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A JOURNAL

of
FASHION

CULTURE

and

FINE ARTS



PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT TORONTO

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1891.

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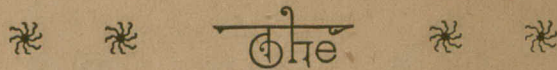
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A Monthly Magazine of Fashion, Culture and Fine Arts.



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THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO,
(LIMITED),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



FIGURE No. 354 P.—LADIES' COAT BASQUE.—
This illustrates Pattern No. 3734 (copy-right), price 30 cents.

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Report of Juvenile Fashions

COMPRISES A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE,

(Size, 19 x 24 inches.)

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FIGURE No. 374 P.—GIRLS' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3738 (copyright), price 20 cents.



FIGURE No. 370 P.—MISSSES' COAT BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3744 (copyright), price 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 371 P.—MISSSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3769 (copyright), price 25 cents.



FIGURE No. 376 P.—MISSSES' BLOUSE AND CAP.—This consists of Misses' Blouse No. 3737 (copyright), price 25 cents; and Cap No. 3033, price 10 cents.



FIGURE No. 573 L.—CHILD'S PINAFORE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3592 (copyright), price 15 cents.

FIGURE No. 574 L.—CHILD'S TOILETTE.—This consists of Child's Dress No. 3620 (copyright), price 20 cents; and Gümpe No. 931, price 10 cents.

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The Plate is 24x30 inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dressmakers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in Fine Colors upon richly finished Plate Paper, and is in itself a work of art without a superior in Chromo-Lithography.

The styles illustrated on the Plate and described in the Book are accurate, timely and elegant, and are the latest and best productions of our Artists in Europe and America. Patterns corresponding with these styles are issued simultaneously with them, and are at once placed on sale in all our various Depots and Agencies in the United States.



FIGURE No. 355 P.

TERMS FOR THIS PUBLICATION:

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FIGURES Nos. 355 P and 356 P.—LADIES' COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern.—Ladies' Costume No. 3771 (copyright), price 40 cents.



FIGURE No. 364 P.—LADIES' CAPE WRAP.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3733 (copyright), price 35 cents.

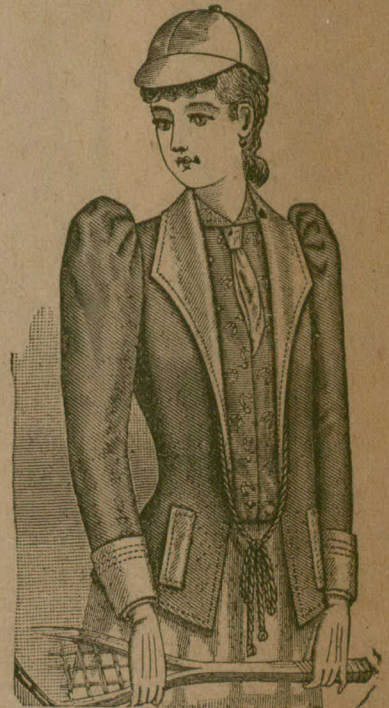


FIGURE No. 378 P.—MISSES' TENNIS GARMENTS.—This consists of Misses' Jacket No. 3767 (copyright), price 25 cents; Blouse No. 3737 (copyright), price 25 cts.; and Cap No. 3166 (copyright), price 10 cts.

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— THE —

Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashions

WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN BY THEIR PATRONS.



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As purveyors of modes, we find that many styles take a strong hold on public taste and frequently outlast two or three seasons in popularity. Again, in our position as designers of fashions, it occasionally happens that we introduce a style which does not at once attract public favor—which, in fact, requires time to grow into general esteem. Then, again, there are standard shapes which remain in use year after year, and some few, indeed, which appear to be as immutable as the stars. There is the broad, general rule, which teaches that fashions in the average do not acquire or lose popularity in a day, but wax and wane in favor as the seasons come and go.

Some there are, of course, which leap at one bound into public admiration; but these are indeed as infrequent and erratic as comets—to-day a wonderful attraction, to-morrow gone and forgotten. All these and other similar circumstances are duly considered in the preparation of the work under discussion; the end kept permanently in view being to have it contain every fashion in vogue for ladies, misses and children, as issued up to date of its publication. We wish it, therefore, distinctly understood, that while the work includes all the modes endorsed by Fashion, it excludes everything from which she has removed the stamp of her approval.

Having been prepared in view of much handling (being especially calculated for the sales-counters of our Agents), this Catalogue is excellently adapted to the needs of Dressmakers and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Clothing.

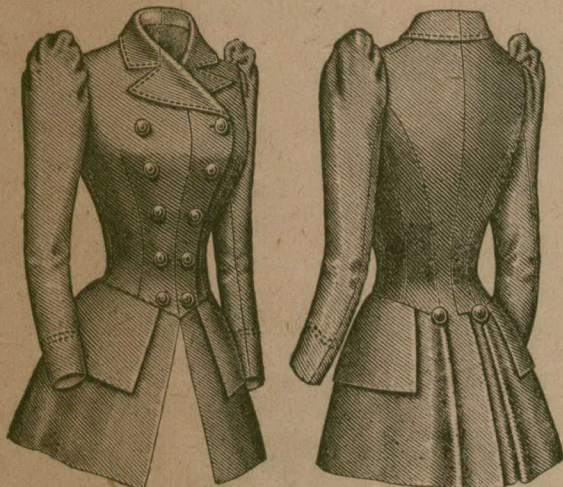
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33 RICHMOND ST., WEST, TORONTO.



3772

3772

LADIES' COAT (Copyright); price 35 cents.



FIGURE NO. 377 P.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3766 (copyright), price 30 cents.



FIGURE No. 331 R.

FIGURE No. 332 R.

FIGURES NOS. 331 R AND 332 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 166.)



FIGURE No. 333 R.



FIGURE No. 334 R.

FIGURES Nos. 333 R AND 334 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For the Number, Price, etc., of this Pattern and the Description of the Style, see Page 167.)

On
the.



FIGURE No. 335 R.

FIGURE No. 336 R.

FIGURES NOS. 335 R AND 336 R.—LADIES' GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 168 and 169.)



FIGURE No. 337 R.

FIGURE No. 338 R.

FIGURES Nos. 337 R. AND 338 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 170.)

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The DAILY ASTOR

VOL. XXXVIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

Remarks on Current Fashions.

Half-long coats were accorded a very lukewarm reception last year, many tasteful women declaring that they were ungraceful and decidedly unfriendly to all figures below medium size. Now,

however, they are universally admired.

Dressy coats in Louis XIV. and Louis XV. styles appear in the newest dinner gowns, street costumes and bridesmaids' toilettes, their fabrics and decorations varying, of course, according to the uses for which they are intended. In the former shape skirts are attached by curved hip-seams, while in the latter the parts are seamless from shoulder to lower edge.

The Louis XIV. coat is more becoming to women with prominent hips than the coat which has no cross-hip seams.

For top garments rough, soft woollens,



FIGURE NO. 339 R. FIGURE NO. 340 R.

LADIES' TOILETTES.—(The Front Views of these Toilettes are Shown on Page 164.)

smooth, firmly woven damasks, Bedford cord and silk, woollen and cotton corduroys are fashionable; but it is impossible to predict which will be most popular.

Gay linings will be seen as frequently as heretofore. Printed sateens, changeable Surahs, glossy printed China silks, damassé silks in plaids and stripes, and brilliant taffetas will be chosen to line thick coatings and thinner woollens, the latter being also interlined with cotton flannels or, as they are often called, cotton plushes.

These flannels are shown in many colors and thicknesses, and those of lighter texture are used for lining trains, and even for mak-

ing foundations to wear under skirts of light-weight silks or satins

English box-coats and top-coats (the former double and the latter single breasted) have strapped seams and double-stitched raw edges when fine-textured cloths are used for their development. The fronts are underfaced and the sleeves lined with silk in some dainty, harmonizing hue.

The new long top-coats may also show strapped seams and double-stitched edges if their materials are not too loosely woven.

Rather masculine pocket-laps are among the most charming features of Autumn coats, which, by-the-bye, will continue fashionable throughout the Winter.

English frock-coats are double-breasted, and their finely curved skirts are added in hip seams. These coats will stylishly supplement outdoor costumes for early Autumn wear. They are longer than the historic French coats and have pocket-laps on the hips, two buttons at the back, three at each wrist and a double row on the breast. The buttons may be of metal or bone.

An elegant walking costume consists of a tucker, vest, blouse or shirt-waist of silk and a skirt and a frock coat of Bedford cord or any of the handsome cool-weather materials.

The English frock will be popular in velvet or plush with all sorts of skirts.

The fashionable top-garments for walking and shopping are trim, of elegant shaping and plainly finished, while coats for indoor and visiting wear are enriched with handsome garnitures, elaborate vests, plaitings suggesting Medici collars, etc.

Long cloaks and short capes having yokes, raised shoulders and high collars will be fashionably developed in flexible woollens, with pretty linings and a reserved amount of feather trimming.

Richly figured wool goods are best suited to cloaks that show no folds.

Circular wraps with prettily lined ecclesiastical hoods are once more in vogue.

The new basques show high collars or ruffs with dainty linings, and hip trimmings of various kinds, such as fitted or gathered short skirts, fringe-like garnitures, gathered laces, and puffs that remind one of a portrait by Holbein.

High, full waists will be worn under low-cut, corselet-like bodices of rich fabrics that are ornamented with glowing garnitures.

Bell skirts will be more generally favored than they were during the Summer. Tall women find them very becoming, especially in house fabrics. Made of dignified materials for outdoor wear they are both stately and graceful.

Lighter colors are promised for indoor gowns, although black trimmed with jet, laces or floral garnitures will be much admired.

It is said that long, plaited cloaks with high shoulders and square yokes will soon be made of satin lined with the same material in a figured variety.

A decided reversal of former modes is displayed in silk skirts decorated with short kiltings or flouncings of wool goods, and worn with woollen basques, coats or waists showing silk sleeves finished with edgings or plaitings of the woollen material.

FIGURES Nos.
331 R AND 332 R.
—LADIES
TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations
see Page 161.)

FIGURE No.
331 R.—This
consists of a La-
dies' cape and
skirt. The cape
pattern, which
is No. 4047 and
costs 1s. or 25
cents, is in ten
sizes for ladies
from twenty-
eight to forty-
six inches, bust
measure, and
may be seen
again on page
193 of this DE-
LINEATOR. The
skirt pattern,
which is No.
3967 and costs
1s. 6d. or 35
cents, is in nine
sizes for ladies
from twenty to
thirty-six inches,
waist measure,
and is differently
represented on
its accompany-
ing label.

As here made
up the toilette
is elegant for
calling, day re-
ceptions and af-
ternoon and
evening wear.

The material is mauve cloth, and the gar-
niture consists of Kursheedt's Standard pearl-
edge braid and jet nail-heads. The skirt
has a slight train and is in the circular bell
style, with fan-plaits at the back. It is
made with a silk foundation-skirt of round
length and is trimmed at the bottom across
the front and sides with two rows of braid
arranged in Vandyke fashion, and with a
row of jet nail-heads of graduated sizes
applied between the braid. The result of
this novel decoration is remarkably hand-
some.

The cape is made with a Vandyke yoke
that is outlined at the bottom with a row
of braid below a row of nail-heads of gradu-
ated sizes. The lower part of the cape is
gathered with graceful fullness and joined
to the yoke, from which it falls in natural
folds to an equal depth all round. It is be-
comingly elevated on the shoulders, pads
being arranged to preserve the high effect;
and it is trimmed at the bottom with rows
of nail-heads that gradually diminish from
a very large size in the lowest row to a very
small size in the uppermost row. The collar
is in graceful Medici style and rolls and
flares in its peculiarly picturesque fashion.

Toilettes of this description made entirely
of one material are exceedingly stylish, but
combinations are also favored, very rich
effects being produced by the union of taste-
fully selected fabrics. Garnitures for toi-
lettes developed either in single materials
or in combinations are numerous and ele-
gant, and individual fancy is given full li-
berty in their disposal. The skirt may be made up in round length,
if desired, and also without the foundation skirt, which, by-the-bye,
is particularly nice when the trained length is preferred. Silk
ruffles or plaits usually trim the bottom of the foundation skirt.



FIGURE No. 341 R.

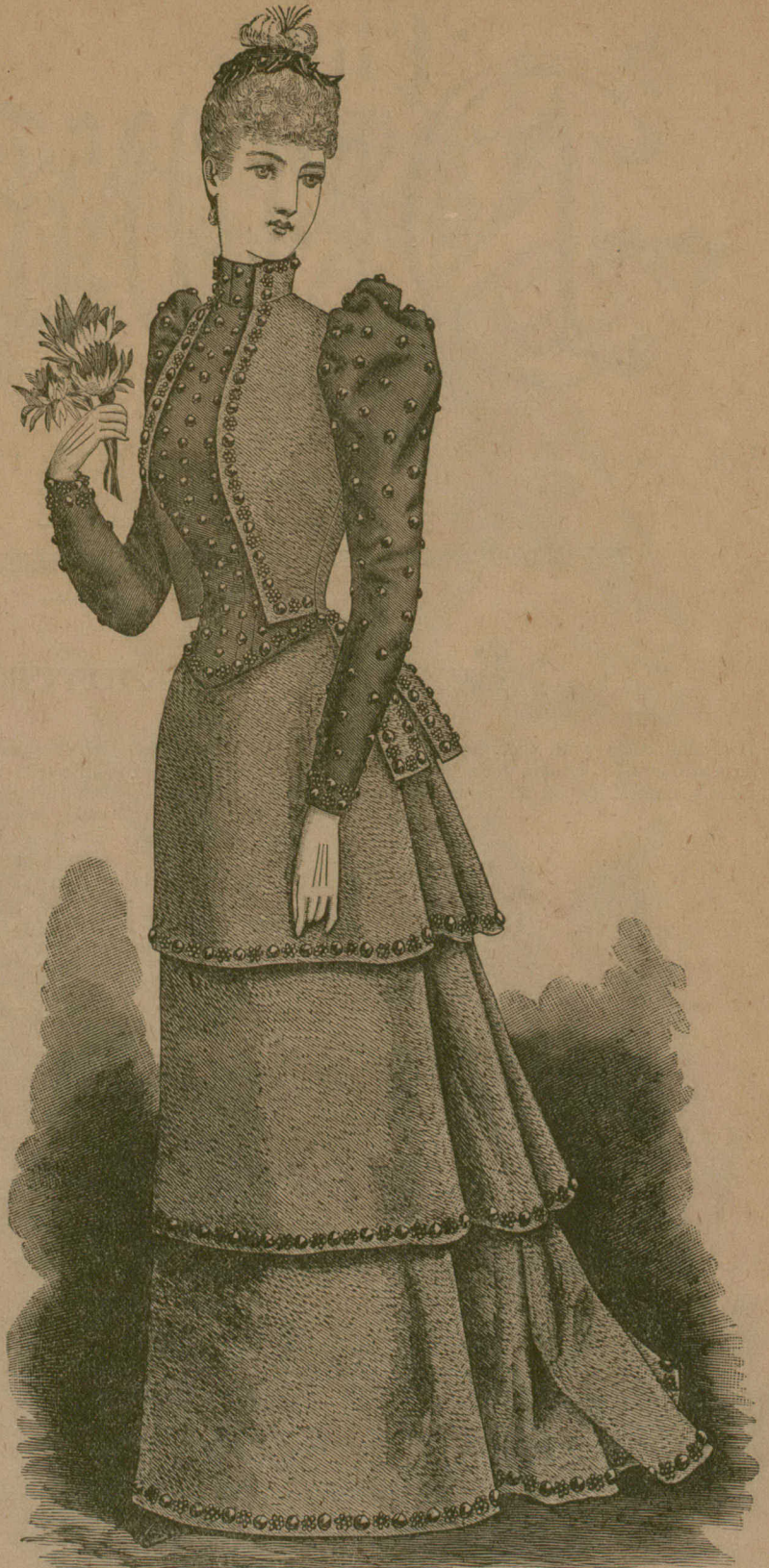


FIGURE No. 342 R.

FIGURES Nos. 341 R AND 342 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same
Patterns—Ladies' Basque No. 4085 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and
Skirt No. 4078 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 171.)

The large hat is of mauve felt, richly trimmed with ribbon and
moss-rosebuds.

FIGURE No. 332 R.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and skirt.



FIGURE NO. 343 R.

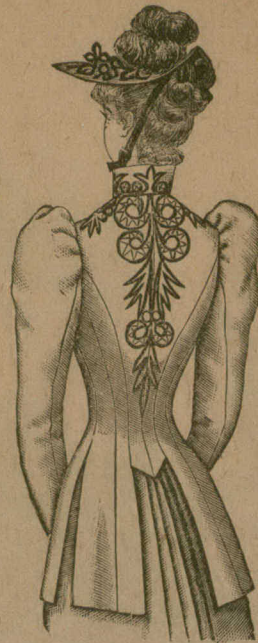


FIGURE NO. 344 R.

FIGURES NOS. 343 R AND 344 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Costume No. 4063 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 172.)

The coat pattern, which is No. 4041 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, and is laid in stylish fan-plaits that flare gracefully at each side of the seam.

bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 195 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No 3900 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on its accompanying label.

A stylish écu cheviot is here combined with golden-brown velvet, and tinsel cord and Kursheedt's Standard kid-and-tinsel trimming supply the garniture. The skirt is of the circular bell order, with a front-gore that is faced nearly to its side edges with velvet, the facing being decorated across the bottom with a row of the kid-and-tinsel trimming. The skirt is gathered with slight fulness at the back and may be fashioned in round length or with a slight train, as preferred.

The coat is a handsome novelty. It is of three-quarter length and falls in long, slender tabs formed by the discontinuance of all its gracefully curved seams a short distance below the waist-

line. The seams are so spaced that the tabs are of about equal width, the side-back seams reaching to the shoulders. The fronts are made with side-front seams instead of the usual bust darts, and with a shallow yoke, to which the side-front seams extend. They fold back in triangular lapels above the bust, where they almost meet and then flare sharply over a fitted vest of velvet that closes at the center to the waist-line and opens below with a slight flare. A row of the rich trimming is applied the full length of the vest a little back of each front edge and is continued upon the velvet collar, which is of a modified Medici shape. The seams of the basque are discontinued at the neck, and the parts are extended to form a tab collar, which flares in Tudor fashion outside the velvet collar. The tab collar is edged with tinsel cord, which is carried about the edges of the lapels, down the front edges of the fronts and about the tabs, with rich effect. Deep cavalier cuffs of velvet decorated at the top with kid-and-tinsel trimming handsomely finish the sleeves, which rise fashionably high on the shoulders and fit closely below the elbow.

The skirt may be entirely of the cheviot, if preferred, and may be finished plainly or trimmed in any admired fashion. Rich brocades are extremely fashionable in coats of this style, to wear with cloth skirts. The vest may be all-over embroidered or braided or may be decorated with applied garniture.

FIGURES NOS. 333 R AND 334 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 162.)

FIGURES NOS. 333 R AND 334 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—Ladies' costume No. 4088. The pattern, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 183 of this publication.

Figure No. 333 R represents a back view of the costume developed in Kursheedt's Standard black Surah and figured drapery net, with Kursheedt's Standard tinsel ribbon, gold *cabochons*, and flounces of the net decorated at the edge with tinsel ribbon for garniture. The hat is made of black lace and trimmed with ostrich plumes.

At figure No. 334 R Kursheedt's Standard drapery net and flouncing are charmingly united in the costume, and Kursheedt's Standard jet *cabochon* passementerie and lace edging provide elaborate decoration. The skirt is of the fashionable circular bell order; it has bias back edges joined in a seam at the center of the back, and is laid in stylish fan-plaits that flare gracefully at each side of the seam. The front and sides present the clinging effect peculiar

to the latest modes; and the skirt is arranged upon an ordinary four-gored foundation. The edge of the skirt is decorated with a deep lace flounce, above which handsome jet *cabochon* passementerie forms an effective heading.

The front of the shapely basque is arranged upon a dart-fitted lining and closed invisibly at the left shoulder and under-arm seams, and the basque has also closely adjusted under-fronts of lining that close at the center with buttons and button-holes. The front is arranged below the bust in plaits which flare becomingly upward from a point at the center, and above the bust a corselet effect is produced by a band of *cabochon* passementerie, above which the front is covered with upright lines of the passementerie. The seamless back is arranged to correspond with the front, and the corselet effect is carried out by a similar disposal of passementerie. Directions for simulating the corselet are given in the label of the pattern. The basque is lengthened to the fashionable depth by a flounce that falls with graceful fulness from its lower edge. The sleeves are full at the top and stylishly close-fitting below the elbow; they rise with pronounced curves over the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with a row of passementerie, from beneath which a frill of lace edging droops prettily over the hand. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, which closes at the left side and is overlaid with passementerie.

The mode is well adapted to brocaded, striped, figured and plain woollens and other dress goods and to all varieties of silken fabrics. Plain and embroidered *mousseline de soie* and *de chiffon*, *gazine*, *crépon* and other dainty textiles will develop beautifully in a costume of this description for occasions of ceremony; and numerous handsome garnitures of lace

terrie, iridescent gimp, feather trimming, etc., may be applied in any manner desired to heighten the stylish effect.

The small lace toque is trimmed with an aigrette.



FIGURE No. 345 R.—LADIES' RUSSIAN CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4071 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 172.)

FIGURE No. 335 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 163.)

FIGURE No. 335 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4089 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 185 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is here pictured developed in Bengaline, velvet and *chiffon*, and *chiffon* ruffling and jet beads comprise the decoration. The four-gored skirt is overhung by a graceful drapery, which is disposed at the back in fan-plaits that flare in characteristic style to the edge. The ends of the drapery join in a short seam at the center of the front, and below the seam they flare slightly to disclose the velvet-faced front of the skirt beneath. The flaring edges of the drapery are decorated with *chiffon* ruffling, which falls in soft jabot-folds to the edge of the skirt, and is continued up each side of the seam to the belt.

The basque is very fanciful in effect and has short, full fronts of *chiffon* that are effectively revealed above a bodice front, which is closed at the left side, and from the prettily rounding upper edge of which a frill of *chiffon* droops, with graceful effect. The basque has also close-fitting under-fronts of lining, and the adjustment is completed by the usual number of gores and seams. Coat-skirts joined to the lower edge of the basque produce the effect of a Louis Quinze coat. The coat-skirts are slashed to form stylish tabs or battlements, which

are handsomely decorated at the adjacent edges with a fancy design in jet gimp; the gimp is continued along the other edges of the tabs,

and the seams and the lower and side edges of the bodice front are decorated with rows of similar gimp. The upper part of the fanciful sleeve rises full and high above the shoulder; its lower edge is overlapped by a smooth portion that fits the coat-shaped lining closely and is decorated at the top with jet beads; and at the wrist a rolling cuff of velvet flares prettily at the inside of the arm. At the neck is a fraise collar, which is trimmed with gimp and has its square corners softly bent after the Henri II. fashion.

