

THE DELINEATOR

A Herald of Spring



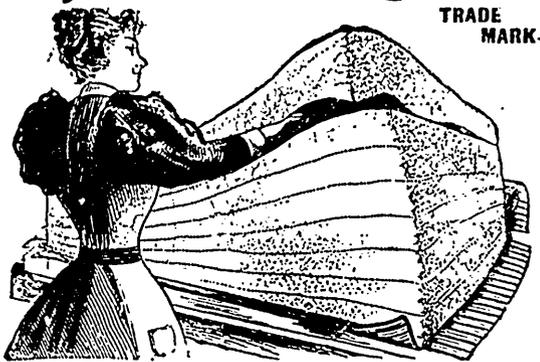
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FIGURE No. 127 R.—*A Handsome Street Gown.*



128 R.

129 R.

Ladies' English Tailor Suits.



130 R.

131 R.

Ladies' Modish Shirt-Waist Toilettes.



132 R.

133 R.

Ladies' Long Wrap and Opera Toilette.



134 R.

135 R.

Handsome Outdoor Garments.



FIGURE No. 136 R.—*Ladies' Dressy Tailor Toilette.*



FIGURE No. 137 R.—*Stylish Calling Toilette.*

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 306.



35 R.

100 R.

140 R.

Latest Fancies in Dressy Waists.



141 R.

142 R.

143 R.

Latest Fancies in Dressy Waists.



FIGURE No. 144 R.—*Ladies' Indoor Toilette.*



FIGURE No. 145 R.—*Ladies' Japanese Bouging-Peebe.*



146 R.

147 R.

148 R.

Outdoor Styles for Spring.



149 R.

150 R.

151 R.

Ladies' Calling Toilets and Fancy Bodice.



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THE DELINEATOR

VOL. LV.

MARCH, 1900.

No. 3

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.



FIGURE No. 152 R. - *Ladies' Fancy Waist.*

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 310.

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Fashions of To-Day

The smart jacket which characterizes the fashionable Spring street toilette is shaped upon attractive lines. It is very short and in many instances of the popular Eton type, either double or single breasted. An example of unusual good style is a slightly double-breasted jacket of the Eton variety, to be made with or without the center-back seam and with the collar and lapels in either round or pointed outline.

A rather severe tailor mode especially appropriate for well-proportioned figures is exemplified in another jacket in single-breasted style adjusted by the usual seams and two darts.

The long, loose coat that was a feature of the Winter styles in outdoor garments will be reproduced in lighter weight fabrics and adopted for travelling for the present season. A pleasing example is shown in a single-breasted long sack coat that may be made with one or two cape-collars and with or without side vents.

Fairly indispensable to the well-appointed wardrobe is the ever convenient and comfortable cape. A new mode has rather wide revers and high flare collar; it may be made in either of two outlines at the lower edge, which graduates gracefully from the front to center of the back.

The fashionable basque-waist is both elaborate in design and ornamentation, a style particularly suited to slight figures. A basque-waist of pleasing attractiveness closes at the left side and has a becoming blouse front, also a deep yoke, both back and front, that is shown in fancy outline.

A prettily shaped bolero and fitted girdle are items of interest in another stylish basque-waist. A flare collar adds effectively to the jaunty mode.

Guimpes are by far too becoming to the average figure easily to lose their popularity; an admirable example is expressed in a new basque-waist that closes at the back and is low and square at the neck. The guimpe is plain and finished with flare cuffs and a collar in fanciful outline.

stock and fancy flare cuffs are also included in this waist.

The fancy yoke-chemisette that may be either plain or gives to another example of the fashionable basque-waist

air of unusual tion.

A basque-closed at the y-and having a st-back shows a yoke both ba-front.

The fronts at to the arm-hub there are two arm gores in a plain basque especially desir stout figures.

Novelties in the popular shirt-wa eagerly sought. A feature that doubt find ma lowers is the s yoke, which is special point of est in the new. This unique yoke be either pointe square at the t the sleeves, and garment may be or without the t lining or bus. The stock is rec ble, and the are in two-piece

An applied back and front prettily scalloped. er edge is the he interest in another attractive shirt-wa.

The box-plait e back has become generally popular sign characterizing newest skirts.

Extreme grace achieved by an e box-plait at the part of each side seam and a b. box-plait at the b in a new four-g skirt, which may made in either a length or with a coming dip.

The left side of very pleasing u is overlapped and

be in plain or fancy outline, the closing being made at this. The upper part of the skirt is circular and is lengthened by circular flounce. There is a box-plaited gore at the back.

A very novel skirt shows gore-shaped box-plaits at the front and sides; it is of circular shaping.

A decidedly stylish wrap, made with a sweep, hangs loosely the shoulders and introduces large revers, a flare collar and turn-back cuffs.



FIGURE No. 153 R.—This illustrates LADIES' TRIM TAILOR SUIT.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 3777, price 10d or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 3758, price 1s. or 25 cents.—By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern of the Jacket for 6d. or 10 cents.—(For Description see Page 311.)

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES IN COLORS, TINTS, ETC., SHOWN ON FIRST PAGE OF COVER AND PAGES 277 TO 300 INCLUSIVE.

FIGURE ON FIRST COVER PAGE.

This figure is No. 127 R and is fully described on page 303. In that and the present instance the development is the same. Appliqués of velvet cut in a floral design, the interstices being filled in with lace stitches done in heavy silk floss, effectively adorn the toilette which is made of heliotrope cloth. Two ruffles of yellow chiffon edged with narrow frills of white chiffon are softly cascaded down the front of the waist and add a dainty touch of harmonizing color.

novel skirt, which is here made of gray cloth. The skirt has a circular upper part lengthened by a circular flounce and is characterized by a box plaited gore at the back. The mode is closed at the left side in front under the overlapping edge, which is in saw-tooth outline.

The entire toilette may be reproduced in homespun or cheviot, with braid in graduated widths for ornamentation.

FIGURES NOS. 122 R AND 123 R.—STREET TOILETTES FOR EARLY SPRING.

(For Illustrations see Page 277.)

FIGURE No. 122 R.—This includes a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The pattern, which is No. 3777 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again depicted on page 306. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3758 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be once more seen on page 319.

The exquisite cut of the grayish-blue cloth jacket makes it very attractive. It is modelled to define the figure, and the fronts are snugly adjusted by double bust-darts. The fronts are deepened to form a point at the center, and at the top are turned back in lapels by the stylish rolling collar of velvet. The jacket closes at the front in single-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes, and all its free edges are neatly stitched. The well-cut sleeves are of the two-seam variety.

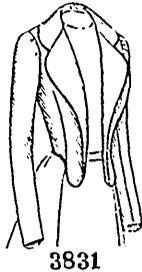
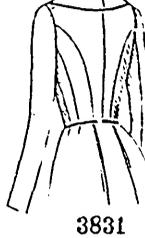


FIGURE No. 123 R.—This embraces a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3776 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 306. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3748 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on page 323.

The skirt forming part of this toilette is cut on unique lines. It is a four-gored mode that is adjusted in sheath stylo at the front and sides, but has a double box-plait at the back. At the lower part of each side-front seam is formed an under box-plait, the impression of a slashed skirt being thus given below the knee. The skirt is here shown made of mixed brown cheviot and is embellished with an embroidered design done in brown silk.

The close-fitting Eton jacket is slightly double-breasted, and the fronts are deepened at the center to form a point.

A velvet rolling collar reverses the fronts in lapels, and the sleeves are in two-seam style. Dark-brown cloth was selected for the jacket, which is finished with stitching.

Such a toilette may be developed in cloth, serge or zibeline and finished with self-strappings or stitched bands of taffeta.



3831

Front View.



3831

Back View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME: CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE VEST AND WITH A WHOLE OR SEAMED BACK, AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT TO BE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH AND HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Pages 311.)

Strappings and buttons finish in a decorative manner the

FIGURES NOS. 124 R. AND 125 R.—ATTRACTIVE AFTERNOON GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Page 279.)

FIGURE No. 124 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3749 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 309. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3668 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

Charming simplicity is the keynote of this pleasing gown. Cerise-and-white plaid gingham and fancy white

corded satin for the yoke, and lace frills, ribbon quilting, ruches of chiffon for garniture.

FIGURE No. 125 R.—This includes a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3757 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 310. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3822, costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 320.

Dainty in the extreme is the dressy gown here depicted, made of blue vailing and tucked white silk and lawn, adorned with buttons, appliques of chiffon and ruffles of embroidered chiffon. The skirt is exceedingly attractive. A cluster of tiny dart-shaped tucks is taken up at each side, which, together with a group of deeper tucks at the center of the back, where the skirt is laid in a box-pleat, remove all the fulness at top. The skirt is in four-gored style and is fashioned with a sweep.

The waist has a seamless back, tucked at the bottom and smooth at the top, where it overlaps a deep square yoke. The full fronts are gathered at the bottom, tucked at the arm-hole and flare broadly over a fancy yoke chemisette. Two ruffles of chiffon are cascaded down the closing, and the standing collar is beautified by two turn-over sections and a jaunty bow of orange patent. A flaring cuff finishes the small, close-fitting sleeves, which is cut out at the top on the upper side to disclose the cap-facing.

In light-weight cloth or Liber cashmere, associated with Liber satin heavily encrusted with silk paillettes, the gown will be remarkably stylish.



3756

Front View.

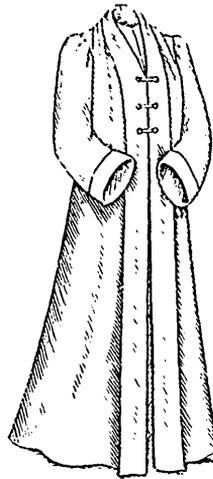
LADIES' JAPANESE WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STAY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 311.)

tucking and mull were here associated for the mode, which is decorated with narrow frills of embroidery. The seamless back and pouching fronts of the waist are gathered at the bottom, but are plain at the top, where they are cut out to accommodate a deep, smooth, round yoke. A scalloped circular bertha outlines the yoke, which is topped by a fancy stock. The shapely two-seam sleeve is completed by a circular cuff that flares over the hand.

The skirt is five-gored and is without fulness at the front and sides. It is fitted at the back with an underlying double box-pleat and is extended to form a slight sweep.

The gown may be copied in gingham, lawn, vailing or foulard, with all-over embroidery or lace, tucked silk or



3756



3756

Back View.

The novel skirt is in dip length and is known as the wrap skirt. It consists of three sections overlapped at the left side of the front and the right side of the back and joined in a seam at the center of the back, where below the hips the skin falls in fan-like folds.

The design is suitable for cashmere, vailing or zibeline. Lace appliqué, passementerie, strappings of cloth or bands of

FIGURE No. 126 R.—LADIES' RECEPTION GOWN.

(For Illustrations see Page 280.)

FIGURE No. 126 R.—This unit, a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 37 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 31. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3617 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

A woman's Spring outfit would be incomplete if it did not include a dressy cloth gown for wear at receptions, luncheons, etc. Such a gown is here depicted made of gray cloth combined with lace over satin, and effectively ornamented with wide and narrow braes. The fronts of the waist lap at the left side and are smooth at the top, but have slightly pouching gathered fulness at the bottom. The broad right front and seamless-stretched back are in low, V outline at the top, where they overlap a smooth pointed yoke. The waist closes at the left side, and with it worn a chiffon scarf bowed under the chin and a bias belt of cloth fastened under a pointed end. The well-shaped sleeves are completed by pointed circular cuffs.

stitched taffeta may be employed in decorating such a gown with pleasing results.

FIGURE NO. 127 R.—A HANDSOME STREET GOWN.
(For Illustrations see Page 281.)

FIGURE NO. 127 R.—This embraces a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 3782 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also depicted on page 314. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3822 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 320.

Tucks are effectively introduced in the waist and skirt of the dressy gown, which is here pictured made of heliotrope cloth and enriched by a bold floral design of velvet appliques, the interstices being filled in with lace stitches done in heavy silk floss. The pouching fronts are gathered at the waist-line and also have fulness at the top taken up in tiny tucks. The back shows the fashionable amount of gathered fulness at the bottom, and a characteristic feature of the mode is the saddle-yoke appearing at each shoulder. The yoke is shaped by a curving seam at the center and terminates in a point over the top of the sleeve, a stylish sloping shoulder effect being thus induced. The waist closes under a box-plait formed at the edge of the right front, and with it are worn a removable stock and a jabot of yellow chiffon edged with tiny frills. The small two-seam sleeves are finished with flaring circular cuffs.

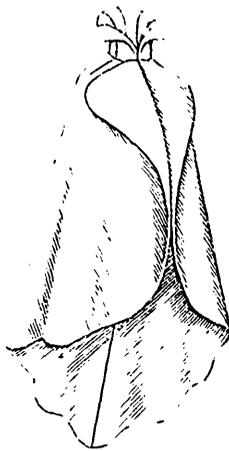
The four-gored skirt is fitted with tucks to the belt at the sides and back and is fully described at figure No. 125 R.

Vailing, cashmere or foulard will develop an extremely attractive gown, which may be decorated with soutache or silk braid, passementerie or lace applique.

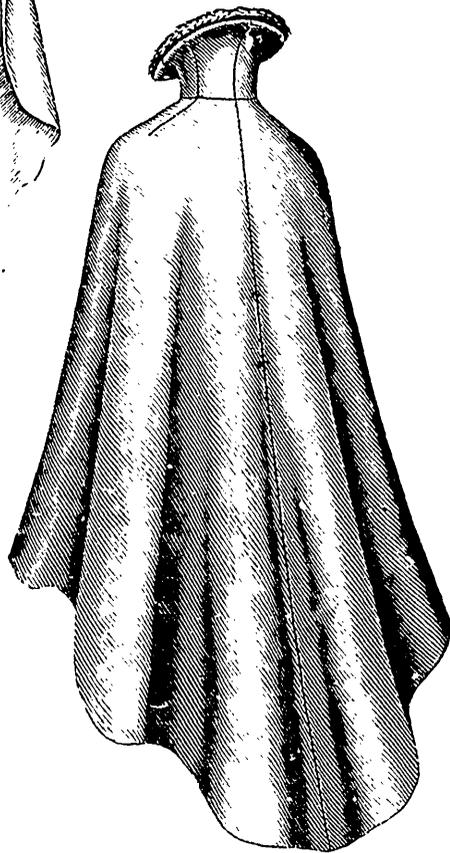
and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 322.

Machine-stitched bands of taffeta embellish the smart suit, which is developed in cloth. The skirt is unusually effective. It is circular in cut and has a box-plait at the back on the outside. Gore-shaped box-plaits of graduated lengths are formed in the sides and front, those nearest the back being the deepest. The plaits are stayed to a little below the knee, from which point they fall free. The skirt is arranged over a five-gored foundation skirt without fulness at the top.

The jacket defines the figure and has a wide, single-breasted fly



3747

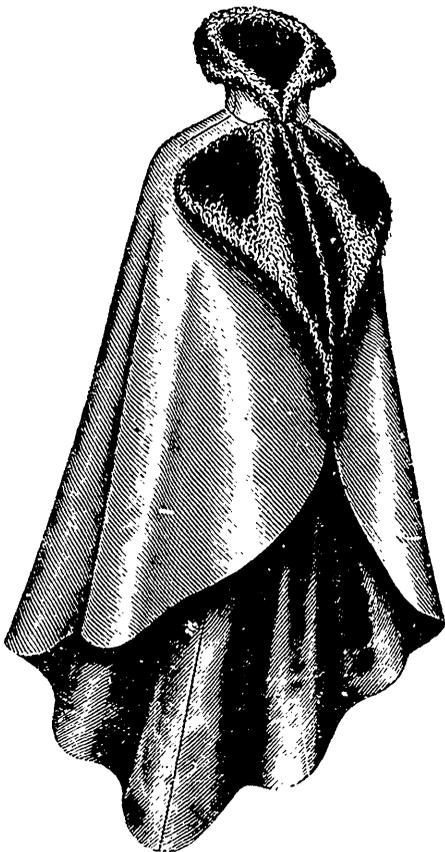


3747

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH REVERS. (TO BE MADE IN EITHER OF TWO OUTLINES AT THE LOWER EDGE.)

(For Description see Page 312.)



3747

Front View.

FIGURES NOS. 128 R AND 129 R.—LADIES' STYLISH TAILOR SUITS.

(For Illustrations see Page 282.)

FIGURE NO. 128 R.—This depicts a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3671 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

New designs in tailor suits are eagerly sought after by all lovers of simplicity in street costumes. The design represented is exceptionally stylish and is here made of mixed cheviot and finished in a most decorative manner with stitching. The jacket is snugly adjusted and is fanciful at the lower edge. The fronts are turned back in full-length revers and are slightly extended in tabs that fall below the waist-line. A rolling collar finishes the jacket, which is in this instance worn open, though it may be closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and bone buttons, if desired. The shapely sleeve has scanty gathered fulness at the top.

The skirt is a four-gored mode and is smoothly fitted over the hips in the approved sheath style. At the back it is laid in a double box-plait on the outside, the plait being narrow at the top.

The mode may be successfully reproduced in cloth, zibeline, Bedford cord, tweed and similar fabrics and finished with rows of machine-stitching, self-strappings or braid.

FIGURE NO. 129 R.—This combines a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3591 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3789

closing. The fronts are gored to the arm-hole, and both the side-front and side-back seams are discontinued to form shallow vents. A velvet rolling collar reverses the fronts in rounding lapels, and the small sleeves which are modishly shaped, have slight gathered fulness at the top.

Such a suit may be suitably developed in homespun, broadcloth, Bedford cord, tweed or zibeline, with rows of soutache or silk braid in graduated widths for decoration.

FIGURES NOS. 130 R AND 131 R.—LADIES' MODISH SHIRT-WAIST TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see Page 283.)

FIGURE NO. 130 R.—This embraces a Ladies' shirt-waist and

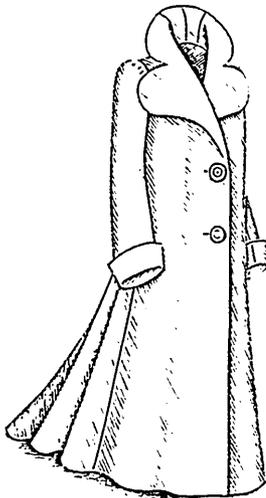
skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 3763 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 317. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3633 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

Very stylish and Spring-like is the dressy shirt-waist toilette, which is heremadeup in white flannel and attractively ornamented with stitched bands of the material. The shirt-waist is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the fronts are gathered at the waist-line, where they pouch slightly. There is also scanty fulness at the waist-line at the back regulated by tapes inserted in a casing, and the waist is closed at the front under a box-plait formed at the edge of the right front. A feature of the mode is an applied smooth yoke that is in scalloped outline at the lower edge. A fancy stock and tie of plaited chiffon and a fancy leather belt buckled at the front are attractive accessories. A smooth cap and a flaring circular cuff that falls gracefully over the hand complete the small two-seam sleeve.

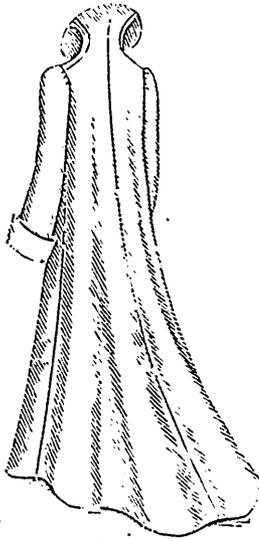
The skirt is in dip length and has a circular over-skirt characterized by a double box-plaited gore at the back. The over-skirt is fanciful at the bottom and falls over a five-gored skirt with-

out fulness at the top on which is arranged a circular flounce that undulates symmetrically at the front and sides.

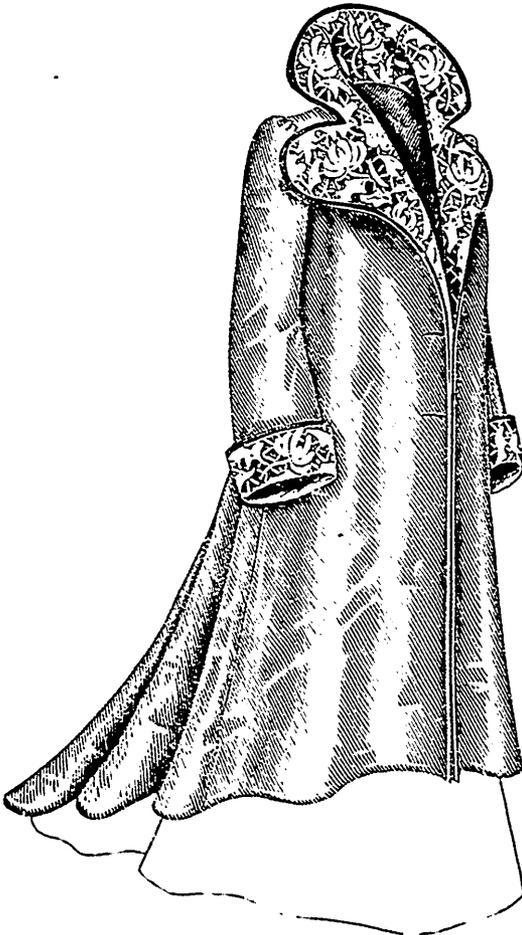
Cashmere, piqué or lawn will develop an attractive toilette by the mode, with braid, ribbon, etc., for trimming. Skirts of lace or mull and stocks of velvet, satin, corded silk; similar fabrics will provide pleasing neck adjuncts to a toilette of this description.



3840



3840



3840

Front View



3840

Back View.

LADIES' LONG COAT-WRAP, WITH SWEET. (TO BE IN FRONT OF TWO LENGTHS AT THE FRONT AND SIDES)

(For Description see Page 312.)

The shirt-waist has very full fronts that are gathered at the neck and shoulders and at the waist-line, where the seamless back also has scanty fulness drawn well to the center by tapes inserted in a casing. A pointed yoke is applied on the back, and the shirt-waist is closed with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed at the edge of the right front. A taffeta stock with long ends knotted at the front is at the neck, and link cuffs complete the modish shirt sleeves. The toilette may be copied in duck and decorated with braid.

Figure No. 131 R.—This includes a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 3674 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3669 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. In the shirt-waist toilette pictured comfort and dressiness are effectively combined. It is here developed in a blue lawn showing clusters of white spots and is richly embellished with narrow ruffles and bands of insertion. The skirt is a six-gored mode that shows the smooth adjustment over the hip, so much in vogue at the present time. The design has fulness at the back, however, disposed in a single box-plait on the outside. The plait widens gradually toward the bottom, where the skirt is extended to form a slight sweep.

FIGURES NOS. 132 R AND 133 R.—LADIES' LONG WRAP AND OPERA TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 284.)

FIGURE No. 132 R.—This pictures a Ladies' wrap. The pattern, which is No. 3736 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

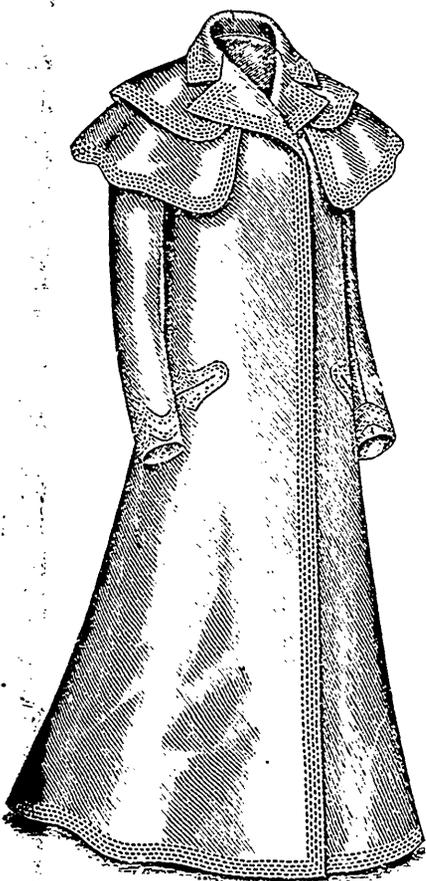
This long wrap is so comfortable, and withal so exceptionally beautiful, that nothing better for evening wear could be desired. It is made of figured panne combined with plain satin and enriched by deep netted fringe and silk braid appliqué. The wrap consists of two circular portions that are seamed at the back and attached to a smooth round yoke. From the yoke falls a deep circular ruffle

measure, and is also pictured on page 303. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3584 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

Evening wraps are becoming more and more elaborate as the season advances. A very handsome opera cape is here represented made of black satin decorated with a plaited ruffle of white chiffon, over which falls a plaiting of black chiffon edged with a ruche of white chiffon. The cape is lined with white satin which peeps through the let-in bands of black lace and the lace appliques. The mode is dart-fitted at the shoulders, and its circular shaping causes it to undulate attractively about the form. It is shaped with a seam at the center of the back, where the cape is deepest, and is turned back in rounding revers at the front. Below the revers the cape rounds away gracefully, and the high flaring collar is a becoming feature of the design.

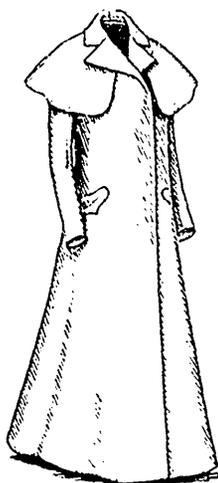
Appliqués of braid and velvet flowers ornament the satin skirt which is in six-gored style. It is in dip length, and the back is laid in a double box-plait on the outside.

Panne imprimé, velvet or Benares crêpe will develop a handsome cape and skirt, which may be garnished with fringe.

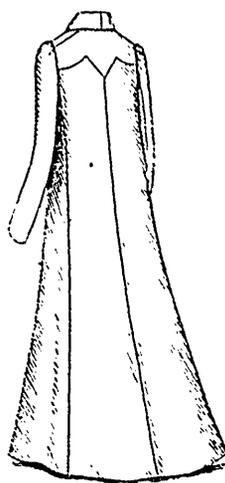


3793

Front View.



3793



3793



3793

Back View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED LONG SACK COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH AN APPLIED BACK-YOKE OR WITH ONE OR TWO CAPE-COLLARS, AND WITH OR WITHOUT SIDE VENTS.) EQUALLY DESIRABLE FOR CLOTHS AND LIGHT TRAVELLING FABRICS.

(For Description see Page 312.)

that ripples attractively and is covered by the fringe. A high sectional collar with flaring front corners becomingly completes the neck.

Such a wrap may be developed in black or white satin, Liberty satin, chameleon faille and similar fabrics, with lace frills, chiffon ruches, etc., for garniture.

FIGURE No. 133 R.—This unites a Ladies' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 3747 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust

side seams, the latter terminating above deep, square-cornered vents. Fanciful facings, slashed to form openings for inserted side-pockets, are applied on the fronts which are closed in a fly. The fronts are reversed in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar, and two cape-collars, that separate at the back and flare broadly at the front, are effect-

FIGURES NOS. 134 R AND 135 R.—HANDSOME OUTDOOR GARMENTS. (For Illustrations see Page 285.)

FIGURE No. 134 R.—LADIES' LONG SACK COAT.—This pictures a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 3793 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also depicted on page 305.

The coat is an extremely stylish affair and will be found an admirable protection for the light-colored gowns so much in vogue for street wear this Spring. It is here pictured made of broadcloth combined with satin of exactly the same shade and finished with stitching. Stitched bands of brown satin decorate the collars and lapels of the coat, which is long enough to entirely conceal the dress. It laps rather broadly and is fitted in loose sack style by a center-back seam and

FIGURE No. 136 R.—LADIES' DRESSY TAILOR TOILETTE.
(For Illustrations see Page 286.)

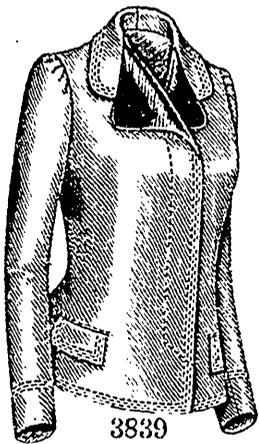
FIGURE No. 136 R.—This includes a Ladies' jacket, collar and lapels and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3737 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is different shown on page 306. The pattern of the collar and lapels which is No. 3762 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and is also pictured on page 306. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3758 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure and may be again seen on page 319.

The removable collar and lapels give character to the skirt jacket, which is here pictured made of dark cloth and finished with stitching. The collar and lapels are also made of dark cloth overlaid with heavy lace, and are entirely separate from the jacket. The collar is in six sections and has flaring front ends that form notches with the lapels, which are cut in one with the front sections of the collar. The lapels are narrowest at the bottom, and all the corners of the collar and lapels are rounding.

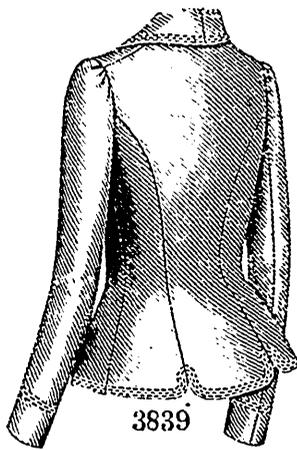
The jacket is tight-fitting and is in this instance slightly open.

Stitching and buttons decorate the graceful skirt, which is made of light cloth. It is closed at the left side under the overlapping edge which, in this instance, is cut straight. Detailed descriptions of the jacket and skirt are given at figure No. 122 R.

The jacket and skirt may be reproduced in sermo homespun or zibeline with braid for garniture while bengaline, faille, satin, panne or shir chiffon over silk may be selected for the collar and lapels.



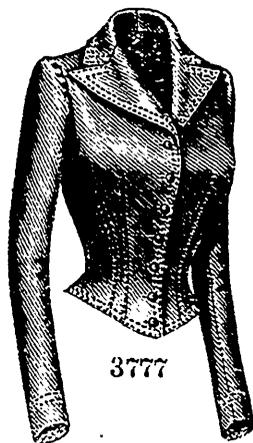
Front View.



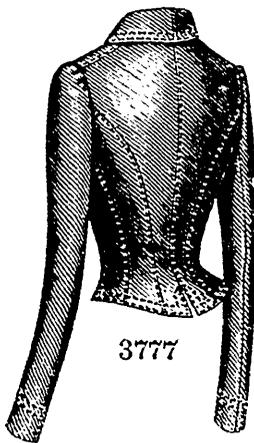
Back View.

LADIES' SEMI-FITTED JACKET OR COAT. (TO BE CLOSED WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS.)

(For Description see Page 313.)



Front View.

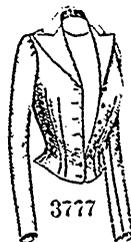


Back View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED JACKET, WITH TWO DARTS.

(For Description see Page 313.)

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.



3777



3777

FIGURE No. 137 R.—STYLISH CALLING TOILET.
(For Illustrations see Page 287.)

FIGURE No. 137 R. This embraces a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3795 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust



3776



3776

ively arranged on the mode. The two-seam sleeve is adorned with a fanciful trimming-band of satin.

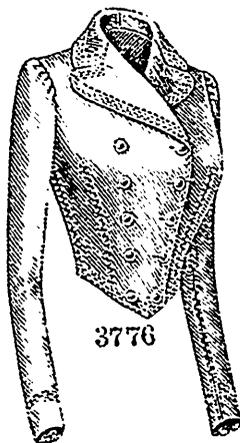
A useful and becoming travelling wrap may be made of brilliantine or cravenette and simply finished with stitching.

FIGURE No. 135 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This combines a Ladies' wrap and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 1592 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is 3581 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in six sizes from twenty-two to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

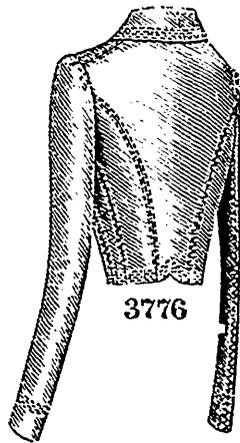
Brocaded satin was here selected for this handsome wrap, which is lavishly embellished with jet appliqué and swan's-down. It is circular in shape and is made in two sections that are seamed at the center of the back. The mode undulates gracefully below the shoulders, where it is smoothly fitted by darts. The lower front corners are prettily rounded, and a yoke is simulated by the jet appliqué. A high sectional collar with broad flaring front corners becomingly completes the neck. In this instance the wrap is made without the circular ruffle which is joined to the bottom of the mode and extends up the front edges to the neck.

The modish skirt is without the slightest suggestion of fulness at the top and is in three-piece style. It is extended to form a long, graceful train and is illustrated made of satin-faced cloth.

Heavy cloth enriched by appliqué of taffeta flowers will attractively develop the cape, while veiling, satin, silk, etc., will be appropriate for the skirt.



Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' SLIGHTLY DOUBLE-BREASTED ETON JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CENTER-BACK SEAM AND WITH POINTED OR ROUNDED COLLAR AND LAPELS.)

(For Description see Page 313.)

measure, and may also be seen on page 308. The skirt pattern which is No. 3789 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven

from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and is again pictured on page 322.

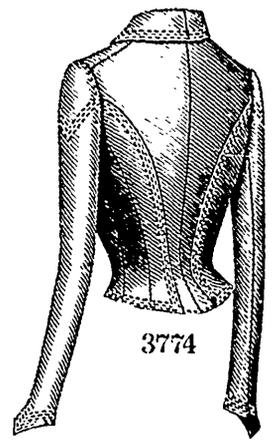
This effective toilette is at once novel and becoming, a combination always desirable. It is here shown developed in cloth associated with panne and lace over white silk and decorated with buttons. A velvet facing in scalloped outline at the top encircles the skirt, which is circular in shape. At the sides and front the mode has gore-shaped box-plaits of graduated length, that are stayed only to a little below the knee and then allowed to fall free. The skirt is in sheath style over the hips and has a single box-plait on the outside at the back. It is made over a five-gored foundation skirt.

The blousing fronts of the waist are gathered at the top and bottom and lap broadly. The seamless back is plaited at the bottom, and both the back and fronts are shaped to accommodate a fancy yoke, one end of which is continued to the lower edge over the overlapping right front. The fancy yoke frames a shallow round yoke that is topped by a high stock, and pointed circular cuffs complete the small two-seam sleeves.

If the mode be developed in satin de soie or zibeline in combination with tucked silk and spangled net over silk for the yokes and collar, a very handsome toilette will result.



3774



3774

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES AND HAVING THE FRONTS GORED TO THE ARM-HOLE. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Description see Page 314.)

FIGURES NOS. 138 R, 139 R AND 140 R.—LATEST FANCIES IN DRESSY WAISTS.

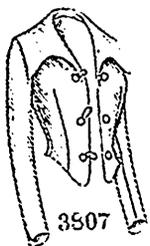
(For Illustrations see Page 288.)

FIGURE No. 138 R.—This pictures a Ladies' shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 3815 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be also seen on page 316.

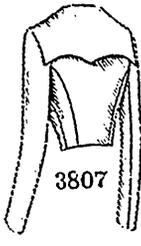
Shirt-waists have never been more popular than they are this season. A pleasing example is here pictured made of plain satin in combination with satin showing clusters of tucks running diagonally and finished with stitching. The seamless back is stretched over the figure without a wrinkle, while the fronts are plain at the top, but have gathered fulness at the bottom, where they pouch stylishly. The fronts lap broadly, and the closing is made under the overlapping right front, which is in serpentine outline at the front edge where

it is adorned with a trimming band. A fanciful stock finishes the neck, and a crush belt of silk fastened with a gold buckle encircles the waist. Scalloped cuffs complete the small two-seam sleeves.

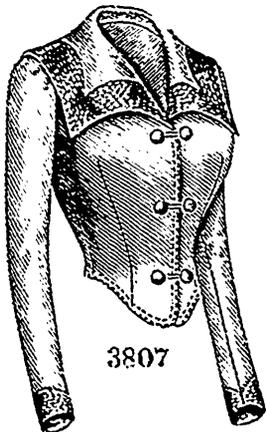
Panne, French flannel, cloth or Liberty



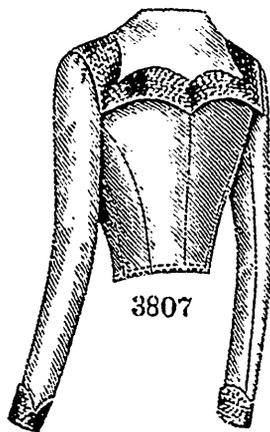
3807



3807



3807



3807

Front View.

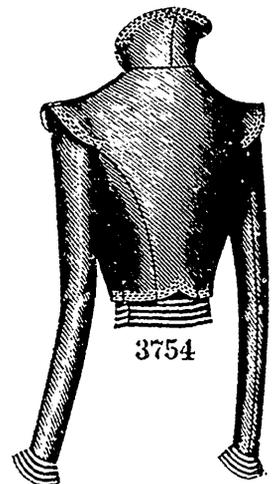
Back View.

LADIES' ETON JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM.)

(For Description see Page 313.)



3754



3754

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO AND FITTED GIRDLÉ.

(For Description see Page 314.)

FIGURE No. 139 R.—This depicts a ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 3773 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 313.

The smart waist is a successful exponent of the charms of the yoke waist and is here pictured made of plain and tucked silk. The pouching fronts show pretty, gathered fulness at the bottom, while the seamless back is plain save for slight plaited fulness in the lower part. The back and fronts are fancifully low and overlap a deep, smooth yoke that is outlined by a deep silk fringe. A high stock rising in tabs at the back is at the neck, and the waist closes invisibly at the left side. Ribbon outlines the novel cuff completing the two-seam sleeve.

A waist of this description may be made of cloth and panne or vailing and all-over lace, with lace frills for decoration.

FIGURE No. 140 R.—This represents a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is 3812 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again illustrated on page 314.

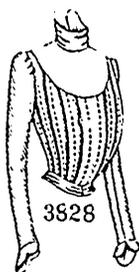
The fronts of the elaborate waist are decidedly novel. The effect of a center-front is given by facings of corn-satin applied on the fronts, which are made of heliotrope tucked panne. At the top the fronts are turned back in pointed revers that are overlaid with lace and frame a smooth, separate chemisette which is completed by a standing collar, both the collar and chemisette being made of panne. The fronts have plaited fulness at the bottom, but the seamless back is perfectly plain and is

satin will appropriately develop a shirt-waist of this type and lace appliqué, insertion, etc., will supply ornamentation.

characterized by a round yoke-facing. Chiffon ruches outline the center-front and yoke facings and decorate the top of the small sleeve, developed in panne. The sleeve is comfortably close-fitting and is completed by a flaring cuff that falls over the hand. A Liberty satin scarf knotted at the ends of the revers and a crush belt of panne closed under an artistic bow are dainty accessories of the mode.

Spangled net over silk and striped silk may be combined for this effective waist, which may be decorated with lace appliqué, jewelled passementerie, etc.

FIGURES NOS. 141 R, 142 R AND 143 R.—LATEST FANCIES IN DRESSY WAISTS.
(For Illustrations see Page 289.)



3828

FIGURE No. 141 R.—This pictures a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 3787 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be once more seen on page 313.

The attractive waist is free from ornamentation, the rich fabric employed being sufficiently decorative in itself. Tucked Liberty satin shirred on cords inserted in the tucks was here combined with plain Liberty satin for the waist, with which are worn a dressy stock and tie and a crush belt clasped with an antique silver buckle. The waist closes at the left side and has a seamless back and front that are smooth at the top but have gathered fulness at the bottom. The waist pounces at the front, and the well-cut sleeve, which has scantily gathered fulness at the top, is extended in a Venetian point over the hand.

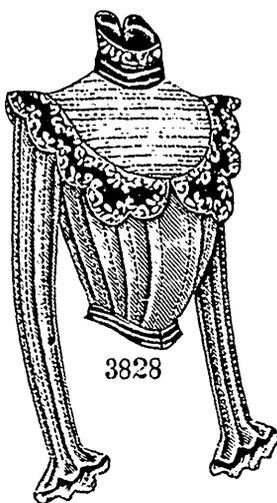
Panne, cloth, cashmere, satin sultan, and similar fabrics may be selected for the mode, which is susceptible of a variety of decorative schemes.

FIGURE No. 142 R.—This shows a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 3770 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 311.

The demand for separate bodices is quite as great as ever, the only difference being that these useful affairs are more elaborate than in previous years. A very dressy waist is here pictured made of panne and tucked white silk and embellished with lace appliqué. It has a deep, smooth yoke that is revealed in fanciful outline by the uniquely designed back and front. The blouse front has fulness at the bottom disposed in a double box-plait, and the seamless back is stretched smoothly over the

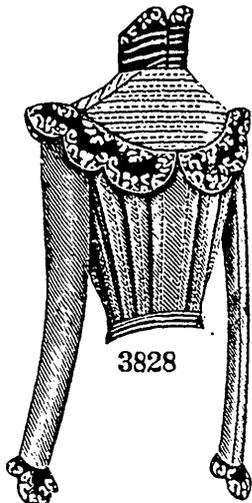
facing and flares gracefully at the wrist, where it is pointed. Cut cloth applied on taffeta may be combined with cords. Liberty satin for the waist with satisfactory results.

FIGURE No. 143 R.—This portrays a Ladies' waist. The pa



3828

Front View.



3828

Back View.

LADIES' TUCKED BASQUE-WAIST, WITH THE YOKE CLOSING ON THE SHOULDER AND THE LOWER PART OF THE WAIST AT THE CENTER (TO BE MADE WITH TUCKED SLEEVES OR WITH PLAIN SLEEVES AND FLARE CUFFS.)

(For Descriptions see Page 315.)

tern, which is No. 3683 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

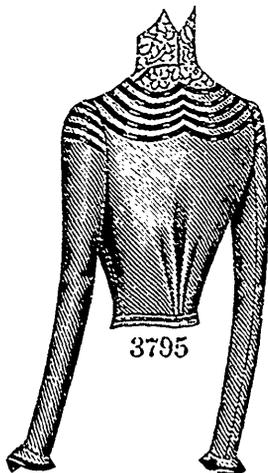
That old-time favorite, the surplice waist, is much in evidence this season. A handsome example of the mode is here represented made of figured silk combined with tucked satin and adorned with chiffon ruches. The seamless back is plain save for scantily gathered fulness at the bottom, but the fronts are rather full and are characterized by forward turning plaits extending from the shoulder to the lower edge. The fronts lap broadly in surplice fashion and are in V outline at the neck. With the waist is worn a removable chemise that is topped by a high stock that rises in rounding tabs at the back. The small sleeves are fancifully shaped at the wrist and have slight gathered fulness at the top.

The soft, pliant fabrics that drape prettily are the most suitable for such a waist. In crêpe de Chine and lace over satin the design will be very attractive.



3795

Front View.



3795

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FANCY YOKE.

(For Description see Page 314.)

FIGURE No. 144 R.—LADIES' INDOOR TOILETTE.
(For Illustrations see Page 290.)

FIGURE No. 144 R.—This includes a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 3841 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also depicted on page 315. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3794 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches waist measure, and is differently shown on page 326.

The up-to-date toilette here comprises a graceful skirt of dark cloth and a striped silk shirt-waist finished with stitching. Two narrow ruffles of satin edged with velvet ribbon and appliqués of velvet decorate the skirt, which is a four-gored mode. The skirt is fitted at the front and sides in the popular sheath style and is laid in a box-plait at the back. It falls in soft undulations below the hips and is in dip length.

The full fronts of the shirt-waist are cut bias and are gathered at the neck, but the fulness at the waist-line is held in place by tapes. The back is also bias and is shaped with a center seam; it is characterized by two backward-turning plaits at each side that converge toward the center at the bottom. The waist closes at the front with buttons and button-holes through an applied box-plait, and a high stock and a silk scarf bowed at the front complete the neck. The two-

figure. Both the back and front are extended in strap fashion over the shoulders, and the straps are prettily scalloped at their inner edges. The waist fastens invisibly at the left side and is completed by a high standing collar. The small two-seam sleeve is cut out on the upper side below a cap

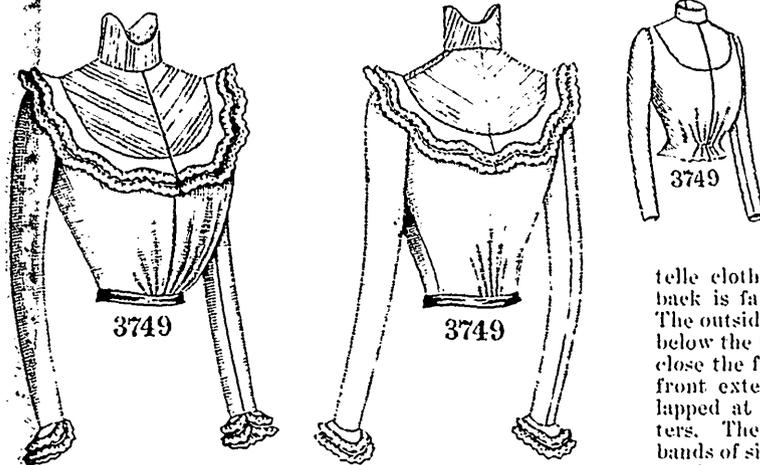
seam sleeve has scant fulness at the top and is completed by a flare cuff. A wrinkled ribbon belt, secured by a jewelled buckle, completes the waist, and a similar ribbon stock may be arranged about the neck if desired.

The shirt-waist may be developed in gingham, piqué, etc.

reveal a smooth vest that is slightly open at the neck and closed at the center with buttons and cord loops, and the shapely sleeves are in two-seam style.

The separate skirt is a four-gored mode and is in sheath effect over the hips. It is characterized by a single box-plait on the outside at the back and is in dip length.

A handsome costume will result if satin-faced cloth be chosen for the mode, with panne or faille for the vest and facings on the collar and lapels.



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH DEEP YOKE THAT MAY BE BLAS OR STRAIGHT AND TUCKED OR PLAIN OR MAY HAVE THE LINING CUT AWAY FROM BENEATH.

(For Description see Page 315.)

The entire toilette may be copied in cloth, cashmere or any of the wash fabrics, such as lawn, challis, dimity or duck.

FIGURE NO. 145 R.—LADIES' JAPANESE LOUNGING-ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 291.)

FIGURE NO. 145 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 3756 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 302.

This handsome robe is fashioned on the same general lines as the picturesque kimono. Japanese satin heavily embroidered in a floral design in silk floss was here chosen for the robe, which is in V outline at the front. It is in semi-fitted style at the back and sides, but has loose fronts that have gathered fulness along the shoulder edges. The fronts are shaped low to accommodate a rolling collar which reverses the fronts broadly to the lower edge; the collar and reversed portions are faced with plain silk, and the gown is closed at the top with three braid ornaments. The loose two-piece sleeves are gathered at the top and lengthened by a doubled band of silk to harmonize with the facing on the collar and fronts.

Figured or striped silk may be combined with plain satin or plain cashmere, and silk in contrasting shades may be associated for the robe with artistic results.

FIGURES NOS. 146 R, 147 R AND 148 R.—OUTDOOR STYLES FOR SPRING.

(For Illustrations see Page 292.)

FIGURE NO. 146 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3831 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 301.

Much latitude is allowed in the choice of outdoor garments for early Spring wear, simple and elaborate effects being equally popular. A charming costume in dressy tailor style is here portrayed developed in mixed cheviot associated with cloth and adorned with picot braid. The jacket is an unique model and is snugly fitted by single bust darts and under-arm gores. It is in Eton style, and the fronts, which are dart-fitted, are extended in rounding tabs that fall below the waistline. The fronts are reversed in lapels, and a flaring collar is a becoming feature of the mode. The fronts flare broadly to

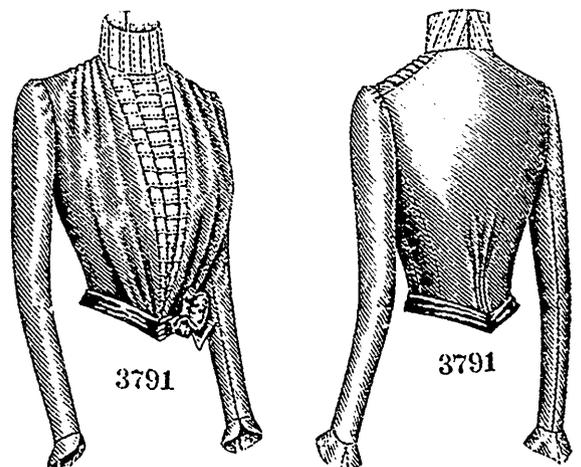
FIGURE NO. 147 R.—LADIES' WAIST.—This pictures a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 3819 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is also depicted on page 310.

A waist of great originality and distinctive style is here illustrated made of mastic pastelle cloth combined with tucked white silk. The seamless back is fanciful at the top, where it overlaps a smooth yoke. The outside front blouses slightly at the bottom and is cut out below the bust and shaped low at the top at each side to disclose the full fronts, over which it is arranged. The outside-front extends in strap effect to the back at the neck and is lapped at the bust under ribbon bows having cabochon centers. The back and outside fronts are outlined by trimming bands of silk overlaid with braid appliqué, similar bands adding much to the attractiveness of the sleeves, which are cut out on the upper side, at the top, to disclose deep cap-facings to harmonize with the front. Ribbon bows conceal the crossing of the trimming bands on the sleeves, which are pointed at the wrist, where odd cuffs are applied. A high stock and a chiffon-and-lace tie knotted at the front are at the neck, and a bias belt encircles the waist.

All-over lace and panne or Liberty satin and shirred chiffon will develop a stylish waist by the mode.

FIGURE NO. 148 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This includes a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3807 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 307. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3586 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

Dark and light gray cloth were here combined for the natty toilette, which consists of an Eton jacket and tunic skirt that are effectively finished with stitching done in dark and light



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Description see Page 315.)

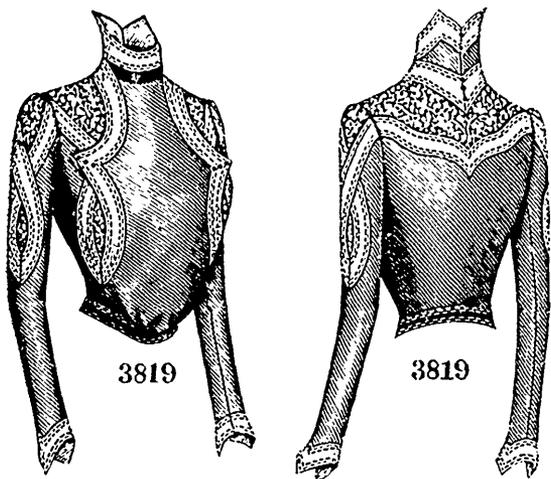
gray silk. The skirt has a five-gored over-skirt that terminates in graceful scollops. The tunic falls over a five-gored skirt on which is applied a circular flounce, both the skirt and tunic having an under box-plait at the back.

The jacket is a tight-fitting Eton which extends a little

below the waist-line at the front. The closing is invisibly made at the center, and above it the fronts are in V outline to accommodate the broad ends of the deep sailor-collar, which

bon bows and a cascaded ruffle of chiffon. The back is seamless and has plaited fulness at the waist-line; it is cut low at the top to reveal a deep, smooth yoke and is made ornamented by two circular revers, similar revers being applied on the fanciful fronts, which have decided plaited fulness at the bottom. The fronts are shortest at the center and are slightly reversed; they flare broadly over a yoke-chemisette which is gathered at the bottom, where it puffs out slightly. Two turn-over sections of velvet ornament the standing collar, and fancy sectional cuffs complete the small sleeves.

Crêpe de Chine and shirred chiffon or Liberty satin and spangled net will develop a handsome waist by the mode.



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' FANCY BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING THE FRONT EXTENDING TO THE BACK AT THE NECK. (KNOWN AS THE LILITH WAIST)

(For Description see Page 316.)



3819

FIGURE No. 151 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This unites a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3828 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 308. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3568 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

Tucked effects are among the latest and most popular fads of the season. Tucks give character to the toilette here depicted made of dark cloth combined with velvet covered with white embroidery and tucked white cloth. The waist has a deep, smooth yoke overlapped by the fronts and back, which are low and rounding at the top, where they are outlined by a scalloped circular bertha made in two sections. The fronts and back are individualized by upright tucks that turn from the center, and the waist closes at the front, but the yoke is fastened at the left side. A wrinkled stock rising in scollops at the back finishes the neck, and the sleeves are tucked to the wrist, where the resulting fulness forms soft frills that fall over the hands.

The two-piece skirt is in dip length; it is circular and tucked lengthwise at the front and sides, and the back edge of this portion are held in place by elastics under an attached triple box-plaited section. The tucks are sewed nearly to the bottom of the skirt, which is an extremely graceful design.

The toilette may be rendered in vailing and panne, or Liberty satin and all-over lace and decorated with lace or velvet appliqué.

FIGURES No. 149 R, 150 R AND 151 R.—LADIES' CALLING TOILETTES AND FANCY BODICE.

(For Illustrations see Page 293.)

FIGURE No. 149 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This comprises a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3796 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is again illustrated on page 312. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3820 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and may be seen differently represented on page 321 of this magazine.

The graceful skirt forming part of the dainty toilette here represented made of figured organdy over silk is fashioned on very unique and modish lines. It is a six-gored mode and is characterized by clusters of forward-turning plaits laid in the side-gores, the plaits falling gracefully free a little below the knee. The skirt has a double box plait at the back and is arranged over a five-gored foundation skirt without fulness at the top.

The waist, which has a full pouching front and backs that have plaited fulness at the bottom, is closed at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. It is low and square at the neck, where it is finished with a self-ruffle and ribbon softly draped and artistically bowed at the left side. The waist is sleeveless, and with it is worn a separate guimpe of the organdy that is tucked before the parts are cut out. The guimpe is absolutely tight-fitting and closes invisibly at the back. A high stock is at the neck, and a flaring cuff headed by a twist of ribbon completes the small sleeve.

The guimpe may be reproduced in all-over lace or embroidery, while vailing, crêpe de Chine or silk may be selected for the waist and skirt.

FIGURE No. 150 R.—LADIES' FANCY BODICE.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 3827 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently shown on page 311.

Separate waists still retain their hold in public esteem. The dressy one here pictured is developed in heliotrope cloth, white tucked silk and dark purple velvet and enriched by rib-



3757



3757

Front View.



3757

Back View.

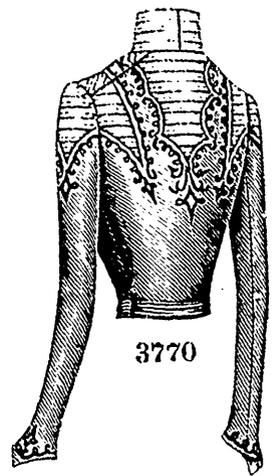
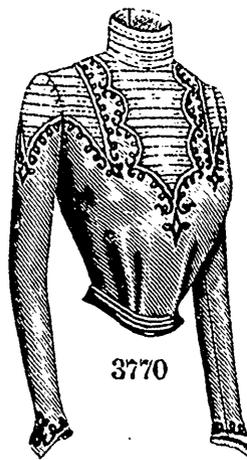
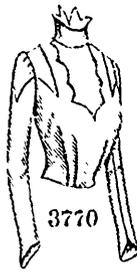
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING A FANCY YOKE-CHEMISSETTE THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR TUCKED.

(For Description see Page 316.)

pattern, which is No. 3774 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may also be seen on page 307.

The jaunty bolero characterizing this dressy waist is made of mastic cloth lavishly decorated with silk braid. It conforms to the figure and is shaped to form broad epaulettes at the shoulder. The lower front corners are extended in rounding tabs, and at the lower edge the back is notched at the center. Fanciful revers are joined to the fronts, and a high flaring collar is at the neck, both the collar and revers being faced with white satin overlaid with lace. The bolero flares broadly to expose the short, full gathered fronts of the waist, which is close fitting at the sides and back. A standing collar of black panne completes the waist, the fronts of which are made of white Liberty satin. With the mode is worn a deep, smoothly fitted girdle of the panne made in two sections and closed at the left side. The shapely sleeves are finished with flaring cuffs. Any light-weight woollen fabrics may be combined with silk and all-over lace for the garment. A charming waist may be made of crêpe de Chine, panne and satin.

white cloth, stitching giving a decorative finish. The jacket is in popular Eton style and fits the figure trimly; it extends to the waist-line at the back and sides and may be made with



Front View.

Back View.

FIGURE NO. 153 R.—LADIES' TRIM TAILOR SUIT.
(For Illustrations see Page 300.)

FIGURE NO. 153 R.—This unites a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3777 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again shown on page 306. The skirt pattern, which is 3758 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also portrayed on page 319.

Though elaborate street gowns seem to be the order of the day, still the plain tailor suit has by no means been relegated entirely to the background. To the latter class belongs this smart suit, which is here pictured made of green cheviot and finished in true tailor style with stitching and buttons. The jacket is snugly adjusted and is worn slightly open.

The skirt is exceptionally attractive and is overlapped at the left side, the overlapping edge being prettily scalloped. Full descriptions of the jacket and skirt are given at figure No. 122 R.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE AND HAVING A BLOUSE FRONT, AND A YOKE IN FANCY OUTLINE THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR TUCKED.
(For Description see Page 317.)

a whole back or with one shaped by side-back gores and a center seam. Under-arm gores adjust the jacket at the sides, and the fronts are fitted with single bust darts and in front of the darts are deepened to form rounding tabs that extend below the waist-line. The fronts are turned back in tapering revers that are wide apart all the way to reveal a narrow vest that is cut low and fanciful at the top and closed at the center with cord loops and small steel buttons. The collar may be worn standing and slightly rolled or be turned down, as shown in the illustrations. The two-seam sleeves are slightly gathered at the top.

The skirt has four gores—a front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a narrow back-gore. Sheath-like adjustment is given over the hips by two darts at each side, and at the back the skirt is laid in a box-plait on the outside. The shaping causes the skirt to ripple prettily below the hips, and the plait widens gradually toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures about three yards and a half in the middle sizes. If the figure be slight, hip conformers or pads should be worn.

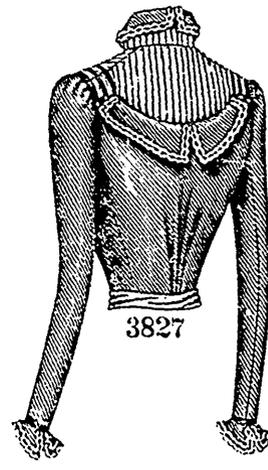
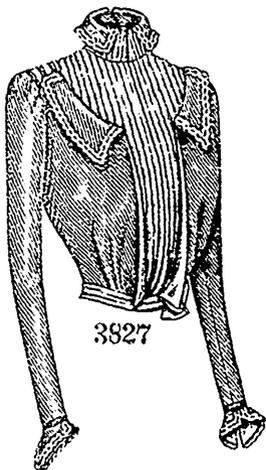
LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME: CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE VEST AND WITH A WHOLE OR SEAMED BACK, AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT TO BE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH AND HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.
(For Illustrations see Page 301.)

No. 3831.—By referring to figure No. 146 R in this number of

A handsome costume could be made of pastel-blue cloth with panne for the vest; the collar and revers could be faced with chin-chilla. Cheviot, broadcloth, melton, etc., are suitable for developing the mode, and fur, braid or strappings of the material will give desirable decoration. A costume of heliotrope cloth has a vest of orange panne, fur trimming the jacket and the lower edge of the skirt.

We have pattern No. 3831 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and three-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of material in the same

width for the vest, inside of collar and for facing the fronts. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Description see Page 317.)

LADIES' JAPANESE WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STAY-LINING)
(For Illustrations see Page 302.)

No. 3756.—By referring to figure No. 145 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this wrapper may be again seen.

Japanese wrappers or lounging-ropes are such convenient affairs that every woman who believes in being thoroughly comfortable must needs provide herself with one of these serviceable garments. Extreme simplicity combined with good style distinguishes the design here shown made of figured Japanese flannel in combination with plain blue flannel. The

THE DELINEATOR, this costume may be seen differently made up. A two-piece costume of unusual grace and elegance is here shown made of tan satin-faced cloth combined with

back, which is semi tight-fitting, is shaped by a center seam and is joined to the loose fronts which are gathered at the shoulder edges. The fronts are shaped at the top to accommodate an odd rolling collar that is faced with the plain flannel, the facing reversing the fronts and extending to the lower edge. A stay-lining, that reaches only a short distance below the arm-hole, supports the wrapper and holds it in snugly to the figure. The lining is shown in chemisette effect between the collar, but if a low neck be liked the lining may be cut away in front. The large, comfortable sleeves are seamed at the inside and outside of the arm and show gathered fulness at the top. A doubled bias band lengthens the sleeve.

Japanese flannels can be obtained in many beautiful colorings, and a combination will usually be chosen.

We have pattern No. 3756 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, calls for seven yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, with two yards of goods in the same width for the facing and sleeve bands. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH REVERS. (TO BE MADE IN EITHER OF TWO OUTLINES AT THE LOWER EDGE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 303.)

No. 3747.—This cape is again shown at figure No. 133 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Tan kersey was the material used in the present development of the cape, with sable for covering the revers and inside of collar and pink taffeta for lining. The cape is of circular shaping and is seamed at the center of the back, where it is deepest. It is fitted smoothly at the top by two shoulder darts at each side, and below the shoulders it ripples prettily. At the front the cape is turned back in large, round-cornered revers, and the lower corners are gracefully rounded. The cape may be shortened at the front and sides, if desired. A high flare sectional collar completes the neck.

A handsome cape for evening wear may be made of panne imprimé, with lace appliqué or chiffon ruchings for decoration.

We have pattern No. 3747 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' LONG COAT-WRAP, WITH SWEEP. (TO BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS AT THE FRONT AND SIDES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 304.)

No. 3840.—A handsome wrap for evening or opera wear is

here illustrated developed in light cloth in combination with blue panne overlaid with chamois-colored lace. The wrap hangs loose from the neck and consists of two circular portions that are seamed at the center and fall in flute-like folds below the shoulders. The folds are entirely the result of the shaping, and a yoke-stay, that reaches under the arms holds the back well in place. The fronts are also loosely fitted, and both the back and fronts are extended to form the big flaring collar which reverses the fronts in large, round lapels. The wrap may be worn open or closed below the lapels with button-holes and two large buttons. The sleeves are quite large and are shaped with an inside seam; they are slightly gathered at the top, and at the wrists they have perceptibly, deep turn-back cuffs completing them. The wrap is shortest at the front and sides, lengthening gradually toward the back, where it forms a sweep. If preferred however, the wrap may extend to the lower edge at the front and sides, as shown in the small views.

White, pale-blue and bisquit-colored cloths are the most favored materials for reproducing evening wraps. Light gray and tan are also among the leading colors.

We have pattern No. 3840 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrap, long at the front and sides, for a lady of medium size, calls for six yards and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide; the wrap shorter at the front and sides needs five yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and a half of velvet twenty inches wide for the cuffs, revers and inside of collar. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

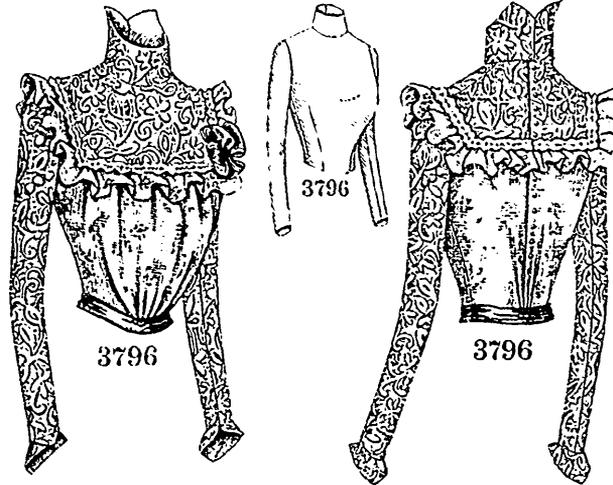
LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED LONG SACK COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH AN APPLIED BACK-YOKE OR WITH ONE OR TWO CAPE-COLLARS. AND WITH OR WITHOUT SIDE VENTS.) EQUALLY DESIRABLE FOR CLOTHS AND LIGHT TRAVELING FABRICS.

(For Illustrations see Page 303.)

No. 3793.—By referring to figure No. 134 R in this number of THE

DELINEATOR this coat may be again observed.

The smart long coat is here pictured developed in tan cloth with stiteling for a finish. The coat is loosely adjusted in sack style by a center-back seam and side seams that may terminate above deep vents or be continued to the bottom of the garment. The fronts are closed in single-breasted fashion with a fly, and on them are applied fanciful facings that are slashed, and in the openings thus formed side pockets are inserted. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels by the rolling collar, and on the coat are arranged two round-cornered cape-collars made in two sections, which are wide apart at the front. The coat may be made with an oddly pointed yoke applied on the back. A fanciful trimming-band of cloth

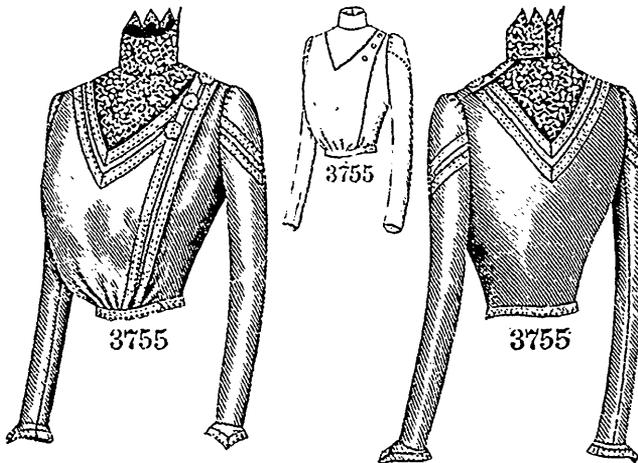


Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH SEPARATE GUIMPE. (CLOSED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 318.)



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.

(For Description see Page 318.)

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED LONG SACK COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH AN APPLIED BACK-YOKE OR WITH ONE OR TWO CAPE-COLLARS. AND WITH OR WITHOUT SIDE VENTS.) EQUALLY DESIRABLE FOR CLOTHS AND LIGHT TRAVELING FABRICS.

(For Illustrations see Page 303.)

No. 3793.—By referring to figure No. 134 R in this number of THE

DELINEATOR this coat may be again observed. The smart long coat is here pictured developed in tan cloth with stiteling for a finish. The coat is loosely adjusted in sack style by a center-back seam and side seams that may terminate above deep vents or be continued to the bottom of the garment. The fronts are closed in single-breasted fashion with a fly, and on them are applied fanciful facings that are slashed, and in the openings thus formed side pockets are inserted. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels by the rolling collar, and on the coat are arranged two round-cornered cape-collars made in two sections, which are wide apart at the front. The coat may be made with an oddly pointed yoke applied on the back. A fanciful trimming-band of cloth

add a decorative touch to the gathered two-seam sleeve. Cloth, mohair and linen are suitable materials for the mode. We have pattern No. 3793 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SEMI-FITTED JACKET OR COAT. (TO BE CLOSED WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

No. 3839.—This jacket or coat is shaped on up-to-date lines and is portrayed made of mode broadcloth. Black corded silk was used for facing the revers, and machine-stitching gives a neat finish. The garment is semi-fitted, wide under-arm gores connecting the seamless back with the sack fronts, and the side-back seams terminate to form shallow vents. The closing may be made in a fly or with visible buttons and button-holes, and the fronts are reversed in stylish revers by the rolling collar. Square-cornered pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted side-pockets in the fronts, and the two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top.

Black melton or kersey would develop a serviceable jacket by the mode, with peau de soie for facing the revers.

We have pattern No. 3839 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, with three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for facing the lapels. Price of pattern, 10s. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED JACKET WITH TWO DARTS.
(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

No. 3777.—At figures Nos. 122 R, 136 R and 153 R in this magazine this jacket is again represented.

The jacket, which is here depicted made of cloth and finished with stitching, conforms closely to the figure and is correctly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam which is discontinued to form a shallow vent. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in lapels, below which the closing is made in single-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. The lower front and back corners may be rounding or square, and the jacket looks equally well worn open or closed. The two-seam sleeve has gathered fulness at the top.

Cheviot, serge, Venetian cloth, camel's-hair, tweed, etc., will attractively develop the jacket. We have pattern No. 3777 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. Price of pattern, 10s. or 20 cents.

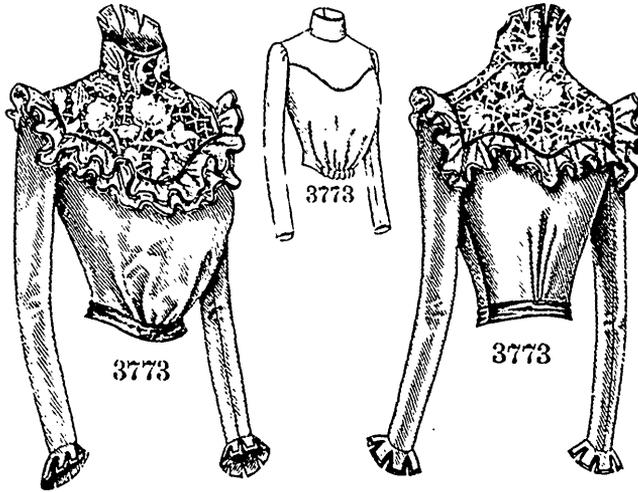
LADIES' SLIGHTLY DOUBLE-BREADED ETON JACKET.
(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CENTER-BACK SEAM AND WITH POINTED OR ROUNDED COLLAR AND LAPELS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

No. 3776.—Another view of this design may be obtained by referring to figure No. 123 R in this number.

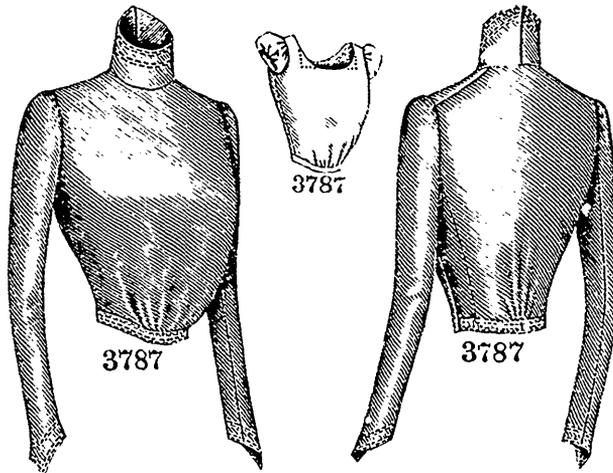
A natty Eton jacket is here shown made of gray cloth and finished with machine-stitching. It terminates at the waist at the back and sides, but at the front it extends in a point a little below the line of the waist. The jacket, which is slightly double-breasted, is snugly adjusted by single bust-darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and may be made either with or without a center-back seam. The back may be straight or curved at the lower edge, and the jacket may be worn open or closed. Above the closing the fronts are turned back in revers by the rolling collar, and gathers collect the fulness at the top of the two-seam sleeve.

Velvet, serge, cheviot, etc., will be suitable for the jacket, the collar and revers of which may be faced with silk or satin.

We have pattern No. 3776 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the Eton jacket for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10s. or 20 cents.



Front View. Back View.
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FANCY YOKE. (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.)
(For Description see Page 318.)



Front View. Back View.
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Description see Page 318.)

LADIES' ETON JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM.)
(For Illustration see Page 307.)

No. 3807.—At figure No. 148 R in this magazine this jacket is again represented.

Cuffs and facings of black satin showing rows of stitching add to the attractiveness of the Eton jacket, which is here shown made of cloth. The jacket is adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm gores and may have a whole back or one shaped with a seam at the center. It terminates at the waist-line at the sides and back, but is deeper at the front, where it may be closed with buttons and cord loops or be worn open. Above the closing the fronts are in V outline and are shaped to accommodate the broad ends of the sailor collar, which is fanciful at the lower edge. The two-seam sleeve is gathered at the top and is finished by an odd turn-back cuff.

Stitched bands of taffeta or panne either in the same or a contrasting shade may enrich a cloth jacket of this type.

Serge, English-Oxford or homespun will also be appropriate for the mode, which may be finished with strappings.

We have pattern No. 3807 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the Eton jacket for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of satin twenty inches wide for the cuffs and for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

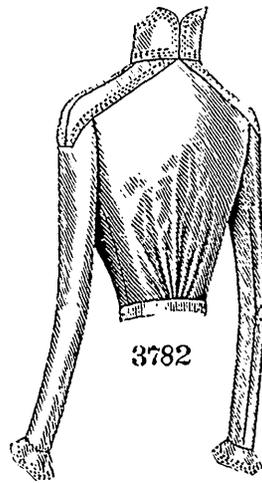
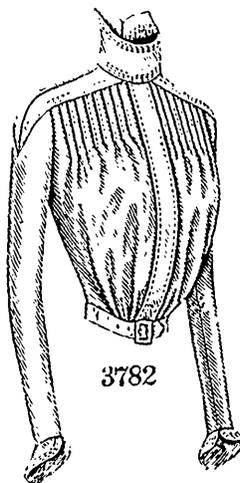
LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES AND HAVING THE FRONTS GORED TO THE ARM-HOLE (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 3774.—The introduction of an extra under-arm gore at each side makes this smart basque especially desirable for stout figures. Serge was chosen for the mode, with silk for facing and stitching for a finish. The basque is fitted at the sides and back by two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a center seam. The fronts are uniquely adjusted by single bust darts and curving seams extending to the arm-hole, and are closed in single-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing they are turned back in pointed revers by the rolling collar, and the two-seam sleeve is gathered at the top and flares in a sharp point over the hand.

Such a basque may be reproduced in cloth, chevot, English-Oxford, London cord, and similar fabrics.

We have pattern No. 3774 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and three-fourths of material fifty inches wide, with one fourth of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for lining the lapels. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH SADDLE-YOKE, TWO-SEAM SLEEVE AND REMOVABLE STOCK. (TO BE MADE WITH THE YOKE POINTED OR SQUARE AT THE TOP OF THE SLEEVE, AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING OR BUST-STAY.)

(For Description see Page 319.)

and are mounted on dart-fitted lining fronts. The back and sides of the waist are of lining material, and the adjustment is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. A standing collar completes the neck of the waist, which is closed at the front. Circular cuffs finish the two-seam sleeves, which have gathered fullness at the top. The shaped girdle is joined in a seam at the right side, and closed at the left side.

The bolero may be made of white cloth and enriched by stitched bands of white panne, while corn Liberty satin or crepe de Chine would be suitable for the full fronts of the waist and panne for the collar and girdle.

