at hand a glorious reason for every good American to exhibit the liveliest zest in instituting delightful ways and means for amusements. There could hardly be found a more ennobling object to enlist our services than the founding of the long-needed National University, open and free to every citizen, man or maid of these United States who is properly equipped mentally to take advantage of its splendid privileges, where all facilities of the highest order and the best can be found for perfecting such wonderful inventions and discoveries as have been brought to successful issue by fertile brains in the past few decades and where the conditions of life may be simplified and advanced. In the Summer, when country life is most popular, all sorts of benefit entertainments can be arranged out-of-doors for the Building Fund of the George Washington Memorial Association, flower fêtes, corn roasts, garden parties, camp-fires, picnics, festivals, cake sales, harvest homes, tennis, archery and golf tournaments, etc.; while in Winter come the more indoor functions, such as the concerts, flag teas, subscription dances, Christmas market and whist or bowling parties. These affairs can be held in public places or at private houses and grounds.

Admission may be charged to some of them, while at others the sale of the articles exhibited would answer the purpose.

Though the various committees of the George Washington Memorial Association are made up of America's most eminent women, it is to the two original formulators of the idea that every sympathizer turns with interest. Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson and Mrs. Susanna Phelps Gage thought out the scheme and ever since its beginning have been most arduously laboring for its development and success. Appointed first temporary Chairman and Secretary these two earnest promoters were elected as President and Recording Secretary at the convention last December, which officers their wisdom, zeal and executive ability enable them to fill with the happiest results. Mrs. Richardson came before the public at the time of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, where her beautiful art work gave her prominence and where the authorities appointed her Judge in Decorative Art. She was chosen President of the Home Congress in Boston, and for a Home Congress she might well stand; her home is the home of an artist, a model housekeeper and an ideal mother. This home is in Winthrop, near Boston, in which latter city she spends part of her time. Mrs. Gage, wife of Professor Simon H. Gage of Cornell University, is a scholar and a writer of marked force. A graduate of Cornell, she has since her marriage made her home at this educational center and in her leisure hours prepared many valuable scientific papers, giving much time and research to original investigation. She has also aided her husband in his writings, both in text and

in the illustration. It is greatly owing to this close contact with the actual needs for research that Mrs. Gage became deeply concerned in all plans for furthering the possibilities of investigators. More than ten years ago the thought came to her of making Washington's will the nucleus for work which investigation could be promoted for the good of the country.

A great and true university is assuredly the leading want of American education to-day and appreciation of the need is fast becoming a positive demand. That Washington is the spot most favorable for such a center of learning is evident because of its being, first of all, the locality designated by Washington when he endowed it a century ago; then, it is the Nation's Capitol and the seat of Federal Government, and in it are focused the best facilities afforded by the country in the way of scientific bureaus, courts of every class, legislation in its highest status, libraries, museums, laboratories, workshops and almost countless other sources of information. Over one thousand experts are employed in the departments of the Government, from the shops in the navy yard to the Supreme Court itself. All this talent and these resources are only waiting to be utilized in planting in their midst a great university, with its central faculties of Art, Science, Literature and Philosophy, which in the course of years would doubtless become the leading university of the world. And the nucleus of all this is the Administration Building so soon to be made a substantial fact by the women of the United States.

THE BUGLES SANG TRUCE.

By FRANCIS LYNDE, AUTHOR OF "A CASE IN EQUITY," "A QUESTION OF COURAGE," "A ROMANCE IN TRANSIT," ETC.

In a cliff-shadowed nook on the northern front of Sand Mountain, within rifle shot of the point where the state line of Georgia and Alabama intersects the southern boundary of Tennessee, a perennial spring gushes cool and sweet from a cleft in the sandstone. From the lip of its crevice the stream slips unrummuring into a deep, bowl-like basin, hollowed out—so runs the Cherokee legend—by the men of a race which had vanished long before De Soto had crossed the mountain on his way to the still undiscovered Father of Waters.

For centuries, it may be, the clear pool has mirrored a patch of the soft southern sky flecked by tossing plumes of foliage, and cut across in the midst by the sharp outline of the overhanging cliff. This always, and now and then, etched upon the blue background, the faces and figures of those who came to drink or to draw. Of these human visitants, whose vanished images the silent pool will not reproduce for any incantation of mine, the memory of one—a young girl with soft, gray eyes and reddish-brown hair—still lives in the folk-tales of mountain and valley. Madeleine Vance was her name; and in the years whereof this is written she dwelt in the old log farm-house fronting the cliff and came daily with house bucket or kitchen piggan to gaze into the depths of Indian Spring.

Twice in his life, John Vance, mountaineer and husbandman, had drawn the fire of neighborhood censure. The first time was when he had run away with pretty Florrie Calvert, the winsome daughter of a well-to-do valley farmer, marrying her in defiance of the time-honored tradition which declares that mountaineers and valley folk are people apart. Sixteen years later, when the earlier indiscretion had been measurably outlived, he did an unforgivable thing. In the face of a neighborhood sentiment which was all but unanimous on the side of the South, John Vance stood for abolition and the Union, and made the farm-house on the plateau above Indian Spring a station on the underground railroad.

In that day of political ferment no man might throw down the gauntlet of opposition and hope to have it unlifted. John Vance had his warning on the spot, and when it was disregarded the fires of persecution were lighted. Whereupon the simple-hearted liberator, born out of time and place, became a hissing and a reproach in the mouths of all men and was fain to take his life in his hand, burrowing in the secret places of the mountain as any hunted creature might.

At the beginning of the trouble Mad Vance (her mother had named her Madeleine, but the mountain folk are impatient of trisyllables) was but a child. She became a woman in the thick

of it, when her mother died and left her to care for the haggard fugitive and her baby brother born in the midst of alarms. She took up the burden unshrinkingly and year after year carried with steady courage while matters went from bad to worse at the farmstead on the plateau. In the interval the fierce passions of political dissension flamed out in civil war. There were hurrying to and fro of armed hosts in the valley, and requisition for food and forage which swept bare the holdings of the disaffected; and more than once the young girl found herself grappling with the wolf of famine, fighting for her life and for the lives of the fugitive father and the helpless child.

Through two of the weary years she lived alone with the child. Then love came. Ricker Calvert was her cousin, once removed, and to him had descended the homestead in the valley which, but for the feud between her father and grandfather, would have been her inheritance. This Rick Calvert knew and being unspooled by the family bitterness, would have made ready for the fight. Madeleine rejected the overtures of the heir-at-law, but later conceded something to the lover; and thereafter the Calvert negroes tilled the Vance acres, and the foraging parties spared the scanty increase.

Love did this and more. Thrice, when vindictive partisans had unearthed the fugitive father, the young Confederate cavalry officer had ridden far and hard to the rescue, braving the loyalist's wrath for the love he bore the loyalist's daughter. For all of this—love-making and timely help and generous rescue—John Vance was sturdily opposed, being minded to starve or hang rather than bury the ancient feud by accepting help from a Calvert, and swearing bitterly that no daughter of his should ever bear the hated name. But Madeleine hoped against hope and gave Rick of her best, trying bravely to look forward to the time when war and feud should be no more: to the blessed day when she might awaken unharmed by the thought that the success of either side meant defeat and humiliation for her father or her lover. But meanwhile the storm of war beat upon the land, and the tide of battle swept onward, until one August night the young girl in the lonely farm-house on the mountain could see the camp-fires of the army of invasion—tiny yellow stars dotting the black background of the Cumberland mountains to the North and West.

It was in the heart of a purple-tinted afternoon of Indian Summer that the conflict first thrust itself as a real presence into the life of Madeleine Vance. She had left her brother at the gate, while she ran across the road and down the path to fill the kitchen piggan at the spring. Battle echoes and rumble

of battles to be had filled the air for weeks; and by night the yellow camp-fires glowed in long lines at the foot of the opposite mountain. It was the tenth day since she had had news of her lover and, knowing he was on duty at the lower ferries, her anxiety for him increased as the promised deliverance for her father came hourly nearer.

On the knee-worn rock at the spring's brink she knelt to plunge the piggin in the basin, and in the act a distance-muffled detonation, like the fall of plank upon plank, smote upon the hill-sides of the September afternoon. It was followed by another, and yet others, in a spattering volley. She filled the piggin with a single deft sweep and hastened up the path to the road, a solemn jubilation and a sharp agony of anxiety fighting for pre-eminence in her heart. Without pausing to catch breath at the summit she left the brimming piggin at the roadside and stepped out upon the sheer cliff which overhangs the spring and commands an unobstructed view of the valley. A single glance confirmed both hope and fear; the army of invasion was crossing the river.

While she gazed, breathless, a five-year-old child, with peering eyes and with a shock of soft, brown curls for his only head-covering, ran across from the door-yard opposite and put up his hands to be taken.

"It's the sojers a-killin' somebody again; I'm scared—take me, Meddy!"

"The terror in his eyes grew pitiful when the plank-like crashes blended in a second scattering volley. War and its horrors filled the small book of his remembrance, reaching back to a fearful night when he had tumbled out of his low trundle-bed in a frenzy of childish terror to find the house aglare with the reflected light of a great fire in the road, and a band of angry men haling his father forth to scourge him for sheltering a runaway slave.

Madeleine took the boy in her arms with a motherly caress—she was the only mother the small brother had ever known—and together they looked out over the broad valley. The purple haze softened the bold outlines of the opposite Cumberland and hung a transparent veil over the intervening lowlands. In the middle distance the turbid flood of the Tennessee glowed with a metallic lustre in the slanting sunbeams, and the reds and browns of the houses in the little hamlet of Shellmound were curiously flatted by the tint of the color-scheme.

The girl pointed to the copper-hued reach of river beyond the village.

"Look, Jerry," she said. "It's Mr. Lincoln's men; they're coming at last."

The firing had ceased, and a flotilla of boats and rafts left the overhanging fringe of trees on the northern bank and crept diagonally across the stream.

The child put his thin little arms about her neck and shuddered. "It scares me. Tack Byers say they-all roast folks and eat 'em. I wisht pappy'd come home. Why 'n't he come, Sis' Meddy?"

"Never mind what Tack Byers says, Jerry, dear; pappy'll come before long. We must be patient."

"That's what you're always a-sayin', and he don't never come. I tress reckon he's some scared, too; that's what make him run off and hide out, ain't it?" Tack Byers say he's a 'bama Yankee.' What-all is a 'bama Yankee,' Sis' Meddy?"

"Hush, honey; pappy mustn't ever hear you say that word. You'll know all about it some day, and then you'll think a sight more of pappy for being brave enough to do what he allows is right."

"But I want to know what-all it is," persisted the small one.

Tack Byers say it tress like he'd say 'nigger."

"They call him that because they hate him, little Buddy; because he makes out like Mr. Lincoln's men are in the right. But by-and-by—"

The prophecy was cut short by the thunder of hoof-beats in the road. It was a small detachment of gray-clad cavalry; and the officer in command, a handsome young fellow who sat his horse like a son of Autolycus, lifted his cap as the troop swept past.

The boy struggled down from his sister's arms. "Why, it's Cousin Rick! Why 'n't he stop and say 'howdy?'"

While the dust cloud still hung in the air, and as if the query had recalled him, the young officer came galloping back to dismount beside the brother and sister.

"Howdy, Med—howdy, little Buddy." He stooped to pick up the child, and the horse made a lunge to thrust its foam-flecked muzzle into the water-piggin. "Hi! you brute!" he said, jerking the rein.

The soft, gray eyes of the girl were glowing with the loving

fire of gratitude for anxiety vanquished. "Let him drink," she said. "I can fill it again."

Rick tossed the boy to his shoulder and laughed. "Not out of your house piggin. I reckon you've heard the news, Meddy?"

"No; not even a word from you since Tuesday a week."

"I couldn't help it; I've eaten and drunk and slept in the saddle. The Yankees are across—at Caperton's and Bridgeport."

"And up this-away, too," said the girl. "See"—and she pointed to the slow-moving flotilla creeping up to the landing at Shellmound.

The young man took a field-glass from the saddle pocket and levelled it.

"They are, so. It's no corporal's guard, either. The boats are going back for more of them. Was there any fight?"

"There was a little firing; that was before they began to cross."

"That's curious." Rick was sweeping the valley with the glass and frowning. "Mullberg was down yonder with enough men to—oh, there he is; fifteen minutes too late, and half a mile out of position. That's the Dutchman of it!"

A crash as of a falling lumber-pile followed a puff of smoke from the top of a cedar-crowned knoll in the valley; and five seconds later a shell burst high in air above the embarking host. A battery wheeled into position on a hillside north of the stream, and a quick succession of explosions jurred upon the air.

"Confound him!" said Calvert, apostrophising the German. "He had to go and dig himself in in our door-yard when that hill to the right would have given him the advantage. That settles the fate of the old homestead!"

"The Cedars?" Oh, Rick! I hope not!" Madeleine took the glass and focused it upon the fine old country-house nestling in its grove of fragrant cedars on the little knoll. While she looked, one of the great stone chimneys toppled and fell. Rick saw it, and ground his teeth.

"They're getting his range by the house," he said. "If he'd had the sense of a magpie, he might have known they'd do that. What do you see?"

She had lowered the glass, because her tears blinded her.

"It's afire," she said, sorrowfully; and Rick took the glass and looked long and earnestly.

"It's gone!" he said, with a sigh. "This is war, Meddy; and I reckon it's no worse for us than for others. But it's hard, bitter hard. Let's not watch it burn."

He put his arm about her and drew her away from the cliff's brink. A pall of black smoke hung over the cedar knoll, and the cannonade boomed the requiem of the Calvert homestead.

"That's the end of peace and safety for every man, woman and child on this side of the river, Meddy," he said. "The time has come for you to choose between your father and me. You'll go with me, won't you, sweetheart?"

"Oh, Rick—I can't! They're men; they won't hurt me or Jerry. And—and they're father's friends; you forget that."

"No, I don't—I wish I could! But you mustn't forget that they are soldiers—soldiers in an enemy's country. They'll harry first and ask questions afterward—maybe. I can't leave you here alone and unprotected, Meddy. Take Buddy, and let me carry you to Aunt Patches in Chattanooga. She'll take care of you—she wants you."

"I can't, I can't, Rick! Think of it a minute. father'd go hungry this very night if I didn't carry him his supper! And we'll be safe here, Buddy and I; they-all won't climb the mountain."

"Won't they? Listen!"

The contradiction was already astir in the air. A murmur as of flying wheels punctuated by drumming hoof-beats made itself heard between the cannon crashes. Rick strained his ears.

"It's cavalry—a reconnaissance on the mountain road! Say, quick, Meddy, darling! They'll be here in a minute! Dick'll carry the three of us. You must—I can't let you stay."

She turned and snatched the child from his shoulder.

"No, no; she cried. "My place is here. But you go, Rick, dear; if you love me like you say you do, mount and ride for your life! I'm safe here; I'll—"

In the midst of her passionate appeal he had freed the horse and sent it cantering down the road to the eastward.

"If you stay, I stay with you," he said, doggedly; and taking the child from her arms, he led the way at a quick run across the road, up the box-bordered path and into the house, shutting and barring the door with soldierly promptitude.

Their retreat was none too swift. As the oaken bar dropped into place a whirlwind of yellow dust, thick with straining

horses and dim figures of men spurring and lashing, swept down the road from the westward. The next instant a single gun of a field battery, with its detail of cavalry, had crashed through the frail fence and was wheeling to unlimber in the very doorway. Rick lifted a loose plank in the floor and would have made Madeleine take refuge in the cellar.

"Quick!" he commanded: "they're going to open on our men down yonder from the top of the cliff." But she shook her head, and gathering the trembling child closer in her arms crouched with him at the window.

In the door-yard order had sprung out of chaos as if by magic. The gun, uncoupled from its limber, was run out on the flat rock and its muzzle depressed. There was a flash and a roar; and a grimy artilleryman ran back out of the smoke for a fresh charge. Rick held his breath, and the wine of battle sang in his veins. Without ammunition the gun would be harmless; and the caisson, with the four steaming horses still in the traces, stood in the door-yard, unguarded.

He saw with a soldier's eye what one daring man might do, and if he hesitated more than was meet, it was for fear of the possible consequences to those he would leave behind. Madeleine set him free with a passionate entreaty.

"The back door!" she gasped; "it's the last chance—while they're shooting! Oh, Rick, won't you go?"

He kissed her twice, thrice, and darted out as the shock of a second explosion jarred the window-panes. She meant to take shelter in the cellar when he was gone, but the fascination of terror held her at the window. She counted the seconds: the blue-coated men in the door-yard were busily serving the gun. Surely Rick had had time to make good his escape—

She looked again and could scarcely believe her eyes. Out of the reck of smoke drifting lazily up the road came the figure of the young cavalry officer. His sabre was out, and he was charging the men at the gun as if he had a regiment behind him. For the moment she thought he was mad; then she saw the shrewd method in it. Whatever befell, the men in blue were not to connect him with the farm-house or its inmates.

What did befall came in the twinkling of an eye. At the first shout "Halt!" the charging figure swerved aside, dashed through the gap in the fence and sprang astride the saddle horse in the limber team. There was a rush to stop him, and a spattering volley of pistol shots; but he bent low on the horse's neck and set his spurs deep, with a yell to the team and a quick gathering up of the jerk-line.

For a palpitant instant Madeleine thought he would escape. The four great horses with the limber were straining to the race, and the road was gained at the first bound. Then she saw the blue-coated cavalry deploy and surround him, and her heart refused to do its office. For in the thick of it Rick had stiffened himself in the saddle, and with a sudden twitch of the jerk-rein had sent the galloping horses over the cliff. This she saw before unconsciousness, kindly Nature's anodyne for tortured souls, came to keep the sharp anguish of it from slaying her.

When the shells from the Federal battery beyond the river had fired the Calvert homestead, other eyes than those of the lovers had watched the destruction of the fine old mansion with regretful absorption. At a loophole in a crevice cave a short distance beyond the spring stood a man wrinkled and grizzled by years of trouble, but with the undimmed eye and erect bearing of one whose chastenings have been for conscience's sake. It was John Vance, the refugee.

"Pore Rick!" he mused. "He's a-payin' toler'ble high for turnin' his back on the old flag." And then: "I don't know as I'd ort to say that, neither. 'T wouldn't make no kind o' difference to them fellers that's poppin' away at it if the big house belonged to Meddy—as it ort to."

The black smoke-cloud hid the knoll, and great tongues of flame shot up out of it like gigantic spear-points. The stern old partisan unconsciously echoed Rick's words.

"His gone, and Rick's ruint; same as the rest of us. He set a heap o' store by that old house, like he ort to—bein' a Calvert. Dad burn his han'some pictur', I wisht he warn't a Calvert! Him and Meddy are goin' to match it off one o' these days, spite o' me. She ain't lettin' on to me, but lawzee! I know. She's her mammy right over ag'in; all soft and gentle and easy-like, but she's a-goin' to marry the man she loves 'r bu'st her heart about it."

He tramped a turn in the narrow crevice, coming back to the loophole presently to watch the conflagration.

"That's about what she'll do; and the man's Rick Calvert. Dad burn it all, I believe I could drop the old quarrel if he hadn't done so much for me and Meddy and the little Buddy.

But to have him a-skin' me for her, and me knowin' 'at he's earned the right to; that ther's what galls. If I could only make out to even hit up, somehow. Hello!—what-all might that be?"

It was the din of the field-piece and its detail, shaking the earth with the purr of spinning wheels and the thunder of hoof-beats in the race for position; and a little later Vance heard the bellowing of the gun near at hand. Whereupon he clambered out of his covert to a perch in the top of a giant oak and saw not only the swift serving of the piece in his own door-yard but Rick's brilliant dash for glory and its tragic ending.

"Lord o' love!" he ejaculated: "if that ther' boy warn't a Calvert, I'd give my old head to be the daddy of him—I would so, if he air a rebel and a-fightin' on the wrong side! Plum over the rock, hawses and all, a-sittin' as straight in his saddle as if he was ridin' to his weddin'! But, Lordy! Lordy! hit'll brest Meddy's heart plum in two! Now what-all air them blue-coats a-doin'?' Goin' down after him, I reckon. 'T ain't no use boys; nobody ain't goin' to bury him but me—and Meddy."

The refugee was clambering down from his perch in tremulous haste, but he paused midway at the sight of half a dozen of the cavalrymen issuing from the head of the spring path with Rick in the midst; Rick, hatless, bloody and battered, but alive and a prisoner. Five minutes later the detachment clattered past in withdrawal, and John Vance had a glimpse of Rick mounted behind one of the horsemen. His handsome face was marred with blood and dust, but he seemed not to be seriously wounded, and there was a light in his eye which promised more trouble for his captors if they gave him a chance.

Vance had been minded to go home to his children, but he changed his plan on the spur of the moment.