The picturesque mode will develop charmingly in a combination of brocade, velvet and faille for carriage or semi-ceremonious wear. For ordinary occasions and for calling the costume will make up with especially attractive effect in a single woollen fabric and may be given an air of elegance by a tasteful application of metallic or jewelled passementerie or gimp, nail-heads or *cabochons*, tinsel ribbon or fancy braid. If preferred, a plain finish may be adopted, the mode being sufficiently fanciful in design to obviate the necessity of applied garniture.

The becoming toque is stylishly trimmed with feathers, and silk ties are bowed under the chin.

FIGURE No. 336 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 163.)

FIGURE No. 336 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and walking skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4080 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 197 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the toilette is shown developed in an artistic combination of serge, faille and velvet, and jet-and-bullion passementerie, velvet, ribbon and a puff of faille contribute an elaborate decoration. The skirt is in the fashionable bell or *fin de siècle* style and presents at the front and sides the sheath-like closeness peculiar to prevailing modes. Its bias back edges are joined in a center seam, and at each side of the seam are laid the regulation fan-plaits, which flare into the graceful, rolling folds of a train of fashionable length. If pre-

ferred, the skirt may be shortened to the length of the ordinary four-gored foundation-skirt over which it is made. The edge of the skirt is decorated with a full puff of faille headed by a broad band of velvet, which is in turn surmounted by jet-and-bullion passementerie.

The fanciful basque is known as the Holbein basque, being an exact reproduction of a fashion made familiar through the paintings of the old Dutch master. The basque is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam. The high-neck fronts and back are effectively revealed above a fanciful back and dart-fitted fronts, which are shaped in low outline at the top and meet in strap fashion, on the shoulders beneath butterfly bows of ribbon; and between the front edges of the fanciful fronts the closing of the plain fronts is disclosed, with unique effect. A soft puffing of faille follows the lower edge of the basque, which shapes a decided point at the front and back; and the upper edge of the fanciful portions is decorated with jet-and-bullion passementerie. The sleeves are extremely picturesque and have full portions which rise over the shoulders with the prominent curves now so popular; the lower edges of the full portions are trimmed with passementerie, and each overlaps the top of a full puff, that is deepest at the back of the arm and droops gracefully over a deep, smooth facing of serge applied to the coat-shaped lining over which the sleeve is made. The wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a high collar that resembles the standing collar of recent styles.

The mode will be gladly welcomed by women who admire the picturesque and strive for unique effects in their gowning. The basque bids fair to surpass in popularity the most favored among the present revivals of historic fashions, and it may be developed in brocades, stately silks and soft woollens of all kinds. Combinations of fabrics and strong contrasts of color are most effective in a basque of this kind. *Cabochons*, nail-heads, outline trimming, jewelled passementerie or gimp, or jewelled or rich, heavy silk or thread laces may be applied in any preferred way for decoration, or trimming may be omitted altogether, if undesirable. The skirt may be trimmed with demi-flouncing, lace edging, jet gimp, passementerie, plaitings or narrow ruffles of



FIGURE No. 346 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Coat-Basque No. 4072 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 3967 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 173.)

silk, bands of contrasting material, etc. If preferred, however, it may be decorated to correspond with the basque, or it may be made up entirely devoid of applied garniture.

The small toque is trimmed with velvet, ribbon and an aigrette.

FIGURES NOS. 337 R, 338 R, 339 R AND 340 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see Pages 164 and 165.)

FIGURES NOS. 337 R AND 339 R.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 4040 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 194 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on its accompanying label.

At figure No. 337 R the coat is shown made of pearl-colored cloth and the skirt of serge. The skirt is in circular bell style, with a fan of plaits at the back, and is trimmed at the foot with two spaced rows of fancy black braid headed with silver cord.

The coat shows the salient features of the English box-coat. Its loose sack fronts are lapped in double-breasted style and closed with button-holes and large fancy pearl buttons, and above the closing they are reversed in stylish lapels by a rolling coat-collar that meets the lapels in notches. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the back and sides stylishly to the figure, and all the seams are strapped with bias strips of the material half an inch wide. A side pocket inserted in each front and a cash pocket in the right front are covered with flaps of corresponding size, and the edges of the flaps, like all the other edges of the coat, are finished in tailor fashion with two rows of machine-stitching. The corners of the collar are rounded, while those of the lapels are square; and a button-hole is worked in each lapel, with natty effect. The sleeves have fullness at the top laid in side-plaits and rise fashionably on the shoulders; they fit like the regulation coat-sleeve below the elbow; and the wrist edges are finished to match the other edges of the coat.

The hat is a stylish shape in soft felt; the brim is faced with velvet, and a stiff wing is placed at the right side.

A back view of the toilette is given at figure No. 339 R, where the coat is shown made of light-tan melton and the skirt of brown imperial serge. The seams of the coat are strapped. The skirt is shown in train length.

Any style of basque may be worn beneath the coat, which will be very fashionable for Autumn wear. The finish will usually be like that illustrated, although the collar may be of velvet, if desired. All reasonable dress goods will be suitable for the skirt, and any preferred decoration may be applied.

FIGURES NOS. 338 R AND 340 R.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4084 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 196 of this magazine. The skirt pattern is the same as that used at figure No. 337 R.

Réséda-green cloth and velvet and brocaded silk in pale-gold and réséda-green are richly combined in the toilette at figure No. 338 R, and Kursheedt's Standard tinsel trimming enters artistically into the garniture. The fronts of the basque open stylishly all the way down over a fitted vest of brocade that is lengthened considerably by plaited skirt-sections, also of the brocade. The basque, which is perfectly tight-fitting, reaches only to the hips and is lengthened fashionably by coat-skirts of velvet that extend to the front edges of the fronts, lie smoothly over the hips and fall apart in handsome plaits at the back. A standing collar of brocade provides a close finish at the neck; and rising high above it and extending to below the bust is a picturesque Tudor or Henri II. collar, with great flaring corners. The edges of the Tudor collar are followed on the inside by a row of tinsel trimming, and below the collar the fronts are decorated at the front edges with velvet discs upon which sections of tinsel trimming are applied, with exquisite effect. A row of similar trimming outlines the upper and front edges of the coat-skirts. The sleeves are notably picturesque and combine the three materials; the upper



FIGURE NO. 347 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4064 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. (For Description see Page 173.)

parts being of the cloth and the lower part of brocade, and each is encircled at the top of the brocaded portion with an ornamental piece cut from velvet and bordered at the top with tinsel trimming.

The skirt is handsomely decorated up the left side of the front with a band of velvet upon which a row of tinsel trimming is applied, and a row of discs similar to those on the basque is placed just back of the band.

The turban is made of the cloth and silk and is trimmed at the back with an aigrette.

The toilette is pictured made of *écru* cloth at figure No. 340 R, where the skirt is shown in round length. Two rows of metallic braid trim the bottom of the skirt, and similar braid decorates the basque.

The skirt should be lined with crinoline and silk, and it may be made with or without the foundation skirt, as preferred. For reception, visiting, carriage or afternoon wear, the toilette is exceptionally elegant. It will develop stylishly in all reasonable dress goods. The vest may be of any fancy contrasting material, or of the dress fabric all-over decorated with embroidery, ornaments, etc. The handsome Louis brocades are exquisite for basques of this style. A *chiffon* or lace jabot may be arranged down the closing, and, if becoming, a girde may cross the vest, a wrinkled section of silk or the material being effective for it.

FIGURES NOS. 341 R AND 342 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 166.)

FIGURES NOS. 341 R AND 342 R.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4085 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 196 of this magazine.

The skirt pattern, which is No. 4078 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on page 198.

The toilette is exceptionally artistic in effect and will be especially becoming to tall figures. The skirt is fashioned with five bell-gores and a slight train and is covered with three flounce-draperies that are cut straight at the front, where they fit smoothly, and bias at the

back, where they fall in soft, pretty folds and their ends are joined. The pattern is so arranged that a trained or round skirt may be made, as preferred; and both effects are shown in the illustrations.

The basque is perfectly close-fitting and has a smooth front that closes at the left shoulder and under-arm seams, Eton jacket-fronts that open all the way down from the neck, and under-fronts of lining that close at the center. It is pointed at the front and back and quite short, but is deepened back of the under-arm seams by four long, slender tabs. The neck is finished with a standing collar that laps at the throat and with a higher standing collar which extends only to the front edges of the jacket fronts. The sleeves are of the popular leg-o'-mutton style.

At figure No. 341 R, the toilette is pictured made of black velvet and *écru* serge. The flounces are edged with Kursheedt's Standard velveteen skirt trimming, and the five back seams of the basque, the upper and lower edges of the high collar, and the basque along the top and in front of the tabs are stylishly decorated with jet *cabochons*. The skirt is here made up in round length.

The hat is made of the serge and velvet and trimmed with aigrettes.

Figure No. 342 R shows the toilette developed in mode cheviot and olive Surrah, with the skirt cut in trained length. The flounces, tabs, outside standing collar, the front, and also the jacket fronts and wrists are edged with jet *passementerie*, and the front, the ends of the inside collar and the upper

side of the sleeves are richly studded with jet *cabochons*. The small hat is prettily trimmed with jet and plumage. Numerous equally stylish effects may be easily produced in the



FIGURE NO. 348 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4092 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 174.)

toilette, as all kinds of dress goods are adapted to its development and very handsome combinations may be effected. Any of the fashionable accessories and decorations may be used for garniture in any manner suggested by individual taste, or garniture may be dispensed with altogether, if preferred.

The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are bordered at the wrists with braid. The hat is stylishly trimmed with fancy ribbon and an ornament. The effect of the decoration on the back is portrayed at figure No. 344 R, where the basque is shown without trimming on the tabs.

The mode is particularly handsome for combinations of two or more textures and will develop stylishly in all seasonable fabrics. For trimming decorative pieces are notably effective, and bands, passementeries, braids, *cabochons*, gimps, bead and braid embroideries, etc., may be used as lavishly as desired. For general street wear the simplest decorations are to be preferred, and a perfectly plain finish is always in good taste.

FIGURES NOS. 343 R AND 344 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 167.)

FIGURES NOS. 343 R AND 344 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4063 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently made up on page 181 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is shown stylishly developed in *écru* cheviot and faille at figure No. 343 R, rich garniture being provided by Kursesd's Standard President braid ornaments, narrow bands and skirt trimming. The skirt is made with the regulation four-gored foundation and is laid in two wide plaits at the center of the front, the plaits being lapped at the belt and spreading to fall softly out of their folds toward the foot. At the sides the skirt fits smoothly, and at the back it falls in full, graceful folds that result from gathers and well lapped plaits. The skirt trimming is applied to the foot and is rich and elegant in effect.

The basque is rather fanciful in style and is of fashionable length. It has dart-fitted fronts of lining which close at the center and are covered with a deep, square yoke, a full front that is gathered along the edge of the yoke and plaited to a point at the bottom, and side-fronts which curve into the arms' eyes and fall in long, broad tabs. The gores form broad tabs of the same length, and between them the back shapes a short point to correspond with the effect in front. A corner ornament is placed in the inner front corner of each tab at the bottom, and a row of President braid decorates the front edges of the side-fronts and the lower edges of the full front and yoke. A handsome ornament is placed on the yoke and extends a short distance upon the full front, and also upon the standing collar; and a similar ornament is arranged on the back, reaching up on the collar and nearly to the waist-line.

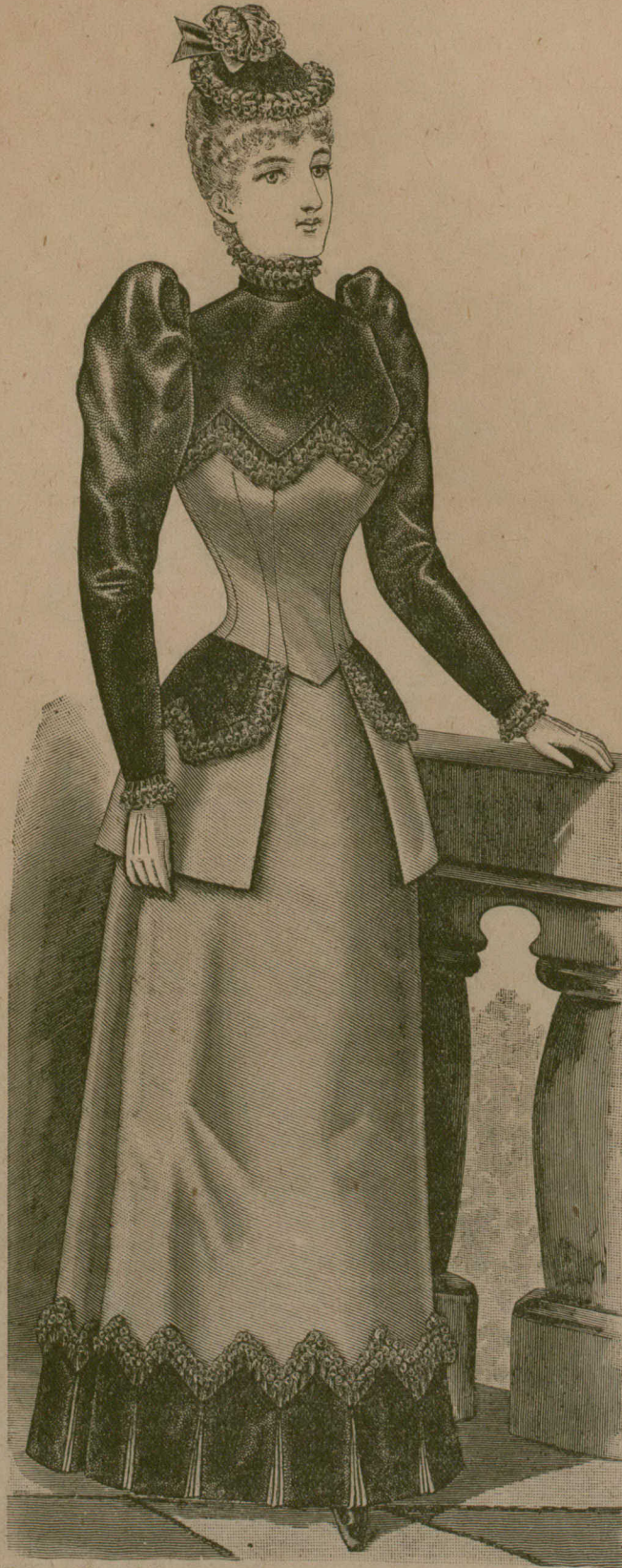


FIGURE NO. 349 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4023 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 174.)

FIGURE NO. 345 R.—LADIES' RUSSIAN CLOAK.

(For Illustration see Page 168.)

FIGURE No. 345 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 4071 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen made of different material on page 192 of this magazine.

In the present instance the cloak is shown developed in English tweed and velvet and lined with plain silk. The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts, the back is gracefully conformed to the figure by a curving center seam that terminates above stylish coat-laps, and the fronts and back join in seams, in which the cape sections are included to a little above the waist-line, from which point to the shoulders the cape sections are joined to the backs in seams that curve in dolman fashion. The shoulders are stylishly elevated, and the front edges of the cape sections fall free to the lower edge and disclose a silk lining in an effective manner. The fronts are closed invisibly at the center. The coat sleeves are comfortably full and are each finished at the wrist with three rows of fine cord; and similar cord ornaments the welts concealing openings to pockets in the fronts. The collar is of the Medici order and rolls and flares in characteristic fashion, showing a facing of velvet which forms a becoming finish; and the cape sections are connected below the collar with a fancy clasp.

Dressy and serviceable cloaks for travelling, driving, walking etc., may be developed by the mode in striped or figured Jacquard

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and also in Bedford cord, diagonal serge, melton, cheviot and other stylish cloakings. Mohair, brilliantine, Surah and gloriosa may be employed for a travelling wrap or duster, and the lining may then be omitted, if considered undesirable. Machine-stitching, flat braid or gimp may be sparingly used for decoration, or a plain finish may be appropriately adopted.

The hat is an English walking shape of fine felt, trimmed with black velvet and quills.

FIGURE No. 346 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 169.)

FIGURE No. 346 R.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4072 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 195 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3967 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently represented on its accompanying label.

The toilette is here shown stylishly developed in French-gray camel's-hair and black velvet, and Kursheedt's Standard jet nail-heads or *cabochons* contribute effective garniture. The skirt is of the circular bell order and has a bias seam at the back, at each side of which deep, backward-turning plaits flare into the graceful folds of a train of fashionable length. The front and sides are adjusted with sheath-like closeness and are decorated with jet nail-heads applied in an elaborate design. The skirt is made over a foundation skirt of round length, which may be of silk and trimmed with pinked ruffles.

The coat-basque is in Louis XV. style and is fashionably long. Its loose fronts open over a closely adjusted vest, which is lengthened by skirts that flare below the invisible closing, pocket-laps being stylishly inserted in the cross-seams. The fronts are widened to form coat-skirts, which are joined to the under-arm and side-back gores in cross-seams over the hips and overlap the center-backs in fashionable coat-plaits; and large pocket-laps with triple-pointed lower edges are included in the cross-seams. The shapely coat-sleeves are stylishly elevated at the top, and the wrists are finished with deep cava-

lier cuffs ornamented with jet nail-heads. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar, between the ends of which a velvet collar is revealed; and the high collar is decorated with nail-heads. The fronts of the basque are trimmed with nail-heads applied in a design corresponding with that on the skirt.

Ladies desiring to apply the trimming of nail-heads illustrated may send their material to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, who will stamp the necessary designs, and also furnish the nail-heads in any desired quantity. The mode will develop charmingly in Bedford cord, vigogne, serge and novelty goods, and also in Bengaline and faille. The vest may be made of rich brocade, or of plain goods handsomely decorated with Escorial embroidery, metallic braiding or handsome appliques. For less ceremonious occasions the toilette may be developed in a single woollen fabric, and the skirt may be trimmed at the foot with ruffles, platings or full ruchings.

The stylish toque has a soft crown of spotted silk. It is trimmed with jet wings, flowers and a plaiting of ribbon, and a velvet bridle is tied under the chin.



FIGURE No. 350 R.—LADIES' LONG TOP-COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4079 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 174.)

FIGURE No. 347 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 170.)

FIGURE No. 347 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4064 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 182 of this DELINEATOR.

As here made up, the costume is handsome for church, day reception, carriage and visiting wear. The materials are dahliacloth and silk, and Kursheedt's Standard tinsel passementerie enters charmingly into the garniture. The skirt is in circular bell style, fitting closely at the top and falling in soft, full folds at the back. It is trimmed at the foot with three narrow ruffles of silk headed by a row of passementerie.

The basque has short fronts that fold back in broad revers at the top and open with the square effect of an Eton jacket over a plaited vest. The vest is girdled at the waistline by a wrinkled sash-piece of silk, below which it extends for a short distance with the effect of a plaited skirt. At the back and sides the basque is close-fitting, and back of the darts in the fronts it is made of

the fashionable three-quarter length by coat-skirts which are smooth across the hips and flare slightly at the back, where long plaits are stylishly arranged. The lower and front edges of the coat-skirts, the edges of the revers and the front edges of the fronts are trimmed with passementerie, and the standing collar is overlaid with similar passementerie. Rising high above this collar and flaring widely in characteristic fashion is a Henri II. or Tudor collar of silk that is trimmed on the outside with passementerie. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are each trimmed at the wrist with three rows of passementerie arranged to form points on the upper side.

The costume may be made up wholly without decoration, a simple tailor finish being much admired; or it may be trimmed even more elaborately than in the present development. Numerous handsome combinations may be effected by the mode, which is well adapted to all seasonable fabrics. Rich brocades are fashionable for basques of this particular style.

The hat is made of silk and trimmed with lace, ribbon and a fancy ornament.

FIGURE No. 348 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWN.
(For Illustration see Page 171.)

FIGURE No. 348 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4092 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently trimmed on page 184 of this magazine.

Chiffon and figured India muslin are here daintily combined, and Kursheedt's Standard embroidered chiffon ruffling is introduced for the ruffles. The skirt is slightly draped in front by plaits at the belt and hangs in a fan of plaits at the back. It is hung over a four-gored foundation-skirt of silk and is beautifully trimmed at the foot with chiffon ruffling that is slightly festooned and headed by ribbons festooned with ribbon rosettes.

The bodice is slightly pointed at the back and front and is made over a close-fitting lining that closes at the center of the front. Center-fronts and a center-back that are shirred to present a ruffled edge at the top, and also in cross-rows below the waist-line, are revealed with a slender, pointed effect between side portions, which are shirred to form a ruffled edge and soft puffs on the shoulders and are laid in side-plaits along the full portions, the plaits lapping to points at the lower edge. The effect is smooth at the sides, and the neck is cut low and square. A rosette of ribbon loops is placed at the neck at the left side of the front, and the bottom of the bodice is trimmed like the bottom of the skirt. The short puff sleeves are decorated in a similar manner and are made over smooth linings.

The gown is one of the simplest and daintiest modes for evening wear and will develop beautifully in all sorts of *crêpes* and tissues, and also in the different varieties of nets and flouncings. The skirt may be trimmed with ruffles or flounces festooned with flowers, jewelled ornaments or fancy braids or ribbons, fancy gold and silver braids being especially effective.

FIGURE No. 349 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 172.)

FIGURE No. 349 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4023 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 186 of this magazine.

Mouse-gray cloth and velvet are here effectively combined in the costume, and a plaiting of silk and Kursheedt's Standard *cog*-feather band in the same shade are introduced in the garniture. The skirt, which is in circular bell style, is hung over a four-gored foundation-skirt that is trimmed at the foot with a plaiting of silk. The skirt is fitted to be perfectly smooth at the front and sides and hangs in a fan of stylish plaits at the back, the plaits being closely lapped at the belt. The bottom is cut in deep, square tabs, which are each overfaced with a section of velvet that is pointed at the top; and from beneath the points extends a row of the feather band, the result being unique and extremely decorative.

The basque is perfectly tight-fitting and is made to close at the left shoulder and under-arm seams over under-fronts of lining that are closed at the center. A corselet effect is produced by a deep yoke that is cut in Vandykes at the lower edge, beneath which a row of feather band is secured. Deep side-skirts lengthen the basque fashionably and extend only to the first darts, between which the front is pointed; and in the cross-seams are inserted Vandyked pocket-laps underlaid at the edges with feather band. The standing collar is also trimmed with the feather garniture and closes at the left shoulder. Feather band extends from beneath the close-fitting wrists of the sleeves, which rise full and high on the shoulders in leg-o'-mutton fashion.

Feather bands may be procured in all shades and colors and will provide a very rich-looking decoration. Passementerie, braid, gimp, etc., may be used instead of the feather band, or the costume may be finished with several rows of machine-stitching in tailor fashion. Flounces, plaitings, ruffles or straight or pointed tabs will trim the skirt effectively. All sorts of dress goods will make up handsomely by the mode, which invites artistic combinations both in colors and materials.

The toque is stylishly trimmed with ribbon, an aigrette and feather band.

FIGURE No. 350 R.—LADIES' LONG TOP-COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 173.)

FIGURE No. 350 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4079 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again represented on page 190 of this publication.

Coachman's-tan coating was here used for the coat, which reaches to the foot of the skirt and is finished in tailor fashion with ma-



FIGURE No. 351 R.—LADIES' COVERT COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4044 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 175.)