We have pattern No. 3754 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the bolero, sleeves and cuffs require a yard and one-fourth of material fifty inches wide; the girdle, full fronts, standing collar and for the inside of flare collar, revers and cuffs need two yards of material twenty inches wide, with a yard of all-over lace in the same width to cover the full fronts. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

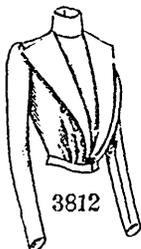
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FANCY YOKE

(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

No. 3795.—At figure No. 137 R in this magazine this waist is illustrated differently made up.

A fanciful yoke is the special item of interest in the attractive waist, which is here pictured made of Henrietta combined with satin overlaid with lace and embellished with buttons and narrow ribbon. It has a seamless back that is plaited at the bottom and full pouncing fronts, gathered both top and bottom. The fronts lap broadly, the right front being wider than the left, and both the fronts and the back are shaped to accommodate a fanciful yoke, one end of which is continued over the right front to the lower edge. The fancy yoke is cut low to disclose a smooth, round yoke seamed at the right shoulder and closed at the left side. A pointed stock completes the neck of the waist, which is fastened at the left side. The mode is adjusted over a tight lining closed at the center of the front, and a plaited belt of the material surrounds the waist. A circular cuff that flares in a point over the hand finishes the two-seam sleeve, which has only slight gathered fullness at the top.

A handsome waist will result if cloth be chosen for the waist, tucked silk for the plain yoke and stock, and panne



LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH BOLERO AND FITTED GIRDLE

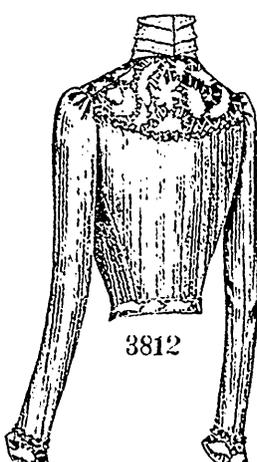
(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 3754.—A different development of the waist



3812

Front View.



3812

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST WITH SEPARATE CHEMISSETTE THAT MAY BE TUCKED OR PLAIN

(For Description see Page 319.)

is given at figure No. 152 R in this issue of THE DELINEATOR. Cloth, satin and all-over lace were chosen for the waist in this instance, with stitching, black velvet ribbon and silver braid for a decoration. The seamless bolero back is notched at the lower edge and is separated by wide side-gores from the fronts, which are adjusted by single bust darts that are dis-

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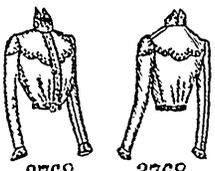
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3768 3768

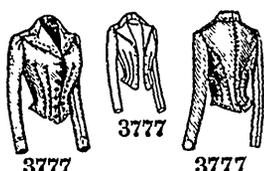
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3777 3777 3777

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3765 3765

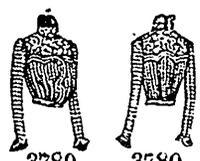
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3780 3780

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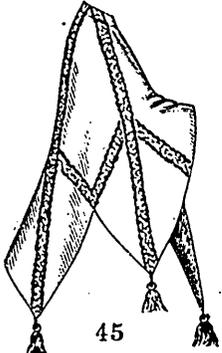
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or Street Address }

(OVER)

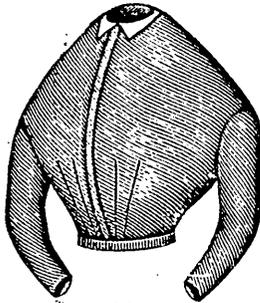
A REMINISCENCE WITH A MORAL.

A REFERENCE recently to a copy of "Butterick's Quarterly Report" of 1867, the product of early years in this business, brought to light some curious Fashions, which we reproduce on this page in contrast

STYLES OF 1867.



45
Pointed Mantilla.



36
Dress Waist.



35
Half-Tight Cloak.

matters throughout the civilized world.

It contains 150 pages a month, including a large number of pages in lithograph, half-tone, etc. The price is only \$1.00 a year or 15 cents a number. Not content alone, however, with covering the fashion field, The Delineator is a purveyor of the best in literature and in the various branches of domestic science. It is an unfailing guide

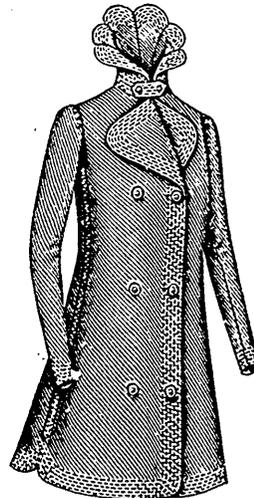
in home economies. Every progressive woman should read it regularly. It is invaluable to those women who work and who, of necessity, have to be thrifty; and also to those women who create work and yet desire guidance and advice.

with corresponding styles of to-day, as interesting pictures of the vogue of then and now. The greatest curiosity of all, however, is the fact that, though this old Quarterly contained only twenty pages of fashions and reading matter, it cost \$1.50 a number, or \$5.00 a year. The thirty-two years that have elapsed since this issue have been notable for progress in every field of human endeavor, but in no field more decidedly than

the field of fashion covered by this company. The poorly printed pages of 1867, sparsely illustrated, deficient in description, and difficult of reference, have been superseded by the magnificent monthly, "The Delineator,"

the one great authority in fashion

STYLES OF 1900.



3392
Half-Fitted Box Coat.



3770
Fancy Basque.



3541
Fancy Jacket.

decorated with rows of stitching for the fancy yoke and cuffs. We have pattern No. 3795 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and three-fourths of material fifty inches wide, with half a yard of satin twenty inches wide for the collar and plain yoke, and half a

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH DEEP YOKE THAT MAY BE BIAS OR STRAIGHT AND TUCKED OR PLAIN OR MAY HAVE THE LINING CUT AWAY FROM BENEATH.

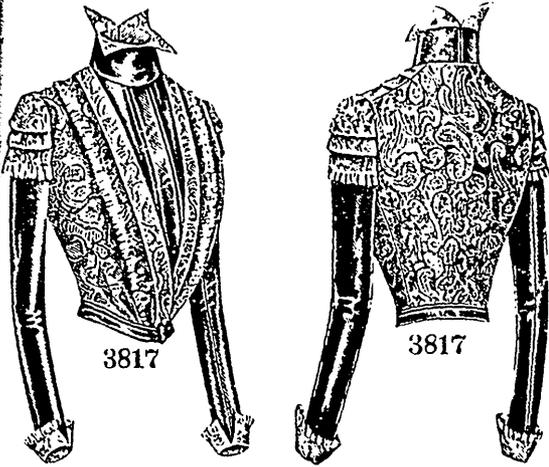
(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 3749.—This waist is shown differently developed at figure No. 124 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A deep, round yoke gives character to the stylish waist, which is here depicted made of lawn combined with white tucking cut bias for the yoke and decorated with lace. The waist has a seamless back and full fronts that have gathered fulness at the waist-line, where the fronts puff out prettily. The fronts are shaped to accommodate the yoke that is seamed at the center of the back and on each shoulder. A scalloped circular bertha outlines the yoke, which is topped by a high stock closed at the back. The waist is made over a tight lining, and a scalloped circular cuff completes the two-seam sleeve which has gathered fulness at the top. A ribbon belt encircles the waist.

The mode may be made up in silk, or vailing combined with tucked or corded silk or spangled net. Directions are given in the label for tucking the yoke at home.

We have pattern No. 3749 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide to be tucked by the maker for the yoke and collar. Of tucking or of plain goods, the yoke and collar will need five-eighths of a yard twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST OR SHIRT-WAIST. (KNOWN AS THE HANKERCHIEF WAIST.)

(For Description see Page 320.)

yard of all-over lace in the same width for covering the collar and plain yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' TUCKED BASQUE-WAIST, WITH THE YOKE CLOSING ON THE SHOULDER, AND THE LOWER PART OF THE WAIST AT THE CENTER. (TO BE MADE WITH TUCKED SLEEVES OR WITH PLAIN SLEEVES AND FLARE CUFFS.)

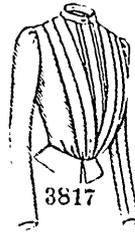
(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

No. 3828.—Another view of this stylish waist is given at figure No. 151 R in this magazine.

Tan crêpe de Chine was here selected for the waist, in combination with white tucked silk and black satin. White appliqué lace supplies the decoration. The fronts and back are shaped in low, rounding outline at the top to accommodate the smooth yoke, which is closed at the left side. The fulness in the fronts is disposed in wide, upright tucks that turn from the center, and the back is similarly tucked. The tucks formed at the side edges of both the fronts and back overlap a gore at each side that extends to the shoulder at the back and in which a backward-turning tuck is formed. The fronts puff slightly, and the yoke is outlined by a smooth, fancy bertha in two sections. The neck is completed with a fancy stock-collar that has a smooth inside section and a full outside section. The sleeves may be tucked to correspond with the rest of the waist, or they may be in plain two-seam style with scalloped cuffs. The tucked sleeves are shaped with only an inside seam and have very slight gathered fulness at the top; they may be made with or without plain two-seam linings. The tucks extend from the arm-hole to the wrist, where they terminate, and the resulting fulness ripples becomingly over the hand. A wrinkled belt encircles the waist, and a lining that is fitted with single bust darts and the usual seams and closed at the center of the front supports the garment.

Vailing, cashmere, viola, taffeta, etc., are desirable materials for the waist in combination with fancy tucking, all-over lace or plain silk. The bertha, collar, cuffs and belt could be of stitched panne.

We have pattern No. 3828 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and three-eighths of crêpe de Chine thirty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk tucking twenty inches wide for the yoke, and a yard and three-eighths of satin twenty inches wide for the bertha, crush collar, flare cuffs and a belt. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

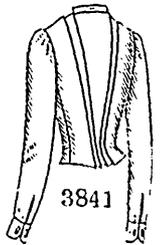


3817

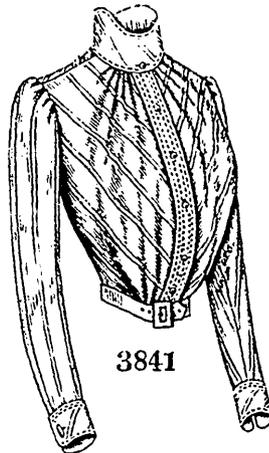
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (DESIRABLE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 3791.—An extra under-arm gore at each side makes this waist especially desirable for stout ladies. For its re-

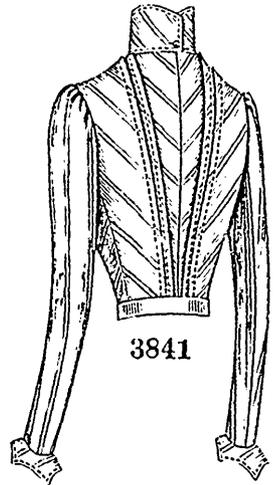


3841



3841

Front View.



3841

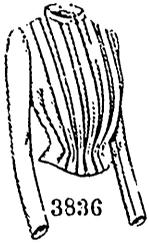
Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BUST-STAY, AND WITH A TWO-SEAM SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE HAVING A FLARE CUFF OR WITH A REGULAR SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE, AND TO HAVE THE FRONT AND BACK BIAS OR STRAIGHT, AND THE BACK WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-SEAM.)

(For Description see Page 320.)

production light-blue vailing was here chosen, with tucked white lawn for the vest and collar. The back is plain save for slight fulness at the bottom drawn down close at the center in overlapping plaits. Two gores at each side render the waist perfectly smooth under the arms, and the fronts are full, being gathered at the shoulders and at the bottom,

where the fulness is drawn well to the center. The fronts separate all the way to reveal in V outline the vest, which has a deep, forward-turning plait at each side of the center; the vest is sewed at the right side and closed at the left side. The closely fitted lining supporting the waist closes at the center of the front, and a standing collar gives desirable neck completion. The two-seam sleeves are gathered slightly at the top and finished with sectional flare cuffs.

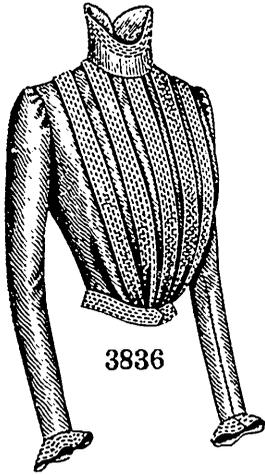


Smooth black cloth with white tucked silk for the vest and stock will make a dressy and serviceable waist. Silk, cashmere, lady's-cloth, serge, etc., with tucked

side in front, and a high standing collar that is finished with a shaped band and rises in points at the back, where it is closed, contribute the final touches to the design, which is known as the Lilith waist.

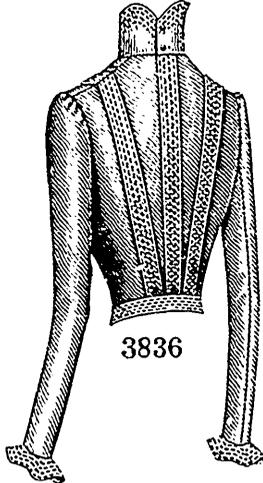
Broadcloth and tucked silk would combine effectively for the basque-waist with bands of stitched panne.

We have pattern No. 3819 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and one-fourth of cloth fifty inches wide, with a yard and a half of silk twenty inches wide for the cuffs and trimming bands, and an eighth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the belt, and a yard and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, for the full fronts, back-yoke and sleeve-facings, and a yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide for covering the back-yoke and the exposed part of the full fronts and sleeve-facings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3836

Front View.



3836

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BIAS STRAPS STITCHED ON. (TO BE MADE WITH EITHER THE FITTED LINING OR THE BUST-STAY.)

(For Description see Page 321.)

or corded silk or satin for the vest, will make a desirable waist.

We have pattern No. 3791 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-four to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist, except the vest and collar, for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and a half of material forty inches wide. The vest and collar of tucking or all of plain goods, needs three-fourths of a yard twenty inches wide. Vest and collar made of material to be tucked by the maker need a yard and seven-eighths twenty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' FANCY BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING THE FRONT EXTENDING TO THE BACK AT THE NECK.

(KNOWN AS THE LILITH WAIST.)

(For Illustrations see Page 310.)

No. 3819.—This waist is again illustrated at figure No. 147R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Gray lady's-cloth, chamois-colored lace over pink silk, black velvet and white taffeta are associated in the present development of the unique waist, small black buttons and stitching providing the decoration. The waist is smoothly adjusted at the back and sides and has a stretched back that is shaped fancifully low at the top to reveal a smooth, round yoke that is applied on the closely-adjusted body-lining. It has a fancifully shaped center-front that extends to the back at the neck and laps over the collar; the center-front is joined to the side-fronts in a short seam at the right side and closes invisibly at the left side. The center-front and side-fronts are cut away to reveal the full fronts in a most effective way, and the full fronts and center-front puff out at the bottom. The sleeves, which are designed to harmonize with the fancy front, are shaped with an inside and outside seam; they are extended in points over the hands and the upper portions are cut out fancifully to display a deep cap-facing that is arranged on the close lining. A narrow cuff completes the sleeve, and shaped bands decorate the sleeves and the fancy front in a most effective way. A bias belt closed at the left

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, HAVING A FANCY YOKE-CHEMISETTE THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR TUCKED.

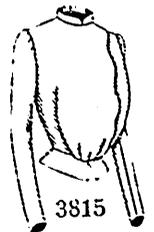
(For Illustrations see Page 310.)

No. 3757.—Another view of this waist is given at figure No. 125 R in this magazine.

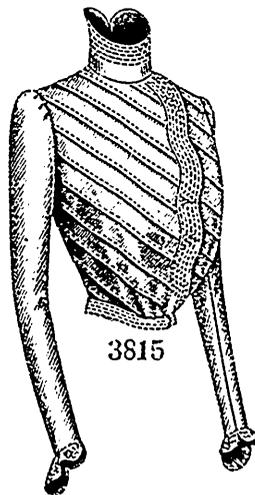
Charming results are attained in the present development of the stylish basque-waist by the combination of corded and plain silk. Appliqué lace, buttons, velvet ribbon and a chiffon jabot supply ornamentation. The back and fronts of the waist are shaped to accommodate a smooth, fancy yoke-chemisette that reaches to the lower edge in front but only to yoke depth at the back. The fronts have their fulness taken up in a group of small, upward-turning tucks at the arm-hole, below which they puff out prettily to the lower edge, where they are drawn in close by shirrings. The fulness in the lower part of the back is also taken up in small tucks. The upper portion of the two-seam sleeve is cut away at the top to reveal a cap-facing arranged on the lining. The sleeve has only slight gathered fulness at the top, and is finished with circular flare cuffs. A standing collar with fancy flare sections completes the neck of the waist, which is made over a dart-fitted lining that closes with the waist at the center of the front.

Satin-faced cloth and silk, silk cashmere and lace, satin de soie and spangled net are appropriate combinations for the waist.

We have pattern No. 3757 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four

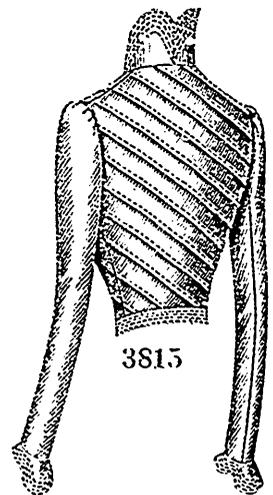


3815



3815

Front View.



3815

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE TUCKED OR PLAIN, AND WITH EITHER THE FITTED LINING OR THE BUST-STAY.)

(For Description see Page 321.)

inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and a half of material twenty inches wide, with a yard of material in the same width

for the chemisette fronts, back-yoke, sleeve facings, collar and collar ornaments. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

seven-eighths yard of silk for underfacing the full fronts and for lining the collar, etc. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

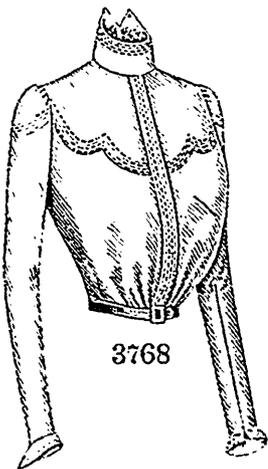
(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

No. 3827.—A different view of this waist is given at figure No. 150 R in this magazine.

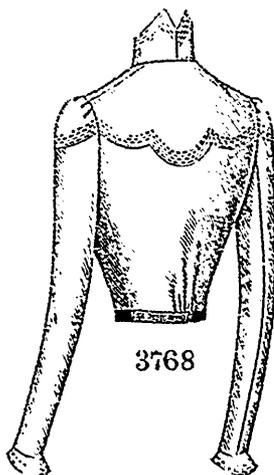
A combination of materials is displayed to good advantage in the novel waist illustrated. In the present instance gray nun's-veiling and tucked heliotrope silk were chosen, with shirred ribbon, narrow velvet ribbon and fancy buttons for decoration. The fronts, which have plaited fulness at the bottom and are cut fancifully low at the top, separate and flare attractively all the way to reveal the chemisette, which is shown in round-yoke effect above the fronts. In front of the plaits the fronts which pouch softly are cut away and rolled stylishly. The chemisette is smooth at the top but gathered at the bottom and is closed at the center. The back also has plaited fulness at the waist-line drawn down tight, and is shaped fancifully low at the top to display a smooth yoke arranged on the body lining. The fronts and back are separated by under-arm gores, and bands of narrow velvet ribbon fastened under small buttons apparently connect them on the shoulders. Fanciful revers are joined to the upper edges of the fronts and back, and add a pretty decorative touch to the mode, which is mounted on a close-fitting lining closed at the front. The sleeves are two-seamed and have the correct amount of gathered fulness at the top, and fanciful cuffs in two sections flare over the hands. A standing collar over which fall two turn-down portions that are wide apart at the front gives desirable neck completion. A ribbon belt encircles the waist.

A dainty waist could be made of crêpe *mêlée*, a new material belonging to the crêpe de Chine family. Silk, cashmere, peau de suède, Liberty satin, etc., in combination with tucked or shirred Liberty silk, mousseline and similar materials will also develop dressy waists by the mode. Lace appliqué could be applied as decoration.

We have pattern No. 3827 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and one-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard of tucked silk twenty inches wide, for the collar and yoke-chemisette. If the silk is to be tucked by the maker, it



Front View.



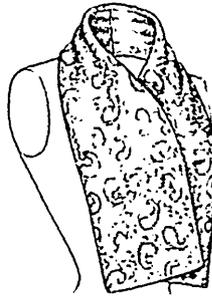
Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH APPLIED YOKE THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 321.)

will need two yards twenty inches wide for the collar and yoke-chemisette. For the waist all of one material, it will require three yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, with



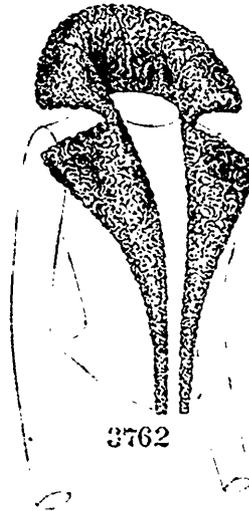
3767



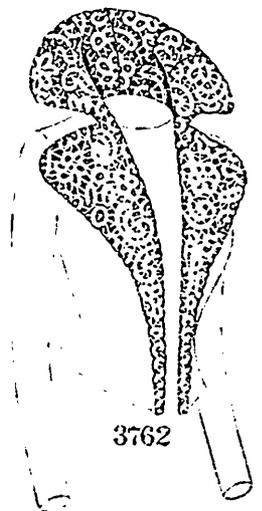
3767

OXFORD MUFFER, FOR LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. (SOMETIMES CALLED THE HARVARD MUFFER.)

(For Description see Page 322.)



3762



3762

LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS. (TO BE MADE WITH ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS.) FOR WEAR WITH JACKETS, BLOUSES, ETC., THAT ARE TO BE WORN OPEN.

(For Description see Page 322.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE AND HAVING A BLOUSE FRONT AND A YOKE IN FANCY OUTLINE THAT MAY BE PLAIN OR TUCKED.

(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

No. 3770.—This waist is again illustrated at figure No. 142 R.

The novel and extremely effective design is here reproduced in a pleasing combination of green cloth and tucked white silk, with a rich garniture of black silk braiding. The waist is made with a blouse front and stretched back that are fancifully shaped in low outline at the top to accommodate a deep, fancy yoke. The front and back are extended to form shoulder straps, and the front has fulness at the bottom drawn well to the center in a double box-plait. The yoke is smoothly adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, and the neck may be completed by a fancy stock that rises in points at the back or with a plain standing collar. The collars close at the back, while the waist is invisibly closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The sleeve is closely adjusted with two seams and is extended in a point over the hand, while at the top the upper portion is shaped in V outline to reveal a cap-facing arranged on the close-fitting lining. Slight gathered fulness appears at the top of the sleeve. The pattern provides for a closely adjusted lining closed at the center of the front, and a ribbon belt encircles the waist.

We have pattern No. 3770 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and an eighth of

material fifty inches wide, with two yards and three-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, to be tucked by the maker, for the yoke, collar and sleeve facings. Of tucking or of plain goods, the yoke, collar and sleeve facings need a yard and three-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH SEPARATE GUMPE

(CLOSED AT THE BACK.)
(For Illustrations see Page 312.)

No. 3796.—By referring to figure No. 149 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this waist may be seen differently made up.

The dainty waist is an exemplification of the charming possibilities of the guimpe modes. It is here pictured made of figured organdy and trimmed with a ruffle and ruching of the material and a ribbon bow, while all-over lace was chosen for the guimpe. The waist is fitted by under-arm and short shoulder seams and arranged over a tight lining. The pouching front is noticeably full and is gathered at the top and bottom, but the backs are plain save for scanty plaited fulness in the lower part at each side of the closing, which is made at the center. The waist is sleeveless and is cut low and square at the neck, and a crush ribbon belt gives the final touch.

With the waist is worn a separate guimpe that is adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm gores and closed at the back. A fancy stock is at the neck, and a flaring circular cuff is an attractive feature of the comfortable two-seam sleeve, which is gathered at the top.

All-over embroidery, fancy tucking or revering may be used for the guimpe of a lawn or Swiss waist, while tucked satin or corded silk will be appropriate for the guimpe, if cashmere, silk or cloth be selected for the waist.

We have pattern No. 3796 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium-size, calls for a yard and one-fourth of goods thirty-six inches wide; the guimpe will require two yards and an eighth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.

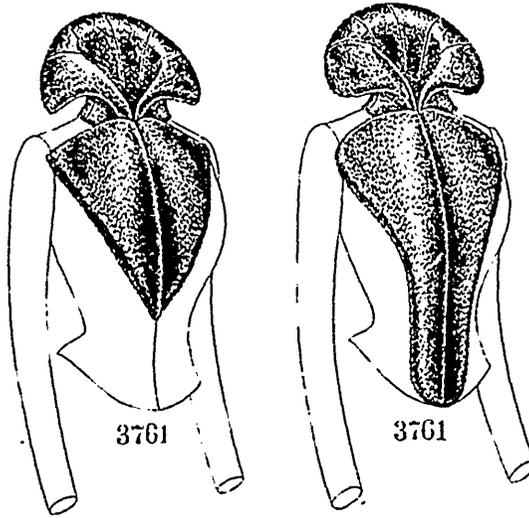
(For Illustrations see Page 312.)

No. 3755.—At figure No. 126 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this waist is again represented.

The attractive waist is here represented made of cloth associated with lace over satin and decorated with buttons and machine-stitched bands of cloth. The waist has a wide right-front and narrow left one that are smooth save for gathered fulness at the bottom, where they blouse slightly. The fronts lap diagonally and the right-front and the seamless, bias stretched back are in low V outline at the top to disclose a smooth pointed yoke. A fancy stock completes the neck of the waist, which closes invisibly at the left side. The waist is adjusted over a fitted lining, and a fanciful circular cuff finishes the well-cut two-seam sleeve, which is gathered at the top.

Liberty satin and chiffon, panne and cloth, tucked mousseline de soie and vailing and similar combinations will handsomely develop the waist.

We have pattern No. 3755 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist, including bands, for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and seven-eighths of material fifty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide for the collar and yoke, and five-eighths of a yard of all-over lace in the same width for covering the collar and yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS. (TO BE MADE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS.) FOR WEAR WITH JACKETS, BLOUSES, ETC., THAT ARE WORN CLOSED.

(For Description see Page 322.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FANCY YOKE.

(CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 313.)

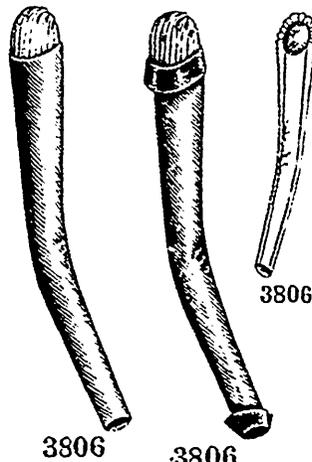
No. 3773.—This waist is again represented at figure No. 139 R in this magazine.

A charming example of the ever popular yoke-waist is here represented made of silk combined with all-over lace and attractively adorned with black satin ribbon and self ruffles edged with ribbon. The waist has a seamless back, plaited at the bottom and joined to the pouching front, which has gathered fulness at the lower part. The back and front,

are fancifully low at the top, where they overlap a deep, smooth yoke. The front and front-yoke are mounted on a dart-fitted lining and are invisibly closed along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. A high fancy collar, that rises in tabs at the back, where the closing is invisibly effected, finishes the neck of the waist which is made over a tight lining fastened at the center of the front. A crush belt of ribbon surrounds the waist, and a novel tab cuff completes the two-seam sleeve that is gathered at the top.

Tucked silk, corded satin, panne or shirred chiffon may be used for the yoke and collar of the basque, for which vailing, cloth, satin or cashmere may be selected.

We have pattern No. 3773 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist calls for three yards of material twenty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide to cover the yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



LADIES' PRESS DROP-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE DROP-CAP AND CUFF.)

(For Description see Page 323.)

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

(For Illustrations see Page 313.)

No. 3787.—At figure No. 141 R in this magazine this waist is again represented.

Light satin de soie was here employed for developing the basque-waist, and machine-stitching supplies the neat finish. The waist is closely adjusted at the sides by under-arm gores and is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. It is perfectly smooth at the top but has gathered fulness at the bottom drawn down close at the center of the back, while at the front it puffs out becomingly. A stitched belt of the material is worn. The sleeves are in two-seam style: they have very slight gathered fulness at the top and are extended in a point over the hand. A standing collar that rises high at the back completes the neck. The waist is provided with a closely adjusted lining closed at the center of the front, and the short puff sleeves are in one-piece and arranged over plain linings.

The design may be reproduced in lace, silk or woollen

fabrics and may be decorated according to individual taste. We have pattern No. 3787 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, calls for a yard and three-eighths of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH SEPARATE CHEMISETTE THAT MAY BE TUCKED OR PLAIN.
(For Illustrations see Page 314.)

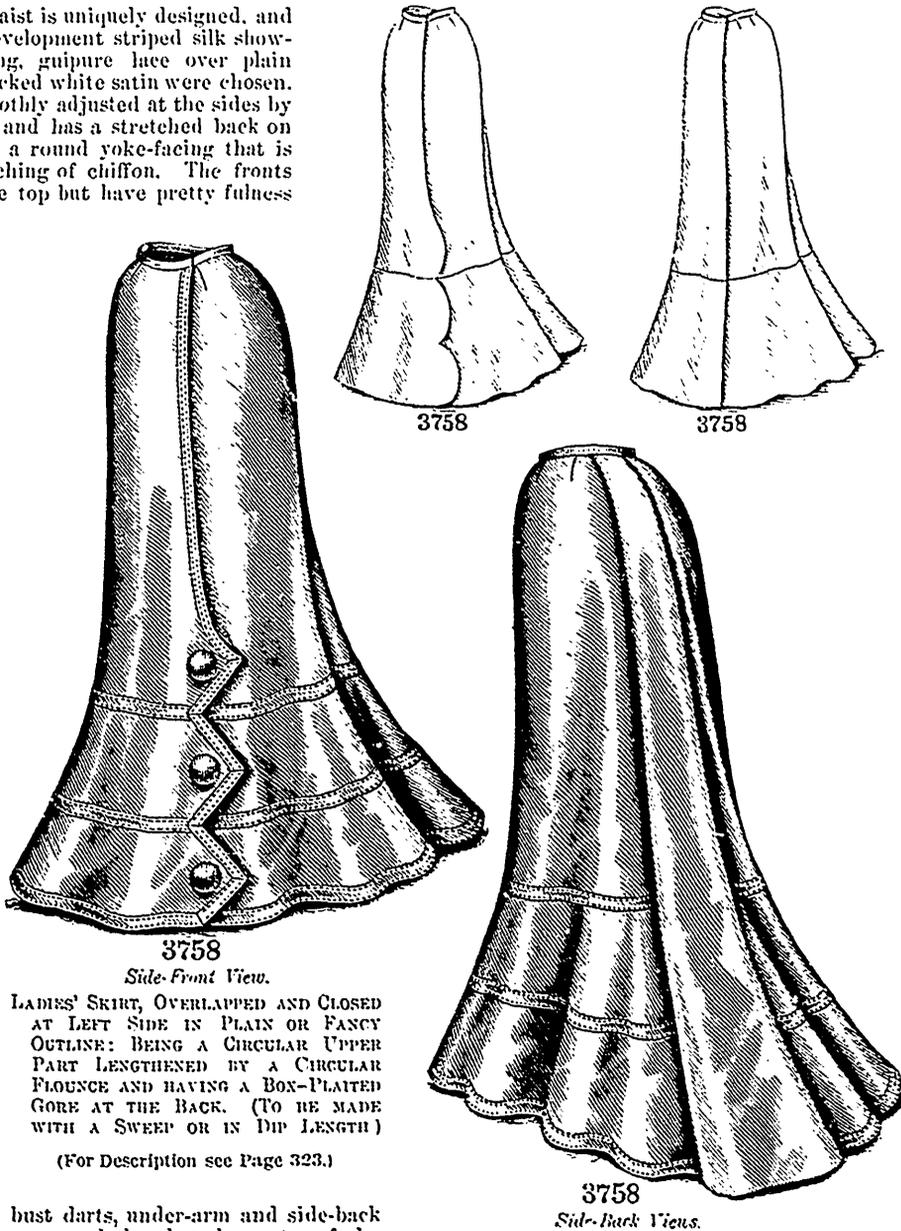
No. 3812.—At figure No. 140 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this waist is shown differently developed.

The stylish waist is uniquely designed, and for its present development striped silk showing rich coloring, guipure lace over plain white silk and tucked white satin were chosen. The waist is smoothly adjusted at the sides by under-arm gores and has a stretched back on which is applied a round yoke-facing that is outlined by a ruching of chiffon. The fronts are smooth at the top but have pretty fullness at the lower edge taken up in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. They puff out slightly, and the effect of a center-front is induced by a facing arranged on each front. The facing extends from the shoulder to the lower edge and is outlined by a chiffon ruching. The fronts may be turned back in full-length or short, pointed revers that frame a separate chemisette. The chemisette is made with a shallow cape-back and is seamed on the shoulders; it is completed with a standing collar and is closed at the back.

It may be tucked or plain and may be used or not, as preferred. The pattern provides for a body-lining that is fitted with double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam and closed at the center of the front. The two-seam sleeves are of fashionable cut and have slight gathered fullness at the top. Fancy circular flare cuffs complete the sleeves, the joining being concealed by a chiffon ruching. The waist is closed with fancy buttons and cord loops, and a narrow belt gives the final touch.

The design is particularly desirable for development in a combination of materials. An extremely stylish waist may be made of water-blue silk, the material being tucked for the facings and appliques of white lace for decoration. The chemisette could be of chiffon or mousseline de soie. Spangled net and satin de soie, cashmere and silk will prove desirable combinations for the waist.

We have pattern No. 3812 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist with the facings, for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and three-eighths of striped silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of plain silk in the same width for the belt, cuffs and facings, and a yard and three-eighths of all-over lace twenty inches wide for covering the belt, cuffs, revers and facings. The basque-waist without the facings will need a yard and three-fourths of material forty inches wide. The chemisette calls for three-fourths of a yard of tucked silk twenty inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard of plain silk twenty inches wide to be tucked by the maker. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3758
Side-Front View.
LADIES' SKIRT, OVERLAPPED AND CLOSED AT LEFT SIDE IN PLAIN OR FANCY OUTLINE: BEING A CIRCULAR UPPER PART LENGTHENED BY A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE AND HAVING A BOX-PLAILED GORE AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN DIP LENGTH)

(For Description see Page 323.)

3758
Side-Back View.

sult from the gathers. Eight tiny tucks that reach almost to the bust take up the fullness in the top of each front, and rows of shirring at the waist-line cause the fullness to pouch softly over the belt. The saddle-yoke, which is cut bias, reaches well over the tops of the sleeves in cap effect; it is in two sections that are seamed at the center, the seam extending from the neck to the lower end which is pointed. If, however, a point be not liked, the yoke may be made square, as shown in the large back view. The yoke is made over a smooth lining that is seamless and reaches only to the armhole. The waist is provided with a short lining that is fitted

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH SADDLE-YOKE, TWO-SEAM SLEEVE AND REMOVABLE STOCK. (TO BE MADE WITH THE YOKE POINTED OR SQUARE AT THE TOP OF THE SLEEVE, AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING OR BUST-STAY.)

(For Illustrations see Page 314.)

No. 3782.—This shirt-waist is again illustrated at figure No. 127R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

An odd yet decidedly pleasing feature of the attractive shirt-waist is the saddle-yoke, which gives the desired sloping effect on the shoulders. The back extends only to the waist-line, where it has gathered fullness drawn down tight at the center; it is made of even depth with the fronts by an added circular skirt, this arrangement removing all cumbersome fullness that would result

by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a seam at the center of the back. A bust-stay which may be used instead of the lining is also provided for in the pattern. It is in three sections, is seamed under the arms and included in the arm-hole seams and closed at the center of the front. The waist closes under a box-plait made in the right front, and a fitted band over which is worn a fanciful stock gives completion at the neck. The close-fitting sleeves are shaped with two seams and are slightly gathered at the top, the fulness being concealed by the yoke. Circular cuffs flare gracefully over the hands, and a leather belt encircles the waist. Heliotrope silk was selected for making the shirt-waist, with rows of machine-stitching done in white for completion.

This is an entirely new design and will prove becoming to both stout and slender figures. French flannel so fine as almost to resemble cashmere would make a pretty waist. This flannel comes in many charming colors, either plain or embroidered. Wash goods are also suitable for making it.

We have pattern No. 3782 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for four yards of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' WAIST OR SHIRT-WAIST. (KNOWN AS THE HANDKERCHIEF WAIST.)

(For Illustrations see Page 315.)

No. 3817.—Persian and black silk are combined in this original waist, the design being known as the handkerchief waist. The smooth back is without a particle of fulness, and the fronts have gathered fulness at the bottom, where they lap slightly and blouse over the belt. The fronts are deeply reversed, and their front edges are prettily fringed; they are each laid in a backward-turning plait and flare to reveal the vest in V outline. The vest is arranged in a double box-plait at the center and is the same depth as the fronts; it is tacked at intervals underneath to the fronts and is closed at the center. The waist is made over a lining fitted by single bust darts, under-arm seams and a seam at the center of the back and closed at the center of the front. The sleeves are of the two-seam variety and are made somewhat ornamental by caps that are slightly gathered with the sleeve at the top, the lower edge of the cap being fringed to correspond with the fronts. The cap extends only across the upper side of the sleeve and is laid in two downward-turning plaits, and at the wrist is a turn-up cuff that is fringed at the upper edge and has flaring ends. A circular skirt that ripples all around is joined to the lower edge of the waist and holds it well in place under the skirt. A fitted band, over which is worn a removable stock having ornamental points and closed at the back completes the neck. A narrow bias plaited belt of the plain silk encircles the waist, the overlapping end being shirred.

The design is a very unique one, and frequently the back, fronts, caps, cuffs, and collar ornaments will be made from fancy silk handkerchiefs that come for the purpose. A waist of Nile-green crepe de Chine could have a vest of tucked

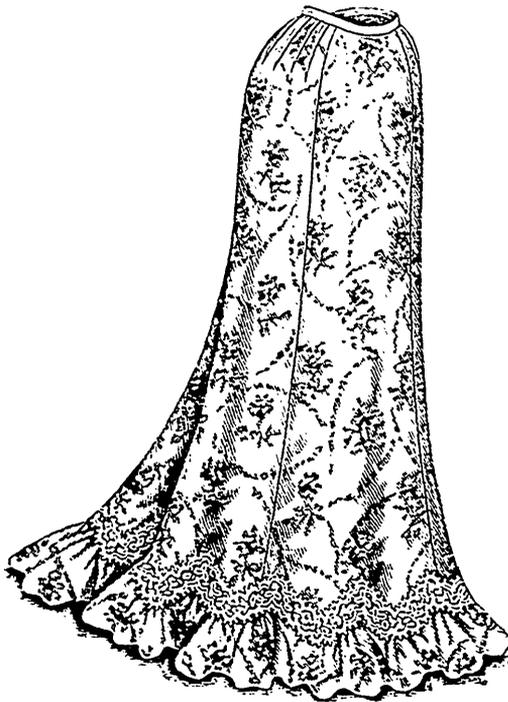
or shirred mousseline de soie. Cashmere, vailing, and similar materials are desirable for a waist of this description.

We have pattern No. 3817 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and five-eighths of Persian silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and five-eighths of black silk in the same width for the collar, vest, sleeves and belt. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BUST-STAY, AND WITH A TWO-SEAM SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE HAVING A FLARE CUFF OR WITH A REGULAR SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE, AND TO HAVE THE FRONT AND BACK BIAS OR STRAIGHT, AND THE BACK WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM.)
(For Illustrations see Page 315.)

No. 3841.—Another view of this shirt-waist is given at figure No. 144 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Striped gingham was here selected for the stylish and comfortable shirt-waist, and machine-stitching supplies the neat finish. The waist is simply adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, and in this instance



3822

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT: CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT THAT MAY BE OMITTED, AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT FITTED TO THE BELT WITH TUCKS AT THE SIDES AND WITH A TUCKED BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 324.)



3822

Side-Back View.

the back is cut bias and shaped with a center seam, but it may be cut straight without the seam, if liked. Two backward-turning plaits are taken up in the back at each side of the center, the plaits extending from the shoulder to the lower edge, where they almost meet. The fronts are also cut bias and have slight gathered fulness at the neck at each side of an applied box-plait, which is cut straight. The closing is made through the box-plait with buttons and button-holes, and the fulness in the fronts is drawn in to the figure at the bottom by tapes inserted in a casing at the back and tied over the fronts. The neck is finished with a shaped band to which is attached a removable stock that rises high at the sides and closes at the back. The pattern provides for either a two-seam shirt-waist sleeve having a flare cuff, or a regular one-seam shirt-waist sleeve that is slashed at the back of the wrist and completed with a continuous lap and link cuff. The waist is provided with a bust-stay that closes at the front.

Plain and fancy shirtings are equally desirable for reproducing the design. The stock of a silk or woollen shirt-waist

made in this style may be of stitched panne or replaced by a fancy ribbon or lace stock.

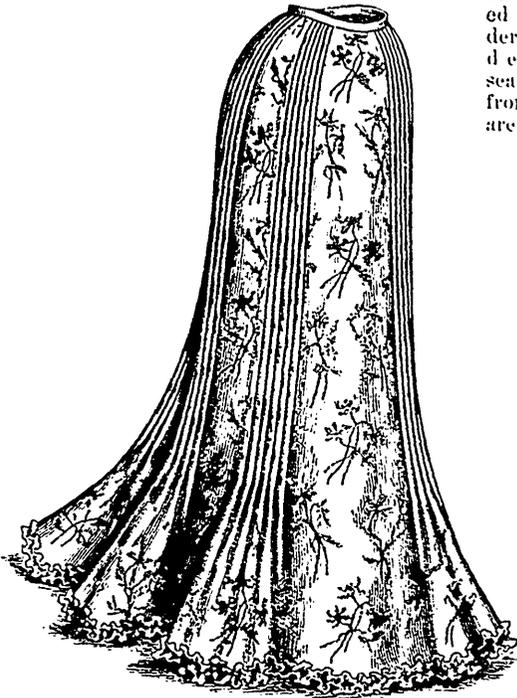
We have pattern No. 3841 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

For such a shirt-waist serge, cloth, Liberty satin, panne, piqué or duck may be employed.

We have pattern No. 3836 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH BIAS STRAPS STITCHED ON.
(TO BE MADE WITH EITHER THE FITTED LINING
OR THE BUST-STAY.)
(For Illustrations see Page 316.)

No. 3836.—This handsome shirt-waist is calculated to set off to perfection a full, well-rounded figure. The tight-fitting back is shaped by a center seam, and on it are stitched three bias straps converging toward the center at the waist-line. The back is joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to the fronts, which are smooth



3820

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT: CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT, AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT WITH CLUSTERS OF PLAITS IN THE SIDE-GORES AND A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.
(TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 324.)

at the top but have gathered fulness at the waist-line. Two bias straps are stitched on the left front and three on the right front, the straps meeting at the waist-line, where the mode blouses stylishly. The shirt-waist is closed at the front under the middle strap and is adjusted over a short lining fitted by single bust darts, a seam at each side and one at the center of the back, but if the lining be not liked a bust-stay in three sections may be used. The stay is included in the under-arm and arm-hole seams and is closed in front. The neck is completed by a shaped band over which is worn a fanciful stock that is closed with two buttons and button-holes at the back, where it rises in scollops. The small two-seam sleeve has the correct amount of gathered fulness at the top and is finished by a rippling circular cuff. A bias belt fastened at the front under a pointed end is appropriately worn with the shirt-waist, which is here pictured made of heliotrope flannel and finished with stitching.

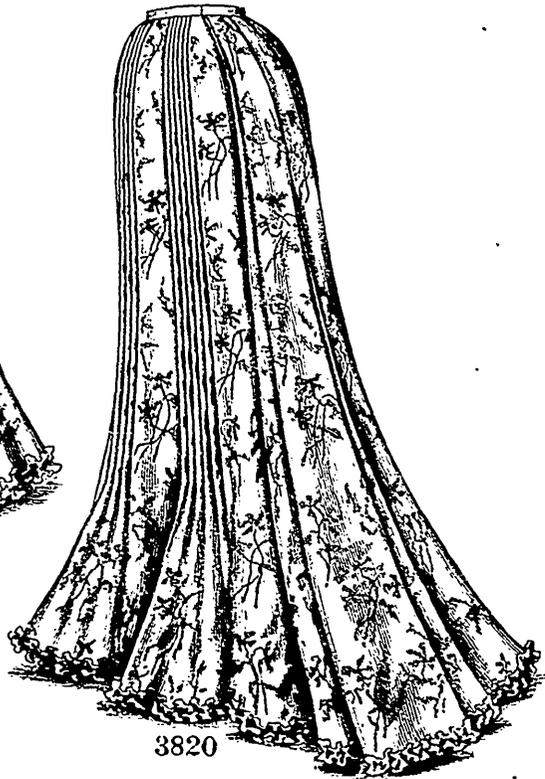
LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE TUCKED OR PLAIN, AND WITH EITHER THE FITTED LINING OR BUST-STAY.)
(For Illustrations see Page 316.)

No. 3815.—By referring to figure No. 138 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this waist may be seen differently made up.

Extremely stylish but of simple design is the shirt-waist which is here pictured made of dove-gray silk, the material being tucked for the back and fronts. The parts are cut so that the tucks run bias and in the same direction both front and back. The fronts are perfectly smooth at the top, but show stylish bloused fulness at the bottom drawn well to the center. The right front is wider than the left, and the closing is invisibly made at the left side, and the overlapping edge is fancifully scalloped and outlined by a trimming band. The mode extends only to the waist-line and is lengthened by a peplum that holds the waist well in position. The neck is finished with a fitted band to which is attached the removable standing collar that rises high in scollops at the back, where it is closed. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top, and a flare cuff supplies the final touch. The waist has a lining fitted by single bust darts and a seam at the center of the back and under the arm, but the pattern also provides for a bust-stay that may replace the lining. The stay is included in the under-arm and arm-hole seams and is closed in front. A narrow belt of the silk with pointed ends surrounds the waist.

Plain, novelty or tucked silk or satin, light-weight cloth, cashmere, etc., could be used in reproducing the shirt-waist. Velvet baby ribbon or insertion could be arranged between the tucks, if a fanciful effect be desired.

We have pattern No. 3815 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty



3820

Side Back View.

to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the shirt-waist needs a yard and five-eighths of tucked silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and three-fourths of plain silk in the same width. If the material for the fronts and back is to be tucked by the maker, it will require three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or if the entire waist is to be of plain goods a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide, will be found sufficient. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH APPLIED YOKE THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

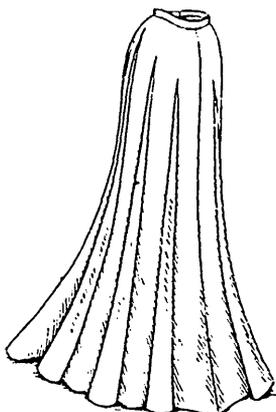
No. 3768.—A different development of this waist is shown at figure No. 130 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This handsome shirt-waist will be particularly becoming to a full, well-rounded figure. As here depicted, it is made of heliotrope flannel and is finished in a decorative manner with stitching. Under-arm and shoulder seams connect the bloused fronts and seamless back, the latter having scant fulness at the waist-line regulated by tapes inserted in a casing. The tapes are tied over the fronts which are gathered at the waist-line. A deep, smooth yoke that is seamed on the shoulders and in fanciful scalloped outline at the bottom is applied on the waist, but it may be omitted, if a perfectly plain shirt-waist be desired. The closing is made under a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front, and a removable stock that rises in high points at the back, where it is invisibly fastened, is worn over the shaped band completing the neck. A flaring circular cuff finishes the close-fitting two-seam sleeve, on which is applied a circular cap that exactly fits the top of the sleeve. Both the sleeve and cap are

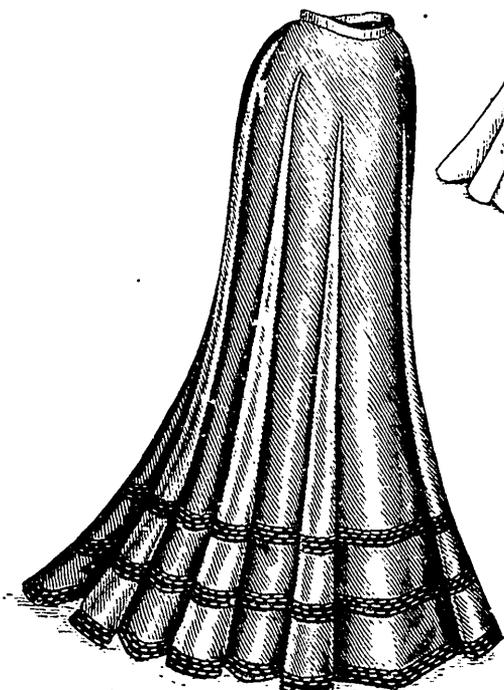
developments of a simple design for a muffler are portrayed. In one instance fancy satin showing a Persian design and plain satin of a harmonizing hue were associated, while in the other development black and white satin are united, the white satin being prettily quilted. The muffler may be in one piece or shaped with a seam at the center of the back where it is narrowest. The use of the center seam is desirable when a combination is employed, as it economizes the amount of material required. The muffler is hollowed out at the neck and the square, broad ends overlap slightly over the chest. It has an interlining of cotton wadding.

Plain or figured satin faille, bengaline and other silks may be successfully employed in reproducing the muffler. Broché effects are very stylish in mufflers, but plain materials in one or a combination of colors may be used very satisfactorily.

Pattern No. 3767 in one size only. The muffler with self-lining requires a yard and an eighth of material twenty inches wide; the muffler with contrasting lining needs five-eighths of a yard 20 inches wide for the outside and the same amount for the lining. Price of pattern, 3d. or 5 cents.



3789



3789

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT, IN DIP LENGTH, CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT, AND A CIRCULAR SKIRT THAT HAS A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK AND GORE-SHAPED BOX-PLAITS IN THE SIDES AND FRONT, AND MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-FRONT SEAM.

(For Description see Page 324.)



3789

Side-Back View.

gathered at the top, and a leather belt buckled at the front encircles the waist.

Velveteen, light-weight cloth, silk or satin may be employed for the shirt-waist, with which may be worn scarfs of lace, mull or chiffon or fancy stocks.

We have pattern No. 3768 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for three yards and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

OXFORD MUFFLER, FOR LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
(SOMETIMES CALLED THE HARVARD MUFFLER.)

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 3767.—At this season of the year a comfortable muffler is very acceptable. In the accompanying illustrations two

LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS. (TO BE MADE WITH ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS.) FOR WEAR WITH JACKETS, BLOUSES, ETC., THAT ARE TO BE WORN OPEN.

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 3762.—At figure No. 136 R in this magazine these collar and lapels are again depicted.

The collar and lapels are here shown in two different developments. In one instance Persian lamb was selected and in the other black cloth covered with *ceru* all-over lace. The collar is high and rolls softly all round. It is in six sections, the two front sections being extended in tapering lapels that reach to the lower edge of the jacket. This dressy adjunct, which may have square or rounding corners, is intended for wear only with blouses or jackets that are worn open.

For rendering a coat of last season's design up-to-date the collar and lapels of this design will be eminently satisfactory. Lace appliqué over white satin will render a black velvet jacket very dressy. Beaver, chinchilla, astrakhan, etc., may be used in the reproduction of the design. Perforated cloth over satin in a contrasting shade will be very effective, the collar and lapels being of the same hue as the blouse. If desired, the collar and lapels may be of plain satin and prettily decorated with frills of narrow ribbon, lace insertion or chiffon ruches.

We have pattern No. 3762 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the collar and lapels in the medium size,

will require three-fourths of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' COLLAR AND LAPELS. (TO BE MADE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS AND WITH ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS.) FOR WEAR WITH JACKETS, BLOUSES, ETC., THAT ARE WORN CLOSED.

(For Illustrations see Page 318.)

No. 3761.—These jaunty accessories will transform a simple garment into a very dressy and attractive affair. They are

intended for wear only with jackets or blouses that are closed at the front and, as here pictured, are made of velours. The collar is very high and is in six sections: it fits closely at the bottom but flares broadly at the top, and the front portions are cut in one with the lapels that are quite wide at the top but narrow gradually at the bottom, where they are gracefully rounded. The collar and lapels may have round or square corners, and the lapels may extend to the bottom of the garment with which they are worn or terminate in points a little below the bust, the two effects being shown in the illustrations.

The mode may be reproduced in fur, cloth, faille, panne, satin veiled in lace, etc., or be made of the same fabric as the jacket or blouse on which it is adjusted. Machine-stitching, self-strappings, lace appliqué or ribbon quillings may add a decorative touch to the collar and lapels, if desired.

We have pattern No. 3761 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the collar and lapels in the medium size, will require a yard and a half of material thirty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESS DROP-SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE DROP-CAP AND CUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 318.)

No. 3806.—Fancy silk was employed for the cap-facing of the modish dress sleeve here portrayed, which is made of dress goods combined with velvet for the drop-cap and cuff. The sleeve is in popular drop style and is shaped with an inside and outside seam and fits the arm closely. The upper portion is cut low and hollowing at the top, where it is finished with a circular drop-cap that narrows slightly toward the ends. The cap is included in the arm-hole seam, and above it appears a cap-facing applied on the two-piece lining over which the sleeve is adjusted. Both the lining and cap-facing have scanty gathered fulness at the top. The sleeve is completed by a circular cuff that is deepest at the back of the arm and rolls back softly from the hand, but the use of the cuff, as well as the drop-cap is optional.

Such a sleeve may be developed in silk, satin or soft woollens and is susceptible of many pleasing decorative schemes. It must in all cases harmonize with the waist for which it is intended. Lightweight broadcloth will suitably develop the mode, with all-over lace over satin for the cap-facing and appliqué lace, insertion or chiffon ruches will furnish ornamentation.

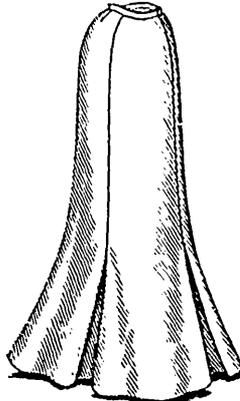
We have pattern No. 3806 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, will require three-fourths of a yard of goods forty inches wide, with one-fourth of a yard of fancy silk twenty inches wide for the facings, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet in the same width for the drop-cap and cuffs. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, OVERLAPPED AND CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE IN PLAIN OR FANCY OUTLINE: BEING A CIRCULAR UPPER PART LENGTHENED BY A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE AND HAVING A BOX-PLAIED, GORE AT THE BACK.
(TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN DIP LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 319.)

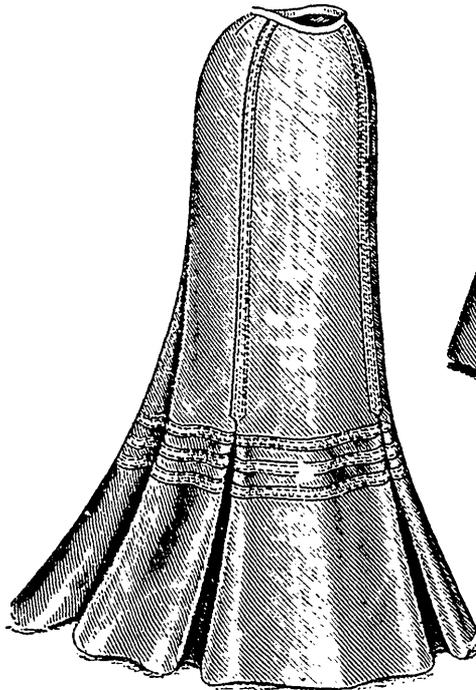
No. 3758.—Other views of this skirt are shown at figures

Nos. 122 R, 136 R and 153 R in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The attractiveness of this design is undeniable. It brings to the fore again the circular flounce, combined with other fashionable features. Light cloth was used in the present development, and self-strappings and three large cloth buttons supply appropriate decoration. The upper portion of the skirt is circular in shape and is dart-fitted over the hips and in two sections that overlap at the left side in front where the skirt is closed. It is lengthened by a rippling circular flounce also in two sections, and the overlapping edge of both the upper portion and flounce is in fancifully pointed outline, a button ornamenting each point. The overlapping edge may be scalloped, or plain if liked, as shown in the small illustrations. The flounce and upper portion are joined in seams to the box-plaited back-gore, the plait falling free and flaring gracefully to the lower edge, where in the medium sizes the skirt measures

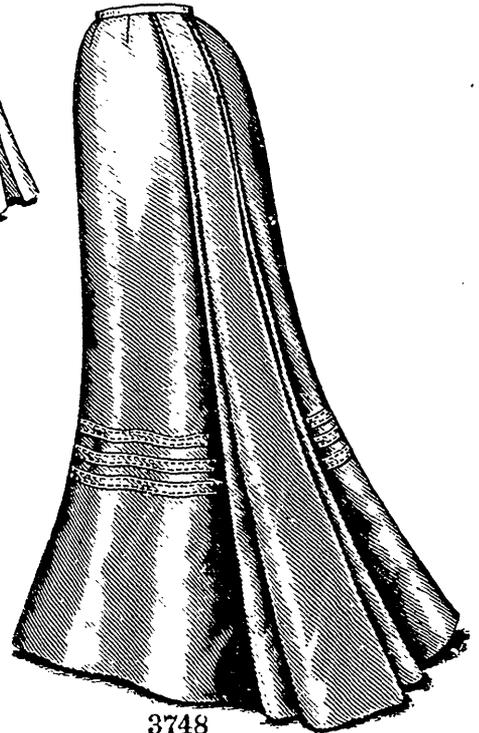


3748



3748

Side-Front View.



3748

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE LOWER PART OF EACH SIDE-FRONT SEAM AND A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Description see Page 325.)

about four yards and one-fourth.

A stylish skirt may be made of green drap de zibeline, with black silk braid for decoration. Wool Bedford cord, electric cloth, plush brocade and satin Liberty cloth may also

be effectively employed in the reproduction of the design. A serviceable skirt may be made of serge or camel's hair, with machine-stitching for the finish. For evening wear the garment may be developed in white satin, with jewelled passementerie, appliqué lace bands, insertion or ribbon for garniture.

We have pattern No. 3758 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt including strappings to trim for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip requires four yards and three-fourths of material fifty-eight inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT: CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT THAT MAY BE OMITTED, AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT FITTED TO THE BELT WITH TUCKS AT THE SIDES AND WITH A TUCKED BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 320.)

No. 3822.—By referring to figures Nos. 125 R and 127 R in this magazine this skirt may be seen differently made up.

Tucking seems to have gained a firm foothold in the world of fashion and appears quite as largely on skirts as on bodices this season. A very gracefully designed skirt is here shown developed in white India silk figured in light-blue. The skirt has four gores—a front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a back-gore. The fulness at the back of the skirt is arranged in a box-plait on the outside, a group of backward-turning tucks appearing between the outer folds of the plait. The tucks are of even depth and extend about ten inches below the belt, the resulting fulness flaring gracefully to the lower edge. A cluster of tiny dart-shaped tucks that taper to points at the bottom removes the fulness over each hip, and a rume of the material shaped in scalloped outline at the top and headed by a band of lace appliqué, gives a pretty finish at the lower edge. The skirt, which may be made with a sweep or in round length, is made over a five-gored foundation skirt that may be used or not and is fitted over the hips by a dart at each side. The skirt measures about four yards round at the bottom, and hip-conformers should be worn, if the figure be slender.

A skirt of gray satin-faced cloth made by this mode and trimmed with bands of appliqué lace would be handsome. Such fabrics as Liberty satin, panne, etc., will be suitable for the design.

We have pattern No. 3822 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, requires eight yards and a half twenty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it needs seven yards and an eighth in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT: CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT, AND A SIX-GORED SKIRT WITH CLUSTERS OF PLAITS IN THE SIDE-GORES AND A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 321.)

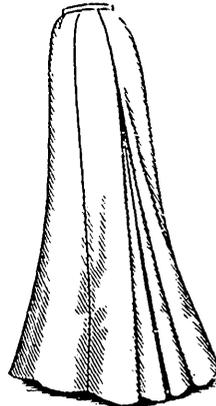
No. 3820.—This skirt is again illustrated at figure No. 149 R in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

Plaits are the fashionable feature of the new and graceful design, which is here pictured made of figured novelty goods and decorated with a ruching of the material. The skirt consists of a smooth, narrow front-gore, two wide gores at each side and a back-gore and is laid in a double box-plait at the back, the plait being narrow at the top and widening stylishly toward the bottom. The skirt shows the fashionable close adjustment about the hips and is distinguished by six groups of six small forward-turning plaits each, that are taken up in the side-gores. The plaits are deepest at the belt, where they are well lapped, and are stayed to a little below

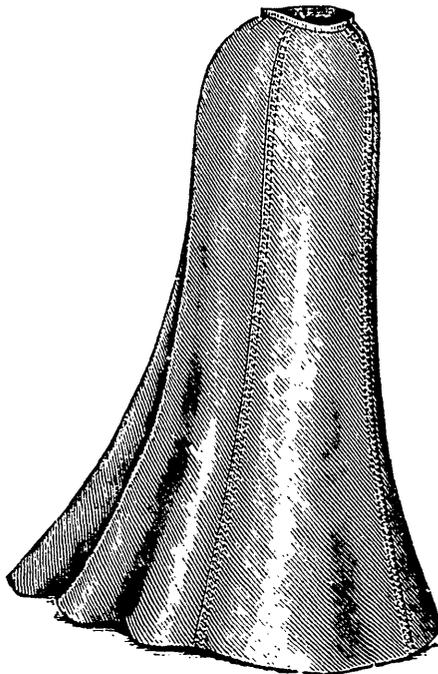
the knee, below which they fall free. The skirt flares stylishly at the foot, and the placket is made at the left side beneath the double box-plait. The skirt may be made with a sweep or in round length and in the medium sizes with the plait laid in falls in an outline of about three yards and three-fourths at the bottom. The skirt has a five-gored foundation that is fitted with a hip dart at each side and is without a particle of fulness at the back.

The mode is particularly desirable for development in satin, taffeta, organdy, mousseline de soie, challis, silk cashmere, grenadine and similar fabrics. Lady's-cloth is also suitable for the mode, but none of the heavy cloths. A skirt of white organdy over white silk could be daintily decorated with appliqué lace, insertion or ruchings. A handsome skirt made up by the design could be of black taffeta, with chiffon ruches, ribbon quillings or passementerie for decoration.

We have pattern No. 3820 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-one and a

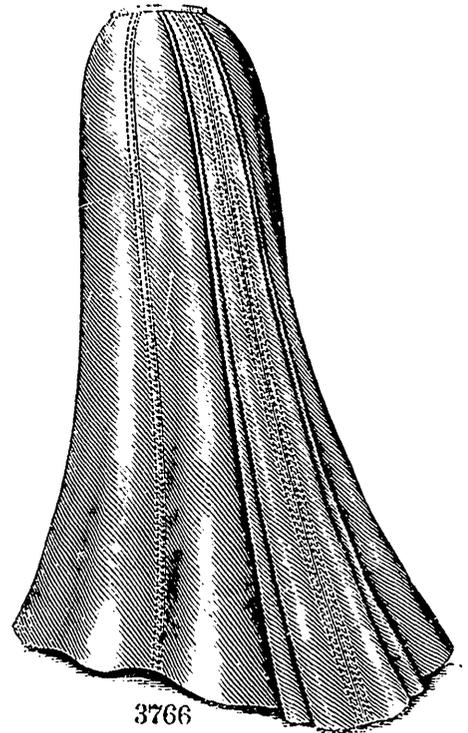


3766



3766

Side-Front View.



3766

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT ON THE OUTSIDE OR UNDERNEATH AT THE BACK, AND IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 325.)

half inches hip measure. To make the skirt, of material with figure or nap, for a lady of twenty-four inches waist measure, or forty inches hip measure, requires seven yards and three-fourths forty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it needs six yards and seven-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, IN DIP LENGTH: CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT, AND A CIRCULAR SKIRT THAT HAS A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK AND GORE-SHAPED BOX-PLAITS IN THE SIDES AND FRONT, AND MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-FRONT SEAM.

(For Illustrations see Page 322.)

No. 3789.—Different developments of this skirt are given at

figures Nos. 129 R and 137 R in this issue of THE DELINEATOR.

The skirt is decidedly novel, but is not too ultra to be in perfect taste. It is an unusually graceful modification of the box-plaited skirt and is here represented made of pastel-blue broadcloth, with machine-stitched bands of panne for ornamentation. The skirt is circular and is seamed at the center of the back; it shows the modish smooth adjustment over the hips, this result being due to the original shaping and the six gore-shaped box-plaits taken up in the sides and front. The plaits do not extend to the belt, but taper to points at the top and are of graduated lengths, the two nearest the center of the front being the shortest. They are stayed to within a short distance of the bottom, where the skirt undulates attractively and is in dip length. The fulness at the back is laid in a box-plait on the outside, the plait being narrowest at the top and widening gradually toward the bottom. With the plaits laid in the skirt falls in an outline of about three yards at the bottom in the medium sizes. It falls over

a center-front seam, three yards and a half of material fifty-four inches wide will be needed. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE LOWER PART OF EACH SIDE-FRONT SEAM AND A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(TO BE MADE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)

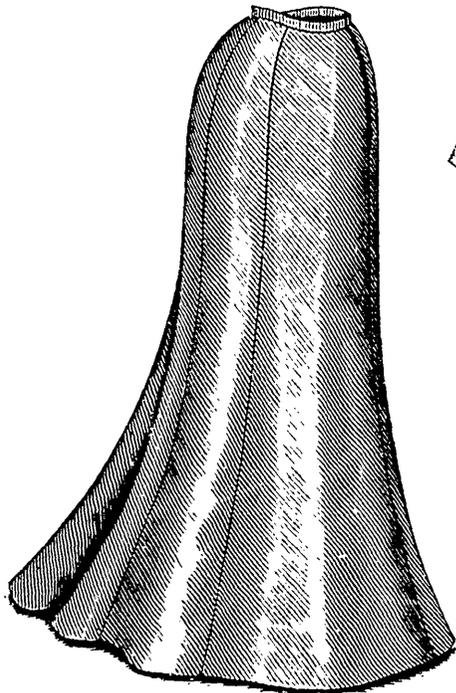
(For Illustrations see Page 323.)

No. 3748.—Another illustration of this skirt is given at figure No. 123 R in this magazine.

This skirt is one of the newest designs and is in this instance developed in broadcloth of a fashionable light shade and decorated simply but effectively with self-strappings. The skirt is a four-gored style and consists of a front-gore, a wide dart-fitted gore at each side and a back-gore; it is arranged in a double box-plait at the center of the back, the plait broadening gradually toward the bottom. The skirt ripples slightly below the hips, and extra width, arranged in an under-folded box-plait, is introduced at each side-front seam below the knee. The skirt flares becomingly to the lower edge, where in the medium sizes with the front plaits laid in it measures about three yards and a half at the lower edge. If the figure be slight, hip conformers or pads should be worn. The placket is made above the left side-front seam.

Electric cloth, satin Liberty cloth, camel's-hair, Bedford cord, vailing, crêpon, crêpe de Chine and a variety of other fabrics will develop handsome skirts by the mode, with braid, passementerie or appliqué band for garniture. Serviceable skirts may be made of serge, cheviot, or homespun.

We have pattern No. 3748 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, requires five yards fifty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it needs four yards in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

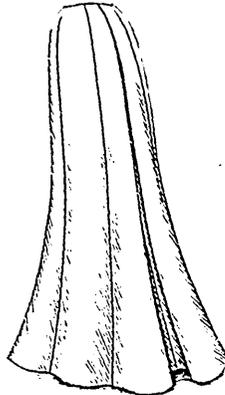


3785

Side-Front View.

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK THAT MAY BE LAID ON THE OUTSIDE OR UNDERNEATH. (TO BE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 326.)



3765



3785

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (TO BE MADE WITH A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT ON THE OUTSIDE OR UNDERNEATH AT THE BACK, AND IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 324.)

No. 3766.—A skirt that will be certain of popularity is here represented made of cloth and finished with stitching. The mode consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two wide back-gores; it is smoothly adjusted over the hips by a single dart at each side, and at the back is laid in a double box-plait on the outside, the plait widening gradually toward the bottom. Below the hips the skirt ripples stylishly, and the placket is made above the left side-front seam. In the medium sizes the skirt measures three yards and three-fourths at the lower edge, and with it hip-conformers should be worn, if the figure is undeveloped. A variation of this skirt may be obtained by arranging the box-plait underneath instead of on the outside, the pattern providing for both effects.

Cloth, cheviot, lawn, vailing, silk, etc., will be appropriate for the skirt, which may be embellished with self-ruffles, passementerie, jewelled trimming or chiffon ruches.

We have pattern No. 3766 in nine sizes for ladies from

a five-gored foundation skirt that is without fulness at the top, where it is adjusted by single hip darts. A deep plaiting of silk adds a fluffy touch to the foundation skirt. Hip pads or conformers should be worn with the skirt, if the figure be undeveloped.

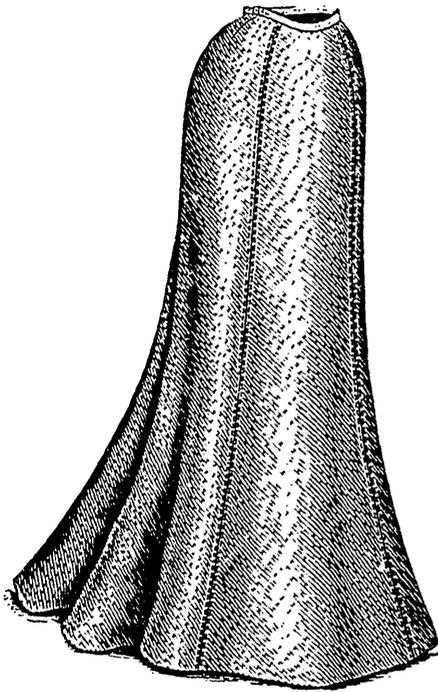
This skirt should be made of very wide materials only, such as cloth, zibeline, double-width organdy, etc., and may be decorated with insertion, braid or lace applied lengthwise or *en bayadère*. White organdy, with white taffeta for the foundation skirt, would develop a dressy garment, and frills of lace edging, insertion or chiffon ruches would supply suitable decoration.

We have pattern No. 3789 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-one and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt, cut on a crosswise fold, for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, calls for three yards and one-eighth of material fifty-four inches wide; for the skirt cut lengthwise with

twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, requires three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it needs two yards and seven-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

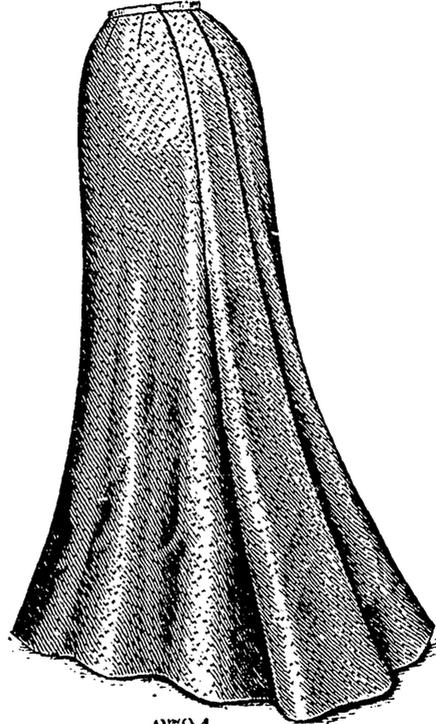
LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK THAT MAY BE LAID ON THE OUTSIDE OR UNDERNEATH. (TO BE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 325.)

No. 3785.—An attractive example of the gored skirt is here depicted made of vailing. It consists of a front-gore, two very narrow goros at each side and two back-goros and is smoothly adjusted in sheath style over the hips. The fulness at the back is disposed in a single box-plait that may be made on the outside or underneath, as preferred. The skirt flares



3794

Side-Front View.



3794

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK GORE LAID IN A BOX-PLAIT. IN OTHER WORDS, A THREE-PIECE SKIRT, WITH A BOX-PLAILED GORE AT THE BACK. (TO BE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Description see this Page.)

noticeably below the knee, and the placket is made above the left side-front seam. The mode measures three yards and a half at the bottom in the medium sizes, and if the figure be of slender dimensions, hip conformers or pads should be worn.

This skirt will be found very useful for utilizing narrow materials such as silk, velvet, satin, piqué, linen or duck,

OUR WEDDING PAMPHLET.—“Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries” is the title of a pamphlet published by us that treats fully and entertainingly of subjects in which the average woman is always deeply interested. It gives the rules and regulations approved by good society for the arrangement of church and house weddings, including the latest forms of invitations, announcements and ‘at home’ cards; illustrates the choicest and most artistic styles for the gowning of brides, bridesmaids and maids of honor; describes the most fashionable materials and garnitures for wedding toilettes of all kinds, and presents a number of unique and original sketches that contain abundant suggestions for the celebration of the various wed-

and on it any desired decorative scheme may be carried out. We have pattern No. 3785 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, needs four yards and three-fourths forty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it needs three yards and seven-eighths forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK-GORE LAID IN A BOX-PLAIT: IN OTHER WORDS, A THREE-PIECE SKIRT, WITH A BOX-PLAILED GORE AT THE BACK. (TO BE IN DIP OR ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3794.—At figure No. 144 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this skirt may be seen differently made up.

A box-plaited gore at the back gives character to the trimly designed skirt, for which mixed cheviot of medium weight was here chosen, machine-stitching giving a finish. The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side that reaches to the center of the back, and a back-gore. The back-gore is laid in a graduated box-plait on the outside and is joined to the side-goros in seams that come in the underfolds of the plait. At the top of the front and sides the skirt fits smoothly, two darts at each side removing the fulness over the hips. The skirt is of graceful shaping and ripples stylishly toward the lower edge, where it measures about three and a half yards in the medium sizes. If the figure be slight, hip conformers or pads should be worn to give desirable roundness.

Cloth, serge, brilliantine and camel's-hair are suitable for the reproduction of the mode, which may be decorated with bands of passementerie or finished plainly with rows of stitching. A skirt that will be serviceable as well as stylish may be made of double-faced material, with several rows of machine-stitching at the lower edge as a completion.