"I was a-wishin' for my chance, and here it air," he said. "That ther' fool boy's a-goin' to get into more troublement; and the blue-coats air my friends and none o' his'n. I'll thees mo-ey along after 'em and see if I caynt make out to even hit up 'twixt us, somehow."

Now it chanced that on that memorable September day the headquarters of the right wing of the Federal advance were in the saddle. Wherefore the sun had gone down behind the Cumberland in a hazy glory of purple and gold before the mountaineer found the general in command. His search had led him in a wide circle over the plateau, and when he was finally directed to the temporary headquarters, he was made to know that he would have saved time by going home at the outset. The general and his staff were at supper in his own house, and thither he bent his steps, not without anxiety for the safety of his daughter, alone and unprotected in the midst of an army.

In the meantime Rick had been carving out his own destiny. When his capture had been formally reported he was sent to the rear, mounted upon a led horse and guarded by a single cavalryman. Before the twain had gone a mile Rick's anxiety for Madeleine nerved him to do a desperate thing. At the first favorable turn in the road he flung himself upon the guard, flavored the man from his saddle with the butt of his own carbine, and by dint of hard riding made good his escape.

Making a wide détour, he managed to outflank the advancing army, approaching the farm-house on the bluff from the eastward. He had spared neither himself nor the horse, but he was too late. The farm-house was fairly in the midst of the moving regiments.

Rick's hope died, but the necessity was all the more urgent. Abandoning the horse, he tore the stripes from his trousers, robbed a scarecrow in the field of an old hat and a tattered coat, and so made his way through the Federal lines toward his goal. In the very doorway he was captured, questioned, recognized; and, being found in disguise after having once made his escape, was informed in terse speech that he would doubtless be hanged as a spy when the general in command should have passed upon his case.

The horror of it was Madeleine's. When she recovered consciousness after fainting at the sight of Rick riding to his death over the precipice, the vanguard of the army was thronging the road and trampling the fields about the house. It was a friendly army, but she remembered Rick's warning and cast about anxiously for some place of concealment. The log farm-house was of the kind known in the region as "two pens and a passage," and there was a pole-floored loft extending over the two rooms and the wide passageway. To this space under the rafters the girl retreated with the terror-dumb child; and it was from a cranny in the shingles that she saw Rick's approach and capture, and heard his death sentence predicted.

The awful rever-ion from joy and gratitude at the sight of her lover alive and measurably unhurt to sharp anguish was too much for her, and for the second time that day she fainted. When she came back to life and its terrible realities it was night, and the kitchen beneath her hiding-place was full of armed men.

The reflection of the fire in the huge kitchen fireplace filtered through the cracks in the floor, and Madeleine saw that her little brother had fallen asleep, with his head on her arm. She crept with him to the space over the passageway, lest the light should waken him, and while she was putting him down there was a familiar step in the passage beneath, and she heard her father calling her guardedly. She answered with a little gasp of relief, putting her lips to an opening in the poles.

"We're here, and Buddy's asleep. Oh, daddy, I'm so glad you've come!"

"Sh! Don't make a noise. It's a couple o' them loose poles, and I'll he'p you down."

She obeyed, shaking like a leaf in the wind; and when she stood beside him, love made her forget the feud.

"Oh, daddy, they're going to hang Rick, and it'll sure kill me," she quavered; and the grizzled old man took her in his arms what time she was sobbing out the story of Rick's recapture and present peril.

"There now, don't take on so: mebbe 't ain't so bad as all that. Dad burn that reckless boy! I thess knowed he'd get into more troublement. You don't reckon they done strung him up a'ready, do you?"

"I don't know: I don't know anything but just that I'm too miserable to live!"

John Vance knew then what he had to do and the manner of its doing.

"Thess you stan' right here, close to the door, Meddy," he commanded, and at the word turned abruptly and entered the kitchen.

The hurried meal was ended, and the general and his staff were rising to mount and ride. The old mountaineer slatted awkwardly, and included the group of officers in a hospitable gesture.

"Evenin', General, and gentlemen all," he said. This here's my pore house, and you-all air right welcome. Sorry I war n't to home whenst you come, but the Johnnies 've been makin' it toler'ble skeery for me, and I had to take to the brush."

A soldierly man with a grave face and kindly eyes scrutinized him sharply.

"Are you John Vance?" he demanded.

"That air my name, General."

"It's a good one," was the curt reply. "We have heard of you: I've had my men on the lookout for you all day. You know these mountain roads, don't you?"

"I'd ort to: been trompin' 'em since I was knee-high to nothin'."

"Good. You are a loyal man, and we need a guide. It's a perilous business, but you will be well paid."

The old man drew himself up proudly. "I been stan'in' up for what I allowed was the right for four long years, General, and I hain't never yet asked for pay. But if so be you all could do me a favor before you go—thess a little, triffin', no-account favor, General." The stern old feudalist had meant to take quite another tone, but the request made itself into a plea in spite of him.

"Name it."

"You-all done captured a boy right here in the door-yard a spell ago, General,—the young scamp 'at druv that ther ammy-ment-wagon over the bluff, and—"

The general's brow darkened, and the kindly look went out of his eyes. "Is he a friend of yours, Mr. Vance?"

"The frien'liest inimy I've got in the whole world, General. I've fit him and his kin for twenty-odd year, off and on: but—but that ther boy—dad burn it all, I caynt he'p thinkin' a heap o' that boy, General!"

"I don't blame you. The cutting out of the limber was heroic. But a'ter that, he escaped and was found in camp, disguised. There is only one construction to be put on that: he is a spy, and as such he must suffer. We are in the enemy's country, Mr. Vance."

"But if I can prove to you-all 'at he thess nacheelly couldn't he'p comin' back, General?"

"State your case in a word. Time is precious."

Vance slipped to the door and called his daughter. Madeleine came in with eyes downcast and cheeks aflame.

"I ain't no lawyer, General, but I reckon this little gal's what fetched him back. He knowed she was alone—her and the

baby that's asleepin' up yonder in the loft. They hain't neither one of 'em let to me, but I reckon if the war was over my old rumpus with the boy's grand'dad 'd have to stan' aside. Ain't that the straight of it, Meddy? Speak up and tell the General."

But Madeleine, who was but a simple country maiden, only blushed the more eloquently; and a sympathetic murmur ran through the group of war-hardened listeners. The general spoke aside to one of his aides, and a fleeting smile twinkled for an instant in the grave eyes.

"You may not be a lawyer, but you've made your case, Mr. Vance. If the young man will sign a parole——"

"Oh, I reckon he'll do that; thank ye, kin'ly, General."

There was a stir at the door, and Rick was brought in under guard. Some friendly enemy had found him soap and water, and the surgeon had dressed the gash in his head. Madeleine would have gone to him, but her father restrained her, not ungently.

The general wasted no time in preliminaries.

"Captain Calvert, will you sign a parole not to take up arms until you are regularly exchanged?"

Now Rick was no feud-keeper, but when it came to the point he found it quite as hard to take his life at the hand of an adversary as ever John Vance had. Moreover, he had a soldier's loathing for spies and their calling; and he was still smarting under his accusation. So he said:

"Thank you, General, but I think you'd better go on and hang me. A spy's parole wouldn't be worth much."

"But if some loyal person will become your surety?"

Rick glanced aside at the refugee. "John Vance, you mean? He'd help you hang me."

The general's smile was grim. "You do Mr. Vance a grave injustice: but I do not mean him. Adjutant, where are those papers you found in Captain Calvert's coat?"

The papers were forthcoming, and the commander ran them over.

"Here is a marriage license for one Captain Ricker Calvert and Madeleine Vance," he said; and the vanishing smile twinkled again in the grave eyes. "You seem to have gone prepared for emergencies, Captain, as one should in time of war. Chaplain, be good enough to marry these two young people for me."

If a shell from a hidden battery had burst in the midst of them, the astoundment of the onlookers could scarcely have been greater. It was followed by a murmur of applause when the general's purpose became evident. By a single master-stroke he would tie the hands of a resolute enemy, heal an ancient feud, and free the refugee for the service of his country by providing an efficient protector for those he must leave behind.

The chaplain came forward. John Vance signed his approval, and Madeleine besought Rick with her eyes. The young man obeyed and asked for a pen.

"The parole first, if you please, General. Miss Vance mustn't promise to love, honor and obey a condemned spy."

The paper was signed and witnessed; and then the chaplain bade them join hands, performing his office while the troop trumpeters were sounding "Boots and saddles." It was the briefest of ceremonies, and when it was over the kitchen cleared quickly. But the grave-faced commander, turned on the threshold and held out a hand to each of the younglings.

"God send His peace," he said, "to you two, and to this distracted land. Come, Mr. Vance: we must mount and ride."

The old mountaineer edged toward the door. Lacking speech, he would have gone without a word, but Rick would not have it so.

"Father," he said, "is the old quarrel dead and buried?"

The refugee turned and put his hands on the boy's shoulders. "Hit went up in smoke this afternoon, Rick, lad; the smoke o' the old home place down yonder in the valley. If you can make out to forget, I reckon I'd ort to."

He was gone at the word, and when the tramp and gallop of the moving host had begun again Rick put his arm about Madeleine and drew her to a seat on the settle by the fire.

"Rest me, little woman," he said, wearily. "I feel as if I'd lived a year in a day. Hear those fellows singing 'John Brown.' That's our recessional, Meddy. It wasn't quite as we had planned, was it?—a war wedding with a fanfare of cavalry bugles for music. But out of it comes peace for an old man and a young one, and for a soft-hearted little girl who stood between. Are you glad or sorry, dear?"

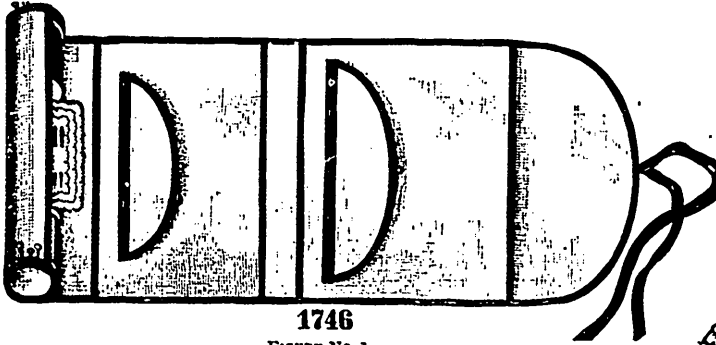
For answer she drew his head down upon her shoulder and kissed him.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—HOUSEWIFE.—The neat little housewife will be a source of pleasant memories as well as convenience and comfort to gallant soldiers or sailors if made by dear ones at home. Travellers of both sexes will appreciate the convenience of the practical housewife here shown made of



smoothly folded can be placed for mending purposes. Two pockets are added on the front section a short distance apart, and an opening is made near one end of each pocket and covered by a rounding lap that is sewed to one end of the opening and secured to the pocket by means of a cord loop passed over a

rounding lap that is sewed to one end of the opening and secured to the pocket by means of a cord loop passed over a



1746
FIGURE No. 1.



1746
FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—HOUSEWIFE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1746. One size: price 5d or 10 cents.)
(For Description see this Page.)

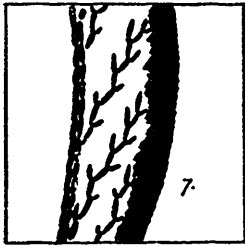


FIGURE No. 4.

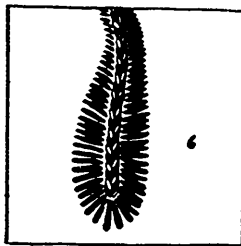


FIGURE No. 5.

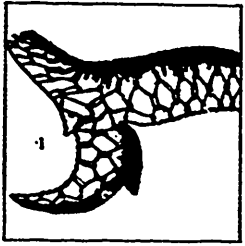


FIGURE No. 6.

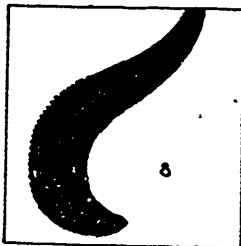


FIGURE No. 7.

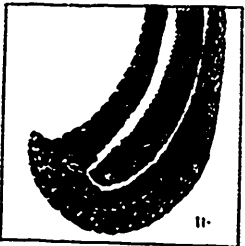


FIGURE No. 8.

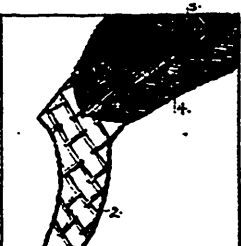


FIGURE No. 9.

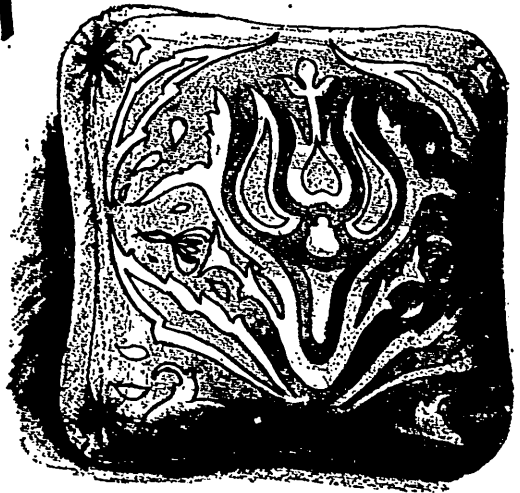


FIGURE No. 3.

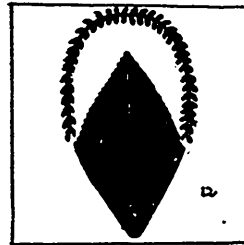


FIGURE No. 10.

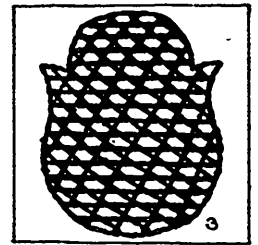


FIGURE No. 11.

FIGURES Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—SOFA-PILLOW, AND DESIGN AND STITCHES FOR EMBROIDERY.

(For Descriptions see Page 223.)

linen and neatly bound with ribbon. The housewife has for a foundation a long, moderately wide section rounding at one end and square at the other, and on this is arranged a front section of the same width but somewhat shorter containing pockets to hold pins, needles, cotton, etc. The front section is added so as to form a long pocket in which pieces of material

button. This insures safety to the contents, which will consist of papers of the best pins, safety-pins, needles, patent emergency buttons, ordinary buttons and any other similar notions that would likely prove of use. At the square end a circle of cardboard is sewed to the edge at each side, forming a semi-circular pocket in which a spool of white and one of

black cotton or linen thread are held snugly, and to which three leaves of flannel of graduated sizes and with the edges pinked are tacked to hold needles of various sizes. When not in use the housewife is rolled up neatly and secured by means of ribbon ties tacked to the rounding end of the foundation.

Denim and duck, as these fabrics are very durable and easy to make up, are good selections for articles of this sort, and an excellent idea is to make them of oiled silk or waterproof cloth, which will protect the contents from the effects of damp weather or rain. The article may be made of canvas or light leather, while the inside is of striped material, sateen showing red and white stripes being suitable. The pocket-laps may be of plain blue sateen with stars cut from white sateen applied upon them. The edges of the case may be bound with tape or wash ribbon and, when it is rolled up, may be tied with ribbon showing red, white and blue. Skeins of thread will prove less bulky than spools, and strong needles with large eyes should be selected. Should individual taste desire it the American and Cuban flags will attractively decorate the outside cover.

We have the pattern, which is No. 1746, in one size only. To make a housewife like it, needs five-eighths of a yard of goods twenty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 AND 12.—**SOFA-PILLOW AND DESIGN, AND STITCHES FOR EMBROIDERY.**—This very artistic sofa-pillow is made of canvas and decorated in flat-stitch embroidery, which is so plainly illustrated as to enable even the inexperienced hand to accomplish it successfully. Figure No. 12 shows the embroidery design in half its size, with the parts numbered to correspond with those at figures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, giving in their various styles the stitches which are used to fill up the design.



FIGURE NO. 12.—HALF OF DESIGN FOR SOFA-PILLOW AT FIGURE NO. 3.
(For Description see this Page.)

THE ART OF KNITTING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain knitting.
n.—Narrow.
k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
* To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next star. As an example: *K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

DIAGONAL LACE.

FIGURE NO. 1.—Cast on 50 stitches. Knit across plain. "O 2" means over twice.

First row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2, n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 2 stitches out of next stitch by knitting on upper and one on under thread, also k 1, p 1 out of next stitch.

Second row.—Bind off 3. k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Third row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 7, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Fourth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Fifth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Sixth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Seventh row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 9, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Eighth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Ninth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 8, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Tenth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Eleventh row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 11, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Twelfth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Thirteenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 10, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Fourteenth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Fifteenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 13, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Sixteenth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Seventeenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 12, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1, on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Eighteenth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Nineteenth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 7, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Twentieth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Twenty-first row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 5, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; n 3 to., o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Twenty-second row.—Like 18th.

Twenty-third row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 4, n, o, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Twenty-fourth row.—Like 16th.
Twenty-fifth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 3; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2, n, o, n 3 to., o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Twenty-sixth row.—Like 14th.
Twenty-seventh row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2, n, o, n 3 to., o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Twenty-eighth row.—Like 12th.
Twenty-ninth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 1, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, n 3 to., o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Thirtieth row.—Like 10th.
Thirty-first row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, n 3 to., o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch; k 1, p 1 in next.

Thirty-second row.—Like 8th.
Thirty-third row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 3, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, n 3 to., o 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Thirty-fourth row.—Like 6th.

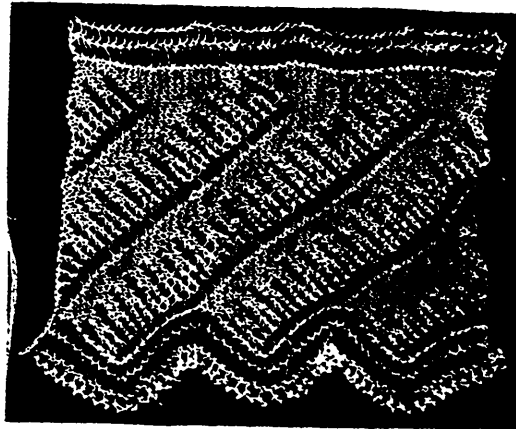


FIGURE NO. 1.—DIAGONAL LACE.

Thirty-fifth row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 2, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 2; n, o, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 2, 3 to., o 3; p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Thirty-sixth row.—Like 4th.

Thirty-seventh row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, n, k 5, n, o, k 2; n, 3 times; k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 2; n, o, 4 times; k 1, o, n, n, o, 3, p 2 to., k 2, k 1 on upper and under threads of next stitch, k 1, p 1 in next.

Thirty-eighth row.—Bind off 3, k 2, o 3, p 2 to., k 1, n, k 38, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.

Repeat from first row.

KNITTED LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—Cast on 15 stitches. Knit once across plain.

First row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 5, th o twice, k 4, th o twice, k 1, th o twice, k 1.

Second row.—K 1, k 1 loop (loop means thread thrown over the needle twice), p 1 loop, k 1 st. and 1 loop to., p 1 loop, k 4, th o twice, k 1 loop, cast off 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 5, th o k 2 to.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 4, th o twice, cast off loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 1 loop, cast off 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to.

Fourth row.—K 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 1 st. and loop to., p 1 loop, k 4, th o twice, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 1, k 1 loop, cast off 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 4, th o, k 2 to.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 3, th o twice, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 2, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to.

Sixth row.—K 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k st. and loop to., p loop, k 4, th o twice, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 3, cast off loop, k 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, th o, k 2 to.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 2, th o twice, cast off loop, k 1 loop st. to., k 2, th o twice, k 2 to., cast off 1 loop, p 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to.

Eighth row.—K 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 1 st. and loop to., p 1 loop, k 4, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 3, th o, k 2 to.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 2, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, k 2 to., th o twice, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 5, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to.

Tenth row.—K 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k st. and loop to., p 1 loop, k 5, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop, th o twice, k 3 to., th o twice, cast off 1 loop, k 1 loop and st. to., k 4, th o, k 2 to.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 3, cast off 1 loop, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to.

Twelfth row.—K 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k st. and loop to., p 1 loop, k 15, th o, k 2 to.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, k 2 to., k 7, k 1, put the knitted stitch back on left-hand needle and slip the 8 following stitches over st, k back 1 it (into the last stitch on the needle before the stitches were slipped), k 3.

Fourteenth row.—Sl and bind off 2 (k 1 and p 1 into the loop made by the slipped stitches), k 10, th o, k 2 to.

Repeat from beginning.