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chine-stitching. The fronts are reversed in square-cornered lap-protective for the promenade, and also for travelling and shopping. The hat is softly draped with silk and trimmed with gold ribbon and passementerie, large pompons and an aigrette; and a dotted face-veil is worn.

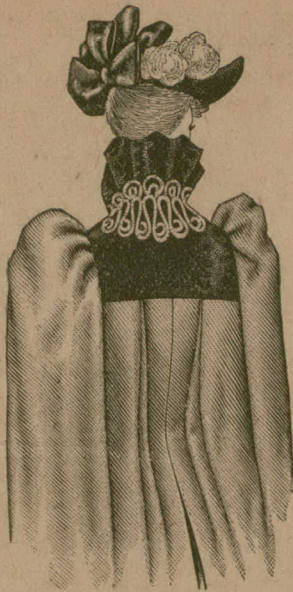


FIGURE No. 352 R.

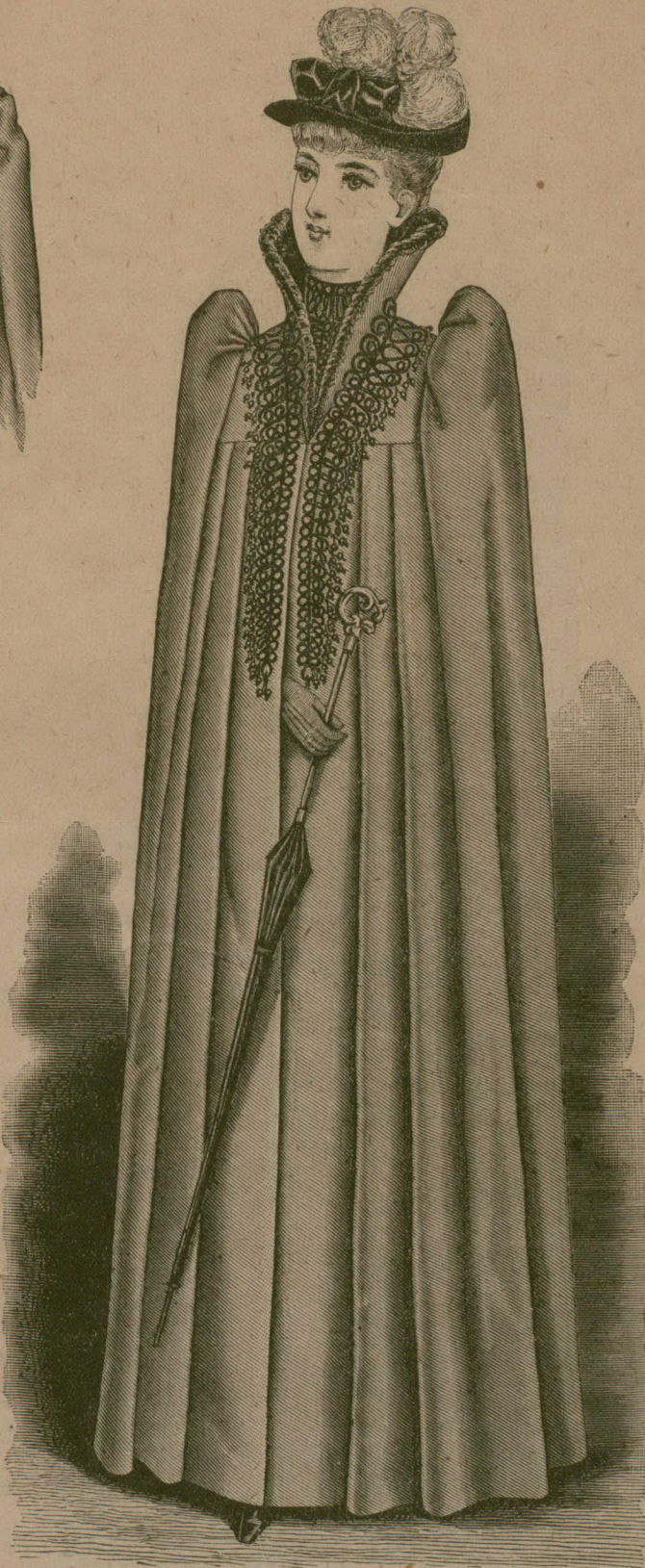


FIGURE No. 353 R.

FIGURES NOS. 352 R AND 353 R—LADIES' CLOAK.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Cloak No. 4053 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 176.)

els, which meet a rolling coat-collar in notches; and below the lapels they are closed more than halfway to the lower edge with buttons and button-holes in a fly. They are in loose sack style, but are smoothly fitted over the hips by under-arm darts; and upon each side is placed a large pocket-lap that conceals the opening to a capacious pocket. A little above and in front of the pocket in the right front is a change pocket covered with a small lap. The back is perfectly close-fitting and is in regulation coat style, being laid in coat-laps below the center seam and in coat-plaits at the side-back seams. The sleeves rise with stylish fullness at the top and have a close effect below the elbow, and each is finished with two rows of stitching made about cuff depth from the edge.

Melton, tricot, diagonal, heavy-twilled serge, cheviot, chevron and all kinds of smooth and fancy cloths will be used for top-coats of this kind. The finish will usually be supplied by stitching or braid arranged in tailor fashion. Astrakhan, Persian lamb or any other fur may be used for the collar, pocket-laps and lapels and cuff facings, and may also be applied in a narrow band along the edge of the coat-laps.

The collar may be of velvet or Astrakhan, Persian lamb, Alaska sable or any other fashionable variety of fur, and a narrow binding

FIGURE No. 351 R.—LADIES' COVERT COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 174.)

FIGURE No. 351 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4044 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 194 of this *DELINEATOR*.

The coat is here shown made of *écru melton*, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The fronts are in loose sack style and are reversed in smooth lapels by a rolling coat-collar that forms notches with the lapels. Below the lapels the fronts close with buttons and button-holes in a fly. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the coat handsomely at the back and sides, and all the seams are strapped with half-inch bias strips of the material. Side pockets finished with laps are inserted in the lower part of the fronts, and a breast pocket in the left front is finished with a welt. The sleeves fit smoothly below the elbow and are stylishly elevated on the shoulders.

While light colors are particularly favored just now for both long and short top-coats, dark tones are also very stylish and are always in good taste. The seams of the coat may be strapped or not, as preferred; strapped seams, however, give the garment the desired English coat effect and are consequently very popular. When coating that frays easily is selected, the straps should be cut an inch wide and turned under a-fourth of an inch at each edge.

of similar fur may be applied to the front edge of the right front.

The stylish hat has a rolling brim and is prettily trimmed with loops and ends of ribbon and a large bunch of ostrich feathers.

FIGURES NOS. 352 R AND 353 R.—LADIES' CLOAK

(For Illustrations see Page 175.)

FIGURES NOS. 352 R AND 353 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 4053 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 191 of this magazine.

Figure No. 352 R illustrates a back view of the cloak made of écreu cloth and dark-brown velvet and trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard tinsel braid-ornaments.

At figure No. 353 R is shown a front view of the cloak, the material being fawn-colored faced cloth, and Kursheedt's Standard braid ornaments and feather trimming forming the decoration. The top of the cloak is a square yoke, to the lower edge of which the cloak portion is joined. The back of the cloak portion is gracefully adjusted by a curving center seam, which disappears below the waist-line at the top of extra fullness arranged in an underfolded box-plait. At each side of the center seam are laid two backward-turning, overlapping plaits, and forward-turning plaits are arranged at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front. The shoulders are gathered to rise unusually high, the stylish effect being secured against disarrangement by means of rolls filled with hair and tacked underneath; and the back is drawn to the figure by a belt-tape. The Henri Deux collar is fashionably high and is bent in picturesque curves at the back; and its tapering ends flare widely to reveal a high standing collar trimmed with a braid ornament, which extends between the ends of the Medici collar to the lower edge of the yoke. The edge of the Medici collar is ornamented with a band of feather trimming, and the seam is concealed by a handsome braid ornament, which extends to the waist-line at each side of the closing and is narrowed very nearly to a point at each end.

All seasonable cloaking fabrics, such as faced cloth, chevron,

diagonal, camel's-hair and serge, may be suitably chosen for cloaks of this kind, and brocade and other cloakings of silken texture may be selected for dressy wear. Jewelled, jet or metallic passementerie or gimp, fancy braid, galloon, Escorial embroidery or soutache braiding may form the decoration, or a less elaborate garniture may be arranged.

The fanciful turban has a brim facing of velvet and is tastefully trimmed with velvet and ostrich tips.

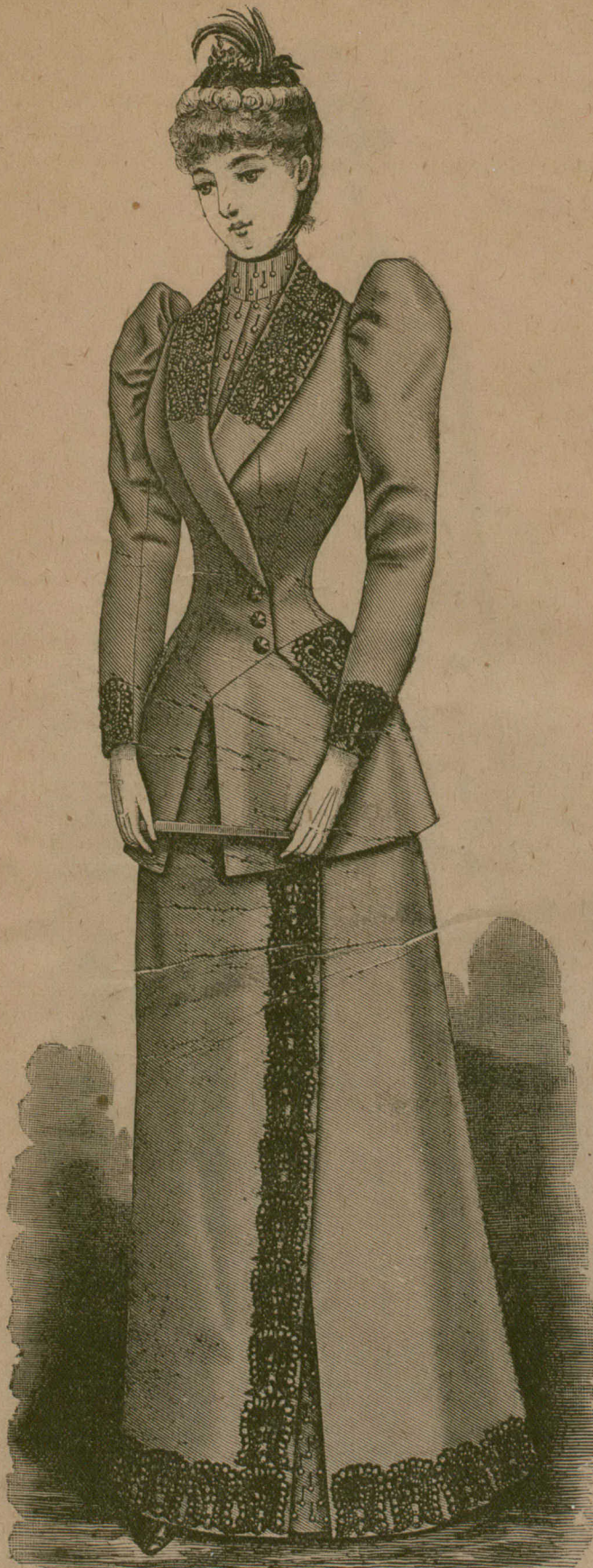


FIGURE NO. 354 R.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4087 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 354 R.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 354 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4087 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is further illustrated on page 187 of this magazine.

Beige-colored cloth is pictured in the costume, and Kursheedt's Standard jet cabochons, passementerie and pendants supply the decoration. The skirt is in four-gored style and is covered, except for a short distance at the left side of the front, by a stylish drapery, which is smooth and close at the sides and falls in fan-plaits at the back. The ends of the drapery lap at the left side of the front, the lap growing gradually narrower until the edges finally separate with a slight flare near the bottom, revealing the skirt in a stylish V that is covered with jet pendants. The overlapping end and the lower edge of the drapery are trimmed with passementerie.

The basque is close-fitting and is elongated at the front and sides by deep coat-skirts that form double coat-plaits with the back and flare stylishly at the front. Square pocket-laps overlaid with passementerie fall over the hips, being included in the seams joining the coat-skirts to the basque. The fronts cross in surplice fashion below the bust, where they are decorated with three jet cabochons; and above the bust they separate over a chemisette that is all-over studded with pendants. The standing collar is similarly studded, and the handsome shawl-collar is overlaid with passementerie above the bust. The sleeves are fashionably full and elevated on the shoulders and are trimmed at the wrists with passementerie.

The mode is exceptionally stylish for development in tailor style. The costume may be entirely of one material or may combine velvet with any preferred variety of cloth. All sorts of ornamental goods may be used for the chemisette, which may be as dainty or as decorative as desired. All seasonable dress goods are adapted to the mode, and any of the novelty or standard trimmings may be applied to please the fancy.

The stylish toque is made of velvet and trimmed with feather band, lace and a bird.

FIGURE No. 355 R.—LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 355 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper or house-dress. The pattern, which is No. 4060 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 188 of this DELINEATOR.

Figured silk and plain velvet are here charmingly combined to make a dressy gown for breakfast, luncheon or all-day wear at home. The front is in close-fitting Princess style; it is all in one piece in the skirt and is closed at the center from the neck to a comfortable depth. The back is also close-fitting, its adjustment being attained by a curved center seam that ends at the waist-line, and by side-back seams which terminate in dart fashion below the hips. A handsome Watteau lies over the center seam in a double box-plait and flares into a graceful train below, its side edges being joined to the back edges of the backs. A silk-lined standing collar of the figured goods is reversed in Piccadilly fashion at the throat, and outside it rises a picturesque Medici collar of velvet, which ends at the bust under tied loops and ends of satin-edged velvet ribbon, the ends falling nearly to the foot. A row of tinsel passementerie borders the Medici collar on the inside, and a lace jabot, caught with a brooch at the throat, extends to the ends of the Medici collar, with extremely dressy effect. The stylish sleeves rise full and high in leg-o'-mutton style and are decorated with deep velvet cuffs bordered at their upper edges with tinsel passementerie.

A flounce of lace or of the material may trim the bottom of the wrapper, or a wide bias band or several rows of ribbon or braid may be effectively used instead. The mode will develop prettily in

all kinds of wrapper fabrics, and also in rich silks, satins, brocades, figured and plain woollens, etc. Jacket fronts, tabliers, girdles and other ornaments in beads and passementerie may be called into use if an elaborate gown be desired, the perfectly smooth adjustment of the wrapper at the front furnishing ample opportunity for all sorts of unique effects in garniture.



FIGURE No. 355 R.—LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4060 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 356 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 178.)

FIGURE No. 356 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4065 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 196 of this DELINEATOR.

The basque is here pictured developed in an artistic combination of brocade and velvet, and chiffon ruffling and Kursesheet's Standard jet-and-gold bead passementerie furnish tasteful decoration. The fanciful basque has full fronts, which extend at each side of the invisible closing to the lower edge of dart-fitted fronts of lining. The full fronts are disposed with becoming fullness over the bust by gathers at the upper and lower edges, and the fullness below the bust is collected at each side in forward-turning plaits which flare prettily upward from a point at the center. The side-fronts, which are closely adjusted by darts taken up with those in the lining fronts, flare widely from the lower edge, and their edges overlap the edges of the full fronts and are prettily decorated with jet-and-gold bead passementerie, which is continued along the lower edge of the basque. A full back and side-backs are arranged over a close-fitting back of lining to correspond with the full fronts and side-fronts, and the superb adjustment is completed by under-arm gores. Deep skirts fall with fashionable fullness from the lower edge of the basque, their front and back edges flaring in regulation fashion. The coat sleeves are made with stylish fullness at the top, where they are gathered to curve with high puff effect over the shoulders; and the wrists are each trimmed with a band of velvet ornamented with passementerie, a full frill of chiffon drooping gracefully over the hand. The high standing collar is here omitted in favor of a drooping frill of chiffon.

The mode will develop with equally picturesque effect in a com-

bination of *crépe de Chine* and Bengaline for dressy occasions, and in a single woollen fabric for ordinary wear. Serge, camel's-hair, foulé, cashmere and Henrietta cloth are among the many seasonable woollens which will make up nicely in this way, either alone or in combination with Surah, faille, Bengaline or velvet. Fancy gimp, braid, flat bands, passementerie and velvet ribbon may be applied as lavishly as desired, or a simple completion may be adopted.

The large felt hat is trimmed with ostrich tips, an aigrette and loops and soft folds of velvet.

FIGURE No. 357 R.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. BASQUE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 357 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' Louis XV. basque. The pattern, which is No. 4042 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently made up and trimmed on page 197 of this DELINEATOR.

The basque illustrates one of the most pleasing of the Louis



FIGURE No. 356 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4065 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 177.)



FIGURE No. 357 R.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4042 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

for garniture. The closely adjusted fronts close invisibly at the center and are revealed with vest effect between broad revers, which, like the simulated vest, show the white cloth and are handsomely trimmed with President braid bands. The usual number of seams and gores complete the admirable adjustment, and the basque is lengthened to the fashionable depth by deep side-skirts and back-skirts. The side-skirts are each rendered smooth over the hip by a dart, and stylish revers turn back from the front edges of the back-skirts, which flare below the center seam between well pressed backward-turning plaits. The free edges of the skirts are followed with a row of President braid. The sleeves are of velvet and are made with sufficient fullness to curve well over the shoulders; they are arranged over coat-shaped linings, and the wrists are finished with cavalier cuffs that flare in regulation fashion. The cuffs are of white cloth and trimmed with braid band, and a band of similar braid ornaments the high standing collar. Outside the standing collar a fraise of velvet rises high with ruff effect at the back, and its long, tapering ends, which somewhat suggest a Medici collar, extend to the bust and flare in a becoming manner.

modes, and is here pictured developed in tan and white cloth and velvet, with Kursheedt's Standard President braid and bands



FIGURE No. 358 R.—LADIES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4049 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The picturesque mode will be found becoming alike to stout and slender figures, the divided coat-skirts adapting it particularly well to forms whose rotundity makes the wearing of the ordinary coat-basque an impossibility. All fashionable silks and woollens are suitable for basques of this description, and combinations of shades and textures are especially admired. Flat garnitures, such as fancy braid, gimp, crocheted lace, jewelled bands, etc., will furnish most effective decoration; and the basque presents many opportunities for the tasteful disposal of nail-heads, *cabochons*, discs, stars and other metallic, jet and jewelled novelties which fill so important a place among fashionable trimmings.

The large hat is profusely decorated with ostrich plumes and ribbon, and a bow is coquettishly placed on the left side beneath the broad brim.

FIGURE No. 358 R.—LADIES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 358 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse. The pattern, which is No. 4049 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 197 of this magazine.

The blouse is here shown made of ciel-blue Surah and decorated with Kursheedt's Standard tinsel-and-jewel band. The fronts are closed down the center with buttons and button-holes, a box-plait being formed at the edge of the right front; and at each side of the closing is a cluster of narrow tucks that extend from the neck and shoulders to a little below the bust. Tucks are correspondingly made in the back, and the fulness of the blouse is held gracefully to the figure by a belt, which is overlaid with tinsel-and-jewel band and crossed at the closing. A row of the band is placed back of the tucks in each front and at each side of the tucks in the back,

the effect being exceedingly decorative. A becoming Byron collar is at the neck. The full sleeves rise high on the shoulders and droop prettily over deep, round cuffs, which are trimmed at the wrist edge with the band. The blouse is made over a close-fitting lining, which may be used or not, as preferred; and the sleeves are likewise disposed over smooth linings, which may be omitted if undesirable.

All sorts of wash silks, as well as Surah, India and China silks, silk-and-wool flannel, cheviot, percale, linen, chambray, etc., are used for blouses of this kind, which may be finished without decoration or may be trimmed according to fancy with lace, embroidery, passementerie, fancy braid, etc.

FIGURE No. 359 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 359 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4077 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 195 of this magazine.

The basque is an exceptionally graceful mode and is here pictured made of fawn serge and brown faille, with a rich garniture of Kursheedt's Standard jet passementerie and ornaments. The fronts are turned back above the bust in broad triangular revers and are widened to lap and close



FIGURE No. 359 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4077 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

diagonally below. The revers are faced with faille and cross-trimmed more than half-way from the top with rows of passementerie,

Between them is revealed a chemisette, which closes at the center under a jabot of embroidered *chiffon*. At the back the basque presents a coat effect, the center seam being left open below the waist-line, and coat-plaits being arranged at the side-back seams. In front of the side seams the basque reaches only slightly over the hips, but is deepened to be of equal depth with the backs by coat-skirts that end at the first darts, between which the front is handsomely pointed. A large jet ornament is placed on each hip, with rich effect. The collar is rolled over at the top and fits closely. The sleeves are in cork-screw style and are decorated at the wrist edges with *passementerie*.

The basque may be worn with any kind of skirt and will make up stylishly in all seasonable dress goods. Combinations of two or more materials are favored in basques of this kind, which are equally effective whether finished in severe tailor fashion or enriched with an elaborate application of garniture.

FIGURE No. 360 R.—LADIES' FROCK COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 360 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4081 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 194 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat is one of the prettiest of Autumnal novelties in top garments and is here pictured made of gray melton. The body portion reaches only a short distance below the waist, except at the back, where it is of the fashionable three-quarter length and has coat-laps below the center seam. Coat-skirts form coat-plaits with the back and render the coat of even depth all round; they flare stylishly at the center of the front, and large pocket-laps are inserted in the cross-hip seams. The fronts are widened by gores to lap and close in double-breasted fashion, and are reversed at the top in handsome lapels, which form notches with the stylish coat-collar. Cord frogs of graduated sizes are arranged on the overlapping front, and two frogs are placed for ornament on the wrist of each sleeve, which rises with fashionable fullness on the shoulder. A linen or piqué shirt-front, a choker collar and a Windsor scarf are stylishly worn.

All sorts of coatings may be effectively made up by the mode, but preference is given to smooth and twilled cloths. The skirts will usually be lined with silk, and occasionally the entire coat will be lined. The edges of the garment may be plainly finished or may be bound with silk or mohair braid or stitched, as preferred. The pocket-laps and collar will sometimes be made of velvet, Bengaline, faille, or of cloth in a contrasting color, and the revers may be faced with the same.

The hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbons.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 181.)

No. 4063.—A front and a back view of this stylish costume are given at figures Nos. 343 R and 344 R in this magazine. At figure No. 10 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the costume is shown differently made up.

Plain woollen dress goods, silk and velvet are in this instance associated in the costume, with stylish effect; and gimp, *passementerie* and ball trimming comprise the decoration. The foundation skirt is

in the approved four-gored style and is overhung by graceful draperies which fall even with it at the bottom. The front-drapery is arranged at each side of the center in a deep, forward-turning plait, the plaits lapping slightly at the top and flaring broadly toward the lower edge. This drapery is rendered fashionably smooth over the hips by three darts at each side. The back-drapery is arranged in soft folds by gathers at the top and by one backward-turning and two shallow, forward-turning plaits at each side of the gathers; the plaits and gathers flare with fan effect to the edge, and a placket is finished at the center.