We have pattern No. 3794 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, needs three yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it requires three yards and an eighth of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

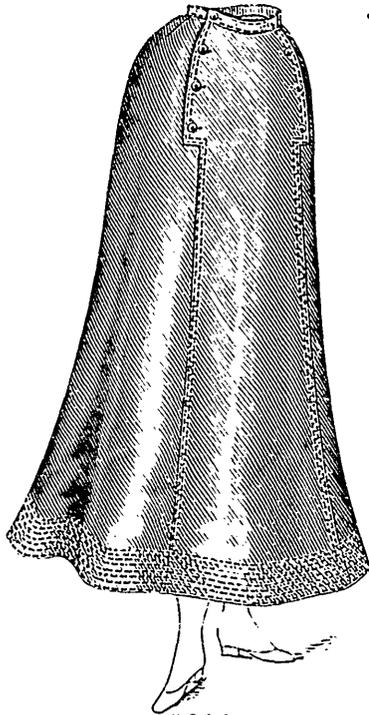
ding anniversaries, from the first—the Cotton Wedding—to the seventy-fifth—the Diamond Wedding. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: A pamphlet containing a History of the Organized Club Movement and the General Federation of Clubs, the Many Departments of Social Science to which the energies of Club Women may be directed, and Instructions for Organizing a Club. The Patriotic, Social and Philanthropic Organizations are described, including with the descriptions Cuts of well-known Club Women. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 Cents.

NEW SKIRTS FOR CYCLING, GOLFING AND OTHER OUTDOOR WEAR.

As the lines of short skirts conform to the same general rules governing longer ones, so the principal innovation noticeable in the newest cycling skirts is the box-plait at the back. The back-gores of the up-to-date modes are either laid in two box-plaits or in a double box-plait on the outside or a single underlying plait, as individual preference dictates. That pronounced favorite of last year, the Dashaway skirt, has been modernized by introducing slight fullness in the back-gores and disposing it in two box-plaits on the outside at the center.

No elaborate effects in outdoor skirts are permissible; in fact, fashion demands that these affairs must be characterized by tailor-like severity, and their attractiveness must depend solely on their perfect cut, fit and finish. The only decoration allowable is braid or strappings, and cheviot, homespun, zibeline, cloth, camel's-hair, Oxford suitings, serge, whipcord, cravenette and the many varieties of double-faced fabrics are the approved woollens for garments of this type, while exceptionally handsome skirts may be developed from corduroy, a textile remarkable for its richness and great durability. During the warm summer months, however, duck, crash, piqué, linen or brilliantine are the most favored materials for developing comfortable outing skirts. Skirts made of cloth and textiles of a like nature are invariably lined either with percaline or soft silk, but if any of the double-faced woollens are employed lining is unnecessary, as these desirable fabrics are sufficiently heavy in themselves.



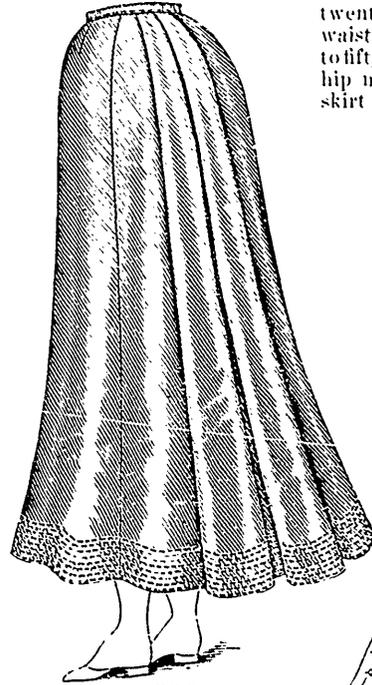
3804
Side-Front View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, THE BACK-GORES FORMING TWO BOX-PLAITS AND FALLING OVER JOINED SADDLE-BREADTHS. (BEING THE DASHAWAY SKIRT WITH TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.) (PATENT APPLIED FOR.) (For Description see this Page.)

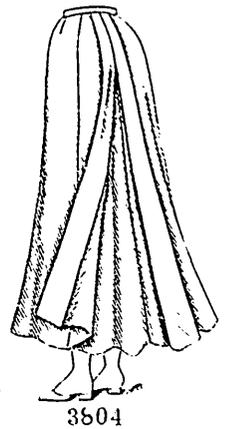
dart at each side, and the side-front seams are terminated below extensions allowed on the side edges of the front-gore. The skirt is closed through the extensions with buttons and button-holes, and convenient pockets are inserted beneath the openings. Below the hips the skirt falls in pretty ripples at the sides, and in the medium sizes measures—with the plaits laid in—nearly two yards and three-fourths at the lower edge.

Such a skirt may be duplicated in brilliantine, homespun, cheviot, granite cloth, whipcord, covert cloth, serge, piqué, duck, brown linen, crash and fabrics of a like nature.

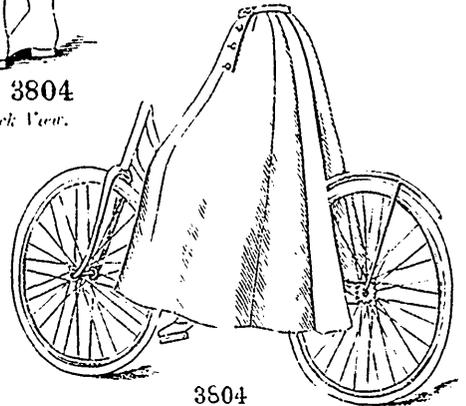
We have pattern No. 3804 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-one and a half inches, hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure



3804
Side-Back View.



3804



3804

LADIES' FIVE-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, THE BACK-GORES FORMING TWO BOX-PLAITS AND FALLING OVER JOINED SADDLE-BREADTHS. (BEING THE DASHAWAY SKIRT WITH TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)

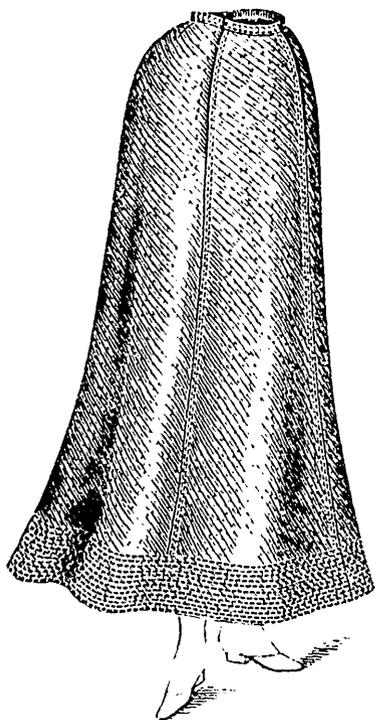
No. 3804.—The popularity of the Dashaway cycling skirt is well deserved, as it is constructed so as to hang equally well whether the wearer be mounted or walking. Machine-stitching supplies a decorative finish to the skirt, which is here pictured made of light-weight cloth. It consists of a narrow front-gore, a wide gore at each side, and two back-gores which have their back edges left unseamed. The back-gores are laid in two box-plaits at the center that are narrowest at the top, where their inner folds are tacked together for a short distance and then allowed to fall free. They fall over joined saddle-breadths that are considerably wider than the back-gores at the bottom and with which they are included in the side seams. The mode shows the stylish, smooth adjustment over the hips which is insured by the use of a single

or nap, for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, requires four yards and one-fourth fifty inches wide. Of material without figure or nap, it needs three yards and five-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHORT FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK-GORE LAID IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT: IN OTHER WORDS, A THREE-PIECE SKIRT WITH A DOUBLE BOX-PLAITED GORE AT THE BACK. (TO BE OF ANY DESIRED LENGTH, AND CLOSED AT THE SIDES WITH OR WITHOUT LAPS.) FOR SHOPPING, TOURING, GOLFING, STORMY WEATHER, RINKING, Etc.

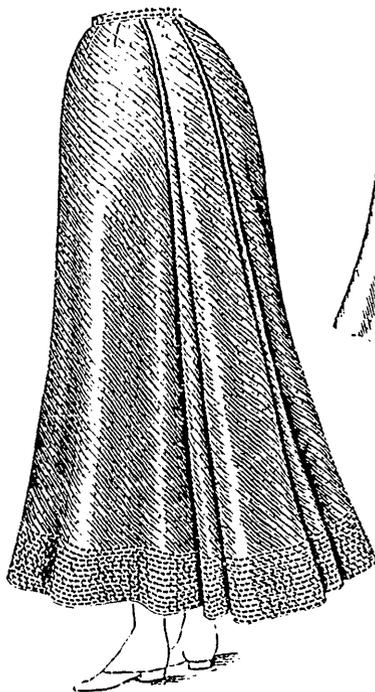
(For Illustrations see Page 328.)

No. 3799.—Box-plaits are introduced in outing skirts as well as those intended for ordinary wear. This smart skirt,



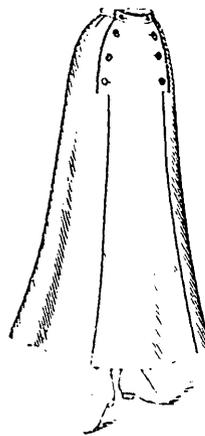
3799

Side-Front View.



3799

Side-Back View.



3799

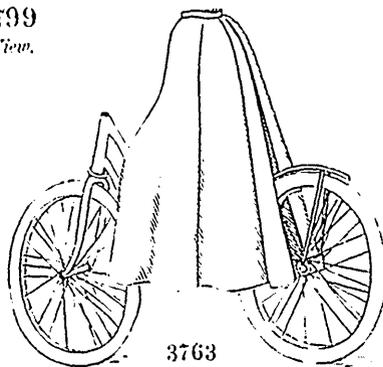
LADIES' SHORT FOUR-GORED SKIRT, THE BACK-GORE LAID IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT: IN OTHER WORDS, A THREE-PIECE SKIRT WITH A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIED GORE AT THE BACK. (TO BE OF ANY DESIRED LENGTH, AND CLOSED AT THE SIDES WITH OR WITHOUT LAPS.) FOR SHOPPING, TOURING, GOLFING, STORMY WEATHER, RINKING, ETC. (For Description see Page 327.)

which is suitable for golling or stormy weather, is characterized by a double box-plait and is here pictured made of cloth with stitching for a finish. It consists of a narrow front-gore, a gore at the back and a wide gore at each side, and is modelled to define the figure over the hips, where it is fitted by two darts at each side. At the back the skirt is laid in a double box-plait on the outside; the plait is narrow at the top, but widens gradually toward the bottom. The side-front seams are left open at the top to form, plaquets, which are closed with buttons and button-holes through extensions that are cut on the side edges of the front-gore. Pockets are inserted in the openings, and in the medium sizes the skirt, with the plait laid in, measures about two yards and three-fourths at the lower edge. The mode ripples below the hips, and the extensions on the front-gore may be cut off, as shown in the large front view.

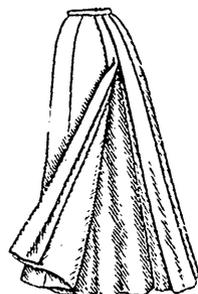
A skirt of this description may be developed in brilliantine, serge, cheviot, Bedford cord, whipcord, etc..

We have pattern No. 3799 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist, or from thirty-six to fifty-seven and a half inches hip measure. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap, for a lady of twenty-four inches waist or forty inches hip, requires three yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide; of goods without figure or nap, it needs two yards and three-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

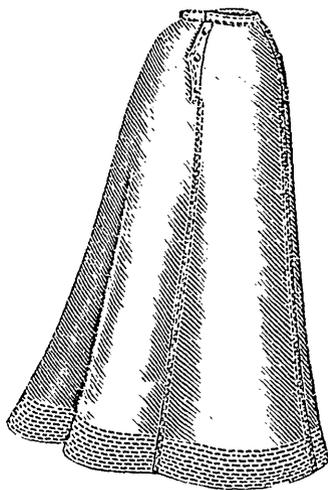
gores and is smoothly adjusted over the hips. The back-gores are laid in two box-plaits that meet at the center of the back, where they are tacked together for a short distance from the belt and the edges then allowed to fall free, so that when the wearer is mounted they hang in an unbroken line at each side of the wheel. The back-gores fall over saddle-breadths that are seamed at the center of the back and included in the side seams with the back-gores. The saddle-breadths are smooth at the top, but ripple below and are somewhat wider than the back-gores at the bottom. Placket openings are formed above the side-front seams; they are finished with pointed laps through which the closing is made. Pockets are inserted in the openings, and in the middle sizes the skirt measures, with the plaits laid in, three yards at the lower edge.



3763

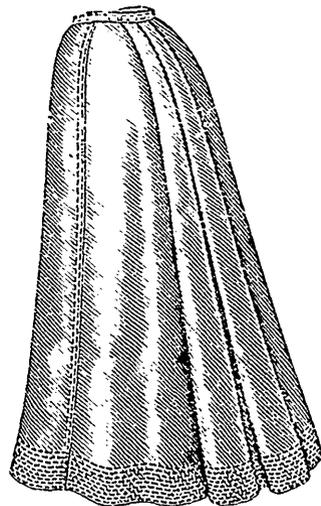


3763



3763

Side-Front View.



3763

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' FIVE-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, THE BACK-GORES FORMING TWO BOX-PLAITS AND FALLING OVER JOINED SADDLE-BREADTHS. (BEING THE DASHAWAY SKIRT WITH BOX-PLAIED BACK.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)

MISSSES' FIVE-GORED CYCLING SKIRT, THE BACK-GORES FORMING TWO BOX-PLAITS AND FALLING OVER JOINED SADDLE-BREADTHS. (BEING THE DASHAWAY SKIRT, WITH BOX-PLAIED BACK.) (PATENT APPLIED FOR.) (For Description see this Page.)

No. 3763.—The Dashaway skirt continues popular, an up-to-date example being here represented made of firmly woven cloth and finished with stitching. It consists of five

For the development of this graceful skirt cheviot, homespun, camel'-shair, serge, brilliantine, double-faced cloth, duck,

piqué or linen may be selected, with self-strappings or rows of braid, either of the Hercules or soutache variety, for garniture. A very serviceable skirt is of gray mixed cheviot with a row of black braid about the bottom and narrower braid to match decorating the pocket laps and seams. Blue, brown, gray, tan and black are the fashionable colors for cycling skirts.

We have pattern No. 3763 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt of material with figure or nap, for a miss of twelve years, call for two yards and one-fourth of material fifty-four inches wide; of material without figure or nap, a yard and seven-eighths of goods in the same width will be required. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 c.

MISSSES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (FOR TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS AND FOR CYCLING, GOLFING, RINKING, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

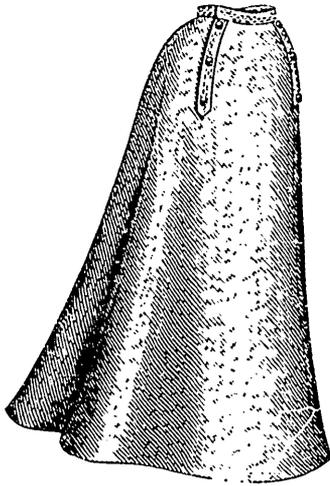
No. 3764.—This skirt will be found a most useful possession, as it will be suitable for wear when indulging in athletic sports. It is represented made of fancy mixed cloth and finished with stitching. The skirt is in one-piece circular style and is seamed at the center of the back. It fits perfectly smooth over the hips, but has slight fulness at the back disposed in an under box-plait.

The skirt is slashed at each side of the front for a placket, the openings to which are finished with pointed overlaps and closed with buttons and button-holes. Pockets are inserted in the placket openings, and the skirt undulates gracefully below the hips and at the back. At the bottom the skirt measures about three yards in the middle sizes. The skirt is finished across the front with a short band that is attached to a long belt completing the remainder of the top.

The slight fulness at the back of this smart model causes the skirt to hang in graceful unbroken folds from belt to hem when the wearer is mounted. Cheviot, serge, camel's-hair, tweed, homespun, brilliantine or double-faced cloth will develop satisfactory skirts, which may be decorated with self-strappings or braid. A handsome skirt for warm weather is of linen with self-strappings. The knickerbockers worn with a cycling skirt made of wool goods may be developed in the same fabric as the skirt itself, or of brilliantine or China silk in black or gray; with skirts of washable mate-

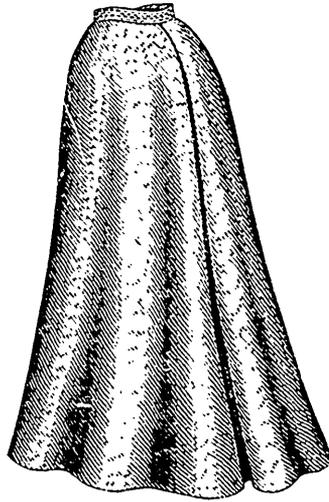
rials, however, the textile employed for the bloomers always corresponds with that of the outside garments.

We have pattern No. 3764 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, call for a yard and a half of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3764

Side-Front View.



3764

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, WITH UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (FOR TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS AND FOR CYCLING, GOLFING, RINKING, ETC.)

(For Description see this Page.)

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Styles for Misses and Girls

FIGURE No. 154 R.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 154 R.—This pictures a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3781 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 337.

Dressiness and simplicity are charmingly combined in the dainty costume, which is here pictured made of organdy and lavishly decorated with lace insertion. The separate straight skirt has slight gathered fulness at the center of the back, but at the front and sides is characterized by lengthwise clusters of tiny tucks. The tucks extend from the belt to the knee, below which the fulness falls free in flounce effect.

Groups of fine tucks are also taken up in the front and backs of the waist, which closes at the back under a box-plait. The backs have only the slightest fulness at the bottom, while the seamless front shows quite pronounced fulness at the lower edge, where it blouses softly. A high stock of silk and a ribbon sash bowed at the back are becoming accessories of the costume. Lace-edged circular cuffs complete the sleeves which have scanty gathered fulness at the top.

Vailing, Henrietta, foulard and Lansdowne, as well as washable fabrics, will suitably develop the costume, and individual taste may be used in trimming. The garment may be satisfactorily developed in China silk and elaborately decorated with frills of narrow edging, quillings of ribbon, etc.



FIGURE No. 154 R.—This illustrates MISSSES' AFTERNOON COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 3781, price 1s. or 25 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

ADVANCED SPRING STYLES FOR MISSSES AND CHILDREN.

(For Illustrations see Page 331.)

FIGURE No. 155 R.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.—This embraces a Misses' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3760 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and is differently represented on page 346. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3670 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years of age.

A waist developed in pink tucked silk and a skirt of light brown cloth are united in the stylish toilette. The waist has a seamless front that pouches at the bottom and smooth backs which close at the center. A high stock and belt of red velvet complete the neck and waist respectively. The small sleeve has scarcely noticeable fulness at the top and is finished with a flaring cuff of red velvet.

Several rows of stitching supply a desirable finish for the skirt which is a five-gored model. The skirt is in sheath style at the front and sides, but at the back the fulness is disposed in an underlying double box-plait.

The entire toilette may be developed in vailing or foulard with self-ripples or lace appliqué for ornamentation.

FIGURE No. 156 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This unites a Little Girls' jacket and dress. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3759 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years old, and is differently pictured on page 352. The dress pattern, which is No. 3375 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes from one-half to six years of age.

The jacket will be suitable for early Spring wear and is here pictured developed in tan cloth and finished

with stitching. It is in box-reefer style and is adjusted by under-arm gores, the side seams terminating above square-cornered vents. Pocket-laps hide the openings to inserted side-

(Descriptions Continued on Page 335.)



155 R.

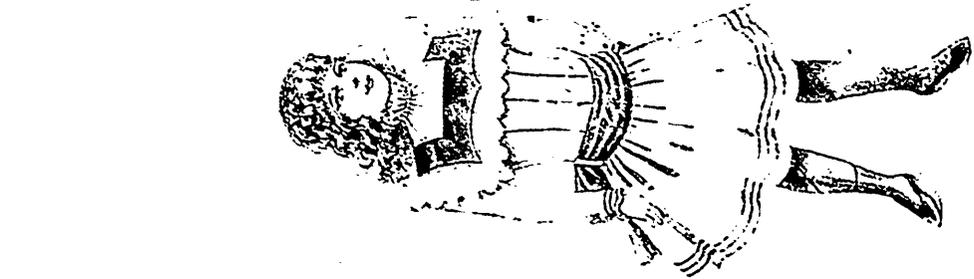
156 R.

157 R.

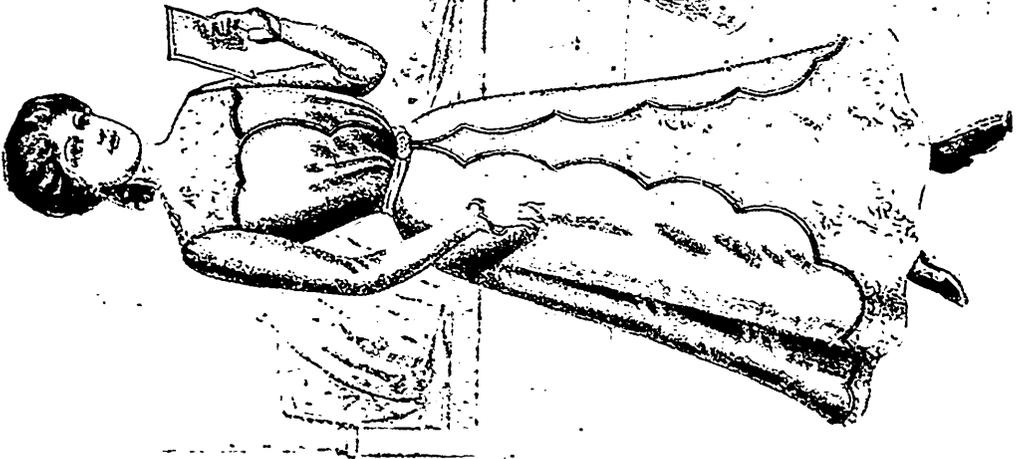
158 R.

159 R.

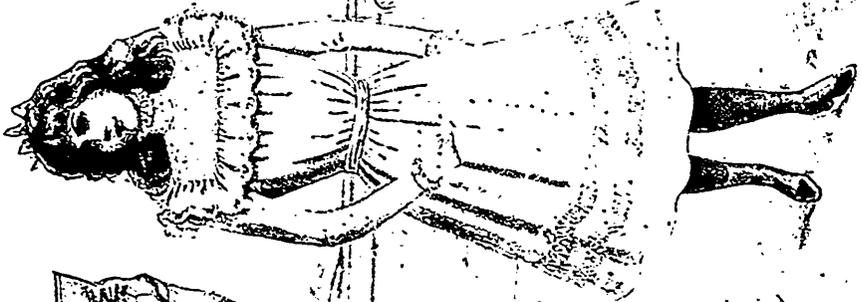
Advanced Spring Styles for Misses and Children.



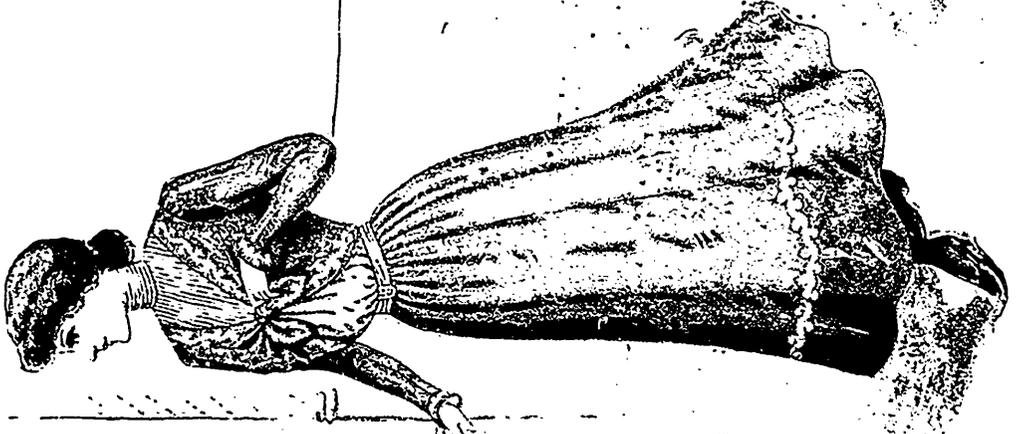
160 R.



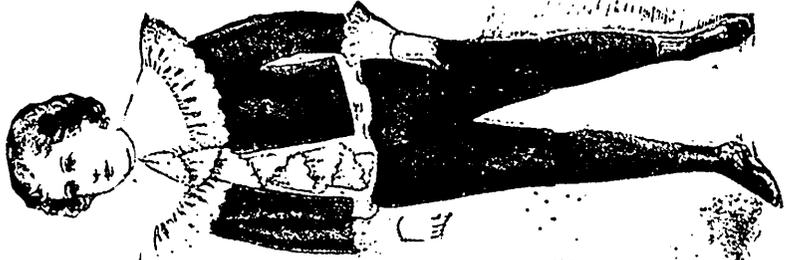
161 R.



162 R.

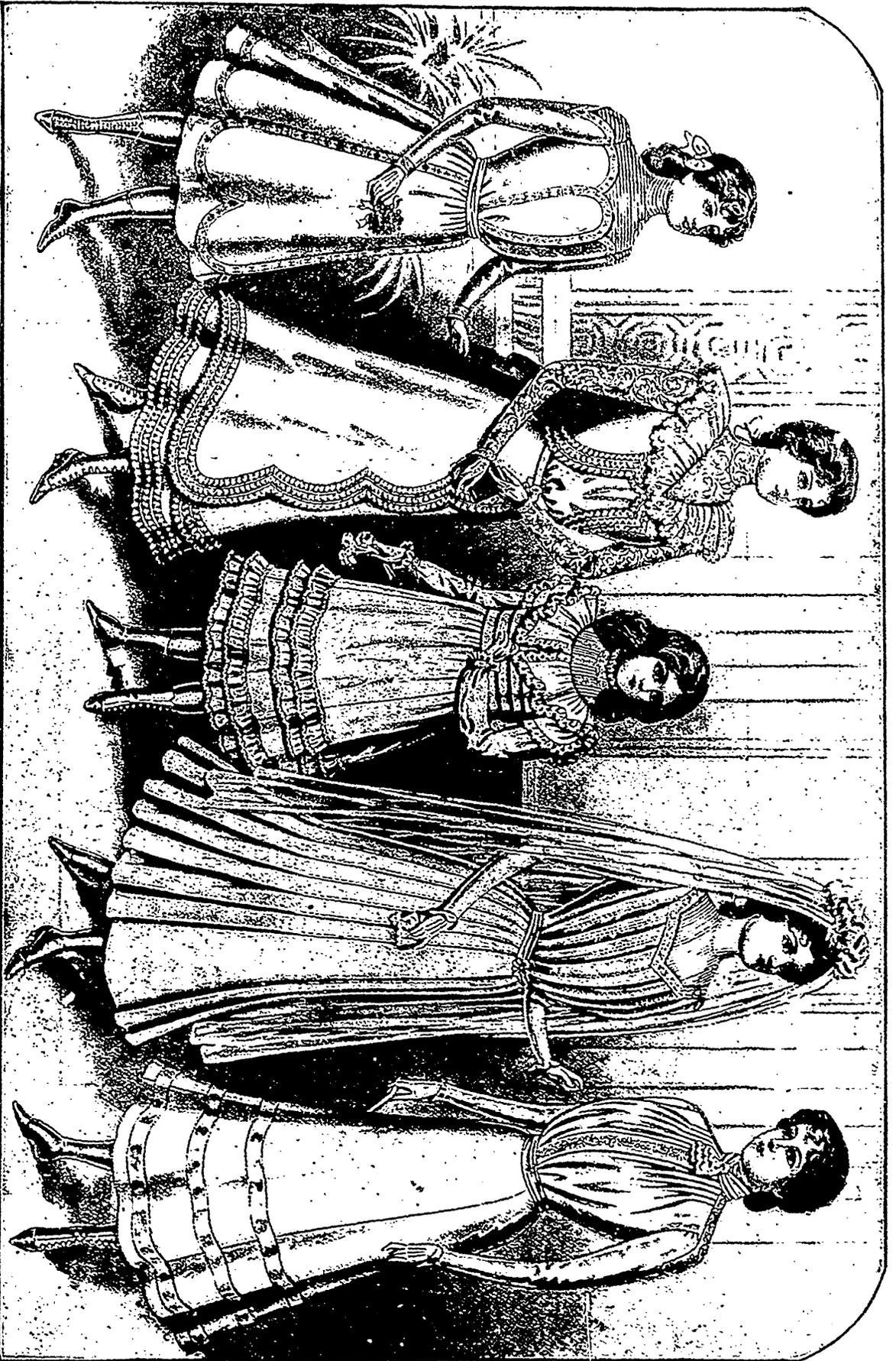


163 R.



164 R.

Misses' and Children's Sashes and



165 R.

166 R.

167 R.

168 I.

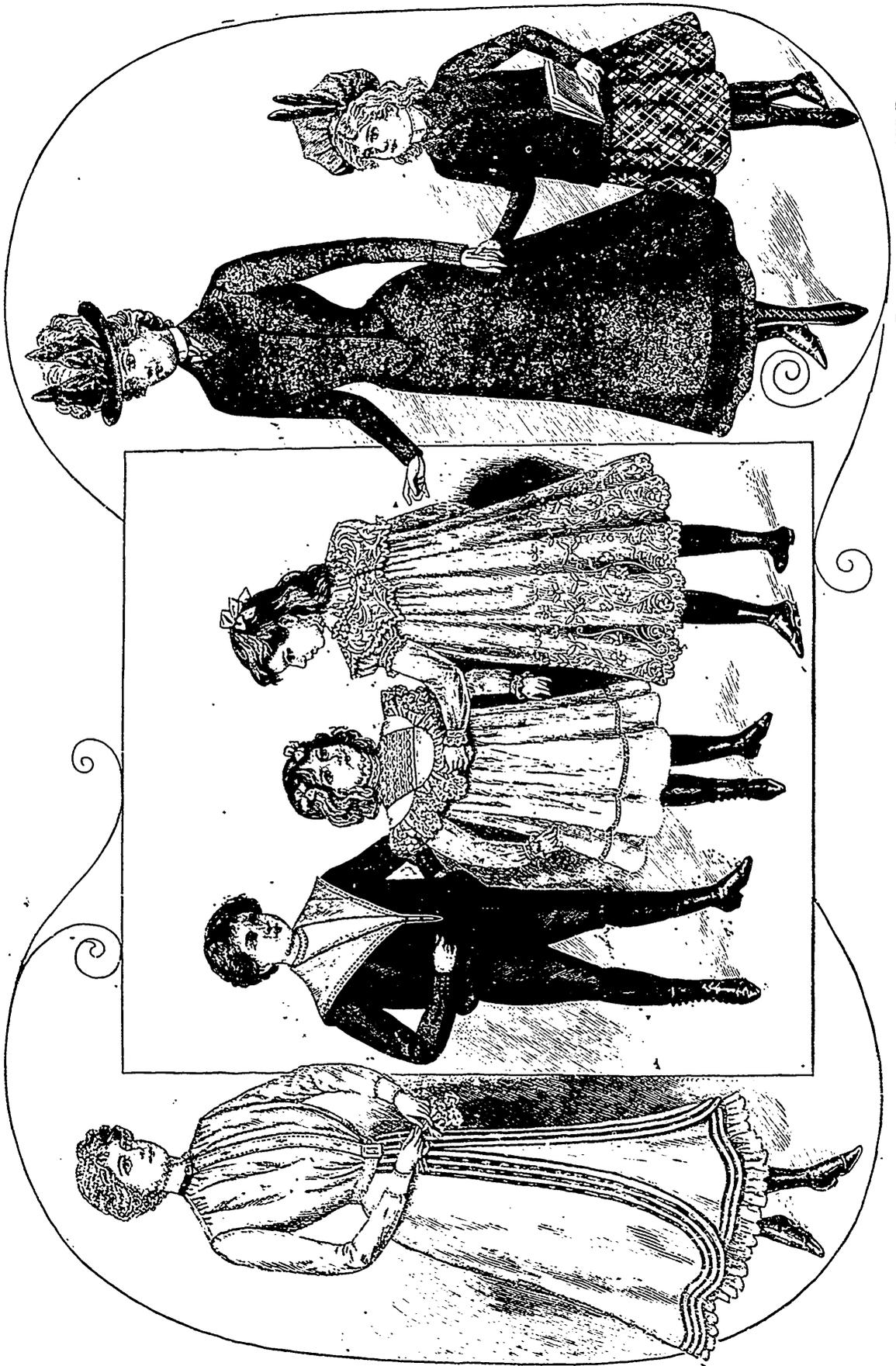
169 P.

THE DELINEATOR.

Gandy Straps for Church and Other Straps.

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MARCH, 1900.



175 R.

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Disposable Garments for Young Folks.

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MARCH, 1900

THE DELINEATOR.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 330.)

pockets, and the jacket is closed in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar, and the sleeve is of the two-seam variety.

Plaid cheviot and fancy tucking were here combined for the dress, which is adorned with lace edging and insertion and feather-stitching. It has a full skirt attached to a square seamless yoke that is topped by a narrow band. Two graduated frills of lace outline the yoke and stand out prettily over the tops of the small two-seam sleeves.

The jacket may be reproduced in cheviot, serge, duck or piqué, while lawn, gingham, vailing and similar fabrics will be suitable for the dress.

FIGURE No. 157 R.—GIRLS' DRESS AND GIMPE.—This includes a Girls' guimpe and dress. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 2165 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes for girls from two to twelve years old. The dress pattern, which is No. 3753 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes from three to twelve years of age, and is also shown on page 342.

Guimpe dresses promise to be as popular this season as they have been any previous year. The dainty one here represented is made of green lawn and decorated with satin ribbon and frills of embroidery. Two self-ruffles encircle the skirt, which is in four-gored style and has becoming gathered fulness at the back. It is joined under a ribbon belt to the full waist, which is gathered at the back and front both at the top and bottom. About the low, round neck is effectively arranged a fanciful bertha made in two sections that flare broadly. The dress closes at the back and has short puff sleeves completed by narrow bands.

With the dress is worn a separate guimpe made of white Swiss. The guimpe has a full yoke that is gathered at the bottom, but the fulness at the neck is collected in shirrings above which a frill heading appears. The full one-piece sleeves are formed in frills that fall over the hands.

All-over embroidery, China silk or mull will be suitable for the guimpe, while vailing, organdy, gingham, etc., may be selected for the dress, with braid or frills of ribbon for decoration.

FIGURE No. 158 R.—GIRLS' DRESSY FROCK.—This illustrates a Girl dress. The pattern, which is No. 3792 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is also depicted on page 341.

Orange silk, slate-gray vailing and panne imprimé were here combined for the dressy frock, which is decorated with large buttons and narrow ribbon. The waist has fanciful fronts which flare broadly and are slashed to reveal a full vest that is tucked to yoke depth. The fronts are gathered at the bottom, but the box-plaited backs are without the slightest fulness. Two wide, graduated revers that meet at the back are ar-

ranged on the waist, the neck of which is finished by a standing collar. Scooped circular caps stand out over the small sleeves, which are completed by flaring circular cuffs. The four-gored skirt has a single box-plait at the back and is joined to the waist under a crush belt of silk.

A dress of this description may be developed in challis in association with bengaline and mousseline de soie and embellished with lace appliqué.

FIGURE No. 159 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This represents a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3772 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and may also be seen on this page.

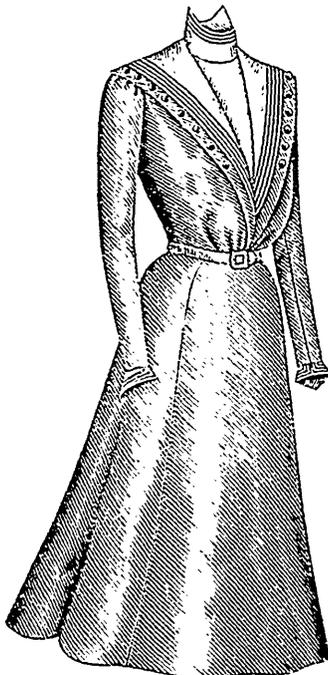
There is a nautical air about the costume which is very attractive. It is here pictured made of white and red flannel, and with it is worn a red flannel belt fastened with a gilt buckle. The separate four-gored skirt has a single box-plait at the back and is encircled by a wide and two narrow bands of red flannel.

The waist is gathered at the waist-line and pouches at the front. The fronts are rolled back in tapering revers and the mode is characterized by a fanciful sailor-collar, the ends of which are continued to the waist-line at the front over the revers. The sailor collar, which is made of white flannel and inlaid with red flannel, frames a smooth vest that is topped by a fanciful stock. Flaring circular cuffs complete the two-seam sleeve.

In vailing, brillianine, cashmere or cloth the costume will be very effective.



3772



3772

Front View.



3772

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 339.)

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S INDOOR MODES.

(For Illustrations see Page 332.)

FIGURE No. 160 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS AND GIMPE.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 3790 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years old, and is differently shown on page 350. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 3210 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in six sizes from two to twelve years of age.

That guimpe dresses for the little tots will continue popular for

an indefinite period is a foregone conclusion. The mode here depicted made of white cashmere combined with blue silk and adorned with ribbon and lace frills is decidedly quaint. It has an unusually long waist smoothly fitted at the sides and box-plaited at the front and back. The waist closes at the back with buttons and button-holes under the middle box-plait. The neck is low and square and is framed by a fanciful bertha, the ends of which meet at the back. The circular cap sleeves are narrow under the arms, and a silk sash, passing under straps tacked to the side seams and artistically bowed at the back, conceals the joining of the waist and the full straight skirt.

With the dress is worn a fine lawn guimpe which has a full yoke that is finished in frill fashion at the neck. Circular

frills decorated with ribbon finish the small two-seam sleeves. Gingham or lawn in combination with all-over embroidery may be selected for the dress, while nainsook, silk, cambric, etc., will be suitable for the guimpe.

FIGURE No. 161 R.—MISSSES' DRESSY TOILETTE.—This includes a Misses' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3780 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is also depicted on page 347. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3460 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years old.

A tunic skirt and fancy waist are united in the dressy toilette, which is here pictured developed in vailing and figured silk and enriched by velvet folds. The skirt is in three-piece style and is effectively revealed by the circular over-skirt, which is scooped at the front and lower edges. The front edges of the over-skirt flare broadly, and both the skirt and tunic are without fulness at the top, being in saddle-back style.

The pouching fronts of the waist lap slightly and have fulness at the bottom laid in backward-turning plaits. A box-plait appears at the bottom of the seamless back, and both the fronts and back are in low, fancifully scooped outline at the top, where they overlap a deep, smooth yoke which extends under the arms. The yoke is topped by a high stock and is closed on the left shoulder, but the fronts are fastened under the overlapping right front, the front edge of which is scooped to harmonize with the upper edges. The shapely sleeve is completed by a scooped cuff. A crush belt of silk surrounds the waist.

Cashmere, foulard, piqué associated with fancy tuckings, etc., may be used for the toilette.

FIGURE No. 162 R.—GIRLS' YOKE DRESS.—This represents a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3752 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and may be again seen on page 344.

Girlish and dainty is the little frock here represented made of lawn combined with joined bands of insertion for the yoke and prettily trimmed with lace frills and insertion. The straight skirt is in full gathered style all around and is attached to the waist, which is plain at the sides but is full both at the back and front. The backs and front are supported by a smooth, square yoke that is outlined by a lace-edged self-ruffle. A standing collar is at the neck and the dress is closed at the back. The two-seam sleeves fit comfortably close.

Any of the soft woollens in combination with tacked silk or corded satin, as well as gingham, percale, etc., will be suitable for the dress.

FIGURE No. 163 R.—MISSSES' AFTERNOON FROCK.—This portrays a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3811 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is also illustrated on page 339.

Handkerchief boleros greatly augment the attractiveness of the effective frock, which is made of cashmere and silk and enriched by braid appliqué. The waist closes at the back, where it has scarcely noticeable fulness at the bottom. The front is very full and is tucked at the center. The tucks extend to the bust, and the resulting fulness is collected in gathers at the lower edge, where the front blouses. Over the front are arranged handkerchief boleros that are included in the shoulder, arm-hole and under-arm seams, the pointed ends being gracefully knotted at the bust. A tucked collar and crush belt complete the neck and waist respectively. Flaring circular cuffs add the final touch to the small sleeves, which are gathered at the top. To the waist is joined the three-piece skirt, which is gathered all round, the fulness at the back being more pronounced than that at the front and sides.

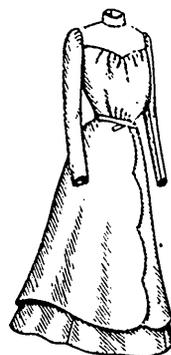
A smart dress may be made of crépon combined with mouseline de soie over silk and embellished with chiffon ruches.

FIGURE No. 164 R.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This pictures a

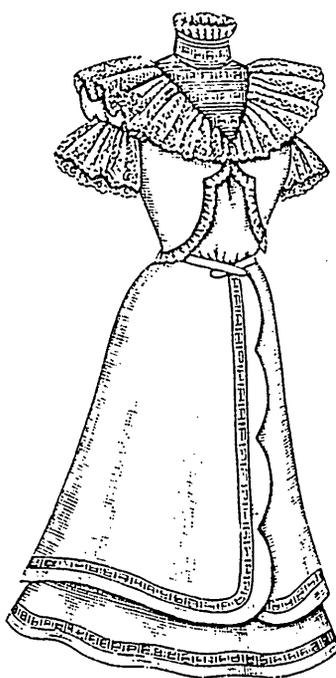
Little Boys' suit. The pattern, which is No. 3818 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little boys from three to seven years of age, and may be once more seen on page 354.

The picturesque little suit here consists of trousers and a jacket of dark-blue velveteen and a blouse made of white lawn and all-over embroidery, and trimmed with deep ruffles of embroidery. The blouse is perfectly plain at the top and droops in the regulation way at the bottom; it is completed by a round sailor-collar mounted on a narrow band and is closed with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed in the left front. The full sleeve is finished with a turned-back cuff mounted on a band.

The jacket, which is simply adjusted, has flaring fronts and is short enough to disclose the blouse stylishly. A round rolling collar fin-

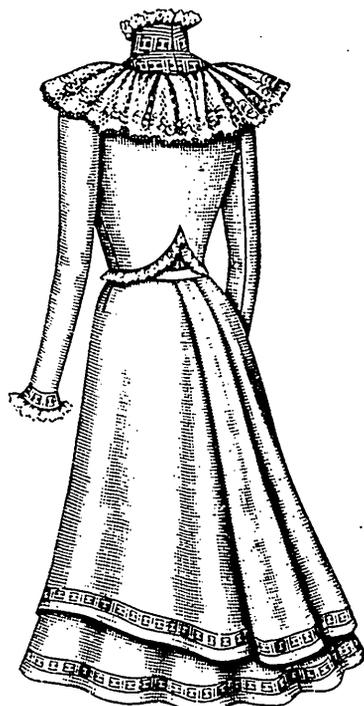


3837



3837

Front View.



3837

Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A YOKE WAIST WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEEVES, A REMOVABLE BOLERO, A FIVE-GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, AND A THREE-PIECE OVER-SKIRT WITH A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 339.)

ishes the neck, and the sleeves are of the two-seam variety.

The short trousers are fitted by the customary seams and darts and are made without a fly.

Cloth or piqué may also be chosen for the jacket and trousers, while flannel, China silk, cambric or percale will be appropriate for the blouse.

DAINTY FROCKS FOR CHURCH AND OTHER WEAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 333.)

FIGURE No. 165 R.—GIRLS' DRESSY FROCK.—This pictures a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 3829 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age and may be again seen on page 344.

A becoming broad shoulder effect is produced in this dainty dress, which is developed in plain and tacked lawn and embellished with bands of white embroidered insertion. The full fronts and backs lap stylishly and have gathered

fulness at the bottom; they are low and scalloped at the top where they overlap a smooth square yoke which is topped by a standing collar. The upper portion of the two-seam sleeve is cut out to disclose a cap-facing that is gathered at the top and a ribbonsash bowed at the back conceals the joining of the waist and three-piece skirt which has gathered fulness distributed across the entire top.

Tucked silk and vailing or all-over embroidery and piqué may be combined for the dress with pleasing effect.



3751

FIGURE No. 166 R.—Misses' COSTUME.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3837 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is again shown on page 336.

A separate bolero and a tunic skirt are items of interest in the dressy costume, which is here made of white

prises a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 3830 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be again seen on page 343. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 9792 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from two to twelve years old.

Few dresses are so generally becoming and satisfactory for young girls as those for wear with a guimpe. The one here pictured is a very dainty affair and is made of white lawn and decorated with ruffles of lace. It has a smooth tucked body that is low and rounding at the neck, which is framed by a fanciful frill berth made in two sections that flare stylishly. The short sleeves are shallow under the arm and are draped by gathers at the top. To the body is attached the three-piece skirt, which is gathered all around at the top and encircled at the bottom and a short distance above by two lace-edged self-ruffles.

The guimpe worn with the dress is developed in white lawn, lace edging and insertion providing pleasing garniture. The fulness at the top both at the back and front is taken up in clusters of fine tucks made to yoke depth. A narrow band completes the neck, and the full bishop sleeves are completed with wristbands. The guimpe closes at the back with buttons and button-holes.

A guimpe of China silk may be worn with a vailing or cashmere dress made in the mode.

FIGURE No. 168 R.—Misses' CONFIRMATION TOILETTE.—This embraces a Misses' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3802 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is differently pictured on page 346. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3821 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is also shown on page 348.

Tucks and plaits are effectively combined in this stylish toilette, which is developed in white cashmere and tucked silk. The skirt is in two-piece style and is circular at the front and sides. Forward-turning plaits, that are stitched only to the knee below which they fall free, are formed at each side of the front, and the skirt is laid in a double box-plait on the outside at the back.

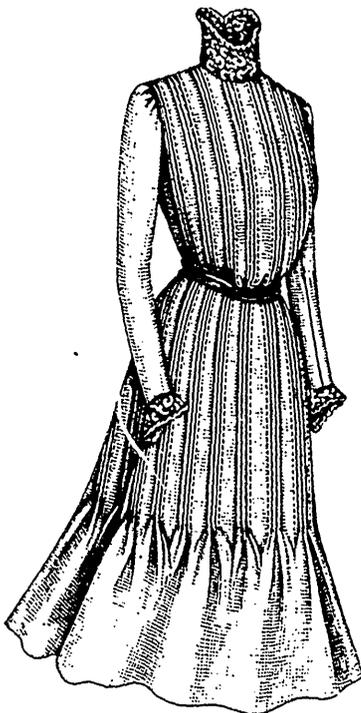
The unique waist has a smooth yoke that is finished with a high stock and disclosed in fanciful outline by the body, which is low at the top, where it is decorated with a band of all-over lace. Wide tucks are taken up at the front and back and the fronts pouch stylishly at the bottom. Scalloped circular cuffs complete the close-fitting sleeves.

Foulard, vailing, organdy, lawn, piqué, etc., may be selected for a toilette of this type.

FIGURE No. 169 R.—Misses' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—This unites a Misses' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 3629 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3607 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years of age.

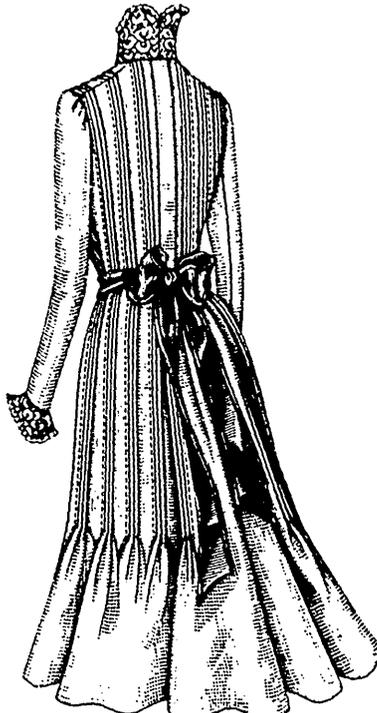
A waist of white silk trimmed with lace insertion and a skirt of white cashmere are embraced in this modish toilette. Three rows of white satin ribbon encircle the skirt, which is a six-gored mode that is characterized by a double box-plait on the outside at the back.

The shirt-waist shows five narrow box-plaits of graduated length formed at the top of each front which pouches softly at the waist-line. Both the fronts and seamless back have pretty fulness at the waist-line, and the closing is made under the box-plait laid at the edge of the right front. The effect of saddle-yokes is given by a novel arrangement of bands of lace insertion, and a chiffon scarf knotted at the front is at the neck. Odd, flaring cuffs give a dressy touch at the wrist of the two-seam sleeves.



3781

Front View.



3781

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME: CONSISTING OF A TUCKED WAIST, AND A SEPARATE STRAIGHT SKIRT THAT MAY BE TUCKED LENGTHWISE OR GATHERED AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 340.)

lawn, all-over embroidery and embroidered edging, and enriched by ribbon frills. The full pouching front is supported by a smooth, pointed yoke, and a square yoke is applied on the smooth backs. A high standing collar and circular cuff complete the neck and small two-seam sleeve respectively.

Over the waist is worn a separate bolero that is notched at the center of the back at the lower edge and has fanciful fronts which meet at the bust and then flare broadly. At the neck the bolero is outlined by a full ruffle of lace that tapers almost to points at the ends.

On the separate five-gored skirt is arranged a circular flounce that ripples slightly. The three-piece over-skirt has a single box-plait at the back and overlaps at the front, the edges being prettily scalloped.

Such a costume may be reproduced in vailing and silk, foulard and corded satin or blue and white piqué.

FIGURE No. 167 R.—Girls' DRESS AND GUIMPE.—This com-

In white piqué or pale-blue duck, the toilette will be very attractive.

SEASONABLE GARMENTS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 334.)

FIGURE No. 170 R.—MISSSES' SHIRT-WAIST TOILETTE.—This includes a Misses' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 3750 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and may be again seen on page 347. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3460 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years of age.

A shirt-waist of white lawn and a mode vailing skirt decorated with a self-ruffle and narrow ribbon were here combined to form the seasonable toilette. The shirt-waist has a pointed yoke applied on the back which has slight fulness at the waist-line drawn well to the center by tapes inserted in a casing. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and at the waist-line, where they pouch become

serge and finished with stitching. The blouse is simply adjusted and droops softly all around. At the top it is shaped to accommodate a sailor collar that is deep and square at the back and frames a smooth buttoned-in shield that is finished by a narrow band and closed at the back. The blouse is held together by link buttons, and the one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top and has fulness at the bottom laid in box-plaits that are stitched to cuff depth.

Hip and side pockets are inserted in the knee trousers, which are fitted by the customary seams and darts and closed with a fly.

Blue and red cloth, brown and red linen or white and red duck may be combined for the suit with pleasing results. Braid or self-strapping may decorate the sailor collar of the blouse.

FIGURE No. 172 R.—CHILD'S FROCK.—This pictures a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 3662 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age.

Daintiness is the keynote of this little frock, which is illustrated developed in Swiss and fancy tucking, ornamentation being supplied by insertion and frills of lace. The dress is cut out at the top to accommodate a smooth Pompadour yoke that is finished with a shallow collar. The dress has gathered fulness at the top both at the front and at the back, where it closes invisibly. Fancy ornamental portions softened by a deep frill of lace frame the yoke, and the frill falls over the tops of the full one-piece sleeves, which are completed by narrow wristbands.

All-over embroidery may be combined with lawn or organdy for the dress which may also be made of China silk or cashmere.



3833

Front View.

3833

Back View.

MISSSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME: CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET WITH ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS, AND TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT OR GATHERS AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 340.)

ingly. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed at the edge of the right front, and the one-piece sleeve is in regular shirt-sleeve style and completed by a link cuff. The shirt-waist is finished with stitching, and with it are worn a linen collar, string tie and leather belt.

The skirt is smoothly fitted about the hips and is in saddle-back style. It consists of a three-piece skirt and a circular over-skirt the edges of which meet for a short distance at the front and then flare broadly.

Both the shirt-waist and skirt may be made of silk, duck, piqué, and fabrics of like nature.

FIGURE No. 171 R.—BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.—This embraces a Boys' blouse and trousers. The blouse pattern, which is No. 3779 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age and is also shown on page 355. The trousers pattern, which is No. 3783 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes from five to sixteen years old.

The trim sailor suit is represented made of blue and white

puff sleeves are completed by narrow bands.

With the dress is worn a separate guimpe of sheer lawn decorated with lace frills and insertion. The guimpe is fastened at the back and is gathered at the neck both at the back and front and completed by a shallow band. Wristbands finish the full one-piece bishop sleeves.

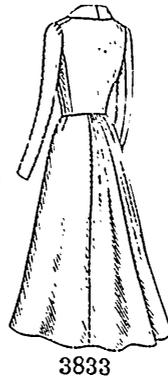
Strips of tuckd lawn and insertion separated by ribbon-run beading may be employed for the berththa of a lawn dress made by this design. The guimpe may be reproduced in all-over embroidery, Swiss, organdy, etc.

FIGURE No. 174 R.—MISSSES' TAILOR COSTUME.—This depicts a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 3672 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age.

A tailor costume for street wear is an essential item of a young girl's Spring outfit. Such a costume is here portrayed made of homespun. A stitched band of taffeta encircles the skirt, which is in four-gored style. The skirt is smooth over the hips and is distinguished by a box-plait at the back.

FIGURE No. 173 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS AND GUIMPE.—This comprises a Child's dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 3664 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years old. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 1864 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from two to twelve years old.

Embroidered flouncing and all-over embroidery were here associated for the dress, which is distinguished by a novel berththa. The skirt is smooth at the sides and gathered at the top across the front and back; it is supported by a smooth yoke which is low and rounding at the neck and is effectually hidden by the smooth, fanciful berththa. The dress closes invisibly at the back, and the short



3833

3833

The jacket defines the figure at the back and sides and has semi tight-fitting fronts that are closed in a double-breasted manner with buttons and button-holes. The single bust darts and side-back seams terminate above shallow, round-cornered vents between which scolops are formed. The fronts are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar, both the collar and lapels being faced with taffeta. Bands of taffeta simulate cuffs on the well-shaped two-seam sleeves.

The costume may be reproduced in cloth, serge, duck or piqué, with braid or strappings for decoration.

FIGURE No. 175 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.—This unites a Little Girls' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3759 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years old, and is differently pictured on page 352. The skirt pattern, which is No. 7664 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes from three to nine years of age.

An admirable example of the box-reefer is here represented made of red cloth and neatly finished with stitching. Under-arm gores separate the loose fronts and seamless back of the jacket, vents being formed below the side seams to give the necessary spring at the bottom. The jacket closes in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes below the revers which the fronts are turned back to form. A rolling collar is at the neck, and square-cornered laps conceal the openings to inserted side-pockets. The well-shaped sleeve has the fashionable amount of gathered fulness at the top.

Plaid goods were selected for the straight skirt, which is in full gathered style all around and is in this instance cut bias.

Piqué or duck may be chosen for the skirt and jacket, both of which may be elaborated with braid. A golf-pink jacket would look exceedingly well worn with a white piqué skirt. The collar and lapels could be be inlaid with heavy white silk.



3811



3811

Front View.



3811

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 335.)

No. 3772.—This costume is again represented at figure No. 159 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The natty costume imparts a nautical air that is decidedly attractive. It is here shown made of blue and white serge and decorated with blue braid and brass buttons. The separate skirt is a four-gored mode, comprising a front-gore, a back-gore and a wide gore at each side; it is smoothly fitted about the hips by single darts and at the back is characterized by a broad box-plait that is laid on the outside and widens toward the bottom. The skirt ripples prettily below the hips, and at the lower edge measures two yards and three-fourths in the middle sizes.

Under-arm and shoulder seams connect the fronts and seamless back, which have gathered fulness at the waist-line. The fronts pouch becomingly and are turned back in wide revers that are overlapped by the deep sailor-collar, which is fancifully pointed at the back. The ends of the collar reach to the waist-line and are somewhat narrower than the revers; they frame a smooth vest that closes at the left side under the front, and a high, standing collar shaped to form points at the back, where it is invisibly closed, completes the neck. The waist is adjusted over a dart-fitted lining, and a flaring circular cuff is a stylish feature of the two-seam sleeve, which is gathered at the top. A leather belt is appropriately worn with the costume.

An effective costume will result if the mode be developed in red and white cloth, with gold braid for ornamentation. Piqué or duck may be selected for the revers and collars of the costume, for which chevrot, flannel and similar fabrics may be

chosen. The design will be very appropriate for travelling developed in such a fabric as mohair or brilliantine and trimmed with braid or machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 3772 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, calls for three yards and a half of blue serge forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of white serge in the same width for the collars and vest. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME: CONSISTING OF A YOKE WAIST WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEEVES, A REMOVABLE BOLERO, A FIVE-GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, AND A THREE-PIECE OVER-SKIRT WITH A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 336.)

No. 3837.—Another pretty development of this costume is shown at figure No. 166 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR

MISSES' DRESS, WITH BLOUSE FRONT AND THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE HANDKERCHIEF BOLEROS AND THE BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 341.)

Daintiness is the keynote of this exceptionally pretty costume, which is here shown in a combination of white lawn fancy tucking and lace edging and insertion. The bolero is shaped low to effectively reveal a smooth square yoke that is applied on the waist back and a pointed yoke which supports the full pouching front. Gathers collect the fulness at the top and bottom of the front, and under-arm gores give smooth adjustment to the waist at the sides. The closing is made at the center of the back, and a standing collar completes the neck. An effective touch is given the waist by the addition of a bolero, that is cut low and rounding at the back and in V outline at the front, where it closes. Below the closing the bolero is cut away fancifully, thus revealing the full front; it is deepest at the sides and at the back is curved upward at the center. The full-length sleeves are in two-seam style; they are gathered at the top and circular flaring cuffs complete them. If desired, however, short, one-piece puff sleeves may be used; they are made over smooth linings and gathered at the top and bottom. The waist is mounted on a lining fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams.

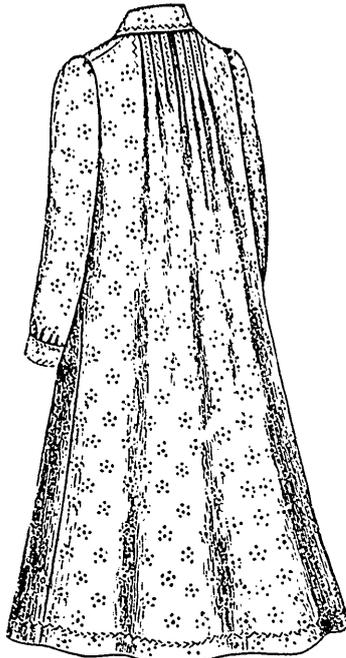
The skirt comprises five gores—a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores. Darts remove the fulness at the

back, take up the fulness in the waist, which is shaped by the under-arm and shoulder seams and gathered at the bottom, the front puffing out stylishly. The waist is made over a fitted lining, which, however, may be omitted and a stay in two sections be used instead to hold the fulness at the bottom in position. The waist closes at the center of the back under a box-pleat, and a fanciful stock completes the neck. The sleeves are in close-fitting two-seam style and have very slight gathered fulness at the top; they are completed with circular cuffs that flare gracefully over the hands.



3797

Front View.



3797

Back View.

MISSES' WRAPPER.
(For Description see Page 341.)

The skirt is straight and full and is tucked to correspond with the waist, except at the center of the back, where it is gathered. The tucks extend from the belt to the knee, below which they fall free to the lower edge, where the skirt measures about two yards and one-fourth in the middle sizes. If, however, a plain effect be desired, the tucks may be omitted and the skirt gathered all round. A ribbon belt tied at the back in a bow having long ends is worn.

A costume made up by the mode will be very becoming to a slim, girlish figure, and if more elaboration be desired, insertion could be let in between the tucks. White, which is becoming to the majority of young girls, is insured a steady popularity. By having a number of colored slips for wear with a white dress and having a belt and stock to match, a variety is possible.

We have pattern No. 3781 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, calls for four yards and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide, with one-fourth of a yard of all-over lace twenty

front and sides, and the fulness at the back is collected in gathers. On the skirt, which measures about two yards and three-fourths at the lower edge in the middle sizes, is arranged a circular flounce, over which falls the three-piece over-skirt. The over-skirt, which is fitted over the hips by a dart at each side, consists of two wide circular portions and a graduated box-plaited gore at the back. The circular portions lap at the front, where the edges are prettily scalloped. A shaped belt of the material crossed at the front is worn.

Organdy, challis, soft silks, mull, etc., are suitable for developing a costume by the mode. Lace edging and insertion is the usual decoration, but ribbon, either plain or shirred, may be used, if desired. A pretty party dress was made of pale-green point d'esprit over taffeta of a darker shade. Shirred white satin ribbon supplied the decoration. A very simple dress for graduation wear is of fine silk cashmere, with narrow ribbon for garniture.

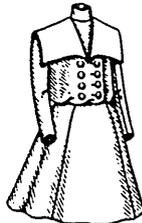
We have pattern No. 3837 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, calls for four yards and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of fancy tucking twenty inches wide for the collar, yoke and cuffs, and two yards of edging six and one-fourth inches wide for the bertha.

Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME: CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET WITH ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS, AND TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM, AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT OR GATHERS AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 338.)

No. 3833.—For general utility or dressy street wear few



3775

Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



3775

Front View.



3775

Back View.

GIRLS' SAILOR COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (THE FRONT OF THE SAILOR COLLAR TO BE MADE ROUND OR SQUARE.)

(For Description see Page 342.)

MISSES' COSTUME: CONSISTING OF A TUCKED WAIST, AND A SEPARATE STRAIGHT SKIRT THAT MAY BE TUCKED LENGTHWISE OR GATHERED AT THE TOP. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 337.)

No. 3781.—By referring to figure No. 154 R in this issue of THE DELINEATOR this costume may be seen differently made up.

For the thoroughly girlish and simple costume portrayed pure-white organdy was chosen, with all-over lace for the collar and cuffs and narrow lace edging for decoration. Groups of tiny lengthwise tucks, that turn toward the center of the

styles can surpass the Eton modes. A very striking costume of this type is here represented made of serge and neatly fin-

the edges may be prettily bound with silk or satin ribbon. We have pattern No. 3797 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the wrapper for a miss of twelve years, will require five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' SAILOR COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (THE FRONT OF THE SAILOR COLLAR TO BE MADE ROUND OR SQUARE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 340.)

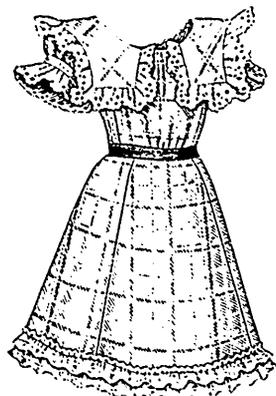
No. 3775.—Sailor costumes are always popular for school and general utility wear. The one here represented is made of blue serge and adorned with white braid and embroidered stars. The blouse is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and droops softly all around at the bottom, where the fulness is regulated by a tape or elastic inserted in the hem. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and above the closing they are cut out to accommodate the ends of the deep sailor-collars arranged on the blouse. The collar is square at the back, but is round at the front, and the two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top. Tie-strings are tacked to the blouse and prettily bowed just below the ends of the sailor collar that frames the smooth shield applied on the body, to which the blouse is buttoned. The body is adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm seams and is topped by a standing collar. It is closed with buttons and button-holes at the back and supports the four-gored skirt, which comprises a front-gore, a gore at each side and a back-breadth. The skirt, which is smooth at the top of the front and sides, ripples stylishly below the hips and has gathered fulness at the back.

Brown and red serge or flannel, white and red cloth, etc., may be combined for the costume, which may be simply finished with stitching.

We have pattern No. 3775 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the costume for a girl of nine years, requires three yards and one-fourth of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' TWO-PIECE COSTUME: CONSISTING OF AN ETON JACKET WITH SAILOR COLLAR, AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING GATHERS OR A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.
(For Illustration see Page 341.)

No. 3832.—Eton costumes are certainly very becoming to young girls. Thoroughly stylish is the one here depicted made of serge and finished with stitching. Under-arm gores



3753

Front View.



3753

Back View.

GIRLS' ROUND-NECKED DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUMPE.)

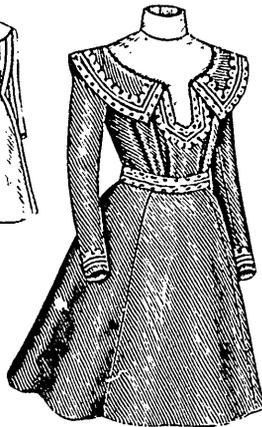
(For Description see Page 343.)

separate the seamless back and flaring fronts of the jacket, which terminates at the waist-line. The fronts are shaped low to accommodate the sailor collar, which is a noticeable

feature of the design. The collar is deep and square at the back, and its ends slightly reverse the fronts. The lower front corners of the jacket may be rounding or square, and



3771



3771

Front View.



3771

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 343.)

the well-cut two-seam sleeve has scant fulness at the top collected in gathers.

The separate skirt is in four-gored style, comprising a front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a back-gore that may be gathered or laid in a double box-plait on the outside. The plait widens gradually towards the lower edge and at the top of the front and sides the skirt fits smoothly. Pretty ripples appear below the hips, and a leather belt closed with a silver buckle is appropriately worn with the costume.

Blue and white flannel or pink and white piqué will develop an attractive costume, which may be decorated with soutache or piqué braid.

We have pattern No. 3832 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the costume for a girl of nine years, calls for three yards of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT HAVING A BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 341.)

No. 3792.—At figure No. 158 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is shown in a different development.

A dress of rare style and attractiveness is here portrayed developed in cashmere combined with silk and all-over lace and adorned with lace frills and buttons. The waist has fanciful fronts that are slashed and flare broadly to disclose a full vest-front in which tiny tucks are taken up to yoke depth. Both the vest and fronts have gathered fulness at the bottom and pouch prettily, and the fronts are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to the smooth backs, in each of which a box-plait is formed. On the waist are arranged two wide revers that meet at the back, where they are narrowest, and are joined to the front edges of the fronts to the bust. A standing collar completes the waist, which is invisibly closed at the back and adjusted over a dart-fitted lining. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and are rendered rather dressy by fanciful circular caps and cuffs. A crush belt of silk fastened under a bow at the back conceals the joining of the waist and four-gored skirt, which consists of a front-gore, a back-gore and a wide gore at each side. The skirt is smooth at the front and sides, but has becoming fulness at the back disposed in a box-plait on the outside.

The design is a desirable one for associating two or more fabrics. Corded silk or fancy tucking may be used for the revers and Liberty silk for the vest and collar of a cloth or valeting dress made by the mode.

We have pattern No. 3792 in eight sizes for girls from five

to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will require two yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of silk twenty

nounced features of this trim little frock. Fine navy-blue serge was chosen for its development in combination with taffeta, plain and fancy white braid affording stylish decoration. The front and backs are shaped to accommodate a smooth yoke that is deepest at the center of the front. The fulness in the front is laid in three box-plaits, the plait at the center being the widest, while those at the side extend from top to bottom. Under-arm and shoulder seams connect the front with the backs, the latter also having box-plaited fulness; and the closing is made at the center. A smooth bertha in two sections that meet at the back and flare widely at the front outlines the yoke, which is seamed on the shoulders and topped by a standing collar. A dart-fitted body-lining is provided, and the small two-seam sleeves are slightly gathered at the top.

The skirt is a three-piece mode that fits smoothly at the front and sides, but has fulness at the back laid in two graduated box-plaits on the outside. A removable belt is worn.

Plain or mixed cheviot will develop a useful frock by the mode, and braid or ribbon quillings will afford ornamentation, although a plain finish of stitching may be given, if desired. Electric-blue cloth combined with silk will make a pretty dress, and lace appliqué could be used as decoration.

We have pattern No. 3771 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, calls for two yards and a half of goods forty inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the collar and yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY-LINING AND WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3765.—This quaint little dress is depicted made of spotted percale combined with plain percale and embellished with insertion and frills of embroidery. The body is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and has gathered fulness at the top and bottom both at the front and back, that at the front pulling out stylishly. It is in low V outline at the top to accommodate a shallow yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams and overlaid with insertion mitred at the center of the front. The yoke is outlined by a fanciful bertha made in two sections which flare slightly at the back and front. The short puff sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and is completed by a narrow band. The body, which is made over a plain lining, is closed invisibly at the back and supports the straight skirt that is in full gathered style all around.



3765

Front View.



3765

Back View.



3765

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY-LINING AND WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

inches wide for the vest-front, collar, revers, a belt and to line the cuffs, and half a yard of all-over lace in the same width to cover the revers. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' ROUND-NECKED DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.
(TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 342.)

No. 3753.—Another illustration of this pretty dress is given at figure No. 157 R in this magazine.

There are few styles of dress that are as generally satisfactory as those designed to be worn with guimpes. A dainty example is here pictured made of plaid gingham and adorned with ruffles of embroidery. Two narrow self-ruffles encircle the four-gored skirt, which consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a back-breadth that is gathered at the top. The skirt is smooth at the front and sides and depends from the full body, which is gathered at the top and bottom both at the back and front. It is fitted by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is made over a plain lining adjusted by single bust darts. The body puffs out prettily at the front and is low and rounding at the neck, where it is finished with a fanciful bertha made in two sections that flare broadly at the back and front. The bertha stands out over the short puff sleeve, which is gathered at the top and bottom and completed by a narrow band. The dress closes invisibly at the back, where the ribbon belt is also closed under a bow.

Guimpes of lawn, Swiss, fancy tucking or all-over embroidery may be worn with the dress if it is made of a washable fabric, while a China silk or point d'esprit guimpe will be appropriate for wear with a dress of soft silk or veiling.

We have pattern No. 3753 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, calls for three yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3830



3830

Front View.



3830

Back View.

GIRLS' ROUND-NECKED DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A TUCKED OR PLAIN BODY AND WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Description see Page 344.)

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT HAVING TWO BOX-PLAITS AT THE BACK.
(For Illustrations see Page 342.)

No. 3771.—A yoke in novel outline is one of the most pro-

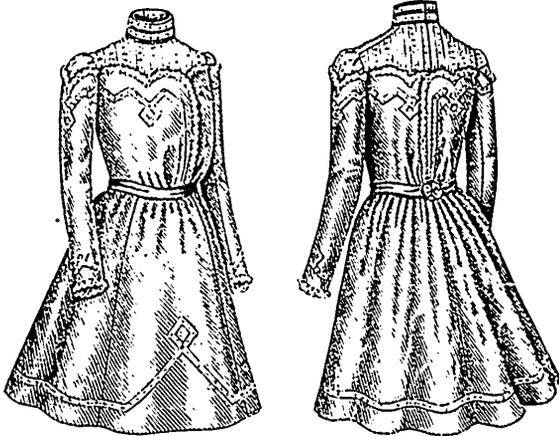
All-over embroidery or fancy tucking may be employed for the bertha of a lawn or organdy dress, while gingham combined with piqué will develop a serviceable school frock by

the mode. Guimpes of lawn, Swiss, all-over embroidery, etc., will be suitable for wear with such a dress.

We have pattern No. 3765 in ten sizes for girls from three

plied by embroidered, edging and insertion, the arrangement of the latter being exceedingly effective. The fronts and backs of the waist are shaped in low scooped outline at the top where they are perfectly smooth. The front edges of the fronts overlap at the center, and the fronts puff out at the bottom where there is becoming fulness collected in shirrings. The backs overlap to correspond with the fronts, and the fulness in the lower part is drawn down close by shirrings at each side of the invisible closing. The smooth yoke is shaped with shoulder and short under-arm seams and closed at the back, and a standing collar finishes the neck. The drop effect is carried out in the two-seam sleeves, which are cut away at the top on the upper side to reveal a cap-facing arranged on the two-seam lining. The three-piece skirt consists of a front-gore and two circular portions that are seamed at the center of the back, and has becoming fulness regulated by gathers at the top all round. The skirt is joined to the waist, which is made over a dart-fitted lining, and a ribbon belt is worn.

Vailing, cashmere, and other light-weight woollens, as well as washable cotton fabrics, may be used with pleasing results for the dress. Braid, ribbon or insertion and plaitings of silk will supply appropriate garniture. Cream-white challis showing a floral design in forget-me-nots will combine prettily with fine white lace tucking for the dress, with black velvet ribbon for a belt, stock and shoulder bows.



3829

Front View.

3829

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, requires three yards of figured percale thirty-six inches wide with half a yard of plain percale in the same width for the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' ROUND-NECKED DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A TUCKED OR PLAIN BODY AND WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

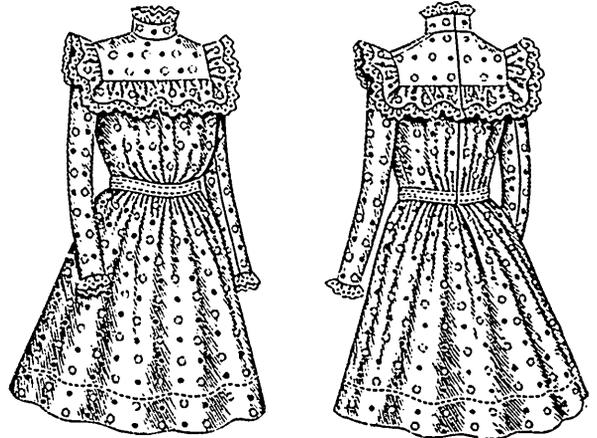
(For Illustrations see Page 343.)

No. 3830.—At figure No. 167 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is again represented.

This design is appropriate for a variety of occasions, as it may be worn with or without a guimpe. The three-piece skirt, which is gathered all round, consists of a front-gore and two circular portions that extend to the center of the back, where they are seamed. The skirt is supported by a body that is shaped with under-arm and short shoulder seams and is in low, rounding outline at the neck. The body is mounted on a dart-fitted lining and may be plain or tucked, the pattern providing for both arrangements. The tucks are downward-turning and produce a bayadère effect. The neck is defined by a gathered bertha in two sections that flare at the center of the front and back. The short sleeves are gathered into the arm-hole and are hollowed out under the arms where they are seamed; they are draped over the shoulders by a short gathering and are prettily decorated. China silk was selected for the dress in this instance, with frills of lace and narrow ribbon for the decoration.

The dress would be extremely attractive, if developed in blue cashmere with black velvet ribbon for garniture. Vailing and other soft woollens, as well as gingham, etc., would develop the dress attractively with insertion or braid for garniture. The dress is appropriate for wear with guimpes of lawn, all-over embroidery, fancy tucking, silk, etc.

We have pattern No. 3830 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress with the body tucked, for a girl of nine years, calls for five yards and three-eighths of goods twenty inches wide. The dress with the body plain needs three yards of goods thirty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3752

Front View.

3752

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 345.)



3825

Front View.

3825

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Description see Page 345.)

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3829.—By referring to figure No. 165 R in this magazine this dress may be seen differently made up.