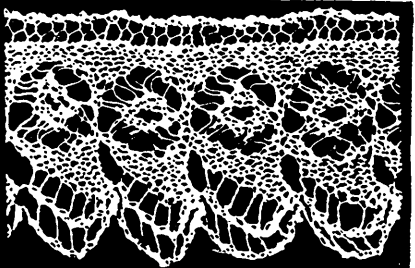


FIGURE No. 3.—KNITTED LACE.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 7, k 2 to., th o twice, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 9, th o twice, k 2 to.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 6, k 2 to., th o twice, k 1 and st. to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 8, th o twice, k 2 to.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 5, k 2 to., th o twice, k 1 and st. to., k 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 7, th o twice, k 2 to.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 4, k 2 to., th o twice, k 1 and st to., k 2, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 6, th o twice, k 2 to.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, k 2 to., th o

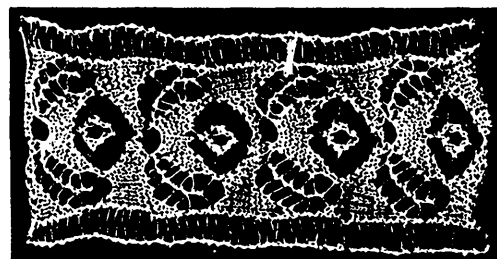


FIGURE No. 4.—KNITTED INSERTION. (MATCHES LACE AT FIGURE No. 2.)

twice, k 1 and st. to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, th o twice, k 2 to.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, k 1, p 1 and k 1 and st to., k 1, th o twice, k 1 and st to., k 1, k 1 and p 1, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 3, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, k 1, p 1 and k 1 and st. to., k 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, k 2 to., th o twice, k 1 and st. to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1 and p 1, k st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, th o twice, k 1 and st. to., k 2, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to.

Fourteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, p 1, k st. and loop to., p 1 and k 1 and st. to., k 2, k 1, th o twice, k 3 to., th o twice, k 1 and st. to., k 3, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1 and p 1, k st. and l to., p 1 and k 1 and st. to., k 3, k 1, k 1, k 1 and sl to., k 4, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, th o twice, k 2 to.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, p 1, k st. and l to., p 1 and k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, th o twice, k 2 to.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, k 1, p 1, k st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, th o twice, k 2 to.

Eighteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 1, k 1, p 1, k, st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, th o twice, k 2 to.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, k 1, p 1, k, st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twentieth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 2, k 1, p 1, k, st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 4, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twenty-first row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, k 1 and p 1, k, st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 4, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twenty-second row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 3, k 1 and p 1, k, st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 5, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twenty-third row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 4, k 1 and p 1, k, st. and l to., p 1, k 1 and st. to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to., th o twice, k 2 to., k 5, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twenty-fourth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 4, k 1, p 1, k, st. and l to., st 1 and 13 st. over last stitch, k 1 st. on right needle, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 6, th o twice, k 2 to.

Twenty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 5, k 1 and p 1, k 1, make 5 st. in l. k 7, th o twice, k 2 to.

KNITTED INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 4.—("L" means loop formed on the needle by throwing the thread over twice; "k loop and p loop and k loop and st. to." are all knitted on every two loops formed in that way. Cast on 27 stitches.

First, Second, Third and Fourth rows.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 21, th o twice, k 2 to.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o twice, k 2 to., k 9, th o twice, k 2 to., k 10, th o twice, k 2 to.

THE COMMON ILLS OF LIFE.*

By GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D.—No. 8.—HEART TROUBLES.

Several months before a human being is ushered into the world the heart begins to beat, and it keeps up its motion until life leaves the body. Without its unceasing beat the end would come, and come quickly. The action cannot be suspended more than three or four minutes before life becomes extinct. Usually when death impends the breath stops and life will have the appearance of having departed; but still the machinery of the heart moves feebly, and it is rarely that the heart ceases its work first. The danger of chloroform as an anæsthetic is greater than that of ether for the reason that it affects the heart first and before rescue can come the patient is beyond the reach of help, while with ether the lungs are affected first, and if the patient stops breathing, the heart will continue to pulsate for some time, thus making it feasible for the doctor to administer restoratives. The great inherent strength of the heart is wonderful. It may show that it is troubled—and few spare the heart in their management of their lives—, but it keeps on beating, hour after hour, day after day, year in and year out, until death comes; though crippled by disease, poisoned by tea, coffee or tobacco, overtaxed by worry and anxiety, strained by excessive work, it keeps sentinel at its post, working, pumping—sending the life-blood on its course whether its owner is awake or asleep. The heart represents all that is vital in life, whether it is love, religion or physical welfare.

THE HEART'S BEAT.

It is the disturbance of the heart's beat that makes one aware of the heart and leads to the belief that it is diseased. The severe forms of heart trouble are not so manifest and may exist for years without one being aware of it. The beat of the heart may be quickened so that from the calm succession of the pulsations—which should be about seventy a minute in a man and five or ten beats faster in a woman—it goes up to ninety, a hundred or even higher. This is what is known as palpitation or the heart; the machinery gives the sensation of having gone all wrong, and one who has palpitation thinks he is afflicted with the most serious impairment of the heart. The trouble in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is due to indigestion. The stomach and the heart are very close neighbors. The heart floating in its watery bag, in which it can be kept lubricated and can move easily, lies just above the stomach. The latter in its empty state does not give rise to any trouble, but when it is distended it encroaches upon the heart and presses upon it in such a way as to interfere seriously with its action, causing it to beat rapidly and giving a sense of suffocation. The distension of the stomach is caused more often by the accumulation of gases from undigested food than from overeating. Palpitation of the heart is occasioned also by over-exertion, such as climbing stairs, running or doing any unusual and taxing exercise. The heart can become accustomed to a great deal in this way, much more than one would think. The ordinary person who attempts to climb a mountain in a very short time finds himself breathless and his heart beating like a trip-hammer from the unusual exertion; but let him do the same thing day after day as the Swiss peasants are accustomed to and he would find that he could do it as well as they without increasing the heart's action by a beat. The rarefaction of the air will make the heart beat; on Pike's Peak if a person stirs, the heart will throb and hammer and go at a rate of over a hundred beats a minute. Such, however, is the adaptability of every part of the human machinery to its surroundings that in a very short time the heart accustoms itself to the high altitudes and beats normally no matter if the elevation is high.

In bringing about this adaptability it is not well to carry exercise too far, as many athletes do. By over-training they weaken the heart muscle, and many an imprudent giant finds to his cost that lack of judgment in regard to the care of the heart

in gymnastic training has left him with only the strength of a pigmy. On the other hand, many persons who have the slightest tendency to heart palpitation avoid so constantly all stairs or making any effort in climbing that by lack of use they impair the heart muscle, the same as they would any other. The elevators, which are in such general use nowadays, render climbing stairs something of a lost art. In some impairments of the heart in which its action is enfeebled and in consequence of which the blood is not propelled over the body, the doctors recommend stairs and hill climbing to strengthen the heart and thus send the blood to the remote blood vessels, with the result that the general health is very much improved.

THE IRREGULAR AND INTERMITTENT PULSE.

With the palpitating, rapidly beating heart one is sure that it means an incurable heart trouble; with the irregular and intermittent pulse one knows that he or she feels wretchedly though the cause of it is not so apparent. When the heart misses a beat every fourth or fifth pulsation, sometimes even every second one, he feels as if the machinery were all going to pieces and that he is seriously ill, though he does not always attribute it to the heart. The cause of the trouble is due in most cases to indigestion, but very often to the use of tea, coffee or tobacco. Tea takes it out of the nerves, but coffee is the most poisonous to the heart; and many a person haunted with fear that incurable heart disease was his lot has been entirely relieved and cured by giving up the use of coffee. Coffee is much more poisonous to some than to others. Its action is not felt at first, but it accumulates in the system and after a while poisons the heart, making its action irregular and intermittent. Tobacco may accelerate the heart, but after long and persistent use it slows it. I have known it to reduce the heart's beat to less than fifty. One case was the pulse of a man who was an inveterate smoker; the other was a young girl who worked in a tobacco factory. The heart may be slowed by rheumatic and gouty poison in the blood and also by the accumulation of bile in the system. These heart irregularities are not dangerous; they have been known to last for years in people who have been otherwise well and who have led very active lives. Nevertheless the presence of these troubles tells that the heart is not strong, and one should be careful in regard to over-exertion in any direction which will throw stress upon it.

HEART-BREAK AND HEART STRAIN.

There is no irregularity of the heart's beat which may not be occasioned by the emotions. Nothing will cause it to beat faster than fear, surprise, joy or anger; sorrow, anxiety, care and trouble often tax the heart, making it intermit, weaken and slowing the pulse. Every emotion strikes to the heart. The broken heart is frequently spoken of, but this must not be taken literally. The muscle of the heart does not break, and heart rupture is very rare and generally due to accident. A curious structure is the heart, composed of muscle fibres which are twisted about it in every possible way. It is said that even the muscle tissue has the inherent power of muscular contraction independent of the nerves which it contains. The heart has inside this muscular structure four separate chambers or compartments. Emotion or any other influence which disturbs the normal working of the heart causes these chambers to contract irregularly and thus interfere with its action. The broken heart, while literally untrue, is by no means a myth; the heart has failed to perform its work in many instances in which the victims have been the subject of some great mental agitation. Livingston is quoted as having observed in Africa the death of a number of slaves through the grief of being torn from their homes. He said he asked them where they felt badly, and though entirely ignorant of anatomy, they placed their hands over the region of the heart and said they felt very badly there. It is supposed that the emotion causes an irregularity in the circulation which makes the arteries contract. The blood is thus forced back into the heart and the chambers of the organ

*No. 1, Catching Cold, appeared in the Number for January.
No. 2, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, in the Number for February.
No. 3, Feverishness and Fevers, in the Number for March.
No. 4, Headaches, in the Number for April.
No. 5, Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, in the Number for May.
No. 6, The Liver and Biliousness, in the Number for June.
No. 7, Nervous Prostration, in the Number for July.

One or more become distended, which gives the pain; so the popular expression "the heart bursting" with grief or joy is literally true. The effect of great exertion is the same; the arteries contract and the heart is overfilled. Besides the quickened pulse in these conditions there is great pain. A most common expression in these days is "heart failure," but the significance of the term is rarely considered, as in every case of death the heart has ceased to act. Death, therefore, may be said to be due to heart failure. As now employed the expression means that the heart is weak and unable to continue its work.

HEART DISEASE.

The disturbances of the heart's action which we have been considering are not due to a diseased condition of the heart, but to troubles from without, these being by far the most common ailments. Different diseases of the heart often exist for years, yes, even through one's entire life without being known or producing any very great amount of inconvenience except weakening its power, thus causing it to beat badly upon exercise and making a person short of breath. The heart is often enlarged, the usual cause being over-exertion. The blood which could not be sent speedily enough upon its circuit overcharges the heart, distending and stretching it. It may be enlarged also by increasing its muscular structure, by reason of over-exercising the heart, the enlargement from use corresponding to that of any of the muscles on the exterior of the body when trained by gymnastic exercise. The muscle of the heart may become impaired by deposits of fat, giving rise to the fatty heart. Corpulency causes this trouble, and fat is also deposited in the muscles from certain diseases. There are other degenerative changes which take place in the heart, but as they are not common the discussion of them at this time is unnecessary.

Mention has already been made of the effects of gout, neuralgia and rheumatism upon the heart, so they will be alluded to again only briefly, though rheumatism is most responsible for the crippling of the heart. It deforms the valves, rendering them unable to do their work of keeping the blood in the heart chambers and making the outflow of it continuous in the arteries. The same is true of gout. In attacks of gout and neuralgia the heart is subject to spasms of pain, which are fearful in their intensity. One feels that he must have relief at once or die.

CARE OF THE HEART.

Again it is the old story of prevention being worth more than cure, the proper care of the heart is necessary to make the engine of the body last throughout the voyage. It has been seen how susceptible the heart is to all emotion and excitement. Its relation to the brain is most intimate; it is no exaggeration to say that every thought acts upon the heart. Very clever instruments have been invented to show how the circulation of the blood is influenced by thought. Not only is the heart's action affected by thought but also by all the sights and sounds that come from without. The emotions should be restrained so that the heart will not be started out of its rhythmical beating by unusual thoughts, sights and sounds. This can be done by self-training, and the effort is worthy of consideration. It is not necessary to be cold-blooded to do this. But the governing power of all action is in the mind and in the brain, and this power can be cultivated. A tempest of passion, be it of grief or pleasure, anxiety or enjoyment, may wrench if not wreck the heart so that it will never recover. Again I repeat, regulate and temper the emotions.

To care for the heart, in the next place, is to regulate exercise. The sudden strain of unusual exercise which makes the heart beat rapidly should be avoided. If the heart is made irritable by over-training, the result is palpitation and faintness, which incapacitates from work afterward and will result in permanent heart injury, such as muscular or valvular disease. At the same time the proper amount and kind of exercise may help in heart troubles. Some European physicians insist on their patients climbing mountains and doing that which will increase the

heart's action for the reasons already mentioned—to increase the force of the pulsation and drive the blood through the vessels and to prevent it blocking up the heart. Judgment should be used in this matter, however, as over-exercise would be worse than too little. For those afflicted with chronic heart disease the remedy *par excellence*, according to the best authorities, is life in the open air. Two or three months of tent life, they say, under suitable conditions act like magic in organic heart troubles. As little time indoors as possible should be the rule. This same idea holds good in regard to lung troubles.

The relation of the stomach to the heart has also been pointed out, the care of the diet being most essential. It is said that one of the methods used by the ancients to put an enemy to death was to make him drink a quantity of bullock's blood. This formed a clot in the stomach and so distended it that the heart was unable to act, and the result was death. Over-distension of the stomach, not by too much food but by gas, may be the cause of some of the sudden deaths which have occurred recently and have been attributed to the presence of poisonous substances generated from fish, vegetables and other foods. It is necessary to avoid those which occasion flatulency—namely, fats, farinaceous foods and sweets. Large amounts of food should not be taken at one time. It is better to increase the number of meals. It is also recommended to have the principal meal in the middle of the day and to avoid drinking too much.

HEART MEDICATION.

Very little should be done in the way of self-doctoring in heart troubles. If after attending to all the directions given herein for the care of the heart and having abandoned the use of tea and coffee, one still has a sense that something is wrong with the heart, consult a doctor, who will prescribe the right kind of a heart tonic. For the palpitation and sense of faintness that comes suddenly, when there is no one near to whom to turn for medical advice, one can make use of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, a valuable remedy that should always be at hand in every household. It is safe and simple and is the best thing for faintness which comes from any cause. The dose is half a tea-spoonful in a third of a tumblerful of water. It can be repeated again in a quarter or a half an hour. Some of the aromatic ammonia (not pure ammonia), instead of smelling salts, can be used on a handkerchief as one would use Cologne, and it is very refreshing. The ammonia is more speedy in its action than whiskey or brandy, which may also be used with a little water in two or three tea-spoonful doses.

Iron is a most useful tonic and should be freely taken in almost all the diseases of the heart, except those occasioned by indigestion. Iron aggravates this and should be given only when the stomach is in good order. Strychnine and nux vomica are among the best heart tonics; they are not easily obtained without a physician's prescription and should be prescribed rather than taken independently. The same may be said of digitalis, the drug which is most widely used for the relief of heart troubles. Its effect in regulating the beat of the heart is most wonderful. It stimulates the contractile power of the heart muscle—and, as has been seen, most of the serious heart complications are due to the difficulty which the heart has from leaky and imperfect valves or from trouble with its muscular structure in sending the blood current on its way. The drug must be had from a reliable druggist, as it is not good unless fresh. The dose is five drops three or four times a day taken in a wineglassful of water. Its action should be carefully watched, and its use should not be continued more than ten days without interruption. Although directions have been given here for its use, I do not think that it should be a home remedy. It is so universally known for its beneficial results in heart disease and so often used, that this information is given in regard to its administration as a guide to regulate and reform what one may be already using. In late years there have been a number of heart tonics discovered and put into use to supersede digitalis, and although they cannot do this, they furnish a variety of remedies with which to alternate it.

GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY.

HEALTH: HOW TO BE WELL AND LIVE LONG.—The special mission of this pamphlet is fully indicated by its sub-title. Rational personal care of one's natural physical condition, without the aid of drugs and medicines, except when the latter are absolutely necessary, are two of the many strong

points of the subject matter of the pamphlet. Every chapter is valuable to every reader of it; and a perusal of the entire collection, with an adoption of its suggestions, is almost an assurance of an agreeable, green old age. Price, 6d. (by post, 7d.) or 15 cents per Copy.

THE VOICE.—SECOND PAPER.

BY ELEANOR GEORGEN, AUTHOR OF "THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE."

At the opening of this our first lesson in voice culture let us pause for a moment to learn the positions of the important organs that assist us in producing tone, and also to study the formation of the different parts employed, that we may thoroughly understand the function of each active organ when we attempt to locate our tones.

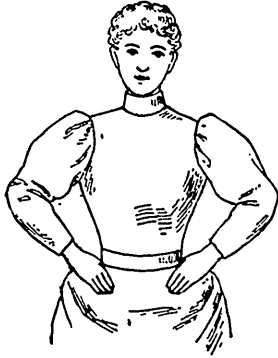


FIGURE No. 1.

First, there is the diaphragm, the muscular partition, situated at about the center of the body, which separates the lungs from the abdomen; and just below the diaphragm, enclosing the abdomen, there are the strong abdominal muscles. These muscles and the diaphragm provide the motive power of the voice, and are of the same vital importance in the production of tone as the bellows of a pipe-organ are in the sounding of notes. Above the diaphragm and resting on the sloping sides are the lungs, which somewhat resemble a pear in shape. They are composed of innumerable small air-cells, from which, of course, the air is supplied for the production of tone. The thorax or chest is a dome-like chamber extending from the neck to the diaphragm, and in it are situated the heart and lungs. It forms the lowest resonator of the voice and is controlled by its movable base, the diaphragm. The actual voice box and middle resonator, the larynx, is situated in the middle and fore part of the throat. These are the organs used in the production of voice, and the mouth forms the upper resonator, while the tongue, teeth and lips shape the articulate sounds which make up words.

Having ascertained the positions of the different vocal organs, we will now proceed to learn the correct location of tone. As mentioned in the introductory paper, most of us, in the untrained use of the voice, employ only the organs situated in the chest and throat, wholly neglecting to bring the diaphragm and abdominal muscles into operation. Like a person playing the organ without working the bellows, we exhaust the air in the lungs without adding adequately to the supply, except through the unnatural strain brought to bear upon the upper organs, which results in the thin, high-pitched, harsh, husky and "breathy" tones that are so offensive to the ear and oftentimes cause actual disease. A voice so used is certain to be totally lacking in volume of sound and carrying power, defects that are often painfully apparent in the amateur speaker, because only half the vocal organs are exercised, and that the weaker half, since, as mentioned above, the diaphragm and abdominal muscles provide the strong motive power, without which the voice must be deficient in strength, resonance and quality.

But, it may be asked, if all these organs are necessary to the production of tone, and the voice is a natural attribute, why do

we not involuntarily use it properly? We can only echo "Why?" and add that it is probably because we need training to do anything well, since it is human nature to do wrong until we are taught to do right. We require pruning and training, just as trees, shrubs and plants must receive intelligent and assiduous attention from the gardener to bring them to symmetrical perfection. There is no doubt that we acquire many bad habits of voice and articulation through imitation; and, besides, when the physique is weak, we do not make the physical effort necessary to produce resonant tones. There are many other theories which might be advanced to account for incorrect speaking, but the fact remains that we seldom use the voice correctly unless trained to do so.

LOCATION OF TONE.

To begin with, be seated upon an ordinary, flat-seated, four-legged chair. This posture is advised at first in learning to locate the tones, because the action of the strong muscles is much more perceptible when one is seated than when standing. Sit naturally and easily erect, with the chest predominating, but not in the least strained; relax the shoulders, poise the head easily at the apex of the spine, and rest each hand upon the forward part of the hip just below the waist-line, with the fingers pressed upon the abdominal muscles, as pictured at figure No. 1. Now give a slight cough, not strong enough to irritate the throat, but simply one spasmodic action; and note the upward expansive attack of the abdominal muscles against the fingers. This will doubtless be the first comprehensive recognition that the learner will have had of the possession of such a mechanism as the



FIGURE No. 1 A.

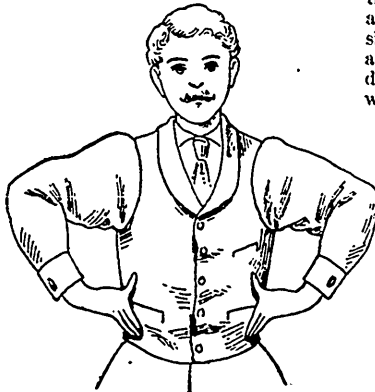


FIGURE No. 2.