The basque is of the fashionable three-quarter length and has fanciful fronts arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining, which extend to short basque depth and shape a well-defined point at the lower edge. The upper part of the fanciful front is a deep, square yoke, the lower edges of which overlap the top of full portions that are gathered at the top, the fulness below being collected in forward-turning plaits at each side of the invisible closing. The full portions widen gradually toward the arms' eyes from a decided point at the center of the lower edge, and their back edges are concealed by smooth side-fronts, which curve becomingly toward the center of the front and are extended to form fashionably long tabs. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the admirable adjustment of the basque. The center-backs extend but little below the waist-line and are sharply pointed at the lower edge, and the under-arm seams are discontinued to form tabs which correspond with those at the front. The

coat sleeves are arranged with sufficient fullness at the top to curve desirably high above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with *passementerie*. Similar *passementerie* covers the yoke and decorates the standing collar at the neck. The tabs or battlements are bordered with narrow gimp, which is continued along the side-back seams some distance above the waist-line and follows the curving front edges of the side-fronts; and similar gimp forms a pretty heading for the bead trimming, which ornaments the point at the center of the front and of the back.

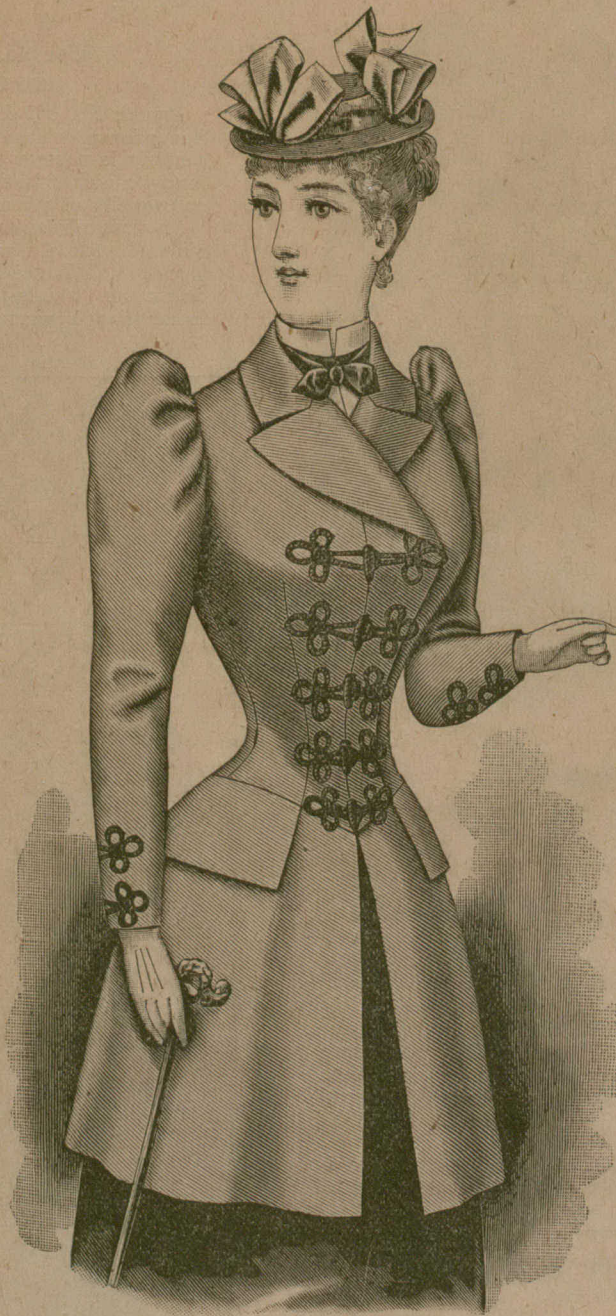


FIGURE No. 360 R.—LADIES' FROCK COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4081 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The mode will develop charmingly in figured India silk combined with velvet and *crépe de Chine*, and also in plain and brocaded silks and in plain and figured, striped or plaid wool goods. The fanciful construction of the mode will commend it for remodelling gowns that are decidedly *passé* in style, and the best parts of two or even three partly worn dresses may be utilized in this way. Handsome garnitures of jewelled passementerie or metallic braid or cord may be applied; or the yoke and sleeves may be all-over braided or studded with jet, steel or jewelled nail-heads, if an elaborate completion be desired.

We have pattern No. 4063 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the costume needs five yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk and one-half yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires ten yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME,
WITH SLIGHTLY
TRAINED BELL
SKIRT (PERFORATED
FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see
Page 182.)

No. 4064.—Another illustration of this costume, showing it made of silk and dress goods and trimmed with silk ruffles and tinsel passementerie, may be observed by referring to figure No. 347 R in this *DELINEATOR*. At figure No. 4 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the costume is again represented.

Gray camel's-hair and silk are here effectively associated in the costume, and silk, jet passementerie in two widths, nail-heads and fancy buttons contribute handsome garniture. The skirt is in circular bell style and is adjusted smoothly at the top by three darts at each side. The ends join in a seam at the back, and the full, soft folds which flare gracefully into the train are the result of the ingenious shaping and are held in place by tapes

passed through short loops of tape or ribbon tacked at intervals underneath some distance from the top; the fulness is drawn to the back as closely as desired, and a placket is finished above the seam. The edge of the skirt is trimmed with a narrow silk ruffle, above which jet passementerie forms a handsome heading; and the skirt is lined throughout with crinoline or tarlatan, and silk or some other lining material. The skirt may be made up in round walking length, perforations in the pattern showing where it may be cut off.

The fanciful coat-basque has dart-fitted fronts of lining, which extend to the waist-line and close invisibly at the center, the left side being finished with an underlap. Over these fronts are arranged jacket fronts, which are adjusted by single bust darts and reversed at the top to form stylishly broad lapels; and the jacket fronts open over plaited vest-portions of silk arranged upon the smooth fronts of lining. The vest portions extend a short distance below the jacket fronts and are each arranged in three deep, forward-turning plaits back of their hemmed front

edges; the plaits are stayed at intervals by tackings made to the fronts underneath, and the back edges of the vest portions are sewed flatly to position. A silk girdle-section softly wrinkled by gathers at each end is permanently attached to the back edge of the vest at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The remainder of the superb adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the basque is lengthened at the sides by long coat-skirts, which are adjusted smoothly over each hip by two shallow darts and are joined to the lower edge of the basque from the darts in the jacket fronts to the side-back seams. The back edges of the coat-skirts overlap the front edges of back skirt-portions, which are each arranged in two backward-turning plaits in front of their hemmed back edges. The back-skirts flare slightly at the center and fall to an even depth with the coat-skirts. The sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape and are made sufficiently full at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders. The upper portions of the

sleeves are all-over studded with jet nail-heads, and the wrists are each ornamented with a band of jet passementerie. At the neck is a fashionably high standing collar, and also a Henri II. collar, the square corners of which are bent in characteristic style. The tapering ends of the Henri II. collar are sewed beneath the lapels of the jacket fronts; the collar is decorated along its inside edge with jet passementerie, and the outside is all-over studded with jet nail-heads. The lapels are faced with silk and trimmed with passementerie, which is extended beneath the jacket fronts to the lower edges. Similar passementerie is applied to the coat-skirts in rows of graduated length, and large fancy jet buttons decorate the front edges of the jacket fronts. If desired, the girdle section may be omitted, as illustrated in the small engraving.

The costume is extremely picturesque and presents the most popular features of prevailing modes. It is especially well adapted to tasteful combinations of contrasting shades and textures, but may be

attractively developed in a single fabric. Bengaline, faille, Bedford cord, serge, Malines, vigogne, etc., will be favored for the mode; and velvet, Surah, fancy gimp, jewelled passementerie, etc., may be applied in any preferred way for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4064 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume in the combination shown for a lady of medium size, requires six yards of camel's-hair forty inches wide, with two yards and a-half of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4063
Front View.



4063
Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 180.)

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 183.)

No. 4088.—Other illustrations of this costume are given at figures

Nos. 333 R and 334 R in this DELINEATOR, and at figure No. 1 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

In the present instance the costume is pictured developed in black dotted net over changeable silk, with lace flouncing for the basque skirt, and lace flouncing and edging and jet nail-heads for garniture. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the accepted four-gored style and is overhung by the skirt, which has bias back edges joined in a seam at the center of the back. The skirt presents the fashionable sheath-like closeness at the front and sides and is adjusted smoothly over the hips by three darts at each side, while at the back it is arranged in stylish fan-plaits which flare gracefully to the edge. The placket is finished under the plaits at the left side, and the skirt dips stylishly. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a demi-flounce of lace, above which a row of jet nail-heads are arranged to form a heading.

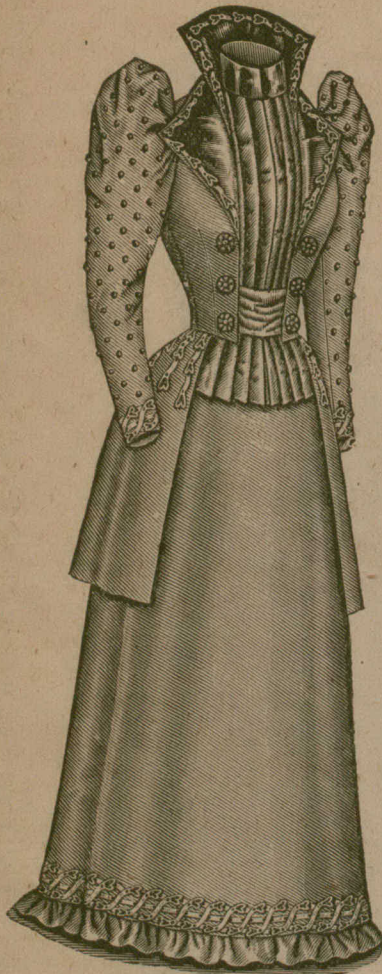
The basque has under-fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed with buttons and button-holes at the center, and a full front which is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side. The fulness at the lower edge of the full front is collected at each side of the center in three forward-turning, overlapping plaits, that flare becomingly upward and are tacked at intervals to the dart-fitted lining over which the full front is arranged. The full, seamless back is disposed at the lower edge in three backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center; it is arranged upon a back of lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam; and under-arm gores complete the admirable adjustment of the basque. To the lower edge of the basque is joined a full, gathered skirt of flouncing, which falls in soft, graceful folds to an even depth all the way round; and above the skirt two rows of jet nail-heads are applied. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves have each one seam—the inside seam; they are all-over studded with nail-heads and are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders; and from each wrist a frill of lace droops gracefully over the hand. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar and is overlaid with plaited lace edging that extends above the collar and is handsomely decorated with three rows of nail-heads. The basque is trimmed at the front and back with nail-heads arranged in two prettily curving rows to simulate a deep corselet, perforations in the pattern indicating just where the nail-heads are to be applied.

plaid goods will unite nicely with plain material, and velvet may be introduced, if desired. Laces, gimp, tinsel and jewelled passementerie, braid or ribbon may form the garniture and may be applied in any pretty way.

We have pattern No. 4088 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a-half of dotted net forty-six inches wide, with nine yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, and two yards and five-



4064



4064

Front View.



4064

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SLIGHTLY TRAINED BELL SKIRT (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 181.)

eighths of lace flouncing twelve inches wide. Of one material, it needs ten yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 184.)

No. 4092.—A handsome combination of figured India muslin and chiffon is shown in this costume at figure No 348 R in this magazine, with embroidered chiffon ruffling and loops and rosettes of ribbon for trimming. The costume is also displayed at figure No. 3 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

The costume is here shown made of crepe de Chine, and velvet ribbon and ruffles of the material comprise the decoration. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the approved four-gored style and is concealed beneath a graceful drapery, which is disposed in slight cross folds and wrinkles at the front by three tiny forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center. The sides of the drapery are rendered smooth over the hips by three shallow, backward-turning plaits at each side, the fulness at the back is collected in fan-plaits which flare in regulation fashion to the edge, and a placket is finished beneath the plaits at the left side. The edge of the drapery is hemmed and is stylishly trimmed with two ruffles of the material finished with French bindings, the upper ruffle being set on to form a self-heading. On one side of the drapery two long strips of velvet ribbon are tacked at the belt and tied in a pretty bow above the ruffles, and on the other side one strip is tacked and is also bowed at the bottom.



4088

The basque is cut in low, square outline at the top and is made over a smooth lining that is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. It has full center-fronts and a full center-back, which are turned under at the top and shirred to form a pretty standing frill; and the fulness below is drawn well to the center by rows of shirring below the waistline. The side edges of the center-fronts and center-back are overlapped by the edges of full side-fronts and side-backs which

mul, Swiss, *mousseline de l'Inde* and fine nainsook will make simple costume for a *débutante*; and ruffles of the material or *point d'esprit*, tucking, insertion, ribbon or floral garnitures may be applied for decoration in any preferred manner.

We have pattern No. 4092 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires ten yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 185.)

No. 4089.—Bengaline, velvet and *chiffon* are combined in this costume at figure No. 335 R in this DELINEATOR, jet beads and

chiffon ruffling providing a handsome decoration. At figure No. 11 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the costume is again illustrated.

The costume is here shown developed in seasonable woollen dress goods and silk, and tasteful garniture is contributed by silk pipings and fancy gimp. The skirt is fashioned in the accepted four-gored style and is overhung by a stylish drapery, the ends of which are joined in a short seam at the center of the front. Below the seam the edges of the drapery flare to reveal the silk-faced front-gore of the skirt in inverted V shape; and tackings made at intervals secure the flaring front edges, which are trimmed with fancy gimp narrowed toward the top to form a point. The drapery is rendered fashionably smooth over the hips by three darts at each side, and the ful-



4088

Front View.



4088

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 181.)

are seamless on the shoulders. The outer edges of the side portions are turned under and shirred to form frills over the shoulders, and gathers at the arms' eyes produce a fashionable high puff effect. The fulness at the lower edge of each side-front is collected in two forward-turning plaits which overlap the hem and flare becomingly upward; the fulness in each side-back is disposed in two backward-turning plaits which also overlap the hem and flare prettily toward the top; and tackings made at intervals to the lining secure the artistic arrangement of the plaits. Under-arm gores complete the superb adjustment, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The short puff sleeves are turned under at the bottom and shirred to form pretty, drooping frills about the arms; they are arranged upon smooth linings and are gathered at the top to curve stylishly over the shoulders, and frills of velvet ribbon are arranged about the arms' eyes to complete the picturesque effect. A band of velvet ribbon encircles each sleeve near the lower edge and is arranged in a butterfly bow on the upper side. The pointed lower edge of the basque is ornamented with a narrow doubled frill of the material, and a bow of velvet ribbon decorates the left side of the front over the ribbon on the skirt.

The mode will develop exquisitely for ball or reception wear in plain and embroidered *mousseline de soie*, *chiffon*, *crépon*, tulle, faille, Bengaline, India silk and Surah. There are also many dainty woollens which will make up well in this way, among them being albatross, vailing, wool *crépon* and fine French cashmere. Organdy,

ness at the back is massed in fan-plaits which flare in regulation fashion to the edge. A placket is finished at the left side beneath the plaits.

The fanciful basque has smooth fronts of lining closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed with buttons and button-holes at the center. Over them full fronts which extend only a little below the bust are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the shoulder edges; and the fulness below is drawn toward the center and regulated by gathers at the lower edge, which is concealed beneath the top of a bodice front. The bodice front is shaped in rounding outline at the top and is becomingly pointed at its lower edge; it is adjusted by a center and side-front seams and is included in the right under-arm seam and for a short distance in the arm's-eye, and fastened with hooks and loops at the corresponding seams at the left side. The remainder of the superb adjustment of the basque is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a

ving center seam, and the basque is lengthened by stylish coat-skirts, which are joined to the lower edge back of the second bust parts, their back edges flaring slightly. The coat-skirts are slashed twice at each side to form long tabs or battlements, and all their free edges are outlined with silk pipings. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are fanciful in effect. They have upper portions which are gathered to curve prominently over the shoulders and extend nearly to the elbow, where the fulness in each is disposed in four side-plaits; overlapping the lower edges of the full portions are plain lower-portions, which extend to the wrists with the effect of very deep cuffs; and each is encircled at the top with a section of gimp. The wrists are finished with narrow cuffs of silk, which roll prettily upward and flare widely at the front of the arms. At the neck is a fanciful collar of silk that is arranged at the center in a broad double box-plait, at each side of which a backward-turning plait is laid; and the ends of the collar are softly bent after the manner of the Henri II. modes. The bodice front is decorated at the top and bottom with gimp, which is also continued along the cross-seams at each side to conceal the joining of the coat-skirts. If desired, the cuffs may be omitted and the coat-skirts made up without slashes, as shown in the small engraving.

The fanciful mode presents numerous opportunities for the tasteful combination of two or even three materials of widely different shades and textures. Velvet, Bengaline or faille will make up attractively with plain or figured goods of silken texture, and *chiffon*, *crêpe de Chine* or *crêpon* may also be introduced, if desired. Soutache or metallic braiding may ornament the smooth lower sleeve-portions, and jewelled gimp or passementerie, rich lace or handsome embroidery may be added in any elaborate or simple manner preferred.

We have pattern No. 4089 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the costume needs five yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards and a-half of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires twelve yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 186.)

No. 4023.—Cloth and velvet are stylishly associated in this costume at figure No. 349 R in this magazine, *coq*-feather bands providing the decoration.

French-gray serge and black satin are here stylishly united in the costume, and steel nail-heads and a plaiting of satin provide handsome garniture. The skirt is made over a foundation skirt that is fashioned in the usual four-gored style, and has bias back edges joined in a seam at the center of the back. It is fashionably clinging at the front and sides and is adjusted smoothly over the hips by three darts at each side. The fulness at the back is collected in stylish fan-plaits, which flare in characteristic fashion to the edges; and a placket is finished at the left side underneath the plaits. The bottom of the skirt is slashed at the front and sides to form tabs, which are pointed and ornamented with steel nail-heads; and beneath the tabs a deep knife-plaiting of satin applied to the foundation skirt is revealed, with stylish effect.

The fanciful basque has under-fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center with buttons and button-holes, and a closely adjusted front that is included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side. The front is overlaid at the top with a deep yoke of satin, which extends below the bust and is cut out in points at the lower edge and all-over studded with nail-heads. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and the basque is lengthened to the fashionable depth by coat-skirts joined to the lower edge back of the first dart at each side, the left side of the front

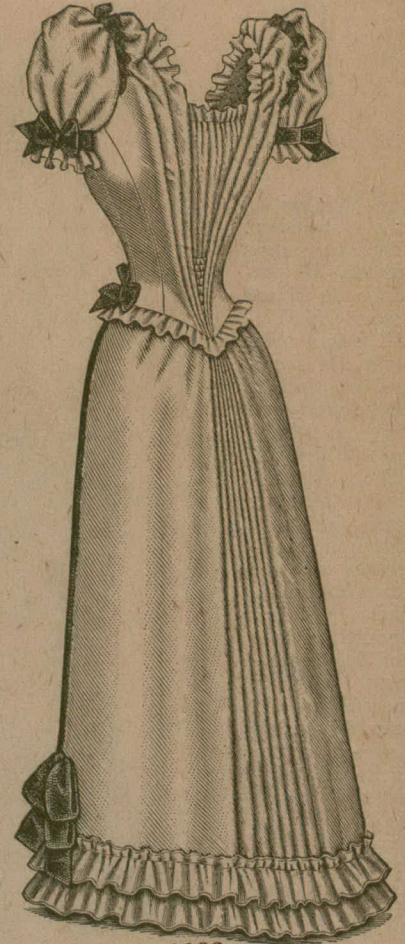
being left free. The back edges of the skirts flare slightly at the center of the back. Included in the cross-seams over the hips are large pocket-laps of satin that are cut out in points at their lower edges and all-over ornamented with nail-heads. The sleeves, which are in leg-o'-mutton style and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, are also of satin all-over studded with nail-heads. They have each an inside seam, and an outside seam which extends from the wrist to the elbow; and they are gathered at the top to stand prominently above the shoulders. At the neck is a standing collar of satin closed at the left side and all-over decorated with nail-heads.

A dressy costume may be developed by the mode in Bengaline or faille combined with velvet, and trimmed with jet nail-heads. All sorts of stylish woollens, such as Bedford cord, vigogne, *crêpon*, Maline, serge, camel's-hair, etc., may be made up in this way, and any of them will unite attractively with velvet, Surah, Bengaline or faille. Jewelled passementerie, fancy gimp or ruffles of marquise,



4092

Front View.



4092

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 182.)

Chantilly or French lace may be applied for decoration in any suitable way preferred.

We have pattern No. 4023 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the costume needs five yards and a-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards and five-eighths of satin twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires ten yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 187.)

No. 4087.—By referring to figure No. 354 R in this DELINEATOR, this costume may be seen made of beige cloth, with cut-jet passe-

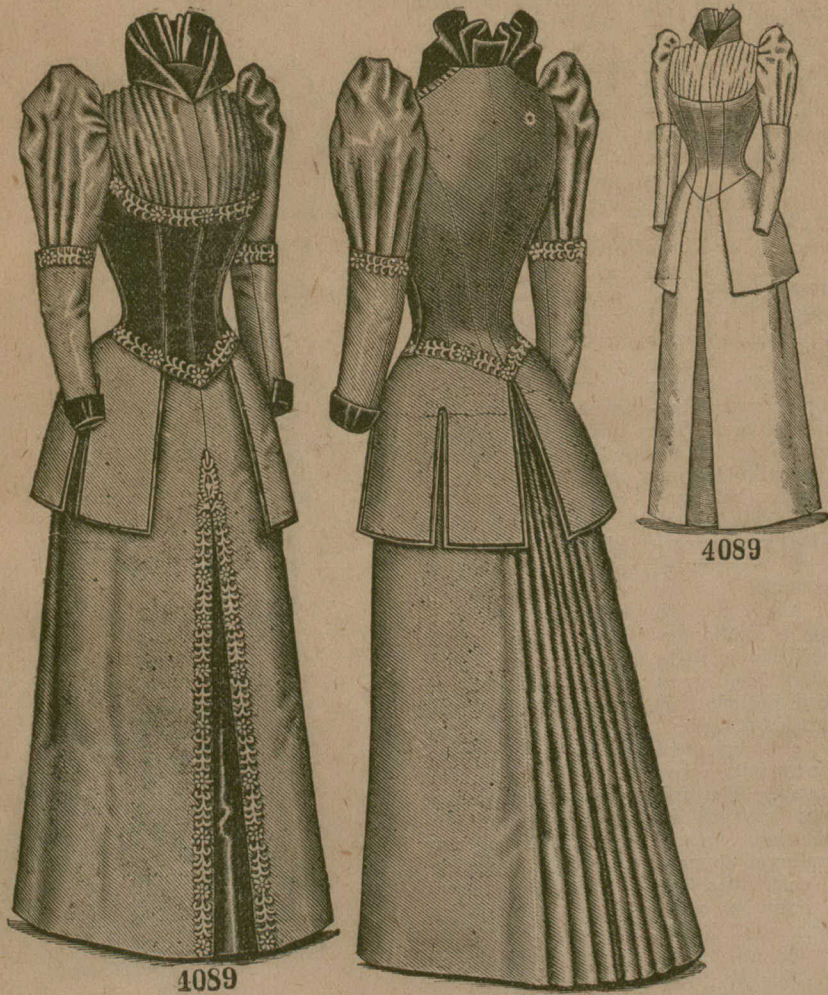
menterie and ornaments for decoration. At figure No. 17 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the costume is again shown.