Pink lawn and fancy embroidered tucking are here united in the development of the dainty dress. Decoration is sup-

We have pattern No. 3829 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, needs two yards and five-eighths of goods thirty-six inches

wide, with five-eighths of a yard of fancy tucking twenty inches wide for the sleeve facings and yoke. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)
(For Illustrations see Page 344.)

No. 3752.—By referring to figure No. 162R in this magazine this dress may be again seen.

Spotted gingham was here chosen for the simply designed frock, and a ruffle of the material and edging provide appropriate decoration. The waist has a smooth, square yoke seamed on the shoulders, and full lower portions that are smooth under the arms and gathered at the top and bottom. The fulness in the back is drawn down tight, while at the front it pouches softly over the belt. A ruffle of the material outlines the yoke and stands out over the tops of the two-seamed sleeve, which has very slight fulness at the top collected in gathers. A standing collar, which closes in line with the waist at the center of the back, completes the neck. A dart-fitted lining supports the waist, but its use is optional. The full gathered skirt is joined to the waist under an applied belt.

The simplicity of this design will commend it for the development of wash dresses. A neat frock could be made of light-blue cambrie, with ruffles of embroidery for decoration. If liked, the yoke may be of all-over embroidery or fancy tucking and rows of insertion may be let in the skirt above the hem.

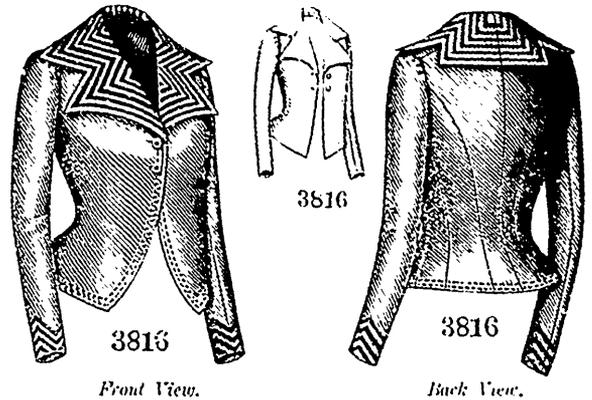
We have pattern No. 3752 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, needs four yards and one-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 344.)

No. 3825.—Insertion and edging supply dainty decoration

feature of the design is the fanciful bertha, the ends of which meet at the back, where the apron is closed with buttons and button-holes. The full straight skirt is hemmed at the bottom



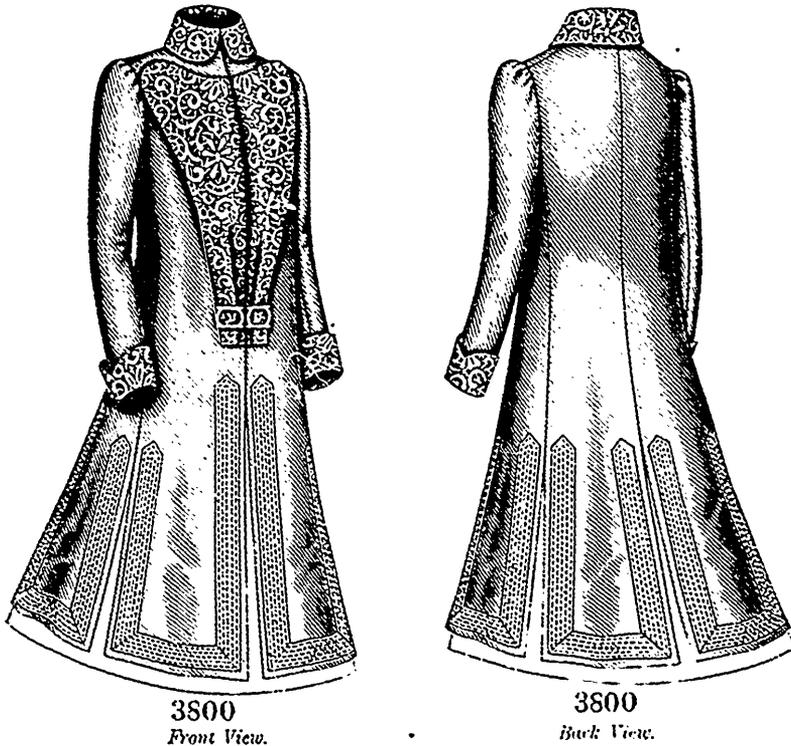
MISSSES' JACKET. (TO HAVE THE FRONT EDGES STRAIGHT OR CUT AWAY.)

(For Description see Page 346.)

and is gathered at the top, where it is joined to the body. If desired, the straight lower edge of the apron could be hem-stitched.

Plain or cross-barred muslin, dimity, gingham, Swiss, chambray and other similar fabrics will develop satisfactory aprons by the design. The bertha could be made of all-over embroidery or be trimmed with upright rows of insertion, the material being cut away from beneath. The skirt could also be trimmed above the hem with rows of insertion.

We have pattern No. 3825 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age. To make the apron for a girl of nine years, will require two yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



MISSSES' SEMI-FITTED LONG COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSSES' SEMI-FITTED LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3800.—This attractive long coat, as here represented, will be suitable for wear on occasions when a very dressy wrap is required. Light-weight cloth and velvet overlaid with lace were combined for the coat, which is decorated with machine-stitched self-strappings. It does not entirely conceal the dress and is semi-fitted, the correct adjustment being obtained by the use of wide under-arm gores and a center-back seam. The seams terminate above deep, square-cornered vents, and the coat is invisibly closed at the center of the front. Novel revers, that are wide at the top and taper toward the lower ends, are joined to the front edges of the fronts; they extend to a little below the waist-line where they are narrowed by tiny plaits held in place by a fancy buckle. A turn-over collar, consisting of a standing portion and a deep turn-over section having rounding front corners that flare slightly, completes the neck, and a fanciful cuff seamed at the back of the arm turns back over the modishly cut two-seam sleeve, which has scanty gathered fulness at the top.

Satin-faced cloth associated with panne will be appropriate for the coat, which may be adorned with bands of panne or silk braid. Very serviceable

coats made up by the design are of chevot and serge, with braid in several widths for the simple trimming.

We have pattern No. 3800 in seven sizes for misses from

for this protective apron, which is pictured made of lawn. The body is smoothly adjusted by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is in low, rounding outline at the top. A becoming

ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat, including strappings, for a miss of twelve years, calls for two yards and a fourth of material fifty-eight inches wide, with a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar, cuffs and revers and a yard of all-over lace in the same width for overlaying the collar, cuffs and revers. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' JACKET. (TO HAVE THE FRONT EDGES STRAIGHT OR CUT AWAY.)

(For Illustrations see Page 345.)

No. 3816.—An attractive and up-to-date modification of that old-time favorite, the blazer, is here represented made of cloth, decorated with black braid and finished with stitching. The jacket is snugly adjusted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam and has semi-fitted fronts that may be closed over the bust in single-breasted fashion with two buttons and button-holes or be worn open. An oddly-designed rolling collar sheped by a center seam reverses the fronts in sharp pointed lapels, the whole giving the effect of a large fancy collar. The front edges of the jacket may be straight or cut-away gracefully at the lower corners, and the small sleeves are of the two-seam variety and have scarcely perceptible gathered fulness at the top.

A jacket of this description may be developed in serge, homespun, etc. A handsome jacket for the seaside may be made of blue flannel combined with white flannel for the collar and lapels and adorned with black braid.

We have pattern No. 3816 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, needs a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED BOX-COAT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3838.—A sailor collar having broad ends lends an air of individuality to this stylish box-coat. Blue cloth of medium weight was used in the development of the mode, and rows of narrow braid and machine-stitching supply the decorative finish. The loose, seam-less back is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores, and the side seams are terminated a short distance from the lower edge to form vents. The fronts are reversed in large, square revers that are joined on the shoulder to the sailor collar, which

is square and deep. The fronts close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, and square laps conceal the openings to inserted pockets in the fronts. The two-seam sleeves have slight fulness collected in gathers at the top.

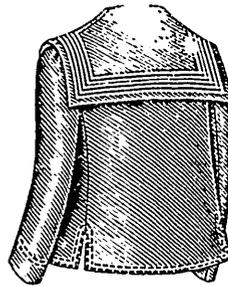
A jaunty coat may be made of tan covert-cloth, with rows of machine-stitching for a finish. Strappings of the material stitched with white silk may supply the finish for another trim coat, the material being light-blue cloth. Serge, broadcloth, cheviot, etc., in any of the fashionable shades will develop stylish as well as serviceable coats by the mode.

We have pattern No. 3838 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of nine years, calls for a yard and seven-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3838

Front View.

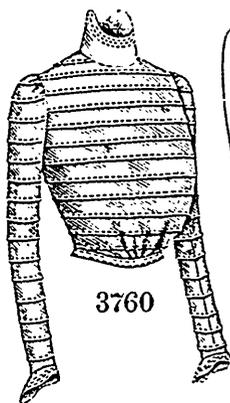


3838

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED BOX-COAT, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)



3760

Front View.

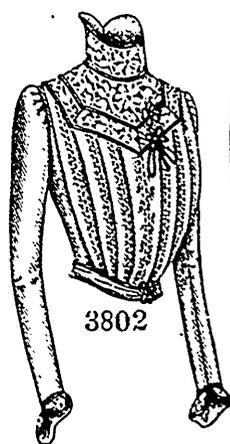


3760

Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST CLOSED AT THE BACK AND HAVING A POUCH FRONT. (TO BE MADE PLAIN OR TUCKED, WITH THE TUCKS IN THE BODY BAYADERE OR LENGTHWISE.)

(For Description see this Page.)



3802

Front View.



3802

Back View.

MISSES' BLOUSE WAIST, THE BODY OF WHICH DESCRIBES A FANCY OUTLINE ON THE YOKE.

(For Description see Page 347.)

tucked, or the tucking can be easily accomplished by the home dressmaker. A pretty waist could be made of white tucke silk with the belt and stock of pale-blue panne stitched with white. If a waist without tucks be liked cloth in any of the

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST, CLOSED AT THE BACK AND HAVING A POUCH FRONT. (TO BE MADE PLAIN OR TUCKED, WITH THE TUCKS IN THE BODY BAYADERE OR LENGTHWISE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3760.—At figure No. 155 R in this number of The DELINEATOR this waist is again illustrated.

Machine-stitching gives a decorative finish to the simply designed basque-waist here shown made of light-blue cashmere, the material being tucked for the front, backs and sleeves before the parts were cut out. The mode, which is almost severe in its plainness, is gathered at the lower edge of the front, the fulness being drawn well to the center and pouching softly over the belt in a becoming way. The backs are perfectly plain and are tucked lengthwise, while the tucks in the front and sleeves run crosswise; and a fitted lining supports the waist, which is closed at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. A fanciful standing collar is at the neck. The sleeves are fitted by two seams; they have the least possible amount of gathered fulness at the top, and circular cuffs flare over the hand. A shaped belt is applied at the waist.

If liked, the waist could be made of plain material and any preferred mode of decoration adopted. Silk in all the new shades and colorings can be bought already

new shades will look particularly well developed by the mode, automobile-red, old-rose and gray being very popular colors.

We have pattern No. 3760 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque-waist with the full front, plain backs and sleeves of material to be tucked by the maker, for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and an eighth of material forty inches wide. The waist with the full front, plain backs and sleeves of tucked material or of plain goods will need two yards and five-eighths twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BLOUSE WAIST, THE BODY OF WHICH DESCRIBES A FANCY OUTLINE ON THE YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 346.)

No. 3802.—Another pretty development of this waist is given at figure No. 168 R in this magazine.

The dressy waist will be especially becoming to slight, unformed girlish figures. It is here represented developed in all-over lace and silk and trimmed with lace insertion and narrow velvet ribbon. The body is rather fanciful, being arranged in upright tucks both at the back and front. It is fitted by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is low and fanciful at the top, where it laps over a deep yoke applied on the short dart-fitted lining. The yoke is seamed on the right shoulder and is invisibly fastened at the left side, the closing of the body being effected at the center of the front. A removable stock rising in rounding tabs at the back, where it is invisibly closed, is worn over the shaped band completing the neck, and a crush belt closed under a bow encircles the waist. A scalloped cuff is a feature of the small two-seam sleeve, which is gathered at the top.

Pale-corn tucked silk or corded satin may be combined with heliotrope cloth for the waist with satisfactory results. Vailing and shirred chiffon may also be associated for the mode, and any of the new designs in challis may be chosen in combination with velvet or silk. Gray crêpe de Chine and white mousseline will develop a dainty waist.

We have pattern No. 3802 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, will require four yards and an eighth of goods twenty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide for covering the yoke, collar and cuffs. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' FANCY WAIST, WITH DEEP YOKE.

(CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

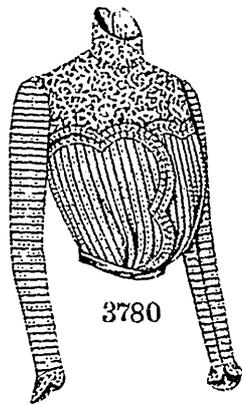
No. 3780.—This waist is again represented at figure No. 161 R in this magazine.

Plain and tucked pink tulle are here effectively employed for the waist, with all-over lace for overlaying the yoke and collar. The waist is smoothly adjusted at the sides, and in front puffs out prettily, the fulness being taken up at the bottom in two backward turning plaits at each side of the invisible closing. The fulness in the lower part of the back is arranged in a box-plait at the center, and the waist, which is fancifully scalloped at the upper and overlapping front edges, is cut low to reveal the deep smooth yoke. Shoulder and short under-arm seams adjust the yoke, which is arranged on the dart-fitted body lining that closes at the center of the front. A standing collar deepening toward the back, where it is closed, completes the neck. The yoke closes along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and the scalloped outline of the waist is emphasized by trimming bands stitched in white. A ribbon belt encircles the waist. The two-seam sleeves show the newest adjustment; they have only slight gathered fulness at the top and are given a fanciful touch by scalloped cuffs that flare over the hand.

Silk and woollen material may be stylishly combined for the waist with passementerie or appliqué trimming for decoration. While the design is most effective in a combination, one fabric may be used. For such a waist cloth or silk cashmere is particularly appropriate and upright bands of insertion may be applied to the yoke. Brown cloth and pale-blue tucked silk would combine prettily.

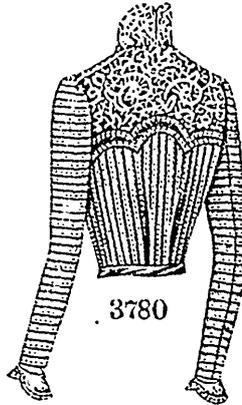
We have pattern No. 3780 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and an eighth of tucked silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of plain silk in the same width, and seven-eighths of a yard of all-over lace twenty inches wide for covering the yoke and collar. If the material

for the full fronts, full back and sleeves is to be tucked by the maker, it will need two yards and three-eighths of goods forty inches wide, or if the entire waist is to be of plain goods, a yard and one-fourth fifty inches wide will be found sufficient. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3780

Front View.



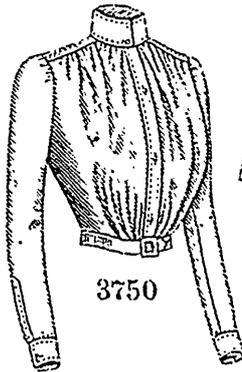
3780

Back View.

MISSES' FANCY WAIST, WITH DEEP YOKE. (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.)

The price of the pattern is 10d. or 20 cents. By using the Pattern Check from this issue of THE DELINEATOR the purchaser can get the pattern for 6d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

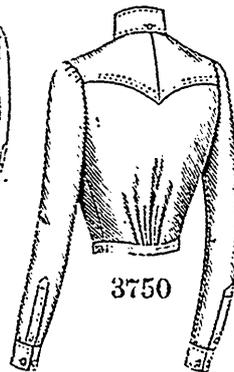


3750

Front View.



3750



3750

Back View.

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH APPLIED YOKE THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Description see Page 348.)

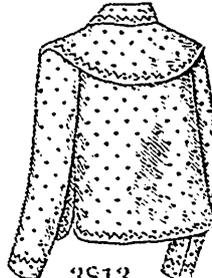


3813

Front View.



3813



3813

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESSING OR HOUSE SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUND LOWER CORNERS.)

(For Description see Page 348.)

MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH APPLIED YOKE THAT MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Illustrations see Page 347.)

No. 3750.—This waist is again illustrated at figure No. 170 R in this magazine.

An applied pointed back-yoke gives character to the trim shirt-waist here developed in plain blue gingham with a finish of machine-stitching. The full fronts are gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and also at the waist-line, where they pouch softly over the belt in the approved way. In the back fullness appears at the waist-line drawn down tight by tapes inserted in a casing. Under-arm and shoulder seams connect the back with the fronts, and the closing is made through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front. The one-seam sleeve is slightly gathered at the top and bottom and finished with square-cornered link cuffs. A slash that is completed by an underlap and pointed overlap is made at the back of the arm, and a fitted band over which is worn a removable linen standing collar gives completion at the neck. A leather belt encircles the waist.

Any cotton or woollen material will be appropriate for the development of the design. If silk or French flannel be selected an attractive waist will result. A scarf of creamy lace will be a pretty neck accessory.

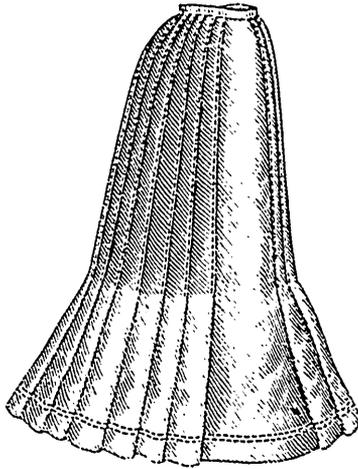
We have pattern No. 3750 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a miss of twelve years, calls for two yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESSING OR HOUSE SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUND LOWER CORNERS.) (For Illustrations see Page 347.)

No. 3813.—An air of ease and cosiness pervades this convenient little house sack, which is depicted made of polka-dotted flannel and finished in a decorative manner with feather-stitching. The sack is easy-fitting the fronts and seamless back being joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, the latter terminating above small vents. A novel feature of the mode is the circular cape-collar that is included in the seam with the rolling collar, the ends of which flare slightly at the front. A jaunty bow of ribbon is placed at the throat, and the corners of the fronts and back may be round or square, according to individual fancy. Gathers collect the scant fulness at the top of the comfortable sleeve, which is in two-piece style. French flannel, serge or cashmere may be used for the sack,

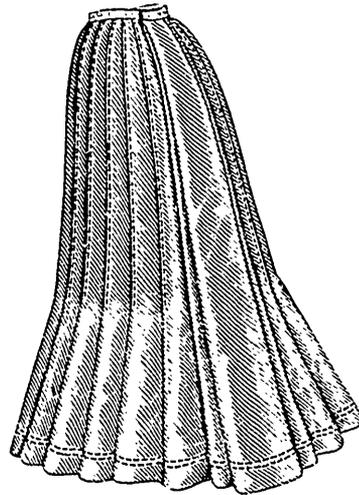
with braid or ribbon quillings for garniture. A dainty affair will result if the mode be developed in pale-pink lawn and decorated with deep frills of embroidery or lace.

We have pattern No. 3813 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the sack for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and one-fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3821

Side-Front View.



3821

Side-Back View.

MISSES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT THAT MAY BE OMITTED, AND A TWO-PIECE SKIRT WITH PLAITS AT THE SIDES AND A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK.

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' SKIRT: CONSISTING OF A FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT THAT MAY BE OMITTED, AND A TWO-PIECE SKIRT WITH PLAITS AT THE SIDES AND A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK. (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3821.—At figure No. 168 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this skirt is again illustrated.

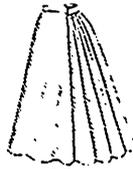
A panel effect is introduced in the novel skirt, which is here depicted made of vailing with stitching for a finish. The skirt, which is in two-piece style, is circular at the front and sides and has a gore at the back. At each side the skirt is arranged in seven forward-turning plaits which are stitched firmly to the knee and then allowed to fall free. The plaits are sufficiently far apart at the front to give the impression of a panel. At the back the skirt is laid in a double box-plait on the outside, the plait widening gradually toward the bottom. The skirt falls over a five-gored foundation that is without the slightest fulness at the top. In the middle sizes, with the plaits laid in, the skirt falls in an outline of about two yards and a half at the bottom.

We have pattern No. 3821 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, needs three yards and one-fourth of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



3805

Side-Front View.



3805



3805

Side-Back View.

GIRLS' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK-GORE TO BE LAID IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT OR GATHERED.

(For Description see this Page.)

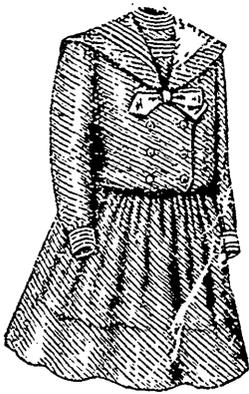
GIRLS' FOUR-GORED SKIRT, WITH THE BACK-GORE TO BE LAID IN A DOUBLE BOX-PLAIT OR GATHERED. (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3805.—This skirt shown made of blue serge comprises four gores—a front-gore, a wide gore at each side and a back-gore, the latter being laid in a graduated double box-plait on the outside. The skirt, which is without fulness at the front and sides, ripples softly below the hips, and the fulness at the back may be collected in gathers, if the box-plait be not liked. We have pattern No. 3805 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the skirt for a girl of nine years, needs a yard and a half of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

Styles for Little Folks

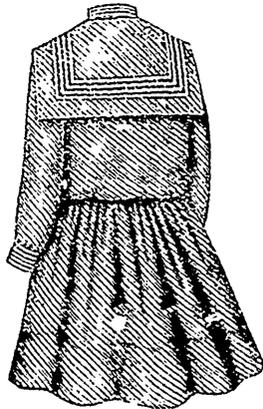
LITTLE GIRLS' SAILOR COSTUME, WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A STOLE OR ORDINARY SAILOR-COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3801.—Stylishness and comfort are the characteristics of this neat sailor costume, which is represented made of blue serge and decorated with rows of white braid. The straight



3801

Front View.



3801

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' SAILOR COSTUME, WITH STRAIGHT SKIRT (TO BE MADE WITH A STOLE OR ORDINARY SAILOR-COLLAR.)
(For Description see this Page.)

skirt is in full gathered style all around at the top and is supported by a plain body fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. A smooth shield is applied on the body, which is finished by a shallow standing collar.

The blouse droops in the regulation way and is seamed on the shoulder and the sides; it is plain at the top, but has fulness at the bottom regulated by a tape or an elastic inserted in a hem. The fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes and above the closing are shaped to reveal the shield in V outline. On the blouse is arranged a stole sailor-collar that is deep and square at the back and has broad ends that meet at the front. The collar, however, may have pointed ends, if preferred. Ribbon tie-ends prettily bowed just below the collar are tacked to the blouse on the inside, and the one-piece sleeve, which is gathered at the top and bottom, is completed by a straight cuff.

A costume of this type may be developed in cloth, flannel, pipié or duck and trimmed with braid.

We have pattern No. 3901 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the costume for a girl of five years, calls for two yards and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

smooth linings. If a low-necked dress be desired, the body lining is cut out to correspond with the neck of the dress.

A pretty dress for party wear could be made of pale-pink China silk, with lace edging or chiffon ruches for decoration. The design is also suitable for reproduction in wash materials, and if made high-necked, all-over embroidery could be used for the yoke facing. For cool weather wear a serviceable frock could be of blue flannel, with white cashmere for the yoke and shirred ribbon for garniture.



3801

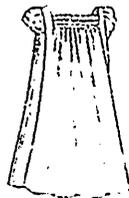
LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 350.)

No. 3809.—This serviceable and at the same time very pretty little frock for wear with a guimpe is represented made of striped gingham and insertion, decoration being supplied by ruffles of embroidery. The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top both at the front and back and is joined to a shallow, square yoke smoothly fitted by shoulder seams. The yoke is entirely concealed by a smooth, square bertha made of insertion. The corners of the bertha are mitred, and the ends meet at the back where the closing of the dress is made with buttons and button-holes. The bertha stands out over the short puff sleeves which are gathered at the top and bottom and completed by narrow bands.

The dress may be made of lawn or organdy combined with fancy tucking or lace insertion for the bertha, and adorned with deep frills of lace. Guimpes of lawn, organdy, Swiss and similar fabrics may be appropriately worn with the dress. Wool and silk goods are also appropriate for developing the dress in combination with velvet for the bertha.

We have pattern No. 3809 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires three yards of goods twenty-seven inches



3751



3751

Front View.



3751

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Description see this Page.)

No. 3751.—A dainty frock for the wee tot is here shown made of sage-green cashmere and black silk with a trimming of cream lace edging. The dress is low and square at the neck, where the fulness in the front and back is collected at

wide, with a yard and an eighth of insertion an inch and three-fourths wide for the bertha. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH SHORT BODY. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A SASH.)

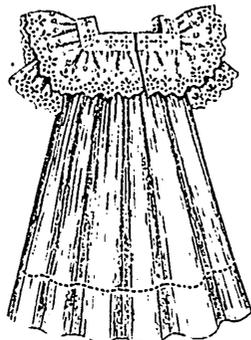
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3803.—A guimpe effect is produced in this dainty dress,



3803

Front View.



3803

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUMPE.)
(For Description see Page 349.)

LITTLE GIRLS' SQUARE-NECKED DRESS, WITH LONG WAIST. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3790.—At figure No. 160R in this magazine the dress is again represented.



3609

The quaint little frock is characterized by a long waist. It is here pictured made of chambray and all-over embroidery and is decorated with embroidered edging and beading. Three box-plaits are taken up at the front and back of the waist, which is closed with buttons and button-holes under the middle box-plait at the back. The waist is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is low and square at the neck, where it is finished by a fanciful, smooth bertha, the ends of which meet at the back. The cap sleeve is circular and is narrowest under the arm where it is seamed. The straight skirt which is in full gathered style all around is attached to the waist, the joining being concealed by a wide sash that passes through narrow straps sewed to the waist at the side seams and is artistically bowed at the back.

Gingham and tucking, organdy and all-over lace, white and blue piqué, brown and red linen, etc., may be chosen for the dress with satisfactory results.

We have pattern No. 3790 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, calls for three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty inches wide for the bertha. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS, WITH FANCY YOKE AND STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE.

(For Illustrations see Page 351.)



3803

No. 3835.—A fanciful yoke is the point of interest in this dainty frock, which is here illustrated made of nainsook and embellished with embroidered edging and insertion. The skirt is smooth under the arms, and is gathered at the top across the front and back; it depends from a yoke which is smoothly fitted by shoulder seams. The yoke is in fanciful outline at the bottom and is topped by a narrow standing collar. The dress closes at the back with buttons and button-holes, and a narrow wristband completes the full bishop sleeve, which is gathered at the top and bottom.

Fine linen lawn, organdy, Swiss or gingham may be combined with fancy tucking or all-over embroidery for the dress, which may be decorated with feather-stitched braid or lace.

We have pattern No. 3835 in seven sizes for children from

which will be a charming acquisition to a little girls' outfit. It is pictured made of white cashmere associated with white China silk for the yoke, sleeves and sash, ornamentation being contributed by lace appliqué. The dress has a short, smooth body that is fitted by under-arm and shoulder seams. It is in low, scalloped outline to disclose the full, seamless yoke which is shirred at the neck to form a frill heading. The yoke is mounted on a smooth body-lining fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the dress is invisibly closed at the back. The full one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top, but the fulness at the bottom is collected in three rows of shirrings which form a frill that falls over the hand. To the body is joined the straight full skirt, which may be allowed to fall free or be held in loosely to the figure at the waist by a pretty sash knotted in an artistic manner at the left side.

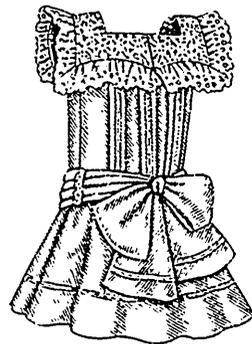
A pretty little frock may be made of Swiss, with all-over embroidery for the yoke and sleeves and frills of narrow lace for embellishment. Lawn, organdy, vailing or piqué combined with lawn will also be suitable for the mode.

We have pattern No. 3803 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires a yard and a half of cashmere forty inches wide, with two yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke, sleeves and a sash (ten inches wide and about a yard and a half long). Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3790

Front View.



3790

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' SQUARE-NECKED DRESS, WITH LONG WAIST. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)
(For Description see this Page.)

one-half to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, requires two yards and one-fourth of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

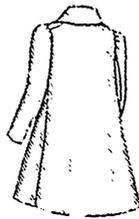
LITTLE GIRLS' LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

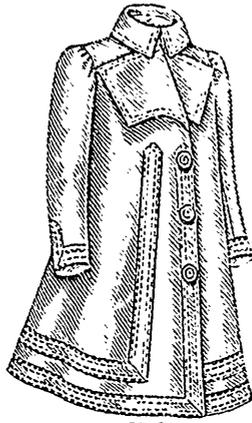
No. 3798.—Stitched strappings of cloth arranged in a fanciful design and buttons embellish this coat, which is pictured made of tan cloth and finished with stitching. The coat, which is in loose sack style, laps diagonally and closes invisibly in single-breasted fashion at the front. Strappings simulate a pointed yoke on the seamless back, which is joined in shoulder and under-arm seams to the fronts. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in hatchet-shaped lapels, and a standing collar, on which is mounted a turn-over section having square ends that flare slightly, completes the neck. The two-seam sleeve is cut on the most up-to-date lines and is gathered at the top.

The coat may be reproduced in pale-blue cloth combined with white corded silk for the revers and collar and decorated with lace appliqué. Serge, cheviot, duck, piqué, etc., will be appropriate for a coat of this description. A stylish coat for early Spring wear is of automobile-red cloth of seasonable weight with fine black silk braid for decoration and white silk for lining. Another pretty coat for warm weather is of pale-pink piqué with white lace frills and bands of insertion to match for garniture.

We have pattern No. 3798 in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age. To make the coat, including strappings to trim, for a girl of five years, needs a yard and seven-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

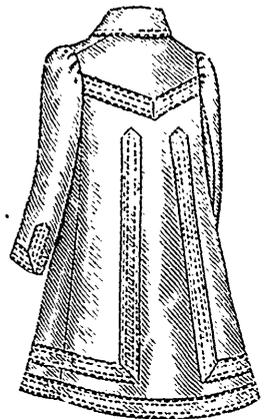


3798



3798

Front View.



3798

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' LONG COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH A SHORT BODY AND HAVING THE SKIRT GORED AT THE SIDE SEAMS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3788.—This dainty coat will be found most useful for mild Spring weather when the little one needs a light-weight wrap. It is pictured made of white piqué, with ruffles of embroidery for garniture. The coat has a circular skirt that is gored at the sides and laid in a backward-turning plait at each side of a wide box-plait at the center of the back. The skirt depends from a short body smoothly fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with buttons and button-holes. The coat is characterized by a deep sailor-collar that is pointed at the lower edge and included in the seam with the rolling collar, which is pointed at the center and has flaring ends. The shapely sleeve is in two-seam style and has the correct amount of gathered fulness at the top. All-over embroidery or fancy tucking may be combined

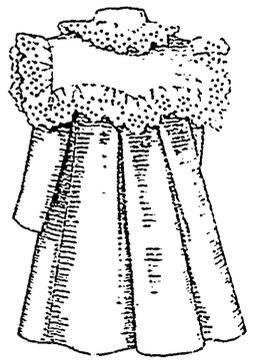


3788



3788

Front View.



3788

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT, WITH A SHORT BODY AND HAVING THE SKIRT GORED AT THE SIDE SEAMS.

(For Description see this Page.)

five years, calls for three yards and five-eighths of material twenty seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG BOX-COAT, WITH PERMANENT AND REMOVABLE SAILOR-COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 352.)

No. 3826.—A box-coat is a desirable top-garment for the little tot. The design here shown developed in tan cloth of medium weight with machine-stitching for completion is very stylish. The coat has a plain back joined to the loose fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams, the latter being discontinued above shallow vents. The neck is shaped to accommodate a permanent sailor-collar that is shallow at the back where it is round and has broad, square ends. An air of good style is imparted to the mode by the addition of a removable sailor-collar of white piqué edged with a frill of embroidery. The removable collar is deep and square at the back and tapers to points at the front, where it reveals the ends of the permanent collar. Square-cornered laps conceal the side pockets inserted in the fronts, which close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large pearl buttons. The sleeves are two-seamed and have slight gathered fulness at the top.



3835

Front View.



3835

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS, WITH FANCY YOKE AND STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE.

(For Description see Page 350.)

with blue or pink piqué for the coat, which may be ornamented with lace ruffles or piqué braid. Warmer coats are of cloth, serge, cheviot or camel's-hair with braid or ribbon

A coat of this description could be made of blue cloth, with blue satin overlaid with lace for the sailor collar. Serge, chevot and similar materials are also suitable for the mode. Bands of braid may be used as decoration. The coat could be made entirely of duck or piqué and for wear at the seaside or mountains nothing could be daintier. White, pink and blue are the preferred colors.

We have pattern No. 3826 in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, requires a yard and a half of goods fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of piqué twenty-seven inches wide for the removable sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET.

(KNOWN AS THE BOX-REEFER.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3759.—Other views of this jacket may be had by referring to figures Nos. 156 R and 175 R in this magazine.

The stylish little jacket is in this instance depicted made of red cloth and shows a neat finish of machine-stitching. The mode is in box-reefer style and has loose fronts and a seamless back separated by under-arm gores, sufficient spring being given at the bottom by vents formed below the side seams. Oblong laps conceal the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, which close in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Above the closing the fronts are turned back in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar shaped by a center seam. The comfortable two-seam sleeve has scarcely perceptible gathered fulness at the top and is cut on the most modern and approved lines.

Such a reefer may be made of serge, melton, chevot or camel's-hair, with braid or strappings for ornamentation. Piqué and duck are also suited to the mode, and a simple finish of stitching or a decoration of piqué braid may be adopted with equally pleasing results.

We have pattern No. 3759 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the jacket for a girl of five years, requires a yard and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR.
(KNOWN AS THE SACK REEFER.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

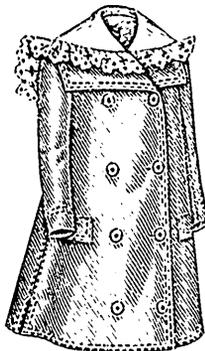
No. 3769.—The attractiveness of this jacket is greatly augmented by the sailor collar. It is made of cloth, decorated

with braid and finished with stitching. The mode is known as the sack reefer and is closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. It is comfortably adjusted by under-arm gores and a center seam, the middle three seams being discontinued above shallow vents. Small pocket-laps hide the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, which lap broadly to the throat. The ends of the sailor collar, which is deep and square, meet at the throat and then flare jauntily.

The sailor collar is included in the seam with the rolling collar, and the correctly shaped two-seam sleeves have scanty gathered fulness at the top.

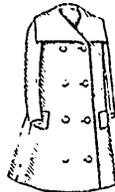
Serge, chevot, melton, camel's-hair and fabrics of like nature will develop attractive jackets by the design, and garnitures of braid, gimp, ribbon or appliqué may be applied in any way to suit personal taste.

We have pattern No. 3769 in eight sizes for children from one to eight years of age. To make the jacket for a child of five years, calls for a yard and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



3826

Front View.



3826

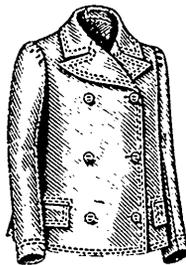


3826

Back View.

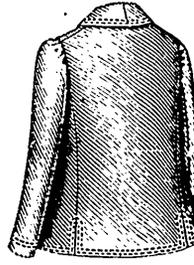
CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED LONG BOX-COAT, WITH PERMANENT AND REMOVABLE SAILOR-COLLARS.

(For Description see Page 351.)



3759

Front View.

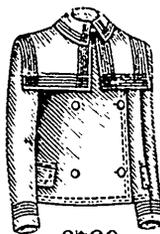


3759

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET. (KNOWN AS THE BOX-REEFER.)

(For Description see this Page.)

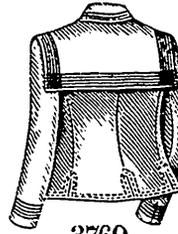


3769

Front View.



3769



3769

Back View.

CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET, WITH SAILOR COLLAR. (KNOWN AS THE SACK REEFER.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' JAPANESE WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 353.)

No. 3824.—Thorough comfort for the little one is suggested in the lines of this simply constructed wrapper, which extends to the instep. Pale-blue flannel was selected for making it, with darker-blue flannel for the bands. The loose fronts have slight fulness collected in gathers at the shoulder edges. The back also is gathered at the neck, the fulness being drawn well to the center and secured to a stay. The wrapper is seamed on the shoulders and under the arms and at the top is shaped to accommodate a collar that is made double and rolled back, showing the neck in pretty V outline at the front. The collar extends down the front edges of the fronts to the lower edge, where it meets a band that is also made double and lengthens the wrapper. A similar band serves to deepen the large, flowing one-piece sleeve, which is rather full and is gathered at the top.

A dainty little wrapper could be made of pink flannel, with white China silk for the bands. Cashmere, soft silks, vailing and similar fabrics are suitable for developing the mode, the bands usually being of some contrasting shade. Any of the pretty figured goods such as flannel, cashmere or challis would develop charming wrappers in combination with plain silk in a contrasting shade. The bands may be feather-stitched.

We have pattern No. 3824 in five sizes for little girls from one to nine years of age. To make the wrapper, except the collar and bands, for a child of five years, requires three yards

and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide. The collar and bands require two yards and an eighth of goods twenty or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

back with buttons and button-holes and supports the straight skirt, which is in full gathered style all around at the top.

The sack may be made of pink cashmere or white serge, and its edges bound with pink or white satin ribbon. Nainsook, lawn or long cloth may be selected for the petticoat, while organdy, Swiss, mull, chambray, gingham or percale combined with all-over embroidery or lace will be appropriate for the dress.

Set No. 3823 is in six sizes for children from one half to five years of age. To make the Set for a child of five years, the dress needs two yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of fancy tucking twenty inches wide for the yoke; the sack requires a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide; and the petticoat, a yard and three-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide, including tucks. Price of Set, 1s. or 25 cents.

SET OF CHILD'S SHORT CLOTHES: COMPRISING A DRESS, SACK AND PETTICOAT. (THE DRESS MAY HAVE A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEEVES)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3823.—An especially dainty and serviceable set of short clothes for the little one is here represented. The attractive little frock has a full skirt that is plain at the sides and gathered at the top both at the front and back. The skirt is attached to a smooth, square yoke seamed on the shoulders. The yoke is completed by a tiny neck-band edged with a frill of embroidery, but if a low-necked dress be desired, the yoke may be cut out in low, square outline and simply finished by an embroidery frill. The dress is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes, and a frill that is narrowest at the ends stands out broadly at the shoulders. The sleeve is in full bishop style and completed by a wristband, but if preferred, it may be shortened to form a full puff sleeve, also finished by a narrow band. The dress is shown developed in nainsook and fancy tucking with embroidered edging and insertion for garniture.

The sack is made of French flannel and all its free edges are scalloped and prettily button-holed with silk floss. It is comfortably loose and is adjusted by a seam at each side and one at the center of the back, all three seams terminating above vents.

The neck is completed by a circular cape-collar that may be shaped to form deep scallops or be plain at the lower edge. The fronts flare slightly and the lower corners of the sack may be rounding or square, according to individual preference. Gathers collect the fulness at the top of the two-seam sleeves.

Cambric was selected for the petticoat, which is adorned with a lace frill and two clusters of tucks. The body is smoothly fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is low-necked. It is closed at the



3824

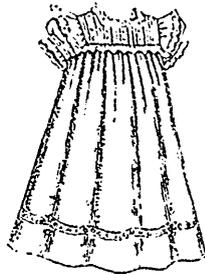
Front View.



3824

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' JAPANESE WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (For Description see Page 352.)



3823

Front View.



3823

Back View.



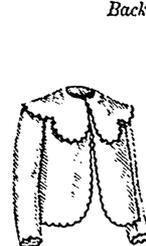
3823

Front View.



3823

Back View.



3823

Front View.



3823

Back View.

SET OF CHILD'S SHORT CLOTHES: COMPRISING A DRESS, SACK AND PETTICOAT. (THE DRESS MAY HAVE A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK AND FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEEVES.) (For Description see this Page.)



3810

Front View.



3810

Back View.

CHILD'S DRAWERS.

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S DRAWERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3810.—These simply constructed drawers are pictured made of muslin and receive their decoration from tucks and frills of embroidery. They are quite short and are shaped by inside leg seams and a continuous center seam. At the outside the drawers are slashed for openings which are finished by continuous laps, and gathered fulness is distributed across the entire top, where the drawers are joined to bands that are made double.

Button-holes are worked at the center and ends of the bands for the attachment to the under-waist. The tucks must be allowed for in cutting out the parts, as they are not considered in the pattern.

Cambric, nainsook or long cloth may be selected for the drawers, while lace or embroidered insertion, ribbon-run beading, lace-edged ruffles of fine lawn or feather-stitched braid may supply appropriate ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 3810 in nine sizes for children from one to nine years of age. To make the drawers for a child of five years, requires a yard of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

Styles for Boys

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME OR KILT SUIT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3808.—This costume, which is known as the kilt suit,

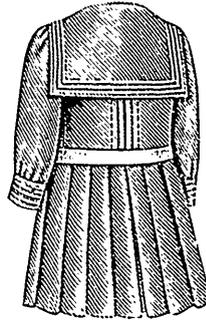
possesses many admirable features and is a style that will undoubtedly prove generally becoming to the small boy. It is pictured made of fine navy blue cloth with white cloth for the shield and white braid for trimming. Two backward-turning tucks are taken up at each side of the center in the seamless back, which is joined to the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. Two forward-turning plaits are made just back of the front edge of the left front, which laps diagonally on the smooth right front in surplice style, the closing being invisibly made. The fronts are shaped low to display a buttoned-in shield that is completed with a neck-band and framed by a deep sailor-collar having square ends which meet at the front. The gathered one-seam sleeve is completed with a straight cuff. The skirt is laid in backward-turning plaits that meet at the back and give the effect of a broad box-plait at the front. The joining of the waist and skirt is concealed by a white leather belt.

The costume would be stylish developed in brown broad-cloth, with pale-blue bengaline for the sailor collar and shield. Serge, chevrot and washable cotton fabrics, such as piqué, linen, duck, madras, etc., will develop serviceable costumes that may be suitably ornamented with braid or insertion.



3808

Front View.

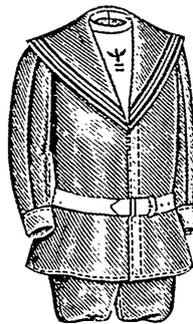


3808

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME OR KILT SUIT.

(For Description see this Page.)

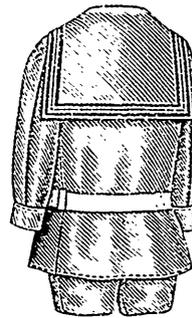


3814

Front View.



3814



3814

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT, WITH STOLE OR REGULAR SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 3808 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. To make the costume for a boy of five years, needs two yards and an eighth of goods fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of contrasting cloth fifty-four inches wide for the belt, shield and neck-band. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT, WITH STOLE OR REGULAR SAILOR-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3814.—This comfortable suit is pictured made of

gray cloth with white cloth for the shield. Two widths of braid and an embroidered emblem supply effective decoration,



3818

Front View.

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT: CONSISTING OF A JACKET, BLOUSE AND SHORT TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Description see this Page.)

braid, and the blouse of white lawn and decorated with embroidered insertion and edging. The short jacket is shaped with shoulder and side seams and a seam at the center of the back; it flares at the front to reveal the blouse and has comfortable two-seam sleeves and a round rolling collar.

The blouse is adjusted with under-arm and shoulder seams and is closed with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the left front. The closing is concealed by the frill of edging, and a tape inserted in the hem at the bottom regulates the fulness and causes the blouse to droop becomingly. The sleeves are in one-seam gathered style and finished



3818

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' SUIT: CONSISTING OF A JACKET, BLOUSE AND SHORT TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Description see this Page.)

and machine-stitching gives a neat finish. The blouse is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams and at the front is shaped low to accommodate a buttoned-in shield that is closed at the back and finished with a narrow neck-band. The blouse may be made with a stole or regular sailor-collar that is deep and square at the back. The collar meets at the center of the front where the blouse is closed invisibly.

The blouse extends nearly to the knee and is drawn in at the waist by a white leather belt that passes under straps secured to the side seams. The one-seam sleeve shows a box-plait extending from the shoulder to the lower edge and is gathered at the top and bottom. A straight cuff gives completion.

The trousers are shaped with inside and outside leg seams and a center seam. A hip cart at each side gives smooth adjustment at the top, and the closing is made at the sides. Side and hip pockets are inserted, and the trousers are drawn in to bag at the knee by an elastic inserted in a hem at the lower edge.

The suit could be serviceably reproduced in serge or chevrot with contrasting goods for the shield and for collar facing.

We have pattern No. 3814 in six sizes for little boys from three to eight years of age. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, calls for two yards of goods fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of white cloth in the same width for the belt, shield and neck-band. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

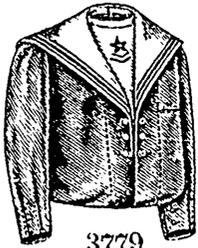
LITTLE BOYS' SUIT: CONSISTING OF A JACKET, BLOUSE AND SHORT TROUSERS WITHOUT A FLY.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3818.—At figure No. 164 R in this number of THE DELINEATOR this suit is again represented.

The attractive suit is here shown with the jacket and trousers made of black velvet and trimmed with silk

attached a deep cuff that turns back over the jacket sleeve. The deep, round collar is a conspicuous feature of the blouse and, like the cuffs, is worn outside the jacket.



3779

Front View.

BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSE.

(For Description see this Page.)

The short trousers are adjusted with inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts. The usual hip and side pockets are inserted, and the closing is made at the sides.

Serge, cheviot, cassimere, broadcloth, flannel, etc., may be used for the jacket and trousers, with machine-stitching or several rows of soutache braid for a finish, while the blouse may be made of silk, percale, cambric, linen or other washable fabrics, with any preferred

garniture. A serviceable costume will result if the jacket and trousers be developed in serge and trimmed with rows of narrow black braid. The blouse may be made of white wash silk and trimmed with insertion and edging.

We have pattern No. 3818 in five sizes for little boys from three to seven years of age. To make the suit for a boy of seven years, requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide for the jacket and trousers, and a yard and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide for the blouse. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

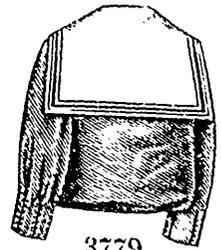
BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 3779.—This blouse is again represented at figure No. 171 R in this magazine.

The sailor blouse is a very becoming style and is here

attractively developed in a combination of blue and white flannel with rows of soutache braid and an embroidered emblem for decoration and machine-stitching for the finish. The simple adjustment is secured by under-arm and shoulder seams, and the fronts are shaped low at the top to accommodate the tapering ends of a broad sailor-collar. The collar frames a buttoned-in shield that is closed at the back and finished with a narrow band. The collar has a facing that extends underneath the fronts to the lower edge, and the fronts are held in position below the collar by link buttons. A breast pocket is inserted in the left



3779

Back View.

BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSE.

(For Description see this Page.)

front, and the garment is drawn in to blouse in characteristic sailor style by a tape inserted in a hem formed at the lower edge. The one-piece sleeve is gathered at the top, and the fulness at the bottom is taken up in three small box-plaits that are stitched to cuff depth. The sleeve is closed below the seam with buttons and button-holes.

Serge and cheviot will develop the blouse serviceably, with the collar and shield of material of a contrasting color. Piqué, duck, marseilles, linen, madras and similar fabrics may also be satisfactorily employed for the design. The blouse will be attractive if developed in white piqué with the collar and shield of pink piqué.

We have pattern No. 3779 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the blouse for a boy of seven years, requires two yards and an eighth of blue flannel twenty-seven inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of white flannel in the same width, for the neck-band, shield and facing. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

Styles for Dolls

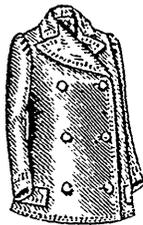
LADY AND GIRL DOLLS' BOX-COAT AND TOUQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 239.—It is very desirable that Dolly should have a stylish and becoming coat and hat, and the designs here illustrated will certainly please the most fastidious small mama. Light tan cloth was selected for the coat, which is finished with machine-stitching. Under-arm and shoulder seams connect the fronts and back, which show the characteristic loose adjustment. The closing is made in double-breasted style with buttons and button-hole, and above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. Pocket-laps conceal the openings to inserted side-pockets and the sleeves are



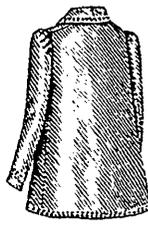
Front View.



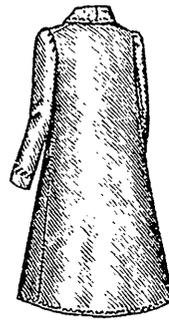
Front View.



239



Back View.



Back View.

LADY AND GIRL DOLLS' BOX-COAT AND TOUQUE.

(For Description see this Page.)

in two-seam style with gathered fulness at the top. The coat may be in either of two lengths, as illustrated.

The jaunty toque which is made of velvet and cloth has a full round crown that is plaited at the edge where it is joined to a narrow plain band. The band is concealed by a trimming-band arranged in soft upturning plaits. The ends of

the trimming-band are fastened in pretty loops that are secured at the left side of the front under a fancy buckle.

Silk, velvet and light-weight woollen materials will appropriately develop the toque and coat.

The lapels could be faced with some bright color to correspond with the trimming-band of the toque. The toque and coat may be satisfactorily made up in red cloth, with black satin for inlaying the lapels, and brand for decoration.

We have pattern No. 239 in eight sizes for dolls from fourteen to twenty-eight inches tall. To make the coat and toque for a doll twenty-two inches tall, will need three-fourths of a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide, with one-fourth of a yard

of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the trimming-band for the toque. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

Spring Dress Fabrics

This Spring's exhibition of materials is beautiful and luxurious, and never before have such exquisite weaves, harmoniously blended colorings and artistic designs been shown. The most fastidious demands as regards rich and elegant effects in dress may be readily satisfied in the endless variety of lovely textiles offered.

The general use of light-weight cloths with a lustrous, satiny surface for stylish morning and afternoon gowns will be one of the specially interesting features of the Spring modes. The adaptation of these fabrics for all except the most ceremonious occasions has established them in favor with the well-dressed woman. They may be designed in the rather severe tailor-made gown, with perhaps many rows of machine-stitching as the only ornamentation, or may be elaborately decorated with handsome cloth or silk appliqué, rich designs wrought in silk braid or embroidered as individual taste decides. Never before has there been such a wide scope in beautifying a gown with rich trimming, and at the same time the woman of quiet, conservative tastes may feel equally satisfied that her gown is stylish when made without the almost exaggerated garniture of the other.

The most fashionable shades predicted are beige—a soft, biscuit-color, the exquisite French grays, bright-blue—a tone bordering on the amethyst hue—and the ever-popular black. Indeed, no wardrobe is considered complete without at least one handsome black gown, and in these days of abundant decoration there may be a touch of some fashionable color introduced, if desired; or white may give the note of relief from sombreness.

The association of black and white was charmingly exemplified in a street toilette intended for early Spring wear. The suit consisted of a jaunty Eton jacket and a circular skirt overlapped and closed at the left side, and having a box-plaited gore at the back. Black broadcloth having a rich, satiny lustre was employed to develop the suit, with white panne heavily stitched in black for the lapels and flare collar on the jacket. Machine-stitching in white gave the seams and outer edges of the gown attractive completion. A dainty shirt-waist of white broadcloth of a very light weight, made with smooth, whole back and becomingly bloused fronts closed with four gold buttons, was to be worn with this exceptionally stylish street dress. A black velvet collar and tie and a narrow belt of the velvet, stitched with white, would be very pleasing worn with this shirt-waist; a toque of black velvet softly draped and trimmed with soft bows of white chiffon or tulle would add a touch of distinction to the mode.

Either white gloves or black gloves stitched with white might be worn.

In dressy gowns the association of gauzy fabrics with handsome cloth, heavy silk and velvet is a noticeable feature this

Spring, and in very many instances this seemingly incongruous blending has attained such a high degree of development as to make it a puzzling matter to decide whether the two fabrics are not really woven together.

Possessing delightful possibilities in the fact that it lends itself to soft and artistic folds is a dainty fabric termed satin de Paris. It belongs to the crêpe de Chine and crêpe de Paris family, though the sheen is more lustrous and the crêpe-like weave not so discernible as in these. All

the fashionable pastel shades are obtainable in the fabric, and it would be especially adaptable to the development of the new tucked or plaited skirts or that latest vagary which is now whispered—the draped skirt. There are magnificent robes shown of these beautiful goods, shaped upon the latest ideas and bearing elaborate decorations in appliqué and embroidery. In some examples the decorative features are in self colors, but more frequently they are in harmonious contrasts.

An open-mesh nun's-veiling called *toile d'acier* bids fair to become widely popular. For gowns to be worn late in the season and even when Summer days have come this material will answer most satisfactorily. The silken lining shimmering through the loosely woven fabric lends the same air of elegance and richness as that obtained in the silk grenadine, which will vie for favor with this new fancy. Beautiful designs are wrought in the newest examples of grenadine, some in self colors, while others display artistic color combinations.

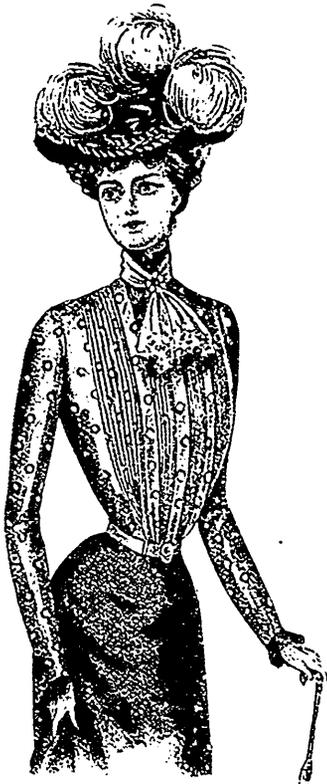
Another popular fabric, very sheer and beautiful, is called cobweb cloth. It closely resembles the material used for mourning veils and is wonderfully soft and effective.

Silk barège in large checks in which harmonizing colors are blended or arranged in strips is very attractive. Other examples show delicate shades of mauve, maize and the palest possible green and blue on white, tan and gray grounds in jacquard style, the figure being invariably small and dainty.

Mousseline de laine, a revival of our grandmothers' days is still another fancy appropriate for a dainty gown. The weaves show narrow satin stripes and cross-bars, some in a darker or lighter shade of the ground color, while others have bright colors on white, buff or gray grounds.

The popularity of the crêpon weaves has by no means abated, and some of the new samples shown are well worth mentioning. A silk crêpon of extremely rich appearance has an original blistered or raised effect, leaving the background quite visible, which is thickly sprinkled with tiny velvet or chenille dots. Both black and white effects are carried out in this odd design, while in another example the ground is black and the raised figure is carried out in pink, blue or red, outlined by a silver or gold thread. This style is admirably suited for evening wear, the black ground giving a pleasing air of distinction.

The new Spring foulards, which are displayed in rare profusion, were never more beautiful; they will please the most fastidious tastes and when fashionably developed will result in gowns appropriate for even dressy occasions. In the more expensive qualities the ground is soft and satiny, a *peau de soie* having realistic floral patterns wrought in dainty colors or white or black consisting of conventional designs and graceful scrolls and bow-knots. An example of unusual attractiveness had a creamy-white *peau de soie* ground over which trailed in a



peculiarly graceful manner rather large bow-knots seemingly made of narrow black satin ribbon. Another sample in the pleasing black-and-white combination had large white polka-dots on a black ground, while black wavy stripes alternating with wider white stripes characterized still another example. A novelty introduced in these soft, pretty silks is a lace of grenadine stripe alternating with a satin stripe over which are thickly scattered tiny floral designs in white, black or some fashionable contrasting shade. A blue-and-white and also a black-and-white foulard is emphasized by circles formed within circles of narrow stripes of the white on the blue or black ground. The effect is unique, but such a decided novelty it will undoubtedly become a great favorite. Persian patterns wrought in the Oriental colors in these foulards are very attractive. The lustrous silk in these designs closely resembles the beautiful panne, which are in such high favor just now.

Crêpe foulard is a novelty full of artistic possibilities. It is close kin to the exquisite crêpe de Chine which have long since been given a prominent place in the list of the daintiest fabrics for dressy, artistic, beautiful gowns. The ground is procurable in any of the choicest shades, but in every instance the tiny embroidered dot, which adds a pleasing bit of character to the textile, is black.

Fancy waists—far too practical and effective to lose their hold on woman's fancy—are as much in evidence as ever. The materials used in their development are exceptionally lovely. Among some choice varieties are finely tucked and corded taffetas, rows of ribbon alternating with lace insertion and joined either by a fancy embroidered stitch or hemstitching, all-over laces and exquisitely embroidered and spangled chiffon or mousseline de soie. Less dressy waists are made of finest cashmere or light-weight French flannel, either plain or embroidered.

The season for wash waists is rapidly approaching, and they are shown in an endless and beautiful array. For actual service they are made of pretty wash cheviot and madras in plain, striped or pretty checked effects. The tendency this season is toward stripes rather than checks, while tiny dots in a prettily contrasting color are also very popular. The numberless cotton fabrics now introduced form an important branch of dress materials. There are a variety of choice colors produced in the new piqués both in the stripes and checks, while the solid colors which occupy first place in popularity are unusually beautiful. Shirt-waists and entire dresses made of this piqué will be more fashionable than ever. In some sample of these goods there is a satin stripe in either a contrasting or self color which adds to its effectiveness. A white ground may bear a longitudinal stripe of pale-blue, pink or heliotrope embroidered in silk, with a horizontal stripe of white, and the effect be equally attractive in each example.

Many rich patterns, adaptable for dressy gowns, are produced in the new mousseline, a fabric of rare beauty resembling slightly the sheer organdies. They deserve more than passing mention, since their popularity will be at once established. An especially attractive sample has a white ground with rather small black polka-dots over it, and a rich Persian border in the Oriental colorings. This material, particularly in this design, would develop a handsome afternoon toilette or, indeed, one which might appropriately be worn to an informal evening function.

There are many beautiful designs in mohair Swiss which need only be seen to be appreciated. An afternoon gown of this effective material having a pale flesh-pink ground over

which were sprinkled tiny black dots, a further note of distinction being attained by rather wide stripes formed of black embroidered bow-knots, was among other beautiful creations planned for a fair bride-to-be in the late Spring. The same design is obtainable on a pale-violet ground, also a china-blue and a pure white. An oak-leaf is perfectly reproduced in both black and dainty colors on a white ground in this same textile, while realistic buds and blossoms give character to other varieties.

Mercerized lawns are exceptionally novel, the silk finish imparted by this new process giving the name. A simple little gown of this material having a tiny heliotrope silk embroidered dot upon the white ground would be in excellent taste for warm days in the country or at the sea-shore.

In the fancy zephyr gingham many samples show an introduction of a narrow lace stripe, while cords or stripes in silk impart a lustrous, satiny finish in other examples. A charming sample was a china-blue zephyr characterized by white lace stripes alternating with one of the pretty blue lavishly adorned with embroidered rosebuds in a self color.

The sheer, soft dimities are this year more attractive than ever. Pretty gowns and shirt-waists will be developed from these popular goods, and the linen lawns in both plain and fancy effects will also be employed for these dainty garments.

The effects in organdies are almost beyond description. Pure-white grounds are fitting beds

for dainty rose-buds in natural tints, or, perhaps, some other bit of Nature's bloom will illuminate a ground of delicate hue. Fine lawn or taffeta may be used as the foundation of these airy robes. They are elaborately trimmed with fine laces and pretty ribbons and are dressy enough for almost any occasion.

In the trousseau of a Spring bride is a wonderfully beautiful gown of this sheer material, where the ground of palest violet holds great bunches of exquisite violet flowers, almost perfect in the reproduction of the natural shadings. The tones of green in the leaves added the note of artistic grace and beauty which pronounced the airy fabric a triumph of aesthetic taste.

The waist was fashioned with the becoming, slightly bloused front and plain, smooth back, and cut with low, round neck, revealing the guimpe of Renaissance lace. Arranged in an artistic way to follow the low outline was a bertha of the same rich lace, caught up here and there with tiny rosettes of narrow violet-colored ribbon. At the left side the lace fell in a cascade almost to the waist. The skirt was especially graceful in its shaping. A circular over-skirt scooped around the bottom fell over a foundation skirt, which had five narrow ruffles at the foot. A narrow ruching of the violet ribbon trimmed the edges of the ruffles and followed the outline of the scoops on the over-skirt. A girdle of folded violet ribbon encircled the waist and was loosely knotted a little at the left side of the front. The sheer of the violet taffeta lining through this airy robe added greatly to its beauty.

With this gown was to be worn a dainty cape made of chiffon, accordion-plaited, in three different shades. The plaited ruffles were in graduated depths and were secured to a foundation of violet satin cut in circular shape. A high flare collar covered with shirred chiffon gave completion to the neck, and there were long ends and loops of the dainty textile adjusted to conceal the closing. This beautiful cape would enhance the charms of any toilette where the color harmony would be unbroken, and would be a desirable acquisition for dressy wear.



Garnitures and Accessories

The lavishness of decoration which so strongly emphasized the Autumn and Winter modes will have another popular reign this season, and the new Spring gown will be a marvel of elaborateness. The effective disposition of lovely garnitures, rare lace and exquisite trimmings upon the gown must be given by a master hand to secure the *distingué* air essential to its harmony and perfect completeness. The woman whose gowns are the admiration and envy of all eyes, because of this elegance and faultless good style, is the one in whose mind the selection of materials and disposition of the trimmings are of as much importance as the lines upon which the creation is shaped.

The reign of angles has by no means abated. Indeed, it may safely be said that this brilliant form of decoration has increased to such an extent that almost every gown, separate

fancy waist, wrap, etc., is in some way adorned by them if not entirely composed of a net or chiffon or other airy foundation upon which iridescent paillettes are thickly strewn. All sorts of beautiful designs are wrought in their clever disposition — realistic buds and blossoms, which in some examples have an introduction of shaded chenille carrying out their natural tints. The roses and their delicate buds reproduced are gorgeous. Orchids, pansies and roses are the favorite floral patterns wrought out of this handsome chenille and outlined with spangles of all sizes, cut steel, crystal beads and jets sometimes being intermingled.

More effective reception or dinner toilettes cannot be conceived than those brilliant with embroidered designs elaborately incrustated with spangles or jets. On black satin or velvet this decoration is fascinatingly beautiful, and at

the same time in accordance with perfect taste. A magnificent gown intended for a Spring bride's trousseau was of fine black Brussels net over satin in an exquisite shade of green. The skirt was shaped upon the approved lines, close-fitting at the top and gracefully full around the bottom. It was very long at the front and sides and had a becomingly

long train at the back. A deep accordion-plaited frill of black chiffon further accentuated that essential fluffiness around the bottom which characterizes dressy modes. The tunic of net was triangularly slashed at the left side, and the edges were ornamented with iridescent paillettes in green tints harmonizing with the satin, applied in a delicate floral design. A frill of the black plaited chiffon was secured by this effective trimming, falling in graceful jabot style. The bodice was decidedly unique. It was cut with a very low neck and the close-fitting, very long sleeves of spangled net were made without the foundation of satin. They were not attached to the bodice on the shoulder but just below it on each side, leaving the top of the arm bare, and forming a festoon below it. The front of the bodice bloused slightly and was slashed in triangular fashion to meet the tunic. The same trimming of shaded green paillettes and jabot-ruffle of plaited chiffon gave the decorative touches to the bodice. Resting on a bed of black chiffon arranged in a large chou was a jewelled ornament showing all the varying tones of green. The soft girdle of black panne worn around the waist was fastened with a similar jewelled clasp.

Another bit of art was a pale-blue panne robe illuminated with sparkling jet paillettes and softened by accordion-plaited ruffles of pale-blue mousseline de soie edged with a tiny ruching of black. The lines upon which this gown was shaped were similar to the one above described.

A single style of trimming will scarcely be selected this season, there being a decided tendency to blend and associate almost all of the many varieties.

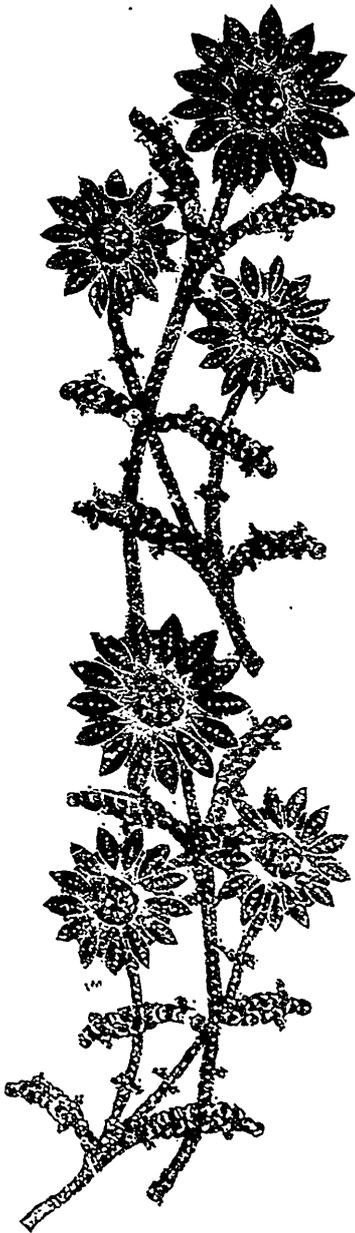
A rather eccentric but attractive decoration employed on a dark-blue cloth gown is worthy of description. The short jacket was cut in zigzag slits all over, the white satin foundation gleaming through effectively at the tips of the sleeves and around the hips. The same decoration was around the bottom of the circular-shaped skirt, to a depth of some sixteen or eighteen inches.

Other fashionable decorative possibilities may be achieved in the intricately designed cloth and taffeta appliques so admirably suited for gowns of Venetian or broadcloth. Shaped designs for both skirts and waists are shown in these appliques, and band trimmings in a variety of widths to match are obtainable.

The graceful fillet fringes, also those of twisted silk and chenille could fittingly be employed upon a cloth gown trimmed with appliqué. That fringe will continue in popularity is evinced by the choice varieties on exhibition, from those of silk intended for cloth gowns to the delicate samples of pearls and iridescent beads especially designed for beautifying the evening creations. The festoon fringes in tiny pearls form many attractive garnitures for adorning the décolleté waists.

A wonderfully attractive accessory to be worn with a tan cloth gown was a bolero of brown velvet with an appliqué pattern of leaves in darker brown velvet outlined with a tiny gold cord. Strikingly similar in design was a bolero of white panne enlivened with an appliqué of black panne outlined with a silver cord. This exquisite creation was intended to be worn over a black net bodice made over white satin.

Rows of hemstitching and herring-bone are extensively used in



adding a bit of decoration to the fashionable separate waist, which has become such an indispensable element to every wardrobe. When placed over a contrasting color this ornamental conceit produces a charming effect. This decoration was very prettily exemplified in a waist of rose-colored taffeta tucked in strips and joined by the herring-bone. The fronts crossed somewhat in surplice fashion over a V formed of strips of the tucked silk united by a fancy stitching which had the appearance of fine drawn-work. In another unusually attractive waist, suitable for semi-formal occasions, light-blue taffeta is similarly tucked and the strips are united by hem-stitching in white. A handsome skirt of black cloth or one of white or in any harmonizing pastel tint may be worn with this waist.

Laces of every type and variety and for innumerable purposes, from evolving beautiful gowns and fancy waists to the narrowest trimmings, are in the high-tide of popularity, and their lavish use characterizes almost every garment in woman's wardrobe. The design in Renaissance, point de Venise, Duchesse and Irish crochet laces is beautifully displayed when disposed over satin, taffeta or lustrous cloth. Handsome blouses are developed from these laces.

An example of rare beauty was made from point de Gène in a floral pattern over turquoise-blue satin. Each petal of the rose and leaf of the foliage was worked out in a silver thread, while silver spangles gave life to the center of the blossom, an artistic effect being achieved by the silver beads which glittered over the bed of roses. An equally charming effect could be attained by substituting gold spangles, beads and threads for the silver.

Berthas and boleros enter largely into the scheme of dress trimmings. They are shown in all the fashionable laces in black, white and cèru. The shaped robes of Renaissance are very elegant. Guimpes, yokes and numerous decorative devices are effectively developed from this rich lace.

Cluny laces in the all-over varieties with insertions and edges to match are very much used and combine rare beauty of design with numerous practical features. An all-over material suitable for a variety of purposes is of fine batiste formed into squares and joined with a Cluny insertion; each square holds an embroidered rose and tiny bud in its center. Some samples of Cluny edging, in wavy design, may be separated and used as an appliqué with charming effect. The wavy or serpentine patterns, in both insertions and edges, hold greater prominence than those of straight, severe outline.

Some of the new band trimmings suitable for decorating dressy gowns are wrought out of chiffon in floral patterns outlined with a fine silk cord and further enlivened by a medallion of Honiton lace in almost exact reproduction of an orchid. All the pastel tints, as well as the more sombre effects, are procurable in this novel trimming. Spangles and jets carefully outline the choice designs exhibited on another new trimming, with a foundation of mousseline.

Dainty neck conceits form a most important item in every well appointed wardrobe. In fact, there is no bit of finery so truly feminine or possessing so many charming possibilities as the tie or collar of ribbon, velvet, chiffon or lace, and in many instances all these beautiful textiles will be employed in one creation. There are lace ties in two-toned effects, a white and cèru with fringe, while others show a wavy edge and incrustations of another variety of lace in a cèru tint.

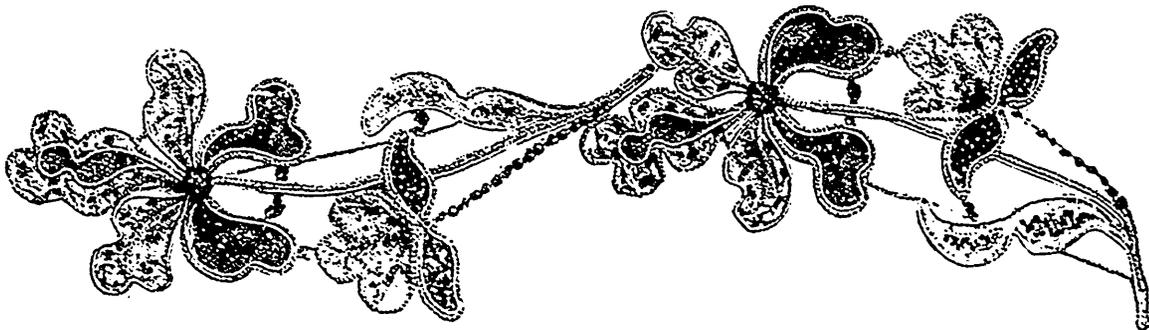
A white corded silk tie made to go around the neck and cross over behind and tie in front with long ends is especially attractive. The ends are slashed into four strips about four

inches long, and each strip is button-holed all round and lined with black. Others of similar design are shown in different color harmonies.

The high, close-fitting stock is another very fashionable accessory and is shown in an almost endless variety of materials. Velvet—the soft, lustrous panne- or velvet ribbon is preferably chosen for these distinguishing conceits. A charming stock is made of wide velvet ribbon folded around a stiffened foundation, and apparently fastened on the side with a jewelled ornament, though the fastening is really made at the back. Instead of having the ends short and fastened with the jewelled ornament, they may be left long and tied in a sailor or bow knot. Another handsome black satin stock was daintily enlivened by Renaissance appliqué disposed at intervals. This stylish bit of neck-wear adds charmingly to a fancy waist of Renaissance. With it could be worn a folded girdle of black satin.

A delightful color scheme is adopted in a stock of white chiffon made over two linings of the same airy textile—one pink and the other lilac. The pretty butterfly bow in front adds an additional charm. It is made of the white chiffon with the same delicately tinted linings and is slightly wired to secure the correct effect. A soft ruching of narrow white ribbon gives a pretty finish to the edges of the bow and loops.

Character is lacking in many of the colorless, fluffy neck accessories. In this connection the addition of some richer material is suggested.





ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p. Picot.
*—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen.

TATTED PIN-CUSHION COVER.

FIGURE No. 1.—Materials: No. 36 thread, one skein of silk floss, and a small piece of fish net and of lawn.

The tatted border is formed of wheels and straight bars.

Make the wheel thus: 12 long p. with 2 d. s. between, close, tie and cut the thread. 5 d. s., join to a p. 5 d. s., close, turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of thread and make a ring of 4 d. s., 6 p. with 3 d. s. between, 4 d. s., turn, leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of thread and make another small ring. Alternate the large and small rings until 12 of each are made, joining each small one to the center and the larger ones to each other by the 1st p. Make 10 wheels, or more if a longer cover is desired, and join them together by the bars which are made thus: The ring is composed of 6 d. s., 3 p. with 6 d. s. between, 6 d. s., and ch. of 4 d. s., 5 p. with 2 d. s. between, 4 d. s. except the end ch. which has 10 p. Form 5 rings and 4 ch. for each side, joining the rings as seen in illustration, 3 ch. of the bars to rings of the wheels. At each end make two bars.

Take a strip of lawn and one of net the same length and baste together, then baste the tatting in position. Button-hole stitch the inner edge with the floss, catching each p. of the border.

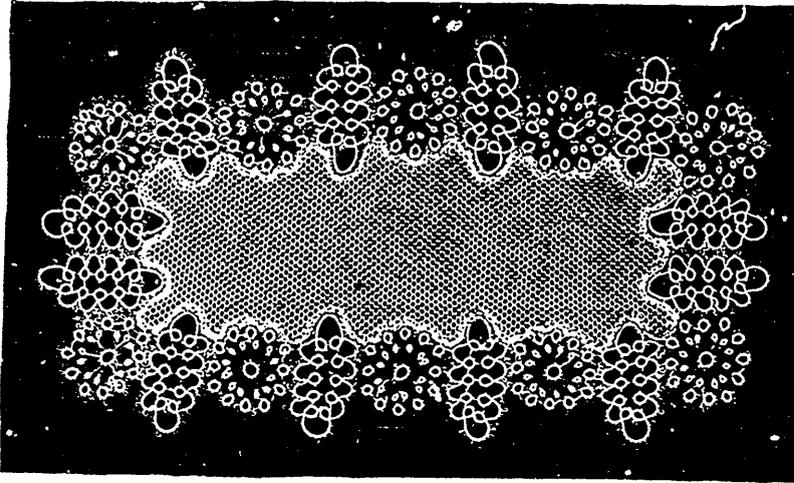


FIGURE No. 1.—TATTED PIN-CUSHION COVER.