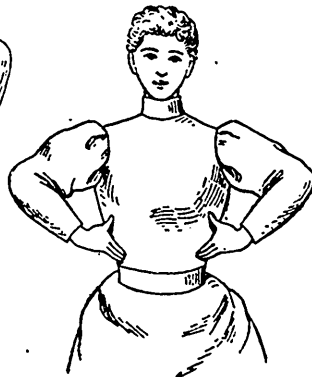


FIGURE No. 2 A.

abdominal muscles. When we laugh naturally and unrestrainedly, or when we sob, cough, sneeze or hiccough, we unconsciously make use of the abdominal muscles and the diaphragm. Perhaps the only circumstance that occasionally causes one to notice the muscular action in one of these convulsive efforts is the decided tightening of the clothing resulting sometimes in the bursting of a band or button-hole or the loss of a button in the region of the waist. Repeat the slight cough three or four times, carefully noting the mechanical action which takes place. The abdominal muscles move upward and outward at each side, while there should be a flattening or depression of the abdomen

just in front; and the diaphragm moves downward and expands at the waist in direct opposition to the action of the abdominal muscles upward. The muscles support the voice and the diaphragm the breath, as will be explained later on. To feel outwardly the action of the diaphragm, place the fingers a little to the side directly above the waist-line, as pictured at figure No. 2.

Having to some extent analyzed the mechanical action of the cough, we will next endeavor to produce a speech tone with the same movement of these strong muscles. First close the lips tightly and utter a prolonged groan. This will occasion the same action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, but the action will be more sustained and less spasmodic than that produced by the cough. Repeat the groan several times. Next, drop the lower jaw easily, as pictured at figure No. 3, being careful that there is no tension or restraint upon the muscles of the throat and chest; and then with the same sustained action of the muscles as was employed in uttering the groan try to say *ah*, sounding the *a* as in *arm*. Repeat several times, observing carefully that the action on the tone is exactly like that produced by the groan or cough.

This done, take up the vowels, *a, e, i, o* and *u*, and endeavor to sound each one as above described. *O* is usually the easiest to sound and is, therefore, the best one to commence with. Round the lips carefully to give purity to the tone, and then, in a naturally deep voice and with the spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles observed in the cough, sound the letter *o*, as represented at figure No. 4. If you succeed well with this vowel, endeavor to say *a* and all the others in turn with the same deep, pure tone, taking *o* as a key-note by which to sound the other vowels; or, if another vowel seems easier to articulate than *o* and sounds purer to the ear, take it as a key-note and endeavor to sound the others like it.

In this way we can locate our tones. Be very careful in uttering each vowel to have the action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphragm exactly as it was in the cough. There is sometimes a tendency to draw the diaphragm upward and the abdomen inward when saying the vowels, or to throw the abdomen outward in front instead of with the lateral action at the sides that is to be noticed in natural coughing, laughing, etc. Both of these incorrect movements must be carefully avoided.

Perhaps the first attempt at producing these vowel sounds may be very unsuccessful. The tones may be rendered nasal by an improper use of the resonators, by an escape of air into the nasal cavity or by the speaker not opening his mouth sufficiently wide to produce a pure, round tone; or the voice may be husky or "throaty" in quality, owing to a restriction of the muscles of the throat and chest; or it may be high-pitched and harsh, denoting a lack of dependence upon the lower resonator, the thorax, the abdominal muscles and the diaphragm to produce the tone. It may be necessary to make a number of trials in order to produce a really pure tone with a certain vowel, and the ear must be quick to recognize the difference between a pure and an impure sound. Moreover, the student must become accustomed to hearing the voice pitched in a very much lower key than the one ordinarily used; for bringing the stronger, deeper muscles into play must of necessity deepen the tones, if they alone are depended upon, as they should be, without restriction or effort about the upper resonators.

After practising the vowel sounds with the sharp attack of the abdominal muscles, as just described, try them with the more sustained action produced by the groan, thus prolonging the sounds. Be particularly careful to retain the purity and clearness of tone acquired in the practice with the sharper pronunciation of the vowels.

Now let us consider how to overcome some of the difficulties which may beset the student. A stiff, inflexible jaw is often a great obstacle. Sometimes this member seems almost immovable, and again it moves too much, performing the office of the tongue; but the latter defect we will explain fully when we reach the chapter upon articulation. For the present we will confine ourselves simply to the methods of voice-production.

RELAXATION OF THE JAW.

To relax the jaw, sit in the position described above, and, without lowering the head, allow the lower jaw to fall in an inert manner, just as it might drop if one were falling asleep (See figure No. 5.) Repeat this action several times, at the same time relaxing the tongue and all the muscles about the entrance to the throat. Teach the tongue to lie perfectly flat and inactive in the mouth, with its tip over the lower teeth and touching the inner side of the lower lip. Occasionally feel the muscles about the throat with the fingers, to see that they are soft, pliable and wholly relaxed.

After several repetitions of this exercise, drop the jaw as indicated at figure No. 3; and then, without altering the position of the mouth and jaw, but with the mind centered upon keeping the throat well open and the uvula raised, and with the strong, expansive action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, say *ah*, sounding the *a* as in *arm*, with a round, pure tone of voice. The correct appearance of the mouth and throat during vocalization is illustrated at figure No. 6.

It may be difficult or impossible to follow these directions at the first attempt. All the muscles at the back of the mouth and throat may be weak from years of disuse or improper use, or they may be very much restricted from too great action in producing voice. To form a pure, resonant tone, the throat must be open and relaxed, and yet the muscles must be elastically firm and well under the control of the will; the root of the tongue must also be well controlled, and the uvula exercised to raise at will. The back and roof of the mouth will form an arch, a clear and unobstructed resonance chamber for the sound to pass through.

EXERCISE TO RELAX THE TONGUE.

It may be noticed that the tongue is physically a very unruly member, never staying just where we wish it to; so one of our first efforts must be to gain control of it, which may be done in a short time with diligent practice. Open the mouth wide and with a hand-mirror see if the tongue can be lowered at the back, as pictured at figure No. 7. If not, take the handle of a spoon and gently press the tongue down, at the same time endeavoring, by an effort of the will, to relax it and thus assist the action. When the tongue is in proper position, try to retain it so entirely by the power of the will, at the same time removing the spoon, and keeping the tip of the tongue over the lower

teeth, and touching the lower lip, also as shown at figure No. 7. Then try to accomplish the same result without the aid of a spoon.

Sometimes the tip of the tongue is as unruly physically as the root, having a constant tendency to fly up to the roof of the mouth, and consequently very imperfectly performing its function of enunciation and articulation. The same exercise in relaxation will greatly benefit this portion of the tongue, and so will the practice of articulating the vowel sounds with the tip of the tongue in its proper position, as in the exercises that are to follow. Perfect control can be gained over the muscles only by first acquiring the power to relax them and thus teaching them to respond to the correct and artistic dictates of the will. Faithfully practice the exercises last described a little each day, until the tongue becomes perfectly manageable and can be held in any position desired. Use the hand mirror assiduously to make sure that the vocal organs are all in proper position.

TO OPEN THE THROAT AND RAISE THE UVULA.

After relaxing the tongue, and while the mouth is well open and the tongue lying flat, draw the air inward and lower the jaw, as in the act of yawning, at the same time centering the mind upon raising the uvula and soft palate. This practice opens the throat and exercises the muscles of the throat and mouth. It may cause a sensation of choking at first, but as the muscles become stronger, this will cease. Practise only a few moments at a time.



FIGURE NO. 3. FIGURE NO. 5.



FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURE NO. 7.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

DINING-ROOM LINEN DECORATED WITH MODERN LACE.

FIGURES Nos. 1 to 5.—The engravings show several specimens of very rich-looking dining-room linen, and yet the work is not at all elaborate. The linen is heavy and of a very close,

In the napkins shown at figures Nos. 2 and 5 a medallion of Battenburg lace is used in one corner only of each. One is simply a floral design above which may be embroidered the initials; the other is an arabesque intended to surround the initials or a monogram. Any of the three styles of napkins shown will

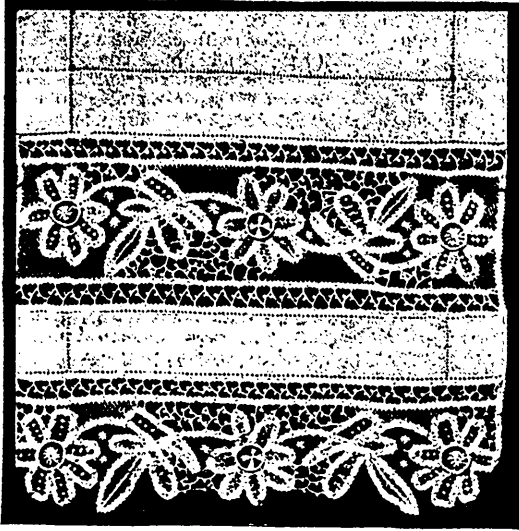


FIGURE No. 1.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 4.—SIDE-BOARD SCARF OF LINEN AND BATTENBURG LACE.

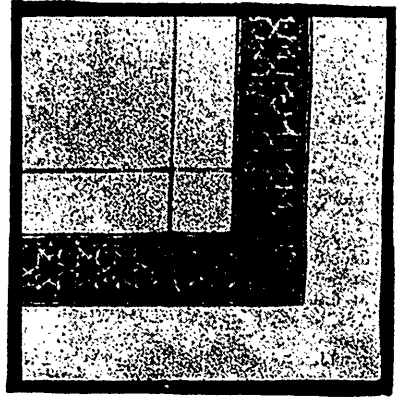


FIGURE No. 3.

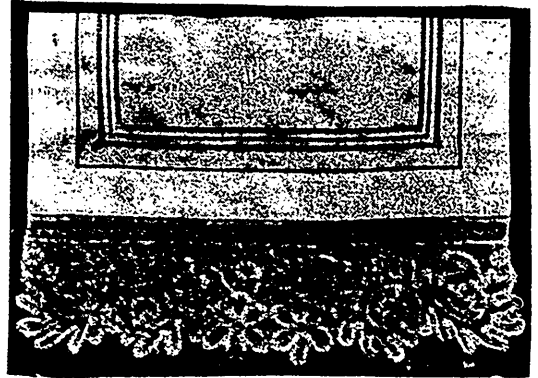


FIGURE No. 4.

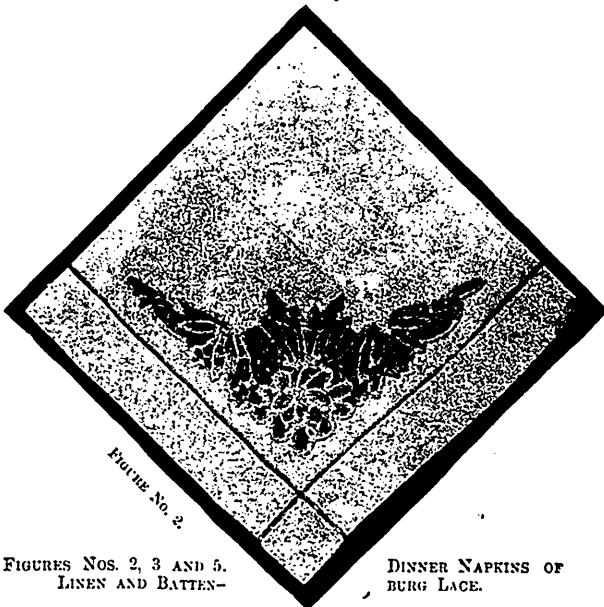


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 5.
LINEN AND BATTEN-

DINNER NAPKINS OF
BURG LACE.

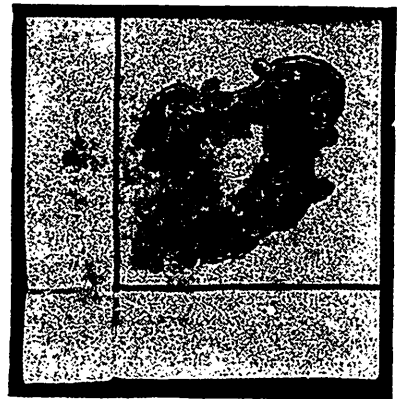


FIGURE No. 5.

smooth texture. This permits of firm, effective lines of hem-stitching as completions and headings to hems.

The borders seen on the side-board scarfs at figures Nos. 1 and 4 are easily made and very showy. Any other design may be selected and developed. Sometimes *écru* pongee is used for the scarf instead of linen, and the lace in such a case always matches the fabric in color.

At figure No. 3 is shown a napkin of heavy linen having a handsome insertion-border of Battenburg lace made in this instance without rings.

add greatly to a table bearing lace or lace-trimmed linen. They were the outcome of a desire on the part of ladies for more elaborate napkins to use with lace-trimmed cloths, center-pieces, etc. Hemmed squares of linen were thought too severe for the other articles of napery.

For the information contained in this article thanks are due Sars Hadley, importer and maker of laces, 923, Broadway New York.



HOT-WEATHER HOUSEKEEPING.

That housekeeping during the heat of Summer is an easier task in the city than in the country has but to be tried to be demonstrated. The heat is greater, it is true, but this condition may be met by the use of an oil or gas stove. Such an arrangement, of course, gives no supply of hot water for the bath, but this difficulty may be overcome by keeping on the stove a kettleful of hot water. Except for washing, the kitchen fire is not a necessity, and the discomfort of preparing meals during the heat is thus brought to the lowest possible degree. The woman who must spend her Summer in the city has much to be thankful for if she understands the use of food. There are fruits, and cheap, salads and the green things of the earth that are fresh always readily procurable and for much of which the country dweller has to pay exorbitant prices, if, indeed, she can get them at all.

How to provide food for the family during the heated term is a problem that must be solved, if comfort is to reign. In this connection a well-known physician has said, "You may eat all you need, but do not eat such things as the skins of fruits and tomatoes, strings of beans and tough fibres of cauliflower, ends of artichoke leaves, melon rinds, cherry pits, grape stones, pie-crust, crabs' legs and the gristle of clams and meat." The fact that the body is more easily exhausted in the Summer than at other times should never be overlooked; that prudence lies in the choice of foods which are not heat-producing and which will not put an onerous tax upon the digestion. When this has been learned the science of every-day living will have been mastered. Fruits, salads with oil or lemon-juice and any left-over cold vegetables with mayonnaise dressing are cooling to the blood; but unless the fruits are fresh they become a menace to health. An over-ripe banana, it is said, is more to be feared than a barrel of green apples. As for drinks, cold tea or coffee with lemon-juice is satisfactory, while cold bouillon and cold chocolate with whipped cream are food and drink combined. The value of toast in warm weather cannot be overestimated. Toast is bread half digested and its assimilation makes only a slight draft on the strength. A delicious method of serving toast is to pour over each slice a table-spoonful of boiling, salted water, then adding a table-spoonful of cream. For Summer eggs are better food than meat; but as there is no food so monotonous, the aim of the housewife should be to vary as far as possible the form of cooking and serving them. There is a multitude of egg dishes, but the old-time poached egg or the egg boiled in the shell holds its own with the more pretentious methods of serving. For luncheon or breakfast eggs may be boiled until hard, cut in two lengthwise and laid yoke side uppermost; a cream sauce is then poured over the whole, which, garnished with wafer slices of crisp bacon, makes a most delicious dish.

Vegetables that promote the action of the kidneys are most beneficial during the Summer; among these are the onion family and asparagus. Peas and beans, potatoes, ham, veal and cereals are heating food and, if eaten at all, should be indulged in sparingly. Water cooled on the ice is much less likely to produce illness than that in which ice has been placed. Extreme thirst is relieved by adding an acid of some kind—fruit juice, vinegar, cream-of-tartar or a little citric acid being commonly used. Cooling the blood by holding the wrists in running water is a more effective method of reducing the temperature of the body than the consumption of excessive quantities of ice-water. Cracked ice may be eaten with impunity; the ice cools the mouth and the cold fluid is somewhat tempered before it reaches the stomach. Ice-cream and ices are refreshing if taken in small quantities and between meals, but the use of these very cold dishes for dessert after a heavy dinner is no longer looked upon with favor. The excessive cold retards if it does not quite arrest digestion and certainly invites headaches and congestive chills.

No considerate member of the family need complain of the least hardship during the warm season if the breakfast is a very light one, a bit of fruit, a cup of coffee, a slice of toast and a small dish of some cereal being quite sufficient for any appetite. Meat for breakfast is not as often provided for the matutinal meal as formerly. Fatty foods are at all times objectionable to the refined taste, but especially so during the heated term. For luncheon a salad with a little cold beef or mutton, a cup of tea or a glass of lemonade is sufficient, while the dinner may consist of a little cream soup, a small portion of meat, potatoes and one other vegetable, with a cold dessert of some kind or fruit and a cup of coffee. Such a regimen, if adhered to, will keep the blood cool and the body strong to resist sudden changes of temperature.

BLAIR.

VEGETABLES IN NEW GUISES.

BY ELEANOR M. LUCAS.

No food is more agreeable during the Summer than a delicate vegetable daintily served. Vegetable timbales are general favorites and are served in many new combinations.

ASPARAGUS TIMBALES.—Cut the points from the asparagus so far as they are perfectly tender, cutting in bits about half an inch long. Wash thoroughly, throw them into plenty of boiling water, with a tea-spoonful of salt to each two quarts of water. Boil rapidly for ten minutes and drain thoroughly. In the meantime cover a pint of bread-crumbs with a gill of hot milk. Let this stand until the crumbs are soft, then beat with a fork until free from lumps. Add three eggs, one at a time, and mix well together. Stir in a salt spoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, three table-spoonfuls of melted butter, and a table-spoonful of onion juice. When well mixed stir in carefully a pint of the asparagus tips. Butter small timbale moulds holding about a gill, sprinkle with finely minced parsley and two-thirds fill the moulds. Set in a baking pan of boiling water, not enough, however, to reach to the top. Cover with a sheet of buttered paper and cook in the oven for twenty minutes. Invert on a heated platter, garnish with parsley and serve with a sauce prepared as follows:

NORMANDE SAUCE.—Place in a saucepan an ounce of butter; let this melt and then add a dessert-spoonful of flour, six button mushrooms and a tea-spoonful of lemon juice. Stir very carefully, add two table-spoonfuls of cream and let the mixture boil up once. Then add the beaten yolk of a raw egg. Remove from the fire at once and stir briskly. Add half a salt-spoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne and a tiny pinch of mace.

CORN TIMBALES WITH TOMATO SAUCE.—Grate the corn from the ears, beat five eggs until light, and add half a tea-spoonful of salt, a fourth of a tea-spoonful of white pepper, four ounces of fine cracker-crumbs and a pint of the grated corn. Pour into timbale moulds dusted with parsley chopped fine and bake as directed for asparagus timbales.

TOMATO SAUCE.—Put two table-spoonfuls of butter into a saucepan, add a chopped onion and fry until nicely browned. Stir in a table-spoonful of flour and a quart of tomatoes previously stewed. Let simmer for ten minutes, strain and then add a tea-spoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and a little minced parsley. Invert on a platter and pour about them the sauce.

CORN TIMBALES WITH CHICKEN FILLING.—This forms an excellent *entrée* or a luncheon dish. Prepare the corn as in the foregoing recipe and fill the centers with chicken prepared in this way: Mince some cooked chicken very fine. To half a pint add four table-spoonfuls of minced mushrooms, half a tea-spoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and the yolks of three eggs. Put a gill of milk to boil and add, when boiling, a table-spoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk and a table-spoonful of butter. Cook three minutes and then add this to the chicken mixture; cook as directed in previous recipe and allow it to cool a little before using. Serve with cream mushroom sauce.

CORN CREAMS are exceedingly dainty, but they must be handled delicately if one cares to preserve their tempting appearance. Use a pint of grated corn and add a tea-spoonful of salt, half a tea-spoonful of white pepper, a table-spoonful of melted butter and gradually the whites of three eggs (unbeaten). Whip half a gill of sweet cream to a stiff froth and stir in lightly. Pour into small patty pans, stand them in a large pan with boiling water in the bottom and cook in a moderate oven for twenty

minutes or until the centers are stiff. Turn out carefully on a heated platter and serve at once.

VEGETABLE SALADS.

An excellent salad is made of six ounces of white potatoes, pared and steamed tender, cooled and cut into neat dice, with a gill of peas, a gill of button mushrooms (both cooked) and a gill of raw celery, cut into half-inch lengths. Mix the vegetables together with a fine herb mayonnaise made as follows: Take equal parts of parsley, chervil, pimpinelle, chives and water-cress—about four ounces of each. Drop into boiling water, boil for five minutes, drain and press out all the water. Chop as fine as possible, then pound until it forms a smooth paste; add a table-spoonful of lemon juice and press the mixture through a fine wire sieve. Mix this into half a pint of mayonnaise. The salad may be fashioned into a pyramid on a pretty plate and garnished with crisp lettuce leaves and small pink radishes, or a bowl may be lined with the inner leaves of lettuce and the salad placed in the bowl.