Mode camel's-hair was here selected for the costume, and machine-stitching, small buttons and simulated button-holes of silk contribute stylish trimming. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the usual four-gored style and is almost entirely concealed beneath a stylish seamless drapery. The ends of the drapery are lapped over the left side of the front for some distance below the belt and are tacked to position under three large buttons placed upon simulated button-holes of silk; and below these they flare slightly to reveal a facing of the material applied to the skirt. The drapery is adjusted smoothly over the hips by three darts at each side, and the fulness at the back is collected in a fan of plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the lower edge, which is finished with a hem. Three large buttons are placed on one end of the drapery near the bottom, and simulated button-holes made of silk are arranged opposite them on the other end to complete the stylish effect.

are very full at the top, where they are gathered to curve prominently over the shoulders; and each wrist shows two rows of stitching made to outline a round cuff, and a row of buttons placed at the outside seam. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, below which at the back a shawl collar rolls prettily. The long, tapering ends of the shawl collar are joined to the fronts and extend nearly to the lower edge, and the free edge of the collar is finished with machine-stitching.

Combinations of plain, plaid, striped or novelty goods with velvet, faille or Bengaline will develop handsomely by the mode, the chemisette, sleeves and collar being frequently made of the contrasting material. A plain tailor finish is most appropriate for a costume of this kind, but if a more fanciful completion be desired, soutache braiding, Escorial embroidery or flat bands may be applied. If desired, the sleeves may be all-over studded with jet, steel or jewel nail-heads.

We have pattern No. 4087 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs fourteen yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4089

Front View.

4089

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 183.)

The coat-basque is accurately adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line above extra fulness turned under for hems. The fronts are widened below the bust to lap diagonally, and the closing is made at the left side with three button-holes and large buttons. The fronts are cut away above the bust to reveal a chemisette, which passes for a short distance into the shoulder seams and is closed at the center with button-holes and small buttons, its back edges being sewed flatly to position. The front and sides are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by coat-skirts which flare slightly at the front; and the back edges of the coat-skirts join the backs in stylish coat-plaits, overlapping each of which at the top is a backward-turning plait that flares slightly toward the bottom and is marked at the top by a button. Pocket-laps are included in the cross-seams over the hips and are finished at the edges with two rows of machine-stitching. The coat sleeves are made up on smooth linings and

section of passementerie. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, and a Medici collar that is ornamented with passementerie, its long, tapering ends extending to the bust.

Surah, Bengaline, figured and plain India silk and all seasonable wool fabrics, such as cashmere, Henrietta, foulé, serge and challis, will develop very attractively by the mode. Velvet will combine nicely with any of these fabrics and may be used for the Medici collar; and braid, gimp, galloon, ribbon, etc., may, if desired, be added in any pretty way for garniture. A pretty wrapper made up by this pattern may be of brown figured silk and brown faille, the latter being used for the sleeves and Medici collar.

We have pattern No. 4060 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrapper needs twelve yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' WATTEAU WRAPPER OR HOUSE-DRESS, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 183.)

No. 4060.—Figured silk and plain velvet are combined in this wrapper at figure No. 355 R in this magazine, and ribbon, tinsel passementerie and a lace jabot provide the garniture.

In the present instance the wrapper is shown made of plain and brocaded wool goods, and passementerie contributes a dainty decoration. The front is closely adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, and an opening is made to a desirable depth at the center; the left side of the opening is provided with an underlap, and the closing is made invisibly. The remainder of the graceful adjustment is accomplished by a center seam which ends a little below the waist-line, together with side and side-back seams, the side-back seams terminating in dart style some distance below the waist-line. The edges of the Watteau are included in the center seam to its end, below which they are joined separately to the corresponding edges of the backs. The Watteau is arranged at the top in a broad double box-plait, which is well pressed in its folds to the waist-line and falls below into the graceful folds of the demi-train. If the round length be preferred, perforations in the pattern indicate where the train may be cut off. The sleeves are in corkscrew style and have each but one seam, which is at the inside of the arm. The fulness at the top is gathered to stand well above the shoulders, below which it falls in a series of corkscrew curves. Three upturning plaits at the bend of the arm underneath provide comfortable fulness at the elbow, and the wrist is trimmed with a

LADIES' GYMNASIAC COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 189.)

No. 4024.—These engravings illustrate a costume that is in every way adapted to the gymnasium and is most comfortable and graceful in effect. The costume may consist of the blouse and skirt or of the blouse and trousers, as preferred; but it should be understood that the trousers and skirt are not to be worn together.

The skirt is gathered at the top and finished with a belt; it is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is trimmed above the hem with three rows of wide braid. With it Knickerbocker drawers of the same material are usually worn.

The trousers are quite voluminous and are planned on the principle of the divided skirt. They are shaped by a center seam and a seam at the inside of each leg, and are hemmed at the top for a casing, in which tape or elastic is run to draw the garment in closely about the waist. The lower edges of the legs are gathered and finished with bands, which fasten just below the knees, the fullness drooping deeply over them with the effect of very full Turkish trousers. The bands are closed with buttons and button-holes in line with the inside seams, which end a short distance above.

The blouse is in regulation sailor-blouse style, and is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and drawn in at the lower edge by a tape or elastic, the fullness drooping in the characteristic way. The fronts close to the throat with buttons and button-holes, and at each side of the closing they are trimmed with a row of wide braid. At the neck is a stylish Byron collar bordered with braid. On the left front is an applied pocket, that is rounded at the bottom and trimmed at the top with a row of braid. The full sleeves rise prettily on the shoulders and are gathered to narrow cuffs that are each encircled with two rows of braid.

For all sorts of indoor athletics the costume will be exceedingly comfortable and in good taste. It may be developed in flannel, serge or any soft woollen material in any preferred color, and trimmed with braid, contrasting bands or fancy stitching; or it may be plainly finished. The collar and cuffs may be of contrasting material.

We have pattern No. 4024 in eight sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse and skirt require six yards and a-half of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide. The blouse and trousers need eight yards and an-eighth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' LONG TOP-COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 190.)

No. 4079.—At figure No. 350 R in this magazine this coat is

shown made up in coachman's-tan coating and finished with machine stitching. It is also pictured at figure No. 23 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

In the present instance the coat is represented developed in plain cloth. The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts, and the back is shaped by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps, while extra fullness allowed at each side-back seam below the waist-line is underfolded in a coat-plait, which is marked at the top with a button. The fronts are reversed at the top to form lapels, below which the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly; and the back edge of the fly is outlined with machine-stitching. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders; the wrists are each encircled at deep cuff depth with two rows of machine-stitching, and buttons are placed at the back of the wrists to complete the cuff effect. At the neck is a rolling collar which meets the lapels in notches. The edge of the collar is followed by two rows of machine-stitching, which are continued along the edges of the lapels and down the edge of the overlapping front. The edge of the overlap at the back is similarly finished with stitching. A pocket-lap applied to each front in front of the hip conceals an opening to a pocket, and a small pocket-lap placed a trifle higher on the right front covers the opening to a change pocket; the free edges of all the pocket-laps are finished with two rows of stitching.

Stylish coats of this kind may be developed in all kinds of coatings, but smooth cloths are most fashionable. Light-weight cloakings in either plain, checked or striped varieties will make handsome garments for the intermediate season, and a simple arrangement of fancy braid, galloon or braiding may supply the decoration.

We have pattern No. 4079 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards

and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 191.)

No. 4053.—This cloak is again handsomely illustrated at figures Nos. 352 R and 353 R in this DELINEATOR.

Faced cloth in a fashionable shade of tan is here pictured, and jewelled passementerie and feather trimming contribute the garniture. The upper part of the cloak is a deep, square yoke adjusted by shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the front, the left side being provided with an underlap. The cloak sections have bias back edges which join in a seam at the center of the back, and extra fullness allowed at the seam below the waist-line is disposed in a broad underfolded box-plait. Two deep, backward-turning,



4023

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR BELL-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 184.)



4023

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR BELL-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 184.)

overlapping plaits arranged in the top at each side of the center seam flare slightly with graceful effect to the edge, and two forward-turning plaits made at each side of the closing fall evenly to the edge. A belt-tie tacked at the center seam adjusts the garment gracefully to the figure. Across the shoulders the cloak is gathered to rise in unusually high curves, and the stylish arrangement is maintained by rolls tacked underneath. At the neck is a standing collar, above which at the back a Medici collar rises very high, its tapering ends extending to the edge of the yoke. The Medici collar is wired and is bent at the back in picturesque curves; it is overlaid on the outside with passementerie, and its edge is decorated with feather trimming. The yoke is covered at the back and back of the tapering ends of the collar with passementerie.

The mode is extremely picturesque, and its simplicity will render it a general favorite for developing lady's-cloth, faced cloth, diagonal serge, camel's-hair and various other seasonable cloakings. The yoke and collars may be all-over studded with steel or jet nail-heads or cabochons, or they may be elaborately decorated with jewelled

passementerie, handsome braid, fancy gimp, etc.

We have pattern No. 4053 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require eleven yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4087

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 184.)

LADIES' RUSSIAN CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 192.)

No. 4071.—This cloak is shown stylishly developed in plaid English tweed and velvet and lined throughout with silk at figure No. 345 R in this magazine.

The cloak is here portrayed made of cloth, and narrow bands of Persian lamb trim it handsomely. The back is gracefully conformed to the figure by a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above the stylish coat-laps, and the fronts are ad-

justed smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts and closed invisibly at the center. The fronts join the back in side seams, and long cape-sections are included in these seams below the waist-line and sewed flatly to the back above the seams, curving in dolman fashion over the shoulders and terminating in dart style at the front. The lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to produce stylish curves over the shoulders, and the shoulder edges of the cape sections pass into the shoulder seams. The coat sleeves are made comfortably full at the top and each is trimmed at the wrist with a band of Persian lamb. At the neck is a Medici collar that flares in characteristic fashion and is trimmed at the edge with fur. A pocket-welt is applied to each front and conceals an opening to a rather deep pocket. The edge of the overlapping front and the front edges of the cape-sections are bordered with a band of fur, and similar fur decorates the overlap of the back.

The mode will make up with equal satisfaction in smooth or rough surfaced cloth, and also in diagonal serge, chevron cloth,

corkscrew, camel's-hair and Jacquard weaves. Fur is, of course, the most effective garniture and any variety may be used, but there are also numerous gimps, galloons and cord passementeries from which attractive decorations may be selected.

We have pattern No. 4071 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require eight yards and an-eighth of material thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a-half either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 193.)

No. 4047.—At figure No. 331 R in this magazine this cape is shown as part of a stylish toilette, made of mauve cloth and trimmed with fancy braid and nail-heads. Another illustration of the cape may be seen at figure No. 24 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

The cape is here pictured developed in mode faced cloth. The garment extends to fashionable depth below the hips and presents a uniform lower outline. It has a pointed yoke, which is considerably deeper at the back than at the front and is shaped by shoulder seams; and the yoke is closed invisibly at the front, the left side being provided with an underlap. The cape section is seamless and falls in full folds from gathers at the top, where it is joined to the lower edge of the yoke. The shoulders rise unusually high, the stylish effect being maintained by pads filled with hair and tacked underneath; and the fullness below is disposed in a series of graceful folds which are secured against disarrangement by tackings made to the pads. At the neck is a stylishly high Medici collar which has a seam at the center, and the tapering ends of which flare in characteristic fashion.

Cloakings of all seasonable varieties may be employed in developing the mode, but especial favor is accorded faced cloth and broadcloth in the various shades of mode, tan, beige and gray. If desired, the yoke may be of velvet in some harmonizing shade, or of the material all-over braided with soutache; or the yoke and cape section may be all-over studded with imitation sapphires, amethysts or other jewels.

We have pattern No. 4047 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the cape requires four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4087

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 184.)

LADIES' CIRCULAR WRAP. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE RED-RIDING HOOD CLOAK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 193.)

No. 4048.—This wrap is pictured developed in light-weight cloak-

ing. It is adjusted by two darts on each shoulder, and its bias back edges are joined in a seam at the center of the back. The wrap is sufficiently long and full to be all-enveloping, and its front edges are finished with hems and closed invisibly. The hood is lined with silk, and the lining and outside are stitched together a short distance from the edge to form a casing, in which an elastic is inserted to adjust the hood and form a pretty frill along the edge. The hood is gathered at the top and sewed to the wrap, and at the neck is a high standing collar.

Cloth, serge, flannel, camel's-hair and cashmere may be used in developing a cloak of this kind, plain colors being preferable to striped or figured designs. The mode is especially well adapted to the development of dust cloaks for travelling or driving, for which purpose mohair, brilliantine and Surah are most suitable. A lining of plain or fancy silk may be added throughout, and, if desired, machine-stitching may ornament all the edges.

We have pattern No. 4048 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the wrap needs seven yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide, each with a yard and a-fourth of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' FROCK COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 194.)

No. 4081.— This coat is shown made of other material at figure No. 360 R in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 21 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, it is again stylishly illustrated.

The coat, which is of the fashionable three-quarter length, is here

pictured made of tan faced cloth. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps, which are finished with two lines of stitching at their upright edges. The fronts are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted fashion; they are reversed at the top to form broad lapels, and the closing is made at the left side with buttons and button-holes, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front, with stylish effect. The front and sides of the coat are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by stylishly long coat-skirts, the back edges of which overlap the back in fashionable coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. Large pocket-laps are included in the coat-skirt seams over the hips, and their edges are followed with two rows of machine-stitching. The coat sleeves are made with sufficient fulness at the top to present the fashionable high curve over the shoulders, and each is finished

with two rows of stitching made at deep cuff depth from the wrist and with buttons placed at the back of the wrist. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which meet the lapels in notches. The lapels are faced with the material, and the edges of the collar and lapels are finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

The mode will develop stylishly in all sorts of smooth-faced cloths, in rough fabrics and in those showing bouclé effects. Velvet may be united with almost any seasonable fabric and used for the pocket-laps and lapels. Large pearl buttons, round metallic braid, flat silk braid or narrow gimp may be applied for decoration, or a plain tailor finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4081 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat needs five yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4060

Front View.



4060

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WATTEAU WRAPPER OR HOUSE-DRESS, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 185.)

LADIES' COAT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 194.)

No. 4044.— This coat is shown made of light melton at figure No. 351 R in this magazine. At figure No. 6 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, it is again represented.

A jaunty top-coat much favored by English women for driving is here pictured developed in tan-colored melton and brown velvet. It is of the fashionable length and has loose sack fronts, which are reversed by a rolling collar to form small lapels. The collar is of velvet, and the lapels are covered with facings of the material, which are extended to the lower edge of the coat; the facing on the right front is

stitched twice a little in front of its back edge to give the effect of a fly, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in the facing. The back and sides are adjusted with becoming closeness by under-arm and side-back gores and a well-curved center seam; the side-back seams are opened for a short distance from the lower edge, and extra width allowed on the back edges of the side-back gores provides underlaps. All the seams are overlaid with straps of the material machine-stitched to position along each edge, and the straps over the side-back seams extend along the loose front edges of the backs to the lower edge of the garment. The coat sleeves are made stylishly full at the top, the fulness in each being disposed in two side-plaits at each side of a box-plait. The outside sleeve seams are opened for about an inch at the wrists and strapped to correspond with the body seams, the straps being continued along the upper edges of the openings to the wrists, which are each finished with a double row of machine-

stitching. The lapels are edged with two rows of machine-stitching, and two rows of stitching also follow the front and lower edges of the coat. A pocket-lap applied to the lower part of each front conceals an opening to a pocket, and a pocket-welt arranged on the right front higher up covers the opening to a breast pocket. The edges of the pocket-laps and welt are finished with stitching, and a row of stitching is made in tailor fashion a little above each pocket-lap.

Diagonal serge, faced cloth, melton, tweed and cheviot will make up stylishly in a garment of this description, and corkscrew, wide-wale diagonal, chevron and various other seasonable cloakings will also be appropriate. The mode of decoration here employed is just now very fashionable, and when melton or equally heavy material is used the straps will be cut half an inch wide and their raw edges stitched at each side. Faced cloth and similar light-textured fabrics will be cut in one-inch straps and their edges turned under before the stitching is done.

The straps should always be cut bias. If preferred, tailor braid and buttons may supply the trimming.

We have pattern No. 4044 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat as shown with strapped seams for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide, and a-fourth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide. Of one material and without strapped seams, it will call for five yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4024

Front View,
Showing Blouse and Trousers.

4024

Front View,
Showing Blouse and Skirt.

4024

Back View.

LADIES' BOX
COAT.

(For Illustrations see
Page 194.)

No. 4040.—

Other views of this coat are given at figures Nos. 337 R and 339 R in this magazine. The coat is also stylishly represented at figure No. 22 on the Ladies' plate for Autumn, 1891.

The coat is a popular English fashion and is trim and jaunty in effect. It is here shown made of cheviot. The fronts, which are in loose sack style, are turned back in small lapels by a rolling coat-collar, lapped widely, and closed in regulation double-breasted fashion by button-holes and large buttons. The corners of the lapels are square, while those of the collars are prettily rounded. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curved center seam fit the back and sides gracefully; and the side-back seams are left open for several inches at the bottom, the side-backs being extended to form under-laps. All the seams and the loose front edges of the backs are strapped with the material, and two rows of machine-stitching finish the lower and front edges of the coat and also the edges of the lapels and collar. Square pocket-laps cover openings made in the lower part of the fronts; and above the opening in

the right front a cash pocket is inserted and the opening finished with a small, square lap. The edges of the laps are also finished with stitching, and above each is a line of stitching connected with the lap by bar-tacks. The coat sleeves are made with stylish fulness at the top, the fulness being laid in plaits turning from the seams and rising effectively above the shoulders. The outside seams are strapped like the other seams of the coat, and a band of the material encircles each wrist in the outline of a moderately deep cuff.

For strapping the seams bias bands of the material are cut and stitched to place at both edges. The bands should be half an inch wide when finished. If goods which are usually stitched along the raw edges are chosen, the straps are cut only half an inch wide; but in goods that require to be turned in at the edges they should be cut an inch wide to allow for turning in one-fourth of an inch at each edge. All kinds of cloths and coatings are suitable for

such coats, and the seams may be finished in the usual way, if preferred. The edge finish is generally machine-stitching, but a cord or narrow binding is sometimes used, with good effect.

We have pattern No. 4040 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat without strapped seams for a lady of medium size, will require four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. With strapped seams, the garment calls for two yards and a-fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations
see Page 195.)

No. 4041.—

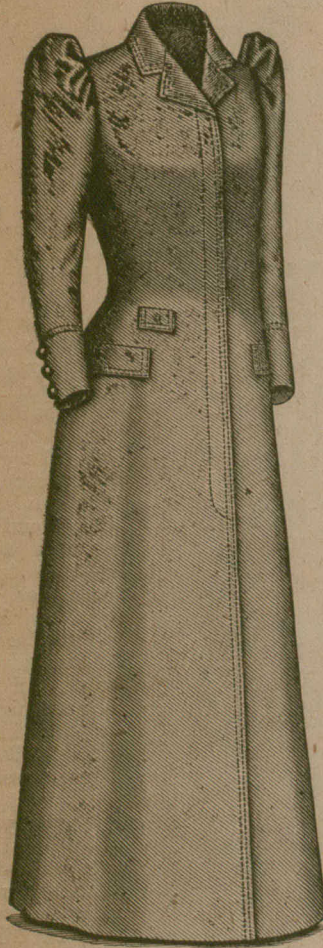
Velvet and cheviot are handsomely combined in this coat at figure No. 332 R in this DELINEATOR, cord and kid-and-tinsel trimming being used for garniture. The coat is also illustrated at figure No. 5 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

The coat illustrates a novel and handsome mode, and is here shown made of cloth and trimmed with black-and-gold braid. It is of three-quarter length and is perfectly tight-fitting. The fronts fold back in revers above the bust and separate all the way down, showing a handsome waistcoat that is closely fitted by single bust darts and closed to below the waist-line with button-holes and braid ball buttons. The waistcoat falls deep and square for some distance beyond the darts and with a pretty flare below the closing, and is curved short over the hips. The fronts are made with shallow yokes at the top and with side-front seams that curve gracefully to the yokes. Side-back gores reaching to the shoulders, under-arm gores and a well curved center seam complete the adjustment of the coat, all the seams terminating below the waist-

line to form a series of long, slender tabs. The backs and the yokes are extended at the neck to form a handsome tab-collar, which rises and flares in Medici fashion above a modified Medici collar that rounds prettily at the throat. All the edges of the coat are followed with braid, which is continued in double rows over all the seams, with stylish effect. The sleeves are full and stylishly elevated on the shoulders and have deep cavalier cuffs that extend beyond them and are decorated with braid put on to outline slender tabs. The coat is lined with silk.

The coat is considerably longer than those heretofore worn and is remarkably handsome in effect. It will be made up in rich brocades and corded silks and also in all kinds of cloths and coatings. The waistcoat may be of any variety of fancy vesting or of material like the coat, and the edges of the coat may be followed with braid, gimp, passementerie, etc., or plainly finished, as most pleasing to the taste. It is optional whether the seams be trimmed or not, as to some figures the result is becoming, while to others it is quite the reverse.

We have pattern No. 4041 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide, each with five yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4079

Front View.

LADIES' LONG TOP-COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 186.)

LADIES' COAT-BASQUE. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 195.)

No. 4072. — This basque forms part of the stylish toilette made of camel's-hair and velvet shown at figure No. 346 R in this DELINEATOR, where it is richly garnished with nail-heads and *cabochons*. At figure No. 9 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, it is also pleasingly illustrated.

In the present instance faced cloth and brocaded satin are

coat sleeves are arranged upon smooth linings; they are sufficiently full at the top to rise with a prominent curve above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with pointed cuffs which flare at the back of the arm. The vest is completed by a standing collar of satin, outside which is a cloth collar also in standing style. The cloth collar rises high at the back and extends only to the front edges of the loose fronts, to which it is joined. It is overlaid with passementerie, which is continued along the front edges of the fronts; and similar passementerie decorates the upper edges of the cuffs.

The mode is extremely picturesque and will develop very attractively in Bengaline or faille combined with brocaded silk or satin. Plain and figured silks, French challies and seasonable woollens of all kinds will also make up beautifully in this way, and velvet, silk, cord or chenille passementerie, jewelled gimp, galloon or fancy braid may be applied in any preferred way for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4072 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the

basque for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and seven-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of brocaded satin and two yards and an-eighth of plain silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 195.)