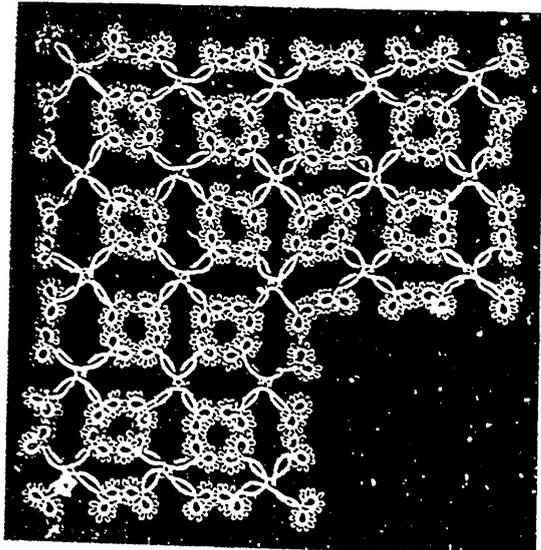


FIGURE No. 2.—TATTED DESIGN FOR A CORNER

Cut the lawn from beneath the net and both lawn and net from the outer edge.

TATTED DESIGN FOR A CORNER.

FIGURE No. 2.—Two shuttles are required for this design. With one shuttle make a ring of 2 d. s. and 9 p., each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., close. Make another ring like this one, drawing both closely together. With 2 threads make a chain of 14 d. s., picot, 14 d. s.; then 2 more rings like the one described, a chain of 14 d. s., join to picot of first ch., 14 d. s., then repeat until there are 4 double rings and chains, joining all ch. at the center picot. While working join these to each other at center picot of each ring.

TATTED EDGING.

FIGURE No. 3.—Make a ring of 2 d. s., long picot, repeat 3 times, 8 d. s., long picot, 8 d. s., long picot, 2 d. s., close. Make a number of these rings.

Second row.—Fasten two threads together and make a ring of 8 d. s., small picot, 8 d. s., close. Make 2 more of these rings, the second with a long picot. The third is joined to first of the long picots of first large ring, separated by 4 d. s., leaving the long picot between 8 d. s. for the upper edge of scallop. With 2 threads * make a chain of 7 p., each separated by 2 d. s., another small ring joined to next long picot of large ring. Repeat twice from *; another ch. of 7 picots, then a cluster of 3 rings, like first cluster.

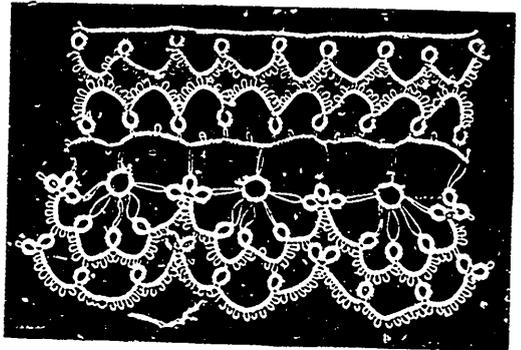


FIGURE No. 3.—TATTED EDGING.

Third row.—The next row is like the preceding, except that the center chain has 9 picots, while 2 instead of 3 rings form the turning point, these being joined to the third picot on opposite sides. The other rings are joined to center picots of chains.

Fourth row.—For the upper edge fasten 2 threads in long picot of cluster of 3 rings, then * 3 d. s., picot, 6 d. s., picot, 6 d. s., p., 3 d. s., join to long picot of large ring, and repeat from * to end of row.

Fifth row.—Small ring joined to second picot of last row, then with 2 threads make a ch. of 9 p., each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., another ring joined to fourth picot of last row. Repeat, joining to every alternate picot.

Sixth row.—Same as last, joining center picots of chains.

Seventh row.—Fasten 2 threads in picot of ring, 6 d. s., picot, 6 d. s., join to next ring, and repeat to end of row.

Crocheting

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

- l.—Loop.
- s. c.—Single crochet.
- h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
- p.—Picot.
- ch. st.—Chain stitch.
- d. c.—Double crochet.
- tr. c.—Trebble crochet.
- sl. st.—Slip stitch

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the 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 the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

CROCHETED STAR WHEEL.

FIGURE No. 1.—This is a very pretty wheel for tidies, doilies, center-pieces, etc. Make a chain of 5 stitches, join to form a ring.

First row.—Work 16 d. c. in ring and fasten last st. to first with a slip st.

Second row.—Work 8 shells, one in every other space of preceding row, d. c. between each one (a shell consists of 6 d. c.) Work 2 ch. between each shell.

Third row.—Work a shell in center of each of 8 shells, fasten together with a slip stitch; break the thread off.

Fourth row.—Tie thread in one of the 8 shells. ch. 10, make 1 d. c. in center of each shell with 10 ch. between and repeat around the ring.

Fifth row.—Work 80 d. c. in chain and d. c. forming the ring, fasten with a slip stitch.

Sixth row.—Ch. 3 (this counts 1 d. c.), 1 d. c. in each of the 80 d. c.

Seventh and Eighth rows.—Like the sixth d. c. in each d. c. of previous row.

Ninth row.—Work a shell of 3 d. c., 2 ch., and 3 d. c. in a st. of preceding row, skip 3 d. c. of last row and make a shell of 3 d. c., 2 ch. and 3 d. c. in next st.; repeat around the ring.

Tenth and Eleventh rows.—Like ninth row, but between the shells fasten with a s. c. to draw it down.

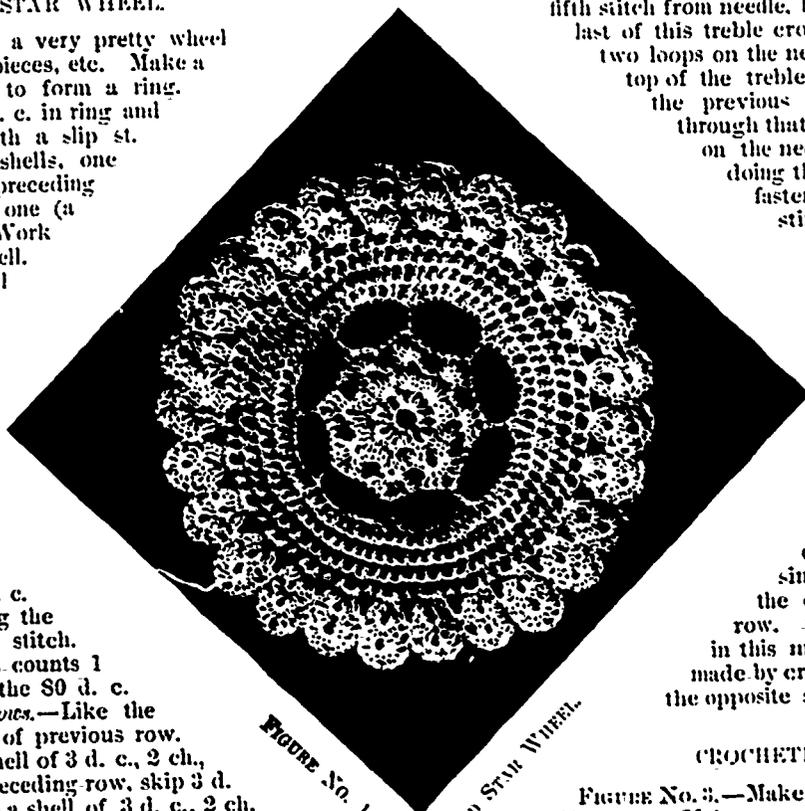


FIGURE No. 1.—CROCHETED STAR WHEEL.

leaf make 8 chain stitches, 1 treble crochet into the fifth stitch from needle, but just as you make the last of this treble crochet, when there are still two loops on the needle, insert hook into the top of the treble stitch in the last leaf of the previous group and draw thread through that stitch and the two loops on the needle at the same time; by doing this the groups of leaves are fastened together; make 4 chain stitches and fasten with slip stitch into stitch last treble

crochet was made; this finishes the first leaf of the second group.

Repeat the directions given for the last two leaves in the first group, and continue to end of the length required.

As many more rows of leaves may be made as are desired, by fastening each single crochet into the top of the center leaf of the previous row. Any width lace can be made in this manner. An insertion can be made by crocheting a row of leaves into the opposite side of the foundation chain.

CROCHETED WHEEL-LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—Make a chain of 20 stitches. Turn.

First row.—Make an open shell of 4 d. c. each separated by 2 ch. in the 6th st. from hook, make 10 ch. catch back in the 7th st. (thus forming a ring) 1 slip st. in each of the other 3 chs. remaining, now make 7 d. c. in lower half of ring catch in the 7th st. of chain, 6 more d. c. in same space; this forms lower half of wheel. Skip 6 more chs. and make another open shell, make 2 knot st. and turn.

Second row.—1 open shell in middle of shell below, 1 s. c. between shell and wheel, 13 d. c. (upper half of wheel) 1 more s. c. this catches lower to upper half of wheel, 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 d. c. in space of 5 ch., 4 ch. turn.

Third row.—1 shell in middle of shell 1 knot st. 1 s. c. in 7 d. c. of wheel below, 1 knot st., 1 shell in middle of shell, 2 knot sts. then turn.

Fourth row.—1 shell in middle of shell 10 ch. then make lower half of wheel catching the 7th d. c. in s. c. of the 2 knot sts. below, 1 shell in middle of shell below 1 d. c. in space of 4 ch. Make 4 ch. turn.

Fifth row.—1 shell in middle of shell, 1 s. c., upper half of wheel, 1 s. c. 1 shell in middle of shell, 2 knot st. turn.

Sixth row.—1 shell in middle of shell, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in 7th d. c. 1 knot st., 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 d. c. in space of 4 ch., 4 ch. turn.

Seventh row.—1 shell in middle of shell, 10 ch. lower half of wheel, 1 shell in middle of shell, 12 ch. catch back in the 7th ch. from hook; 3 slip

st. 25 d. c. in ring just formed, catch 2 slip st. 25 more d. c. 1 in each d. c. of the wheel just made, catch 1 ch., 1 shell in middle

PEACH-LEAF LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This crocheted lace pattern is very pretty for trimming or edging for any sort of garment. Made of silk or linen thread it makes a suitable trimming for wool dresses especially in black. It is also pretty to edge tucks and box plaits on shirt waists or any waist made of washable fabric.

Make a chain the required length.

First row.—Make 1 single crochet in every chain stitch of the foundation chain.

Second row.—Make 8 ch. stitches, 1 treble in fifth chain stitch from needle, make 4 chain, 1 slip stitch into same stitch treble was made, chain 5, 1 treble stitch in the fifth chain stitch from crochet needle which is the first of the last 5 chain stitches, make 4 chain and fasten with slip stitch into stitch last treble was made and at the same time, into stitch first treble was made, this fastens the two leaves together at stem. To make the third leaf chain 4 stitches, 1 treble into the stitch that fastens the two leaves together, chain 4 and fasten with slip stitch into same stitch last treble stitch was made, then make a slip stitch into chain just below the group of three leaves, chain 3, and make 1 single crochet into fifth stitch of the previous row. This finishes one group of three leaves. Next

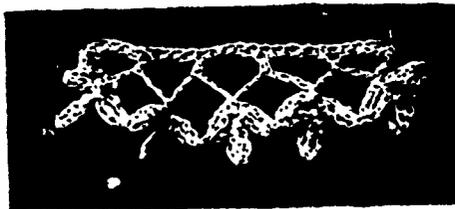


FIGURE No. 2.—PEACH-LEAF LACE.

of shell, 1 s. c. upper half of wheel, 1 s. c. 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 d. c. in space of 4 ch. Make 4 ch., turn.

Ninth row.—1 shell in middle of shell, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in 7th d. c., 1 knot stitch, 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in 3rd d. c. of wheel, 7 ch., * skip 1 d. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 2 d. c., 7 ch., repeat from * 6 more times, catch in center of the 2 knot st. below, 4 slip st. in ch. of 7, turn.

Tenth row.—* 1 knot st. 1 s. c. in 4 st. of next chain of 7, repeat 5 times from last * 3 slip st. in remaining 3 of ch. 1 knot st. 1 shell in middle of shell below, 10 ch. then lower half of wheel, 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 d. c. in space of 4 ch., 4 ch., turn.

Eleventh row.—1 shell in middle of shell below, 1 s. c., upper half of wheel, 1 s. c. 1 shell in middle of shell below, 1 knot st., 1 shell in s. c. of knot st. below, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in s. c. of knot st. (or between

next two knot st.) 1 knot st., 1 shell in next s. c., 2 more knot st. catching first in s. c. of the one below, 1 shell in next s. c., 2 knot st. catching the first knot st. as before, 1 shell in last s. c., catch in center of the two knot st. below with s. c.; make 5 ch., turn.

Twelfth row.—3 d. c. with 2 ch. between each in the s. c. just made: 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in middle of shell below, 1 knot st.,

1 shell in s. c. of the next two knot st., 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 knot st., 1 shell in s. c. of the next two knot st., 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 knot st., 1 shell in s. c. of next two knot st., 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in middle of next shell, 1 knot st., 1 shell in first d. c. of the shell below, 1 s. c. in same place, 1 knot st., 1 shell in middle of next shell below, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. 1 knot st., 1 shell in middle of shell, 1 d. c. in space of 4 ch. below, make 4 ch., turn.

Thirteenth row.—1 shell in middle of shell below, 10 ch. lower half of wheel, catch the 7 d. c. as before, 1 shell in middle of next shell, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in middle of next shell, 1 knot st., 1 shell in s. c. of the two knot st. below, 1 knot st., 1 s. c. in middle of shell, 1 knot st., 1 shell in s. c. of the next 2 knot st., 2 knot st., catch the first as before, 1 shell, 2 more knot st., 1 shell, 1 knot st., catch last knot st. to the

2 knot st. below. Turn. 1 s. c., 4 ch., catch back in 1 st., 4 ch. forming a picot, 3 s. c. 1 p. in next space, 3 s. c., 1 p., in next space, 3 s. c., 1 p., in next space, repeat to end of scollop, 1 knot st., 1 shell in middle of shell below, 1 s. c. upper half of wheel, 1 s. c., 1 shell in middle of shell below, 1 d. c. in space of 4 ch. below; make 4 ch., turn and repeat from the first row

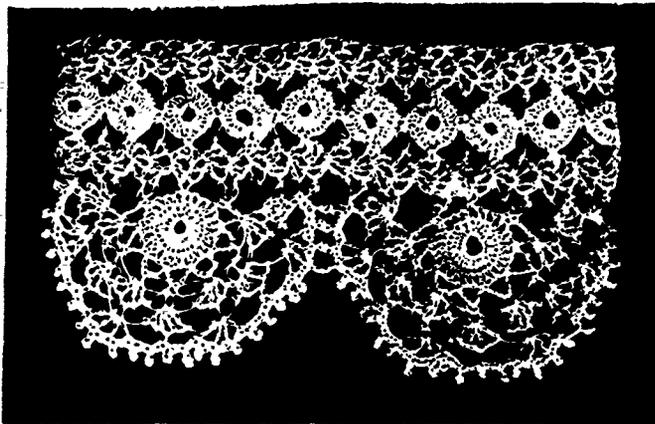


FIGURE NO. 3.—CROCHETED WHEEL—LACE.

THE YOUNG GIRL AND THE WORLD'S WORK.*

By CORNELIA ATWOOD PRATT, Author of "The Book of Martyrs," etc.



If a girl's age-long instinct toward the domestic arts is thwarted, and especially if her social life is not very full and satisfying, there comes a time after her school-days have been over for a year or two when she desperately wants "something to do." She wants her activity to be work, and she wants it to be real. She wants it to turn the wheels somewhere, to make something go. If she is a girl who dives into her own mind for the reasons of her sensations, she tells herself

she wants to justify her own existence, to prove that she is worth her salt, that she can render back to the world something for all it has given her. The finer the type of girl, the more violently she is likely to suffer from this feverish revolt against inactivity. If she has dabbled a little in the mass of literature on economic subjects, she tells herself that she is a consumer and not a producer, and may even suppose she is a "parasite."

The girl's parents, on the other hand, if they are willing to support her in her home, resent what seems restlessness and

ingratitude, and are disposed to preach to her contentment and a quiet life. They point out that the worker who does not need bread is taking away the bread from those who do need, and they urge that she earns her salt by the pleasure her young life confers upon them. They say that making home happy is also a profession, one of the oldest and most honorable open to women, and that until their daughter is ready to do this for some one else they wish her to do it for them.

Both the daughter and her parents are right. She is a very poor example of young womanhood who does not want, blindly enough it may be, to turn to some good account her young vitality. The trouble is that she does not recognize as her elders do, that since the happiest future field for her activities will be the home, the home is also the best present practice-ground for her. The very excess of strength and enthusiasm which would push her into new fields of activity are, in themselves, proofs of her adaptability to the ends of home-making.

To maintain that the home is the best practice-ground for the girl who wishes to grow into the finest type of woman does not exclude the possibility of other practice-grounds nor deny the advisability of cultivating special talents, but it does deprecate the unnecessary waste, in arid channels, of the youth, strength and enthusiasm which would be so infinitely valuable if used in enriching the common life.

There are plenty of girls who have not the choice between remaining at home to study the art of living and going out into the world to "do" things. One of the interesting facts about girl-nature is that the girls who become business women, from the necessity of supporting themselves or others, are frequently not only more appreciative of home-life than the girls who have never been outside it, but are even more expert in its arts.

Since more than eighty per cent. of all young women are sure to marry, and since they all are to live in this world and wish to be comfortable and comforting in it, it would seem mere prudence that all should be trained in the fundamental principles of home-making, including housekeeping and the conduct

* This is the third of a series of papers on the young girl, covering the period of the last of her school days and the succeeding years to the time of marriage. The domestic and social relations were discussed in the Numbers for January and February respectively. The concluding article, "The Young Girl and the Young Man," will appear in the April issue.

of social life. The current theory of education, however, is against specialization in these lines. "Turn out well-trained and capable human beings," say the teachers, "and they will quickly specialize for themselves." Experience has proved that this method produces a large percentage of good results; but it has not yet shown that the results would not be better still if as liberal a fundamental education as you please were supplemented by post-graduate courses in "How to make life worth living," which might well absorb the superfluous energies of the young woman who, under the present conditions at the end of her school-days wants to teach, take up nursing, study law or medicine, or work in the social settlements, not because of any distinct leaning toward these callings, but because the restlessness of unused energy drives her on to "do" something, it matters little what.

"If our study does not directly or indirectly enrich the life of man," says Dowden, "it is but a drawing of vanity with cart-ropes, a weariness to the flesh, or at best a busy idleness."

For "study" substitute "activity" and you have a maxim to write in great letters in a young girl's chamber. Now, how can the girl's activity best be made to enrich life? Aside from the small minority who can do good work in the arts and the professions, it is undoubtedly true that the richest as well as the readiest field of labor lies in the activities of everyday life. For everyday life is, after all, the thing in which most of us must get what joy and comfort we derive from living. If that is stupid, embittered, comfortless, then life is poisoned at its source. To make daily life interesting, sweet, comfortable, is a profession to tax the resources of the most gifted. It will consume every bit of learning, intelligence, wit, beauty, that a woman can possess and then call for more. It means a knowledge of house-building, plumbing, general sanitation, cookery, nursing, the physical and intellectual care of children, the science of dress, the customs of society, the art of decoration. It is complex and fascinating beyond any other profession and, more than that, it is the one truly creative career. Many are called but few are chosen. And yet the beauty of it is that every woman can, if she will, be at the head of this profession, while in other careers the prizes are much more limited. We all know a few women whose sign it is to seem symmetrically developed upon the intellectual, social and domestic sides. Their children are as good as their house-keeping is immaculate; their husbands are as happy as their club-papers are apt. Their lives are full serene, perfect, affording scope for every energy, talent, accomplishment that they themselves possess, and offering stimulus and comfort to those who dwell near them. These are the past mistresses in the art of "just living," and they are so profoundly satisfactory to know and to love that it seems probable they are near the divine idea of what woman should be.

To plain, practical people the amount of nonsense that is written nowadays on the "woman-question" and other questions is nothing less than appalling. Four or five years ago alarmists maintained that Woman was finding law, theology, insurance and real-estate much more fascinating than the venerable profession of house-mother that she was about to "throw off forever the yoke of domestic bondage." A little later we heard that Man was so comfortable in his clubs that he was rapidly losing the possibility of domestication. At another time it is the deadly hotel, the insidious boarding-house that is the arch-enemy of the hearthstone. Lately we have been told that races in which woman is not an economic competitor of man are doomed to destruction anyhow.

But while all these contradictory statements are being shouted into the ears of an astonished generation, normal men and women are going on in very much the old way: marrying and giving in marriage, setting up homes according to their comprehension of the word, rearing their children and performing their allotted tasks. It is true that between ourselves and the last generation there is a certain gulf. In the forty years just gone society has moved ahead at the double-quick, so that there has been a break in the orderly evolution of social life. We are facing many problems that, if the race had gone traveling on at its usual pace, would not have been due until 1950 at the earliest. Existence is an emergency, therefore, and it remains to be seen what we shall do with it.

But it is only the externals of living that have been changed by the increase of wealth, the multiplication of mechanical devices, the economic changes. The old instincts and the old ideas remain, our safeguards and our signal-beacons. And in the end it will be found not that these adapt themselves to new conditions, but that the new conditions will be assimilated to them. Economic crises come and go, but the aspirations of the race

are of eternal fixedness, and human nature is likely to outlast any innovations which itself creates.

Why, then, the young girl may well ask her elders, if sensible people have never really had any doubts as to the richest career for her, has there been so much talk about the matter? Why such darkening of counsel? Why do club-papers and magazine articles and the lady-lecturer recommend this and that and the other line of action on the part of Woman as a social panacea? If the real measure of the general woman's value to society is the sense of comfort and stimulus she furnishes, and if nobody doubts that the successful house-mother is in the best position for vitalizing and comforting people, and if women in other careers are useful just in proportion as they exercise the same succoring gift—why not say so? The young girl is very much in earnest in her desire to know what is the essential gift of woman, and her questioning may well make her elders hang their heads. For it finds them out in a weak point—their taste for the sensational. They enjoy a little speculative agitation about matters which they know are as settled as the hills, and they ignore the fact the young person who is listening doesn't know any better than to take it all seriously, though she may be sadly warped thereby.

The truth, which the young girl will ultimately learn, is that all talk about Woman is the foam on the cup. It has nothing to do with the real world and is seldom encountered there. Off platforms or outside the Sunday papers does one hear of these things? Do they play any part in the thinking of the people who are actually enduring the heat and the burden of the day? "Views" are a luxury: the people who have a function in the world have no time for them. They may be amusing, but they are not serious. To prefer the cheap celebrity of talking about everything to the solid satisfaction of doing something, argues a superficial and probably a vain nature, whose intellectual activity is, indeed, "a drawing of vanity with cart-ropes."

If there are any qualities which the young girl who is in earnest about "finding something to do" has not, they are those of vanity and superficiality. She may fall a victim to her seriousness, but not to her levity; and she is likely to reject the newest task as too easy. This is one reason why her parents hesitate to say directly that a knowledge of "how to make home happy" is the beginning of wisdom and should be mastered before any other profession is taken up.

Also, it requires courage on the part a girl's friends and guardians to tell her what they really think of her part in life and labor. For in her character, along with that desire to do worthy work even at a sacrifice, which is the essence of Girl, is often mingled the rashness and self-seeking of all young things. She is sometimes a little headstrong; her parents' ideas strike her as old-fashioned; she attributes to prejudice what is really prescience, and suspects a wish to cramp her individual life in what is really a desire to expand it.

Then, again, it is impossible to talk to a girl about "making home happy" without falling into platitude, which, as a nation, we dread. Yet platitudes are the flowers that grow beside well-trodden paths. They mark, in fact, the magnificent highways of the race. There was once a child who expressed a fervent desire to be entirely ignorant of the Bible, because, "If I don't know anything at all about it, I think it would seem very wonderful and lovely!" If we could bring absolutely fresh eyes to looking at a young girl's position in the world, her acquirement of the art of living in her father's house, and her exercise of it in her own, with all the possibilities that both involve, it too, might seem more "wonderful and lovely" than our ordinary way of seeing it permits. But what no miracle will do for those who approach the subject from the intellectual side, Nature, with a touch of the everlasting magic of the emotions, does for the girl when she marries. It would be a shallow and stupid soul who escaped then an incandescent vision of the possibilities of her career, strong enough to illuminate any dark days that may come after. Whatever her idea of her place among the world's workers has been before, she realizes then that nothing she do for the world of to-day is half so valuable as what she can do for the world of to-morrow. She has heard this doctrine all her life, and it has meant nothing to her. Suddenly she sees its truth. From something trite and tame, it flashes into vividness and vitality. And she smiles in her secret heart at those who say "Lo, here!" or "Lo, there!" for she knows, beyond the need of discussion, that the Kingdom of Heaven will be brought about on earth not by the clamor of conventions but by those who stand steadily in their appointed places, apprehending their share in the world's work, even as she apprehends her own.

EARLY SPRING MILLINERY.

Appropriate millinery for early Spring is a subject which deeply interests most women, as the selection of a hat or toque at this period of the year is anything but a simple or an easily accomplished task. The new Spring gown loses that touch of distinction and good style so eagerly sought for and really demanded as an essential to its perfect completeness when any other than a bit of headgear in harmony with its fresh, new beauty is worn. The Winter hats which have become *passé* and the ethereal creations of Summer must alike be avoided.

Every woman of intelligence and good taste is aware that her hat either adds to or completely destroys the beauty and style of her toilette: consequently she should study becomingness in shape, general fitness and color with the greatest care.

Exaggerated types are rarely becoming to the average woman and they should be avoided. It is best to select even a style which has become established, with a bit of variety achieved in its trimming, than to adopt the every latest vagary of Fashion, which sometimes results in most grotesque and unbecoming effects.

Fancy braids will enter largely in the development of Spring hats, capotes, etc. Those of the large Italian, smooth Milans and lace varieties will be in high favor, and the shapes into which these braids are formed are myriad. They will be lavishly decorated with all sorts of diaphanous textiles, formed into rosettes, plume effects and soft, graceful folds, associated with rich panne and flowers. These hats may be either elaborate creations or very simple affairs: their decoration depends on whether they are worn with severe tailor suits or dressy gowns.

Hats of tulle, shirred, tucked or rather heavily draped in soft folds are especially fascinating for reception and theatre wear. Dainty little creations of rich all-over laces, from exquisite Renaissance and



Duchesse varieties to the heavy guipures, are equally charming and suitable for ceremonious occasions.

A great gorgeously shaded rose with its foliage or, perhaps, a bunch of exquisitely tinted pinks or orchids gives the touch of artistic beauty to a dainty conceit of white tulle, while other attractive examples may find a special charm in the large choux of pastel-tinted panne adjusted in a way to add to the becomingness of the mode. Indeed, a bit of fur is either mingled with the airy trimming or forms a narrow brim to many of the tulle or chiffon turbans or toques intended for early Spring. The popularity of fur as a decorative feature became so firmly established during the Winter season that it will not easily lose its favor, notwithstanding the rather incongruous association with airy textiles and its seeming inappropriateness for the approaching warm days. It will be employed only scantily, of course, and usually in the beautiful silvery tones of chinchilla. Strings and ties, it is predicted, will characterize many of the imported models in hats and bonnets, and certainly when a fair young face is framed beneath the brim of one of these modes the effect is extremely pleasing and picturesque. These effective accessories to the dainty head-gear are usually made of tulle, mousseline de soie or chiffon, and a very softening effect is the result.

Pearl, rhinestone and cut steel ornaments will give a touch of distinction to nearly every example of fashionable millinery this season, while those of cut jet and spangles will also be extensively employed in the decorative schemes.

The becoming forward tip, which affords protection to the eyes from the sun, will undoubtedly mark the favorite in the Spring shapes, although those flaring off the face or slightly tilted to one side will be in high favor where they are particularly becoming.

Tucked, corded and shirred taffeta is employed in developing extremely stylish mid-season hats and toques. A charming mode characterized by this feature was made of white taffeta tucked, each tuck being finished with a cord of black velvet. It was in a jaunty toque shape with a rather high crown, and the brim flared off the face. A very large rosette of black velvet was adjusted directly in front against the up-turned brim. The association of black and white, which is always in excellent taste, was delightfully portrayed in this stylish little creation, which would be a fitting supplement to a black-and-white tailor gown or could be worn with equal appropriateness



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STYLISH SPRING MILLINERY.



STYLISH SPRING MILLINERY.

(Described on Page 367.)

with a black-and-white foulard. The same idea could be expressed with pleasing results in any desired combination of colors.

A perfect bit of head-gear intended to wear with a handsome gray cloth gown was made of panne in a shade of gray just a tone darker than the dress material and combined with a very delicate-gray chiffon. The shape was of the toque order, similar to the black-and-white creation above described. The velvet was tucked and alternated with a tuck of the chiffon. Just in front was a huge rosette of the chiffon with a smaller one of velvet, while the most charming effect was attained by a single delicate-pink rose and its bud resting upon the hair below the fluffy rosettes.

Stylish little toques and turbans may be developed from velvet to wear with street gowns, and attractive decoration may be given by plumes, quills, flowers or rosettes of taffeta or chiffon.

Extremely fashionable is a rather large hat developed from black panne, corded. The shape is especially suitable for youthful wearers. The crown is rather high and is in bell shape, and the undulating broad brim is extremely attractive and becoming. The only ornamentation is a large winged bow of cream *lierre* lace caught in the center with a handsome jet buckle. Upon fair, fluffy hair this rather severe type would indeed be most effective.

Another rather youthful example was a large hat developed from rose-pink panne and taffeta arranged in alternate ruffles over the entire frame. The ruffles were fancifully scalloped and stitched, and around the crown was a soft fold of the taffeta which formed a large, many-looped bow directly in the front.

A very unique model shown was fashioned in black Renaissance lace over black Liberty satin and trimmed with black velvet. It was a facsimile of the Charlotte Corday bonnet and possessed a charm all its own. The crown of Liberty satin was in Tam-O'-Shanter style, and over this the beautiful lace

was arranged falling in a ruffle of graduated width, forming the brim. A simple fold of velvet was disposed around the crown, and in front it was shaped in an Alsatian bow, through which were thrust two pear-shaped crystal pins. The same odd conceit is shown made of white Renaissance and white panne, stitched, and is especially appropriate for evening wear.

Suggesting Nature's choicest blossoms is a dainty creation made entirely of pink silk and velvet roses, shading from a rich, deep tone to the most delicate hue. A unique arrangement of the rich foliage rests on the flowers at the right side, and the essential distinction is given by a narrow fold of black velvet around the crown, almost concealed by the tinted petals. There is a bow of black velvet ribbon disposed in front, where the brim flares off the face: it is knotted in a most artistic manner with the thorny stems of the roses. There could scarcely be conceived a more beautiful or fascinating bit of head-gear for ceremonious functions or one more adaptable to a variety of toilettes than this choice creation.

An unusually rich effect was achieved in associating Irish crochet lace with tulle and black velvet in a dressy hat with a rather high crown and indented brim. Shaded-pink roses with their leaves gave an attractive bit of color to the mode. The crown was covered with soft folds of white tulle, and over this was disposed the rich *écru* Irish crochet lace. The brim was similarly covered. A twist of velvet and loose folds of tulle were arranged round the crown. The beautifully tinted roses were massed rather high and thick in front, securing the brim in one of its indentations, the leaves resting on the hair.

A hat for actual service is made of fancy braid in two shades of brown. It is in the generally becoming, round shape and is simply trimmed with a wide sash of taffeta in a shade to match the lighter tint in the braid, which falls over the brim at the left side toward the back with fringed ends and is formed in a large bow in front. The fringed ends may be omitted, if desired.

DESCRIPTIONS OF MILLINERY PLATES. (PAGES 365 AND 366.)

FIGURE No. 1.—The stylish little toque illustrated at this figure is a suitable adjunct to a tailor gown. It is made of shaded-green panne and the graceful, soft folds disposed over the frame suggest extremely skilful handling. Four spotted quills are uniquely secured in the center of the large rosette that gives becoming height to the mode. Developed in taffeta and also in mousseline this type of head-gear would be equally effective.

FIGURE No. 2.—This picture hat is one of the season's most fascinating modes, and will wonderfully enhance the charms of the wearer. It is developed from stitched taffeta and is effectively trimmed with nodding plumes and soft folds and choux of chiffon in harmonizing shades. An especially beautiful example may be in black and white, shirred mousseline de soie being substituted for the stitched taffeta, if a more airy effect be desired.

FIGURE No. 3.—Taffeta silk daintily arranged over a becoming toque shape was used in the development of this dressy creation. A delicate cream *lierre* lace is arranged to veil the blue taffeta in an artistic manner, and a delightful bit of contrasting color is obtained from the gorgeous pink roses and their leaves which are attractively disposed in the front, a little toward the right side. A sweeping white Paradise aigrette rises to a becoming height and completes the stylish mode, which is appropriate for dressy wear.

FIGURE No. 4.—The odd arrangement of the trimming on this stylish hat at once lends it an air of distinction. Chiffon in two harmonizing shades is formed into two plume effects over the crown and a huge choux directly in front, resting on the rather wide brim, which serves as a protection from the sun's glare. A black Paradise aigrette rises from the midst of the billows of chiffon, adding a pleasing note of character to the mode. Resting under the brim, which is turned up at the left side, are shaded silk and velvet flowers.

FIGURE No. 5.—Very dressy is this large carriage hat of plaited satin straw in a beautiful shade of heliotrope. Two long white plumes fall over to the right side on the widely flaring brim, and seemingly securing them is a large bunch of lilacs with the green leaves. Soft folds of heliotrope chiffon, tucked or shirred, may be disposed effectively round the crown. This rather striking mode should be selected only when thoroughly becoming, and worn only upon very dressy occasions.

FIGURE No. 6.—Black taffeta deftly arranged in soft, un-

dulating folds secures the attractive effect attained in this jaunty toque. Two handsome black plumes are secured by a bunch of white blossoms directly in the front; one plume rests attractively on the hair at the left side, and the other gives the essential height to the smart bit of head-gear, which is suitable for almost every occasion.

FIGURE No. 7.—To a certain type of beauty the large picture hat adds a fascinating charm. The example here illustrated is unusually attractive and exemplifies the association of black and white. Black mousseline de soie was employed to develop the mode, with white mousseline to face the wide brim, which flares coquettishly off the left side and is secured by a choux of the airy white textile. Large, handsome black plumes with a huge bunch of white roses give effective decorative touches. A bit of color may be added in either the brim facing or the dainty flowers, though the black-and-white combination is in better taste.

FIGURE No. 8.—Blue panne corded with Liberty satin in a lighter shade was employed in fashioning this captivating toque, which is particularly becoming when the hair is worn in Pompadour style. Resting against the front and securing the two graceful plumes which fall over on the right side is a bunch of shaded flowers. If a softer, more airy effect be desired, a choux of chiffon may supplement the flowers.

FIGURE No. 9.—Another attractive toque is illustrated here. It shows a graceful artistic manipulation of pale-gray taffeta. At the left side, where the dainty creation rises to becoming height, is disposed a large rosette of white chiffon. It secures the ends of the delicately tinted pinks, with tiny blades of grass intermingled, which add such a distinctly fascinating air to the mode. Worn with a pale-gray gown, this charming creation would add an ideal completing touch.

FIGURE No. 10.—The high Tam crown is the distinctive feature in this stylish hat. The brim is rather wide and in something of the shepherdess shape. The mode is shown in a development of golden-brown panne, with the brim faced with white chiffon laid in wide tucks or plaits. A fold of the chiffon surrounds the crown and is caught in a graceful knot at the center of the front with a handsome rhinestone buckle. Two plumes in a slightly darker shade of brown are arranged at the left side. Chiffon rosettes may be disposed beneath the brim at the back, if desired, or a bunch of jonquills may be selected instead with equally pleasing effect.

Modern Lace-Making

Fame Fashion has decreed that the costume *par excellence* for evening wear shall be of lace, and that lace hand made.

will attempt it is so fascinated by the work that from the making of small patterns her enthusiasm soon carries her to the larger and more elaborate designs.

Even though heretofore the attempt has been very modest, no doubt need be entertained, for one who has the time to devote to such a task will find its accomplishment an easy matter if patience reigns. for this latter is considered one of the auxiliaries of lace-making.

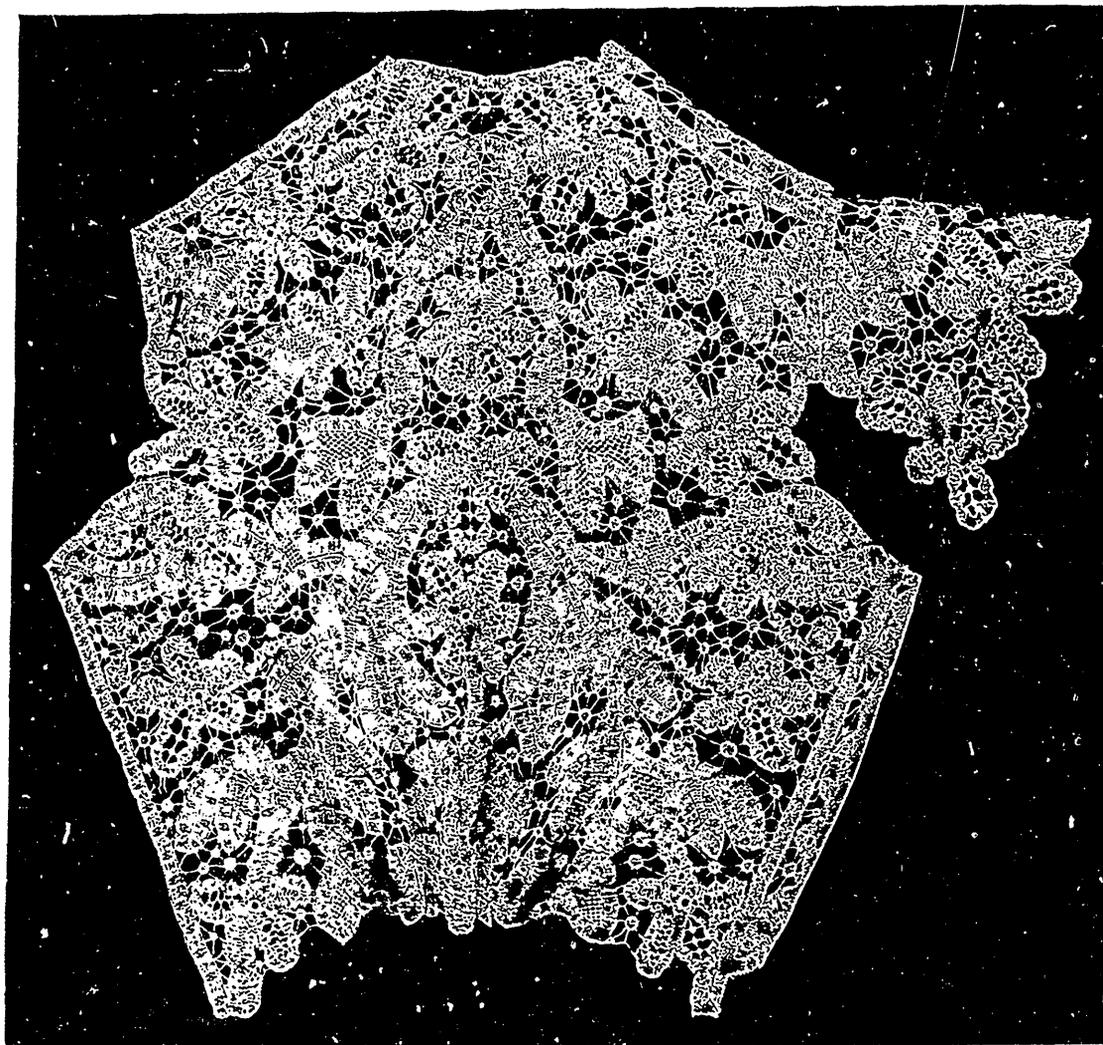


FIGURE NO. 1.—DESIGN FOR LADIES' WAIST IN MODERN LACE.

Never has the Renaissance and Battenberg been employed so largely as at the present time, when boleros, waists, and even whole dresses—principally princess and polonaise effects—are made of this very beautiful and durable lace.

The present period is decidedly utilitarian, and most of us are more or less tinged with its practicability and why not, since we can combine a work of art and an article for our personal adornment at the same time.

The work is simple, requiring only to be carefully and neatly executed: in this way interest is aroused, and any one who

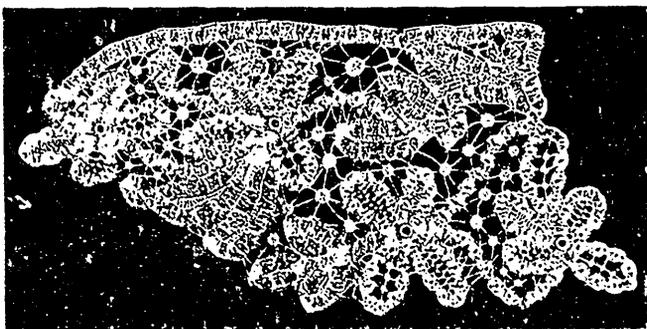


FIGURE NO. 2.—CAP FOR SLEEVE.

hanced by the diversity of the lace stitches whether in a very fine piece of work or one produced by the coarser braids.

The design for a waist depicted in illustration No. 1 is made of the fine Bruges braids in several styles; these are connected by bars and spicle webs, the rings being simply employed for the flower centers. The filling-in stitches are numerous and may be wrought out according to the pleasure and fancy of the worker. Any number of different stitches may be employed, or only several selected and repeated, but the ultimate beauty is greatly en-

The beautiful effects we have in laces to-day are produced by combining the different designs and braids and when worn over a colored lining the more open and lacy the stitches employed the more effective the work will be.

The design illustrated is really magnificent, being cut the correct shaping and slightly gathered at the waist-line in the back. The front is seen in illustration No. 3, and may be allowed to fall in jacket effect as depicted, or gathered at the front to correspond with the back, drawing down the fulness, or allowing it to form a slight pouch at the waist and filling in the space at the front with lace jabots or accordion plaited chiffon.

These lace waists are worn over a bodice of chiffon or soft silk in white, écreu or a color. The most fashionable shade for the lace is cream, but white is used and black is greatly in vogue just at present.

In illustration No. 2 will be seen the sleeve cap which is sewed to the garment in illustration No. 1.

The sleeve accompanying the waist is also of the same design but the waist may be worn sleeveless if desired, simply allowing the cap to form the completion over the top of the arm.

Occasionally both sleeve and cap are worn as this extra ornamentation adds greatly to the richness of the effect.

There are in many different designs for these waists, but short jackets or boleros may be chosen if preferred. Yoke and sleeves of this or similar designs are greatly in vogue for silks

and gowns of light texture while those made of the broader and coarser braids are frequently seen on cloth and heavy wool garments.

Revers and lapels in a variety of shapes made of the heavier laces are worn on coats of all descriptions; the fashion of using these for an embellishment on fur coats being an innovation this Winter.

The designs for the costumes are generally made to order, as the sizes vary and each figure has some little peculiarity which must be yielded to in the making of the pattern; hence for these robes the designs are rarely duplicated or sold to two individuals.

The heavy Russian effects are largely used for these in a heavy shade of écreu whether made of linen or silk.

The braids and thread or silk may be purchased in black and when made with care a garment of exceeding beauty is the result, whose wearing qualities can be attested by any one who has been fortunate enough to be the possessor of one.

Although these waists, jackets and costumes are worn principally for the opera and swell social functions, during the Spring and Summer they will continue to be fashionable and will be greatly in evidence for street and carriage wear.

In illustration No. 4 will be seen a beautiful design for a point-lace edging; it is one of the newest patterns and makes a very handsome trimming; upon velvet it presents a really regal appearance. The point lace braid is used and by a casual glance at illustration No. 3 the difference in the styles of braids will be noted. The stitches employed in this one design are numerous and the illustration is so clear that no explanation of these is necessary, for one who is competent enough to undertake

this design can readily work them out from observation.

In our book *Studies in Modern Lace-Making* will be found

engravings of center-pieces, doilies, etc., with directions for making all the stitches used in modern laces with much valuable information as to the materials required. The price is 50 cents or 2s.

For the designs illus-

trated in this article we are indebted to Sara Hadley, professional lace maker and designer, No 923 Broadway, New York.

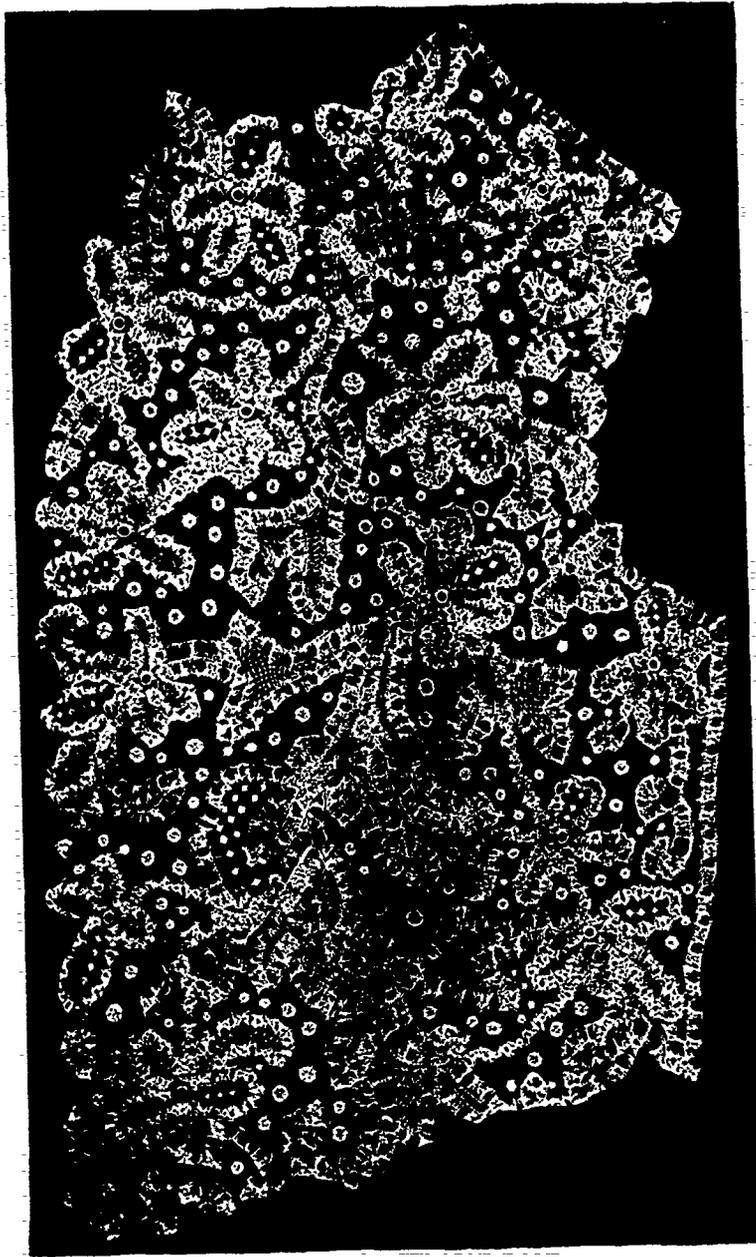


FIGURE NO. 3.—FRONT OF WAIST IN MODERN LACE.

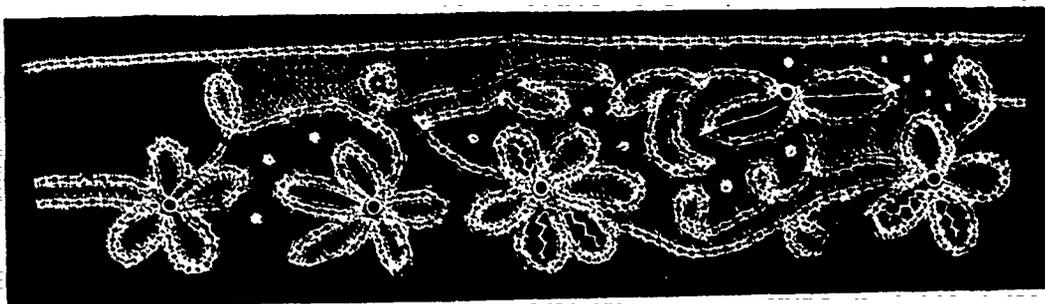


FIGURE NO. 4.—POINT-LACE EDGING.

THE HOUSE BEHIND HIGH WALLS.

By ANNA ROBESON BROWN, Author of "Sir Mark," "The Black Lamb," Etc.



I. T the time when life turns upon youth a countenance of mystery and invitation. Mr. George Bond the younger had occasion to spend two months alone in the city of London. His father, a well-known historian, required him, by way of preliminary to a serious occupation, to make some extracts from MSS. in the British Museum. The work was dry and, as George had no historic fervour, would have seemed intolerably tedious but for the fact that he was independent for the first time. Born and bred in a country village, a retiring youth with no taste

for noisy amusement, the mere names of the city streets gave him a thrill of romantic satisfaction. True, his days were dull enough, his companions were the aged and the learned, but then a part of the afternoon and all the evenings were his own. It was enough for him to touch elbows with the throng that moved on Piccadilly or the Strand; to see the lamps of hansom cabs waiting in a line before the door of some house whence sounded strains of music; or to linger with elbows planted on the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, and stare down into the dusky current of the Thames. When he tired of this he drove in a cab to and fro among the streets, hunting an adventure. About two evenings in the week he took a literary turn, and scribbled the night away with the most serious ardour: but except on these occasions his lodging in the sober precincts of Bloomsbury knew him very little. Altogether, the weeks which would have seemed dreary to most youths were to George full of infinite zest, and lacking only an adventure such as properly belonged to a knight-errant of his age and situation. This, there is no doubt, he welcomed when it came.

A little French eating-house around the corner from his lodging was a place he used to frequent. It was a decent, quiet establishment, clean and sober; half-a-dozen tables filled its chief apartment. The fare was indifferent, but an occasional talk with one or the other of its habitués was meat and drink to George Bond, who never dreamed that his own naïf interest made him a figure in the place. The lad had such a frank smile, such white teeth, such a clear and dancing eye, as to win the approbation of Madam the Proprietress herself. One evening about seven o'clock George sat in his usual corner, turning the pages of the *Graphic* while he waited for his supper. The night without was crisp and clear. London had laid aside her veil of smoke, and the pavement rang with frost under the wayfarer's foot. Within, the lamps and the glow from the stove-door made a pleasant warmth and illuminated the painted floor, the plants behind the frosted windows, the polished railing, from behind which nodded the scarlet bow in Madam's cap. George was deep in his paper and failed at first to notice when the seat facing his own was taken; so that when he did look up he was startled to find the eyes of his *vis-à-vis* fixed on his own with the most passionate entreaty. He returned the stare in some bewilderment. The newcomer was an elderly man, thinly but not poorly clad, whose hands were purple with the cold. He had a long Scotch upper lip, a fringe of gray whisker, and a mild blue eye whose expression appealed like a dog's. He was slight and spare, and bore the general appearance of a respectable steward or small farmer. There was nothing extraordinary about him, but his look demanded a response; so George, rather uncertainly, remarked that it was a fine evening. The other assented, hesitated and then, bending toward the young man,

addressed him: "Young sir, will you do a favor to a desperate man?"

George, conscious that he had with him only a limited amount of money above what was needed to pay his bill, blushed and muttered some excuse, edging at the same time away from the table. The man continued to speak in a thin, elderly voice into which a strong emotion was concentrated. "I tell you, young gentleman,"—he did not move, but simply fixed George with his eye.—"that when I say I am desperate I speak the dreadful truth. I entered here to try my last chance. Don't fear. I want no money of you, but a service I can state in a few words. I am prevented to-night from discharging an errand of the utmost importance, the pressing nature of which cannot be exaggerated! By your face I see you are of a generous disposition, and I beg you in the name of religion and humanity not to deny me your assistance!"

George was considerably staggered by the solemnity of this address: he hardly knew what to answer. "Surely, sir," he said civilly, "you must realize that this is a very odd proceeding on your part, and that it would be only common prudence if I ask for further particulars before I commit myself."

"I am glad you are so prudent," said the other with a touch of relief; "my time is very short, but you shall judge if I ask anything difficult or dangerous. I wish you to deliver a letter"

"Is that all?" cried George, "I should have thought a public messenger—"

"If you are disinclined for the service you have only to say so," was the elderly man's reply. "A public messenger would not do. I must have some one whom I can trust."

At this George began to laugh. "Isn't 'his rather absurd," he said. "Why should you fasten your trust on me rather than a public messenger? You have every cause to trust me less. We are total strangers encountering in a restaurant—and I have no credentials!"

"I have seen something of the world," replied the other, very plainly restraining his anxiety, "I know the look of a gentleman, and I see one before me who is still young enough to be chivalrous. However, I will not plague you; say the word and I will take my business out that door and trouble you no further. You will have missed the opportunity to do a kindness to a fellow-creature, whose situation might move the hardest heart—but, perhaps—" and he broke off, putting his hand wearily before his eyes. The word "chivalrous" touched George nearly, and besides he began to be interested.

"Tell me," he said kindly, "in a few words what you want done, and let me decide." The man dropped his hand at this and showed George his face, tense with a piteous eagerness.

"Listen!" said he, with a gesture, "and judge if I ask anything you may not honourably grant me! I have a benefactor—one to whom I owe more than my life. He is in danger—the greatest—and relies on me to deliver to his friends the news of his difficulty. Through a dreadful, dreadful combination of mischances, I am unable to present this note myself, and I ask you to do it for me."

"All this is very mysterious," cried George discontentedly. "Am I to know nothing more?" The man threw up his hands, as one in despair. "There is no time—it is useless, I see!" he said in a dull voice and made as if to rise.

"Hold on, I've not said so!" interposed George, who was beginning to feel a strong inclination to oblige him. "Go on—what am I to do?"

The man drew from his breast-pocket a folded note. He glanced about as he did so to see if they were observed; but although the room had filled they sat in a corner apart. "Deliver *this*," he said rapidly, tapping the note, "to-night on the stroke of twelve, *alone and unobserved*!"

"Alone?" said George, somewhat disconcerted, "I had thought that a friend—"

The elderly man interrupted him, with a gesture toward the clock. "That is the condition and I have no time to explain—"

he spoke quickly, rising from his seat. "Quick, young gentleman, it must be take or leave!"

George hesitated, and was lost. Here was nothing which seemed to threaten him, and the mystery pleased his imagination. He looked at the stranger and nodded. The man gave a gasp of relief, and swiftly threw the note into George's lap, who concealed it in the folds of his napkin. "As you are a man of

honour—*alone and unobserved!*" he repeated in the young man's ear. Then coughing loudly, he complained to the waiter of a draught, and bade him serve dinner in the inner apartment. Into this room, without a word to George or even a look in his direction, he vanished as the lad was in the act of placing the note in his vest-pocket.

George, when his surprise was over, fell to on his supper, smiling at the pictures his fancy conjured up of the affair in which he had engaged his word. Some ill-defined impulse led him to put off examining the note till he could do so in private, and therefore he hurried his meal. But before he had finished, the attention of the whole room was attracted by a disturbance and loud voices in the adjoining dining-place. The doors were flung open, Monsieur the Proprietor rushed in, exclaiming in horror to the stalwart officer who followed, and behind these two came a group of three; and George with indescribable sensations beheld his late companion in the hands of the police!

II.

The sight filled George with dismay, and the note burned his pocket as the man was marched past him, handcuffed between two policemen. But the lad kept his countenance as he watched the man—saw that, deathly pale as the prisoner was, his face yet wore an expression of resignation and relief. He never even raised his eyes as his captors hurried him through the room and the swing-doors into the street, leaving the restaurant in a tumult. George joined with the rest in questioning the proprietor, but Monsieur's agitation made him incoherent. He knew little of the man and cared less, but the honour of his establishment had been touched! However, George caught the words "*amarely*," "*une affaire politique*," "*dynamite outrage*,"; and it may well be imagined this added nothing to his peace of mind. He slipped out as soon as he could and went home. Once in the security of his bedchamber, he lit the gas and examined the missive. It was written on heavy notepaper, folded triangularly, sealed with a splash of red wax and addressed in a gentleman like hand in one word to "Clifford, 30, King's Road, Fulham." The lower left-hand corner bore in another writing the legend "Garden-door,"

which had been plainly the work of George's late companion.

That George did not hesitate was, to be scrupulous, due less to a nice sense of honour than to a certain hardihood of curiosity. Quite well he realized, as he rebuttoned his overcoat and pulled his hat conspirator-fashion over his brows, that nine out of ten would call him a fool. "But I shall see it through," he told himself, "nevertheless." He did regret having no revolver, the proper weapon for these adventures, but it was a luxury beyond his purse. Though it was only eight o'clock, George felt it impossible to stay at home all the hours till midnight; and took the resolution to spend the intervening time at the theatre. A shabby man lounging on the further side of the street caught his attention as he issued from his door, but it was not till some time later that this circumstance gave rise to the exciting suggestion that he was being followed. Once or twice on Oxford Street, as George paused before some brilliant shop window, he caught a glimpse of the same man upon the pavement; and the notion gave the young man a half-pleasurable, half-disagreeable thrill. He quickened his pace, doubled once or twice, and when he entered the play-house the man was nowhere to be seen.

The play dragged, and George made his escape when the curtain fell on the third act. As the hansom he had signalled rattled up, he looked sharply about, but saw no sign of his follower. Satisfied that the occurrence had been accidental, George drove off in a high tide of excitement, which is usually reserved for adventures when they are followed in the pages of fiction.

George had directed the cabman to a certain public-

house in the Fulham district, which his knowledge of London told him could not be far from his destination. There he dismissed the cab, entered on the stroke of half-past eleven and had a glass of sherry in the cheerful parlour of the inn. Then, his imagination still pleasing him with the ideas of spies and danger—the whim took him to make his exit by a back door and so across a mews and through a crooked alley, to the King's Road. He emerged on a silent square between high, old houses. The number on the first he saw was 29—that must be his destination on the opposite corner. To his disappointment, it presented no face whatever to the sidewalk. A heavy rectangular wall



Drawn by Henry B. Wechsler.

"I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE ENGAGED TO MISS CLIFFORD."

bounded it on both sides of the corner where it fronted the street. This wall must have enclosed several acres, but it hid everything from view, save the bare boughs of a tree which dropped low over the coping. George crossed the street and came up to a heavy gate, but he could make nothing of the escutcheon which topped its crumbling posts. This was the main entrance evidently; the "Garden-door" with which George had to do must be around the corner on the other side of the rectangle. He set off briskly to find it, but almost at once his step flagged and his ardour cooled. A lamp on the corner just at the angle of the walk shed a flickering circle of light; within this in the unmistakable attitude of one who watches was the same shabby loiterer of a few hours back. His face was turned away, and George, recognizing him, slunk into the protecting shadow.

It still wanted a few moments of midnight, so George considered. Undoubtedly he was waited for, and he had been charged to do his errand unobserved. More than that, the incident put an ill-color on the business, for it was plain to George that the note he bore was important, and that only his whim of cutting through the alley behind the inn had allowed him to get even thus near to delivering it. He began to repent his folly and wish himself at home, when suddenly he saw the man move off down the sidewalk and disappear behind the angle of the wall. This revived George, who, keeping well in the shadow, cautiously followed. He could hear the man's step as he traversed his beat. George reached the corner and the lamp and looked with a catch at the heart lest they should encounter face to face; but no—he saw the man's retreating figure sauntering beneath a light half a square away. He also saw something else about half way between them, and that was a little door set deep into the wall in a recess black as ink. The watcher still retreated, and with a sudden impulse of daring, George sped down the street and whipped into this recess. Here he crouched until there met his ear the clap of an approaching footstep. A wave of fear swept over George. Hardly knowing what he did, he tapped softly on the door. He had not to wait. A rustle sounded, the door was opened with infinite precaution, the young man slipped noiselessly into the crack, shut the door behind him and leaned with flying heart against the panels, just as the footstep neared, paused at the recess and passed on.

George drew a long breath and looked around him. He stood upon a gravel path, tall trees drooped over his head; to his right and left were formless groups of shrubbery. The place seemed colder than the street; perhaps the chill was in his veins—certainly he shivered. At his side stood an indistinct figure, silent as himself. It was about his own height, shrouded in a sort of hood, from whose shadow shone a brilliant pair of eyes. George was about to speak, but the figure made him a gesture of silence and turned, beckoning him. He followed with a little reluctance—this was indeed an adventure, and complicated beyond his wishes. They passed silently down the path to the right, and entered a little rustic pavilion. The interior of this pavilion was utterly dark, but George's companion drew from under the cloak a lighted lantern. At the same instant it threw back the hood, and George beheld the face of a young woman, very pale, very anxious, very beautiful. As the light fell upon his figure, she gave a start of surprise. "Why—" she cried, "I thought it was MacDougal!" and her eyes grew large with fear.

"If Mr. MacDougal was expected," George hastened to explain, "it is I who do his errand. He was prevented," he added delicately.

"Taken?" the girl said breathlessly, and although he was silent, she must have understood for she murmured, "Good heavens! Just as he feared!" and wrung her hands. George waited uncomfortably, for he saw she was making a strong effort to command herself.

"You have a note for me?" she asked at length in a tolerably firm voice.

"I have a note addressed to 'Clifford,'" George answered doubtfully—"I do not see how —"

"If it is marked 'Garden door,' it is for me," she interrupted; and with some misgiving George handed it to her. She dropped upon a bench, and read it by the lantern-light several times, following the words with her lips, and nodding her head in absorption. George could not help admiring the nobility and charm of her expression, but while his curiosity also burned high, he began to think of the hour and his home. When she finally raised her head, he made haste to say:

"If you will excuse me, Madam—it is late, and as my note is delivered, I will make the best of my way home."

"Home?" she echoed. Then her face grew very cold. "Surely," she went on distinctly, "MacDougal cannot have sent me someone who wishes to run off so soon as the first part of the night's work is done!"

"The first part!" George cried, "Pardon me, Madam—but beyond giving you this note I have not engaged myself—and it's growing very late —"

"For a young man you seem very deficient in spirit," she said icily, as he paused, "Very well—you know where to find the door."

"But there's a man watching outside —" objected George who had counted on a dignified exit.

"Of course there is!" her eyes were now full of a real amazement. "How much"—she asked in a quick change of tone—"did MacDougal tell you?"

"Not a word," replied George. "I have gone blind into the affair, and so you will understand that although I've every wish to serve you—I do not see my way in a business so very mysterious."

"You are certainly entitled to an explanation," she said in a tone of quick decision, "then I am sure it will be all right."

"Perhaps to-morrow—" he suggested weakly, but the girl was on her feet. "Wait here!" she said imperiously, "till I return. I shall not be long!" With that she drew the hood over her face and the cloak over her lantern; and had vanished into the night before George could utter a single word.

III.

Thus left to himself, George began to pace the small area of the little pavilion in a somewhat disturbed frame of mind. He was not only at a loss, but inclined to be suspicious and doubtful of his own course. At the same time the mystery, the adventurous incidents of the night, and now the appearance on the scene of a heroine (and such a heroine!), gave him much romantic satisfaction; now prudence bade him begone, now curiosity bade him stay. Tossed by these conflicting emotions, George walked up and down, scarcely noticing the night's chill. Ten minutes passed and the bushes rattled—once more the girl stood before him, lantern in hand.

"It is quite safe now at the house," she said in a cheerful tone, "and we can talk more easily where it is warmer. Follow me closely and keep perfectly quiet."

She spoke as one who expected to be obeyed, and turned at once whence she had come. George followed. By a twisted path he was led to the back of an old-fashioned house. It was too dark for him to see anything but that the door which his guide opened was set in a wing, as if it belonged to an office or a surgery. A dark entry yawned before them, down which she flitted, followed cautiously by George, to another door which admitted them to a small, business-like apartment furnished with desks, chairs and book-cases and cheered by a coal fire. The young lady shut the door, threw aside her cloak and said, with a smile, "We are quite safe here—this room is in a wing—and you may use your ordinary voice—" She broke off quickly as she noted for the first time the gentlemanly and ingenuous figure of the young man. "I beg your pardon—I had no idea," she interrupted herself, blushing. "I must seem strangely dictatorial, I fear, but I had no idea that MacDougal would choose—What must you think of me!" and she appeared overwhelmed with confusion.

"If I only understood what this was all about," George answered, now wholly won by her and desiring to set her at ease. "I would feel at liberty to say; but as it is, I am so in the dark—" Their eyes met, and a smile passed between them which set them at once on good terms with one another.

"I will at once throw some light on what must seem very singular to you," she said, waving him to a chair with charming grace of manner. "You mustn't think too hardly of my conduct, Mr. —"

"Bond, George Bond, madam."

"My name is Clifford. Edith Clifford—have you not heard of General Clifford, my father?" said the young lady, as she drew her own chair to the coals. "He was a dashing soldier; he is now an old man in feeble health. You could not blame me, Mr. Bond, for trying to spare him anguish and disgrace. My brother—my only brother," and at the word pain showed in her face, "is in trouble, and it is this brother I am trying to save!"

It is hard to describe George Bond's relief as he listened and believed. He was at once her friend, and glowed all over with chivalrous warmth as she proceeded. "My father has only the two of us. My brother Terence's education was, I fear, too solitary; he was doted on and indulged in every whim.

Terence is generous, but how much pain he has given where he should have aided! My father's influence got him a diplomatic position in Russia. Alas! he soon fell under bad influences. First we heard that a gross breach of etiquette had led to his recall; this is all my father now knows. I have had to bear alone the suspense and agony of the additional knowledge that my poor brother was understood to be a member of a Nihilist society; and then, worse than all, that in his own country also he was in hourly danger of arrest. I do not know how I can speak of it so quietly," she broke out with a deep breath and burning face, "but my poor Terence is suspected, with only too much reason, of complicity in the late Westminster dynamite outrages!"

George began to see light. Miss Clifford seemed to gain comfort from his silent sympathy and hurried on. "MacDougal, the man who addressed you, Mr. Bond, was our Scotch steward, devoted to my brother, and through him I have kept a correspondence with Terence with a view to getting him safely out of the country. To-night we had planned his escape—MacDougal was to get me word where my brother lay in hiding and to take him the money I have managed to raise for him. But we had long suspected that MacDougal himself was in danger of arrest, and all to-day spies have watched the house. Can you imagine what I have borne, all these hours obliged to appear calm and smiling before my poor father, when any moment I knew the blow might fall on us?"

"I understand," cried George in a glow, "that you are the bravest girl I ever met!"

This frank praise deepened the colour in Miss Clifford's face, but she was too anxious to be long self-conscious.

"I do not see, Mr. Bond," said she, "how you managed to elude the police."

George explained his manoeuvring to her, but hastily, for he was anxious to be up and doing. "The note?" he asked eagerly. "What news did it bring you? What is the next step?"

"I am coming to that," she replied, and paused to give her hand to the young man, who wrung it warmly. "I did not know where Terence was nor how to get him the money," and thus speaking, she spread the note before her on the table; "but this note tells me he is very near, dangerously near! He is waiting in my old nurse's house just a step from our gate. His ship weighs anchor at four this morning, so we have not much time to get this money to him." As she spoke she took from her pocket two thick packages of Bank of England notes, one of which George quietly took from her.

"I will go, of course; I am not as yet suspected," he said, passing over the involuntary recollection of the shabby man who had followed him, and determined to assist this new friend.

"I could—I expected to do it myself," said Miss Clifford, "but since you are so generous, I feel it is safer you should go—although, why should I drag you into this perilous position!" she cried remorsefully.

"I will go, gladly," was George's reply, meeting her troubled eyes.

"I have no choice but accept," the girl acknowledged; "let us see, then, what are Terence's directions,"

She had opened and was re-reading the note, when suddenly she lifted her head, with eyes fixed and cheeks blanched with terror. She turned to George and held up a shaking finger. "Do you hear—anything?" she whispered. Before George could answer the indistinct noise grew unmistakable; it was the opening of a door within the house and the advance of several persons along the passageway toward them. George had time but for one act, but that was prompt. He snatched the letter and banknotes from Miss Clifford's hands, threw them into the waste-paper basket beneath the desk. Then, motioning her intently to silence, he had just time to straighten up, when the room door was flung open and an Inspector of Police, followed by two officers and a sleepy, frightened servant, stood on the threshold.

In the room the two young people bore every mark of confusion and dismay. Miss Clifford, overcome by emotion, had buried her head in her hands; George fronted the officers defiantly. In truth, his heart was beating high with excitement, for he had formed a plan. The Inspector advanced quietly toward the young man.

"You had best come without making any trouble, Mr. Terence Clifford," he said, and laid a hand upon the other's arm.

George shook his head and met the Inspector's eye with every mark of high courage. "I am not your man, Inspector," he

replied. "I am not this lady's brother; my name is George Bond."

"Indeed?" said the Inspector, sarcastically. "May I ask, then, what you are doing here at this time o' night, Mr. George Bond?"

George glanced at the girl. "I have the honour," he said, "to be engaged to Miss Clifford." He saw her start and gaze wildly at him, and he proceeded with quick decision. "The engagement has been kept a secret from General Clifford on account of his present family difficulties. Miss Clifford and I met to-night here, in order to discuss the situation with regard to her unfortunate brother."

"A very pretty story and well told, Mr. Clifford," said the Inspector, who now plunged his hand into George's pocket and drew out triumphantly the first bundle of bank-notes—"but how do you account for these, may I ask?" George turned his head in Miss Clifford's direction. "There is no help for it but the truth, Edith," he said meeting her eyes. She nodded speechlessly.

"Miss Clifford and I were in hopes," George went on with a growing admiration for his own presence of mind, "that we might be able to find one MacDougal, who, we hoped, knew Mr. Clifford's whereabouts. This money was to be used in defraying any expenses of this search."

"Upon my soul, that is cool," the Inspector ejaculated, "and I see," he went on ferreting in George's pockets, "that you've tried to turn us off by having letters and so on, written to this *alias!* It won't do, my man; you'll have to come along with us."

"Oh no! no!" cried Miss Clifford wildly, but George met her eyes again, "My dear Edith, of course I must go," he said, and fixed her with a significant glance, "I can prove my identity anywhere, as you know. This business is much better settled in Bow Street. You must not be frightened—you and I are too ignorant to be of use; and there can certainly be no charge against General Clifford and his daughter."

During this speech he kept his eyes steadily fixed upon hers, bending all his mind to the effort of conveying his idea to her. She stood for a moment looking utterly bewildered, then as she saw the tail of his eye travel to the waste-paper basket and to the window, an answering flash rose in her own.

The Inspector turned to her, "Your brother is right there, madam," he said induly, "we have orders to treat you and the old gentleman with every consideration in the discharge of our duty. Everyone respects General Clifford, madam, whatever his son may have done. That's why we kept quiet on the way here—so we shouldn't even wake him. But this young gentleman—we must take him, just the same."

He laid his hand peremptorily on George's shoulder.

"I must go, Edith," the young man repeated, still his gaze on her face. "Good-night. It will be all right to-morrow. You have still time to take a good rest—it is not yet two o'clock."

She raised her eyes, encountered his firmly, and nodded. Then she turned courteously to the Inspector. "You will find Mr. Bond is telling the truth," said she, "but I am none the less obliged that you have saved us so far as possible."

George was marched off between the two policemen. As they passed through the night, he cast a backward glance to the lighted window of the room they had left. He saw Edith Clifford's figure in the golden patch of light, and his heart was relieved. She was in the act of throwing again around her the cloak she had just taken off.

George had comparatively little difficulty in establishing his identity, for he was at once confronted with associates of Terence Clifford's who had chanced to be known personally to the Chief of Police. Once the mistake was recognized, George's explanation was sufficiently plausible to be accepted. Luckily for him a profound secrecy was intended to shroud the whole affair; for publicity was what he most dreaded. Two days afterward he went back to the house behind high walls and boldly asked for Miss Clifford. She met him with every indication of gratitude and joy.

"He is safe!" she whispered. "Thanks to you, Terence is now on the ocean. Your presence of mind has saved us all from dishonour."

"Then you forgive me?" George murmured, still retaining the hand she gave him. She dropped her eyes, and there was a moment of embarrassment.

"Nobody need ever know," the young man went on, plucking up heart, "or you can break it off you know — or —"

"I want you to meet my father," said Edith Clifford hurriedly. "Let us go upstairs to his study, Mr. Bond!"

SEED, PLANT AND BULB GROWING: An Outdoor Employment for Women.

By SHARLOT M. HALL.

As the bicycle has drawn thousands of people to take their pleasures outdoors and to become acquainted with the wonderful world beyond streets and doorsteps, so the consciousness of a tendency to weak lungs is leading thousands of men and women to consider the necessity of a wholly outdoor life or, at least, an employment which will permit them to remain in the open air a good portion of the day. Every year increases this army of pilgrims "driven back to Eden" for health's sake and confronted with the problem of extracting a livelihood from the situation—since fresh air and sunshine are not the only essentials to recovery.

There seems to be a wholesome reaction, too, from the habit of crowding into offices and school-rooms, and for numerous reasons aside from considerations of health very many intelligent women are seeking employment along new lines. Some settle the matter one way, some another, and a limited number have quietly and with little assistance arrived at what would seem to be the ideal solution of the difficulty. Whether in search of health or from an inherent sympathy with Nature and love of the beautiful, they have become true "tillers of the soil" and in carrying forward their own ideas to success have incidentally marked a road that others may follow with profit and pleasure. This is the growing of seeds, bulbs and plants for the general and local markets.