Pretty effects are gained by hollowing out one vegetable and using another as a filling. Boil some medium-sized celery knobs until tender. Drain, peel and allow to become very cool. Scoop out the interior with a small-bladed knife and fill the cavity thus formed with a spoonful of peas mixed with mayonnaise. Place on a platter, mask the celery with mayonnaise and garnish with parsley. Artichoke bottoms may be served in the same way.

To make Cardinal salad, boil two large beets until tender; slice, cover with two table-spoonfuls of vinegar and allow them to stand until the following day. Drain off the vinegar and use it in making a mayonnaise. Take a gill of white wax beans, a gill of peas, a gill of asparagus tips and mix with the red mayonnaise. Serve in little, rose-like nests of lettuce leaves and garnish with red radishes.

SUMMER DESSERTS, CHOICE AND VARIED.

By AMELIA SULZBACHER.

Variety is said to be the spice of life, and especially noticeable is the truth of this trite old saying in our every-day affairs. True, each family has its favorite dishes, yet if these appear daily, they soon grow distasteful. The perplexed housekeeper, who having run the entire category of her accustomed desserts, seeks eagerly for new ideas, will realize in the accompanying recipes a desideratum earnestly sought.

ALMOND WREATH.

Blanch and cut fine half a pound of almonds, beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and gently incorporate with them half a pound of sifted granulated sugar and the almonds. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Butter well a large, circular cake or pudding form with a removable tin bottom. Cover the bottom smoothly with this mixture, and on the edge drop a portion from the end of a table-spoon or through a pastry tube to form a wreath around the center. Bake in a very slow oven for about thirty minutes. If desired to remove from the tin, lift the bottom out as soon as it is slightly cool and with a long-bladed knife loosen the wreath carefully from underneath, and without breaking slip gently to a flat plate. It can also, if so desired, be left on the flat tin. Just before serving fill it with choice strawberries and dust them well with powdered sugar. Serve with cream either whipped or plain. The appearance of the dish can be made very beautiful by being decorated handsomely with whipped cream run through a pastry tube and garnished with a few natural flowers. Other nuts can be substituted for almonds, or the center can be filled with other fruits, whipped cream or custard of any kind.

CURRANT TRIFLE.

Sugar well a quart of currants and let them stand for an hour. Take a small platter and put on a layer of macaroons and cover them with one-half the currants. Make another layer of macaroons and use the remainder of the currants. Make a wine sauce of the yolks of four eggs beaten well with half a cupful of sugar, adding to this half a cupful of wine heated to boiling. Boil in a double boiler until well scalded and pour while hot over the cake and fruit. Make a meringue of the whites of four eggs beaten until stiff, adding gently half a cupful of sugar.

together with the flavoring. Spread on the top and bake slowly; serve cold. Milk can be substituted for wine, sponge cake for macaroons and other fruit for currants.

RASPBERRY PUDDING.

Line a small pudding-pan with a rich puff-paste or very short pie-crust, prick with a fork and bake until a light brown allowing it then to cool. Beat until stiff the whites of four eggs, add slowly a cupful of sugar and lastly stir in gently a quart of black raspberries. Bake in a very moderate oven until done.

CHERRY PUDDING.

A cupful of milk, three table-spoonfuls of flour, two ounces of butter, half a cupful of sugar, an even tea-spoonful of cinnamon, a very little grated lemon rind and three eggs. Heat the milk to boiling, add butter, flour, sugar and cinnamon and boil until it falls away from the sides, stirring all the time; then remove it from the stove. When cool add the yolks of the eggs one at a time, and lastly the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Grease well a two-quart baking dish, pour into it a quart of cherries pitted, stewed and sweetened; cover with the above mixture and bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour. Serve warm.

PEACH PUDDING.

Butter well a pudding-form and pare enough firm peaches to fill it. Cut off the top of each peach and take out the stone. Partially hollow the peaches, and to them add some chopped apples, almonds cut fine, cinnamon and sugar to sweeten, also a few raisins. Fill the peaches with this mixture and put back the top. Beat four whole eggs with a cupful of sugar to a thick custard; then gradually add a cupful of flour. Pour this batter over all and bake in a moderate oven. Almonds blanched and cut into strips and stuck into the top, porcupine fashion, before baking are quite an improvement. This pudding can be eaten warm or cold, with or without sauce, as desired.

HOME-MADE ICES.

By HELEN COMBES.

Good general rules to be observed in freezing ices are: Be lavish with the salt and have the ice pounded quite fine, thereby involving less labor in turning the freezer and securing a smooth, velvety cream. The quickest and best way to pound the ice is to put it in a stout burlap bag, tie up the mouth and pound it vigorously with a flat-headed hammer or mallet. Have the ice and salt already packed around the can before the mixture is put in. Be sure that the latter is quite cold before it is placed in the can and do not begin the freezing by turning rapidly, lagging toward the end of the process. Instead, turn slowly at the beginning and increase the speed as the mixture thickens. Be very careful that there is no possible chance of the salt or water getting into the can.

When it is desired to have the cream in blocks or cakes, a special mould will be needed. Any tinsmith will make a mould of block tin, with a water-tight cover, of any shape or size desired, if it is not obtainable at a hardware store. The mould should be set in ice and salt while the cream is being frozen, and when the beater or mixer is removed the cream should be packed into the mould as quickly as possible. It should be pressed down firmly and smoothly, and a piece of stout muslin or buttered paper laid over it before the mould cover is put on. The mould is then packed in ice and salt and kept for a few hours until the cream is ready for use.

Now for the manufacture of the cream itself: Very few persons who make their own ice cream will care to use pure cream alone. If it can be had, two quarts and a pint when frozen will nearly fill the four-quart freezer. The cream should be scalded together with fourteen ounces of sugar and a vanilla bean, then thoroughly cooled and frozen.

For peach ice-cream use a quart of fresh fruit or the contents of a quart can and mash well. In case canned peaches are used the juice can be added to the cream before it is frozen. The mashed fruit, however, must be kept out until the ice-cream is nearly solid; it should then be poured into the freezer and beaten vigorously for a minute or two. The foundation for fruit cream is one quart of milk and one pint of cream. The fruit cream will require rather more sugar than the vanilla.

Strawberry cream is made in the same way as peach cream.

Add to the crushed fruit the juice of a lemon, the well-beaten whites of two eggs and enough liquid cochineal to give it the real strawberry tint.

For chocolate ice cream use the vanilla recipe, adding four ounces of grated chocolate to the milk before scalding and using a couple of ounces more sugar than for the vanilla cream.

All fruit ice creams are made in substantially the same way as the peach cream, but where seed fruits such as currants are used the carefully strained juice only must be added. This can be put in the freezer with the cream and not reserved until later, as in the case of the mashed fruits. Grated pineapple, with the addition of a little lemon-juice, makes a particularly fine fruit cream.

For coffee ice cream add to a quart of milk the yolks of two eggs, a quart of cream, a pound of sugar and a quart of very strong, clear coffee. The whole may be mixed together cold, but, as a rule, the cream is always richer if the milk is scalded with the sugar. The well beaten whites of eggs added to any kind of ice cream seem to make it less heavy and more velvety.

Almond cream made from the vanilla recipe, but flavored with almond essence or with the addition of four ounces of sweet almonds and three or four bitter ones, blanched and pounded, is excellent. Nut creams with the meats of one or a variety of kinds of nuts, pounded or chopped very fine, are equally good.

Because one owns only one freezer is no reason why one may not enjoy a cream of two flavors. Try making a freezerful of vanilla cream and when it is frozen turn half of it out into a pail set in a tub of ice and salt. To the portion remaining in the freezer add two ounces of chocolate dissolved in milk and cooled thoroughly. Stir vigorously until the chocolate is well mixed with the cream; then pack it down, put the vanilla cream back over it, cover the can and pack and set it aside until wanted. The work must be done quickly so that the vanilla cream will not have time to get soft.

Instead of the chocolate, crushed fruit of any kind, coffee or pounded nuts may be added to the cream left in the can. Stir the mixture thoroughly, put back the vanilla and pack away. This can be done to perfection, where the cream is moulded, by placing the vanilla in the mould first and adding to the remainder the chocolate, fruit or whatever second flavor is desired. This should be stirred well and then placed in the other half of the mould.

Good results may be obtained also by the use of canned cream. When fresh cream is not procurable, using three pints of milk, a pound of sugar, the yolks of three eggs and two ordinary cans of cream. This should produce about three quarts of ice cream at slight expense.

Water ices are not so easy to make successfully, but with a little practice good results can be obtained. More salt and a longer freezing will be required than is needed for creams. Orange and lemon ices are made with the juice of the fruit mixed with an equal quantity of water, scalded with the sugar and grated rind of the fruit, strained, put away until cold and then frozen. Other fruits, such as strawberries, currants and cherries, have the juice drawn from them as for jelly; they are then scalded with the sugar, the juice of a lemon and an amount of water equal to that of the juice.

PROVISION FOR THE HOUSE-WORK.

By MRS. EDWARD LENOX.

The bride's first home is usually a most attractive abode, especially if friends and kindred have been generous in their wedding gifts. This home contains all that seems to be needed to make it complete—china, silver, bric-a-brac and other possessions, which call forth admiring comments from enthusiastic friends—yet the first request for a window or floor cloth is a revelation to this new home-maker. There seems a prosaic note in the advice that among the bride's fresh equipment should be a bagful of these friends in need, yet such provision will save her not a little annoyance.

The new home is not the only one that shows a lack of these requisites for its smooth running, for there are housekeepers in plenty who never seem to have a proper place for worn-out sheets, pillow-cases, towels and such flotsam and jetsam of housekeeping; and a request for a cloth is the signal for a general campaign to unearth the required article. A hit or miss housekeeping is such as this—a housekeeping that always misses it. Even the most modest establishment demands thought from the mistress, if the best results, at the least expenditure of strength, would be attained. The problem of always having at

hand the needed cloths for any branch of the house-work must be early mastered. It is the work of a few minutes to make stout bags of unbleached sheeting, short lengths of which are always on sale in the shops at small cost. In one of these bags all the worn white cotton may be placed; in another the flannel that will still do duty for cleaning purposes or in time of sickness; still another bag holds pieces of linen, and a scrap bag to hold the left-over bits of material from the dress-making will likewise be found essential. Bags frequently in demand should be hemmed at the top and should have small, stout rings sewn to the hem. The tape is run through these rings, and it is but the work of a moment to spread open the bag. Old linen table-cloths find a new sphere of usefulness if the best parts are made into large squares and hemmed, thus furnishing excellent towels for use on china or silver.

The household that contains no provision for sweeping day has scarcely entered upon its proper furnishing, even if there are outward and visible signs of an outlay of much money in other directions. Competent maids will not remain with a mistress who has no thought for this part of their comfort. Covers for the furniture and large pictures are best made out of unbleached cotton or cheap print. The cotton can be purchased by the piece at a most moderate price, and the possibilities contained in fifty yards of this cheap material are almost beyond computation. Lengths of it are sewed together and hemmed on the sewing machine. Some potent influence lies in a hem. The writer has seen scant respect shown to these serviceable cloths, and likewise to dusters, until they were hemmed; when lo! they assumed an importance that was unmistakable. Large pictures should be covered with a width or two of the cotton when making the room ready for sweeping, and when there is an open space between rooms corresponding to double doors, the use of a screen made of the cotton is the only solution of the task of sweeping one room without having to sweep its neighbor. This screen is hemmed on the three sides, and brass rings are sewn to the corners and at the centers of the top and sides. Brass-headed tacks are tacked to the woodwork at the top and on the sides, making a union with the rings. This makes a perfect screen for these perplexing open spaces often found in the modern home.

To use daily for wiping the crockery on the wash-stands in use in the bedrooms there is nothing as satisfactory as squares of cheese-cloth. These squares should be rinsed after each morning's use, then hung to dry in a current of air. Two of these squares a week will be found a plentiful supply, unless the family is very large. Cheese-cloth is very cheap, and its power of endurance elicits admiration. It makes most serviceable dust-cloths and can always be depended upon in extra emergencies. For use on sweeping days there should also be at hand two or three bags made of cotton flannel, tapes being run through the hem. One of these bags slipped over the broom and secured to place by the drawing strings will be found of great assistance when dusting the walls. Trust in a chance cloth pinned to the broom invites vexation of spirit; the pin quite shirks its duty, and one sweep of the broom lands the cloth triumphantly in the corner.

Provision for the washing of dishes should not be meagre if good results are to be expected. Dish mops that are to be had in all sizes are seldom appreciated by the average maid; their sphere of usefulness, moreover, is limited, and dish-cloths for washing the dishes should always be at hand. Very good possibilities at little cost are found in the gray cotton dish-towel, a soft towelling ready for use when purchased. Again the hem is necessary, for without it the square in use rapidly degenerates into a ravelled-out rag and is soon consigned to the refuse. The hem will greatly prolong its life. The best dish-towel for glass or silver is of linen, but it should not be too heavy. If too heavy and strong when purchased, there are weary weeks of trial ahead of the maid while the material is taking on a degree of softness necessary to its comfortable use.

Hand towels for the kitchen should always be included in the house furnishing, the roller towelling two yards long joined at the ends and suspended over a wooden roller making a most convenient arrangement. Where there are wooden floors the provision for the work should include the brushes necessary for their care. The dust mop is a modern convenience and saves much fatigue, the dusting of a floor on the hands and knees thus being unnecessary. This dust mop has no lint-giving properties and finds many uses in the home.

Minor brushes should be provided to sweep upholstery on sweeping day, to clean lamps, the stove and the regular scrubbing brush without which the kitchen is never equipped.

THE ART OF NETTING.

NETTED DOILIES.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 AND 7.—To make this set of doilies two meshes are used, selecting a No. 14 knitting needle and a

Make five of these points, and darn as directed.
To make figures Nos. 3 and 4.—First round.—Net 36 over the half-inch mesh.
Second and Third rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.

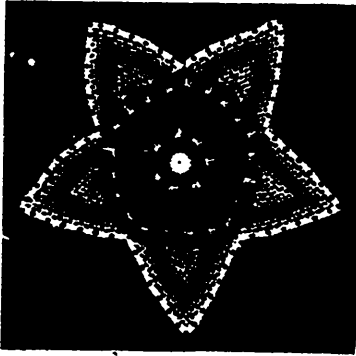


FIGURE NO. 1.

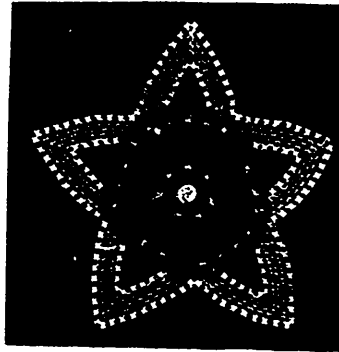


FIGURE NO. 2.

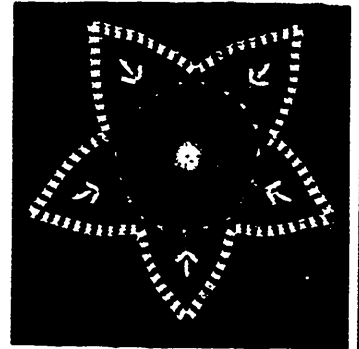


FIGURE NO. 3.

half-inch bone mesh. They are made of No. 40 white cotton thread and darned with No. 50 linen, in the designs seen.

To make figures Nos. 1 and 2.—First round.—Net 14 stitches, using small mesh.

Second, Third and Fourth rounds.—Net plain, with the small mesh.

Fifth round.—Net six in every other stitch, using the large mesh.

Sixth and Seventh rounds.—Net plain with small mesh.

Eighth round.—Plain, with the large mesh.

Ninth round.—With small mesh bring second loop through first, net, first through second, net, fourth through third, net, third through fourth, net, repeat all around.

Tenth round.—Net five in every other loop except in the fourth, eighth, twelfth, sixteenth and twentieth loops; in these net four

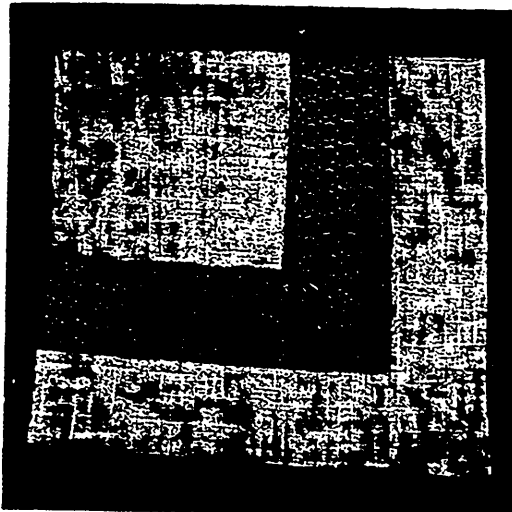


FIGURE NO. 4.—CORNER OF TRAY-CLOTH, WITH NETTED BORDER.

Fourth round.—Use small mesh, net 2, thread around mesh and repeat.

Fifth round.—Plain. Sixth round.—Like fourth. Seventh round.—Plain. Eighth round.—Plain.

Ninth round.—Net in every small stitch, six in ten of the eighteen, and five in each of the remaining eight, using the large mesh; there must be 160 loops around the doily.

Tenth and Eleventh rounds.—Plain.

For the Points.—Net 20, turn, net 19, turn, net 18, etc., to end of point.

Make five points and then darn.

To make figures Nos. 5 and 6.—First round.—Net 14 with small mesh.

Second, Third and Fourth rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.

Fifth round.—Six in every other loops over large mesh.

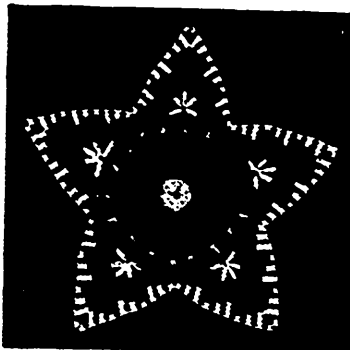


FIGURE NO. 5.

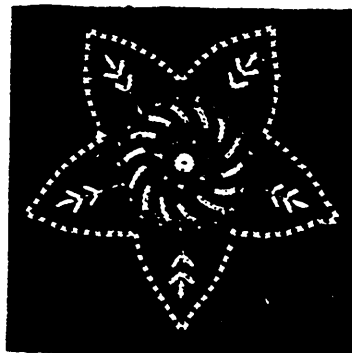


FIGURE NO. 6.

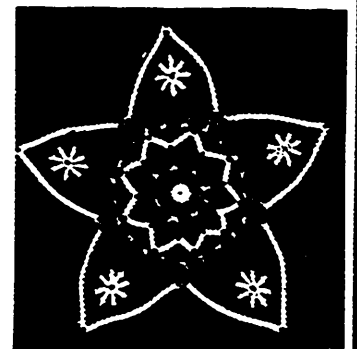


FIGURE NO. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 AND 7.—NETTED DOILIES.

making one hundred stitches in this round, and using large mesh.

Eleventh and Twelfth rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.

For the Points.—Net twenty, turn, net nineteen, turn, net eighteen, etc. At the end of point break off thread.

From the sixth to the twelfth round, net plain, using small mesh.

Thirteenth round.—Net five in every other loop except the 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th and 20th loops; in these net four loops, making one hundred in all, and using the large mesh.

For
end of
Fig
in hes
needle
for me
Net t
From
The
The
The
The
Stor
The
Rob
of Fro
spice
whic
sugg
and t
them
and a
than
heroi
bility.
world.
Emi
satisf
him t
imagin
curiou
Down
a vivi
the pa
disca
fails
mess
self-sh
courag
that n
Zola's
been t
Mor
for the
heim,
told th
scienti
childro
of men
energie
are m
becom
allow i
notice
life de
develop
the sun
energy
never
Thos
Powell
Milton,
nology
toward
concea
le d o
f on h
gay, pl
head s

Fourteenth and Fifteenth rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.
For the Points.—Net 20, turn, net 19, turn, net 18; repeat to end of point. Then darn the doily as before.

TRAY-CLOTH, WITH NETTED BORDER.

FIGURE No. 4.—For this cloth hem a piece of linen 11 by 15 inches in dimensions. Net all around the linen with sewing needle and No. 50 crochet cotton, using No. 12 knitting needle for mesh. Net 68 stitches on each end and 104 on each side. Net twice around plain, increasing 1 stitch in each corner.