No. 4077. — A handsome combination of fawn-colored serge and brown faille is shown in this basque at figure No. 359 R in this magazine, jet passementerie and ornaments contributing the decoration.

Golden-brown Henrietta cloth is here pictured in the basque, and brown gimp and buttons contribute effective garniture. The superb adjustment is performed by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line above extra widths turned under for



4079

Back View.

LADIES' LONG TOP-COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 186.)

effectively united in the basque. The basque extends to the fashionable three-quarter length and has loose fronts that are lined with plain silk and flare gracefully from the top to reveal a short vest, which is adjusted by single bust darts, closed invisibly at the center and lengthened by shallow coat-skirts that flare below the closing. A narrow pocket-lap is arranged on each coat-skirt to heighten the picturesque effect, and the back edges of the vest are included in the under-arm seams. The superb adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores which extend only to the hips, and by a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line. The loose fronts are extended to form coat-skirts, which are gathered with slight fulness across the top, are joined to the basque in cross-seams over the hips, and overlap the center-backs in stylish coat-plaits. Large pocket-laps, which are triple-pointed at their lower edges and deepest at their back edges, are sewed over the cross-seams, and their lower edges are ornamented with large buttons. The

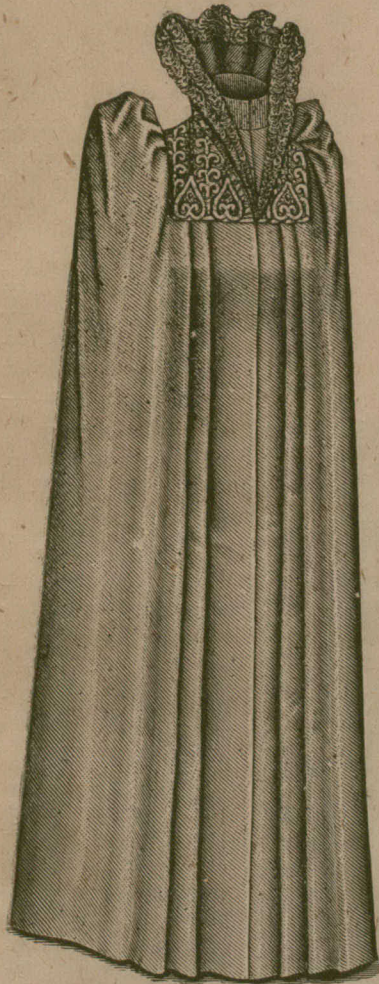
hems; and each side-back seam disappears above fulness that is underfolded in a stylish coat-plait, the top of which is marked by a button. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted style below the bust, and are shaped at the top to form broad lapels, between which is disclosed a vest that passes into the first dart and is sewed flatly to position above. The vest is closed at the center with buttons and button-holes, and the fronts close at the left side with button-holes and larger buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front, with stylish effect. The back and side-backs are of equal depth, while the front and sides of the basque extend only to the hips and are lengthened to be of uniform depth with the back by coat-skirts, which are joined to the lower edge from the first dart at each side, and also to the front edges of the side-back gores. The sleeve is of the corkscrew variety, and its outside seam extends only from the wrist to the elbow. Desirable fulness at the elbow is collected in a cluster of

gathers at the top of the outside seam, and the sleeve rises stylishly high above the shoulder and falls below in a series of soft folds and wrinkles; the wrist is trimmed with a row of buttons placed at the inside seam. At the neck is a fashionably high collar that is softly rolled all round. The collar has a seam at the center and is trimmed along the edge with gimp. The lapels are faced with the material and ornamented with gimp, and similar gimp decorates the front edges of the coat-skirts and conceals the joinings of the skirts to the basque.

The mode will develop with equally satisfactory results in Bengaline, faille and the various soft silken textures now fashionable, and also in faced cloth, Bedford cord, tamise, foulé and other stylish Autumnal woollens. Velvet may effectively trim the collar and lapels, and any handsome arrangement of gimp, galloon, jewelled passementerie, Escorial braiding, etc., may be added for decoration; or a plain tailor finish may be arranged.

We have pattern No. 4077 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

To make the basque for a lady of medium size, will require five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4053

Front View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 186.)

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 196.)

No. 4084.—Other illustrations of this basque may be observed by referring to figures Nos. 338 R and 340 R in this DELINEATOR. The basque is shown differently made up and trimmed at figure No. 18 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

Wool goods and silk are here associated in the basque, and braid, buttons and chiffon ruffling supply dainty garnitures. The basque has a vest that is closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The vest is revealed between the edges of the fronts, which are fitted by single bust darts taken up with the second

flares widely at the front, its ends being joined to the front edges of the fronts to the bust. The Henri II. collar is decorated along the edge with passementerie, and below its ends the edge of each front is trimmed with a row of small buttons. A full chiffon ruffle falls in pretty jabot-folds at each side the closing of the vest. If preferred, the chiffon frills and the sleeve ornaments may be omitted, as shown in the small illustration.

Many charming combinations of fabrics and colors may be effected in this fanciful basque, and a single material may be used throughout, with equally stylish effect. Embroidered chiffon ruching is extremely dainty on a basque of this kind, but, if preferred, jewelled passementerie, fancy gimp, handsome lace, etc., may be substituted for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4084 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires two yards and a-half of dress goods forty inches wide, and a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 196.)

No. 4085.—By referring to figures Nos. 341 R and 342 R in this DELINEATOR, other views of this basque may be obtained. The basque is also shown at figure No. 8 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

In the present instance Henrietta cloth was chosen for the basque, and fancy gimp and plain braid contribute handsome garniture. The basque has dart-fitted under-fronts of lining which close at the center with buttons and button-holes, and a front which is included in the right shoulder, arm's-eye and under-arm seams and fastened invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side, the superb adjustment being due to double bust darts. Jacket fronts which have square lower corners open stylishly over this front, and the admirable adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The basque is lengthened at the back and sides by moderately deep tabs, which are joined to the lower edge of the basque back of the under-arm seams and are outlined with braid. The coat sleeves, which are made over smooth linings, rise stylishly high above the shoulders, and the wrists are each trimmed with three rows of fancy gimp. At the neck is a high standing collar, which is concealed at the back and sides by a higher collar that is sewed to the jacket fronts. The outside collar is trimmed with two rows of gimp; three rows of similar gimp ornament the front and lower edges of the jacket fronts, and a single row of gimp is applied along the rounding lower edge of the front and continued along the joining of the tabs.

Camel's-hair, serge, cheviot, homespun, Bengaline, brocade, silk, faille and Surah are suitable fabrics for developing a basque of this kind, and the mode is especially well adapted to stylish combina-



4053

Back View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 186.)

darts in the vest; and under-arm and side-back gores complete the superb adjustment, the back being seamless at the center. The basque is deepened to the stylish three-quarter length by coat-skirts which are joined to the lower edge of the basque from the front edges of the fronts to the center of the back, where their edges flare slightly and are each overlapped by a backward-turning plait, the plaits flaring slightly toward the edge. The front edges of the coat-skirts overlap the back edges of side-plaited skirt-sections which are joined to the lower edges of the vest from the front edges to the second darts. The sleeves are mounted upon smooth linings and are fashionably full at the top, where they are gathered to present a pronounced curve over the shoulders; below the elbows they are comfortably close-fitting, and an ornament applied at each elbow produces the pretty effect of an under and an upper sleeve, the ornament being decorated at the top with passementerie. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, outside which a large Henri II. collar rises high at the back and

tions of silken and woollen textures. Figured, checked or polka-dotted wool goods may be associated with plain fabrics of similar texture, with good effect, and velvet, faille or Bengaline will unite nicely with any prettily contrasting material. Jewelled passe-menterie, fancy braid, Escorial embroidery, etc., may be applied in any preferred way for decoration, or a less elaborate completion may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4085 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, each with a yard and an-eighth of silk twenty inches wide to line the jacket fronts and tabs. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 196.)

No. 4065.—Brocade and velvet are united in this basque at figure No. 356 R in this DELINEATOR, with chiffon ruffling and jet-and-gold bead-passementerie for garniture. At figure No. 19 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the basque is again represented.

Plain woollen dress goods and silk are here united in the basque, and jetted gimp provides tasteful garniture. The basque has closely adjusted fronts of lining, over which full portions are disposed in soft folds. The full portions extend to the edge of the smooth fronts at the center and to the bust at each side. They are gathered at the top and along the bottom of the shallower parts, and the deeper parts are narrowed to a point by two forward-turning, overlapping plaits in the lower edge at each side; the plaits flare upward into becoming fulness over the bust, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The remainder of the lining fronts is covered with bodice sections adjusted by double bust darts taken up with those in the front linings; the front and upper edges of the bodice portions overlap the edges of the full portions, and their back edges pass into the under-arm seams. The back is composed of a full portion and bodice portions to correspond with the fronts. It is made over a back of lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam. The full portion of the back joins the full portions of the front in shoulder seams; and the superb adjustment of the basque is completed by

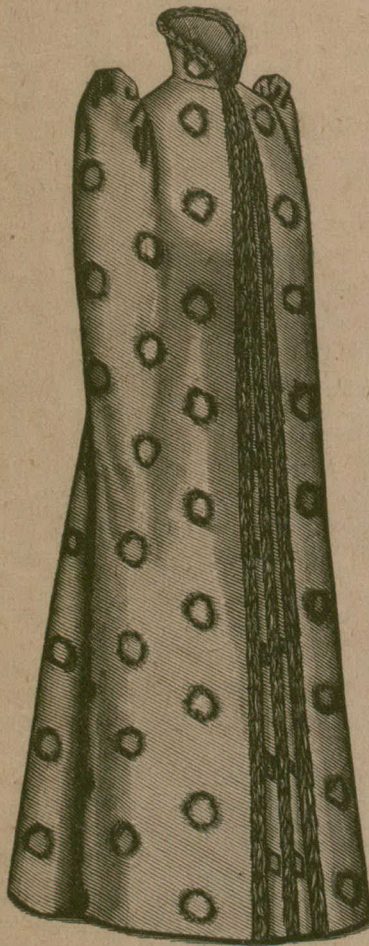
under-arm gores. The basque is made fashionably long by deep skirts which fall with pretty fulness from gathers at the top. The free edges of the skirts are finished with hems, and their front and back ends meet at the center of the front and back. The sleeves are very full at the top, where they are gathered to stand fashionably high over the shoulders; and the wrists are encircled at deep cuff depth with jetted gimp. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar ornamented along its front and upper edges with gimp; similar gimp is applied in two rows along the front and upper edges of the bodice fronts and along the back and upper edges of the bodice backs, and the cross-seams over the hips are each concealed by a single row of gimp.

The basque will develop attractively in faille, Bengaline or Surah combined with velvet, and with equal satisfaction in a single wool fabric or in any tasteful combination of materials or colors. Handsome metallic or silk passementerie, jewelled gimp, rich lace or rows of velvet ribbon may be applied for decoration, or a less elaborate completion may with good taste be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4065 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the basque needs two yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

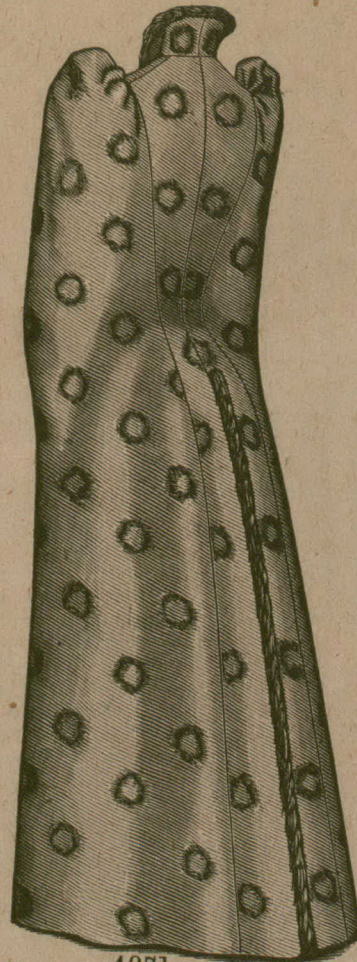


4071



4071

Front View.



4071

Back View.

LADIES' RUSSIAN CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 187.)

LADIES' BASQUE. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 197.)

No. 4042.—Another illustration of this stylish basque may be observed by referring to figure No. 357 R in this DELINEATOR.

Gray cloth and silk are here associated in the basque, and embroidery done in fancy beads contributes dainty garniture. The superb adjustment is performed by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and the closing is made invisibly at the front. The lower edge of the body is notched below the closing and, arching well over the hips, forms a point at the center of the back. The basque is lengthened to the fashionable depth by front

and back skirt-portions. The front skirt-portions are each adjusted smoothly over the hips by a dart and are joined to the basque between the first dart and the under-arm seam at each side. Their back

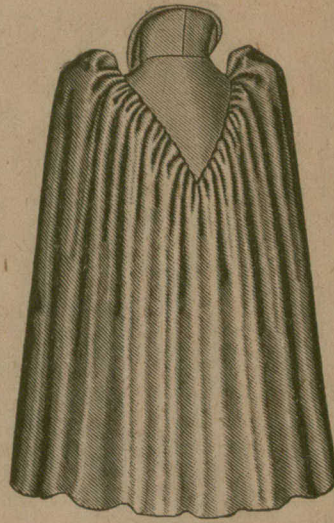
edges meet the back skirt-portions at the top, below which the edges flare in characteristic fashion. The hemmed back edges of the back skirt-portions flare slightly at the center of the back, and in front of each hem two backward-turning plaits are arranged. The front edge of each back skirt-portion is finished with a revers of the material all-over embroidered with fancy beads, and an effective design wrought in similar beads ornaments the lower front corner of each back skirt-portion and the lower corners and loose edges of each front skirt-portion. The coat sleeves are made upon smooth linings; they are very full at the top and are gathered to form pronounced curves over the shoulders. The top of each sleeve is ornamented with bead embroidery arranged in triple-pointed design, and the wrist is finished with a pointed cuff which flares at the back of the arm and is all-over embroidered. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar all-over embroidered, and standing high above this collar is a fraise. The fraise is arranged at the center in a triple box-plait, in front of which three backward-turning plaits are laid at each side; and its long, tapering ends extend almost to the bust. On each front, extending from the top of the shoulder to the lower edge, is a broad revers which is sewed along the seam-ing of the fraise and along the first bust dart, its lower end passing into the cross seam. The revers are ornamented with bead embroidery, and between them the fronts are exposed in vest shape and are all-over embroidered with beads. The top and bottom of the body at the back are decorated in V shape with bead embroidery, completing a handsome garniture.

All sorts of fashionable woollens, such as Bedford cord, faced cloth, vigogne, camel's-hair, tweed and serge, as well as all fabrics of suitable silken texture, will develop attractively by the mode; and combinations of materials will be extremely effective. Soutache or metallic braiding, Escorial embroidery, fancy gimp or jeweled passementerie may be added for decoration, or a less elaborate completion may be chosen.

We have pattern No. 4042 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and one-eighth fifty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the fraise. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

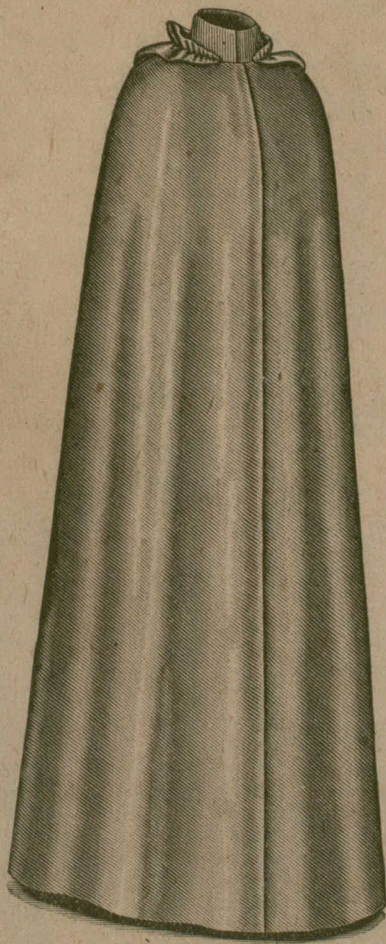


4047
Front View.

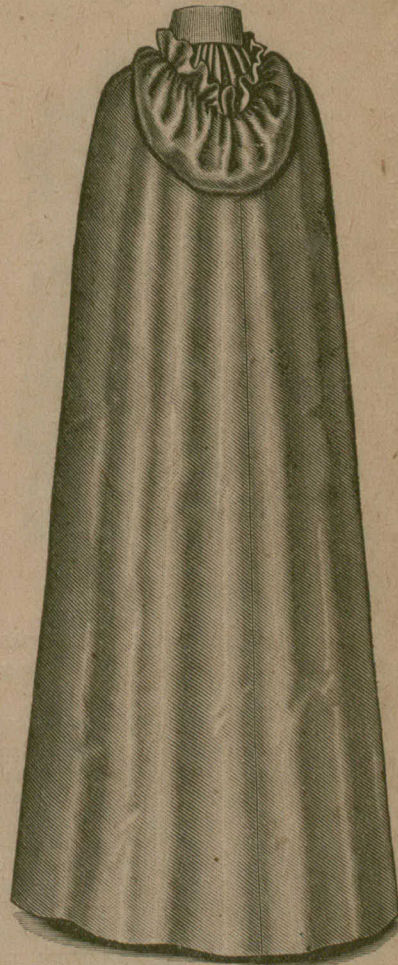


4047
Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 187.)



4048
Front View.



4048
Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR WRAP. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE RED-RIDING HOOD CLOAK.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 187.)

LADIES'
BASQUE.
(KNOWN AS THE
HOLBEIN WAIST.)
(For Illustrations
see Page 197.)

No. 4080. — This basque forms part of the stylish toilette pictured at figure No. 336 R in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 2 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the basque is again represented.

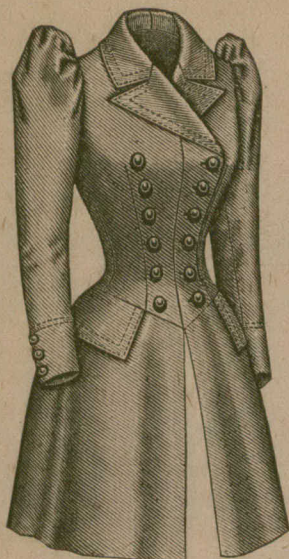
Woollen dress goods and velvet are here united in the basque, and passementerie and ribbon bows trim it daintily. The fronts are cut away in low, fanciful outline at the top, and the front edges separate to reveal high-necked fronts of lining that close at the center with buttons and button-

holes; the fronts and lining portions are closely adjusted by double bust darts taken up together. The back is shaped in low outline at the top to correspond with the fronts and arranged upon high-

necked backs of lining; the back is adjusted by a curving center seam taken up with the seam of the lining; and the adjustment is completed by under-arm gores. A doubled frill of velvet produces a pretty puff effect along the lower edge of the basque, which shapes a well defined point at the center of the front and of the back and arches well over the hips. The coat sleeves are rendered fanciful by puffs of velvet, which are arranged to droop prettily at the elbow and are deepened at the back of the arm. The upper edges of the puffs are concealed by sleeve portions, which rise with pronounced curves over the shoulders; and the wrists are trimmed with passementerie. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar of velvet. The exposed portions of the lining fronts and back are faced with velvet, and the front and upper edges of the fronts are ornamented with passementerie, which is extended along the upper edge of the back. A butterfly bow of ribbon decorates each shoulder.

The mode is extremely picturesque and will develop effectively in combinations of woollen or silken textures with velvet, faille or Bengaline. If a single material be preferred, the exposed portions of the plain fronts and back may be all-over braided or covered with handsome embroidery, passementerie, etc. Fancy gimp, galloon or jewelled passementerie may be applied for decoration, or a

inches wide. Of one material, it calls for five yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



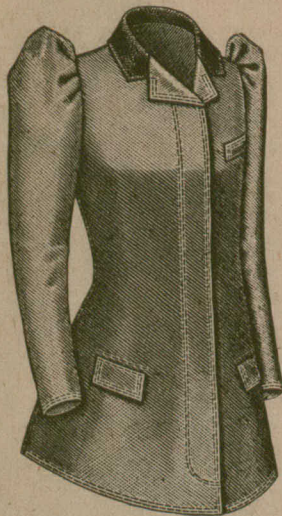
4081
Front View.



4081
Back View.

LADIES' FROCK COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 188.)



4044
Front View.



4044
Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 188.)



4040

Front View.

LADIES' BOX COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 189.)

less elaborate completion may be appropriately adopted. A pretty basque made up in this way for dressy house wear may be realized by combining pale-cream brocade and moss-green velvet, the velvet being used for the collar, puffs and for the facings; and narrow quilled passementerie and dainty bows of green velvet ribbon provide effective decoration.

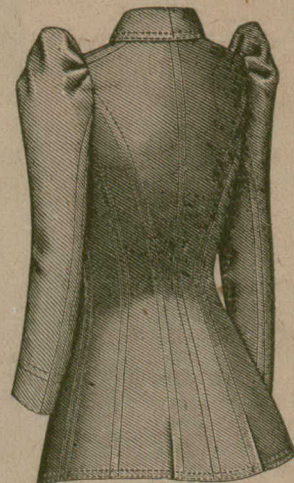
We have pattern No. 4080 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

For a lady of medium size,

the basque requires a yard and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of velvet twenty

der-arm and side-back gores and a curved center seam and is closed separately from the blouse. The collar is in Byron style. The full sleeves rise stylishly on the shoulders and droop in graceful puff fashion over wrist facings of Surah applied with cuff effect to the coat-shaped linings upon which the sleeves are made.

Handsome blouses are developed in India, China and wash silks and may be made with or without the lining, as preferred, and they may be worn under or outside the skirt and with any style of belt or sash. Sateen, lawn, gingham, percale, cashmere, serge, etc., are favored for the mode, and fancy stitching, narrow gimp,



4040

Back View.

LADIES' BOX COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 189.)

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY AND SLEEVE LININGS.

(For Illustrations see Page 197.)

No. 4049.—A dressy development of this blouse may be seen at figure No. 358 R in this DELINEATOR, where it is shown made of ciel-blue Surah and trimmed with tinsel-and-jewel band.

The blouse is here pictured made of black Surah. It is rendered smooth and clinging at the sides by under-arm gores and is adjusted over a close-fitting lining that reaches only a trifle below the waist-line. A cluster of fine tucks made in each front extends from the neck and shoulder to the bust, the tucks being terminated at different points to present the outline of a yoke. A cluster of four backward-turning tucks is made at each side of the center of the back for about the same depth below the neck; and the fulness from the tucks, both back and front, falls out freely and is confined only at the waist-line by a belt having pointed ends. The closing is effected at the center of the front, which is made ornamental by an applied box-plait stitched flatly to the right front. The lining is fitted by double bust darts, un-

embroidery, lace, fancy bands, etc., may be used for decoration. We have pattern No. 4049 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse needs four yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

arm measures eleven inches as described, will require two yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



4041

Front View.

LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 189.)

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, IN VERY FULL BISHOP STYLE. (WITH FITTED LINING.)