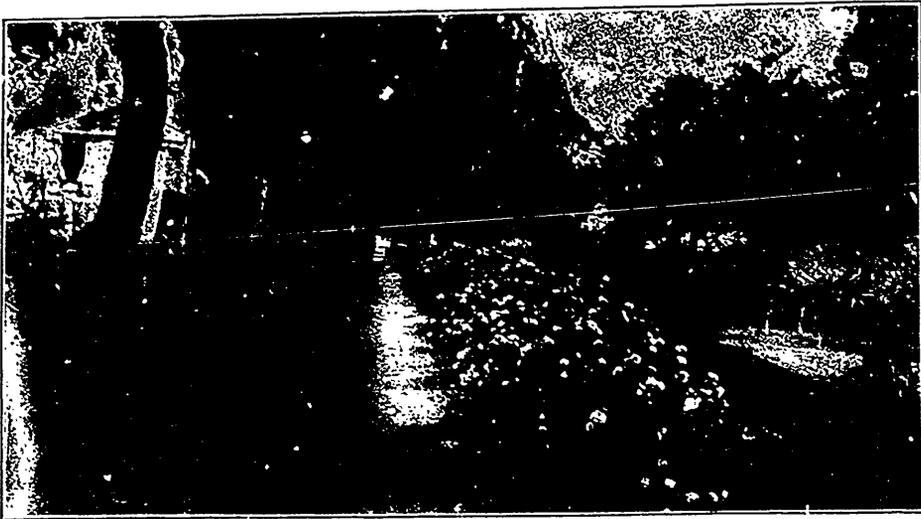
As florists, decorators and dealers in cut flowers women have long since made an honorable record, and when the artistic instincts of the sex are considered it is a matter of surprise that so few have entered the wider field of seed growing and of hybridizing to produce new and finer varieties of plants than those at present in cultivation. The work is one exceptionally fascinating in itself and peculiarly adapted to the natural gifts of womankind. It speaks much for the persistence and capabilities of the sex that the women who have succeeded in it and whose work evidences the possibilities along this line have done so with little capital and little assistance or experience to begin with.

Twenty-five years ago the seed business in America was in its infancy, and the majority of American seed dealers were offering their patrons foreign-grown seeds and bulbs. American flower growers were planting their gardens with seed imported from Europe or saved in haphazard fashion in the home garden. Choice varieties were passed from hand to hand among acquaintances, and anything like a systematic grading up and general distribution of the best strains was unknown. It was the general impression that the proper conditions of soil and climate were lacking in America for producing the finest quality of seeds, and especially that it would be impossible to compete with the cheap labor in the seed-growing districts of Holland, Italy and France. Long after this had been proved a mistake in regard to the coarser vegetables it was still generally held that flower seeds and bulbs required a more genial climate and skillful and

experienced cultivation than could be given them in America.

About this time the woman who may be called the pioneer of the flower-growing movement as touching women, the first seed-grower in California, and possibly the first exclusive grower of flower seeds in the United States, began her experiments in a most modest and wholly unprofessional way in her home garden at San Buena Ventura, California. An exile for health's sake from the colder skies of the East, she found it necessary to live out-of-doors as much as possible in the new land, and the wealth of wild flowers would alone have drawn her attention to gardening had she not already had a keen love for the work. For a long time her idea was no more than to have every rare and lovely plant in her own garden, and to this end she conducted many exchanges through the household periodicals, sending shells, sea mosses and other curiosities in return for the slips, bulbs and seeds she had not the money to buy.

Under her watchful care and guided by her ever growing knowledge the garden developed some wonderful things, and when in 1881 a few of these were brought to the attention of a famous seedsmen and horticulturist, he immediately wrote her a letter of appreciation and warmest encouragement, advising her to go to work at



RARE GERANIUMS GROWN IN OPEN AIR AT VENTURA, CALIFORNIA.

once in a systematic way to grow seeds, etc., for the general market. This she did, but circumstances delayed her offering much for sale for several years. There was much to be learned: books on practical floriculture were not so readily obtainable as at present, and the experience that has gone into the best of them was only being acquired by slow experiments. In the market there was no demand for home-grown seeds: "We get our seeds in Europe; we know nothing about California seeds," said the dealers, and there was no disposition to try anything new. Persistence and patience, however, won here as they win everywhere, and slowly enough at first, but still surely, she proved to the doubting ones the superior quality of her wares. The fine, plump seeds and bulbs were their own best recommendation when once they were put to trial, and to-day many of the choicest novelties in the floral world come from this little garden by the sea.

Seedsmen from many parts of the United States, as well as from Europe, visit California purposely to see the rare plants—some of which cannot be seen in the same perfection anywhere else in the world—and to bid for the exclusive control of valuable novelties.

There are, perhaps, a score of women in various parts of the United States whose names are known to wholesale dealers as producers of the choicest seeds in certain varieties. Fewer have entered the retail trade, probably because it demands more advertising; but one at least has a successful and well-known seed farm from which come many choice things—notably some magnificent pansies, the novel red shades being, for a time at least, her speciality. One of her successes was the idea of stat-

ing how many seeds were contained in each packet: another that of offering fractions of a packet at reduced prices.

Some of the choicest phlox, asters and verbenas come from Iowa, some exquisite balsams from New York and Pennsylvania—indeed, except for the more rare and tender flowers, the industry is confined to no particular section and might readily be developed wherever commercial circumstances favor. Particularly is this true where the work is adapted to a local market, a phase very strongly advocated by the women most experienced in the business. A mild and even climate must always, of course, greatly multiply the possibilities, reducing, as it does, the expense of growing the rarer flowers and developing in the common ones a beauty not seen elsewhere.

Some knowledge of agriculture is of the greatest value to the flower grower, some experience with soils and moisture and the best methods of handling; but, on the whole, a crop of flower seeds does not require a more intelligent cultivation than corn or vegetables. Very accurate theoretical knowledge may be obtained from books, and the rest common-sense and experience will soon supply. In California seed gardens much of the actual labor is performed by Chinese, and in the South negroes have been utilized successfully. The supervision of the owner or mistress must be constant in any case, for here, indeed, the old adage proves true and "the eye of the master is worth both his hands."

The question of what shall be grown, everything or but certain things, must be decided by individual tastes and circumstances; but the experience of all successful growers is in favor of specialization. This is the day of the specialist, and every notable advance or discovery is the result of concentrated effort. One of the greatest horticulturists of America has given



A FIELD OF ASTERS.

his attention to fruits and has done more to improve existing varieties and to introduce new fruits of merit than had been accomplished in all the centuries before. He has stood sponsor for a dozen or more hybrids of great value and not long ago received one thousand dollars for the entire stock, only a few trees, of a new quince of his own growing. The present vogue and wonderful beauty of the sweet pea is due to the work of two specialists—Eckford in England, and Morse in California.

An enthusiast on the subject of gardening for women, says: "Be a specialist. If you would grow roses, there is a field and a most delightful one. New York spends one million dollars a year on rosebuds alone, and there is no danger as yet of overproduction. If you would raise fruits, there is an excellent field, too, for the woman who has plenty of pluck. Whatever you do, you will succeed if you put sufficient thought and energy into the work and if you are not led aside from the main issue—if you do not forget to be a specialist." In proof of this, one woman who six years ago took up the petunia produces to-day the finest petunias known to the world. Such a strain once graded up is of more value both commercially and from an artistic view-point than acres of miscellaneous varieties of only average quality. In many ways the specialist has the advantage, particularly where the work must be one with limited resources. It is easier to become thoroughly acquainted with one flower than with fifty; easier to remember all its needs and to trace its peculiarities through a long line of ancestors—which is just what the creator of new flowers must be able to do.

The improvement in established strains is brought about by cultivation and careful selection, saving seeds from the finest plants only and from those that show most strongly the qualities it is desired to retain. By this means alone many of the choicest varieties have been obtained—"graded up," as florists and stock-growers express it. This is in itself one important branch of the seed business, and many successful growers, especially for the wholesale trade, do nothing more than supply the finest seeds of well-known varieties.

But since new things are always in demand and bring the highest prices in the market, the work of hybridizing, or obtaining new varieties by the process of cross-fertilization is the one which promises the largest returns to the grower. Hybridizing is a science in itself, one that demands close and faithful attention and unceasing study; but it is by far the most fascinating branch of flower study and one that would richly repay the student if only with a deeper knowledge of life and the beautiful mysteries of creation. The very book of life opens to the successful hybridizer; he becomes, indeed, a creator of living things and can at will endow his creatures with what color and strength and sweetness he chooses. To those who know nothing of its laws the results are something miraculous, and the experienced worker can never fail to feel the wonder of it.

The methods of hybridizing are based on a deep understand-

ing of the laws of heredity, and while the mechanical portion of the work can be readily learned from text-books, experience and thoughtful study are necessary to the fullest success. With flower growing a true artistic feeling for color is important—is, perhaps, one of the most essential things. The genius who from the dull-colored flower of old-fashioned

gardens has developed petunias that rival the most exquisite orchids, the gorgeous tints of which simply burn and glow like living flames, considers it of first importance. In her own garden she shades, blotches and tints her flowers at will with almost as much certainty of result as if using a brush and colors. Great blossoms may show exquisite form but poor substance and color, and other plants having these characteristics but possibly of small size mingle their blood to produce perfection in all points. Rare form and coloring frequently go with feeble growth, and a more sturdy strain must be introduced to counteract the weakness.

In foliage and fancy-leaved plants—coleus, begonias and the like—most beautiful results are obtained by hybridizing. From old and standard varieties of begonias has been created a new race that is the marvel of florists; great plants many feet tall combining the lovely blossoms of one parent race with the rare foliage of another race hitherto clearly distinct. The cosmos is another example of successful flower creation; from a tiny blossom not equal to a wild daisy it has been developed to a great, satiny flower four inches across and showing a wide range of exquisite colorings. This, too, was accomplished in a woman's garden.

From a commercial point of view hybridizing is a source of steady revenue. While extravagant prices are paid every year for novelties, there is a regular demand for better forms and new and finer colors of standard varieties, and there is practically no limit to the possibilities of their development. The

nasturtium is a dear old flower that grew in grandmother's gardens and has been a common favorite for years; yet a well-known seedsman paid one hundred dollars for one plant in a beautiful coloring, and many times that sum would be given for a perfect white nasturtium. The famous "Cupid" sweet pea brought its originator five thousand dollars, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was paid to the California grower for one thousand and sixty seeds of the famous pink "Cupid."

All seed growers pay more or less attention to originating novelties, and a distinct success might be made in this line alone by persons specially gifted for the work. The woman grower who has sent out many novelties of lasting merit, says: "The secret of creating a novelty lies in being quick to see possibilities and then to develop the possibilities displayed by the flower. If a single flower shows a tendency to double, encourage it until the double form becomes a habit. If a climber shows desirable bushing tendencies, aid it to fix that peculiarity. Let the plants work for themselves, but help and direct them as you would children. Suggest that they do this or that and you will very soon see them trying to do it. Auto-suggestion holds good in the plant world as well as beyond it. Plants, as well as people, are victims of habit: break the habit and you may expect something original. Nature herself is the great hybridizer; she is constantly producing new plants and flowers by the very methods the human worker must follow. Some of the choicest novelties are brought forth every year with only the bees and moths for assistants. A seed grower never destroys a volunteer plant, for fear it might prove rarely valuable. The large bush Lima bean, the double sweet pea, and the grand moon-flower "Heavenly Blue" are examples of Nature's work.

The majority of flower seeds, except where grown in great quantities for the wholesale trade, are gathered by hand as they ripen, a work which the careful fingers of women perform perfectly. They are cleaned from dust, husks and moisture and care taken that no blasted or undeveloped seeds are included in those offered for sale. There can be no harvesting the entire crop at one time with many of the delicate varieties, for the blossoms open and seed pods ripen more or less continuously throughout the season and must be picked a few at a time to save losses. On the wholesale farms sweet peas, asters, zinnias and many more are harvested like grain and sold not by the ounce or pound but by the ton.

Bulb growing is quite as important and hardly so well-developed an industry as seed growing. The bulbs that have hitherto been imported from Holland, Italy and other parts of Europe are now being grown in the United States with excellent results. The home-grown bulbs are larger, plumper and have more vitality than those of foreign growth and are consequently very valuable for florists' use and Winter blossoming. The young bulbs are grown from seed or from layers or off-shoots of the old bulb and reach a marketable size in from one to three years. Freesias, narcissus, calla lilies, crinums and amaryllis have proved especially profitable, and many native bulbs repay collection and cultivation.

A small beginning in the seed business need not imply much outlay; it is better as all growers agree to have an eye to the local market at first or to select some one thing that will meet a certain demand. It is often possible to defray expenses by supplying choice vegetable plants, sweet potato slips, pansies, asters, verbenas, young geraniums or other bedding plants to the local trade—all the while keeping in view some specialty for the

future. There is one grower who deals exclusively in cacti and kindred plants, but the demand for these curious forms of vegetable life is never met, and at least one cactus-grower in every city could find a profitable field.

One large nursery is devoted to palms and tropical plants alone, but it does not reach a tenth of the market for such things. There would be a distinct field in the growing of tropical fruits for window and decorative plants, a use for which their general characteristics particularly adapts them. Most of them are as hardy in the window and as easy of cultivation as geraniums and from their novelty alone attract general attention.

The woman who will educate people to the decorative value of tropic succulents—the aloes, agaves, sempervivums, gasterias, and yuccas—will find herself reaping a ready harvest. Their artistic possibilities are far beyond those of the palms, made common by frequent use, and most of the plants named will grow and thrive under conditions ordinarily unfavorable to plant life. In every State there should be a good business in preserving the beautiful wild plants of the section and bringing them within reach of all gardens. Certain rarely beautiful vines and shrubs plentiful in some localities are listed at extravagant prices by seedsmen as choice novelties, and there is a remunerative field in collecting such things for large dealers. California has such a collector of wild lily bulbs, and North

Carolina of azalins and rhododendrons. There is a field for a cactus collector in the Southwest, where some of the rarest cacti in the world grow in the deserts and foothills.

Somewhat aside from seed growing, but offering similar inducements to enterprising women is herb farming—the systematic growing of pot and medicinal herbs for druggists, large hotels and home markets. The medicinal roots and herbs number a long list for which there is a large and growing demand. Wholesale and manufacturing druggists find the greatest difficulty in securing a clean, well-cured and unadulterated supply of even so simple a thing as horhound.

and a prominent seedsman has added to his reputation by preparing and offering to his customers a brand of ground sage.

Fresh peppermint and spearmint are simple herbs that are seldom to be found in the market and for which every large city would offer a considerable sale. Near Philadelphia two young ladies have a profitable peppermint garden, finding their market among the large druggists, the manufacturing and wholesale drug houses. A smaller market could be had with retail druggists who have many calls for pure herbs.

A New Orleans woman is said to have originated spearmint farming as an industry, supplying large hotels and cafés with the delicate leaves that form the basis of many sauces and give distinction to the famous Southern julep.

Many medicinal herbs are grown from the seed, but are perennials that establish themselves permanently in a short time. Rosemary, lavender, sweet clover and other "sweet herbs" find a market with perfumers, and in a small way pillows and sachets filled with the dried leaves are always salable. One woman who has made a solid success of seed growing prepares and offers her customers the rarest pot-pourri of La France roses.

These things, if small in themselves, help out a growing business and give the florist time for more ambitious work and means to carry forward larger ideas and inspirations.

It may be said in closing that a thorough knowledge of hybridizing is always a reliable means of gaining a livelihood.

SHARLOT M. HALL.



BIG BOSTON LETTUCE IN SEED.



CONDUCTED BY MRS FRANK LEARNED.

DELAYED CALLS.

Life has become so complicated in the large cities that there is, of necessity, less social intimacy than in smaller towns. The many demands upon one's time, the great distances, compel people to forego much of that intercourse which might be both pleasant and profitable. There need be no great apprehension when calls are long overdue. It does not follow that the delay is intentional or signifies a desire to discontinue the acquaintance. If, for instance, a first call has been made upon a bride or newcomer in a city and the visit has been returned, it need not be taken for granted by the stranger that any intimacy or friendship will result, and if, in the course of a year, cards are sent by the older resident stating what day or days she may be found at home, this is all that can be reasonably expected and susceptibilities need not be wounded. Except in cases where a visit of condolence or congratulation is required, or after invitations to a dinner, luncheon, dance, card-party or similar entertainments which necessitate a personal call, there is no claim upon an acquaintance to do more than send a card for a day at home, unless she chooses to select certain persons to invite specially to her house for entertainments of a less general nature. People do not hold one another to account in the rush of social life, if a season passes without a call. When they meet they take up the thread pleasantly and cordially where it was dropped. It would be a mistake for one to allude to doubts or misunderstandings, and, on the other hand, it is best not to make too many excuses for past delinquencies, for the reason that to do so is to accuse one's-self, when, perhaps, no injury had been fancied. Self-esteem should prevent one from being harassed by imaginary slights. Delay in calling is often caused by absence from home, lack of health, engagements, illness in the family or mourning; and a woman's many duties to home, husband and children and her outside work for charities often occupy much of her time, leaving her insufficient leisure to devote to cancelling personally the obligations of a long visiting list, and less time to apportion to herself to spend as may suit her own tastes. Delayed calls need never be supposed to indicate a desire to be exclusive or ceremonious. We naturally feel that something more than a card is due from intimate friends, but much latitude in regard to calling should be allowed between those who are mere acquaintances.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Annie.—If a girl wishes to entertain the members of her club, they might enjoy the occasion if those who are able to sing, play or recite were asked to contribute to the evening's amusement. Charades or a very simple play might be acted. A bright girl might be able to compose and read verses containing pleasant and appropriate personal allusions and thus create a great deal of merriment. The hostess may present to each musical guest a musical toy—a fiddle, banjo, trumpet or drum—as an amusing souvenir, and the poetess of the evening or each one who has taken part in the charades or play may be crowned with a wreath of artificial roses. Plenty of fun may be had in such an affair provided the hostess and others have cleverness and originality and enter with zest into the spirit of the entertainment.

Adelaide.—It is not advisable for a girl to correspond with a man unless she is engaged to him, but if a correspondence is begun by a man in true friendship and there is no intention of keeping it up in flirtation, it may be harmless. Your friend should have written to the friends he visited and whose hospitality he enjoyed. It is most important for a girl to choose for her friends men whom she can trust and who are manly. An honorable man would never show a girl's letter to any one.

Mrs. J. W. E.—Mourning is regulated either by personal feeling or by regard for the feelings of others. Six months would seem a sufficient time for a woman to wear mourning for her husband's mother. As a rule, men object to seeing their wives in mourning.

Ida.—You are very sensible in wishing to entertain the friends to whose homes you have been invited, even if you cannot entertain on the same scale that they do. Something simple and yet different from the ordinary evening party might be enjoyable. Why not have a "Colonial" party, having it understood that the girls shall wear old-fashioned dress and powdered hair? Very pretty gowns may be tastefully arranged from simple flowered muslins, dimities or cretonnes; or a modern evening gown may be transformed into an old style by the addition of a muslin and lace fichu crossed over the neck. The hair must be dressed high and powdered white and a pink rose or an ostrich tip placed in it. Strings of pearls about the throat or a band of black velvet fastened with a quaint brooch would be becoming. With powdered hair it is allowable to have a touch of color on the cheeks and a tiny patch of black court-plaster. If the girls agree to keep their plans a secret from the young men who are invited to the party, the surprise may be a pleasant one when the evening comes. An old-fashioned minuet may be gracefully danced by eight of the girls during the evening. For this they would require considerable practice and rehearsing before the party.

Chester.—It is not necessary to give reasons for declining an invitation when writing a formal reply. Some persons plead a previous engagement or absence from town. If a previous engagement is mentioned, it would not be correct to explain its nature.

March.—Invitations to a luncheon for fifty guests, when given by a married woman and her sister for a friend who is visiting them, may be sent out two weeks in advance and written thus:

*Mrs. Howard Brown
and
Miss Rosanond Warren
request the pleasure of
Miss Middleton's
company at luncheon, on
Tuesday, March the Fifteenth,
at half past one o'clock,
to meet Miss Edwards.*

The address must be added. Prizes for a card party depend upon the expenditure determined upon by the hostess. A silver hand mirror, fan, purse or bouquet of roses would be appropriate for the women; a silver cigar-cutter, letter clip, paper knife or match-box for the men.

B.—It is usual for the groom to give to the bride's parents his list of relatives and friends to whom he wishes wedding invitations or announcements sent. It must be remembered that a wedding is strictly a social affair. If it is necessary to send announcements to a few business acquaintances, such an attention need not mean any intimacy but a mere exchange of visits or cards. Those to whom announcements are sent are not required to call on the bride's mother; they merely send cards to her.

L. L. and Mattie.—When attending an at-home it is customary for an unmarried woman to leave her card on the hall table for the hostess. If the hostess has two friends visiting her, a card must be left for each. A girl may leave the cards of her unmarried brother.

Blue Bell.—The visiting card of a physician's wife is similar to that of any other married woman, viz:

Mrs. James Frederick Clarke.

Her husband's card should be simply,

Dr. James Frederick Clarke.

It is proper for a woman always to give the prefix of her husband's name in speaking of him unless she is speaking to a relative or very intimate friend, when she may use his Christian name.

Pansy, Daisy and Others.—The question of betting between young girls and college boys opens a subject too long for discussion in a brief space. A girl should not make bets with boys or young men. She should never appear anxious to profit by the losses of others. Of course, it would be most improper to bet money. There may not seem any special harm in the bet of a pound of candy, but the principle of betting is a wrong one and the practice is bad form for girls and should be avoided. If, however, a girl has been led into the excitement of betting at a football game and has lost, it would be best for her to send the candy and resolve never again to be tempted into betting or encouraging young men to bet. College men usually feel that it is not right to loan the pin of their society, and girls should always try to keep young men up to the highest standard of right. The dress skirt of a girl of seventeen depends sometimes on her height. A tall girl wears her skirt to clear the ground. For smaller girls the dress skirt may extend to the instep.

Pax.—There is no form in which parents offer congratulations to their daughter after a wedding ceremony. Whatever words are prompted by affection or natural interest would be best.

W. C. P.—In choosing a book for a lawyer or other professional man let it be something distinct from his profession. Fiction, history, poetry or essays offer an extensive choice.



COLLEGE NEWS

NOTABLE COLLEGE LEADERS.

By CAROLYN HALSTED.

Not so many years ago Vassar College stood alone trying the experiment of the higher education for women on an advanced basis, though Elmira College, Mount Holyoke and the Emma Willard Seminary had already planted their standards. To-day so many seats of learning are offering equal opportunities to the woman student that often a choice of Alma Mater is a problem—Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, the Woman's College of Baltimore, Wells and Mount Holyoke standing for the entirely separate education; Radcliffe and Barnard for the affiliated, the Women's College of Western Reserve University for coordination, while co-education is very general in the West. There has been a diversity of opinion shown in determining the guiding power that should control in these many institutions for advanced study, the majority leaning toward masculine rule, but in several instances a woman leading the results are apparently the same in all cases, for all the colleges and universities are making progress at a tremendously rapid rate, all keeping pace with each other.

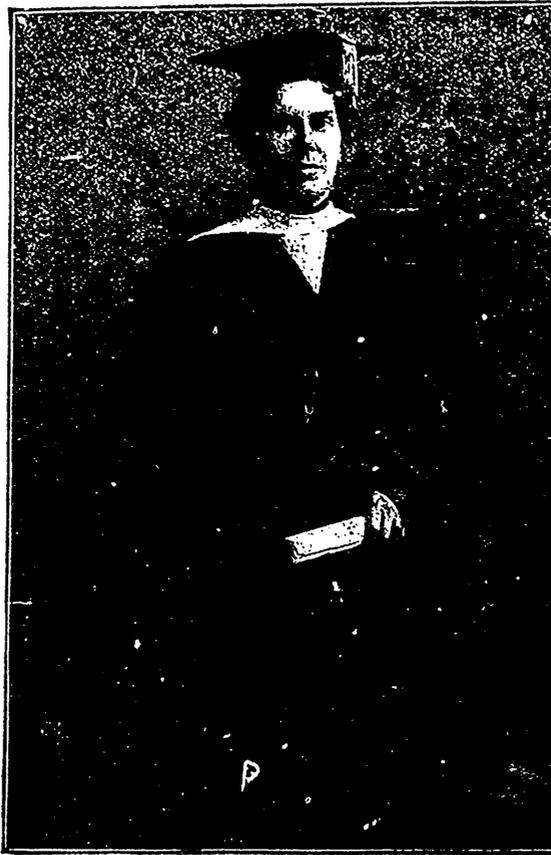
Of the colleges distinctly for women, Vassar, Smith and the Woman's College of Baltimore have had from their inception a man as chief officer. At Vassar the present incumbent, James Monroe Taylor, D. D., LL. D., is the fifth president, having been elected to the presidency in June of 1886. Born in Brooklyn, August 5, 1848, Dr. Taylor's career, though marked by no startling events, has been one of uniform success. The son of the Rev. Elisha E. L. Taylor, a Baptist clergyman, he early prepared for the ministry, graduating from the University of Rochester and later from the Rochester Theological Seminary. He next spent two years abroad in study and travel, returning in 1873 to enter upon the duties of his first pastorate at South Norwalk, where he remained for nine years until his call to the Fourth Baptist Church in Providence, which he left to become the president of Vassar College. During these years he gained a reputation for pulpit oratory and marked executive ability, as well as for the popularity which has never left him.

For twelve years he gave his best energies to furthering the interests of Vassar, securing endowments, new buildings and gifts varied in character and kind, while introducing new features and reforms within the college precincts. Then came the call to the presidency of Brown University, which startled the Vassar world, both graduate and undergraduate. Activity began at once in all Vassar quarters; the Students' Association made a formal demonstration, the faculty drew up a petition to the trustees, the Alumnae Association called a special meeting for the purpose of drawing up resolutions of protest. So great

was the pressure brought to bear that Dr. Taylor finally yielded, his decision being met with the greatest enthusiasm. One year has passed since then, and his people have showed their appreciation of his generosity by their donations to the college—the new chapel, infirmary and biological laboratory, with additional smaller gifts. Dr. Taylor holds the chair of mental and moral philosophy, also, at Vassar, and is the author of a text-book on psychology, besides numerous articles on educational and theological subjects.

Though Vassar's president is a man, he is ably seconded by its lady principal, Mrs. J. Ryland Kendrick, who fills the highest office held by a woman on the faculty with which she has been connected almost as long as Dr. Taylor, and shares equally his popularity in the Vassar community. Of a gracious and lovable personality, she combines wisdom and a sympathetic understanding of the young collegians under her charge, the outcome being most happy. New York is Mrs. Kendrick's native

State, but a part of her life was passed in the South. Studious by nature, she could appreciate and receive real benefit from the unusual privilege of being a pupil of the noted Dr. Blackie, half-brother of Professor Blackie of Edinburgh, and himself a graduate of Edinburgh, Bonn and Heidelberg. He was an enthusiastic scholar, said to be almost as learned as his more celebrated brother. His instruction and companionship were the most potent factors in Mrs. Kendrick's education, and it is small wonder that their influence is evident in the mind and character of this intellectual woman. Twenty years ago, as Miss Georgia Avery, she became the wife of Dr. Kendrick, a man of scholarly attainments, a trustee of Vassar College, and for a while its acting president. It was her interest that time in the life and workings of the college which soon afterward led to her being asked to accept her present position.



MISS CAROLINE HAZARD, PRESIDENT OF WELLESLEY.

Smith College has an unbroken record for its presidency. Lawrence Clark Seelye, D. D., LL. D., having been unanimously chosen its first leader in 1873, before the formal opening of the college, and still retaining the position, his success having been unparalleled in the history of the college movement. It is said of him that under his management Smith College, though poor in actual money, has always been independent, free from debt, and each year better able to equip its departments and provide for the instruction of its students. It is the largest woman's college in existence, its expansion seeming a thing of magic when one looks back to its opening with twelve students, and now counts a roll of more than one thousand, largely due to the earnestness and patience and wisdom with which President Seelye has devoted himself to his work. He came to his task well equipped by education and training. Born September 30, 1837, in Bethel, Connecticut, he entered Union College at the early age of sixteen, and after his graduation continued his studies there, at the Andover Theological Seminary, and in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. Later he was installed as pastor of the North Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass., which he left to fill a professorship at Amherst College, where he received his call to Smith. As president of Smith he has won enviable recognition among educators.

A trifling incident related of him by one of his students illustrates his breadth of character.

"Round dancing was under the strictest ban: but at one reception, no one knew quite how or why, the floor was suddenly filled with couples dancing the forbidden waltz. The president,

with his usual astuteness, realized the import of what had happened and, knowing that the times were ripe for a change, walked quietly away and gave his consent to the students, who asked the next year for a junior promenade to be substituted for the reception of February twenty-second. This adjustable con-

son of an eminent physician of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1845, his boyhood was passed in Pittsburg. His student proclivities giving early evidence of singular mental endowment. Graduating from Dickinson College, to which he returned to take a second degree, he later entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and rose step by step until he commanded the leading appointments of the Baltimore Conference. His pulpit powers, pastoral fidelity and abounding labors and liberality made him widely influential. In Baltimore through his counsel and management four handsome churches were



JAMES MONROE TAYLOR, D. D., LL. D.,
PRESIDENT OF VASSAR COLLEGE.

servatism on the part of the president always opposes every tendency toward greater elaborateness in college functions until an issue has justified itself; then he graciously cedes the point."

An indication of the general appreciation of President Seelye and his achievements for Smith is the



L. CLARK SEELYE, D. D., LL. D.,
PRESIDENT OF SMITH COLLEGE.

erected, while his concern in the educational work has as proof the Morgan College of Baltimore, the Princess Anne Training School and his foreign enterprises, including the Martin Mission Institute in Germany, the Anglo-Japanese College at Tokyo, and the one hundred and twenty vernacular schools in India,



MRS. J. RYLAND KENDRICK,
LADY PRINCIPAL OF VASSAR.

handsome new academic building known as Seelye Hall, designed for library, recitations and lectures, just formally opened with appropriate ceremonies and festivities, the funds for which were presented on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the presidency of the college, when

with similar ones in China and Japan. But the culmination of his educational work is his present charge, the Woman's College of Baltimore, which ranks among the foremost feminine seats of learning, uniting a certain social charm of atmosphere to the required curriculum for advanced scholar-



JOHN F. GOUCHER, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT
WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

he was also the recipient of a handsome silver loving-cup.

At the Woman's College of Baltimore, too, the honors of chief magistrate have fallen to the share of one man, Dr. John F. Goucher, D. D., LL. D., whose record as the organizer and promoter of educational institutions is decidedly unusual. The



CHAS. F. THWING, D. D., PRESIDENT
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

ship. Its main building Goucher Hall, was the gift of its president, for to his other qualifications is joined the blessing of ample resources, of which it is his pleasure to give freely to innumerable good causes.

Dr. Goucher is a man of noticeably agreeable appearance and

manners and of unlimited hospitality, his fine residence opposite the college buildings being a social center where distinguished



MRS. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,
DEAN OF BARNARD.

ard, who was recently inducted into presidential office, is, therefore, only maintaining its traditions. The time is not so very far in the past when to find a woman ready and competent to undertake such a mission would have been almost as remarkable an enterprise as the founding itself of a college exclusively for women. Not so in the present progressive era, when no sooner does one step down and out than another stands fully equipped with the scholarship and self-poise necessary to direct such a weighty process as the manœuvring of a modern woman's college.

In the selection of Miss Hazard Wellesley may feel justly proud, as she brings to her office a varied training in intellectual pursuits and has been for some years widely known through her literary productions, among them the memoirs of the late Professor Diman of Brown University and a minute study of Narragansett life in the eighteenth century. In recognition of her attainments the University of Michigan has conferred upon her the degree of Master of Arts, Brown University that of Literary Doctor. She is blessed also with a mind accustomed to the management of affairs, as she was long associated with her father in plans for the community at Peacedale, Rhode Island, which were intrusted to her for putting into every-day practice. Then she has a pleasant way with her, and the girls like her, which is a fact vastly in her favor.

Mount Holyoke is another college under woman's guidance from the start, and one that has been identified with the most womanly as well as the most scholastic aims. Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead is concluding her tenth and last year as Mount Holyoke's president, having sent in her resignation last season, much to the regret of her colleagues and students. Her successor has not yet been appointed. Mrs. Mead's birthplace was Conway, Massachusetts, but she was educated at the seminary in Ipswich founded in part by Mary Lyon, Mount Holyoke's originator. Her husband, the Rev. Hiram Mead, was called to South Hadley to take charge of one of its churches, and as that spot is the home of Mount Holyoke College, Mrs. Mead was again thrown in touch with Mary Lyon and with the institution to which she was afterward to give the best years of her life and to prove herself an organizer as well as a scholar and an inspiring teacher.

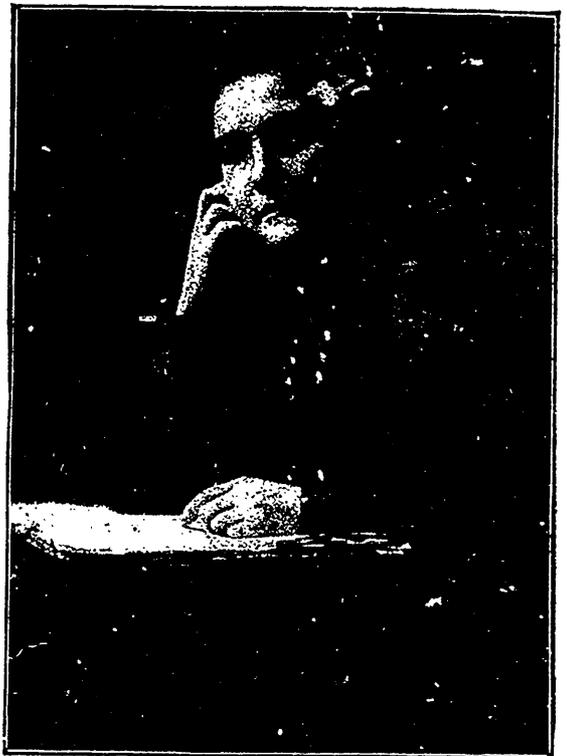
Miss M. Carey Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D., president of Bryn Mawr College, succeeded Dr. James E. Rhoads, inaugurating a change of presidential basis and beginning a period of notice-

able progress for the halls of learning to which so many Quaker tenets cling in its infancy. Miss Thomas passed her girlhood in Baltimore, preparing with a private tutor for Cornell University. After her graduation she continued her studies in graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, next crossing over to work at Leipzig and Zurich; at the latter university she received the highest degree possible, that of Doctor of Philosophy *summa cum laude*, the first time it had ever been conferred upon a woman. She also entered the Sorbonne at Paris and the Collège de France for the study of old French. She undoubtedly ranks among the most prominent feminine educators of America.

It was the desire of the founder of Wellesley College, Henry F. Durant, that a woman should always stand at its head. Miss Caroline Hazard

The two affiliated colleges, Radcliffe and Barnard, are under a somewhat different form of government, the former having its own president, Mrs. Louis Agassiz; Barnard being under the sway of President Seth Low of Columbia University, and both looked after by deans. Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe, was the first individual to undertake that office, as was Mrs. Agassiz the institution's initial president. Both are women of broad culture, personal refinement and extended experience. As wife of the late Professor Louis Agassiz of Harvard University, Radcliffe's president had singularly strong advantages for study and research. As head of Philadelphia's leading school for girls, Miss Irwin had ample opportunity for observing and guiding young womanhood. It is said of her that her learning and personal character at once command respect; her deep religious faith, her thorough scholarship, her large knowledge, her wit and charm give her a strong hold upon those about her. She comes from one of the oldest families of the Quaker City, has travelled extensively and has a wide acquaintance among celebrated men and women. Called to Radcliffe in May of 1894, she is now thoroughly identified with this college, which gives the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the diploma countersigned by the president and faculty of Harvard University.

At Barnard the deanship has remained unchanged, Miss Emily James Smith not relinquishing her duties upon her marriage to Mr. George Haven Putnam, the publisher, but no longer occupying the dean's suite of apartments at the college. Mrs. Putnam is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and has pursued graduate courses abroad and at the University of Chicago. Barnard's



MISS M. CAREY THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF BRYN MAWR.

handsome dormitory, Fiske Hall, a gift of Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, is under the care of Miss Susan G. Walker, also a Bryn

Miss A. B. and the daughter of Admiral Walker of Washington. She looks after the welfare of the girls and is regarded as a friend and adviser. Fiske Hall is considered the perfection of a modern college dormitory.

The Women's College of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, is entirely governed by the president of the university, Charles F. Fearing, D.D., LL.D., whose task is sustained by the assistance of an Advisory Council composed of prominent women.

The co-educational colleges and universities are, without exception, controlled by men as presidents. In most instances the women students are looked after by a dean of the gentler sex: the University of Chicago boasts two deans, while at Sage College, Cornell University, the term warden is applied, after the custom in vogue at the English universities. Sage's warden is a young woman of strong executive powers, Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell, Ph.D., daughter of the New York lawyer, Silas B. Brownell. She received both her degrees from Bryn Mawr College and won there a European fellowship on which she did graduate work at Oxford and the University of Leipsic.

So great has been the increase among the women students of Cornell that this year a new university office has been created, that of assistant to the warden, its first holder being Miss M. Louise Macbeth of Greenville, South Carolina, a member of an old Southern family. She acts as head of Sage College Cottage, the small residence hall. Already she has won the warm regard of the girls of both halls, though she is responsible only for those rooming in Sage Cottage.

Miss Julia E. Bulkley, Ph. D., dean of women and professor of pedagogy at the University of Chicago, also head of Beecher Hall, one of the residence halls for women, is one of the most prominent figures in the field of women's education. At the opening of the new College for Teachers in connection with the Chicago University, she was appointed dean there and asked to offer courses in pedagogy. New England has always been the horizon of many shining lights; therefore, it seems a natural

sequence that Miss Bulkley should be a native of Connecticut. From her earliest childhood she gave intimation of what might be looked for from her maturer years, and luckily for her the power has always been within her reach to follow her natural bent. After completing her course of study in America she went across the Atlantic to take up graduate work. After three years' residence study of philosophy, literature and pedagogy at Zürich, she received from its university the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Not satisfied with this honor, she attended courses offered by Professors Rein and Ziehen, of Jena, noted educators. She next studied in Berlin, and later in Leipsic. During residence abroad at various times she visited schools in England, Germany, Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Russia and nearly all other European and Oriental countries. But all her store of learning has not made her one whit less womanly or kindly in feeling. She is a general favorite and ever willing to lend a hand to any good cause.



MISS LOUISE SHEFFIELD BROWNELL, PH. D.,
WARDEN OF SAGE COLLEGE, CORNELL.

The University of Michigan, better known as Ann Arbor, has its dean of women Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, who has made a reputation for activity in organization and in social doings among the students. The University of Wisconsin, another big State educational center, also has a dean to look after the interests of its girls. Miss Annie Crosby Emery took both degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, at Bryn Mawr. She is a young woman, but has shown herself

wise in her administration of the duties pertaining to her office.

Oberlin College is the oldest of co-educational seats of advanced learning in the United States, so that dealing with the eternal masculine and feminine is no novelty there. Mrs. Adelia A. F. Johnston, dean of the woman's department and professor of medieval history, was the first woman to hold a professorship at Oberlin.

The Quaker College of Swarthmore has always been co-educational, and its dean, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond, has long proved her force as teacher and leader of student life and affairs. The degree of Master of Arts which she holds was conferred upon her in recognition of her superior mental qualifications.

IN WINTER TIME.

HOW sweet it seems 'neath apple-blooms to lie
And breathe their breath—

To peep through waving branches at the sky,
To feel the zephyrs as they idle by,

And question of the brooklet what it saith !

How sweet—how sweet, to roam through the green wold
When labors cease,

To hear the tranquil tale by Nature told—
The tale that was not young and grows not old,
And find within the heart an answering peace !

And while far from her haunts we still maintain
An alien quest,

How sweet to think we'll leave the strife and strain
Some blessed morn, and wander back again
And close our eyes and in her bosom rest !

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

PRACTICAL EMBROIDERY LESSONS.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

[MRS. HAYWOOD WILL WILLINGLY FURNISH ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OR DESIGNS DESIRED. LETTERS TO HER MAY BE ADDRESSED IN CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.]

The subject chosen for the colored study in embroidery this month, working size, is both striking and artistic. The design is strong and bold, yet delicate and graceful in detail. With regard to the coloring, while it suggests realistic treatment, the red shades chosen are far from the brilliant scarlet tones that look picturesque enough in the atmosphere of a cornfield, yet on a hard, white linen ground would be terribly crude and staring.

The foliage is worked out with a happy mixture of olive-greens blended skilfully into the cool tones properly belonging to the foliage of the poppy, in this way giving the needed variety and repeating in a measure the warmth of the blossom itself. There can be no greater mistake made than monotony in foliage, especially where it is a feature, as in the design before us. This design is intended specially for a table center or tea-table cloth. For the former it should be worked on white linen; for the latter a deep cream or céru shade would be suitable.

A word as to tracing off the repeat. The matter is simple enough, but needs extreme care and accuracy. Take a sheet of tracing paper and measure the exact distance between the two poppy stems from center to center. Now draw a straight line for the base of the design; it will be considerable help to rule a second line just where the buds spring from the stem, so as to mark the distances for the stems on this line. This done, it only remains to trace the repeat section by placing the tracing paper thus prepared over the colored plate. If this simple method is followed, a perfect repeat will be made without difficulty. The size of the center-piece or cloth will be determined by the number of the repeats. The size must be decided on before com-

mencing, with due allowance for the extra space occupied by the corners. Space for a hem from one to two inches wide must be left when cutting out the linen. This must be done by

first drawing a thread. The hem can be plain or finished with a very open, uneven button-hole stitch, as shown in illustration No. 5, making the straight edge next to the design, thereby forming a support to it. The edge would look well worked in this way in one of the darker shades of red.

All the stitches used in the design are illustrated, as well as some others of a useful kind. As a matter of fact, the solid work is all in long-and-short stitch. (Illustration No. 3.) The stamens are put in with French knots. (Illustration No. 8.) French knots are made by twisting the silk once, twice or thrice around the needle after bringing it up through the material;

the thread should be held firmly down with the thumb of the left hand, while the point of the needle is inserted close to the spot whence it originally came out. The knot to be successful must be close to the material; it is more or less raised, according to the number of times it is twisted around the needle. For practice in the beginning it is better for a learner to make only one twist.

It is an excellent plan to make a sampler of stitches for reference, and I would specially recommend beginners to copy all the stitches given herewith and others that will follow from time to time. They will derive great benefit from the practice, as each

stitch mastered gives greater facility for any kind of work undertaken.

The writer is frequently asked to give lessons by mail. There is no need for this if the lessons commenced in this issue through the medium of illustrated stitches are carefully followed out each month.



ILLUSTRATION 1.

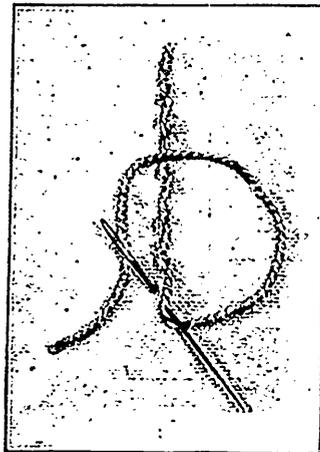


ILLUSTRATION 2.

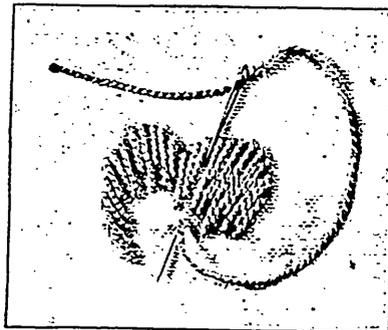


ILLUSTRATION 3.

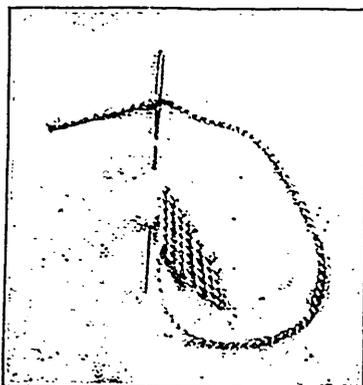


ILLUSTRATION 4.

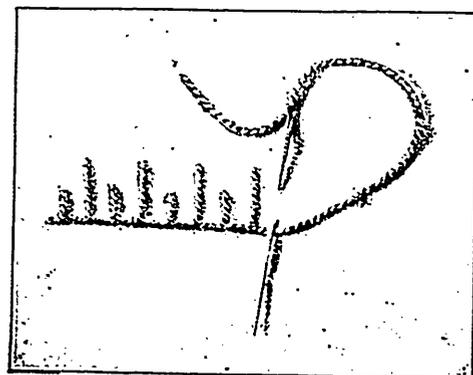
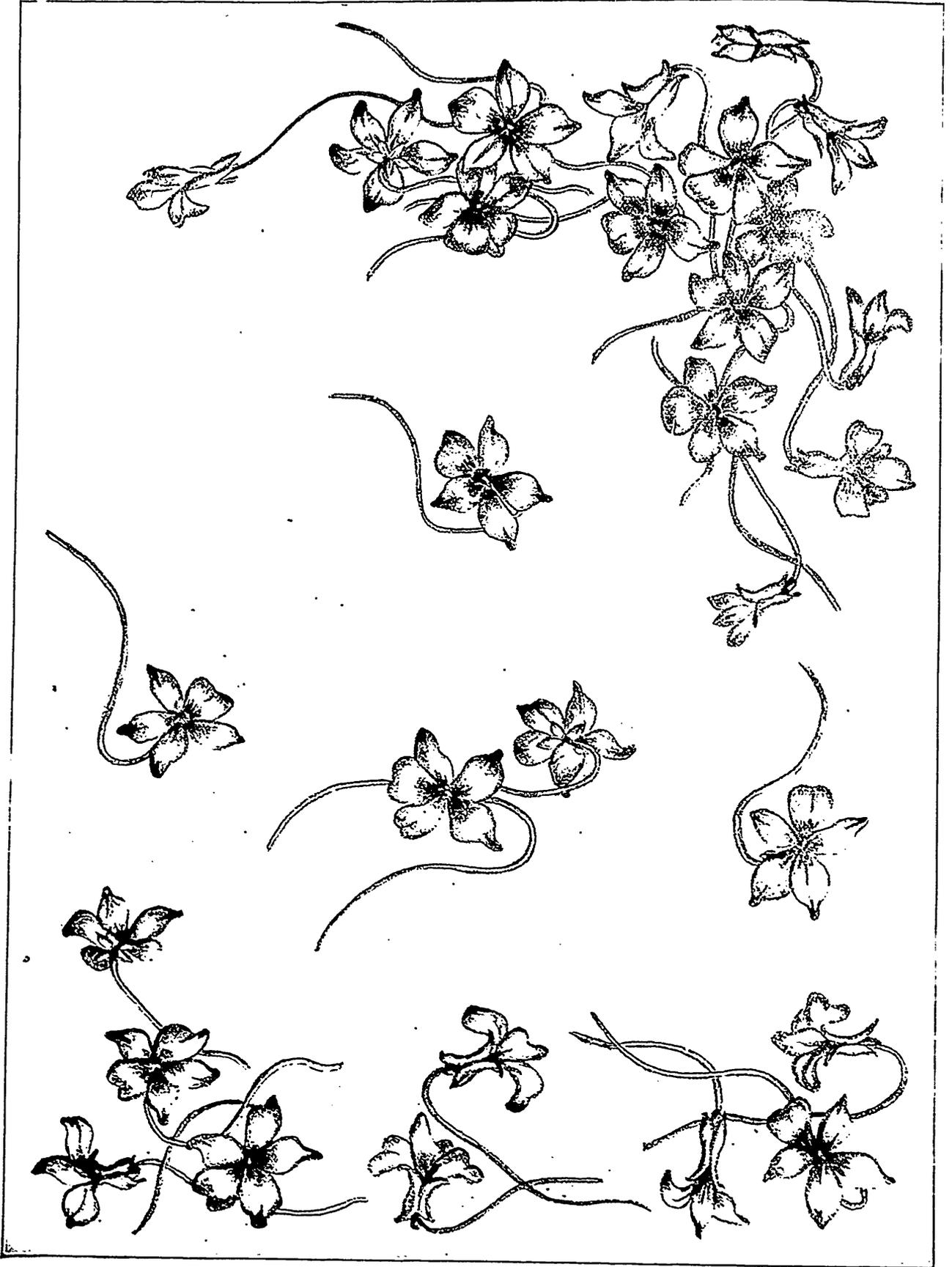


ILLUSTRATION 5.



DESIGN FOR SCROLL OF CENTER-PIECE ON TEA-CLOTH. REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL AND DESCRIBED IN "FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES."



VIOLET DESIGN. DESCRIBED IN "FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES."

These illustrations are intended to enable the worker thoroughly to understand and carry out the ideas suggested by the monthly studies in colors and in black-and-white.

Each stitch illustrated shows plainly the method of working, yet it may be well further to describe them. No. 1 gives the outline or stem stitch: the stitches should be of equal length except on a curve, when they must be shortened more or less according to the sharpness of the curve. The forward stitch is usually about double the length of the piece of material picked up. Sometimes the needle is slightly slanted, making a broader outline than when worked exactly on the line. No. 2 is known as cable or rope stitch: it makes a very raised, solid line. It is worked toward instead of away from the worker, and the needle is put in very near the top of the last stitch and close to the side of it: the silk is passed under the needle before it is drawn through, as in chain stitch. No. 3 represents feather-stitch, known familiarly as long-and-short stitch.

This is the foundation of all shaded gold embroidery and should be thoroughly mastered in order to ensure success in following any given form. It consists of long and short stitches put in at the discretion of the worker, according to the curves of the design, whether realistic or conventional. It begins always on the outer edge of a petal or leaf, and never except on the edge are the stitches put in side by side evenly. They must be uneven above, as well as on the lower edge when filling in, and a great amount of care must be taken to place them between the strands of silk in the previous row and not into them.

No two persons work this or, indeed, any stitch exactly the same, for embroidery, like handwriting, is in a measure peculiar to the individual. This matters not if the principles of the stitch are rightly understood: in fact, too much sameness would reduce hand embroidery to the level of machine work. No. 4 gives satin stitch, a very useful and beautiful stitch for small designs both in white and colored work. Sometimes this is worked in a slanting direction, sometimes straight across, according to the exigencies of the design, but always it is taken from edge to edge of the outlines. Its chief difficulty lies in making the edges on either side perfectly even. No. 5, the open button-holing suitable for finishing hems, as suggested for the color-plate design, gives the exact

method of working any button-hole stitch however closely finished. The inner edge can be either even or irregular. In working scollops it is a good plan to run the silk along the outlines first. This makes it easier to keep the stitches even and gives additional strength.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are useful for filling in long, narrow leaves or scrolls in place of solid work: they look well in many of the crewel-work designs. No. 6 is worked toward the center on one side and from the center on the other, as shown in No. 7. No. 8 is worked toward the center from both sides; the illustration shows the method quite plainly. The French knot—No. 9—has already been described. All these stitches should

be practised again and again until facility is acquired. Once learned, they are not easily forgotten.

The study of violets on the back of the colored plate will be found most useful. Apart from the fact that violets work out exceedingly well and are always attractive, the design is so applicable to many purposes. For instance, with a little adjustment it would make an admirable photograph-frame for cabinet size. One of the stock sizes made for mounting work is eight by ten inches. To work a frame this size, cut a piece of tracing paper to these measurements. First trace the large group on the lower corner, then the group on the top corner on the same side, with the single flower below it. This done, trace the group of four on the opposite side right in the corner and the single blossoms below it. Now place the two blossoms at the top midway between the corners. Omit the flowers in the center to allow for the opening for the photograph. With this arrangement, a very charming design for a frame will be the result. The flowers can be worked in somewhat delicate, realistic coloring on linen, silk or satin. If on satin, a cream or very delicate lemon ground color would be preferable to white. As it stands, the design is suitable for a handkerchief sachet, leaving a margin of at least an inch and a half around it. By repeating some of the sprays the design can be made to cover a much larger space—a sofa-pillow, the ends of a bureau or table scarf: or a table-cover could be made by repeating the large group at each corner and powdering the other groups and single flowers at intervals. Work the violets solidly, shading them as represented in the drawing.

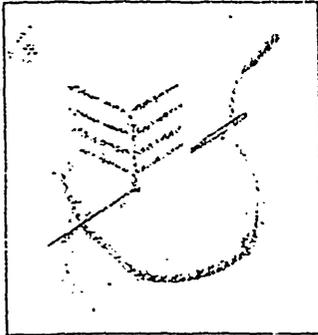


ILLUSTRATION 6.

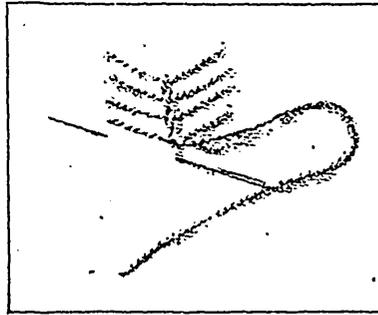


ILLUSTRATION 7.



ILLUSTRATION 8.

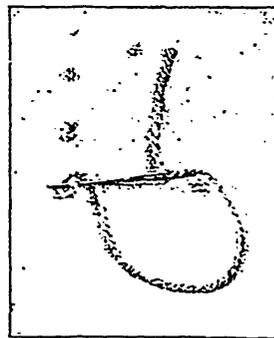


ILLUSTRATION 9.

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CHILDREN AND THEIR ILLS.*

By GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D.

No. 3.—NERVOUS TROUBLES OF THE CHILD.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Bodily growth—that is, the development of the bony frame and the muscles that cover it—is constantly before the eyes and, therefore, a matter of recognition and consideration, but the growth and development of the nervous system are seldom taken into account, and their importance and relation to the health of the child are not realized. The child at birth has a very imperfect set of nerves and brain cells. It does not walk and talk, because it has not the nervous mechanism. It does not reason and act, for the necessary implements are not perfected. The growth of the nervous system is characterized by extreme rapidity. At birth the weight of the brain in proportion to the total weight is as one to eight; at one year as one to six; at three as one to eighteen; at fourteen as one to fifteen, while in the adult it is as one to forty-three. The spinal cord in the child holds the proportion of one to five hundred, while in the adult it is as one to fifteen hundred.

It will be seen that the proportion of the nervous outfit in a child is immensely greater than that of the adult. The necessity of this will be realized when it is remembered that the child must have mental processes concerning everything that surrounds it. It must see and hear and feel; must weigh and examine and judge; it must appreciate and understand everything that appeals to its senses. Size, color, distances must all be recognized and estimated and a record made in the brain. On the white tablet of the brain of a child at birth are to be recorded all the physical and moral facts which go to make up the world of his parents. The consequence is that the nervous system of the child is very susceptible to all impressions and its brain is easily affected. Great care should be taken not to tax it too greatly. Let the development be gradual and do not hurry matters by distracting the child and plying it with objects to which it must pay attention. The watery condition of the brain, the softness of the tissues, the rapid processes of growth cause it to yield very readily to morbid processes.

CONVULSIONS.

For these reasons any disturbances in the other parts of the system are quickly shown in the brain. The most common of these disturbances are convulsions. If the baby or child has a high fever it is liable to convulsions. If teething is difficult, if the stomach is disordered, if the bowels are inflamed, the result may be convulsions. The nervous disturbances of infancy and childhood may be characterized as those which display motion rather than those which attack the sensation. The reason is that the motor nerves are farther in advance in their development than the sensory nerves. The nerves of motion are more needed by the child. It kicks, it breathes and cries in the first year; it creeps, walks and runs as the months advance. Its activity is incessant, the play which keeps the body and muscles in a state of constant activity is the child's employment, so that the nerve centers which control all these actions are far more developed than those of sensation. Consequently, when the child is sick and the nervous system is affected the troubles are those of motion, such as convulsions, epilepsy, spasms and St. Vitus's dance. Inflammatory troubles, too, are common, since the tendency is to congestion, owing to the rapidity of growth. A French writer says that children have convulsions as easily as grown persons have delirium or dreams.

Before an attack of convulsions the child is irritable and restless. It has slight muscular twitchings and tremors. Its face becomes pallid, and when the attack begins the eyes become fixed and rolled up in its head. Its hands are clenched. The extremities contract spasmodically. The pulse is slow or rapid, but always weak. Its forehead is covered with cold perspiration. The convulsion is generally over before the physician can arrive. The clothing should be loosened, and the child should

be placed in a warm mustard bath. Keep the child quiet and do not get excited. Sometimes it disturbs the child too much to put it in a bath; in this case a mustard pack may be employed. The proportion of mustard to a bath should be a table-spoonful to a gallon of water. It is better to mix the mustard with tepid water first before adding to the bath, which should be about 100°. Sometimes it is not possible to give the full bath, either because the conveniences are not at hand or because it is not well to disturb the child too much. A mustard pack can then be substituted for the bath. Wrap the child in a soft towel which has been wrung out of water to which mustard has been added in the proportion of a teaspoonful to the quart. It should then be wrapped in a blanket and left for fifteen minutes, at which time the mustard towel can be removed.

It has been seen that convulsions are a symptom of some trouble and not a disease. They frighten the mother unspeakably, but often, one might say as a general thing, they have not a serious portent. It is the infant's and the child's manner of expressing systemic disturbance, and the doctor alone can interpret the meaning, and he alone should administer drugs.

EPILEPSY.

Convulsions are more common in early life; epilepsy occurs from ten to twenty years of age. A convulsive child shows an irritable nervous system which may predict an epileptic. Such a child usually inherits a tendency to this trouble or the disease itself. There are two types: the mild and the severe. The first is very slight in its manifestations—merely a loss of consciousness for a minute or two. The disease goes through all gradations up to the terrific attacks, which, if one has once seen, he will never forget. As a general thing, the victim is forewarned. He has premonitory signs of the coming storm; he feels a trembling in certain muscles, a sense of heat beginning in either extremity and passing upward. Or he sees sparks before the eyes, or may have sensations in his tongue or a taste of something in his mouth. Then comes the rigid contraction of all the muscles of the body. The contractions of those of the larynx give rise to the terrible cry, which rings in the ears with a never-to-be-forgotten sound. The child falls and then come the alternate contraction and relaxation which form the spasm of the muscles and cause the patient to thrash about. No attempt should be made to hold him still, but he should be prevented from injuring himself. Sometimes the tongue is badly bitten. This can be prevented by placing a spool or cork between the teeth at the back of the jaws. The attack lasts from two or three minutes to half an hour. The patient wakes dazed or may sleep for some time. The frequency of the attacks is proportioned to the severity of the disease. Usually they occur from two to four weeks, or in the worst forms of the disease daily. In spite of this dreadful trouble the general health may be good.

Death rarely results from epilepsy alone. Epilepsy may be occasioned by some condition of the brain, such as tumors or the pressure of the skull upon the brain; then there may be entertained grave doubts as to the cure, but epilepsy from other causes is not hopeless and a cure can be effected. The best nervous specialists should be consulted, for there is scarcely any other disease in the catalogue which is more deplored by the victim and by the parents. The inhalation of nitrate of amyl, which is prepared in glass globules and which should be carried about by those subject to attacks of epilepsy, will sometimes avert a fit or render it less severe. The glass drops are crushed in a handkerchief and the contents inhaled.

The principal thing in the care of an epileptic is to prevent him from injuring himself in an attack. The clothes should be loosened. An epileptic child should not be left alone, as he is liable to injure himself when falling. A step in the right direction for the care of epileptics is the formation of a colony of them in New York State—the Craig Colony. Here they are looked after and can pursue industries and employments which tend to lessen the despondency they feel on account of their affliction rendering them objects of solicitude, if not of fear.

* A series of twelve practical papers to appear monthly in THE DELINEATOR throughout the current year:
No. 1. The Well Child vs. The Sick Child.....January.
No. 2. The Sick Child.....February.

Hysterical attacks are very infrequent in children, but possibly a word should be said in reference to them, as those who have them may have convulsive seizures very closely resembling epileptic fits. The cry is absent, the patient seldom injures himself in falling, there is no frothing at the mouth and the consciousness is not fully lost.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE.

Among the other disturbances to which children are subject are the twitching of various groups of muscles—either at irregular intervals, forming irregular movements, or occurring regularly. Children often acquire the habit of making certain contortions, such as shrugging the shoulders, drawing the corners of the mouth or winking the eyes spasmodically. Left unnoticed, these will disappear of themselves, being a simple overflow of nervous energy. Children are very imitative. There have been whole schools affected with the most violent manifestations of Saint Vitus's dance brought about by one child observing another.

Saint Vitus's dance is a disorder resulting from some inflammatory disease such as rheumatism, measles and scarlet fever. It has a definite duration; usually from six to ten weeks, though it may continue a year. It is not often fatal and, as a rule, is curable. It occurs in childhood from the fifth to the fifteenth year. The nursing child is exempt.

Chorea, as it is also called, may be brought about by any great emotion such as fright, shock or anger, but it has been found that in eighty per cent. of the cases there has been rheumatism. The motions caused by chorea vary from only slight twitchings up to such severe movements that the child thrashes about the bed, throwing the arms and legs with such jerks that he is in danger of injuring himself. The disease comes on slowly; the child is pale, irritable, without appetite and incapable of paying attention. His mental acts seem slow. He is uncertain in his gait, drops things easily or may even be incapable of holding anything. He stumbles as he walks. Soon he begins to have repeated movements of his eyelids, the corners of his mouth twitch, then he shrugs his shoulders, until finally the trunk of the body and the lower extremities are constantly in motion and it is impossible for the child to remain for a moment without making some movements. It is only when he is asleep that he is still, and not even then if he is a victim of nocturnal chorea; but fortunately this is rare. Parents should see that the child is kept quiet, most of the time in bed, free from excitement. The food should be very nourishing, but not stimulating. The great drug is arsenic, but the medicine should be given under the guidance of the physician.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

There are several varieties of paralysis that afflict children: those which come from inflammatory trouble of the brain and spinal cord; others that are the result of difficult birth and instrumental delivery. The paralysis peculiar to childhood, and which takes its name for that reason, is infantile paralysis. It is an obscure disease, the exact causes of which have not been determined. It has been variously suggested that the trouble is due to injury, to catching cold, to becoming overheated, to some disorder of the blood and, lastly, to microbes. Be the cause what it may, a healthy, well child suddenly becomes ill and feverish, and in a few hours even, or in two or three days, the leg, arm or whatever part is affected becomes limp and flaccid, perfectly powerless and motionless. The paralysis may gradually improve; it generally does in the first month or two. After the fever has subsided electricity, salt baths and friction will help restore the muscles, but at the end of the year or thereabouts the improvement ceases, and then nothing more is to be hoped for. The disease does not threaten life, but it is one of the sorest trials to a parent to have a deformed child, who must carry the useless, misshapen member to the end of his life.

DISTURBANCES OF SENSATION.

It will be seen from the diseases already discussed how greatly the motor disturbances predominate over those of sensation. It is rare for children to have headache. A celebrated German authority said that in ten thousand children he found only one with a headache. Neuralgia, such as sciatica and facial, is unknown. If a child complains of a headache it may be due to trouble with his eyes rendering his vision imperfect, to some inflammation or to malaria. A child with a headache

should be looked after most carefully. It is interesting to note that in the indexes for the two most important American works on children's diseases the word neuralgia is not to be found. When a child has pain it is due to rheumatism. The so-called growing pains belong to this category. If the trouble is not rheumatic it may be due to some insidious disease of the bones; pain is the precursor of hip joint and spinal disease. Such pains and those of earache and toothache are sensory disturbances which prevail in childhood. Do not believe that a child makes a fuss about nothing. When a child complains of aches and pains carefully investigate and ascertain the cause. Back of them is some inflammatory trouble, in the majority of cases, which, if neglected, will result seriously in the impairment of some part of the body.

Nervous children are troubled by what are called nocturnal terrors. These are a species of nightmare. The child startles out of a sound sleep pursued by some haunting fancy, and it often takes a long time to quiet it. These troubles are due to improper eating, indigestion, overfatigue, lack of ventilation in the rooms. If a child is sleepless or restless at night, there is some cause for it. This should be sought and found. Drugs should be employed with the greatest circumspection and care. Beware of soothing syrups and paregoric. If a child is drowsy and sleeps too long and too much, investigate and see if the nurse has dosed it with paregoric.

THE NERVOUS CHILD

Many children come into this life with a prenatal influence left by the unhappiness, struggles and intemperance of their parents. Some grief or shock has impaired the vitality of the mother, and it is written upon the nervous system of the child. Often in families the life history of the parents can be read in the physical appearance and attributes of the successive children. This one, with its happy, sunny, disposition arrived in times of prosperity; that one, shrinking, timid, nervous, fretful, marks an era of grief and loss. Parents should be more careful, tender and watchful of the child with the unstable nervous system. It has entered into life heavily handicapped. Yet if this same sensitive spirit, alive to all impressions, is carefully nurtured, it becomes the artist, the poet, the genius, receiving with its impressionable nature messages and visions, facts and ideas not vouchsafed to those of sturdier and coarser mould. The problem is to bring the child up in such a manner that he shall not notice trifles. Parents should be most careful not to call the attention of children to themselves in any of their diseases—most of all, those of a nervous nature. If the child is a girl, the outlook for her future is dark. She is likely to become hysterical and given over to nervous prostration. The nervous boy with the out-of-door life in the rough and tumble with his fellow playmates stands a fair chance of overcoming inherited or acquired nervousness.

The nervous child should be kept in the open air, should be freed from restraint and trammels, should not be overtaxed with school and studies. He should not be left listless and idle, but his occupations should be changed often that his attention be not fatigued. It is a pity that there is not some way to measure the amount of taxation that the brain will bear. In the opinion of the writer, as a general thing the minds of children are overtaxed, as are those of their parents, in this day of a complex and exacting civilization.

The diet of the nervous child should be especially looked after, that it be kept from too rich and stimulating food. It should not be allowed alcoholic drinks or tea or coffee. If children are kept from tea and coffee until they are eighteen years old, when they have attained their growth, they will never have an overfondness for them.

The child with nervous tendencies more easily acquires undesirable habits and should be watched over to prevent these. A child should not be allowed to suck its fingers or its thumbs, as persistence in this will misshape the jaws and cause the mouth to protrude. It is not well for children to acquire the habit of using rubber nipples—the "pacifiers" which mothers and attendants place in the mouths of children to quiet them. They should not bite their nails, which can be prevented by keeping them cut short and made bitter with aloes.

The children that are more than nervous, that are born with defective nervous systems, with undeveloped brains and imperfect senses, the backward, undeveloping child, and the worse than these, the idiotic, are having more done for them to-day than ever before. Parents should not be hopeless about them. Fortunately insanity in a child is very exceptional.

k 11, n, o, k 10, n, p 1, n, k 9, n, o, k 8, n, p 1, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, p 1, n, k 7, o, k 1.

Fifty-fifth row.—K 2, p 1, k 12, p 1, k 18, p 1, k 21, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 24, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 18, p 1, k 10.

Fifty-sixth row.—O, n, p 1, k 1, o, k 3 to., k 8, p 1, k 8, o, k 9, p 1, k 9, o, k 1, o, k 9, n, p 1, n, k 9, o, k 1, o, k 1, n, p 1, n, k 10, o, k 1, o, k 9, n, p 1, n, k 9, o, k 1, o, k 9, k 9, o, k 1, o, k 8, p 1, k 8, o, n.

Fifty-seventh row.—K 2, p 1, k 11, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 22, p 1, k 24, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 10.

Fifty-eighth row.—O, n, p 1, k 1, o, k 1, n, k 4, n, p 1, k 3, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n, k 5, n, p 1, n, k 5, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n, k 6, p 1, n, k 6, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n, k 5, n, p 1, n, k 5, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 3, n, k 1, o, k 2. Knit the first stitch on the next needle onto this needle.

Fifty-ninth row.—K 1, p 1, k 11, p 1, k 18, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 22, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 20, p 1, k 18, p 1, k 11.

Sixtieth row.—K 1, p 1, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 7, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 7, p 1, k 7, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 8, p 1, k 3, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 9, p 1, k 9, o, k 1, n.

Seventieth row.—Sl 1, p 11, k 1, p 10, p 2 to.

Seventy-first row.—Sl 1, k 1, o, k 7, n, p 1, n, k 7, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 8, p 1, k 8, o, k 1, n.

Seventy-second row.—Sl 1, p 10, k 1, p 21, k 1, p 21, k 1, p 10, p 2 to.

Seventy-third row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 6, n, p 1, n, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 8, p 1, k 8, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, n, p 1, n, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 7, p 1, k 7, o, k 1, n.

Seventy-fourth row.—Sl 1, p 9, k 1, p 19, k 1, p 20, k 1, p 20, k 1, p 19, k 1, p 9, p 2 to.

Seventy-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 5, n, p 1, n, k 5, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 7, p 1, k 7, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, n, p 1, n, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 7, p 1, k 7, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, n.

Seventy-sixth row.—Sl 1, p 8, k 1, p 18, k 1, p 19, k 1, p 19, k 1, p 19, k 1, p 18, k 1, p 17, k 1, p 8, p 2 to.

Seventy-seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, o, k 5, n, p 1, n, k 4, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 5, n, p 1, n, k 5, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 7, p 1, k 7, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 5, n, p 1, n, k 5, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, twice; o, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, o, n.

Seventy-eighth row.—Sl 1, p 6, k 1, p 16, k 1, p 17, k 1, p 18, k 1, p 18, k 1, p 17, k 1, p 16, k 1, p 8, p 2 to.

Seventy-ninth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 4, n, p 1, k 5, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 5, p 1, k 5, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1.

Eightieth row.—K 1, p 1, k 11, p 1, k 16; p 1, k 17, 4 times; p 1, k 16, p 1, k 9, o.

Eighty-first row.—K 1, p 1, k 1, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 3, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 6, p 1, k 6, o, k 1, n.

Eighty-second row.—Sl 1, p 8, k 1, p 17, k 1, p 17, k 1, p 8, p 2 to.

Eighty-third row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 4, n, p 1, n, k 4, o, k 1, n.

Eighty-fourth row.—Sl 1, p 7, k 1; p 15, k 1, 4 times; k 1, p 14, k 1, p 6.

Eighty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, o, k 4, p 1, k 4; o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 5 p 1, k 5, 5 times; o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, o, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 3, o, k 1, n.

Eighty-sixth row.—Sl 1, p 6, k 1, p 14, k 1; p 15, k 1, 4 times; p 6, p 2 to.

Eighty-seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1; o, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 3, o, k 1, k 3 to., k 1, 5 times; o, k 4, p 1, k 4, o, k 2.

Eighty-eighth row.—Sl 1, p 6; k 1, p 13, 6 times; k 1, p 5, p 2 to.

Eighty-ninth row.—Sl 1; o, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 3, o, k 3 to., 6 times; o, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 3, o, k 4 to., o, k 1.

Ninetieth row.—K 1, p 1, k 2, k 3 to., k 5; p 1, k 11; 6 times; p 1, k 8.

Ninety-first row.—K 1, p 1, k 3; o, k 3, n, p 1, n, k 2, n, 7 times; o, k 2.

Ninety-second row.—K 1, p 1, k 8, p 1; k 9, p 1, 6 times; k 7.

Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth rows.—Like 92nd row.

Ninety-fifth row.—K 1, p 1, k 6, n; p 1, n, k 5, n, 6 times; p 1, n, k 5. Knit first stitch from next needle onto this needle.

Ninety-sixth row.—P 1, k 7, 8 times.

Ninety-seventh row.—Like 96th row.

Ninety-eighth row.—P 1, n, k 3, n, 8 times.

Ninety-ninth row.—P 1, k 5, 8 times.

One Hundredth and One Hundred and First rows.—Like 99th

One Hundred and Second row.—P 1, n, k 1, n, 8 times.

One Hundred and Third row.—P 1, k 3, 8 times.

One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth rows.—Like 103rd row.

One Hundred and Sixth row.—P 1, k 3 to., 8 times.

One Hundred and Seventh row.—P 1, k 1, 8 times.

One Hundred and Eighth row.—P 2 to., n, 4 times.

One Hundred and Ninth row.—N, 4 times.

One Hundred and Tenth row.—K 1 and slip the other 3 stitches over on this one.

EDGING FOR THIS MAT

Cast on 7 stitches.

First row.—Sl 1, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Second row.—Make 1; by putting the needle under the thread to knit the first stitch; k 1, p 4, k 1.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Fourth row.—Make 1, k 1, p 4, k 3.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Sixth row.—Make 1, k 1, p 4, k 4.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Eighth row.—Make 1, k 1, p 4, k 3; turn.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Tenth row.—K 2, p 4, k 5.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 2, n, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Twelfth row.—K 2, p 4, k 4.

Thirteenth row.—N, n, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Fourteenth row.—K 2, p 4, k 2.

Fifteenth row.—N, o, n, o, n, o, n.

Sixteenth row.—K 2, p 4, k 1.

Repeat from first row 34 times.

KNITTED LEAF EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on 19 stitches and knit across plain.

First row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, k 1, th o, k 1, th o, k 1, p 2, k 2, th o twice, n, th o twice, k 2.

Second row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 5, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, k 2, th o, k 1, th o, k 2, p 2, k 9.

Fourth row.—K 11, p 7, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, k 3, th o, k 1, th o, k 3, p 2, k 2, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

Sixth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 9, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, k 4, th o, k 1, th o, k 4, p 2, k 12.

Eighth row.—K 14, p 11, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, k 11, p 2, k 12.

Tenth row.—Cast off 5, k 8, p 11, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, sl and b, k 7, n, p 2, k 2, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

Twelfth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 9, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, sl and b, k 5, n, p 2, k 9.

Fourteenth row.—K 11, p 7, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, sl and b, k 3, n, p 2, k 2, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, th o twice, n, k 1.

Sixteenth row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 5, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, sl and b, k 1, n, p 2, k 12.

Eighteenth row.—K 14, p 3, k 2, p 5, k 1.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, th o, n, th o, n, p 2, k 3 together, p 2, k 12.

Twentieth row.—Cast off 4, k 12, p 5, k 1.

Repeat from the first row for all the work.

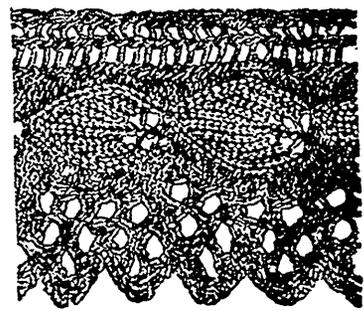


FIGURE No. 2.—KNITTED LEAF EDGING.

HOUSEKEEPING IN HONG KONG.

Although there is a certain similarity about European house-keeping everywhere in the Orient, still there are many interesting points of difference. The same multiplicity of servants must be employed in any one of the four great countries of the East—Japan, China, India and Egypt for the system of caste prevails to a greater or less extent in them all. Although Hong Kong is an English colony, there are far more Chinese than Europeans on the island; as a consequence, all the household servants and outdoor laborers are coolies.