With a half-inch mesh net once around plain, netting 5 stitches in each of the 3 corner stitches at each corner. Now, using the small mesh, draw second loop through first loop, net, draw first loop through second, net, fourth through third, net, third through fourth, net, etc. Repeat last two rows three times more and then net once around plain. Sew to the center of linen. Next take a strip of linen 3 inches wide and long enough to go around the cloth; fold together lengthwise, turn in the edges and baste, and then overhand around the netting. Mitre the corners.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

From The Macmillan Company, New York and London:

The Gospel of Freedom, by Robert Herrick.
The Downfall (La Débâcle), by Emil Zola.
The Development of The Child, by Nathan Oppenheim.
The Shorter Poems of John Milton, by Andrew J. George.
The General Manager's Story, by Herbert E. Hamblen.
Stories From English History, by A. J. Church, M. A.
The Pruning Book, by L. H. Bailey.

Robert Herrick has written clever books before *The Gospel of Freedom*, but not one so carefully considered—none that spoke the right word to the souls of restless, indefinite women who crave they know not what, but something that is usually suggested by too much leisure, too much self-admiration and their own approval of qualities they more than suspect themselves of possessing. Wrong ideals, with too much money and admiration have wrecked the happiness of more women than toil, penury or ill-health. A better woman saved Herrick's heroine, but still she made herself a lost hope to a great possibility. This novel will make a stir in a thinking and feeling world.

Emil Zola has ceased to astonish but not to intellectually satisfy. He gratifies or he tortures his readers, and happily for him there are as many who like to be stirred by pain over imaginary matters as with pleasure about real things. This curious phase of human valuation keeps his pen alert. *The Downfall*, referring to the humiliation of France by Prussia, is a vivid description of daily manifestations of imbecility on the part of those in authority, of lives wasted by hunger and disease, of internal dissension and final defeat. The reader fails to find any species of crime or debauch, an act of uncleanness or cruelty that is not attributed to the Germans, or any selfishness and meanness spared the French soldiery. The courage of a few men and the heroism of a few women is all that makes it possible to complete the reading of the book. Zola's story is based on historical data, but it need not have been told.

More and more are parents learning to feel their responsibility for the moral and bodily health of their children. Dr. Oppenheim, of Mt. Sinai Hospital, in *The Development of the Child* has told them how and why this obligation should be felt. He gives scientific advice regarding the mental and physical growth of children and their well-being generally. He deprecates excesses of mental or physical effort put upon children, by which their energies are worn out and permanently exhausted before they are matured and through which disability of mind and body becomes permanent. He disapproves in the strongest terms of allowing any special precocity to be displayed in a child or noticed by its elders. He says, and he knows by reason of a life devoted to the well-being of children, that an abnormal development of any one talent or aptitude is a drainage upon the sum total of the child's vitality and accumulated or inherited energy, a fact that will doubtless explain why infant prodigies never become great men and women in the largest sense.

Those who have read *The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell* will understand and value *The Shorter Poems of John Milton*, as arranged by Andrew J. George. In a way the chronology of this book clears our minds regarding Milton's attitude toward divorce, his pamphlets on this subject being fierce with concealed personal emotions that at the time were at a white heat of pain, although their arguments are apparently free from his own personal experiences. His Mary was a Royalist, gay, pleasure loving and charming, and he (Milton) a Roundhead school-master. Much is forgivable in the woman and her

lack of sympathy with her new, gloomy, narrowed home. While she was absent the poet warmed his chilled spirit in the smiles of others and his egotisms also in the ferment of the times, and found absorption. In the same year that he married his second wife he wrote a tender, sympathetic, grieving sonnet to his dead Mary Powell, which is proof that even the greatest poet is not free from vagaries of emotion. Those who study this valuable collection of Milton's shorter poems will be glad of a better knowledge of the man's strange impulsive soul.

The General Manager's Story is quite out of the common. Imagination plays no part in it; neither does love nor descriptions of nature, except as the latter are needful in explanation of train-running and wrecks. The story, which is told in the first person, is by a man who had risen from brakeman to general manager and who forgets not one of the happy stepping-stones to preferment. His was an exciting life, as that of all railroad men must be, where alertness and daring are ever brought into play. These elements evolve courage and steady the nerves, one a physical and the other a mental quality, according to the railway engineer. This book will tell lads who look toward a life on the rail much that they ought to know, while those who travel might well acquaint themselves with the price of their security.

Stories from English History, by A. J. Church, M. A., would create in those hitherto indifferent to the history of the race an eager craving for knowledge. These stories, from Julius Caesar to Queen Victoria, are related with discretion and in a simple and delightful manner. The Roman Conquest is told in dialogue, the author explaining that this method is chosen in order to allow of its events being contemplated from a modern point of view. A bard is represented as relating the legends of Arthur and Vortigern; these no doubt have historical foundations, but their detail and romance can be truth only to the credulous. The story of Canute appears as if it were wholly one of facts, but it is the least probable. But, perhaps, too many legends are being doubted; there are many which it would gratify one to be able to believe, and they would do the world no harm. Truth is beautiful, so it is said, but it is less pleasurable sometimes than romantic imaginings.

The Pruning Book, by L. H. Bailey, will prove valuable to those who grow fruits. The author explains the science of pruning, the development and general conditions of fruit buds, how to heal wounds upon hard and soft growths and various ways of reducing sizes, etc. Specific methods are given in compact form concerning the training of trees and shrubs upon walls or trellises, of rearing trees in pots, of guiding grape-vines in vineyards, on wires, posts, under glass and in the open. A variety of other most welcome and exact advice is given about large and small fruits and ornamental plants, hedges and shade-trees. This book has been much needed by beginners in arbor-rear work.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
The Eugene Field I Knew, by Francis Wilson.
The Girl at Cobhurst, by Frank R. Stockton.
Ars et Vita, and Other Stories, by T. R. Sullivan.
The Crook of the Bough, by Méric Muriel Dowie.

There were as many Eugene Fields as the poet had familiar or beloved friends, and to each he revealed himself so individually that from each friend's point of view it seemed as if Field could never appear so delightful to another; to each he was unique. The candor which in another would have been arrogance was in him a magnetic frankness that wooed and won.

He was not only a poet but a citizen. His civic pride was heroic, his friendships as loyal as they were inclusive and special, his kindness limitless whether expressed toward helpless, spiritless age or to a toddling baby. He was optimistic from his cradle to his grave, believing that the happiest way is the best one and that the path to Heaven leads from happiness oftener than through suffering or wrong. In a sermon he wrote while a lad there is expressed an oddly arranged opinion that is felt upon almost every page of Wilson's account of his ways: "O, it is indeed hard for sinners to go down to perdition over all the obstacles God has placed in their way." His drollery has had few rivals and his humor none, because none is comparable to it. This volume relates the processes and progress of his literary and glimpses of his social life; but the greatest amazement and admiration of the reader falls about his versatility of expression and emotion. That his life ended so early the reading world grieves; in that it will never end as long as children are with us and tenderness and laughter enriches, he will live on and on.

Stockton has taken a new path. It was thought by the most hopeful of his many admirers that he had trodden all the droll ways there were; but *The Girl at Colhurst* is an original one and one that is delightfully domestic. Its conspiracies are formulated in the kitchen, though not by ignorant housemaids; they originate in those who were in and out of the range of the spit and the bake-oven. To say this might turn readers away from most storytellers, but not from Stockton. His elderly managing maiden heroine is a curiosity. She may be a trifle craven in her methods but not in her purposes. But the plans of mice and men, as everybody knows, miscarry now and then, and why not the intriguing of a spinster whose diplomacy is met and parried by several cooks? And how nobly the spinster planned and hoped.

T. R. Sullivan has few equals as a storyteller. There are seven tales in *Ars et Vita*, and some of them allure one to a second reading—the highest possible praise. Here and there their atmosphere is unreal, but it is sanely ideal. The stories are, however, possible and even probable. They are unconventional and remind their readers of nothing before set down in types, and on this account their originality is delightfully fresh. Their pivotal turns surprise, but they are not displeasing—a quality that brings rare satisfaction to satiated novel-readers. A clean and sweet simplicity pervades the life of *The Phantom Governess* and the heroic dreams of the lad hero in *The Madonna That Is Childless*. This *Madonna* is a heroic unfinished or rather an unglazed figure, by Andrea della Robbia, built into the court-yard wall of the little church of *Frotti*, at Barga. A lightning-stroke destroyed the child that was once in her arms. Other stories are equally worthy of the reader's sympathy and admiration.

Interesting in material, delightful in ways of narrating has been each of Méric Muriel Dowie's books, whether or not their sentiments were approved. Her latest, *The Crook of the Bough*, is worthy of the most comprehensive analysis of all women who study themselves by the search-lights of to-day. Whether to be friends, comrades and helpers of men or hold the sceptres of destruction over them is left for women to choose. The heroine of this story; tried both rôles and how she "arrived," to use a convenient modern expression, readers will learn by this witty social and political account of all the psychological changes possible. The condition of Turkey, why it is, what it is and what its young men secretly hope for it is, told with a brilliancy, a verve and a knowledge that is illuminating and enlightening. Its author is really Mrs. Henry Norman—still keeping her maiden name for her pen.

From D. Appleton and Company, New York:

The Standard Bearer, by S. R. Crockett.

The Incidental Bishop, by Grant Allen.

The Lake of Wine, by Bernard Capes.

Torn Sails, by Allen Raine.

To understand how liberal and gentle are present religious beliefs and how intelligent is modern dogma one should read Crockett's last story, *The Standard Bearer*. Cameronians and Covenanters were alike believers, each in his own way, even to death by slaughter, by hunger, by cruel anxieties and by other horrible processes. Sincerity in all things, from words to conduct, made life simple but not too agreeable in the times, when both Hill folk and the Lowlanders shed martyr's blood. The story is ingenious and easily believed to be historic. Its love romance is fascinating, and its romances of heroism under King James and his son-in-law William of Orange equally so. The dialect is not difficult; indeed, it lends a piquant charm to the

stern speech of men and women who under stress of persecutions appeared not to know laughter in their own lives but who, as Crockett tells their stories, provide it for readers; the quaintness make the pathos tolerable. Ecclesiastic vituperation in those days was held to be testimony for truth and zeal and evidence of a definite knowledge of Scriptural language. Our nerves are too tender to endure it to-day, except it be cooled by types and printer's ink.

One of the most absorbing of Appleton's Town and Country Library publications is *The Incidental Bishop*. The plot is a simple one, with complicated issues reaching from South Sea slave-capturing to a Dorchester cathedral. An inordinate veneration for church ceremonials nagged by an over-morbid and active conscience is material which no one could handle more skilfully than Grant Allen. Its elements for tragedy have many uncommon accessories, and its drolleries, while not unchurchly except when depicted by the Bishop's daughter—the most winsome person in the story—are delightfully possible. Allen hints in a broad manner that the way of conscience, when it holds both whip and spur, leads on to foolishness and misery. His indirect suggestion is, to humans, to use a check-rein and keep the eyes of commonsense wide open.

The Lake of Wine, by Bernard Capes, is a strange story. It is placed a hundred years ago, and its stirring events upon Hampshire Downs are so out of sympathy with the fine civilization of England to-day, even in its loneliest swales, that the tale, with its bogies, its mysteries and stilted speech, its easy life-taking and its loyal life-giving is a fanciful romance—doubleless with threads of historic fact to tie it together. It is obviously a work wrought out by a sturdy and lively imagination, but all the more enthralling because of its seeming impossibilities. It grips its readers with a powerful clutch and lets them go only when "The Lake of Wine," a superb ruby, is recovered. The psychological phases of its hero's love affairs are ruled sometimes by natural and sensible impulses and intelligence and sometimes by traditional demands for fine manners and delicate setting. While discovering which rules in the end, the reader will be held in thrilled bondage.

Love is a tragedy to Welsh folk, even if it be not crossed. Its intensity is born of its speechlessness and a wordless imagination. *Torn Sails*, by Allen Raine, is a tale of a Welsh village, where simplicity, honesty and industry, with what another people would call poverty, includes dramatic elements of the fiercest sort. Its seclusion upon the fretted projections of the cliffs tend to those intermarriages which prolong ailments in families; and such tendencies, of course, increase capacities for physical and mental sufferings that are as silent as its loves and hates. It is an interesting, sombre story that Raine, evidently a Welshman himself, tells with many Welsh terms and sentences that are explained by foot notes. Wales is growing in interest and this tale will add to it.

From J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia:

A Desert Drama, by A. Conan Doyle.

My Pretty Jane, by Ellie Adelaide Rowlands.

Those who are devoted to Conan Doyle, and thousands are, will enjoy his last story, which he explains as *The Tragedy of the Korosko*. It may be an interesting story to such, but it has no reasonableness. To read of the "awfulness" of the experiences of a small party of tourists from New England and Old England, from France and Italy upon the small steamer sailing the Nubian Nile and their sufferings afterward on the Libyan Desert, affects a reader as does the apparent swallowing of a sword by a fakir, when the on-looker knows that it disappeared behind the front folds of his robe. One can neither shudder at butcheries by the Dervishes nor feel reverent at the reading of Scriptural thanks because some of them were left alive. Doyle can do better than this, and may he do it shortly to compel his admirers to forget *A Desert Drama* and the woman from Boston who strove to reform every town she passed through.

A novel of love, ambition, hatred, social revenges, remorse and interludes of happiness is *My Pretty Jane*. It has no plot, but drifts on as evenly and naturally as such comments are apt to do when interlaced. It is, of course, rich in sentiment, not to say sentimentality, when its emotions become a rising and overflowing tide. How imaginative girls and young men who are in love, or imagine they are, will enjoy it! Other readers will be inclined to skip whole pages devoted to "feelings." *Pretty Jane* is a dear and, in a way, her two dogs are dear. They provide convenient opportunities for by-play and events, poetic and sweetly domestic. The story is clean and by no means unwholesome, albeit too introspective.

EASY QUICK WORK
SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY
OF WASH DAY

R & G CORSETS ARE THE BEST

Cramps,
Colic,
Colds,

Croup,
Coughs,
Tooth-
ache,

Diarrhoea,
Dysentery,
and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for
these troubles is

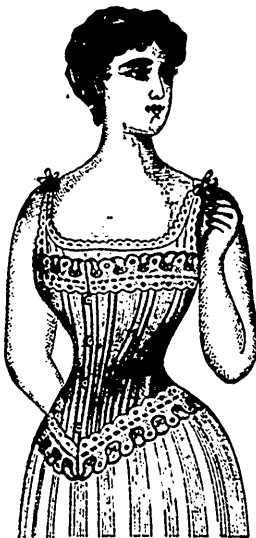
Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the
Mechanic, Farmer, Planter,
Sailor, and in fact all classes.
Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take
note but the genuine "PERRY
DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

FRENCH P. D. CORSETS



P. D. No. 769
PRICE \$1.50.

These celebrated Corsets are made by the world's
largest corset manufacturers, and have a universal
reputation to be the finest and best fitting Corsets in
existence. They can be bought in all leading Dry
Goods stores at popular prices.

TEN GOLD MEDALS

Price for making and plating skirts, complete,
ready to wear, \$6.00.
5 to 25 inches deep . . . 6c. to 25c. per yard.
25 to 35 inches deep . . . 40c. per yard.



Send for Circular.

To make Plaiting that will Stay in is an art. This
is the only place in Canada where all kinds of plaiting
are well and thoroughly made. 124 King St. West,
L. A. STACKHOUSE opposite Rossin House.
TORONTO.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Eruptions,
Moth Patches, Itch and Skin dis-
eases, and every blemish on
beauty, and defies
detection. It has
stood the test of 48
years, and "As you
harmless we taste it
to be sure it is pro-
perly made. Accept
no counterfeit of
similar name. Dr.
L. A. Savre said to a
lady of the hautton
(a patient) "As you
ladies will use them,
I recommend 'Gour-
aud's Cream' as the
least harmful of all
the Skin prepara-
tions." For sale by
all Druggists and
Fam. Goods Dealers in the U.S., Canada and Europe.



FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED

Without publicity or loss of time from business,
by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment.
Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep
and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects.
Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address
THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

NOTICE Persons inquiring about or
sending for goods adver-
tised in this magazine will
confer a favor by stating, in their corre-
spondence with the advertiser, that they
saw the advertisement in the Delineator.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



PURE AND WHOLESOME.
ONE POUND CAN 25¢
LONDON, ENG. E.W. GILLET, CHICAGO, ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

On this and the two succeeding Pages is illustrated an assortment of Patterns for

Nightwear and Underwear

for Ladies, which styles our readers will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

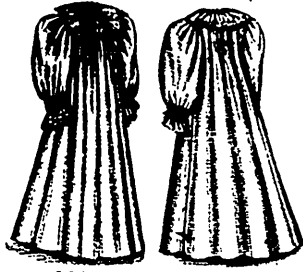
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),



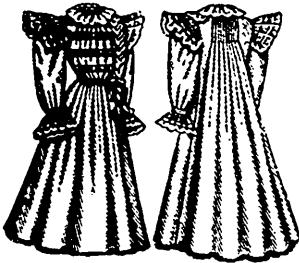
Ladies' Surplice Empire Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (To be Made with a Night Train or in Round Length); 2 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Belero Night-Gown, with Waist Back (To have the Sleeve Finished With or Without a Frill); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



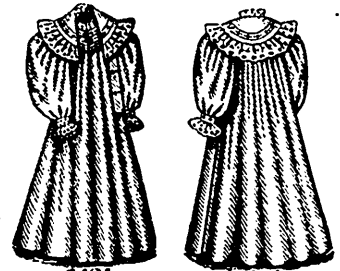
Ladies' Night-Gown (Known as the Empire or Directory Night-Gown); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



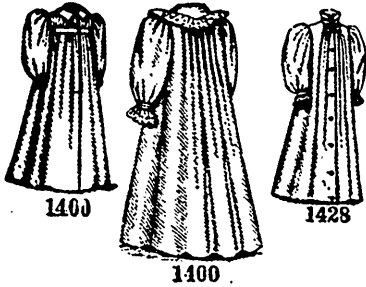
Ladies' Russian Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (Known as the Alexander Night-Gown); 8 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe, with Touch Front (Known as the Empire or Directory Night-Gown); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



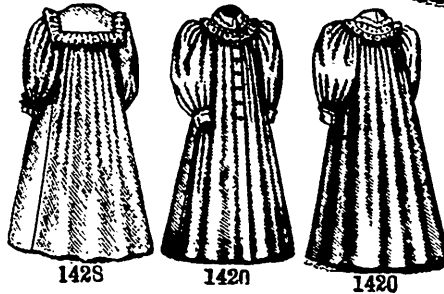
Ladies' Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe, with Touch Front, (Known as the Empire or Directory Night-Gown); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Night-Gown (To be Made with a High or Open Neck); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Bishop Night-Gown or Lounging-Robe (To be Made With or Without the Stole Sailor-Collar); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Night-Gown, with Round Yoke; 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Seamless Corset-Cover (To be Made With or Without a Puff Sleeve); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' French Police Corset-Cover; 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Metropolitan Books

on Social Culture and the Domestic Sciences and Arts, published by The Butterick Publishing Company (Limited)

ONE DOLLAR BOOKS:

GOOD MANNERS.
SOCIAL LIFE.
DELSARTE PHYSICAL CULTURE.
BEAUTY.
NEEDLE-CRAFT.

THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK.
HOME-MAKING AND HOUSEKEEPING:
NEEDLE AND BRUSH.
KINDERGARTEN PAPERS.

50 CENT BOOKS:

INTRODUCTORY CROCHETING.
FANCY AND PRACTICAL CROCHET-
WORK.
THE ART OF KNITTING.
FANCY AND PRACTICAL KNITTING.
THE ART OF MODERN LACE-MAKING.
DRAWING AND PAINTING.

WOOD CARVING and Pyrography or
Poker-Work.
MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.
THE ART OF GARMENT CUTTING,
FITTING AND MAKING.
DRAWN WORK.
TATTING AND NETTING.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED,
33 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

PEERLESS

Skirt and Waist Supporter



PATENTED MAY 18TH, 1886.

The only supporter made that is **Complete in itself**; holding the skirt and the shirt waist down, without the necessity of sewing attachments on the garments.

The supporter is concealed by waist and skirt excepting small sections of the pins which the narrowest belt will cover. **Will support the heaviest of winter skirts.** Prevents their sagging and by properly distributing the weight of the skirts, does away with the strain on the back which is so tiresome and injurious.

Will be sent by mail, prepaid, upon receipt of price, **25 cents.**

Brush & Co., Toronto



Ladies' French Corset-Cover, Drawn to the Waist with Shirred-Straps; 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 ins. Any size, 10c. or 20c.

Ladies' Corset-Cover; 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 10c. or 20c.



Ladies' Corset-Cover (To be Made with High Neck or Round, Square or V Neck); 9 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 ins. Any size, 10c. or 20c.

Costs You Nothing!

Perhaps you're interested in fac simile letters of famous people. Perhaps you appreciate practical suggestions on cleaning and dyeing. Both these wishes are met in our pretty little booklet, "As Others See Us." Mailed Post Free to any address on application.