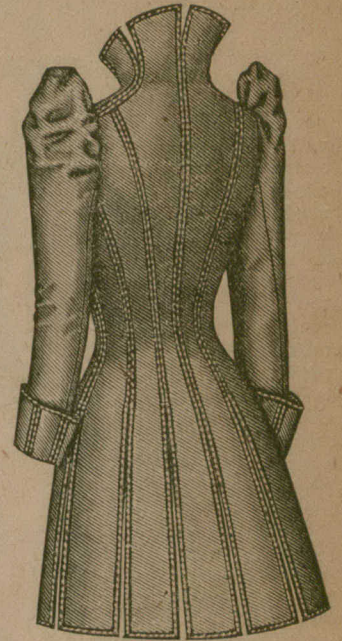
(For Illustration see Page 198.)

No. 4055.—Plain woollen dress goods are pictured

LADIES' BELL SKIRT, WITH FLOUNCE-DRAPERIES AND SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 198.)

No. 4078.—This skirt forms part of the toilettes pictured at figures Nos. 341 R and 342 R. At figure No. 8 on the Ladies' Plate for Au-



4041

Back View.

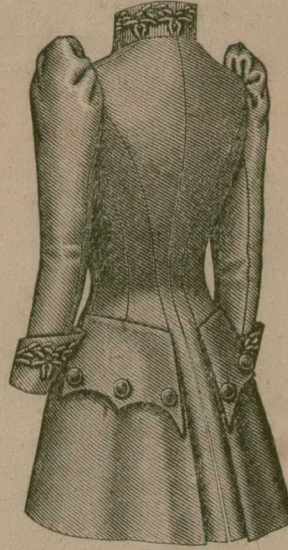
LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 189.)



4072

Front View.

LADIES' COAT BASQUE. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 190.)



4072

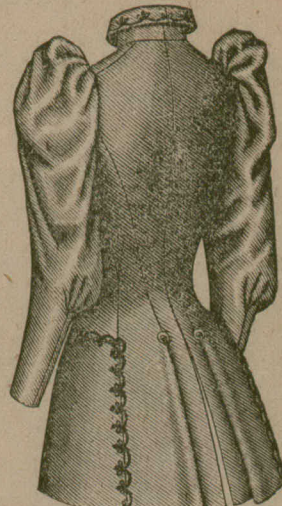
Back View.



4077

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 190.)



4077

Back View.

in this sleeve, which is arranged upon a smooth lining adjusted by the customary seams along the outside and inside of the arm. The sleeve has a seam at the inside of the arm only, and the fulness is gathered at the top to rise with the fashionable curve over the shoulder, below which it is disposed in soft folds, the artistic arrangement of the folds being permanently secured by tackings made to the lining underneath. The lower edge of the sleeve is also gathered and is sewed to the lining at cuff depth from the wrist. The fulness droops prettily over the gathers, and the lining exposed below is covered with a cuff facing of the material. The sleeve is sewed to the arm's-eye in the usual manner.

The sleeve may be developed in any seasonable variety of dress goods of either silken, woollen or cotton texture. The wrist may be trimmed with *point de Gène* or Velasquez lace, metallic or soutache braiding, passementerie, gimp, galloon, etc.; or a plain completion will be appropriate.

We have pattern No. 4055 in six sizes for ladies from nine to fourteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose

the lower edge with a row of gold braid, above which three rows of machine-stitching are applied, with good effect.

turn, 1891, it is differently pictured.

Woollen dress goods were here selected for the skirt, and machine-stitching and gilt braid supply the decoration. The skirt is fashioned with a front-gore, two side-gores and two back-breadths, all of which are shaped to present the popular bell effect; and provision is made for a slight train, and also for round length. Three deeply overlapping flounce-draperies are arranged upon the skirt; the lower flounces are disposed without fulness at the top, and the upper flounce is adjusted smoothly over the hips by three darts at each side and is disposed at the back with slight fulness by gathers at each side of the placket, which is made at the seam. The flounces are all straight at the front, and their back edges are bias and are seamed at the center of the back. Tapes are sewed to the side-back seams underneath to draw the fulness to the back as closely as desired. The top of the skirt may be finished with a belt, cording, underfacing or binding, as preferred. The placket is finished at the side-back seam of the skirt. Each flounce is ornamented at

The mode is especially well adapted to the development of all seasonable woollen fabrics and also of faille, Bengaline and Surah. Checked or striped chevrot, diagonal serge, and camel's-hair in figured or plain varieties will make up very attractively in this way; and round or flat metallic braid, narrow galloon or bands of prettily contrasting material may be applied for an edge finish to the flounce.

We have pattern No. 4078 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs seven yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

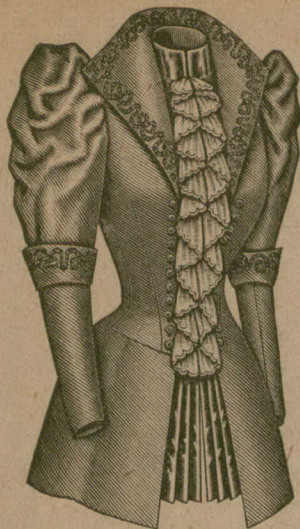
DRIFT.

The fashion still prevails of applying black garnitures and accessories on all colors and all sorts of fabrics. Particularly stylish are vests of black brocade, satin, velvet, grosgrain, chiffon and Liberty silk on gowns of very light-hued materials, both thick and thin. When thus used, chiffon and soft-textured silks are invariably laid in folds and plaitings.

Bretelles of gathered chiffon or lace and jockey caps to match will be frequently seen on the house-gowns of women who find them becoming. Sometimes, instead of the caps, double or triple rows of ruffles are applied about the tops of very full sleeves.

Cornflower and robin's-egg blue are fashionable colors in fine cloths for Autumn and early Winter wear. Handsome gowns in these colors are decorated with rows of fine yellow and black braids or piped with cords covered with black- and -yellow satin.

Low-cut, square or V-shaped vest-fronts will



4084
Front View.



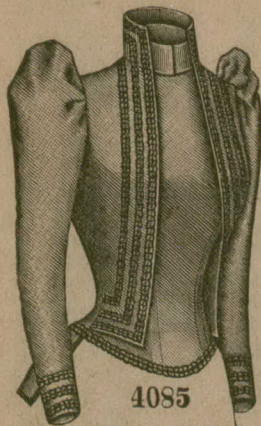
4084



4084
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

[For Description see Page 191.]



4085

Front View.

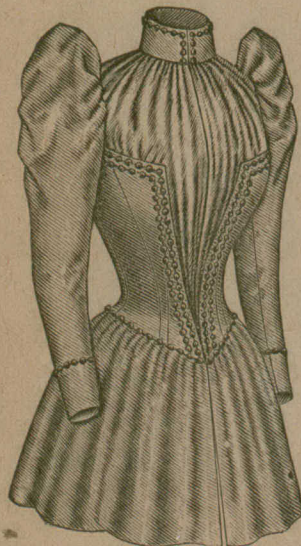


4085

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

[For Description see Page 191.]



4065

Front View.



4065

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

[For Description see Page 192.]

be frequently worn at dinner parties, balls and the opera, and similar accessories, cut high and fitted closely, will be seen on many street gowns. The materials for their construction may be as rich and picturesque as ingenuity can devise.

A most artistic gown may be made of pink and - yellow changeable taffeta under blue or pink tulle. With it may be worn black shoes and hose, a tuft of black plumes on one shoulder, a black pompon

with a yellow or gilded aigrette at its center in the hair, and black gloves wrought with yellow or plain black gants de Suède with gold buttons; and a black feather fan may add a finishing touch of daintiness to the ensemble.

In an attractive house costume lately devised the Louis Quinze coat is plainly covered with black lace, and flounces of similar lace decorate the skirt. Bretelles of the lace may be added to the coat, if becoming. Such an arrangement of black lace will be improving to gowns of all colors.

A noted authority on all matters connected with feminine attire declares that a skirt might almost as well actually trail upon the pavement as to touch as do many of the recent shapes. A low-cut ball dress would be little more out of place on the promenade than a train that defiles all the back of the wearer's raiment with the dust and dirt which it inevitably gathers.

A dinner toilette of yellow crêpe de Chine is trimmed at the foot with a flounce of black chiffon embroidered with yellow silk and caught up with black chrysanthemums without foliage. Upon the basque is arranged a vest composed of fluffs and jabots of narrower black chiffon similarly embroidered, and the arms'-eyes are outlined with ruffles to match, as are also the upper edges of the long fingerless black or yellow gloves, which are not to be removed at table. A

cluster of black chrysanthemums is worn on the left shoulder, and a single blossom decorates the left side of the coiffure.

It is once more fashionable to part the hair at the top of the head. This line, if narrow, straight and distinct, always emphasizes the beauty of the hair.

The woman whose bang will not permit a proper parting of her hair may wear a fillet of narrow ribbon, a metal cord, a net of silk or gold threads or a tiny tiara of jet, shell, silver or gold.

Light tracteries of jet will be frequently applied to gowns in various shades of amber, violet, pale-blue, maize, etc., during the coming Winter; and black velvet will sometimes be used with reserve in addition to the jet. If panels, borderings or low-cut vests are formed of the velvet, they will be very narrow. Portions of the sleeves may also be of black material.

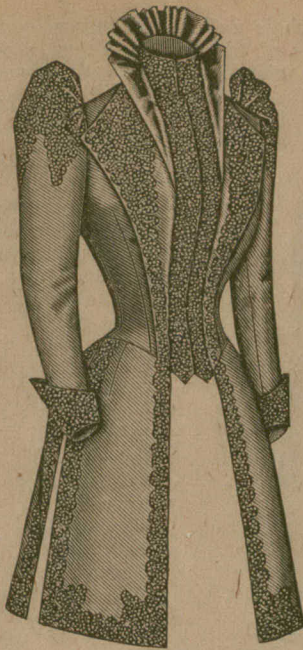
Many evening toilettes for Autumn will be developed in cr pe, more especially the silk, wool and silk-and-wool varieties.

Cr pe, which is soft, silent and clinging, will find a strong rival in crisp, shining taffeta, which rustles musically with every motion of the wearer.

Copper-hued silks, velvets, plushes and woollens are promised as a specialty for Autumn and, perhaps, for Winter also. They will be used with reserve in combination with less conspicuous materials.

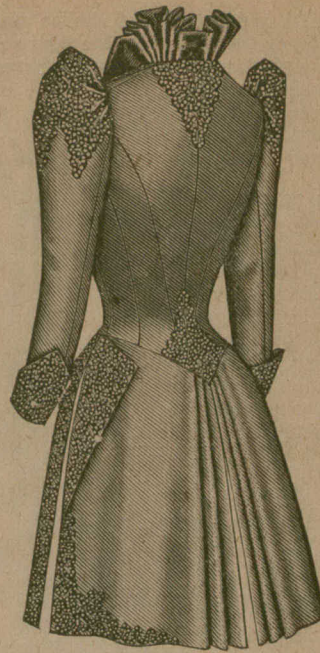
The fashionable woman now buys her hair-pins in sets of eight, one being large and very ornamental. Some sets are made of beautifully colored tortoise-shell, others are fashioned from various metals more or less artistically wrought or carved, and others again are set with precious stones.

There need be no fear that plaited or ruffled neck scarfs and jabots will take their departure with the Summer gown. These dressy adjuncts belong particularly to the waistcoat, as the dressy woman now calls her vest; and they



4042

Front View.

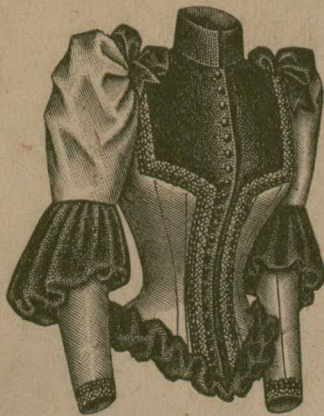


4042

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 192.)



4080

Front View.



4080

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (KNOWN AS THE HOLBEIN WAIST.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 193.)



4049

Front View.



4049



4049

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY AND SLEEVE LININGS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 194.)

will remain in vogue as long as vests are worn, unless something more charming is introduced to take their place, which is by no means likely.

The newest large hats have tied ribbon strings or bristles that are fastened under each ear with fancy lace-pins. This change is a very sensible one, doing away with the necessity of excessively long hat-pins.

A stylish wedding toilette for a young widow consists of a plainly fitted walking-skirt of nun's-gray corded silk showing a rich, glossy surface, and a Louis Quinze coat of fine camel's-hair in the same shade, with vest and sleeves of the silk. The bonnet is made of shirred gray silk and is trimmed with pale-pink orchids and loops of gray ribbon. This outfit will be suitable for receptions and visiting later in the Autumn.

Vests of white cassimere or French broad-cloth fastened with numerous gold, silver, copper and cut-jet buttons will be seen on dark tailor-made gowns, and quite as often black vests will be arranged on white or light gowns of any texture.

Velvet hats will be generally popular for early Autumn wear, being almost universally becoming.

It is said that jackets of scarlet cloth, preferably in blazer style, worn over black taffeta blouses will be much affected by young women for cool Autumn days.

A gorgeous but very modish costume for the intermediate season is developed in antique-blue cloth, yellow cloth, and

antique-blue cloth showing half-inch gold stripes spaced an inch apart. The skirt is of the striped goods and has a seam at the center of the front, in which the stripes meet diagonally. The Louis Quinze coat is plain blue and is decorated with facings of yellow cloth, pipings of yellow satin over cord, and a vest of yellow cloth closed with a great many small blue crochet buttons.

The bright clan

plaids are to be used again for skirts, and a tartan of similar goods will sometimes be draped in regulation fashion across the figure and secured at the left shoulder with a thistle pin. A Tam O'Shanter or Scotch bonnet trimmed with one or two heron's quills will usually accompany a tartan.

It is said that China silks of all kinds will be fashionably used for house-gowns during the Winter.

The prevalence of demi-trains is likely to bring the *balayuse* once more into vogue. An under-ruching makes a desirable finish for a trailing skirt hem and is, of course, very protective.

Pretty Autumnal bonnets of cloth or velvet are edged and otherwise trimmed with wreaths of holly leaves and berries. Sometimes the foliage is very abundant, with only a few berries scattered through it; and sometimes the berries preponderate. This decoration harmonizes perfectly with all colors and is appropriate to all ages. Besides, holly is a suitable Winter trimming, which can scarcely be said of flowers.

Holly berries will be worn in the coiffure at evening entertainments that are not distinctly formal.

Fashionable veils are made of black dotted lace and of white lace dotted with black. They are quite as improving to the complexion as patches, and much more convenient; but they are often seriously injurious to the eyes.

A graceful half-long coat of black, ruby, royal-purple or corn-flower-blue velvet is thrown open in front to display a low-cut vest of jewelled silk or satin or of fluffy *chiffon*, *crêpe de Chine*, etc., the color of the skirt. The coat is lined with satin matching the hue of the vest, the satin being sometimes *chené* or *broché* with shadowy field or garden flowers. This style of ceremonious attire is truly historic and is as protective as it is artistic.

The feminine pedestrian, whether in town or country, wears low-cut shoes with wide, thick soles and flat, broad heels. In cold weather she will assume spats matching her costume.

The table-cloth *par excellence* for fashionable dinners and formal luncheons and breakfasts is made of plain linen of satin-like weave.

It is perfectly laundered and calendered and relieved by numerous small doileys artistically embroidered in colors that accord with the floral decorations. The doileys are laid in orderly array for vases, crystal or silver candle sticks, caraffes, decanters, claret jugs or any other of the dainty appointments of the table; and four of them are placed together in a square at the center of the table for a banqueting lamp or large candelabra. A square table bearing eight covers will usually have four doileys for the center square and five at each corner of the square.

Ample cloaks of white China silk edged with wash lace or finished with feather-stitched hems will be stylish and protective Winter top-garments for infants.

It is a good plan, when remodelling a costume the bodice of

which is unfit for further wear, to use the back-breadth or side-gorges of the skirt for a new basque, and replace the part or parts thus utilized with contrasting goods, which will also be chosen for the sleeves and vest of the basque.

Contrasting sleeves are once more in high favor.

When new sleeves have been added to a partly worn bodice, the effect will be greatly improved by a high collar and inserted vest of the sleeve fabric. The hem of the accompanying skirt may be over-faced with similar goods, unless its texture suggests a ruffle.

A much admired morning or *négligé* costume for young women consists of a blouse and tucked petticoat or skirt of red Surah or China silk. The blouse is of generous length and is drawn in the usual way at the waist, falling gracefully over the skirt band. A more dressy gown may be produced by arranging the skirt over the bottom of the blouse and adding a pretty belt.

Changeable silks are now offered in combinations of hues that once upon a time would have attracted small admiration. Thus, red is blended with green, blue with gold, Indian-red with China-blue, and purple with yellow.

Popular favor is about equally divided between half-long coats made of plain or polka-dotted silk and prettily lined, and Henri Deux mantles of similar silks or of wool goods.

Silk corduroy is also liked for coats; and there is another heavily corded silk with a filling of another material that is equally effective in such garments, and very much cheaper.

Beautiful as are the new Autumnal colors, black will as usual be largely favored. Very elegant costumes will be made of black silk, satin and velvet in damassé, broché, embroidered and, of course, plain varieties.

The serviceable fabric known to our grandmothers as linsey woolsey was worn in white and delicate colors during the Summer, and it is promised in suitable tints for the coming Winter. The fabric does not shrink in laundering and is as desirable for children's as for women's wear. It drapes prettily and is very lady-like.

Some of the newest black woollens are damasséed with dainty flowers in colored silks. Among the handsomest of these floral designs are yellow cowslips, white and blue cornflowers, and red, pink and pale-yellow button-roses. Costumes of such materials will show vests and pipings the color of the flowers.

Plain black cloth, and black satin brocaded with medium-sized floral designs form one of the richest combinations of the season. The satin is, of course, used with reserve. The cloth portions of a gown developed in these goods have stitched or underfaced and pressed edges.

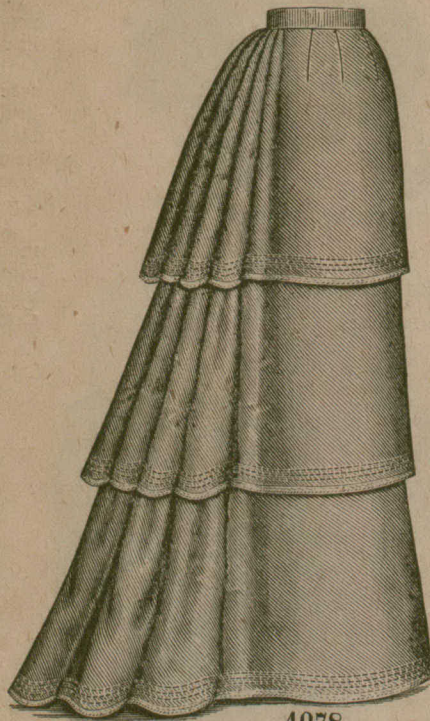
Printed or brocaded thin fabrics for evening gowns are made up over slips of silk or satin the color of the figures. Last year the foundations of such gowns matched the ground of the fancy material.



4055

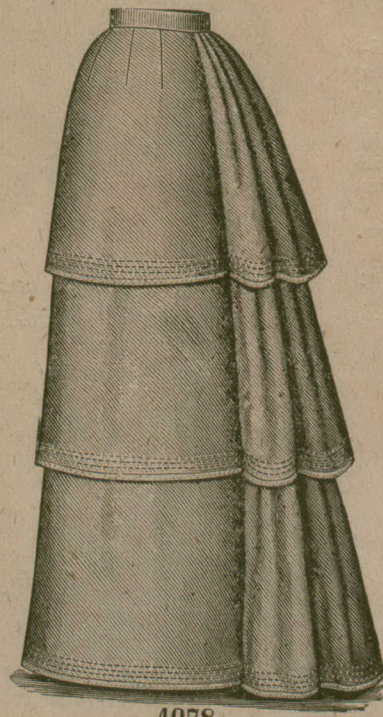
LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, IN VERY FULL BISHOP STYLE, WITH FITTED LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 195.)



4078

Side-Front View.



4078

Side-Back View.

LADIES' BELL-SKIRT, WITH FLOUNCE-DRAPERIES AND SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 195.)

Styles for Misses and Girls:

FIGURE NO. 361 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 361 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4051 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently represented on page 211 of this publication.

Cameo-pink Henrietta cloth and moss-green velvet are here charmingly combined in the dress, with Kursheedt's Standard novelty braid for trimming. The skirt is gathered all round at the top and hangs from the fanciful round body in natural folds. It

the facing. The back shows two plaits flaring toward the neck at each side of the closing, and is disposed on a plain lining. Girdle sections of velvet that separate in V shape at the center and are closed at the back under a slide are smoothly arranged on the body and are trimmed at all their edges with a row of novelty braid. The

standing collar of velvet is decorated with a row of similar braid, and the deep cuff-facings are also of velvet and are each ornamented with two rows of braid. The full sleeves droop in puff fashion over the cuff facings and rise prettily on the shoulders; they are made over coat-shaped linings.

The dress is one of the simplest and prettiest modes for little women and will develop attractively in all sorts of fabrics, from *crépe* and *chiffon* to heavy woollens and simple cottons. Ribbon, lace, embroidery, passementerie, gimp, insertion, cord, fancy stitching and numerous novelty trimmings may



FIGURE NO. 361 R.



FIGURE NO. 362 R.



FIGURE NO. 363 R.

FIGURE NO. 361 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4051 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE NO. 362 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4075 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. FIGURE NO. 363 R.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 4043 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 4057 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 199 and 200.)

is trimmed at the edge with a wide band of moss-green velvet upon which two rows of the novelty braid are effectively applied. The body has a high-necked plain front, upon which a low-necked drapery-front is arranged. The drapery front is plaited at the shoulder edges and droops in soft folds at the center after the manner of the Greek modes. Above the drapery front the plain front is faced with velvet, and a row of novelty braid is placed near the lower edge of

be used for decoration, which, however, should be simply arranged.

FIGURE NO. 362 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 362 R.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The

pattern, which is No. 4075 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on page 208 of this publication.

The costume is here shown stylishly developed in brown cloth and light-tan faille. The fronts of the basque are cut in small tabs at their front edges from the neck to the waist-line, and open from the shoulders over a fitted vest that flares with notched effect below its closing of buttons and button-holes. The basque is closely adjusted by the usual seams and shapes long, slender tabs all round at the bottom, the tabs being bound with brown braid, which is also carried up the front edges of the fronts. Frog ornaments of braid are applied on the tabs of the fronts, and olive buttons are sewed to the ends of the tabs of the left front, suggesting a possible closing. The sleeves rise fashionably on the shoulders, and a frog ornament decorates the upper side of each wrist. The standing collar is cut from faille and has straight, lapped ends.

The skirt is dart-fitted at the front and sides and is gathered quite full at the back, where it falls in generous folds that contrast effectively with the smooth effect at the front and sides. It is trimmed at the foot with braid arranged to simulate tabs, which are decorated with frog ornaments and olive buttons. The skirt is disposed over a four-gored foundation-skirt, which may be used or omitted, as preferred.