Chief among them all is the compradore. Travellers through Japan have become accustomed to him before reaching Hong Kong, for there's not a hotel, bank or business place in any of the open ports but has a Chinese cashier—compradore. He is thought to be honest, more punctual and business-like than the Japanese, but to many that is an open question. In housekeeping matters the compradore is middleman, as well as cashier. He rules the household with a rod of iron, and it is useless to rebel against his authority; nothing can be done without him. He takes the day's list from the Boy and does the marketing for the house. As a rule, he serves several families and serves them tolerably well. In the eyes of the Chinese he is entitled to his "squeeze," i. e., commission; and so great is his influence no grocer or market gardener will sell anything except to him: they stand together against the European to the bitter end.

Occasionally when things are bad, "Master" grows weary of the compradore's yoke and declares that he will market for himself, save the commission and get what he wants; he knows he can do it and intends to. This he may say privately to his wife before breakfast, but somehow the news goes out, as news has an exasperating way of doing in the Orient, and when he arrives at the market he finds everybody ready for him.

The shops are full of meat and vegetables, just what he wants, but not a pennyworth can he buy. No amount of entreaty expostulation or bullying avails him. The wily Chinaman has a polite and often diaphanous excuse for not letting him have the goods, but let him have them he will not. After an hour's vain struggle, "Master" realizes that he is master only in name and gives it up. Only a "tenderfoot" attempts anything of this kind, and a woman never.

The Boy is the butler and at the head of the servants, as in Japan, and is paid about the same wages—ten dollars a month. In most households he hires the remainder of the servants. After him come the cook, the house coolie and one or two "larn pidgins"—small boys who serve as apprentices, without pay. Then there is a scullion in the kitchen and the market coolie, if the family live at the Peak.

Usually an amah is kept, who waits upon her mistress and does the household mending; her pay averages from ten to twelve dollars. If there are children, one or more nurses are employed, according to the number. At least four chair coolies are kept, at from six to seven dollars a month: if the household

is a large one and off the line of the tram, a double number must be employed.

Some ladies keep a Chinese tailor the year round, instead of an amah. He costs no more, and he can make dresses and many of the linen and cotton clothes of the men folk, which is a great advantage in that climate, where so many changes are necessary. The tailors do very well for ordinary dresses if they are supplied with patterns and ideas. As a rule, they are not trusted with evening dresses, these being "sent out from home."

Never shall I forget the face of the patient, uncomplaining little tailor who sat with his feet curled up in a chair in my room for days, working like the most perfect machine. At the stroke of twelve he would quietly drop his work, and turning his yellow face toward me would say, "Me go chow," that is, to eat. Half an hour later found him vigorously turning the little old-fashioned hand machine, never raising his eyes from his work, except occasionally to say, "How fashion you likee this?"



CHINESE SERVANTS—BOY, COOLIE, MESSENGER

One day when he came not I looked him up and found that when he left me at four o'clock he went into a Chinese tailor shop and worked eight hours more before he considered his day's work done. And then he had to give all his money to his father, for filial respect and obedience is the law which governs even the poorest coolie.

Some families who are very particular keep a "washman"; others send all the linen out of the house to be done. The ordinary laundry work done in Hong Kong is very poor; skirts and collars are passably laundered, but other things badly.

Chinese servants are very peculiar, and one must spend some time in learning their ways and habits. They can never be persuaded to do a thing against their will; they take refuge in the laconic answer, "no savey," which means that they do not understand.

As in all Eastern countries the lines of caste are sharply drawn, and the European woman—all white women are called European—who asks one of her servants to perform a bit of work not belonging to him, soon discovers this fact. "This no belong my pidgin" is a refusal as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

An amah will lose her place sooner than carry even a small parcel for a black. The chair coolies will carry "chits" and parcels, but it is beneath the dignity of a Boy or an amah to do so

It required five servants properly to care for my room in the hotel. There was "Charles," the head Boy; then came one to make the bed; another to sweep and dust; a fourth to empty slops and a fifth to bring fresh water. My bell was usually answered by "Charles," who would no more bring coal or a picher of water than he would cut off his hand.

If unexpected company arrives just at meal time, they always manage to provide enough and to serve it well. In point of fact, though, company is seldom unexpected in Hong Kong, and servants very soon come to understand that visitors may appear at any moment. Until very lately there has not been any sort of comfortable hotel accommodation for strangers, and the citizens were obliged, perforce, to entertain them.

The cooks use the most primitive methods and fewest utensils possible. They never ask permission to borrow or lend, and it is no uncommon thing for a lady dining out to find her own silver and china on the table; and it frequently happens that the dinner is lent as well as the silver and china.

As a rule, the best servants are those who were trained in large hotels in days gone by, when entertaining was done on a large scale and in princely style.

A boy who has lived in a bachelor's house dislikes very much to go to live where the household is controlled by a woman, and in many cases an old and devoted servant will take his leave if the master brings home a wife. They cannot stand to be looked after in the careful way and they will take advantage of a woman twice as often as of a man.

To strangers the "pidgin" English is very confusing. The parodies on "Excelsior" and "My Name is Norval," which begin "That mighty time begin chop-chop," "My name b'long Norval," are simplicity itself compared to what one hears in any Chinese-English town. If you chance to call upon a lady who is out, the Boy tells you "Missessie no hap." If they are busy, they will tell you they "hap pidgin," pidgin being the nearest they can come to pronouncing the word "business." If they are at leisure, they will "hap tim." The stranger does not understand that "bring topside" means fetch upstairs, nor

that "chop-chop" means hurry, and naturally most ludicrous blunders occur. One very soon becomes accustomed to the jargon and begins to use it unconsciously.

The Chinaman is neat about his person in a reverse order from the Japanese: the latter bathes from one to half a dozen times a day but seldom washes his clothes; the former, if he is a good servant, keeps himself clothed in immaculate linen, but seldom bathes. The long, white garment, reaching almost to their heels, is to many minds far preferable to the evening dress or livery of European servants.

The Chinaman is not so talkative as the little Jap, neither is he so polite and good-natured. The Niponese will tell you all about his country, his religion, and so much as he knows of the national customs. From a Chinaman you can get no information; the only answer he will give you with regard to anything is: "that b'long aou—lo custom"—old custom. The reason of anything he cannot or will not tell you, that it is an old custom is sufficient for him.

When serving at table the Boy wears his queue down his back and a long white gown before spoken of. When at work he coils his queue around his head, takes off the gown and shows himself in a most ludicrous costume. What and how many things he has underneath it is impossible to say, for the Chinese bundle themselves up beyond belief; but what one sees is a pair of white cotton drawers or trousers which reach to the waist-line in front, but which are lacking all fullness in the seat, being cut off just above the knees behind.

The full blue cotton drawers underneath pouch out over this in an absurd way. The Boy can offer no more deadly insult to his master or mistress than to present himself in this guise. And that is what he will do if he has an ugly temper.

Most bachelors keep house in Hong Kong, and the invariable rule is to arrange with the Boy a certain price per day for each person and then add to it for guests. Occasionally he will try to get an extra "squeeze" out of this, but he can soon be brought to terms by a few sharp words from the master.

Laura B. Starr.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

From The Macmillan Company, New York:

Soldier Rigdale, by Buelah Marie Dix.

Via Crucis, by F. Marion Crawford.

Tales of Languedoc, by Samuel Jacques Brun.

Jess. Bits of Wayside Gospel, by Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Soldier Rigdale, by Buelah Marie Dix, is a valuable and interesting contribution to this season's new books. To put it tersely, it is the history of one year of boy's life in the Plymouth Colony. Miles Rigdale came over in the "Mayflower" with his father, mother and little sister Dolly, and the period of time described is the first year of the colony, the pitiful story of sorrow and suffering, makes one's heart ache. Miles's father and mother both died of the fever, and Dolly was taken into one household while Miles was obliged to take shelter under the roof of the man whom he most disliked in the colony. Here for one year he lived and suffered, but did not die, because there was the making of a man in him and Captain Miles Standish roused him from his grief and encouraged him to emulate the deeds of the older ones. Miles had a faculty, like many a boy of the present day, of getting into mischief without in the least intending to do so, but Captain Standish stood his friend and he came out of most of his scrapes with nothing worse than a severe flogging. One day, when he had unintentionally helped along a duel, he fancied there was no hope for him and that Master Hopkins would be moved to some new mode of punishment, so he took Dolly and ran away. For two days and nights they wandered and then were captured by some friendly Indians, who kept them until found by a rescuing party. Then matters were so arranged Miles could have his heart's desire and live with Captain Standish, and he was happy. It is a pity that there are

not more books of this kind among the multitude which are written: books truthfully dealing with the early history of the United States. Books that are attractive and interesting as well as accurate are all too rare.

That the first edition of *Via Crucis* was exhausted in one month proves the popularity of F. Marion Crawford's books. It is a mediæval romance, a tale of the Second Crusade, replete with picturesque description and delightful character delineations. One of the most impressive scenes in the book is that of the knight-riding of Gilbert Warde. He had saved the life of the royal Eleanor, who afterward became Queen of England, and she to reward him when he refused her money, sent for his shield and gave him her own cross—that of Aquitaine—for device. After presenting him with the shield she took the sword of Aquitaine, and touching him thrice upon the shoulder bade him "rise Sir Gilbert." The promises of knighthood were more binding then than they now are, and make one wish for a return of those days. After promising to defend the Christian faith against all unbelievers, Sir Gilbert is asked to promise that he will honor women and protect them, shield the weak and all times be merciful to the poor, preferring before himself all those who are in trouble and need. The way of the cross for Sir Gilbert Warde was a long and dangerous one, but at last he found peace for his soul and light and rest for his heart. He also learned that the exact location of the Holy Sepulchre is immaterial, for the place of Christ's suffering is in men's sinful hearts. The illustrations by Louis Loeb are exceedingly fine and add substantially to the value of the volume.

Tales of Languedoc, by Samuel Jacques Brun, is a collection of folk lore from the South of France. Mr. Brun tells us that he has simply put into permanent form half a dozen extravagant but highly entertaining *vita roce* narratives which have constituted for generations a sort of heirloom in his own family. The book was first published in California in 1896. Prof. Brun is well fitted to give the spirit of Languedoc and the full interpretation of the original vernacular. The "Three Strong Men" who became partners and make the tour of France, performing

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wonderful feats of strength from town to town as they went, is a tale to delight juvenile imagination, even though it had been brought up on Grimm's *Fairy Tales*. Harriet Waters Preston furnishes an interesting introduction and Mr. Earnest Peixotto a series of pictures which supply in a measure the loss of scenery and associations.

All lovers of the horse will find in *Jess, Bits of Wayside Gospel*, by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, a most interesting description of several Summer vacations which Dr. Jones took in company with "Jess," who was a most companionable and admirable animal. The horse had a strong will and during the months of July and August, the Doctor says, was more civilized than he was: she preferred a well-graded highway while he loved the winding cow-paths and the grass-grown byways. The spirit of comradeship between the two is something delightful to read of; Summer after Summer they travelled through woods and unfrequented roads of Wisconsin, finding health, strength and contentment by the way. The book is a collection of sermons, once delivered to a Chicago audience, but sermons found out-of-doors during the occupied vacancies miscalled vacations. Dr. Jones's love of Nature and keen insight into human nature make him an admirable raconteur, and as one reads one catches the spirit of the writer and revels in the cunningness of the hand that has translated the ordinary, every-day things of life into such marvels of beauty. Every reader will enjoy the "dinner of herbs" and share the Doctor's regret that he had used such a plentiful supply of water for his ablutions, when he learned that it had to be brought in single pails from a spring half a mile away. That regret is deepened when he discovered by the droop in one eye and the halt in one limb that somewhere and somehow the machinery of the young wife's life had been jolted and a cog broken, and that ever more the pail of water must be carried with a limp. There was music after the dinner of herbs, and the frontiersman and his lame wife sang with more earnestness than proficiency, but somehow the songs fitted with that blistering August noon-hour in a wonderful way. The Doctor's sense of humor breaks out when he says that he was pleased to think that even the All-hearing ear would give the songs the benefit of a little distance, and a little space for the discords to drop out.

From Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York:

Mr. Jack Hamlin's Meditation, and Other Stories, by Bret Harte.

The Other Fellow, by F. Hopkinson Smith.

Those who have wearied of Bret Harte's European stories, which seem to be filled with perfunctoriness, will receive with pleasure *Mr. Jack Hamlin's Meditation, and Other Stories*, which has just been published. This collection of short stories shows all the old freshness and glow that characterized the author's earlier stories of California, when the mining camps were in full blast; when frontier justice was swift and sure; when fortunes were acquired in a day and lost in a night; when women were idealized, perhaps because there were so few of them; and when there were such conditions of life as to make the most truthful

rendition of it seem like figments of a wild imagination. Both the men and women of whom he writes are primitive men and women with undeveloped ideas of right and wrong, judged from a conventional standpoint, but they have a certain sense of honor up to which the most of them feel impelled to live. When one falls from grace they give him short shrift. The regeneration of Nell Montgomery, the variety actress, through her love for a "straight-out, square and kind" man is an oft-repeated tale which no one tells in so truthful and convincing a manner as Bret Harte. An added and unexpected touch of realism is given to the story by Jack Hamlin's brutal frankness when he is interviewed by this same "straight-out, square and kind" man. "When the Waters were Up at Jules" is a delightful story of an inundation, where a city man from Sacramento finds himself afloat with a fine specimen of a country girl to whom he is half inclined to lose his heart. With a perspicacity that would do credit to a trained society woman, she sees his mental attitude and blocks his little game until such time as she can introduce her betrothed to him. "Dick Spindler's Christmas" is full of that humor which with Bret Harte seems to be unconscious, so artistically artful is it. "Liberty Jones's Discovery" of the wonderful arsenical spring which changed her from the sallow lanky girl to the well-formed and beautiful complexioned woman is a story founded on fact.

The Other Fellow by F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist, lecturer and author, is one of the most readable collection of short stories published this year. Most of them, if not all, have seen the light of day in one magazine or another during the past year or two. Where all are so good it were invidious to make comparisons or selections, but if any one wishes to have his heart moved with gentle pity and sorrow for the honest negro who has to suffer for the conduct of his vicious brother, let him read "Dick Sands, Convict," and "According to Law." And if he wishes to have the depths of his emotions not only stirred but moved to turbulence let him read "The Boy in the Cloth Cap." He will find that he has the same trouble with his eyes that Mr. Smith had, who said: "My eyelashes had somehow got tangled up in each other, and my pupils wouldn't work. It's queer how a man's eyes act sometimes." And how the lookers-on in Venice will laugh over "The Waterlogged Town" where everybody lives on the second floor because the first one's so damp ye'd get your die-and-never-get-over-it if you lived in the basement, and the top floors so leaky that you have to go to bed under an umbrella, and all braced up with iron clamps to keep from falling into the canal. George is the type of an American one sees all over Europe; a man who has been made to travel perforce, whether he would or no, by wife, daughter or sister. A man for whom there is nothing in the world so fine as the things he owns, individually or vicariously: his horses, his dogs, his modern improvements, the mountains, rivers, rocks and valleys which go to make up the United States, a portion of which he holds in fee simple. A man whose horizon is so close that he can see beauty in unaccustomed things and who does not hesitate to proclaim his mental condition from the house-tops. The glorious history of Venice was a sealed book to him;

picturesque life of the lagoons nothing compared to the flowing along in front of Troy, N. Y. He could see no duty in the old palaces, churches and gardens; curios were nothing but wooden goats, copper buckets and so on; and nothing pleased him but the gondolas with cushions soft as a set of kittens.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
A Roving Commission, by G. A. Henty.

A Roving Commission, by G. A. Henty carries the reader through the black insurrection at Hayti which lasted six years, during which time the Island presented a saturnalia of massacre, attended with indescribable tortures. These black imitators of the French Revolution were fiends incarnate; the atrocities of the French paled before the diabolical outrages of the Haytian blacks. Nathaniel Glover, an English Middy on board H. M. frigate "Orpheus," is the hero of the tale. The first time he goes on shore he rescues Mlle. Duchesne, who has been attacked by a huge hound, and every visit thereafter he runs into some danger from which only his pluck and coolness extricate him. His great courage shown on several occasions give him rapid promotion, until at last we find him Commander, sailing the seas picking up prizes, taking part in thrilling adventures and finally capturing the French frigate "Euterpe" of forty-six guns. The love-story is incidental; the vivid pictures of the misery and ruin to which Hayti has been reduced by the ravages of the blacks, the whites and the mulattoes are the motif. Mr.

Henty brings his story down to the end of the Directorship of Toussaint l'Ouverture, whom the French seized, carried to France and allowed to starve in prison. Since his time there have been civil wars, insurrections and massacres galore, and the island has been gradually going down in the scale of civilization, until the majority of the blacks are as ignorant and superstitious as were their forefathers in Africa. Mr. Henty takes a very dark view of the situation and declares his belief in the utter incapacity of the negro race to evolve or even maintain civilization without the example and the curb of a white population among them.

From R. F. Fenno and Company, New York:
Honor of Thieves, by C. F. Cutcliffe Hyne.

Mr. C. F. Cutcliffe Hyne has laid the scene of the first "Captain Kettle Stories" in America; that is, the most dramatic part of it takes place in the Everglades of Florida. The scheme of the thieves, to use the plain language of the author, is concocted in London, and the principal schemer remains there, wearing the mantle of religion, until the *dénouement*. And what a bold, rushing, daring schemer he is! One must admire his quick decisions and farsightedness. Patrick Onslow, who carries out the schemes of the prime mover, declares himself to be not the stone-throwing variety of animal because he realizes that he lives in a sort of semi-greenhouse himself; he acknowledges himself to be a rascal, but he draws the line at committing more murder than is necessary to the furtherance of his plans. He

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From A. T. De La Mare Company, New York:

Violet Culture, by Prof. B. T. Galloway.

In *Violet Culture* Prof. Galloway treats the violet entirely as a commercial commodity and exhausts the subject so far as the growing and marketing of violets for profit are concerned. In the preface to this interesting and instructive book the author remarks that more people have embarked in the business of growing violets and failed than is the case with any other crop, and for this reason he believes it to be one of the most promising fields for the young, energetic man or woman to enter. Success here as elsewhere means hard work, never-ending patience and a sublime determination to reach the goal set out for. Everything that any one can wish to know is found within the violet-colored covers of the book. Prof. Galloway is particularly fitted for the work, as he has been for many years Chief of Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The small octavo volume is handsomely bound and contains sixty plates, drawings and diagrams of working models.

From Funk and Wagnalls, New York:

The Expert Cleaner, by A. J. Seaman.

The Expert Cleaner is a book which housewives will receive with hearty welcome. It has been compiled, the author states, to meet the need for accurate and effective methods in every particular of house-cleaning. Every woman will welcome this little hand-book, for anything that helps to diminish the horror of house-cleaning is clearly a godsend. There are directions for lessening the labor of wash-day and recipes for cleaning every kind of lace known to the modern woman. The hints and suggestions, as well as the recipes, are carefully classified, making them ready of reference, and there is a further aid in an ample index.

From Little, Brown and Company, Boston:

The Bronze Buddha, by Cora Linn Daniels.

The mystery of *The Bronze Buddha*, by Cora Linn Daniels, centers in a particular idol of an ancient East Indian temple, which disappears during one of the periodical insurrections so common to that country. The reader is shown very little of Oriental life and mysticism, as the scene is laid in and about the city of New York and a well-known agricultural center in the West. This ingenious combination enables the author to present many striking contrasts, without losing the air of mystery and the feeling for Eastern effects. When the great bronze idol is discovered the Indian Prince, who is half-American, learns that his right and title to it is disputed by a fair American, who proves to be his cousin. At last, though neither is able to see things from the other's standpoint, the matter is arranged and the Prince carries the "Bronze" off to his home, where it is worshipped by thousands of devotees, who ascribe their material improvement to its presence among them. The Prince, however, realizes that the good he has been able to do his downtrodden people comes through the engrafting of Western ideas upon Oriental methods. Thrift, economy and industry, the great forces which have made the Western world, are leaven-like, working a change, albeit slowly, in that part of the Indian Empire which is ruled by the Indian Prince, whose mother was steeped to the lips in mysticism and superstitions. The influence of his American father, matter of fact, wide-awake and energetic, is seen in the changed conditions which appear after the restoration of the calm and placid Buddha. It is an interesting story, but the question still remains unanswered whether the Occidental and Oriental can ever be brought to view things from the same vantage ground. LAURA B. STARR.



TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

One of the most important branches of work among the State Federations is the establishment of travelling libraries for the benefit of country districts in the various States. New York was the pioneer in the movement, which is still young. In 1892, through the efforts of Mr. Melville Dewey, director of the New York State Library, the State of New York made an appropriation for the purchase of books to be loaned to institutions and groups of taxpayers on payment of a nominal fee. His plan includes a system of central control and supervision of small collections of popular books to be sent from point to point, kept in charge of responsible persons and circulated freely among the residents of each locality. In the first year forty-six libraries were sent out. The demand for them so increased that in the fifth year the number had grown from forty-six to four hundred and forty-seven.

These libraries are carefully chosen by expert librarians and are made up of the choicest and freshest publications. A large number of the books sent must necessarily be works of fiction, if the interest of the average borrower be sustained. Care is taken to provide only the very best and most wholesome stories and to adapt them to the age and requirements of those to whom they are sent. The travelling libraries may be sent to local libraries desiring to supplement their limited collections, to schools, university-extension circles or reading clubs, as well as to small hamlets or rural communities. In places where there is no public library to be responsible for the books, in order to get a travelling library it is necessary for twenty-five taxpayers to make application for the library, to make proper guarantee against loss or damage and to pay a fee of five dollars in New York. The cost of transportation is borne by the State.

In 1895 Michigan adopted the New York plan with various modifications and is now circulating one hundred libraries of fifty volumes each. The State Librarian declares that in no other State institution has the same amount of good been done with so small an expenditure.

Iowa, in 1896, inaugurated a similar system with an appropriation of \$4,000, which sufficed to purchase and circulate fifty libraries, while at the present time applications are on file for two hundred. In Iowa, in two years, forty permanent libraries were organized as the direct result of visits from travelling libraries. This New York system has been adopted in Ohio and New Jersey also and one or two other States. Of the one hundred travelling libraries now at work in Wisconsin no other seems to be doing so

much good as one in a little hamlet in Wood County, where the librarian is section boss on the railroad.

The reasons why the travelling library system is a success are:

1. The travelling library makes good literature accessible and often a constant attraction in communities where there are few distractions and no other similar educational forces for any but the younger children.
2. It puts the control of the reading of numbers of people in the hands of persons who have the library experience of the world at their command, while the literary tastes of their readers are forming.
3. It is economical. There is no expense for local rent, for fuel, light or librarian's salary. Books are bought at lowest prices.
4. It keeps continual interest in the books by frequent exchanges, and the prospect of a new exchange keeps each family alert to learn about the best books and to obtain them promptly.
5. The library stations form new centers for the upbuilding of a better social and intellectual life.

To sum up briefly: The travelling library gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays or for long vacations. It instructs, inspires and amuses the old as well as the young, and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husband in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in her school, the invalid in the sickroom, the boy in his play and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without resort to threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

In Vermont the State Federation has just started the good work, and several clubs have already donated modest libraries. Mrs. Walter P. Smith of St. Johnsbury, is chairman of the committee having that work in charge, and she reports excellent progress. In that State they have adopted the plan of naming each library for the club giving it.

In Kansas the travelling libraries have been adopted by the State, and the State House at Topeka forms their headquarters. The collection of these books and their circulation was started by the State Federation and carried on for several years, but they have finally turned it over to the State. Like most other bodies of men, the Kansas State Legislature is ready to carry on a good work after it is once fairly started by women.

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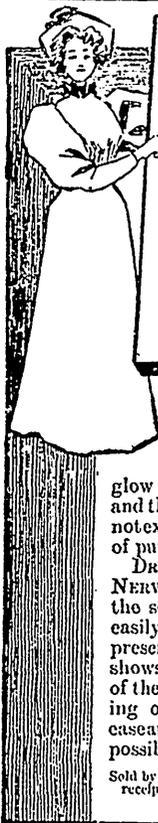
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HOMELY DETAILS IN HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.*

There is a certain disadvantage in handling a subject which, although of interest to every true woman, yet appeals from so many different standpoints, its necessities for application being so widely at variance, that as its presentation to a diversified *clientèle* is contemplated consideration and indulgence must be solicited from the woman who is beyond the need of any suggestion from this pen—presuming that she may vouchsafe a glance in connection with a study ever capable of further inquiry and innovation.

Even if a novel recommendation should not receive confirmation as improvement on established methods, it will not be harmful, since "variety is the spice of life" and interchange of ideas, leading to deeper appreciation of one's own traditional ways and means, will not be productive of unpleasant results. All honor to the true mistress of the science of home-building, but we must acknowledge also the existence of the butterfly who unblushingly challenges criticism with the proclamation that she never enters her own kitchen. Between these two types there are many classifications of femininity, in greater or less need of instruction in practical housekeeping.

So should the eye of the woman who is invincibly established in domestic lore happen to rest upon what from her height may appear trifling, or impossible of necessity for the guidance of any home-ruler, let her magnanimously direct her womanly sympathy toward her less fortunate sister, who through lack of early training or absence of predisposed aptitude finds herself confronted with difficulties of serious meaning, stern realities—all of which, however, are capable of easy solution on acquaintance with simple rule and system.

DEMANDS OF THE CELLAR.

At the conclusion of the preceding article of this series preliminary reference was made to the cellar, the literal foundation of the home, its least attractive department, but one whose claims must be recognized. It demands inspection weekly—oftener, indeed unless convinced of a cook's trustworthiness. The rules and laws belonging to the cellar must be rigidly enforced, and close investigation will satisfactorily demonstrate their practice.

It is an advantage to have a well-lighted cellar. Beware of dampness on all account. A pailful of unslaked lime will obviate this condition when the lime becomes reduced to a pulverized substance add a fresh supply. Ashes should be thoroughly sifted and placed in a bin in a separate pile from the coal, as they play an important part in fuel economy.

Potatoes, beets, celery, parsnips, cabbage, apples, etc., may be kept in a dry

cellar, but they must be a charge on the mind of the mistress. The purchase of these articles in quantity at certain seasons is a frugal practice, but if they are neglected and permitted to reach a stage of decay the attempted economy will be a piece of folly whose results may be extremely perilous. Much better to buy in smaller portions as needed, at greater cost, than to incur the risk involved by the above condition.

Attention and vigilance must be faithfully directed towards the cellar for the preservation of its contents and the health of the family. It must be kept clean, orderly and dry. The laundry's demands are also urgent: stoppers of tubs should be kept in their fittings, neatness, cleanliness and a dry, pure atmosphere prevailing when the laundry is not in active service.

CARE OF THE FURNACE.

In regard to the furnace, although its care is essentially the labor of strong hands, yet its principles and regulations should be thoroughly understood by the housewife. An enormous amount of coal may be used with poor results toward the heating of the house if its superintendence is left entirely to the discretion of a servant.

The same system which applies to the range also controls the furnace as to draught, fresh coal, cinders, removal of ashes, etc., but being placed in a portion of the house not always convenient of access, the condition of the furnace may frequently be ignored and forgotten. It requires the care of an interested, reliable person with faithful regularity. In changeable climates it behooves a mistress to place herself in logical touch with all the variations of range possibilities. Many housekeepers at night turn off all draughts, open the door of the fire-box and employ every agency to reduce the strength of the fire. This is not a rule to follow except in moderate weather. The air grows thoroughly cold before daybreak, the entire house is chilled and it becomes well-nigh impossible to bring the temperature to a normal state until the greater part of the morning has been spent in suffering from extreme cold.

A more satisfactory plan will be to regulate the furnace so that it may send forth moderate heat during the night—putting on a good supply of coal, closing both under and upper doors, leaving the slides open in each; a steady fire will thus be maintained. In the morning the halls and the rooms in which the heat has not been turned off during the night will be comfortable; this device will promote a condition of warmth far more expeditiously than would be possible if the fire had been allowed to go to its lowest point during so many consecutive hours.



P.N. CORSETS

**ALL HAVE
GORK PROTECTED
CLASPS.**

*The third of the series of articles on Domestic Economy which began with "New-Year's Resolutions," in THE DELINEATOR for January.

In the lighting of fires cinders may be placed in a layer on the bottom of the grate; then add several lengths of substantially twisted paper, with about half a bundle of wood or eight or ten pieces placed criss cross; light the paper, have the draughts well on, and when the fire is burning brightly add by degrees the coal. When the fire has reached satisfactory strength turn off the draughts. Half a bundle or about eight sticks of wood is sufficient to light the range fire, though, perhaps, an extravagantly inclined servant will claim that double that amount, or possibly a greater quantity, is necessary.

PERFECT TEA AND COFFEE.

Instruct the cook to make an early and regular practice of turning on the cold water faucet for some two or three minutes each morning, allowing the water to run off from the pipe before she fills her kettles for use. Keep one kettle apart for the water which is to be utilized in making the tea and the coffee; and be very strict in the exaction that the water for both these beverages shall be freshly drawn, and used when it reaches the boiling point—not before, not later. It cannot be too urgently impressed that the water is to be freshly drawn and freshly boiled immediately previous to the infusion of tea or coffee. Some servants have been discovered drawing the water from the hot-water faucet for the making of tea and coffee. There are many houses where the cook considers it utterly unnecessary and unreasonable that she should humor a habit of the above order. The continuous complaints in regard to poor tea and coffee. If, however, this simple rule is followed, and the tea and coffee are of reliable brands, one should have perfect results, provided of course that the other regulations be observed.

For tea, first scald the teapot well with boiling water, then allow one teaspoonful to each person, pour on the fresh boiling water, allowing it to stand and draw for a few moments.

For coffee, allow a table-spoonful for each person, put this quantity finely ground into the upper holder of a French coffee-pot, pouring the freshly boiled water slowly through the upper sieve twice; let stand for a couple of minutes and send to the table. A breakfast without a cupful of perfect coffee is a breakfast spoiled, no matter how attractive the menu is in other respects.

WASHING DISHES.

Rule and system attend even a process apparently so paltry as the washing of dishes. Have ready a dish-panful of clear, hot water, to which have been added a few drops of ammonia. In this first wash the glasses, and turn them upside down on the draining pan—the water to be as hot as may be borne by the hands. Before proceeding to dry the glasses, put into this same water the cups, saucers and silver and a piece of soap, allowing them to remain while drying the glasses with a dry, soft towel. Then remove the soap and with a dish-cloth wash well all the pieces which have been lying in the hot suds.

Place the china articles in the draining sieve and pour clear hot water over all.



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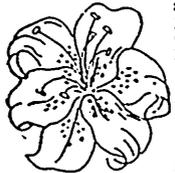
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DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.—(Continued.)

Now dry the silver. Then pour out the
water from the dish-pan and lay in it the
plates, vegetables-dishes and a piece of
soap; refill the pan with hot clean water
and go on with the drying of the cups
and saucers. When these are finished
repeat the same process with the contents
of the dish-pan, and next attend to the
cooking utensils. Once every day pour
a quantity of hot water and washing soda
down the sink drain. Always keep the
boiling water kettles well filled on the
range: hot water is needed for cleansing
purposes in all directions in the kitchen.

China decorated in gold should never
be rubbed with a cloth. Wash first in the
hot water and then rinse in cold, letting
remain to drain until dry. The gilding
will wear off if treated otherwise. When
it grows dull it may be rubbed gently
with a piece of chamois. In washing
water bottles and decanters use borax
and water, and if extra means for cleans-
ing are called for, a little freshly slacked
lime will be found beneficial. Wash and
dry wine, decanters several hours before
filling with wine, that there may be no
doubt as to their being thoroughly dried.
Glass and dish towels should be washed,
dried in the open air, ironed and folded
away neatly after usage every day.

CLEANSING UTENSILS.

The articles of washable material for
cleansing, scouring, dusting and polish-
ing are not unworthy of attention that
one may escape many moments of irrita-
tion and vexation. Handing over a large
quantity of these cloths in one consign-
ment may appear to the unexperienced
mistress an expeditious method of re-
lieving one's-self of care in this direction,
but this will be found a fallacious idea.
There will simply be a speedy wholesale
disappearance of the articles and no one
will be able to account for them; they
will simply have gone.

If instead, however, a limited, speci-
fied number is given out, with the instru-
ction that care is to be exercised in their
regard, that they are to be laundered
when soiled and kept in a designated
place in readiness for the various needs

a more satisfactory condition will follow.
True, many of these cloths are produced
from cast-off material, but that does not
make them less valuable for their special
uses, or render it less necessary that care
should be directed toward their preserva-
tion. Neglect will soon exhaust the most
abundant supply, and the hour will come
when new demands will be inconvenient
to meet.

In numerous households these articles
are burned and thrown away when once
soiled; in others the thrifty mistress hands
to her maid a neat bag containing a speci-
fied number of hemmed cloths of various
materials as required for polishing, dust-
ing, washing floors and windows, and at
the same time admonishes her that in the
household account book an entry has been
made in regard to the date and of the
quantity given out, and that at a stated
period inspection as to their condition
will be required.

VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD KNOWLEDGE.

Practicalities are not alluring, and for
the encouragement of the novice who may
not find this study a wholly congenial
one, this reminder is appended:

"There is not a girl on earth, whether
the daughter of a prince or pauper, who,
if made perfect mistress of all household
duties, would not rise from one station to
another and eventually become mistress
of her own mansion; while multitudes of
young women placed in positions of ease,
elegance and affluence, but being unfit to
fill them, will as certainly descend from
one round of the ladder to the other, un-
til at the close of life they are found
where the really competent started from.
Mothers, if you wish to rid your own and
your children's households of the destroy-
ing locusts which infest your homes and
eat up your substance, take a pride in
educating your daughters to be perfect
mistress of every domestic duty; then, if
you leave them without financial re-
sources, be assured they will never lack
a warm garment, a bounteous meal or a
cosy roof; nor fail of the respect of any
who know them."

MARGARET HALL.

WINTER AND SPRING SALADS.

In the early days, when there was no
druggist at hand to dispense cure-alls, the
housewife gave more thought to the medi-
cinal properties of the "greens" served
at her table. In Europe especially the
housewife profits by the generosity of
Nature and holds in gentle regard the
wild edibles that grow on sunny slopes.
During the early Spring months between
the disappearing of the snow and the ad-
vent of lettuce and other esculents there
would be a dearth of salad plants were it
not for Nature's bountiful store.

Crisp, fresh dandelion leaves—the least
toughness renders them worthless—make
a delicious salad to serve with game
or roasts. The same is to be said of sor-
rel, with its tender, pleasantly acrid leaf.
It possesses, so economic botanists claim,
a soothing power over the system, acting
as a preventive on rheumatic and gouty
tendencies in the blood. It is excellent

for the liver and, as a consequence, fresh-
ens the complexion. Cooked in boiling
water until tender, chopped fine and
delicately seasoned with salt, pepper and
a dash of nutmeg it is a rival to spinach
to serve with fish or omelets.

Mustard is a toothsome green with a
delicate, piquant flavor. If the leaves
are very young, crisp and light in color,
a better salad plant can scarcely be found.
The leaves must be carefully washed
in very cold water and shaken until
thoroughly dry. Peel a shallot and cut it
across in slices. Sprinkle these over the
mustard leaves and when on the table make
the dressing, a simple French dressing; be
lavish with the oil, but very sparing with
the vinegar. When ready to be eaten
each leaf should glisten with oil, yet no
perceptible quantity should fall to the
salad bowl. Chives cut in tiny slivers, are
considered an improvement by many.

where the plants are found in abundance, covered with a board they will bleach like endive in a week. Dandelions can be blanched in the same way.

Watercress is another edible weed that is thought worthy of cultivation. Being rich in sulphuretted oil, it is often served without oil. Cheese combines well with cress, and such a salad with a slice of whole-wheat bread and batter forms an ideal luncheon on Spring days when the appetite craves something fresh from the north. The cress, like all other green things, must be thoroughly washed in several waters and thoroughly drained. Break the sprigs into small pieces and cut the cheese in tiny dice. Edam is as good a cheese for this purpose as the more extensive varieties. Toss the cheese about in French dressing, scatter it over the cress and sprinkle well with chopped chives.

Dock is another edible weed that comes with the first breath of Spring, a plague to the farmer and a delight to the epicure. The curly variety when gathered very young, just as it shoots above the ground, makes a salad with a flavor all its own. Beware of the old leaves; like dandelions, they are tough and bitter, and as their digestibility depends in a large measure on tenderness and freshness, use only the perfectly tender leaves for salads.

All of these plants, except cress, are excellent for use as greens, simply boiled in salted water until tender and seasoned in any preferred way.

The housewife who loves the toothsome asparagus and wishes it came earlier in the season, or that the Southern-grown sentiment was not so costly in Northern markets, can have her heart's desire if she gathers the tender shoots of the poke weed. When cooked the resemblance of poke weed to asparagus is closely marked. Yet a America few persons eat it, although it has been taken to France and is cultivated here. Only the tender shoots are used, and they must be gathered at the proper season, when very young. They are washed, tied in little bundles and cooked for thirty minutes in plenty of rapidly boiling water. They may be served in a variety of ways, the hot vegetable accompanied by a cold sauce, or served cold supported by a tureen of hot sauce; or cold, iced in fact, with a sauce that has been finished in the refrigerator. This is entirely a matter of choice. A plain brown-butter sauce renders this vegetable more bland and agreeable to most palates than the highly seasoned sauces.

Horse-radish is a weed that is not fully appreciated. The housewife grates a little of the roots and serves it with boiled mutton or as a garnish to some dish, but has little idea of the many fine sauces with a pleasant savor which may be made of the root. Half a pound of sliced horseradish covered with a quart of cider vinegar to which is added a crushed clove of garlic is an excellent stand-by. A few drops added to the white sauces used for meats or fish give piquancy to a dish. The grated root mixed with an equal bulk of onion browned in hot butter is good with broiled beef or grilled turkey legs. A table-spoonful of grated horseradish and half a pint of thick, sour cream whipped together make a delicious sauce for fish or broiled cutlets. The grated root added to a cream sauce gives excellent results.

The writer would recommend the horse-

radish in particular as a salad plant. It is not generally known that this plant gives a fine salad with a good flavor; a salad that may be had any day during Winter and early Spring. Dig the horseradish roots late in the Autumn or early Winter and bury them in moist soil in a dark, warm cellar, so that the leaves will force as rapidly as possible. When these are three or four inches long they may be cut and used for a salad. If the cellar is very dark the leaves will be white and tender and have a sweetish pungency, but if allowed to have light they will be too tough and strong for use as a salad.

AN INDOOR SALAD BED.

Nature is always willing to bend her laws a trifle; if, therefore, one desires plenty of green salad plants in Midwinter the following plan for a salad bed will prove thoroughly satisfactory.

Take an ordinary flour-barrel and bore a row of holes (about two inches in diameter) a foot from the bottom of the barrel. Cover the bottom with well-decayed manure and over this put a layer of loam to come up to the circle of holes; arrange roots of the desired plants so that the crown of each root will be opposite a hole. Cover with loam, then add more manure and loam to the depth of twelve inches, where another row of holes should occur. Place more roots opposite these holes, and so continue until the barrel or half-barrel is full. Place in a dark, moderately warmed cellar, water once thoroughly and then only when the soil becomes dry. In a short time the roots will sprout and furnish salad stuff that will grow profusely and allow constant cutting. Seeds of mustard or pepper grass may be scattered over the top of the barrel; these mixed with milder salad plants give a distinctively new salad. The object of placing the barrel in the dark is to bleach the shoots and make them tender. A little heat is necessary, as it causes a more rapid growth. Dandelion roots, chicory, endive, fetticus or corn salad can be readily grown in this way. Roots of dandelion and chicory, banked into layers with rich loam, will send up a surprising quantity of tender blanched leaves. If the crown is not cut off (simply the leaves), the roots will continue to grow a new supply of leaves all Winter. These two plants are as hardy as an oak, and once tucked in their warm corner, a little sprinkling with warm water once a week is all the care they call for. The value of these crisp salad plants during the early Spring can not be over-estimated, and considering how very simple it is to cultivate them, it seems a matter of surprise that any lover of green salads should neglect to plant a few roots.

In connection with this subject it may be worth while to suggest a pretty bit of greenery for the dining-room table. A small open willow basket is lined with florists' moss, filled with rich loam and planted to cress seed, the curly-leaved variety. It is kept on a sun-lit kitchen shelf, turned daily to make it symmetrical and soon becomes a mass of feathery green. When the basket is dry it is plunged into a bath of tepid water. It is kept evenly trimmed, the prunings helping to garnish a dish or furnish a dainty salad.

ELEANOR M. LUCAS.

A Croustade of Clams.

A croustade gives the opportunity of presenting a delicious baked dish in place of a pie to those who may not be permitted to indulge in pastry, and yet who would relish the same, minus the tempting but forbidden, and not always easily digested crust. A perfect specimen of flaky puff paste really comes under the head of what one may call "high-art cooking." An unsuccessful attempt would make a worthless pie, no matter how satisfactory the interior portion be. A croustade therefore forms a delightful substitute for a pie, with the troublesome element removed.

TO MAKE THE CROUSTADE.—Take a square or round loaf of bread about three days old—a loaf which has been baked in an individual pan, thereby giving it a crust on all sides. With a firm, sharp knife cut off the top crust and remove all the soft bread from the inside, leaving a hollow with an under crust about an inch and the side crusts about one-half inch in thickness. Spread a coating of butter on the entire inner portions, the bottom as well as the sides, and place in a hot oven until the interior is hard and brown, watching, however, that it does not burn. If the buttering and heating be omitted, the lining of the croustade will be left soft and soggy when the filling is placed in it, instead of hard and crisp.

THE FILLING.—Put in the oven forty to fifty tiny little-neck clams, in the shells. Slice thin three good-sized cold boiled potatoes and place the slices in the croustade in alternate layers with the clams as soon as the shells have opened, showing that the clams are cooked. The potatoes must not be boiled to a mealy softness—merely well cooked. Pour over the whole a sauce made as follows:

Put in a double boiler one and a half pint of milk with a finely chopped onion, let boil until onion is cooked and then add two table-spoonfuls of butter and two table-spoonfuls of flour which have been thoroughly blended in half a cupful of cold milk. Let these cook together for about five minutes, then add a table-spoonful of finely chopped parsley and pepper and salt to taste. Cook for about three minutes longer, adding a cupful of cream which has been previously heated. Pour this over the clams and potatoes and pile a mound of dried bread-crumbs over all, dotting here and there with bits of butter. Put in a hot oven and bake for about fifteen minutes. If freshly cooked potatoes be preferred they may be cut while raw in very thin slices and boiled in half of the milk indicated above for the sauce; when cooked drain off the milk and put it in with the sauce, placing the slices of potatoes, as directed, in layers alternating with the clams, lastly adding the sauce as above. Garnish with parsley and sliced lemon. Creamed oysters or lobster may also be used as filling for a croustade; also creamed chicken or sweet-breads.

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Answers to Correspondents

ALTA:—Madam Allani is a Canadian, and Sarah Bernhardt a Parisian. Campanini was born in Italy and Christine Nilsson in Sweden. Mme. Janauschek is an Austrian.

A. Z. B.:—In cases of illness a card with "To inquire" written at the top is always left by some member of a family on calling terms with the person afflicted. Light refreshments are served on one's day at home. People who essay dancing should thoroughly understand the art. In a round dance do not bend forward, but carry yourself erect. You can learn much about dancing by reading and carefully studying "The Perfect Art of Modern Dancing," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents per copy.

ARDENT ADMIRER:—To clean the white goat rug, make a very strong lather by boiling soap in a little water; mix this with enough water rather more than lukewarm to wash the rug, and rub boiled soap on those portions that require particularly thorough cleansing. After the rug has been well washed in this water, wash it in a second water prepared in the same way, and then in a third, which should be sufficient to cleanse it properly. Rinse in cold water until all the soap has been removed, and then place the rug in water to which enough blue has been added to keep the wool a good tone of white. Then wring it thoroughly, shake vigorously and hang it in the open air, with the skin side toward the sun. The heat should not be too great or the skin will become hard; the rug must be frequently shaken and turned end for end while drying.

L. A. W.:—Here is the list of birth-stones for which you ask:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| January, Garnet. | July, Coral or Ruby. |
| February, Amethyst or Pearl. | August, Saphire or Moonstone. |
| March, Bloodstone or Hyacinth. | September, Crystallite or Saphire. |
| April, Diamond. | October, Opal. |
| May, Emerald. | November, Topaz. |
| June, Agate or Cat's-eye. | December, Turquoise. |

PEREGRINE:—*Pâté de fois gras*, for which Strasbourg is so noted, is not a French invention, but an imitation of a well-known dish of classic times.

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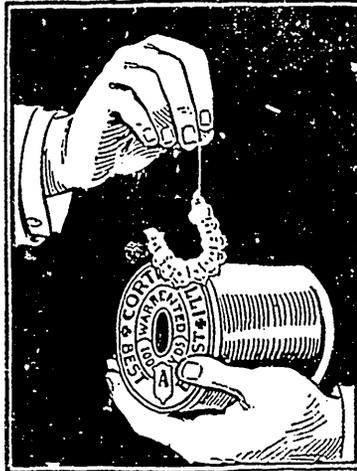
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PRACTICAL GARDENING

[ALL FLORAL QUESTIONS OF SUFFICIENT GENERAL INTEREST TO WARRANT PUBLICATION WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS. THOSE OF A SEASONABLE CHARACTER SHOULD REACH THE AUTHOR SOME TIME IN ADVANCE, AS MATTER FOR THIS DEPARTMENT IS NECESSARILY PREPARED SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE PUBLICATION. ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO WARD MACLEOD, CARE OF THE DELINEATOR, 17 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK.]

In the violet is found a plant that blooms with the greatest freedom during the dull season of the year, thus greatly enhancing its value. All the world loves the violet, so famous for its delicious fragrance, and

turning this universal estimation to account, the professional florist finds it a profitable commodity. It is adapted to a wide range in culture, and many women spring within easy access of the larger cities may find in it a means of money-making that may be employed in connection with other duties. It flowers all the winter in the open air in the Gulf States and during favorable winters may be grown in this way in the next range. The safest way of growing violets in the latter section, however, is in what is termed a "pit."

Violets flourish much better in pits, really, than in a regularly built greenhouse, developing their exquisite flowers throughout the entire winter, because they find here the deep, moist soil in which their roots delight to revel. It is a well-established fact that a rich, moist soil, added to a partly shaded location, suits their requirements precisely. This may account for the failures of some growers. Nevertheless, the violet is not imperative in its demands, and with proper culture one may grow it successfully on soils of a widely different character, aiming to secure as far as possible its chief requirements. A good, sandy clay-loam will grow good violets. Any deep, retentive soil will yield strong, stocky plants, with little attention during the summer as to watering and syringing to keep down the red spider. The first step toward success is the securing of good plants

If the violets are designed for pot culture, plant in four-inch pots; have them always moist, never allowing them to dry out, or they will prove a failure. Keep them in a half-shaded location. While they may be successfully flowered in pots, they require great care, and it is much the better way to grow them in the open ground as long as the weather permits. If just starting in the venture, order strong, well-rooted plants from a reliable florist. If, however, one has an established bed from which to propagate, this is the way to do it.

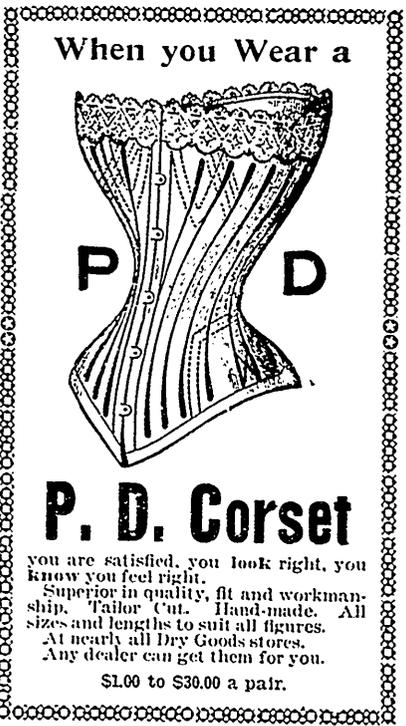
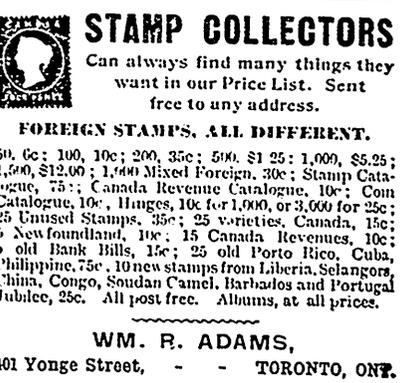
PROPAGATING VIOLETS.—About the 1st of March give the plants a top dressing of sifted leaf mould, with about one-fourth part of coarse sand added. Work this well in between the rows and by the middle of April there will be a fine lot of

well-rooted runners. Plant these in good soil, as already described, in rows one foot apart and nine inches apart in the rows. This allows plenty of room to keep the soil well stirred between during the summer. Keep all runners picked off, the plants growing thriftily, and well watered—always between the rows and in the evening if the weather be hot and dry. Never allow the soil to become dry enough to reach the roots or the plants will become infested with red spider, and once these gain a foothold they are very difficult to get rid of. Transplant to cold frames or pits the first of September.

A better way is to plant violets in the spring where they are to remain. Dig a pit about two feet and a half deep and fill in with about nine inches of good soil. Well-rotted sods with the addition of one-fourth part of coarse sand and the same amount of rich loam make a soil that just suits them. Plant about nine inches apart each way, and when they have started into growth mulch with about an inch of very old, rotted manure, made fine and mixed with sand. Leaf mould mixed with sand is also good. On bright, sunny days shade with a frame made of common laths placed the width of the lath apart. This point is imperative. Take this off at night, and when cold weather sets in, cover with a hot-bed sash, removing it to air the plants whenever weather permits.

In the coldest sections, the sides of the pit should be walled with brick, all cracks well closed and the plants carried through the winter without artificial heat. In severest weather the sash must be covered with straw mats or with strips of heavy carpet. These pits must slope to the south, have good drainage and be situated where they can have the sun all day in winter. A temperature of about 40° or 50° at night, and from 50° to 55° during the day is best adapted to them. It must not be forgotten that the frame must be raised to the proper angle for the sash. The front or lower wall should rise only about six inches above the ground level, and the rear wall about eighteen inches. Utilize the soil dug out of the pit for banking up around the exposed wall, so as to prevent surface water from running in. In extreme weather, in cold sections, add a heavy layer of coarse manure or stable litter as a protection.

VARIETIES.—Lady Hume Campbell is the best of the double blue violets, either for amateurs or professionals. It is strong and healthy, and not subject to the fungus which attacks the Marie Louise; perfectly double, delightfully fragrant and a most profuse bearer. The finest blue violet, Swanley White, is in great demand—a universal favorite—and an immense

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PRACTICAL GARDENING

(Continued).

bearer. For Winter flowering the buds must be pinched off during the Summer. It is snowy-white, very fragrant and hardy in the open ground with protection. California is the largest and most productive of all; its color is a pure, enduring violet-blue. Borne on long stems, making them fine for cutting, its lovely, fragrant flowers, though single, are in greatest demand. For shipping, violets must be picked in the afternoon to retain their fragrance and must not be robbed of it by sprinkling.

Never has there been such a clamor for information regarding sweet-pea culture, as just now. For amateur ventures it is better to depend wholly upon outdoor crops,

SWEET PEAS.

for the sweet pea is heroic as to environment and there is no need to wait for "settled weather" in order to secure an early crop. Select ground that has been previously enriched, choosing a sunny location, and plant with rows running north and south, affording sun on both sides to prevent mildew; they delight in a cool moist soil. A stiff, heavy clay-loam grows the finest sweet peas imaginable. It is better to spade the ground in the Autumn, so that it may be ready at the first opportunity for planting—also for the very important reason that it may be well settled. Take advantage of the very first day that offers, even if it be early in March. If the frost is out of the ground sufficiently deep to get them in, that is all that is necessary, no matter what weather follows. They are perfectly hardy, and will grow from Autumn-sown seed. Sew about four inches deep in any deep, retentive soil and about six inches in ground that is light and porous. If planted in the latter, tread the ground down firmly after spading. It is well slightly to tread a heavy soil if freshly spaded at planting time. The roots should penetrate slowly, growing sturdy as they work their way slowly downward to cool, moist quarters where they gain a firm foothold.

The sweet-pea blight, of which there is so much complaint, is the result of too light a soil or of smothering in the trenches. The writer has found it a good plan to run flat furrows of the required depth by drawing a broad, straight-edged hoe the length of the rows and planting the seed in double rows, one at each edge. Plant at the rate of an ounce of seed to ten feet of double row. Sweet peas also do well planted in single row along a division fence. The cut worms usually claim a good share, and when danger from these is past they should be thinned to two inches apart. Give them plenty of space, air and sun, and they will bloom all Summer; but smother them with their own or other plant growth, and they will die out before the flowering season is half over. After the buds appear mulch with straw or other litter. Lawn clippings serve the purpose well when practicable. After blossoms come, give plenty of water—a thorough soaking that every time it is given will penetrate far as the roots go. Nothing is more injurious than mere surface watering. Soap suds is an excellent fertilizer, greatly increasing the size and beauty of the flowers.

In growing sweet peas for profit it is scarcely advisable to make specialties of high-priced novelties. Odd shades and new combinations of color in mottling or etching often prove a disappointment to the buyer, and do not create the same sensation in the cut-flower market. Buy seed liberally of choice, established colors, both soft and striking. Grow separate, such as Blanche Burpee, the best white; Mrs. Gladstone, soft delicate pink and very beautiful. Her Majesty, soft rosy pink and very handsome; Firefly, scarlet; Celestial or its synonym, Princess May, a soft lavender; Stanley, deep maroon; and Boreatton, deep, velvety bronze-crimson, rich and striking. For mixed rows buy some standard mixture of a reliable florist, or, to a mixture of the above add equal quantities of Blanche Ferry, pink and white; Dorothy Tennant, pure violet; Lottie Eckford, blue-edged; Meteor, orange-salmon; and Gray Friar, Mrs. Chamberlain and Daybreak, all variously variegated. Cut the flowers every day, avoiding stems bearing buds. Keep off all seed-buds.

There are many women, kept by imperative duties within the confines of

WOMEN FLORISTS.

home, who would like to engage in something practical as a means of money-making. Others who give their entire time to some paying project find fields are fully occupied. To all these floral industries offer pleasant and profitable openings, not, however, without the application that any successful enterprise demands. The writer knows a number of women who annually realize a neat income from the sale of young plants. The smaller cities afford best openings for this. Floral stores may be fitted up at a comparatively modest outlay and meet a steady patronage in suitable locations. The growing of cut flowers furnishes another profitable field.

Easter Lilies potted in late October should now have an occasional cupful of weak, liquid

TIMELY HINTS AND HELPS.

manure or a cupful of water to which ten drops of ammonia are added. Give plenty of sunshine, but keep in a cool atmosphere; otherwise, they grow tall and spindling and buds blast; about 60° is best. If they are to be carried about for decorative use at Easter, remove their yellow anthers, which soil their snowy whiteness. Cuttings of most house-plants, if struck now, will be rooted and ready to transplant to open ground in May. Coleus rooted now will make strong plants in season for a showy bed on the lawn. Hydrangeas, if brought from the cellar now and repotted, with requisite sunshine will be in bloom for Memorial Day. Amaryllis Johnsoni, or King Lily, may be brought up, if there is plenty of sunny window space, and given a top dressing of fresh, rich soil and abundance of tepid water. With limited space, it may be kept dormant until weather will admit its being placed outside during the day. Carnas in storage need attention. Do not let them become dust dry; keep just a trifle moist. If, however, they show signs of decay, remove the diseased portions and start the tubers into growth. Palms and other decorative plants should be sponged at least once a week, with tepid water to keep them fresh and glossy and free from scale and red spider.

WARD MACLEOD.



Girls' Interests and Occupations

THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGNS OF perfect health have been briefly and cleverly summed up by a bright woman in these words: "Clear eyes, clear skin, rich and abundant hair, a cool, soft mind, breath like a bunch of violets, and a free and joyous carriage of the head and limbs." Everyone is conscious of the pleasing impression made by the girl whose healthful and vigorous constitution shows in her glowing color, her clear eyes, the ease and active grace of her movements. In contrast to her is one whose pale cheeks or yellow skin, stooping shoulders and languid walk indicate a debilitated condition. Beauty and health are inseparably united. It is true that irregular features cannot be altered or made classic, but intelligence and determination will do more than most girls realize to benefit health and thereby improve looks and complexions.

Wholesome food, fresh air, bathing, proper clothing, plenty of sleep and the absolute avoidance of tight lacing are among the requisites for promoting health and perfecting beauty. Cereals, milk, eggs, whole-wheat bread, lean meat, fruit and vegetables are beneficial. Fried articles of food, candy and pastry should be avoided. Tea and coffee may be used sparingly, but any excess in their use is injurious. Meals should be eaten at regular hours and not in haste, and the digestion should not be disturbed by eating between meals, drinking soda water, etc.

Exercise in the open air is essential. Next in importance to this is that there should be perfect ventilation in bedrooms. A window must be left open at night a few inches at top and bottom at all seasons of the year. Gas burned in a room exhausts the oxygen, and if one burns much gas in the evening the room must be well-aired before retiring. It is best to accustom one's-self to light covering at night. A most important rule is never to wear at night the same flannels one has worn by day. In the morning, after dressing, the window should be opened wide, the bedclothes removed from the bed and hung on a chair to air. Few girls realize that attention to these details, which may appear to them to be unimportant, influence the purity of the skin.

Young girls require eight or nine hours of sleep. Every girl has heard that "beauty sleep" is gained in the hours before midnight; therefore, late hours must not be too often indulged in if one would retain good looks. The skin is always throwing off impurities, and if absolute cleanliness is not preserved by constant bathing the entire body suffers and a bad complexion results; but a cold plunge bath is only for the vigorous and robust, not for the delicate or nervous person. A cold sponge-bath before breakfast is a stimulant, and if one rises very early a cupful of hot milk

or hot water taken before the bath is advisable. After a bath there should be thorough friction with a rough towel. In this way all harmful particles of skin which clog the pores are removed and the circulation is encouraged. If there follows a warm sensation the bath is beneficial; otherwise it is harmful. A warm or tepid bath, not a hot bath, should be taken at night. It opens the pores, frees them from poisonous substances, is restful and induces sleep. A bath should never be taken within two hours after a meal, nor should it be too long continued; otherwise it is debilitating.

Even a girl who may not have the convenience of a bathroom can have a portable tin tub, and in default of that a sponge bath can be easily managed in one's room, with only a basinful of warm water, pure soap and a wash cloth, by spreading a large towel or a square of rubber sheeting on the floor and standing on it while bathing.

Tight lacing is so disastrous to health that young girls cannot be too seriously warned of its danger. Any compression about the shoulders, chest or waist injures the lungs and other organs and enfeebles the constitution. Even Fashion, that most arbitrary of rulers, has sensibly decreed that a small waist is not a requirement for beauty.

FOR THE CARE OF THE SKIN THE FACE should be carefully washed once a day. At other times in the day it seems best simply to wipe off the face with a dry towel. Soap should not be used every day, and every particle must be rinsed off before drying. White Castile soap is safe to use. The face may be thoroughly washed with the hand or a soft cloth. Cold or tepid water is best, not hot water. Rain water is beneficial. Never wash the face just before going out in the cold air or directly after coming in, and never when flushed or overheated. Water alone will not thoroughly cleanse the skin. Once a week the face should be rubbed with cold cream and wiped with a soft flannel or a piece of old linen. The dust will then be removed. After this process apply a little cold cream; leave it on for the night, and wash it off the next morning.

Some persons find it advantageous to steam the face once a month. This may be done by pouring boiling water in a basin, holding the face over the steam, while the entire head is covered with a large towel which hangs down on all sides to prevent the steam from escaping. Ten or fifteen minutes spent in this way will give the skin a refreshed feeling and a smooth appearance. Dry the skin with a soft towel. In wiping the face never rub downward, but always from the sides to the center and from the chin with a gentle upward motion. After the steaming process one must not go out in the cold air

for some hours. It is best, therefore, to use the steam at night. All such tricks as frowning, raising the eyebrows, puckering up the face in grimaces must be avoided, as these bring wrinkles.

FANS HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART in the world of fashion since the seventeenth century. The noted artists of France often devoted their skill to painting these dainty accessories of evening dress. Anyone who possesses an antique fan treasures it in a cabinet or frames it and hangs it on the wall. Such an heirloom is too choice for careless use.

The modern fans are in a great variety of styles. They are costly as the purse can buy or inexpensive enough to suit the purchaser of modest means. For the bride there are fans of rare point lace set on sticks of pearl. Beautiful fans are painted in water color on vellum, kid, silk or paper. The Louis XV. style is very charming. The central cartouche contains a figure scene, a pastoral, a graceful mythological fancy or portrait groups. The figures are in the costumes of the period, with powdered hair. The painting is in tender tints of rose, gray, green and delicate, vaporous blue. The sticks are of mother-of-pearl or ivory, inlaid with gold, silver or enamel and sometimes enriched with gems.

The Louis XVI. style is somewhat the same, but the figures are more generally enclosed in a medallion, and the spaces between are filled with graceful ornamentation, festoons of flowers, loops or bows of ribbon supporting smaller medallions. Garlands, urns, and vases are characteristics of this style of ornament, and the sticks are in fine carving and gilding in various tints. The Empire fan is especially fashionable at present and is of gauze decorated with spangles of gold or cut steel arranged in symmetrical patterns. White ostrich-feather fans with ivory or tortoise-shell sticks are among the expensive varieties shown.

Very simple fans for young girls are of gauze painted with a spray of flowers or with a design of roses or jonquils outlining the border which is cut out unevenly, following the design. That the poster craze has not yet vanished is shown by some fans painted on kid. One has the head of a girl, Japanese in style, with a wreath of scarlet poppies on her head. The pale green and purple drapery, the flat painting of figure and background and the heavy outlines declare the poster origin of the motive of the design. Some fans are of black lace or gauze spangled with steel and inlaid or overlaid with bands of pale green or ruby-red ribbon; all fans are moderate in size, the small rather than the large fan being the popular fashion at present.

PHOTOGRAPH-FRAMES PAINTED IN WATER color in college colors and devices are suitable prizes for progressive euchre parties. Over the opening for the photograph is a flag in the college color. In the corners are designs of playing cards, a football, golf sticks, etc. Another attractive frame is made in four folds. Each fold represents a card, the opening for each photograph being cut in the shape of a heart, diamond, club or spade. In the corner of each division is painted in red or black the device of the corresponding suit. The frame is mounted on a back of red silk or satin.

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Will Develop or Reduce
an / part of the body.

A Perfect Complexion Revivifier
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Pat. in U.S., Europe, Canada.

"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*.

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"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*.

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For Massage and Curative Purposes.

An Electric Roller in all the term implies. The invention of a physician and electrician known throughout this country and Europe. A most perfect complexion beautifier. Will remove wrinkles, "crow's feet" (premature or from age), and all facial blemishes—POSITIVE. 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 guarantee. Price, Gold, \$5.00; Silver, \$3.00. By mail, or at office of Gibb's Company, 1370 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Circular free.

The only Electric Massage Roller, others so-called are fraudulent imitations.



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"Can take a pound a day off a patient, or put it on."—*New York Sun*, August 20th, 1891. Send for "Lecture on Great Suburbs of Fat," and Blank. No hint work.

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FOR THE PERMANENT REDUCTION AND CURE OF OBESITY. Purely Vegetable. Harmless and positive. NO FAILURE. Your reduction is assured—reduced to stay. One month's treatment \$4.00, mail or office, 1370 Broadway, New York.

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"The cure is based upon nature's laws."—*New York Herald*, July 9th, 1893.

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The wish to be beautiful is predominant in every woman, and none can say she does not care whether she is beautiful or not—if only just to please her friend, lover or husband. It puts back age, in appearance, at least 10 years by its wonderful results.

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Natural Laxative Water

Has Merit: Reputation: Superiority

... FOR ...

Constipation and Hemorrhoids

IT IS UNEXCELLED.

Beware of Substitutes!

Answers to Correspondents

JASON:—To make camphor ice, take two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, four ounces of spermaceti, two ounces of white wax and half an ounce of camphor. Melt: ll over a water bath, and run in moulds of proper size and form.

JULIET B.:—To make orange-flower water, take seven pounds (avoirdupois) of orange-flowers, six to eight ounces of fresh thin yellow peel of bitter oranges and two imperial gallons of water; macerate for twenty-four hours and then distill one gallon.

MRS. A.:—A Dutch Kirmess aims to reproduce as nearly as possible within the space of a large hall or garden the architecture, streets, trees, floral and general features of a Dutch village. The young people should dress in Dutch costumes, and they should endeavor by song or music to represent the manners, customs and literature of Dutch villagers.

GEORGINE:—If a floor or surround of a carpet requires staining or restaining, the following mixture makes a durable stain, and can be polished with flannel and beeswax: Half an ounce of rose pink and four ounces of alkaneet root, put into a quart of cold drawn linseed oil, and allowed to stand by the fire for a couple of days, during which time it must be constantly stirred. It should be applied to the floor with a whitewash brush, and one coat must be thoroughly dry before another is given.

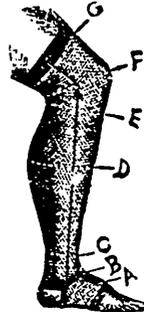
EDGEWOOD:—To prepare pineapple frappé, make a syrup by boiling half a cup of water with two table-spoonful of sugar for four minutes. Add one-third of a cupful of grated pineapple and two teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cool, strain and freeze. This may be frozen, using a glass instead of the baking powder can, but the use of the former will require a longer time. The syrup may be kept closely covered and frozen as desired.

BURGHEN:—At a basket supper, enough for two persons is put in a dainty basket and the lady's card is placed within. The baskets are then sold by auction to the gentlemen, each of whom finds the lady whose card his basket holds, and they are supposed to take their refreshment together.

SOUTHERNER:—Mildew on leather may be removed by gently rubbing with petroleum. Afterwards polish with a soft cloth.

ELMERE:—Rings with colored stones are not in vogue for engagement rings. The fashionable engagement ring is a solitaire diamond, but one with two smaller stones is appropriate.

A COUNTRY GIRL:—Years of hard work are required before one can be considered proficient in music. We would not advise you to study anything superficially—certainly not music, to the mastery of which a lifetime may be worthily devoted. You cannot learn by the aid of books alone.



Elastic Hosiery

for Varicose Veins, Sprains, Weak Wrists and Ankles—cheapest in Canada, and without question the best, as each article is made to your special order, thus insuring accurate fit and fresh material. Send two cent stamp for full particulars, etc.

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Magnetic American Health Corsets

To order. Solid Comfort. Perfect Fitting. Cure Rheumatism, Backache, Round Shoulders, etc.
Give a slimmer figure to the corpulent a more youthful figure to the aged.
Wear well. Eagerly wanted.

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ROKCO

Cereal Coffee Health Drink—Pure, Wholesome Nourishing, 15c. lb. or 2 lbs. for 25c. ROKCO is equal to 40c. coffee.

—For Sale by all Grocers—
or send 1st c. for 1-lb. package to the ROKCO MFG. CO., 151 Queen Street E., Toronto.
Agents wanted in every locality.



Kills Every Time.



Common Sense Exterminator for Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Infallible remedy. No danger in using.

All druggists, and 331 Queen Street W., Toronto.

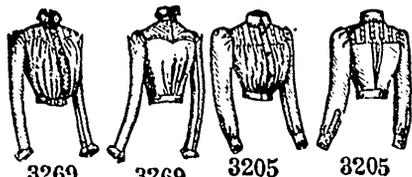
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DR. ROUBY'S CURE

A new vegetable specific for acute, muscular, chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Ovarian and Intercostal Neuralgia, Wry-neck, etc.
Write for testimonials. At all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

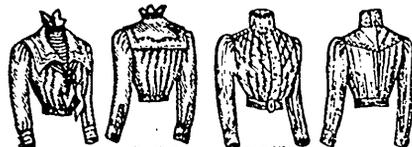
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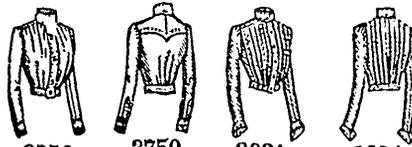
3269 Ladies' Shirt-Waist with Pointed Yoke Seamless on the Shoulder. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

3205 Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Square Yoke. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3129 Ladies' Shirt-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

3017 Ladies' Shirt-Waist. (To be made with the Fronts Bias or Straight.) 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3750 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Applied Yoke that may be Omitted. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

3634 Misses' Shirt-Waist. (To be made with the Body Tucked or Plain and with Two-Scan Sleeves that may have Flaring or Shirt Cuffs, and with or without the Fitted Lining.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3632 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Applied Yoke that may be Omitted. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

3629 Misses' Waist or Shirt-Waist. (To be made with or without the Applied Back-Yoke and the Fitted Lining.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



3366 Misses' Shirt-Waist. (To be made with or without the Fitted Lining.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

3143 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Removable Standing Collar. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2994 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Round Yoke. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

2894 Misses' Shirt-Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Prices, 10d. or 20 cents.



2856 Misses' Shirt-Waist, with Applied Back-Yoke. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

2835 Misses' Shirt-Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Your Evening Wrap.

Your fine and costly Evening Wrap soils easily with the constant wear. They are cleaned by skilled and scientific methods if sent to these modern dyeing and cleaning works.

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Dyers and Cleaners, TORONTO. Head Office and Works: 787-791 Yonge St. Toronto Phones.—3037, 3040, 2143, 1004, 5098.

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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.

PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad Letter from a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated—How She Cured Him.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him of the deception I had practised on him, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

A pamphlet in plain, sealed envelope, sent free, giving testimonials and full information, with directions how to take or administer Samaria Prescription. Correspondence considered sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 28 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

Answers to Correspondents

VIOLET: The constant use of ammonia added to the water in which the hair is washed will render the hair dry and brittle. We do not advocate its use.

MOXTANA:—Business and official addresses are sometimes given in these columns, but it would be manifestly improper to state the residences of ladies and gentlemen, however well known, who do not solicit or authorize such publicity.

INFANTA:—The difficulty in gaining the pears probably due to the fact that you have not properly followed the directions given in the recipe. If you tell us just what the trouble is, we will endeavor to help you.

JERRY:—Gelatin has some peculiarities which many housekeepers do not understand. If it is kept any length of time in a warm place, disagreeable odor and flavor will be developed; while if soaked in cold water in a cold place, these objectionable features will not appear. To make orange jelly: dissolve half a box of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water. Cut six oranges in halves, remove the pulp carefully and lay the skins in cold water. Add to the pulp the juice of two lemons and a cupful each of sugar and boiling water. Add gelatin; stir together and strain. Dry the insides of the skins, notch the edges, fill with jelly and set in a cold place. When stiff, serve with cake.

JOSEPHUS:—In mythology, Zephyr is the west wind—the son of Aeolus and Aurora, and the lover of Flora.

FOR CRACKED OR SORE NIPPLES ...USE...

Governton's Nipple Oil

When required to harden the Nipples, use GOVERNTON'S NIPPLE OIL. Price, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Should your druggist not keep it, enclose 25c in stamps to G. J. GOVERNTON & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Corner of Bleury and Dorchester Streets, Montreal, Que.

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World's Fair Premium Tailor System
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Dressmakers desiring to procure a first-class system will be given the opportunity to test one of the above. Agents wanted.

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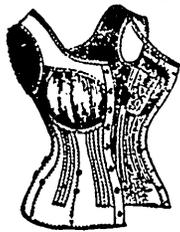
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and Dress-cutting Invention of the Age. The quick-
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THIS is the only Ma-
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pattern.

A dress can be cut in
seven minutes without
guess work or refitting.

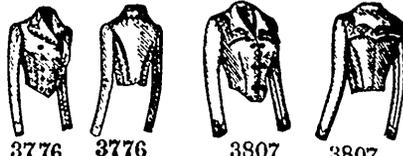
This Machine is so
simple and easy that dressmakers require no personal
instructions, and new beginners can learn the entire
art in a very short time. Apprentices become expert
cutters in an hour's time. Dressmakers will find it
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STYLES FOR SPRING HERE
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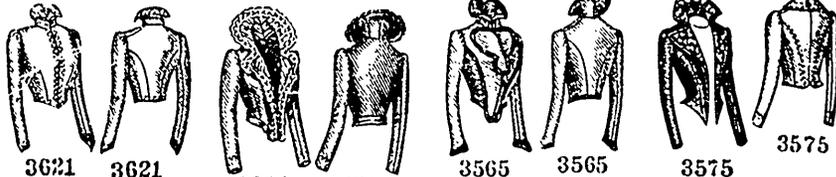
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to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Eton Jacket,
with Sailor Collar: 30 to
42 inches bust, 7 sizes.
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



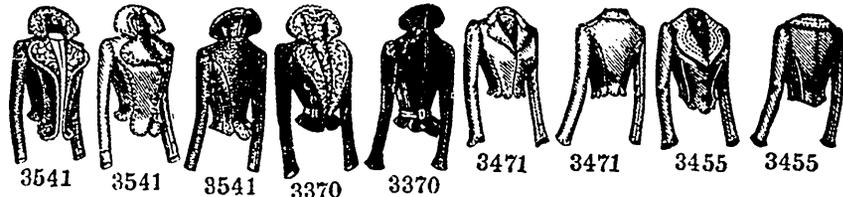
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having the Front Gored
to the Arm-Hole. 30 to
42 inches bust, 7 sizes.
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Ladies' Eton Jacket,
Gored to the Arm-Hole in
Front. 30 to 44 inches
bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d.
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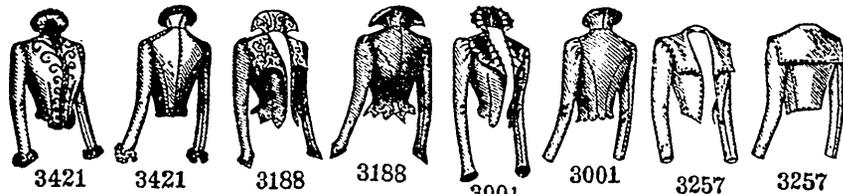
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Ladies' Jacket, Gored to
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sizes. Price, 10d. or 20
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Ladies' Eton Jacket.
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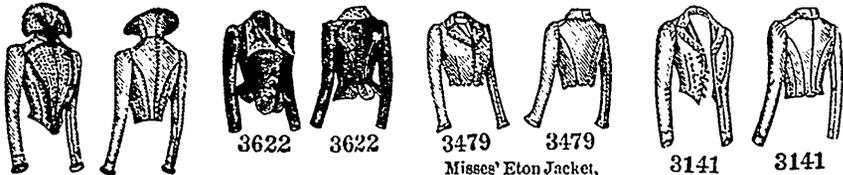
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Ladies' Jacket. (To be
made with Fancy or Plain
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Straight Lower Edge.) 30
46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
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Ladies' Eton Jack-
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bust, 9 sizes. Price,
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Ladies' Eton Jacket. (To
be made with a Stole Sail-
or-Collar or a Plain Stole-
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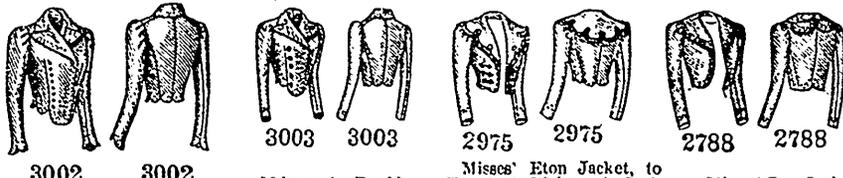
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Ladies' Eton Jacket.
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Misses' Jacket, with a
Pointed or Rounding
Shawl-Collar. Ages, 12
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Misses' Eton Jacket,
to have the Lower
Front Corners Point-
ed or Square and the
Sleeves in Bell Style or
Straight-Around at the
Wrists. Ages, 10 to 16
years, 7 sizes. Price,
10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Eton Jacket, Ter-
minating Slightly Below or
at the Waist-Line and to be
worn Open or Closed. 30 to
46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



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Ladies' Double-Breasted
Eton Jacket. (To be Plain
or Scalloped at the Lower
Edge and Wrists.) 30 to 42
inches bust, 7 sizes. Price,
10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Double-
Breasted Eton Jacket.
(To be Plain or Scol-
loped at the Lower
Edge.) Ages, 10 to 16
years, 7 sizes. Price,
10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Eton Jacket, to
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lops a Little Below the Waist
or Evenly at the Waist-Line
and to have the Sailor Collar
Plain or Scalloped. Ages,
10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price,
10d. or 20 cents.