R. PARKER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS

787-791 Yonge St. Toronto.

Toronto Cutting School

245 YONGE STREET

World's Fair Premium Tailor System of Dress-Cutting. Received First-class Diplomas at Toronto and Montreal Expositions, 1897.

The New Century System of Skirt-Cutting (Copyright 1908) cuts latest styles, any number of Gores. A harvest for Agents. Send for Descriptive Circular. Self-Measurement form free.

W. SPAULDING,

275 Euclid Avenue, - - TORONTO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A READER:—To make cement for glass or crockery soak two drachms of opt isinglass in two ounces of water for twenty-four hours, boil down to one ounce, add an ounce spirit of wine and strain through linen. Mix this while hot with the solution of a drachm of water in an ounce of rectified spirit and triturate thoroughly with half a drachm of powdered gum ammoniac. To make a strong liquid glue very useful for sticking wood, crockery and glass together, proceed as follows: Put three parts of glue in eight parts of cold water and let the mixture stand for several hours to soften the glue; then add one-fourth of a part of muriatic acid and three-fourths of a part of sulphate of zinc; keep the mixture at 185° fahrenheit for ten or twelve hours.

LILLIE S.:—*Mousseline de soie* is pronounced muce-lan-d'swa. Belt buckles are worn both at the front and the back, much depending on the style of the belt, as well as the garment with which it is to be worn.

LOURINE:—It is said that the hands may be quickly whitened and softened by the following process: Rub them well at night, for three nights in succession, with almond oil, and then cover them with as much fine chalk as they will take.

E. A. L.:—Seams of dress skirts are not feather-boned, but bound or overcast.

A Miner's Sufferings.—Exposure induced colds, and colds developed into that commonest but offensive of maladies—Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cleared the way to the pure gold of good health. Fred Lawrie, of Trail Creek, B.C., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh. I procured Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, two bottles cured me completely. I can highly recommend it."—38.

ASTHMA

Can be permanently cured by the wonderful Kola Plant, which grows along the Kongo River in Africa. Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound represents this wonderful plant in a highly concentrated form. Three bottles are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of Asthma or money refunded. This remedy is now being used in the leading Hospitals and Homes for Incurables throughout the world, and is recognized by the highest medical authorities to be the only permanent cure for Asthma yet discovered. Price \$2.00 per bottle, or 3 for \$5.00 with guarantee. Over 500 cases have already been cured in Canada alone. Free sample to any sufferer from Asthma. Enclose 5 cent stamp. Mention this paper. Address THE GRIFFITHS & MACPHERSON CO., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C. Sole Canadian importers. Sold by all druggists.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE
SCRIPT NAME OF
ON LABEL,
AND GET
THE GENUINE

Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN

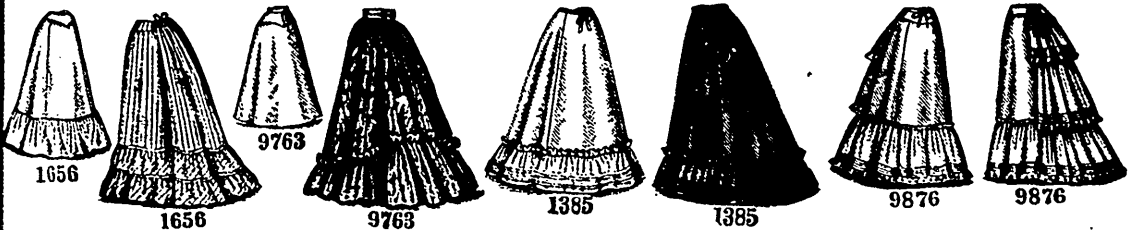
FREE!

For a few hours' work you will receive free for your trouble, your choice of Watches, Musical Instruments, Novelties, Books, Cameras, and many other worthy premiums. You sell to 25 packages "Gladstone's Ink Powder," 10c. package. Makes pint excellent ink. We send our money and we send premium you select. Unsold goods returnable. You run no risk.

DOMINION SUPPLY CO., TORONTO

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured
INAMITY PREVENTED BY
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESISTOR

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and 92 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency free to fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline's (Limited) Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1



Ladies' Petticoat-Skirt, with Bias Founce that may be Made With or Without the Bias. 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Petticoat-Skirt, Consisting of a Circular Front Sewed to a Circular Yoke that is Extended to form the Back-Gores: 10 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 35 in. Any size, 10c. or 20 cts.

Ladies' Petticoat-Skirt: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Petticoat-Skirt: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Short Petticoat and Knickerbocker Drawers, with Deep Yoke: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Four-Gored Short Petticoat, with Yoke: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 30 inches. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Four-Gored Short Petticoat, the Skirt Part of which may Extend Beneath the Founce or Only to the Top of the Founce: 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Flannel Petticoat: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 in. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Short Petticoat, having a Shallow Yoke and a Full Skirt with Straight Lower Edge: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 in. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Skirt-Yokes: 9 sizes. Waist measure, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 5c. or 10 cents.

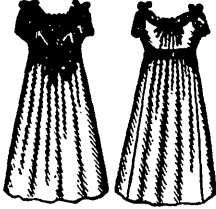
Ladies' Bustle and Hip-Pads in One. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.

Ladies' Separate Bustle and Hip-Pad. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



8982 8982

Ladies' Corset-Cover or Chemise and Short Under-Skirt in One (Known as the Corset Chemise): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



860 860

Ladies' Empire Chemise (Also Known as the Sans Gène Chemise): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8478 8478

Ladies' Chemise or Corset-Cover and Under-Skirt in One (To be Made Loose or in Empire Style) Known as the Skirt Chemise: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



1388 1388 1388

Ladies' French Petticoat-Chemise (To be Made Loose or in Empire Style): 9 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



1566 1566

Ladies' Sack Chemise, Round or Square Neck: 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



1319 1319 1377 1377

Ladies' Combination Corset-Cover or Chemise and Closed or Open French Drawers (To be Made with a High, V or Round Neck and with Full-Length Coat Sleeves or with Short Puff Sleeves or without Sleeves): 9 sizes. Bust meas., 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Combination Corset-Cover or Chemise and Open French Drawers (To be Made With or Without Sleeves): 7 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 42 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1598 1477 1177

Ladies' French Open Umbrella Drawers: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

Ladies' Closed Umbrella Drawers: 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

Ladies' Closed Umbrella Drawers (Known as the Little Fuller Drawers): 7 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 32 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued.)

Mrs. H. :- Sherbets are usually served at the end of a dinner, but they are sometimes eaten before the game instead of a Roman punch. They may be served in glass, in orange baskets, in fancy paper cases or in moulds. Sherbet is often combined with ice cream, two layers of the latter being allowed to one of the former. Directions for making various kinds of sherbets are given in Dainty Desserts: Plain and Fancy, published by us at 6d. or 15 cents.

L. M. A. :- Gothic architecture has nothing to do with the Goths, but is a term of contempt bestowed by the architects of the Renaissance period on Medieval architecture, which they term as Gothic or clumsy - fit for barbarians.

JUDITH :- An excellent cough medicine that may be made at home consists of
Olive oil 2 ounces
Paregoric 2 "
Honey 2 "

Dose: One teaspoonful every two hours if the cough is severe.

Eczema Relieved in a Day. - Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents.-39.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

to leave that nasty growth of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR or those ugly MOLES on your face when we can remove them permanently and satisfactorily by

Electrolysis?

We are the fastest operators in Canada. If you have anything wrong WITH YOUR FACE, Hair, Hands, Feet or Figure, consult us free.

We are the only thoroughly trained Dermatologists in Canada. Those living at a distance who have any Skin or Scalp trouble and would like special advice may write us, giving symptoms and description of case. You get the benefit of our knowledge and advice absolutely free. Send for new book "Health and Good Looks."

GRAMHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
Tel. 1838. 41 Carlton Street, TORONTO

STAMMERER

Address CHURCH'S

AUTO-VOCE INSTITUTE

ESTABLISHED 1880. PROSPECTUS FREE. CURE GUARANTEED.



9 PEMBROKE TORONTO

Open all Year.

CHURCH & BYRNE, Principals.

The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery editorially:- "The medical profession can have every confidence in the firm of CHURCH & BYRNE."

Queen Moo

The Success of the Season

made of the highest grade materials, with workmanship unsurpassed, our newest design,

"Queen Moo"

A SHORT LENGTH CORSET

SUITABLE FOR ANY STYLE OF FIGURE.

SOLD IN ALL THE STORES

MANUFACTURED BY

THE CROMPTON CORSET CO.

TORONTO, LIMITED.

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA

C. B. SCANTLEBURY

Belleville Kingston Winnipeg

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet "How to Paper" sent free to any address Write a Postal.

Mention what prices you expect to pay; the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw this advertisement.

We pay express charges.

Mail Order Department at Belleville, Ont. Address all communications there.

... PASTEUR ...

Germ-Proof Filter

is the only reliable Filter for public buildings and private houses. Write for catalogue.

Aikenhead Hardware Co.

6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST TORONTO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued.)

DAISY:—Clean the white kid belt with purified gasoline, or spirits of turpentine, applied with flannel. Should the kid still appear soiled, you may remove the spots with ether or chloroform. Dry in a current of air until all odor has been removed.

PENCKY McL.:—A plaster for the removal of superfluous hairs is made of equal parts of galbanum and pitch, and spread on a piece of thin leather; and it is said to bring tears and the roots along with the hairs when it is pulled off, and likewise the skin if allowed to remain on the latter more than three minutes. This is an ancient remedy in principle, since old-fashioned beauticians used shoemakers' wax in the same manner to rid themselves of the obnoxious hairs.

BELLE:—Full directions for a bicycle party were given in the DELINEATOR for March, 1897, which will be forwarded to you on receipt of price.

MISS ROSE:—It is no longer considered necessary for the bride to have dozens of each article of underclothing. Such garments turn yellow and grow tender before they can possibly be used. You might have all your table linen, towels, sheets and pillow-cases embroidered with your monogram or initials; some of the monogram settings seen are very attractive. One is composed of true-lover's knots in the loops of which the initials are worked. Another is a spider's web, the initials being placed in the centre of the web. Still another is a circle of bees enclosing the initials.

ARTEMIS:—For Hamburg steak purchase three-quarters of a pound of the round of beef, and have the butcher chop it very fine. Form the meat into a cake three-quarters of an inch thick, lightly flour the upper side, turn that side against the wires of a broiler, lightly flour the other side and broil slowly. Place the steak when done upon a hot serving dish, and season with butter, salt and pepper. It requires careful handling, but if treated as directed, it will not stick to the broiler.

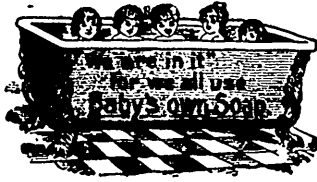
In Heart Disease it Works Like Magic.—"For years my greatest enemy was organic heart disease. From uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering, and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and the bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonder-worker, for my case was chronic."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa.—37.

FREE. A Grand Offer. FREE.

Mme. H. Ruppert's
FACE BLEACH.



MME. A. RUPPERT SAYS:
Knowing that there are tens of thousands of ladies in the United States who are afflicted with POOR COMPLEXIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, OILY SKIN, etc., who are more than anxious to get rid of these hideous disfigurements and would gladly try my Face Bleach, but have had some hesitancy in spending \$2 for a bottle for three bottles for \$5 to prove its wonderful merit—in order to prove to these ladies that FACE BLEACH is all I claim for it, and that it will REMOVE ABSOLUTELY every disfigurement of the complexion, I will sell every caller a trial bottle for 25 cts., and to those living outside the city, in any part of the world, I will send a trial bottle, safely packed, plain wrapper, all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamps.
I hope that every lady in the land will embrace this generous offer at once. My book, "How to be Beautiful," Free. Call or send for it. Address all communications or call on MME. A. RUPPERT (Dept. L. L.) 6 East 14th Street, New York City. Western Office, 155 State Street, Chicago, Ill.



.. USE ..

BABY'S OWN SOAP

And you will know why we recommend it.
It is pure.
Be sure and get the genuine.

Albert Toilet Soap Co.,
MONTREAL

Two Country Neighbor Girls.



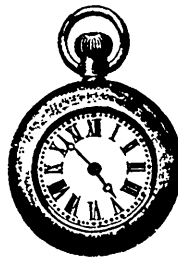
Two country girls—Nellie and Mary—friends and neighbors, and both novices in the work of home dyeing, decided to dye their cream silk blouses that they wore last year a bright shade of Cardinal.

Nellie, who had heard so much of the wonderful Diamond Dyes, bought a package of Fast Cardinal; and Mary, misled by an advertisement puffing up a poorly prepared dye, went to a dealer and bought a package of the color wanted.

The girls did their dyeing work the same afternoon—both confident of success—and hung their blouses out in the air to dry. When dried, Nellie's blouse, dyed with the Diamond Dyes, was a picture of beauty, and filled her heart with delight and pride. Mary's blouse was so muddy, spotty and streaky that she was quite distracted and furious about her failure and loss.

Moral. Avoid all poor and imitation dyes that ruin your goods and spoil your temper. The Diamond Dye are the only reliable, and invariably give success.

This LADIES' WATCH
for ONE DAY'S WORK



We send this dainty and reliable Ladies' Watch to anyone selling 40 packages of our Exquisite Perfumery at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Perfumery, post-paid, and a large premium list. You can easily sell it among your friends, and when you return us the money we send you the watch by return mail free of charge.

This is a genuine American Ladies' Watch, solid nickel, plain or engraved case, open face, stem-wind, stem-set, and we guarantee it to keep accurate time.

MONO ROAD, June 18th, 1898.
GENTLEMEN,—I received the watch you sent me and am very well satisfied with it. It is a better watch than I expected to get.
Yours truly,

EDITH MALTBY.

THE HOME SPECIALTY CO.
124 Victoria Street, TORONTO, ONT.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

"Canada's Greatest Store."

Helpful Hints for Summer Wear

A few snap shots from our Cloak Section, showing how a little money can be wisely expended in buying things for summer wear. Values like these are not easily duplicated.



Ladies' Stylish Shawl Capes in various plaids, suitable for boating or camping, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$6.98 and \$8.50.



No. 2405. Ladies' Stylish Capes of black broche cloth, mohair and wool mixtures, lined with twilled satin, ribbon and jet trimmings. \$5.00.



No. 2032. Ladies' Stylish Capes of black tulle, muslinette, lined with black tulle and silk ribbon bows, with collar of silk chiffon, \$7.50.



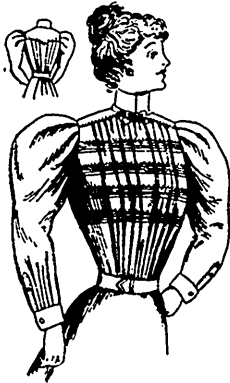
Ladies' Irish Linen Crash Washing Suits, jacket and skirt. Sizes 32 to 42. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.



Ladies' Linen Crash and White Duck Washing Skirts, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.



Ladies' Bicycle Suits in all colors, grey, blue and brown. Jacket with front, circular skirt. Sizes 32 to 40 bust, \$7.98.



No. 320. Ladies' Waists, in black and colored China silks and fancy colored Lyons silks, sizes 32 to 42, \$3.98.

Black Figured Lustre Skirts, 5-gore, \$2.50, 3.00; 6-gore, \$3.50, 4.00; 7-gore, \$5.00.

Black Figured Broche Dress Skirts, wool and mohair mixtures, new and stylish designs, 6-gore, \$4.00, 5.00; 7-gore, \$5.00, 6.00, 6.50, 7.50.

Fancy Colored Dress Skirts, in the newest shades, 6-gore, \$3.50, 4.00; 7-gore, \$5.00, 6.00.

Black Broche Silk Skirts, 6-gore, \$7.50; 7-gore, \$8.50, 10.00; 8-gore, \$9.00, 10.00, 12.00.

Black Moire Velour Silk Skirts, 7-gore, \$10.12.50.

NOTE
Our regular stock sizes of dress skirts are 38 to 43 inches long and 23 to 27 inches waist measurement. Larger sizes cost 10 per cent. extra.



No. 322. Ladies' Waist, in black and colored taffeta silks, sizes 32 to 42, \$6.

ORDER BY MAIL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

190-208 Yonge St.
10-14 Queen St.
11-29 James St.
15-19 Albert St.

ALL UNDER ONE ROOF.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

On this page is illustrated a series of Patterns of

Garmets for Bathing Uses

For Ladies, Misses, Girls, Little Folks, Men and Boys, which our Patrons will find worthy of Inspection.

The Patterns can be had from Our selves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes, or Ages, desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),

THE AMERICAN Corset and Dress Reform Co.
316 Yonge St., Toronto.



Sole Manufacturers of
JENNES MILLER and EQUIPOISE WAISTS
Puritan Shoulder Braces
Abdominal Supporters
and FINE CORSETS
MADE TO ORDER.
See our Special Cyclists' Waists and Corsets.
Agents Wanted.

Wrinkles Banished by EMMOLINE

The face being so exposed the blood does not circulate through the skin surface freely, thereby allowing the skin to get loose and flabby, naturally wrinkles are formed.

By consistently using EMMOLINE we guarantee complete circulation of the blood will be restored, thereby invigorating the tissues and muscles and rendering the skin healthful and free from those dreaded wrinkles.

EMMOLINE removes Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Liver-Mole, Redness and all scrofulous Eruptions, rendering the skin soft, white, and with a healthful glow.

Sent sealed to any address. Price, 50¢. and \$1.00. Six boxes for \$5.00.

FAURE & CIE. - Paris and London
LANGAIS & CO., AGENTS,
76 YONGE ST., - - TORONTO, ONT.

DEAFNESS



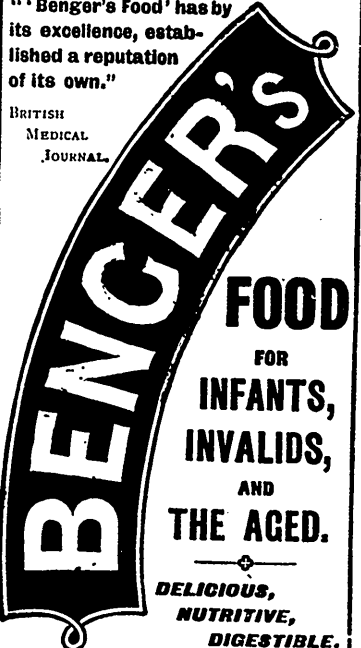
and Head Noises relieved by using WILSON'S COMMON-SENSE EAR DRUMS. New Scientific Invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.

C. H. MILLER, Freehold Loan Building, 60 Victoria St., Toronto, Canada, sole agent for Canada. Mention this paper.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, LONDON.

"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.



FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, DIGESTIBLE.

Balmoral Castle, Scotland 25th September, 1896.

"Sirs.—Please forward to Balmoral Castle one dozen 2/6 Tins of Benger's Food for H.I.M The Empress of Russia, addressed to Miss Coster. We have received the box ordered from Peterhoff.

"Yours truly,
"F. COSTER."


(Published by Special Permission of the Russian Court.)

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Wholesale of Leading Importers, or of Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.

 9947 Ladies' Bathing Costume: 9 sizes, 30 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.	 9947 Bust measures, 9 sizes, 30 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.	 9948 Ladies' Bathing Costume: 9 sizes, 30 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.	 9948 Bust measures, 9 sizes, 30 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.	 1472 Ladies' Swimming Suit: 11 sizes, Bust measures, 24 to 44 in. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.	 1472 Bust measures, 24 to 44 in. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.
 9949 Misses' and Girls' Bathing Costume (known as the Oxford Bathing Suit): 7 sizes, Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.	 9949 Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10c. or 20 cents.	 7691 Misses' and Girls' Bathing Costume, Consisting of a Full Skirt and a Combination Blouse and Drawers. Any size, 1s. or 30 cents.	 7691 Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 30 cents.	 3295 Ladies' Bathing Corset: 10 sizes, Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 10c. or 20 cts.	 3295 Ages, 6 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 30 cents.
 9966 Child's Bathing Suit: 4 sizes, Ages, 2 to 6 yrs. Any size, 7c. or 15 cents.	 9966 Ages, 2 to 6 yrs. Any size, 7c. or 15 cents.	 7700 Child's Bathing Costume (No. 1) with Full or Close-Fitting and Full or Close-Fitting with the Drawers Plain or Knickerbocker Blouse and Drawers. Ages, 2 to 18 years. Any size, 1s. or 30 cents.	 7700 Ages, 2 to 18 years. Any size, 1s. or 30 cents.	 9995 Child's Pudding Drawers: 6 sizes, Ages, 2 to 10 yrs. Any size, 3c. or 10 cts.	 9995 Ages, 2 to 10 yrs. Any size, 3c. or 10 cts.