Misses' Eton Jack-
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Square or Rounding
Front Corners.)
Ages, 12 to 16 years,
5 sizes. Price, 10d.
or 20 cents.

Answers to Correspondents

L. S. M.:—Parsley eaten with vinegar will remove the unpleasant odor from the breath resulting from eating onions.

A MOTHER:—Most if not all of the Kindergarten literature hitherto printed has been devoted to single branches of Froebel's Educational System and addressed rather to experts already well versed in its principles than to the general public. In "Kindergarten Papers," published by us at 4s. or \$1, the author, Mrs. Sara Miller Kirby, makes a comprehensive and popular review of the whole Kindergarten system, beginning with a brief biography of Friedrich Froebel, stating broadly the great philosophic truths underlying his work, and then proceeding to a graphic and detailed description of the gifts, occupations and games, and of the way they are used in placing the child in right relations with himself, his fellows and the world about him. There are chapters on Christmas work, on the home Kindergarten, on training and training schools, on the preparation of topics and on the literature and materials used. Many of the songs are given with the accompanying music, and some four hundred illustrations make plain and practical every detail of the work.

FATIMA:—1. Glycerine does not agree with all skins, and if you have eczema, we would advise you to consult a physician before using it in conjunction with bay rum. Washing the hair frequently will keep it light and prevent it from becoming oily; after washing, dry and perfume it ready for the brush, as follows: Wipe the hair well with a towel, then recline upon a lounge, permitting the hair to hang over the end; place a pan containing two or three bits of ignited charcoal under it, and sprinkle a little powdered benzoin upon the lighted fuel. The thick smoke which will arise will be strongly impregnated with benzoic acid combined with carbonic acid gas and will rapidly absorb the remaining moisture in the hair. 2. Your friend might impersonate a daughter of the regiment, Charlotte Corday or a Tyrolese peasant.



Superfluous Hair,
Moles, Warts,
Birthmarks.

and all Facial Blemishes permanently removed by **ELECTROLYSIS.** Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

The Foster Dermatological Institute
NO. 2 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

FATFOLKS REDUCED from 15 to 25 lbs

per month by a harmless treatment by practicing physician of 20 years' experience. No bad effects or detention from business. No starving, wrinkles or flabbiness. Improve general health and beautifies complexion. Physicists of society ladies endorse it. Thousands cured.

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66 Madison Ave. For particulars address, with stamp, **DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,** 1314 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

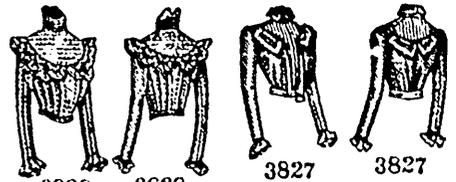
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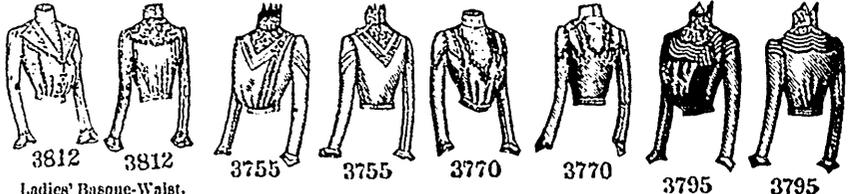
STYLISH BASQUES

of to-day are in wide variety, as will be observed in the shapes below. The Patterns are on sale with

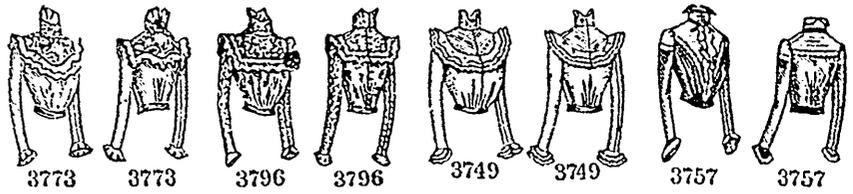
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OF TORONTO (Limited),
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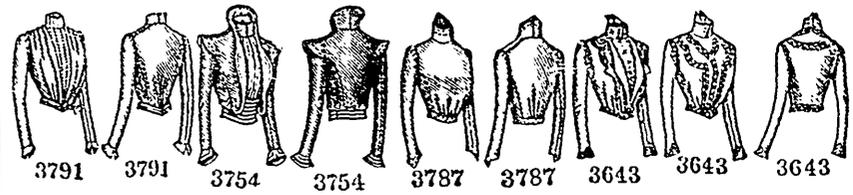
3828 3828 3827 3827
Ladies' Tucked Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.



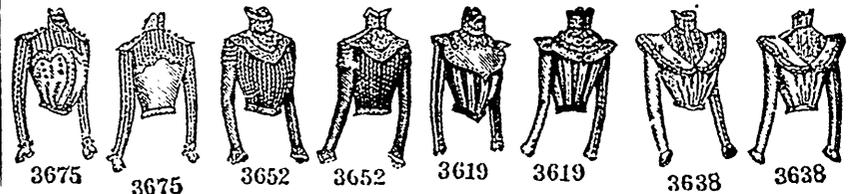
3812 3812 3755 3755 3770 3770 3795 3795
Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Separate Chemisette that may be Tucked or Pinned. 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist, Closed at the Left Side. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist, Closed at the Left Side. 30 to 44 ins. bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Fancy Yoke. 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.



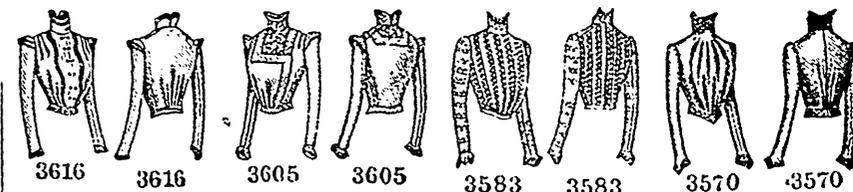
3773 3773 3796 3796 3749 3749 3757 3757
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist, 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.



3791 3791 3754 3754 3787 3787 3643 3643 3643
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 34 to 48 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 42 ins. bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Waist, with Waistcoat and Chemisette. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.



3675 3675 3652 3652 3619 3619 3638 3638
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Waist, Closed at the Left Side. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Boy-Plaited Waist, with Yoke. 30 to 42 ins bust, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cts.
Ladies' Waist, with Deep, Pointed Yoke. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.



3616 3616 3605 3605 3583 3583 3570 3570
Ladies' Fancy Shirt-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Ladies' Waist, Closed at the Back. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.

WITH THE COMING OF SPRING,
THE HOUSEWIFE BEGINS TO
LOOK FOR NEW

SHIRT-WAISTS,

OF WHICH A PRETTY ARRAY IS
HERE PRESENTED. THE PAT-
TERNS CAN BE HAD FROM THE
THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.

OF TORONTO (Limited)
Or any of its Agencies.



3624



3624



3625



3625



3674



3674



3631



3631

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Removable Stock-
Collar. 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c.
or 20 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Waist
or Shirt-Waist, with Re-
movable Stock-Collar.
30 to 44 inches bust,
8 sizes. Price, 10c. or
20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Bust-Stay and Ap-
plied Yoke that may be
Omitted. 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c.
or 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Plain Back and Re-
movable Stock-Collar.
(To be made with Either
the Fitted Lining or
Bust-Stay.) 30 to 46
inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



3507



3507



3525



3525



3569



3569



3545



3545

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Removable Collar.
(To be made with or
without the Applied
Back-Yoke, and with
Either the Fitted Lining
or the Bust-Stay.) 30 to
46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents

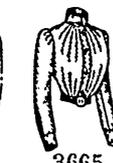
Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Removable Collar,
and a 2-Seam Shirt-
Sleeve that may have a
Flaring or Shirt Cuff,
and an Applied Back-
Yoke. 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price,
10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Box-Plaited
and Tucked Shirt-Waist,
with 2-Seam Sleeves and
a Removable Fancy
Stock. (To be made with
either the Fitted Lining
or the Bust-Stay.) 30 to
46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist.
(To be made with Either
the Fitted Lining or
the Bust-Stay.) 30 to 44
inches bust, 8 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



3551



3551



3665



3665



3515



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3549



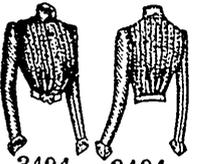
3549

Ladies' Side-Plaited Shirt-
Waist, with 2-Seam Sleeves.
(To be made with Either the
Fitted Lining or the Bust-
Stay.) 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Bust-Stay and Ap-
plied Yoke that may be
Omitted. 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price,
10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with 2-seam Sleeves. (To
be made with or without
a Center-Back Seam.) 30
to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Misses' Shirt-Waist.
(To be made with or
without a Center-Back
Seam and Fitted Lining.)
Sizes, 12 to 16 or 18, 6
sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cts.



3494



3494



3434



3434



3495



3495



3437



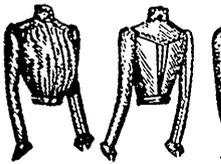
3437

Ladies' Shirt-Waist.
30 to 46 inches bust, 9
sizes. Price, 10c. or 20
cents.

Ladies' Extra Long-
Waisted Shirt-Waist. 30
to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist.
30 to 46 inches bust, 9
sizes. Price, 10c. or 20
cents.

Ladies' Box-Plaited
Waist or Shirt-Waist. 30
to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



3385



3385



3312



3312



3098



3098



2922



2922

Ladies' Shirt-Waist.
30 to 46 inches bust, 9
sizes. Price, 10c. or 20
cents.

Ladies' Waist or Shirt-
Waist. 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c.
or 20 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Shirt-
Waist. 30 to 46 inches
bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c.
or 20 cents.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist,
with Under-Arm Gora.
30 to 48 in. bust, 10 sizes.
Price, 10c. or 20 cents

Answers to Correspondents

AMADA:—A "Dairy-Maids' Lunch" should be given in a large room, the modern attic being one of the best of places. Every lady who assists with the lunch should wear a dairy-maid's costume. Following is the menu:

*Bread and milk,
Baked apples and milk, Mush and milk,
Crackers and milk, Cottage cheese,
Crackers and cheese.*

Guests patronize one booth and another, the lady in charge of the booth giving them checks for the amounts purchased in her booth. Have on co-tumes for the evening. Milk stools, pails, fresh butter and cheese may be placed on sale.

JAMIE:—At an "Easter egg supper" you may serve.

*Eggs on toast, Egg omelet,
Ham and eggs,
Poached eggs, Scrambled eggs,
Hard-boiled eggs, Fried eggs,
Egg custard,
Coffee, Egg-nogg.*

A SCHOLAR:—Joseph Ernest Renan (born 1823, died 1892), was an Orientalist, historian and essayist. The *Vie de Jésus* (1863), which gave rise to so much discussion, was afterward expanded into *Histoire des Origines du Christianisme*.

J. C.:—The Swedenborgians, called by themselves "The new Jerusalem Church," are believers in the doctrine taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772). Their views of Salvation, inspiration of scripture and a future state differ widely from those of other Christians.

MINNA:—Aploomb means true to the plumb-line, but is generally used to express the self-possession which arises from perfect self-confidence. One also speaks of a dancer's aplomb, meaning that he is a perfect master of his art.

STELLA:—You will have to make a personal canvass at different art stores to find a copy of the painting mentioned. If you send us a stamped envelope, repeating your question, we will send you a list of art dealers by mail.

ARDATH:—*Envoi* means the sending of a message or messenger; in literature it signifies envoy—a postscript or the closing lines of a poem or ballad. The expression is generally printed *l'envoi*.

STEM SET, STEM WIND WATCH FREE

To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for enriching the blood, for pale people, delicate ladies, liver and kidney diseases, rheumatism, headache, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give **FREE** a 14c gold-plated watch, Ladies' or Gents' reliable, of the time-keeper, warranted. The Pills are .0c. per box, \$3.00 for 8 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 8 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO.
866 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Eczema, Skin Diseases, Cured in a few days by an invaluable discovery of an eminent chemist, consisting of a combination of powerful and harmless antiseptics. The works of Lister, Sir Morel McKenzie, and Pasteur have proved the brilliant success of antiseptics. **Dr. Kaneau's Antiseptic Pomade**, carefully prepared according to the antiseptic method, will cure in a wonderfully short time Eczema, Sores, Ulcers, Barbers' Itch, Pimples, and all Skin Diseases peculiar to children and adults. The Agent can show a testimonial from a gentleman cured in four days of eczema of forty years' standing, and many others from well-known people. For sale by all druggists, \$1.00. By mail, \$1.00.

**J. E. W. LECOURS, Chemist, Montreal,
370 Craig St., Montreal.**

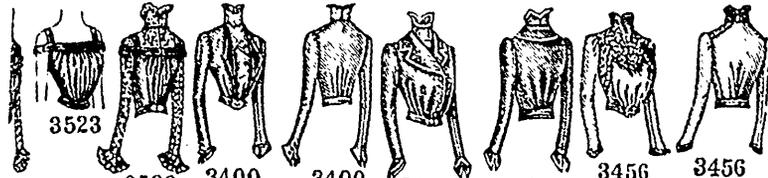


Waist, with Closing, 30 to 40 bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Waist, having a Whole Back to be Straight or Bias. 30 to 40 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, Closed at the Left Side. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

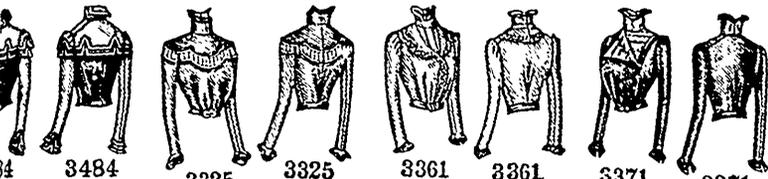


Basque-Waist, Closed Back. (To be made with Square Neck, and with long Sleeves.) 30 to 44 bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Waist. 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Waist or Shirt-Waist, with Fitted Lining. 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Tudor Jacquette Front. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

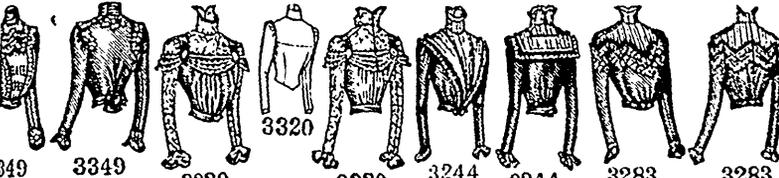


Basque, with Jacquette. 30 to 40 bust, 6 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Waist, with a Shield. 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Fancy Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Waist, with Guimpe. (Both Closed at the Back.) 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Blouse-Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist with Drop Yoke. (Closed at the Back.) 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

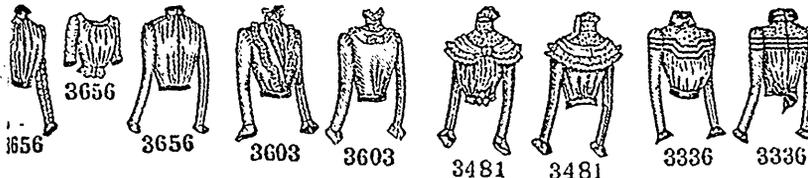


Ladies' Fancy Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Blouse-Waist, with Removable Vest. 30 to 42 ins. bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 43 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Misses' Basque-Waist. (Closed at the Back.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



Misses' Full Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Misses' Waist. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Misses' Waist. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Misses' Yoke-Waist. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



Misses' Waist, in Drop-Yoke Style. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.

Misses' Waist, with Separate Guimpe. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



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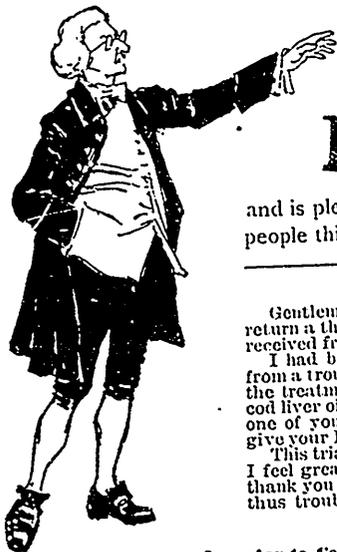
33 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO.

Did you pay 15 cents for this copy of the Delineator? You can have it every month for little more than half that by subscribing.

The Petroleum Idea!

Better Than Cod Liver Oil

There is large local interest just now in the relative merits of refined Petroleum and Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of throat and lung troubles. There's nothing we like better than a chance to make intelligent comparisons, and with thousands of people interested in "The Petroleum Idea" we feel justified in emphasizing certain facts. It allowed to use the names of physicians we could bring overwhelming evidence to prove that the usefulness of cod liver oil is limited. All who have tried it know full well what a nauseating dose it is, even when emulsified. Its food value is easily discounted by the manner in which **Petroleum aids digestion and helps to assimilate the food you eat.** Others may insist that you need food-medicine, but the chances are you eat more than enough now if you could only digest it. Refined Petroleum is an aid to nutrition, strengthening the appetite and agreeing with the stomach. It is combined with Hypophosphites of lime and soda in



ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION

and is pleasant to take under all conditions. These letters tell better than anything else what people think of Petroleum as compared with cod liver oil:—

Better than Cod Liver Oil.

Gentlemen,—The object of this brief note is to return a thousand thanks for the speedy relief I have received from your Petroleum Emulsion.

I had been suffering for upwards of two years from a trouble of the throat, which, notwithstanding the treatment it had been rendered by emulsion of cod liver oil, remained incurable. At the request of one of your most zealous patrons I determined to give your Emulsion a trial.

This trial has proven the virtue of your remedy. I feel greatly relieved and cannot more efficiently thank you than by recommending it to any who are thus troubled. Truly grateful,

R. UTENWEILER, Toronto.

A Well-Known Emulsion Failed.

Gentlemen,—Have been troubled with a severe cough for some time past, which threatened to develop into something worse. I tried several different cough cures, including a well-known emulsion, but without obtaining the relief expected. I used two bottles of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and am now completely cured.

Would recommend the above as a sure and efficient cure for colds or coughs.

Yours,

F. C. HUNTER,

Toronto.

Superior to Cod Liver Oil.

Gentlemen,—I have been treating a very severe bronchial cough of long standing with your Petroleum Emulsion, and have been so benefited by it that I gladly recommend it to anyone suffering as I did. Last year I took several bottles of emulsion of cod liver oil, but it failed to have the desired effect. I consider Petroleum Emulsion far superior to any other.

Truly yours,

MISS M. THOMPSON, Toronto.

Recommended for Quinsy.

Dear Sirs,—Would recommend your Emulsion to everyone. I was attacked by a very severe sore throat and cold in the head some weeks ago, and could find no relief from the several remedies I tried. On the advice of a friend I tried your Emulsion, and in less than four days was on my way to recovery. I strongly recommend it to any person suffering from quinsy or the above sickness.

Yours truly,

A. R. NESBITT, Rosedale.

Refined Petroleum is very soothing and healing to the entire membranous system, which includes the throat, lungs, stomach and intestines. The Petroleum we use comes from particular wells, and in the special process by which we purify it we eliminate all the irritating and nauseous properties of the crude oil without losing any of its medicinal qualities. Prescribed in the form of an Emulsion it is easy to digest, being so minutely divided as to be absorbed at once. The combination with Hypophosphites makes a preparation which we claim is superior to cod liver oil or anything else in the treatment of throat and lung affections, disorders of the digestive tract, and all forms of wasting diseases.

Angier's
Petroleum Emulsion
is for sale by leading
druggists everywhere at
50 cents and \$1.00 a
bottle.

Angier Chemical Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

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BOSTON, MASS.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Confederation Life Building, TORONTO, CANADA

Angier's
Petroleum Tablets
are for sale by leading
druggists everywhere at
25 cents a box.

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New Marvel



Hygienic Head Covering.

Pompadours and Hygienic Head Coverings are the latest, most convenient and up-to-date ever manufactured.

Natural Wavy Switches that will never come straight, are the kind we sell.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs in stock and made to order.

Gentlemen's Toupees, it is impossible to detect our productions, they are perfect in every respect. Why go bald-headed when you can purchase something equal to nature?



Pretty Coiffure.

Bangs from \$1.00 to \$12.00

Switches from \$1.00 to \$75.00

Scalp Treatment for hair falling after fevers, Alopecia, Eczema.

Hair Ton'ic, if you describe the state of your scalp I can prepare ingredients that will give the greatest satisfaction.

Pember's Hair Regenerator for restoring the hair to its natural color is as clean and harmless as water.

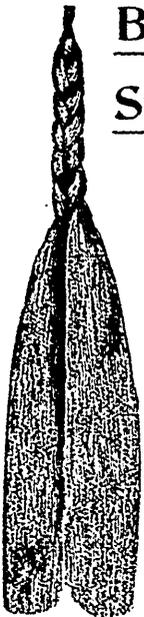
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Telephones 2275 & 3553



Switches, Straight and Natural Wavy.

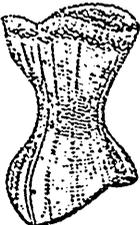


Pretty Coiffure Dressed with one of our Natural Lady's Switches.

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LONG CORSET

Corsets from all reliable makers, at all prices, all ways in stock.

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Write for Measure Slips.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

IT RESTORES THE
NATURAL WHITENESS
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AT ALL DRUGGISTS--
25 CENTS A BOX--

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DRESSCUTTING

The Perfect TAILOR SYSTEM of SQUARE MEASUREMENT

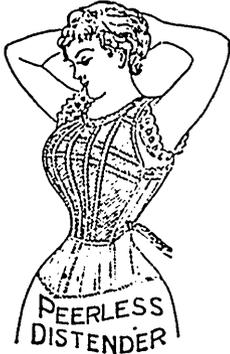
Cutting Ladies' and Children's Garments. Correct in Form and Fit.

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Cutters and Practical Dressmakers
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Send for Price List. Beware of models and machines.

BRUSH & CO. SPECIALTIES

Peerless Distenders



Made to suit the present style of blouse, adjustable by cross straps at the back; white netting or black jean; 3 sizes of bust, 32, 31 and 36 in. Price, 50c.

"Hygeia" Forms



Braided wire, covered with white lawn; light in weight. Price, 50c.

Braided Wire Hair Rolls



For Latest Style of Dressing the Hair.

Made of finely tempered steel, neatly covered with different shades of netting to match the hair.

- 4, 6, or 8 inch.....15c. each
- 12, 15, or 18 inch..... 25c. each

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We now bone our best grades of corsets with

FEATHERBONE,

which will be especially appreciated in a nursing corset. Made in drab jean.

Sizes 18 to 30. Price, \$1.00

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE SOLD BY LEADING DRY GOODS STORES, OR WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, POST PAID, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

BRUSH & CO.  **Toronto**

SUFFERING WOMEN

Who find Life a Burden can have Health and Strength again by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls has more than its share of pain and misery. With some it's heart palpitation, nervousness and sleeplessness; with others anæmia, dyspepsia and constipation.



There are headaches and sideaches, weak spells and dizziness, hysteria and melancholia, and a dozen other ailments that unfit women for either work or pleasure. Let those women who suffer from any derangement of their heart or nerves, or whose blood is thin and watery, try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This remedy will do as much for them as it did for Mrs. W. Barnes, West Gravenhurst, Ont., who wrote the following account of her case:

"Some time ago I was very ill and did not know what to do for myself. I was weak and tired all the time, and frequently had a sensation of smothering, when everything would turn black before me and I would nearly lose consciousness. I got so bad at last that life was a burden to me. One day I received a book telling about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and thought I would try a box. By the time that box of pills was finished I was like a new woman. I had regained my strength, my heart beat naturally and regularly, and from that day, which is over a year ago, to this I have had splendid health."

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Stylish New Dress Stuffs for Spring

New Spring Dress Stuffs are rushing in on us from every side, making our collection for Spring the largest and best we ever had. Stylish dressers far and near will be interested in the goods we are showing. For that reason we cheerfully send samples free of charge to those who will write to us for them. These are some of the



Spring fabrics worth writing for :

Black Dress Stuffs.

- New 44-inch Black French Poplin, all pure wool, in rich, medium fine cord, at **75c.**
- New 47-inch Black French Poplin, in rich, heavy cord, very firm and durable in the wear, at **\$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50**
- Fine Black Tucked Lustre, bright silk, rich finish, so much in demand for separate waists, at **\$1.10**
- New 43-inch Priestley's Black Fancy Figured Mercatelle, bright finish, medium and small design, at **75c and 85c.**
- New 44-inch Priestley's Black Figured Crepons, in wool and mohair mixture, medium design with dull finish, at **\$1.00**
- 44-inch Black Wool and Mohair German Fancy Figures, in large and medium bright rich design, at **\$1.00 and 1.25**

Stylish Dress Plaids.

- New 54-inch Bannockburn Plaid Tweeds, heavy weight, special for separate skirts, large stylish checks in light greys and black and white, at **\$1.25**
- New 54-inch Homespun Skirt Plaids, large patterns and stylish effects, in dark grey grounds overcast with colored woven checks, at **\$1.25**

- New 48-inch German Wool Plaids, in the newest Spring colors of brown, green, new blue and heliotrope, combined with fawn, very stylish effects, at.. **\$1.25**
- New 48-inch German Homespun Plaids, in light grounds with large broken colored checks, also new flake effects, at..... **\$1.25**
- New 48-inch French Camel's Hair Plaids, in large stylish designs in dark rich colorings only. Very special at **\$1.00**
- New 54-inch Rob Roy Homespun Checks, in medium and dark colors, heavy-weight, at..... **\$1.00**

Plain Colored Fabrics.

- 48-inch Rivoli Suiting, in poplin cord weave, weight suitable either for dresses or suits, in a very complete range of all leaung colors, at **\$1.00**
- 46-inch Colored French Poplins, heavy, firm rich cord, regular dress weight, in colors of navy, green, bronze, brown and red, at **\$1.00**
- 52-inch Foule Suiting, serge finish, very firm, close weave, thoroughly shrunk and will not spot, in all leading dark colors, at..... **\$1.00**
- 54-inch All-Wool Admiralty Navy Serge Suiting, dust and dirt will not cling to it, correct weight for tailored suits, at **\$1.10**

- 54-inch All-Wool Heavy Cheviot Serge Suiting, in navy only, "Sir Titus Salts" make, thoroughly finished and will not shrink, at..... **\$1.00**
- 46 to 48-inch Priestley's Campbell Twill Dress Serges, heavy weights, wide wale and bright finish, in navy only, at **65c, 75c and 85c**

Fancy Colored Silks.

- New 21-inch Fancy Stripe Silk Taffetas, in a choice range of pretty select medium colorings, at..... **75c**
- New 21-inch Fancy French Taffetas, in all leading dark colored grounds with fancy stripes, at..... **85c**
- New 21-inch Fancy French Taffetas, in plain and fancy satin stripe effect, with light grounds and latest medium colors, at..... **\$1.00**
- New 21-inch Fancy French Plaid Silks in the very latest Paris novelties, newest and most select colored combinations, at **\$1.00**
- New 21-inch Fancy Taffetas in checks, with colored satin over stripes, in splendid range of light, medium and dark colors, at **\$1.25**
- New 21-inch Plain Colored French Mousseline Taffetas, in a complete range of all the newest leading colors, untearable quality, at **\$1.25**

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, - - TORONTO, ONT.

Answers to Correspondents

A. B.:—To prepare deided mutton, cut some thick slices from a leg of cold, under-done mutton, score them with a sharp knife. Mix together one half of a teaspoonful of paprika, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of made mustard and rub the slices with the mixture, working it well into the scorings. Prepare a sauce with half a cupful of the dish gravy, half a teaspoonful each of Worcestershire and mushroom catsup, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and four table-spoonfuls of port wine and heat. Broil the slices of meat, arrange them on a hot platter which has been well rubbed with a cut onion or clove or garlic, pour a little of the sauce over them and serve the remainder in a small boat.

SADIE G.:—To make extract of ginger pack four ounces of powdered ginger in a percolator, moisten it with a little alcohol, then pour on alcohol until a pint and a half of tincture has passed through. Mix with eight ounces of syrup.

CARA:—"Lewis Carroll" was the pseudonym of the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, humorist and author of "Alice in Wonderland," "Through the Looking-Glass," "The Hunting of the Snark," "Sylvia and Bruno," etc.

A. A. A.:—Dumb-bells and Indian clubs are used especially for developing the muscles of the arms and the breadth and depth of the chest and shoulders, though the active motion of the arms and body stimulates the entire circulation and thus refreshes the nether limbs as well, and develops their muscles almost as much as though the exercise were running instead of standing. This exercise is more generally favored by men, but girls and women are coming to appreciate its benefits as a developer, and are gradually taking it up more and more. As in all other exercises, the dress worn must be such as to in no way restrict the movements.

FLO:—Make your black silk by waist pattern No. 3523, price 10c. or 20 cents, and skirt pattern No. 3586, price 1s. or 25 cents, both shown in the DELINEATOR for January. Have the yoke and sleeves of white all-over lace and trim with chiffon ruchings.

ELSIE:—Very red hands are usually caused by wearing gloves that are too tight. Wash your hands in warm water, using a good toilet soap; dry them on a soft towel and then powder them. Use vaseline or glycerine and rose-water at night and wear a pair of very loose gloves.

MISS L. A. M.:—Lord Bacon is credited with having declared that economy is of itself a great revenue.

HARRIET:—The material of which you send a sample is known as *satén de soie* and is appropriate for developing a handsome evening toilette. Passementerie and lace will supply becoming garniture.

SYRIAN HAIR DESTROYER BEYARA



removes hair from face, arms, or any part of the person without the slightest injury to the most delicate skin. Absolutely harmless. Results sure. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, The Hagaras Co., 20 Pike Building, Cincinnati, O.

WINDSOR SALT

Purest and Best for Long and Dairy.
No Adulteration. Never Cakes.



Baby's Own.

Babies like it—it's good for them. **BABY'S OWN SOAP** is certain in cleansing, so safe, and sweet in using. Keeps skin soft and healthy. Good for babies or old folks. Sold by all druggists.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.



\$9.95

GOLD WALTHAM

Regular \$15.00
Watch, Genuine Waltham movement, latest model, ruby jewelled, compensation balance, polished and gilded regulator, stem wind and set. **PI** gold in a genuine gold-filled case that will wear for 20 years.

We ask no advance payment. Simply write, mentioning your nearest express office, and we will send the watch there where you can call and examine it thoroughly, then if satisfied it is really worth \$15.00 pay the agent \$9.95 and express charges. Buy direct and save the Jeweller's excessive profits. In writing be careful to state clearly whether you want open face or hunting case. We can furnish gentlemen's size at same price. **Johnston & McFarlane, Box D2 Toronto, Can.**

156 POPULAR SONGS

with Words and Music complete, neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathos, comic, a veritable treasury of the world's popular and beautiful songs. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**



BIG BUDGET

A book with a little of everything. Contains 20 popular songs with music, 20 amusing rebuses, 20 popular conundrums, 37 tricks in magic, 82 valuable money making secrets, 10 model love letters, and a lot of other matter useful and entertaining. Send us this advertisement with 10 cents when Big Budget will be mailed postpaid. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.**



4 for 10 Cents. To introduce our illustrated catalogue we will send four 7-inch Dollies with instruction book, for 10c. These Dollies are stamped with the latest and prettiest designs on fine linen, and sell regularly at 10 cents each. **Johnston & McFarlane, Toronto, Can.**

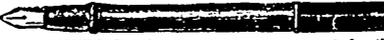


110 for 10 cents This book contains one hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish, and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent postpaid for 10c. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.**



GOLD GUARDS

Made of the composition metal known as Dorian. Gold. Exactly resembles gold in appearance, and will wear right through the same color. Fashionable fox-tail pattern, length 4 1/2 ins. Mailed postpaid, 50c. Don't send stamps. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.**



35 CENTS The best fountain pen ever sold for the money. Writes 6000 words with one filling. Hard rubber holder, highly polished. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Your money back if you want it. Agents can make money selling this pen. Sample, 75 cents; one dozen, \$3.50, sent postpaid, with our catalogue. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**



BOY'S PRINTER

A complete printing office, containing a font of changeable rubber type, ink pad, typecases and holder. Used in many ways—printing cards, marking clothing, boxes, etc. Every boy should have one. Postpaid, 15c. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**



X-RAYS Our X-Ray Tube is a wonderful little invention that will both astonish and amuse you. Looking through it you see the bones in your hand, the lead in a pencil, the hole in a pipe-stem, etc. Mailed postpaid for 1.5c. or two for 25c. Don't send stamps. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.**



AMERICAN PUZZLE BOOK

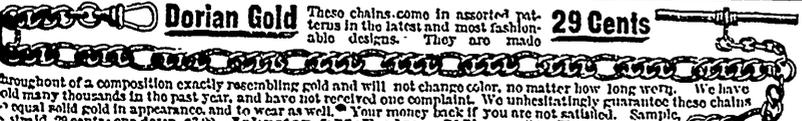
New book just published. Contains 133 illustrations, 75 amusing and intricate puzzles, 25 characters, 70 riddles and enigmas, and 129 amusing conundrums, all with their answers. The most complete and fascinating collection of puzzles ever published. Handsomely illustrated. Mailed for 10c. **Johnston & McFarlane, Toronto.**



FANCY WORK An entirely new book. All the latest ideas in needlework, crochet, knitting and embroidery. Contains many new ideas and crochet patterns, and directions for making many articles of wearing apparel and for decorative purposes. Sent postpaid with our illustrated catalogue for only ten cents. **Johnston & McFarlane, Toronto, Can.**



73 DESIGNS New book, first published, contains 73 new and beautiful designs for crocheted and knitted hoes and other fancy work, with 68 illustrations. Embodies latest ideas in needlework and will be found invaluable to ladies delighting in this fascinating employment. Enclose this advertisement with ten cents and it will be sent postpaid. **Johnston & McFarlane, Toronto, Can.**



Dorian Gold These chains come in assorted patterns in the latest and most fashionable designs. They are made throughout of a composition exactly resembling gold and will not change color, no matter how long worn. We have sold many thousands in the past year, and have not received one complaint. We unhesitatingly guarantee these chains to equal solid gold in appearance, and to wear as well. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Sample, 29 cents; one dozen, \$3.00. **Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.**

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Limited.

103 & 105 Yonge Street
WHOLESALE ... Established 1868... RETAIL

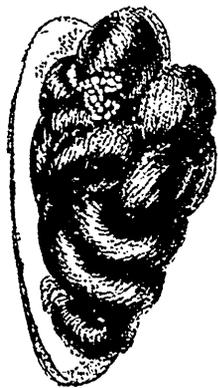
Our Natural Wavy Switches



\$2.50
 3.00
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 8.00
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and UP.
 In 1/4 doz. lots or over, 10 per cent. off.

CHIGNON



Showing effect of one of our long Switches coiled and twisted in above form.

Switches



Straight all Long Hair.

\$1.00
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 8.00
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Lots of over 1/2 doz. 10 per cent. off.

Our Pompadour Bangs
 at \$3.50, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12.

DRESSED WITH BELLENA BANG
 A great Seller.



OUR BELLENA BANG
 With Blind or Invisible Parting



According to Size Shade and Workmanship.

At \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10 and up.

OUR NEW FAVORITE BANG



In Two Sizes, \$7.50 and \$12.00

OUR OPEN WIG STYLE
 With Wave Front, Curly or Plain.



At \$12.50, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, and up.

Send Us Your Orders By Mail.

Our Mail Order System

is so complete that our patrons will be as faithfully served as if personally here. Everything goes like clock-work, without a hitch, and no mistakes are made.

When Ordering by Mail be sure and cut a good sample of your hair, full length, between ear and crown. Explain your case definitely. Remit money per Registered Letter, P.O. or Express Order. All goods ordered will be exchanged if not found as described in every particular.

Our Gentlemen's Toupees and Wigs are worn on over 50,000 heads.



At \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35 and up

Although we do a Wholesale as well as a Retail business, still the smallest order receives our utmost attention. We do the bulk of the Hair Goods trade in Canada, but we are anxious to do even more.

CATALOGUE with full description of Hair Goods sent free to any address.

We carry also a large stock of Hair Dyes, Bleaches, Hair Growers, etc.

DORENWEND'S GERMAN HAIR MAGIC

A powerful stimulator to growth and a restorative to color. For falling hair and dandruff it is infallible. Ask your Druggist for it, take no substitute. Also sent on receipt of price, \$1.00 per express securely packed and sealed to any address.



Take none unless it bears this cut.

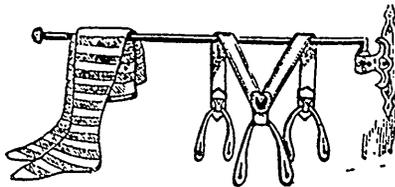
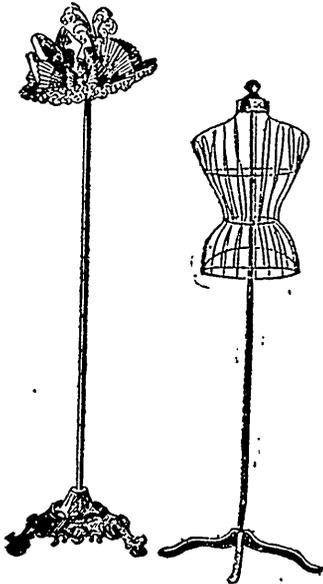
THE Dorenwend Co. OF TORONTO LIMITED...
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" 'Tis not in mortals to command success"
 Shakespeare says "but to deserve it."
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea
 has done both.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

We Manufacture all kinds of

HAT STANDS, WINDOW FIXTURES, AND DISPLAY STANDS.



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

The GEO. B. MEADOWS, Toronto, Wire, Iron and Brass Works Company, Limited.
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"Butterick's Correct Cookery"

PRICE, 25 CENTS A COPY.

The Cooking Manual of the Day!
 Specially Compiled and Approved!

Contains over Two Hundred Pages of the Best of Everything in Thoroughly Reliable, Up-to-Date Recipes for Preparing Soups, Fish, Meats, Vegetables, Entrées, Sauces, Salads, Relishes, Breakfast Dishes, Plain and Fancy Breads, Cake, Pastry, Puddings, Fancy Desserts, Beverages, Confections, etc., etc.

It also includes more than ONE HUNDRED MENUS for all Occasions, from Family Breakfasts to Evening Festivities.

IT IS A VERITABLE ANGEL IN THE KITCHEN, AND THE EMBRYO MATRON AND EXPERIENCED COOK MAY BOTH PROFIT BY ITS CONTENTS. No Other Cooking Guide Gives so much Valuable Information for so Small a Price. NO HOUSEKEEPER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

The Delineator Publishing Co.

OF TORONTO (Limited),

23 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

50,000 Packages Free



EVERY WOMAN SHOULD TRY FEMA CURA

ITS EFFECT IS to restore the system to health rapidly and permanently. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a perfect specific for WOMAN'S AILMENTS. It is unsurpassed and invaluable in allaying and permanently correcting Nervous Excitability, Irritability, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Spasms, and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease peculiar to the FEMALE SEX. It is in the form of a chocolate-coated tabule, and more agreeable to take than any alcoholic or liquid preparation. Send to us for Sample Package—absolutely free.

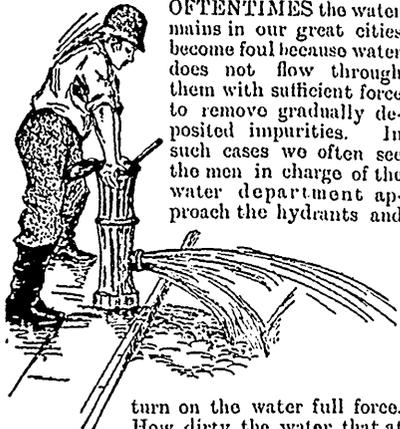
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The TODD REMEDY CO., Limited,

BUFFALO.

TORONTO.

Disease Cured Without Medicine



OFTENTIMES the water mains in our great cities become foul because water does not flow through them with sufficient force to remove gradually deposited impurities. In such cases we often see the men in charge of the water department approach the hydrants and

turn on the water full force.

How dirty the water that at first issues from the hydrant, but, gradually clearing, after a few moments it is as pure and clean as could be desired. This is but the flushing of the pipes with an abundant supply of water, thus forcing out all impurities and cleansing the mains. In order that this may be efficiently done there must, of course, be a good supply of water in the reservoir behind the main, and at a sufficient height to come with great force.

This is but another illustration of the idea of the Electropoise. There come times when the system is, we say, all clogged up with impurities. The pores and other functions of the body are not acting as they should. At such times, instead of taking spring medicines for the purification of the blood, the Electropoise offers a very much more common-sense method of purification of the life main. As the water itself is used to purify its own mains, so oxygen, which is the life-giving principle in the blood (with at the same time a freely distributed circulation), may be used if taken in sufficient quantity to start all the vital functions to renewed vigor and activity. This is only possible where an extra supply can be promptly introduced into the system by accelerating the circulation, thus promoting rapid tissue changes, and this result can be accomplished by the use of the Electropoise. This is none the less really the case because silently done, and no form of oxygen treatment can be compared to that which extracts it directly from the pure air.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

NEWTON, N.C., Aug. 12, 1892.

I feel it my grateful duty to testify to all sufferers, particularly weakly, worn-down females, of the great benefits I have derived from the faithful use of the Electropoise. I have been raised from such a depth of suffering and misery that those who knew my condition a few months since consider me a walking wonder. I have suffered for

twelve years from a distressing affliction peculiar to my sex, and for a whole year past my entire system has been involved. Constipation, most obstinate indigestion, fearful periodical headaches, and, worst of all, sleeplessness and nervousness, which no remedies would relieve. I had best medical attention and just lived on tonics and medicines, but found little, even temporary, relief. I could not walk to my nearest neighbor's for three months, and suffered almost agony when on my feet. So much for my condition when, in April last, I began using the Electropoise. In one week I could sleep soundly all night with no nervous attacks, and am entirely relieved of my distressing female trouble, constipation and headache; appetite and digestion good, and I have walked two miles without inconvenience. My sleep is sound and refreshing, I only recommend it to others for what it has done for me and mine. Suffering, worn-out wives and mothers are to be found everywhere, and I earnestly beg them to try the Electropoise, the woman's friend. Where can you find one suffering from female complaints who has been cured and her health built up by instruments and medicines? Yet many can be found who are well and strong from a few months' use of the Electropoise, without medicine. I feel that under a kind Providence I owe my life and health to the Poise, and I bid adieu to medicine, for I have my doctor and medicines always at home in the never-failing Electropoise. It is cheap at any price, for it cures where other remedies fail.

MRS. J. M. BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1893, Mrs. Brown writes: "I would not part with the Electropoise for worlds; it is my best friend."

Under date of Dec. 16, 1897, Mrs. Brown writes: "that the Electropoise is as highly valued in her family as when she wrote her first letter."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Can.
March 23, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I have been intending writing you for some time in testimony of the good effects derived from the Electropoise. I am 57 years of age, and when I began treatment fourteen months ago my weight was 107 pounds; now I weigh 127.

I have been troubled all my life with weak lungs and throat; in my younger days had frequent attacks of hemorrhage, latterly more like bronchitis. I think I can safely say that for twenty years I have never been entirely free of sore throat. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of la grippe, which left me very weak and ailing; my principal trouble was with my throat, stomach, liver and bowels. The physician who attended me continued to treat me for la grippe, until finally I was

taken with something that the doctor did not seem to understand, as he would never say what was the matter with me. The sickness in my stomach and pain in my bowels was something terrible; for weeks I never left my bed, and when I did it was only days of pain and suffering for weeks and months. The greatest trouble seemed what the doctors called paralysis of the lower bowels. For two years I never had a movement without taking enemata, besides almost constant suffering from gas in the stomach. The doctors said it was caused by inaction of the liver. I was constantly paying out money for medicines, which only gave temporary relief.

Finally, in the winter of 1894, a niece of mine in East Aurora sent me one of your Electropoises, with request that I give it a trial. I looked at it, and thought if a half dozen doctors cannot help me I do not see what good that little instrument is going to do. However, I read the book of instructions twice through and found myself at a loss to know just what treatment to use, for I had so many things the matter with me. I finally concluded to treat for the symptoms requiring the lowest power. I commenced with one hour treatment to the ankle. I will say that I had no faith whatever in the thing—I merely used it to please others. To my astonishment, before I had finished the first course my bowels moved by themselves, and I have had no more trouble in that way. I continued the treatment, following the same formula, for six months, which ended in July, 1894. In treating for the bowel trouble the other bad symptoms vanished.

Sometimes I get a cold and sore throat, but I go right to treating with the Electropoise, and it is soon better. I have not taken one drop of medicine since I began the treatment with the Electropoise, and must say I am more than pleased with the benefits derived. The Electropoise has done for me what the medical fraternity could not or did not do. Yours respectfully,
MISS MARY A. DICK.

UNEQUALLED AS A PHYSICIAN.

SUSSEX, N.B., Sept. 21, 1892.

Many months have passed since there has been any communication between us. As it is nearly a year since I purchased a Poise from you, I ought to be able to give some idea of the value I place upon it. I know your time is valuable and I will sum up the whole matter in the following words: If anyone would offer me a thousand dollars I would not part with it, if the conditions were that I could not get or use another. As a family physician, in my opinion there is none equal to it. I have been telling my friends of the almost miracles it has done in my family. Yours truly,
MRS. E. W. STOCKTON.

Our 112-page illustrated booklet, mailed free to any address, tells all about the Electropoise, and contains reports from 250 people cured by it. Address,—

ELECTROPOISE COMPANY, Dept. 60, 1123 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Instruments Delivered Free of Duty.

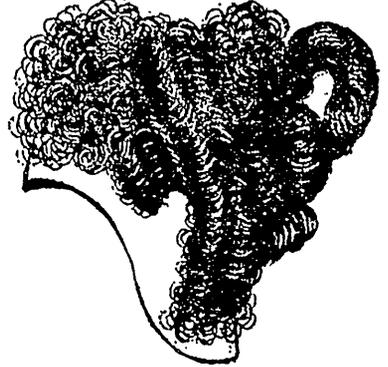
When writing to Advertisers, please mention THE DELINEATOR.

ARMAND'S PERFECT HAIR GOODS.
FASHIONABLE LADIES' and GENTS' WIGS and TOUPETS.

Haute Nouveaute en Nattes de Cheveux



Armand's New Marguerite style of Bang, coming down to the ears. Beautiful, light, best natural curl. Prices—\$5.00, \$8.00 and \$12.00.



Ladies' Perfect Wigs. As natural as nature. We obtained the Highest Awards for Wigs and Hair Goods at Chicago Exposition, 1893. A bad and ill-fitting wig is to live in misery. Wig-making is an art which can only be acquired by long experience. We can suit you in any part of Canada. We will send free on application full particulars, prices, terms, etc.

ARMAND'S SELF-FASTENING SWITCH
 PATENT APPLIED FOR

This new device of switch adjusts itself around the lady's hair when tied, so that the switch can be easily and gracefully interwoven and dressed with the lady's own hair, or hide the lady's hair entirely. It is the easiest, handiest and most natural in appearance. No cord, no stem, or end sticking out of the hair when dressed.

- Price—Natural Wavy Hair..... From \$6.00 to \$25.00
 - " — Artificial Wavy Hair..... " 5.00 to 22.00
 - " — Straight Hair..... " 4.00 to 20.00
- According to size.

Beware of imitations! If you once use Armand's Patent Switch you will wear no other. All our old-style switches sold at 25% less than advertised in December DELINEATOR. All goods sent concealed from observation, and exchanged if not suited. When ordering send sample of hair and the amount.

TELEPHONE 2498

J. TRANCLÉ-ARMAND & CO.,
 441 YONGE ST. AND 1 CARLTON ST.,
 TORONTO - - CANADA



The "Paris Favorite" style of Front. Natural and elegant in effect. \$7.50 and \$12.00.

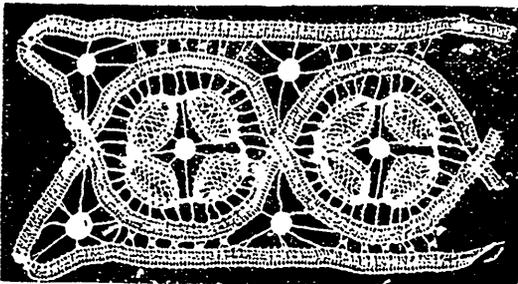


Gents' Toupets. Young men, why go bald? We make the most perfect Toupets, which defy detection. Our Toupets made of the best, latest style and pattern, light, elegant, durable and natural. Particulars and prices sent free on application. It is not necessary to come to Toronto, we can suit you in any part of the world. Prices—\$15.00 to \$4.00.

Studies in Modern
Lace-Making.

PRICE, 50 CENTS or 2s.

AN ELABORATE PAMPHLET bearing this title has just been issued, and contains Illustrations and Descriptions of the finest Specimens and Novelties in



the most popular Fancy-Work of the Day—Modern, Lace, as well as the very latest ideas in Stitches, Braids Materials, etc., necessary to the work.

Venetian Point and Modern Flemish Laces are the Very Latest Products of the Lace Maker's Brain, and are meeting with Immense Success.

THE PAMPHLET WILL PROVE A PRIZE TO EVERY LACE LOVER

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Limited,
 33 Richmond St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

THE GRAND ALBUM

OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.

THE present form of the THE GRAND ALBUM makes it more practical and, therefore, more widely useful than ever. Several of the Large Plates which have been a feature of the publication are discontinued and a number of Small Plates in Half-Tone, Convenient in Size and Artistic in Effect, are given with the Two or More Large Plates that are retained for display purposes. This change was made at the suggestion of many of our subscribers, and we are sure it will be generally appreciated. The Reading Matter in the Descriptive Book is, as before, in Three Languages—English, Spanish and German,—which makes it truly Cosmopolitan in character. Of the Plates there are usually included in each Number:

- One Large and Ten Smaller Plates of Ladies' Fashions.
- One Large or One or More Small Plates of Misses', Boys' and Children's Fashions.
- Plates Illustrating the Latest Ideas in Millinery.
- A Plate Exhibiting in Classified Form the Newest Styles in Blouse-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 every up-to-date Dressmaker and Dry Goods Merchant.

Subscription Price, - - - \$2.00 a Year.
 Single Copies, - - - 25 Cents

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES from our Toronto Office to any Address in Canada, the United States, 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 Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Limited,
 33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

A VANCOUVER LADY

Cured of Asthma After Eight Years of Almost Constant Suffering. She says the Absolute Freedom From the Disease Seems Like a Dream. Clarke's Kola Compound Cures.

Mrs. J. Wise, Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from bronchial asthma for the past eight years, many times having to sit up nearly all night. Through the advice of a friend who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound I resolved as a last resort to try it. The first bottle did not relieve me much, but before I had finished the third bottle the attacks ceased altogether, and during the past six months of damp and cold weather have not had a single attack. It seems something like a dream to be free from this worst of all diseases after so many years of suffering. I have since my recovery recommended this remedy to others suffering as I was, and know many others in this city whom it has cured. I consider it a marvellous remedy, and would urge any person suffering from this disease to try it."

A free sample bottle will be sent to any person who has asthma. Enclose 6c stamps. Address The Griffiths and Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

Clarke's Kola Compound should not be confounded with the other Kola preparations on the market, as this is altogether a different preparation, designated especially for the cure of asthma. All druggists. Price \$2 per bottle.

Answers to Correspondents

MABEL:—A simple way to color cake icing or candy green is to use the white of an egg in which one or two green coffee beans have been standing for several hours or over night. After removing the beans the egg is beaten and used for the icing.

VOICE CULTURE:—An article on the cultivation of the singing voice, written by Mme. Luisa Cappiani, appeared in THE DELINEATOR for October, 1899. Mme. Cappiani, since her retirement from the operatic stage, has devoted herself to training the voices of those who wish to enter the musical profession.

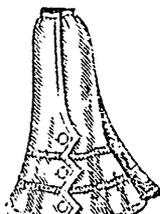
GEORGIAN:—An expert Chinese cook furnishes the following directions for the proper cooking of rice: Judgment should always be exercised in the selection of the rice, taking care that it is not too old and hard. Wash it thoroughly in cold water. It should be washed repeatedly in fresh water every time and until the water remains perfectly clear after the washing. The amount of water used in cooking rice should be sufficient to cover it and rise about an inch above it in the cooking vessel. Use cold water always and let it come to the boiling point gradually over a fire of medium intensity. When it begins to boil thoroughly, remove the vessel to the back part of the stove or where it may be kept steaming for about fifteen minutes, when it will sufficiently cooked. This will be manifested by its being slightly scorched on the bottom. The vessel used must be provided with a cover which fits perfectly perfectly tight. A thick iron pot is the best. Put no salt into the rice or water while cooking. If salt is used while cooking, the grains will swell up in a peculiar form and turn black. The allowance of time for cooking the rice, should be forty-five minutes, twenty minutes for it to come to the boiling point and twenty-five minutes for steaming—according to judgment.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—In THE DELINEATOR for January, 1900, under the title of "The Dressmaker," will be found full instructions for sponging materials. Follow the same directions for shrinking haircloth; all colors need to be shrunk.

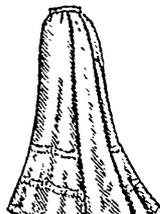
MUCH INTEREST IS NOW TAKEN IN SKIRTS,

Of which there are many novelties, as shown in the following assortment. Patterns for these styles are on sale with THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.

OF TORONTO (LIMITED)
Or any of its agencies.



3755



3758

Ladies' Skirt, Overlapped and Closed at the Left Side, 30 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 18. or 25 cents.

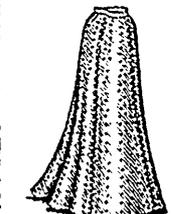


3820

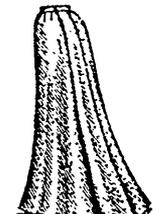


3820

Ladies' Skirt, 30 to 32 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 18. or 25 cents.

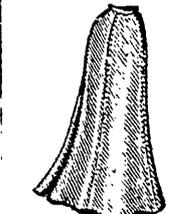


3794

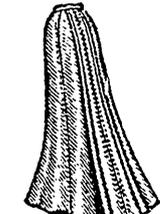


3794

Ladies' 4-Gored Skirt, 20 to 30 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.

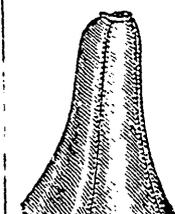


3766

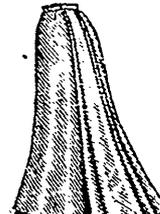


3766

Ladies' 5-Gored Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.



3651



3651

Ladies' 4-Gored Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.

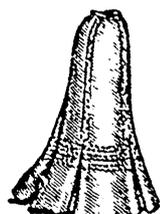


3668

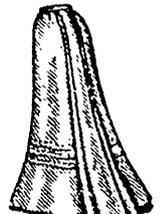


3665

Ladies' 5-Gored Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.

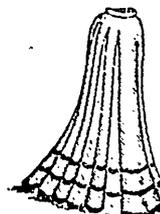


3748

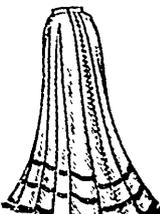


3748

Ladies' 4-Gored Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.



3769



3789

Ladies' Skirt, 30 to 32 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 18. or 25 cents.

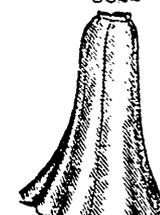


3822

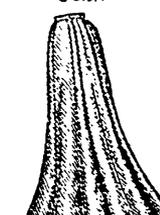


3822

Ladies' Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 18. or 25 cents.



3785

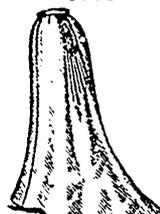


3785

Ladies' 7-Gored Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.



3667

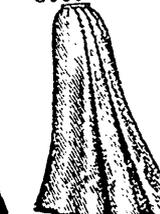


3667

Ladies' 2-Piece Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.



3612



3612

Ladies' 3-Piece Skirt, with Two Box-Plaits at the Back, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.



3669



3669

Ladies' 6-Gored Skirt, 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/2 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 104. or 20 cents.

Answers to Correspondents

ROSE:—The word "covers" in connection with a dinner refers to the number of guests and "courses" to the successive dishes.

INGENUE:—To make a barrel chair, cut half way down the front of the barrel, fit a seat across the opening and upholster the entire barrel with cretonne or any preferred material.

A GEORGIAN SUBSCRIBER:—Dab the parts where the blackheads appear with hot water and press out the worst ones. Put a few drops of pure lemon juice into a saucer with about ten drops of glycerine and rub this in with the finger. After ten minutes rub the skin with the cut lemon and batho with rose-water. Do this on several successive nights and then use a benzoin lotion and almond cream, continuing their use until the pores contract.

A. B.:—Tar water is made by mixing two pints of tar and a gallon of water; mix by stirring with a wooden rod for a quarter of an hour. After the tar has settled strain the liquor and keep it in well-corked phials.

MATIE:—Arsenic is a valuable remedy in the hands of a skilled physician, but it would be dangerous to use it without such authorization and direction.

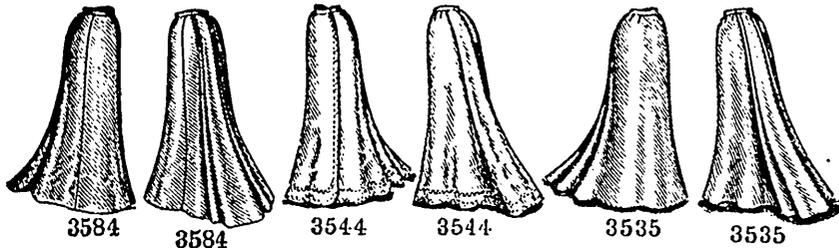
LILIAS:—Collodion pictures, whether varnished or not, can be cleaned with a tuft of cotton dipped in methylic alcohol rubbed over the surface.

CANDID:—Dotted veils are condemned by oculists, but if the dots are not woven closely together they may be easily kept from the eyes. Women prefer dotted veils, as they are unquestionably the most becoming.

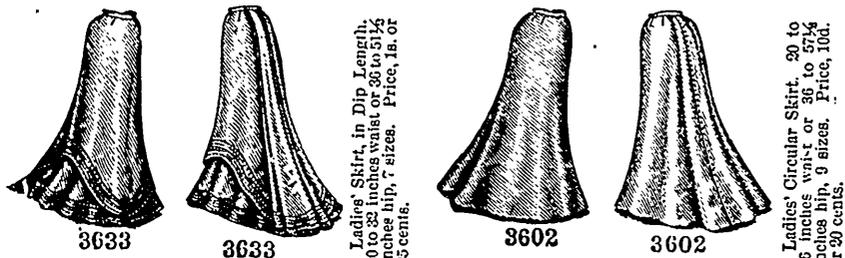
H. S.:—Your family physician can perform electrolysis. He will doubtless charge you by the visit. Fifty or more hairs may be removed at one sitting, and if the operation be performed skilfully, very few return.

ELSA:—Among foods considered medicinal may be enumerated spinach and dandelion, both of which have a direct effect upon kidney troubles; asparagus, which is a blood purifier, and celery, which is recommended as a nerve tonic and a remedy for neuralgia and rheumatism. Tomatoes contain vegetable calomel and stimulate the secretions of the liver; and while lettuce and cucumbers cool the system, beans nourish and strengthen it. All of the onion tribe promote digestion by stimulating the circulation, thus increasing the saliva and gastric juice. White onions, raw, are said to overcome insomnia, while red ones are an excellent diuretic. Onion soup is considered an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs. Eggs are said to be one of the best of remedies for dysentery; beaten slightly, with or without sugar, and taken one at a time, three or four times daily, they serve both as medicine and food in disorders of this kind.

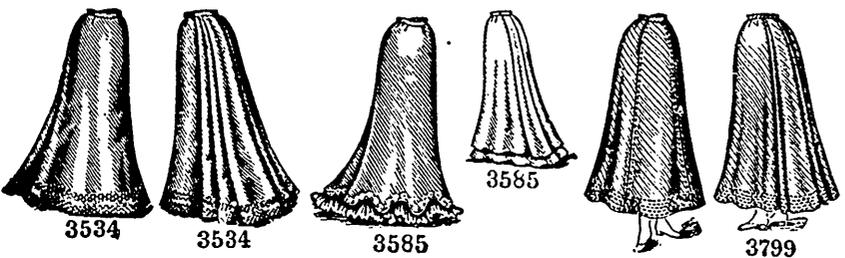
SHAKER:—Children's luncheons should preferably be carried in a basket, not in a tin box or pail. A basket permits a proper circulation of air, and the food does not acquire that close, musty smell which is so likely to drive away the appetite. The lunch basket should be occasionally plunged into hot salted water, then dipped in cold water and lastly dried in the sun or by the fire. This, together with frequent airings, will keep it sweet and pure. The napkin used for wrapping the food should always be fresh and clean; and if the use of the ordinary napkins in this way causes too severe a strain upon the linen drawer, Japanese paper napkins or even white tissue paper or druggists' paper will be found perfectly satisfactory. White doilies that are quite good enough for the purpose cost but a trifle. A dozen should if possible be kept especially for the children's use.



Ladies' 6-Gored Skirt, in Sweep or Dip Length. 20 to 36 inches waist, or 36 to 57 1/4 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Ladies' Circular Skirt. (To be made in Sweep or Dip Length.) 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/4 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Ladies' Circular Sheath Skirt, with a Double Box-Plaited Gore at the Back. 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/4 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



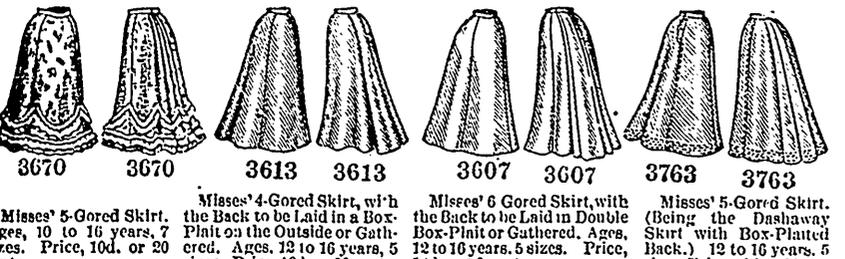
Ladies' Skirt, in Dip Length. 20 to 32 inches waist or 36 to 51 1/4 inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 30 cents.
Ladies' Circular Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/4 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Skirt, in Dip Length. 20 to 36 inches waist or 36 to 57 1/4 inches hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Ladies' Skirt: Consisting of a 3-Piece Skirt without Fullness at the Top. 20 to 32 inches waist or 36 to 51 1/4 inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.
Ladies' Short 4-Gored Skirt. 20 to 38 ins. waist or 38 to 57 1/4 ins. hip, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' 5-Gored Cycling Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist or 36 to 51 1/4 inches hip, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' Circular Skirt. (For Tailor-Made Garments and for Cycling, Rinking, etc.) 12 to 16 yrs., 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Misses' Skirt. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

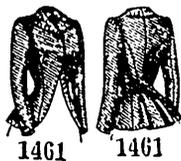


Misses' 5-Gored Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' 4-Gored Skirt, with the Back to be Laid in a Box-Plait on the Outside or Gathered. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' 6 Gored Skirt, with the Back to be Laid in Double Box-Plait or Gathered. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' 5-Gored Skirt. (Being the Dashaway Skirt with Box-Plaited Back.) 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.



Misses' Skirt, to have a Straight-Around, Serpentine or Pointed Finish. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' 3-Piece Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' 5-Gored Skirt, with Circular Flounce. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

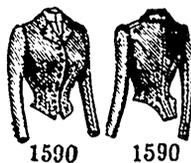
THE APPROACH OF SPRING reminds Fair Equestriennes to replenish the **RIDING OUTFITS**, Patterns for the Latest Effects in which are here portrayed. These Patterns can be obtained from *The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Limited,* OR ANY OF ITS AGENCIES.



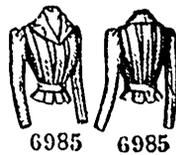
Ladies' Single-Breasted Riding Habit Jacket or Basque. 30 to 44 bust, 8 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Double-Breasted Equestrian Jacket or Basque. 30 to 42 bust 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



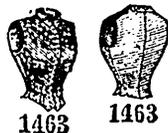
Ladies' Single Breasted Equestrian Basque. 30 to 46 inches bust, 12 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Misses' Box Plated Blouse. (Known as the Norfolk Jacket.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



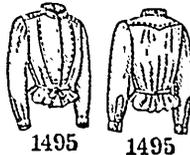
Misses' Double-Breasted Basque. (Known as the Norfolk Jacket.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



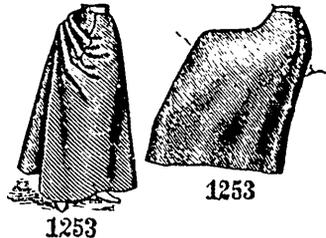
Ladies' Vest with Standing Collar (To be Made with Pointed or Square Neck Opening) Very Desirable for Equestrian Wear: 8 sizes. Bust meas., 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



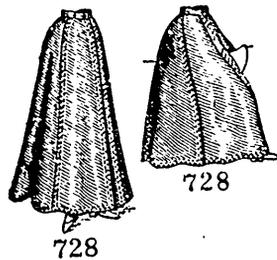
Ladies' Vest without a Collar, Very Desirable for Equestrian Wear: 8 sizes. Bust meas., 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



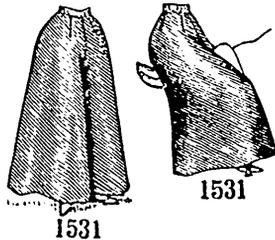
Ladies' Shirt. (For Wear with Jackets, etc.) 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



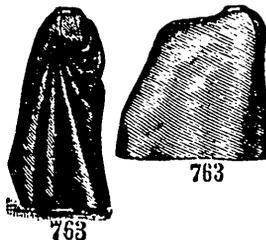
Ladies' Austrian Equestrian Skirt. 20 to 34 waist, 8 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Divided Equestrian Skirt. (Known as the Cross-Saddle Skirt.) 20 to 32 inches waist, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Divided Equestrian Skirt (for Riding Astride). (Known as the Cross-Saddle Skirt.) 7 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 32 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' English Equestrian Skirt. 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' American Safety Equestrian Skirt. (To be worn with Trousers, Breeches, Tights or Knickerbockers.) 20 to 31 inches waist, 8 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Princess Riding Habit. 20 to 44 inches bust, 11 sizes. Price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Misses' English Equestrian Skirt. Ages, 8 to 16 years, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' American Safety Equestrian Skirt. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Wide Equestrian Breeches, with Calf Extension. 20 to 32 inches waist, 4 sizes. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



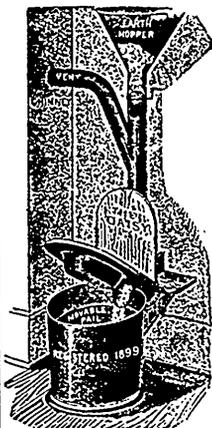
Ladies' Fitted Equestrian Breeches and Leggings: 9 sizes, 20 to 36 inches waist. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



Ladies' Legging and Over-Gaiter, 6 sizes. Shoe Nos. 2 to 6. Calf measures, 13 to 17 inches. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

The "Daisy" Sanitary Earth Closet

MADE ENTIRELY OF METAL, AND VENTILATED



Designed for Schools, Hotels, Dwellings, and all places where Water Closets cannot be used.

A Sanitary Triumph.

A great convenience, does not gather odor or become unsanitary, as wood closets do.

Price, Complete, \$15.00. Agents Wanted.

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Toronto Furnace & Crematory Co.

LIMITED

14 and 16 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Butterick Patterns.



Important Facts About "Seam Allowances" and "Outlets."

COPYRIGHT 1899, BY THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED)

All our Patterns have Seam Allowances, and many of them have Outlets as well.

Seam Allowances—The Allowance for Seams is generally $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, though in some Patterns, such as Boys' and Men's Styles, Shirt-Waists, Underwear, Aprons, etc., the Seam Allowance is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Outlets—By the word "Outlet" is meant "extra material allowed additional to the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Seam Allowance." Outlets are allowed only on those Edges where possibly additional or less material may be required in fitting. In other words, there is an extra Allowance in the Pattern at each Edge where an Outlet or Reduction may be necessary in the Garment, and where it may be made without harm to the general shapeliness and fit. In Patterns for Body-garments "outlets" are usually along Shoulder Edges, Under-Arm Edges, Back Edges of Sleeve Portions, and the Edges of such other portions as might be affected by alterations in the Shoulder, Under-Arm or Sleeve Seams. In Patterns for Skirts, and for other Styles not Body-garments, Outlets are also allowed as may be advantageous. In each case where an Outlet is allowed, a Border Line of Large Perforations follows each Edge in the Pattern where the Basting should be made in the Garment.

When a Garment, cut by a Butterick Pattern purchased according to the system of measurements shown herewith, has the Basting Seams taken along the lines of perforations where Outlets are provided, and the other Seams taken at the proper distance from the edges (that is, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, as may be specified in the label), such Garment will usually fit the wearer accurately, without alteration being required at any of the Seams. When, however, alteration is found necessary, it should be made at the Seams where Outlets are allowed.

Anybody using our Patterns, who will bear in mind the above Facts relative to them, will avoid errors caused by disregarding the instructions about Seams and Outlets to be found in the Pattern Labels.

HOW TO TAKE MEASURES FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

SCALE No. 1.

Proportionate Bust, Waist and Hip Measures for Ladies.



BUST.	WAIST.	HIP.	BUST.	WAIST.	HIP.
30.....20.....36	40.....30.....48½				
31.....21.....37	41.....31.....50				
32.....22.....38	42.....32.....51½				
33.....23.....39	43.....33.....53				
34.....24.....40	44.....34.....54½				
35.....25.....41	45.....35.....56				
36.....26.....42½	46.....36.....57½				
37.....27.....44	47.....37.....59				
38.....28.....45½	48.....38.....60½				
39.....29.....47					



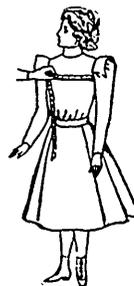
For the Pattern of a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken.—Put the Measure around the body, over the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring that a Waist or Hip Measure be taken.—When the lady is fairly proportioned, the the Waist Measure will suffice for a Skirt, Petticoat, etc.; take this over the dress. When she is large about the hips in proportion to her waist, take the Hip measure. Pass the Tape easily around the hips, about six inches below the waist.

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-hole, drawing the tape closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

SCALE No. 2.

Proportionate Ages, and Bust and Waist Measures of Misses, Girls and Children.



AGE.	BUST.	WAIST.	AGE.	BUST.	WAIST.
½.....16.....18½	9.....26.....28½				
1.....17.....19½	10.....27.....29				
2.....18.....20½	11.....28.....29½				
3.....19.....21½	12.....29.....30½				
4.....20.....22	13.....30.....31				
5.....21.....22½	14.....31.....31½				
6.....22.....23	15.....32.....32½				
7.....23.....23½	16.....33.....33				
8.....24.....24					

In Ordering Patterns for a Miss or Little Girl it is usual to order by the Age; but when she is extra large or small for her age, instead of ordering by Age, order Waists, Costumes, Coats, etc., by Bust Measure; and Skirts, Petticoats, etc., by Waist Measure or by Length of Skirt below the Belt; but give the Age also, taking the measures the same as for Ladies.

For the Pattern of a Hat, Bonnet, Hood, etc.—For Children and Youths it is customary to order by the Age; but when the Head is extra large or small for the Age, instead of ordering by Age, order by Head Measure or Hat Size. For Adults, order by Head Measure or Hat Size. To measure, put the measure about the Head, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Doll, or for a Set of Patterns for Garments for a Doll—whether Lady, Gentleman, Girl, Boy or Baby: Give the ACTUAL Length of the Doll from the Top of the Head to the Bottom of the Foot; in taking the Doll's measure, measure PARALLEL with the Doll and NOT ALONG the CONTOUR.

SCALE No. 3.

Proportionate Ages and Breast and Waist Measures for Boys.



AGE.	BREAST.	WAIST.	AGE.	BREAST.	WAIST.
2.....19.....20½	10.....27.....28½				
3.....20.....21½	11.....28.....29				
4.....21.....22	12.....29.....29½				
5.....22.....22½	13.....30.....30½				
6.....23.....23	14.....31.....31½				
7.....24.....23½	15.....32.....32½				
8.....25.....24	16.....33.....33				
9.....26.....24½					

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 coat that is to be usually worn. 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 Neckband 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.

USEFUL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS.

- CHILD LIFE.** Discusses Influences on Pre-natal Life; Bathing, Clothing and Food for Infants..... 15c.
- MOTHER AND BABE: THEIR COMFORT AND CARE.** Devoted to the interests of Young Mothers, and contains full information concerning the Proper Care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes..... 15c.
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