"Made in Canada"



When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you.

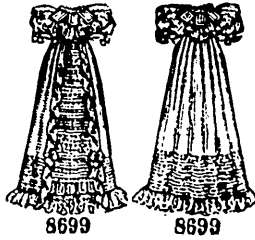
THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED
Hull, Montreal, Toronto.

On this and the succeeding two pages is illustrated an assortment of Patterns for

INFANTS' GARMENTS

which many mothers will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),



Infants' Christening Robe. One size: Price, 14. or 25 cents.



Infants' Christening or Cerebral Robe (Known as the Marlborough Dress) One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



Infants' Russian Dress, with Pouch Front. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



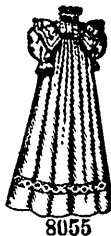
Infants' Peasant Dress or Slip (In Dress-Reform Style). One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



Infants' Yoke Robe or Dress, with Square Bertha. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8108



8055



8055

Infants' Pompadour Yoke Dress, having a Straight Lower Edge for Hemstitching. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



8493



8493

Infants' Dress. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



9261



Infants' Dress, with Straight Lower Edge for Hemstitching. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM

TOILET POWDER

AFTER BATHING AND SHAVING.

Dollabital after Bathing, a luxury after Shaving. A positive Relief for Prickly Heat and all affections of the Skin. Homages odor of perspiration. GET MENNEN'S. The only genuine with a National reputation, as a perfect Toilet requisite. A little higher in price, but 25 cents for it.

The inventor's portrait on box cover is a guarantee of Absolute Purity. Approved by the Medical Profession and Trained Nurses for the use of Infants and Adults.

Useful in all other Powders, which are liable to do harm. Sold everywhere or mailed for 25 cents. (Sample free.)

GERHARD MENNEN CHEMICAL CO. Newark, N. J.

MOTHERS!
DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE
MRS. WINSLOW'S
Soothing Syrup

For Your Children While Cutting Teeth.

It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails. As glasses help eyes. While ears heard. No pain. Available. F. H. HINCOX, 853 Broadway New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

MOTHERS Your Children cured of Bed-wetting. **SAMPLE FREE.** Dr. F. E. MAY, Bloomington, Illinois.



9693



9693



8911



8911



8601



8601

Infants' Dress, with Pouch Front. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

Infants' Dress, with Straight Lower Edge for Hemstitching. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Infants' Bishop Dress, with Straight Lower Edge for Hemstitching. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



1272



1272



8667



8667



1265



1265



8582



8582

Infant's Empire Sack. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Infants' Sack. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Infants' Sack. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Infants' House Sack. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



8193

Infants' Fancy Bibs. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



748

748

Infants' Bibs. One size: Price, 3d. or 5 cents.



3399

Infants' Shirts. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



Baby's Own Tablets

"FOR BABY'S SAKE."

A Mild and Effective Purgative—Regulates the Stomach and Bowels—Reduce Fever—Break Colds—Expel Worms—Check Diarrhoea—Good While Teething—Cure Colic—Produce Sleep—As Pleasant as Candy and as Easy to Take—Harmless as Sugar—Absolutely Pure—Mother's Help and Baby's Friend—Sample Box and Paper Doll if you send us Baby's Name. **USE BABY'S OWN POWDER** in the Nursery. **THE DR. HOWARD MEDICINE COMPANY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.**



7004



7004



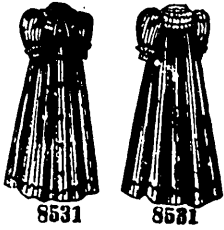
4965



4965

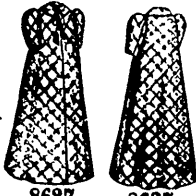
Infants' Shirts, without Shoulder Seams. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cts.

Infants' Boot and Slip per. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



8531 8531

Infants' Wrapper. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



8627 8627

Infants' Juted Wrapper or Robe. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



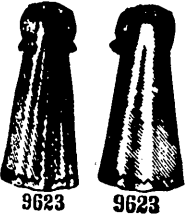
8297 8297

Infants' Wrapper. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



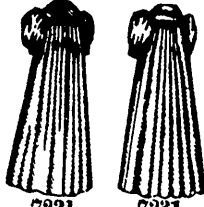
897 897

Infants' Tracked Slip or Night Gown. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



9623 9623

Infants' Wrapper. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



7231 7231

Infants' Wrapper. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



7030 7030

Infants' Wrapper. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



7003 7003

Infants' Pinning-Blanket and Band. One size: price 7d. or 15 cents.



8927 8927

Infants' Wrapper. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



7391

Infants' Slip or Night-Gown. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

Metropolitan Pamphlets

on Social Culture and the Domestic Sciences and Arts, published by The Butterick Publishing Company (Limited)

PLEASANT PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN.
PRETTY PURSUITS FOR CHILDREN.
VENETIAN IRON WORK.
PARLOR PLANTS AND WINDOW GARDENING.
ARTISTIC ALPHABETS for Marking and Engrossing.
RECITATIONS AND HOW TO RECITE.

SOCIAL EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS APPOINTMENTS.
THE HOME.
DAY ENTERTAINMENTS AND OTHER FUNCTIONS.
EMPLOYMENTS AND PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN.

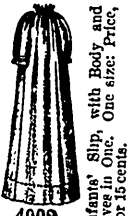
15 CENT PAMPHLETS:

MOTHER AND BABE.
DAIRY DESSERTS.
NURSING AND NOURISHMENT FOR INVALIDS.
TABLEAUX, CHARADES AND CONUNDRUMS.
FANCY DRILLS.
SMOCKING, FANCY STITCHES, CROSS-STITCH AND DARNED NET DESIGNS.
THE CORRECT ART OF CANDY-MAKING.

THE PERFECT ART OF CANNING AND PRESERVING.
BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING.
A MANUAL OF LAWN TENNIS.
BEES AND BEE-KEEPING.
USES OF CREPE AND TISSUE PAPERS.
WEDDINGS AND WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.
CHILD LIFE.
DOGS, CATS AND OTHER PETS.
HEALTH: How to be Well and Live Long.
BURNT WORK.

EXTRACTS AND BEVERAGES.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED,
33 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.



4902

Infants' Slip, with Body and Sleeves in One. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



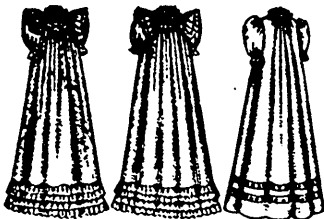
3677



3677

3677

Infants' Pinning-Blanket and Flannel Band. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



9827

Set of Infants' Clothes, Consisting of a Band, Shirt, Pinning-Blanket, Skirt, Dress, Slip and Sack. One Size: Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



MADE ON HONOR.
SIMPLE STRONG



SILENT. SPEEDY

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND GUARANTEE OF GREATEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD BACK OF EVERY.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE.

SOLD DIRECT TO THE USERS THROUGH COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES ONLY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.



J. TRANCLE-ARMAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in FINE HAIR GOODS

Highest Awards at Paris, France, 1889-93, New York, 1890, Chicago World's Fair, 1893.



For Coiffures, Bangs, Waves, Toupees, Wigs for Ladies and Gents, Hair and Hair Switches.

We guarantee goods to be as represented. Armand's Latest Pompadour Bangs, as Natural as Nature. Price, \$5, \$7 and \$9. Small Summer Bangs, \$2, \$3, \$4 to \$7. Switches, Single Branches, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, and \$6 each.



When Ordering, please send sample of your hair and amount. We guarantee best of satisfaction. All goods exchanged if not suited. Goods sent concealed from observation.



Full Size Switch, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 to \$15.
Natural Wavy Switches, Single Branches, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7 each.
Old Ladies' Waves and Partings, \$4, \$5, \$7.50 to \$15.
Old Ladies' Head Covering, \$7.50, \$11, \$15 to \$25.

Grey Hair.—Armand's Instantaneous Grey Hair Restorer: Why have grey hair? Now you can restore it to its natural color by using Armand's Restorer. The hair can be washed, curled and dressed without affecting the color. It is not oily or otherwise disagreeable. Full directions in each box. Price, \$3 each, or two for \$5. Send sample of your hair when ordering and we will send you the right shade.

Have you superfluous hair? Then use Capillérine. The best hair destroyer in the market. By conscientious treatment the hair can be entirely destroyed. Price, \$2, by mail \$2.06.

When ordering please mention this Magazine.

Fashionable Bonnet Pin Curls, for under bonnets and the lang, a article, natural, \$3 and \$4 a pair.



Armand's New Chignons. The easiest, prettiest and quickest way to dress one's hair; all ready to slide up to pin on. You can re-arrange it in a few minutes to last two weeks. Price, \$5.50, \$8, \$10 and \$12.

J. TRANCLE-ARMAND & CO.,

441 Yonge and 1 Carlton Streets, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

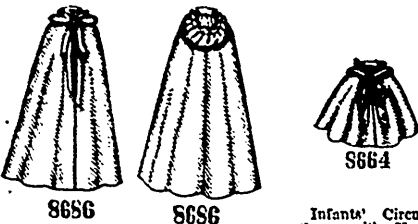
Telephone 2498.



Set of Infants' Outdoor Clothes, Comprising a Cloak, Dress, Cap and Bootie. One Size: Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Set of Infants' Outdoor Clothes, Comprising a Dress, Coat, Cap and Shoe. One Size: Price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Infants' Wrap Hood. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



Infants' Circular Cape or Wrap. One size: Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Infants' Circular Cape, with Hood. One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



Set of Infants' Clothes, Consisting of a Dress, Slip or Petticoat-Skirt, Flannel Petticoat, Sack and Bib. One size: Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Set of Infants' Clothes, Consisting of a Slip, Wrap, Sack, Muslin Skirt, Flannel Petticoat, Pinning-Bib or Harrow-Coat and Shirt (Called the Dora or Dora Set). One size: Price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Teaberry

FOR THE

Teeth

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

PLEASANT HARMLESS

25 CENTS A BOX

ZOPESA-CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO

The Grand Album of Metropolitan Fashions.

SEND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for a Specimen Copy of THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS and receive, in addition to the Book, a Circular acquainting you with a SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY OFFER that is made to purchasers of Single Copies.

THE GRAND ALBUM, in its latest dress, has blossomed into an **ARTISTIC SERIES OF COLORED PLATES** of various sizes, showing the **NEWEST STYLES IN COSTUMING FOR LADIES, MISSSES, BOYS AND LITTLE FOLKS.** These **PLATES** are accompanied by a **DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET** containing **EXPLANATIONS OF THE STYLES** exhibited, and **ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS** as to the **BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION.** THE **READING MATTER** in the **DESCRIPTIVE BOOK** is in three languages, **ENGLISH, SPANISH AND GERMAN**, which makes it truly **OSMOPOLITAN** in character.

OF THE PLATES THERE ARE USUALLY INCLUDED IN EACH NUMBER :

- Two Large Plates of Ladies' Fashions,
- One Plate of Misses', Boys' and Children's Fashions,
- A Plate exhibiting in Classified Form the Newest Styles in Shirt-Waists, Basques or Skirts, etc., as may be most seasonable.
- A Plate representing Styles from twenty to thirty days in advance of all our other issues. *This is a very Important Plate and should be in the hands of all up-to-date Dressmakers and Dry Goods Merchants.*

The Publication is invaluable:

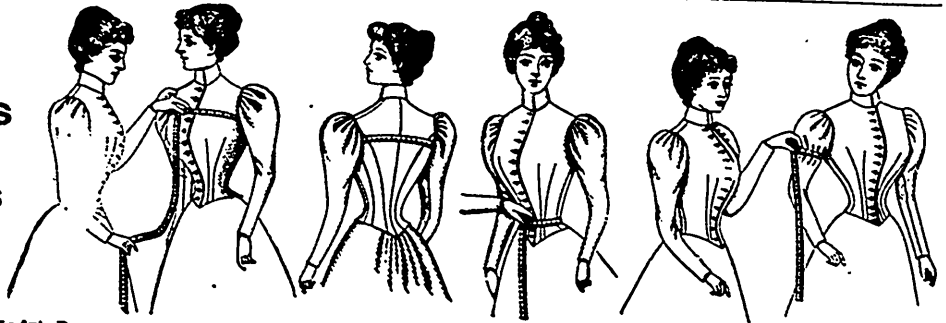
- I.—To the Dressmaker and Ladies' Tailor**—For whom the wealth of Styles affords an alluring and suggestive Book of Modes for the inspection of their patrons. They will readily appreciate the effectiveness of the Plates for use in windows and upon the walls of their reception rooms.
 - II.—To the Juvenile Outfitter**—Who cannot elsewhere obtain any such attractive and well grouped views of all that is seasonable and stylish in the costuming of Misses, Girls, Boys and Children.
 - III.—To the Dry Goods Merchant**—Who will find its Color Plates of great utility in promoting sales of fabrics and a great convenience for distribution on his counters.
 - IV.—To any Woman**—Who wishes in all matters of fashion to have access to the earliest information possessed by the Professional Dressmaker.
- While essentially a publication for high class Professional use, the Home Dressmaker and the Amateur Milliner will find **THE GRAND ALBUM** worth its moderate cost by reason of the insight into professional methods and the advanced information it affords.

Subscription Price, \$2.00 a year.
Single Copies, - 25 cents each.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES from our New York Office to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico, on **THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS**, are paid by us. When the Publication is to be sent on Subscription to any other Country, One Dollar for Extra Postage on the Subscription is charged.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7 to 17 West Thirteenth St., New York

HOW TO TAKE MEASURES FOR PATTERNS



For the Pattern of a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken, or for a Lady's Bust Form or Full Form:—Put the measure around the body, over the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—**NOT TOO TIGHT.**

For the Pattern of a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring a Waist Measure to be taken:—Put the measure around the waist, over the dress.

For the Pattern of a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the measure around the muscular part of the upper arm, about an inch below the lower part of the arm-pit, drawing the tape closely—**NOT TOO TIGHT.**

For the Pattern of a Man's or Boy's Coat or Vest:—Put the measure around the body, under the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—**NOT TOO TIGHT.** In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

For the Pattern of a Man's or Boy's Overcoat:—Measure around the breast, over the garment the coat is to be worn over. In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

For the Pattern of a Man's or Boy's Trousers:—Put the measure around the body, over the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—**NOT TOO TIGHT.** In ordering for a boy, give the age also.

For the Pattern of a Man's or Boy's Shirt:—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the neck-band encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be 14 inches, select a Pattern marked 15 inches. For the breast, put the measure around the body, over the vest, under the jacket or coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—**NOT TOO TIGHT.** In ordering a Boy's Shirt Pattern, give the age also.

Take the Measures for Misses' and Little Girls' Patterns or Forms the same as for Ladies'. In ordering, give age also.

Rates for Packages of Patterns.

On orders for Packages of Patterns the following Discounts will be allowed, but the Entire Amount must be ordered at one time :

On Receipt of \$3.00, we will allow a selection to the value of \$4.00 in Patterns.	
“ “ \$5.00 “ “ “ “ “ \$7.00 “	
“ “ \$10.00 “ “ “ “ “ \$15.00 “	

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (Limited),
33 Richmond Street West, TORONTO, ONT.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

"Canada's Greatest Store."

Ladies' Underwear and Corsets

Seasonable suggestions from our Underwear Section. Sterling values that you do not meet every day. Scores of others equally as good. Our Catalogue will tell you of them. Send for it. Free for the asking.



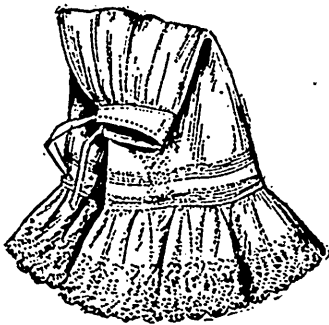
White Cotton Gown.—Russian style, fancy collar of wide insertion with frill of embroidery, large sleeves..... **\$1.10**



White Cotton Gown.—Collar of fine embroidery, extending down each side, front of insertion, ribbon and fine embroidery..... **\$1.25**



Ladies' Corsets.—"Minera," made of jean, striped with satin, 2 side steels each side, finished with silk edging, sizes 18 to 30 in. White and drab. Special..... **.35**



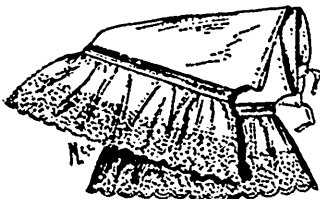
White Cotton Skirts.—3 yards wide, 2 clusters tucks, frill of deep embroidery..... **\$1.00**



White Cotton Skirts.—4 yards wide, deep frill, finished with 3 inch frill of embroidery..... **\$1.35**



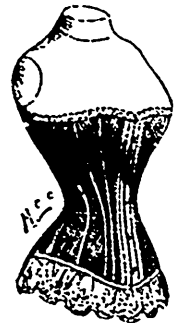
White Cotton Drawers.—1 Cluster tucks, finished with very deep frill of embroidery..... **.50**



Fine Cambric Drawers.—Neatly tucked, also very deep ruffle of extra fine embroidery..... **\$1.00**



White Cotton Gown.—Mother Hubbard yoke, 40 fine tucks, trimmed with very fine embroidery..... **\$1.00**



Corsets.—"Sylph." Made of fine netting, light summer corset, side steel, finished with edge of lace. Sizes 18 to 31. Special **.25**

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

190 YONGE STREET

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

Pears has the knowledge of making transparent soap. His great-grandfather invented transparent soap over a hundred years ago. In 1789 it began its course and ever since Pears' Soap has kept the foremost rank. It is a pride and a tradition of the House of Pears to keep making the best.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q.

Stationery Department.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
Plates Engraved

**Latest Styles in
Paper and Envelopes**
at Reduced Prices.

Three Leaders
in our Stationery Department

Five Quires English Silurian, best quality, for **25c.**

3 Packets Envelopes to match, 25c.

Five Quires Real Irish Linen, for **50c.**

5 Packets Envelopes to match, 50c.

Five Quires Super White, for **50c.**

5 Packets Envelopes to match, 50c.

The Irish Linen and Super White come nicely boxed, and have always been considered good value at 20c. per quire.

Fountain Pens

Fine, Medium and Stub

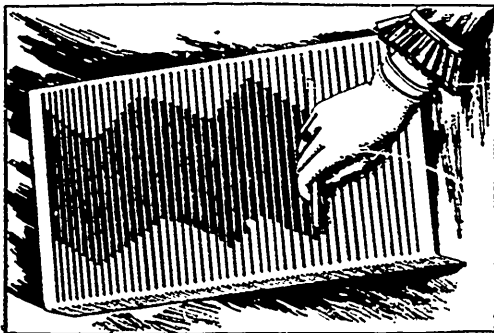
The advantages claimed for the PAUL E. WIRT PENS are that they are durable, practical, reliable and absolutely without complications. The case and gold pen are incorrodible, and with good care will last a lifetime.

No. 00. Medium Chased Case,	No. 2 Gold Pen....	\$1.50
No. 0. Short " " "	No. 1 " " "	2.00
No. 1. Long " " "	No. 2 " " "	2.75
No. 2. Short " " "	No. 2 " " "	2.75
No. 10. Long Plain Case.....	No. 4 " " "	3.25
No. 11. Short Plain Case.....	No. 4 " " "	3.25
No. 12. Long Taper Chased Case,	No. 2 " " "	3.25

PAPETERIES 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.50.

Paper Covered Books—The Chelsea Series, a line of books comprising 179 titles, selected with great care from the best and most popular authors. Printed on good paper, with handsomely illustrated cover. Price 15c.

FOR PRESERVING—1 Dozen Vegetable Parchment Preserve Covers and 1 Dozen Preserve Papers for same—1 lb. pots, 3c.; 2 lb. pots, 5c.; 3 lb. pots, 7c.



Colonial House Pleater MADE EXPRESSLY FOR HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

HAMMOCKS

With Vallance, close weave, with stretchers, assorted colors	.....	\$3.50
" " " " Roman stripes	.....	3.25
" " " " light colors	.....	3.50
" " " " open assorted colors	.....	3.00
" " " " close " " "	.....	2.75
" " " " open " " "	.....	3.25
Without " " " " Roman stripes	.....	3.25
" " " " light colors	.....	3.25
" " " " open assorted colors	.....	3.00
Baby Hammocks, open weave, assorted colors	.....	1.00
String Hammocks, 35c., 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and	.....	1.00

Tennis Goods at 20 per cent. off Regular Prices.

LEATHER GOODS.

CHATELAINE BAGS

60c., 75c., 85c., \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$6.00.

SHOPPING BAGS

in black, seal, tan and green Ooze Calf and Silk, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

TRAVELLING POCKETS

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended To.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

HALL'S BAZAAR FORMS FOR DRAPING DRESSES.