The present development, of course, illustrates only one of the numerous artistic styles of decoration which may be followed in a costume of this kind. Many handsome effects may be produced by tasteful applications of garnitures and combinations of textures. The mode will develop stylishly in all seasonable dress goods. The vest may be of brocade, velvet, silk or any of the fancy vestings, or it may be of the material decorated with braids or other trimmings.

The hat is of straw, with a velvet-faced brim. The only trimming is a bow of ribbon placed in front.

At the neck of the guimpe is a standing collar; and the sleeves are in full shirt-sleeve style, finished with narrow wristbands.

The skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is gathered to a belt at the top, where it is tacked to the body underneath. The body is made with a low, round neck in front and a square neck at the back, and falls over the skirt all round in pretty, square tabs. It has a close-fitting lining and is fastened at the back with buttons and button-holes. The fronts meet at the waist-line and flare to the shoulders over a full vest-front that is shirred to form a frill finish at the neck, the frill meeting on the shoulders a frill of



FIGURE No. 364 R.



FIGURE No. 365 R.

FIGURE No. 363 R.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For illustration see Page 199.)

FIGURE No. 363 R.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 4043 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown in two views on page 210 of this DELINEATOR. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4057 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 215.

The dress is here illustrated daintily developed in ciel-blue cashmere and bronze velvet and trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard tinsel braid. It is worn with a guimpe of white *crêpe de Chine*, that fits plainly at the top and is drawn in at the waist by a shirr-string.

FIGURE No. 364 R.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4069 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 365 R.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4062 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 201.)

similar depth that extends about the neck of the back. A row of tinsel braid decorates the flaring edges of the fronts and is continued along the square neck of the back. The short sleeves are slashed in Henri II. style and reveal between the edges of the slashes full puffs that rise on the shoulders in true historic fashion. A row of braid trims the bottom of each sleeve.

For party and general dressy wear the mode is exceedingly picturesque. *Chiffon*, *crêpe de Chine*, India and China silk, Bengaline, *mousseline de soie* and all sorts of dainty textures will be suitable

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for the toilette; and lace, ribbon, fancy braid, passementerie, etc., may be used for decoration. For more general use cashmere, serge, challis and all sorts of pretty dress goods will be made up, either alone or in combination with silk, velvet or some other contrasting material.

The large straw hat is wreathed with flowers.

FIGURES NOS. 364 R AND 365 R.—MISSES' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see Page 200.)

FIGURE No. 364 R.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4069 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on page 209 of this magazine.

Figured India silk and black velvet are here artistically united in the dress, with Kur-sheedt's Standard tinsel braid and a chiffon frill for garniture. The skirt is full and round and falls in free, graceful folds from gathers at the top. The lower edge is finished with a hem and ornamented with a broad band of velvet overlaid with two rows of tinsel braid, and the top is joined to the body. The body is fanciful in effect, though quite simple in construction. It has a lining adjusted by the customary darts and seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. A

seamless yoke, arranged over the upper part of the body and disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the top and bottom, is revealed with becoming effect above low, pointed, bias fronts, which join in a seam at the center, and above similar backs that close with button-holes and buttons; and from the upper edge of the bias portions a deep, full frill of silk droops gracefully. The full puff sleeves rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are finished at the wrists with deep cuff-facings of velvet ornamented with tinsel braid. The standing collar is hidden beneath a drooping frill of chiffon.

Picturesque dresses may be developed by the mode in figured, striped or plain China silk, Bengaline or Surah, in combination with velvet or faille. For ordinary wear, challis, camel's-hair, serge and novelty wool goods may be used, and they will be most effective when united with some contrasting fabric. The garniture may consist of soutache or metallic braiding, gimp, galloon or braid, with a ruffle or full box-plaited ruching of the material for a foot trimming.

FIGURE No. 365 R.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4062 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 208 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance white camel's-hair and apple-green Surah

are united in the dress, with fanciful effect; and green ribbon, cabochons, and button-holes simulated with gold cord afford dainty garniture. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which is applied a band of ribbon; the top of the skirt is gathered and is joined to the body from the left under-arm seam, where the placket is finished. The body has dart-fitted lining-fronts that close invisibly at the center, over which is disposed a fanciful front arranged upon a smooth lining and closed invisibly at the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The lower part of the fanciful front is arranged with becoming fulness by plaits at the lower edge and gathers at the top, and the top is overlapped by a slightly pointed band of Surah. Above the band a puff of the material is applied, its upper edge passing beneath a shallow yoke of Surah. The fanciful back is arranged to correspond with the fanciful front; and under-arm gores complete the adjustment. A shallow, slightly pointed girdle encircles the waist, and from its lower edge a deep flounce of the material falls in soft folds, its lower edge being ornamented with a band of ribbon. The puff sleeves are very full and are arranged to rise in pronounced curves over the shoulders; they are mounted upon coat-shaped



FIGURE No. 366 R.

FIGURE No. 366 R.—MISSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4090 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 367 R.—MISSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 4022 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 2175, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 368 R.—MISSES' PLAIN WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4091 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 202.)



FIGURE No. 368 R.

linings, which are covered at the wrists with cuff facings of Surah. A frill of camel's-hair droops gracefully from each wrist, and a standing frill of similar material completes the neck. The shallow yoke, band, girdle and cuff facings are ornamented with cabochons and with button-holes simulated with gold braid.

Many handsome combinations of materials and colors may be effected in a fanciful dress of this kind, and a single fabric of either silken or woollen texture may be used throughout, with pleasing results. India or China silk, Surah, Henrietta cloth, serge and challis are all adaptable to the mode, and velvet bands or ribbon, braiding, Escorial embroidery, feather-stitching, etc., may be added in

any way preferred. For party or very ceremonious wear the dress will develop beautifully in *crêpe de Chine*, *chiffon*, mull or Surah, combined with velvet or silk in a contrasting color.

at the back and broadly at the front, and pocket-laps of the contrasting fabric are arranged over the hips. The darts are covered with jet bands, and similar bands conceal the cross-seams and ornament the front and lower edges of the coat-skirts. The coat sleeves are made with sufficient fulness at the top to curve fashionably high above the shoulders, and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, and also a Medici collar, the square ends of which are softly bent. Between the tapering ends of the Medici collar the basque is faced with silk.

FIGURE No. 366 R.—MISSSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 201.)

FIGURE No. 366 R.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4090 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on page 214 of this DELINEATOR.

Camel's-hair and Bengaline are associated in the present instance, with a novel arrangement of jet bands for decoration. The stylish adjustment is performed by the customary darts and seams, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. Coat-

well as school appropri- in any of wood goods. made sonal by tast braid, gimp, bon, et school will be

The mode will develop attractively in serge, Henrietta cloth, vigogne, Malines suiting, cloth and appropriate silken fabrics of all kinds. Braid, silk or metallic gimp, galloon, passementerie, ribbon or velvet may trim the basque in any fanciful manner preferred, or a simple tailor finish may be adopted.

The cap is a crocheted Tam O'Shanter, directions for making which, as well as complete instructions for all sorts of crocheting, may be found in "The Art of Crocheting," published by us, price 2s. or 50 cents.



FIGURE No. 370 R.

FIGURE No. 369 R.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4050 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. FIGURE No. 370 R.—MISSSES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4052 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. (For Descriptions see Page 203.)

FIGURE No. 367 R.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 201.)

FIGURE No. 367 R.—This illustrates the basque and cap of a Misses' toilette. The basque pattern,

which is No. 4022 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 215 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 2175 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

Checked cheviot and plain velvet are here united in the shapely basque, which is also known as the Norfolk jacket. The basque is arranged over a fitted lining, which insures a proper adjustment. A box-plait is laid at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons; and two similar plaits appear at the back. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders, and the wrists are ornamented with cuff facings of velvet. The rolling collar completing the neck is made of velvet, as is also the belt encircling the waist; and the square ends of the belt are lapped at the left side and fastened with fancy pins.

The cap has a cloth crown composed of six triangular sections that meet in a point at the top. Ear-laps joined to the sides of the cap are tied with ribbon upon the crown, and a peak or visor made of velvet and stiffened with canvas is joined to the front and back.

Basques of this kind are very popular for tennis, cycling, boating and outdoor sports of all kinds and are frequently used for riding in warm weather. They may be developed in cloth, tweed, cashmere and serge, and also in all sorts of washable materials, percale, gingham and lawn being the most favored. The cap may be made of cloth, outing flannel, tennis cloth or plain flannel, and may match or contrast with the costumè it accompanies.



FIGURE No. 369 R.

FIGURE No. 368 R.—MISSSES' PLAIN WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 201.)

FIGURE No. 368 R.—This illustrates a Misses' plain waist. The pattern, which is No. 4091 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven

skirts added to the lower edge lengthen the basque to the fashionable three-quarter depth. The ends of the coat-skirts flare slightly

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sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 216 of this magazine.

The waist is here pictured made of plain cloth, and plaid novelty goods, cut bias. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are the ordinary coat-sleeves made with stylish fulness at the top, where they curve prominently above the shoulders; and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a fashionably high standing collar which closes at the back. Sections of bias plaid goods are ornamentally applied to the front and back of the waist; they flare becomingly upward from the lower edge and cross the shoulders in strap fashion, their ends being concealed beneath the leather belt which encircles the waist and covers the belt finishing the lower edge of the garment.

The mode is particularly well adapted to home and school wear and may be appropriately developed in any seasonable variety of woollen or cotton dress goods. The waist may be made as fanciful as personal fancy may dictate by tasteful applications of braid, soutache braiding, gimp, bands of velvet ribbon, etc; and for ordinary school wear a plain finish will be in good taste.

FIGURE No. 369 R.—
MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 202.)

FIGURE No. 369 R.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4050 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be observed differently developed on page 207 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the costume is portrayed made of bisque-blue serge and faille, and effective garniture is contributed by grosgrain and tinsel ribbons. The skirt, which is in circular bell style, is clinging at the front and sides and seamed at the center of the back, and the edge of the skirt is decorated with a band of grosgrain ribbon.

The shapely basque has closely adjusted fronts of lining, over which full center-fronts are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top, the fulness below being collected at the lower edge in plaits that flare becomingly upward from a point at the center. The

full fronts are overlapped at the top by pointed yoke-sections, which are ornamented with diverging rows of tinsel ribbon; and the side edges of the full portions pass beneath smooth side-fronts. The side-fronts flare below the invisible closing and are slashed at their lower edges to form stylish tabs or battlements. The tab effect is carried out at the back of the basque, and a pointed yoke is applied to the upper part of the back to correspond with the front. Tinsel ribbon decorates the front edges of the side-fronts and is continued about the edges of the tabs, with pleasing effect. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders and are

plainly completed at the wrists. At the neck is a standing collar trimmed with three rows of tinsel ribbon.

The picturesque mode will develop charmingly in vigogne, Henrietta cloth and camel's-hair, and also in seasonable fabrics of silken texture. Velvet may be combined with any variety of wool goods, and handsome results may be obtained by using a single material throughout. The yoke portion may be all-over braided or ornamented with Escorial embroidery, and dainty garnitures of jewelled gimp or passementerie, velvet ribbon, fancy braid, etc., may be applied as lavishly as desired.

The hat is a fashionable low-crowned sailor shape becomingly trimmed with fancy cord, a *crêpe de Chine* pompon and an aigrette.



FIGURE No. 371 R.

FIGURE No. 372 R.

FIGURE No. 371 R.—MISSES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Coat No. 4074 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Cap No. 2175, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 372 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4059 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 204.)

trates a Misses' cape. The pattern, which is No. 4052 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 211 of this magazine.

Brown-and-white plaid camel's-hair, cut bias, and brown velvet are united in the present instance. The cape, which is one of the most popular styles in top garments, extends to a fashionable depth and is adjusted by shoulder seams and by cross-seams on the shoulders. The shoulders present unusually high curves, which are maintained by means of rolls filled with hair and tacked underneath; and the fulness falls in soft folds over the arms to the lower

edge. The front of the cape is slightly cut away at the top to accommodate the ends of a high Henri Deux collar, the square corners of which are softly bent; and the closing is made invisibly.

Plain and fancy cloakings of all kinds, faced cloth, diagonal serge and camel's-hair in plain colors will make up attractively by the

shoulder to edge, the plait being sewed along its underfolds. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in handsome lapels that are faced with velvet. At the back the coat fits in closely to the figure, and underfolded plaits arranged below the waist-line of the middle three seams form the skirt into two stylish box-plaits. The neck is slightly low in front and is completed by a stylish shawl-collar finished at the edges with two rows of machine-stitching. The full sleeves droop prettily over deep, round cuff-facings of velvet and are mounted on coat-shaped linings. Fancifully shaped welts of velvet are applied in front of the hips and may conceal openings to inserted pockets.

The cap is made of silk the shade of the velvet in the coat and is of the helmet order, with ear-laps that may be worn over the ears or tied up over the crown, as preferred.

Cheviot, melton, broadcloth, chevron, tweed, tricot and all sorts of ulster and coating materials are suitable for coats of this kind. Velvet, silk, fur or Astrakhan may be used for the collar, lapels and cuff facings, or these parts may be all-over decorated with braid. The cap may match or contrast with the coat.



FIGURE No. 373 R.—MISSSES' COVERT COAT.—
This illustrates Pattern No. 4046 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

mode, and velvet or some other ornamental fabric will usually be chosen for the collar. Steel nail-heads and jet cabochons are favored trimmings for capes of this kind; the outside of the collar is frequently all-over studded with them, and they may also be strewn upon the cape to form a V both back and front. If preferred, less elaborate garnitures of fancy braid, gimp or galloon may be applied.

The large felt hat is edged with feather trimming and is further decorated with stiff loops of ribbon arranged from the back.

FIGURE No. 371 R.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see Page 203.)

FIGURE No. 371 R.—This consists of a Misses' coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 4074 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 212 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 2175 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is also illustrated on its accompanying label.

Fawn-colored cloth and dark-green velvet are here combined in the coat, with handsome effect. The fronts are loose and are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large polished buttons. They are made smooth and clinging at the sides by under-arm darts, and at each side of the closing a wide box-plait is formed from



FIGURE No. 374 R.—MISSSES' BOX COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4045 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see Page 205.)

completion. The loose fronts are reversed at the top to form jaunty revers that meet the rolling collar in notches, and an underfacing is applied to the front edge of each front, that on the right front being defined by a double row of machine-stitching in truly mascu-

FIGURE No. 372 R.—GIRLS' COAT.
(For Illustration see Page 203.)

FIGURE No. 372 R.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4059 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 213 of this magazine.

The coat is both jaunty and protective and is here shown developed in navy-blue cloth. The loose fronts are smoothly adjusted at the sides by under-arm darts and are lapped and closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large polished buttons. Side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the back gracefully to the form, and coat-laps are arranged at the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. The stylish little cape falls in box-plaits all round and is gathered at the neck, where it is joined to the coat with a standing collar over which a becoming turn-over collar

rolls. Cord trims the edge of the rolling collar and outlines round cuffs on the coat sleeves, which rise with pretty fullness on the shoulders. Pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with wide welts, which may be edged with cord, if desired.

For dressy wear faced cloth, Bedford cord, melton and diagonal will be popular, while for general utility cheviot, homespun, checked and all kinds of mixed coatings will be found highly satisfactory. The collar may be of velvet, fur or Astrakhan, and the wrists may be trimmed in cuff fashion to correspond. Wide and narrow braids are stylish trimming and may be applied to please the fancy.

The large hat has a stylish velvet-covered brim and a draped crown of soft silk. It is simply trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 373 R.—MISSSES' COVERT COAT.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 373 R.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4046 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for misses from seven to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 213 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat, which is a fashionable English top-coat, is here pictured developed in tan-colored cloth, with a simple arrangement of machine-stitching for a

line fully ing dista wide are i orna to p also and ing ably tw deco T cloa effec beig harm Th stiff rise j crow

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Fr This box which costs is in from years seen 212

In the co of na loose to lap style button spond is pla lapping ate th fronts lapels collar. justm sides and s side-b contin from the f center to for the se stitche fashion are st the to finishe row of A squ ceals pocket of ea smaller openin the fr ing, a The cloth, season face th any pr The with A

line fashion. The closing is made invisibly. The back is gracefully conformed to the figure by the usual gores and by a curving center seam; the side-back seams are discontinued a short distance above the lower edge, and the side-back gores are widened to form under-laps. The lower and front edges of the coat are followed by a double row of machine-stitching, and two rows ornament the free edges of the pocket-laps, which conceal openings to pockets in the lower part of the fronts. A row of stitching is also applied above and below the upper edge of each pocket-lap, and a double row follows the ends and lower edge of a welt finishing a breast pocket on the left side. The coat sleeves rise fashionably high above the shoulders, the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of stitching, and the collar and revers are similarly decorated.

The mode will develop beautifully in all sorts of light-weight cloakings for the intermediate season, and with especially stylish effect in English tweed and cheviot. All the shades of tan, mode, beige and gray are desirable for coats of this kind, and velvet of a harmonizing or contrasting shade may face the collar.

The stylish turban is trimmed with a puffing of velvet and with stiff loops of ribbon that rise jauntily above the soft crown of *crêpe de Chine*.

FIGURE No. 374 R.—
MISSES' BOX COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 204.)

FIGURE No. 374 R.—This illustrates a Misses' box coat. The pattern, which is No. 4045 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for misses from seven to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 212 of this *DELINEATOR*.

In the present instance the coat is pictured made of navy-blue serge. The loose fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are closed with button-holes and large buttons, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front to accentuate the stylish effect. The fronts are reversed in lapels by a broad rolling collar. The graceful adjustment of the back and sides is due to under-arm and side-back gores; the side-back seams are discontinued a short distance from the lower edge, and the front edges of the center-back are extended to form under-laps. All the seams are lapped and stitched in regulation tailor fashion. The coat sleeves are stylishly elevated at the top, and each wrist is finished with a double row of machine-stitching. A square pocket-lap conceals the opening to a pocket in the lower part of each front, and a smaller lap covers the opening to a change pocket a little above in the right front. All the free edges of the coat are followed by a double row of stitching, and a single row is made above each pocket-lap.

The mode will develop stylishly in diagonal serge, chevron, faced cloth, camel's-hair, corkscrew or any other fashionable cloaking of seasonable texture. If desired, velvet in a harmonizing shade may face the collar, and fancy braid, cord, gimp, etc., may be added in any preferred way for garniture.

The plateau hat is of fancy straw and is becomingly trimmed with Autumn flowers and stiff loops of ribbon.



FIGURE No. 375 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4082 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 375 R.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 375 R.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4082 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is pictured differently developed on page 214 of this magazine.

In the present instance military-blue cloth and darker velvet are effectively united in the coat, and velvet and Astrakan fur provide



FIGURE No. 376 R.—GIRLS' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4073 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

stylish trimming. The loose fronts are fitted at the sides by long under-arm darts; they are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are reversed at the top in fashionable lapels, below which the closing is made with button-holes and buttons. The back is gracefully conformed to the figure by the usual side-back gores and curving center seam, and a coat-lap and coat-plaits arranged below the waistline complete the stylish effect. Pocket-laps that are triple-pointed at their lower edges are arranged over the hips. The full puff sleeves rise with pronounced curves over the shoulders, and each wrist is finished with a flaring cuff of fur that rolls prettily over a deep facing of velvet applied to the smooth, coat-shaped lining. At the neck is a rolling collar of fur, the tapering ends of which overlap the lapels, with unique effect.

A stylish coat may be developed by the mode in plain or fancy cloaking, cheviot, diagonal, Jacquard, serge, rough-surfaced cloth, etc., combined with velvet or Bengaline; and a single fabric may be used throughout, with pleasing results. Machine-stitching, gimp, braiding, fancy braid or any fashionable variety of fur may supply the garniture.

The felt hat has a broad, flaring brim and is fashionably trimmed with loops of ribbon and ostrich feathers.

FIGURE No. 376 R.—GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 376 R.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket. The pattern,

which is No. 4073 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 216 of this DELINEATOR.

Scotch plaid cheviot was here selected for the jaunty jacket, the loose fronts of which close in double-breasted style with large buttons and button-holes. The fronts are rendered smooth at the sides by under-arm darts, and the back is adjusted with becoming closeness by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps. The sleeves are of the ordinary coat-sleeve variety, showing stylish fullness at the top, where they curve with full puff effect over the shoulders; and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar; and welts arranged on the lower part of the fronts conceal openings to pockets.

Cheviot in all the stylish clan plaids, tweed, serge, Bedford cord, cloth of all kinds and camel's-hair may be employed in developing the mode, and checked, striped, figured or plain cloakings will make up with equally satisfactory results. Military braid, soutache braiding, metallic gimp or tinsel ribbon may be sparingly used for decoration, or a plain finish of machine-stitching may be arranged.

The hat is a fanciful shape in fine felt trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

FIGURES NOS. 377 R AND 378 R.—GIRLS' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 377 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4083 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 209 of this magazine.

The dress is here illustrated prettily developed in plain and figured cashmere. The body is a round waist, with full fronts and full backs that flare toward the shoulders over a plain front and backs that are revealed in V shape between the full portions. The latter are gathered at the shoulder and lower edges and fit smoothly at the sides; and the plain portions are decorated with rows of braid arranged to shape points at the center. The skirt is gathered at the top and hangs in full, natural folds from the edge of the body. It is prettily trimmed at the bottom with two narrow, bias ruffles of plain cashmere. The sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged in puff fashion over coat-shaped linings, which are faced below the sleeves with plain cashmere, the facings being trimmed with encircling rows of braid. A frill of the plain cashmere finishes the neck instead of the standing collar, and the waist is girdled by a wrinkled ribbon that is tied in a rosette bow at the center of the front.

Flouncings and all kinds of dress goods, both washable and non-washable, will make up prettily in the dress, which particularly favors combinations and is susceptible of quite elaborate decoration. The skirt may be trimmed with ruffles, flouncings or rows of braid or ribbon, or it may be plainly finished, as preferred.

FIGURE No. 378 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4068 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen made up with both long and short sleeves on page 210 of this DELINEATOR.

A stylish triple combination is here effected in the dress, the materials being soft woollen dress goods, velvet and Surah. The body is made with a high-necked lining that reaches only to the waist-line; and from the edge of the lining hangs the full, flowing skirt, which is gathered at the top and hemmed at the bottom, the top of the hem being followed by a row of gold cord. On the upper part of the lining is a full yoke that is shirred to form a dainty frill at the neck; and extending over the lower part of the yoke is a low, V-necked bodice that reaches to basque depth and is arranged in square tabs or battlements at the lower edge. The tabs are outlined with cord, which is continued in graduated lengths upon the bodice and disposed in trefoil designs. The sleeves are in the fashionable leg-o'-mutton style and are trimmed at the wrists with a row of cord.



FIGURE No. 377 R.

FIGURE No. 378 R.

FIGURE No. 377 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4083 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 378 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4068 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

If desired, the sleeves may be cut off at the elbow and trimmed like the bottom of the bodice. All sorts of seasonable textures will make up nicely by the mode, combinations being exceedingly attractive and very easily achieved.

FIGURE No. 379 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 207.)

FIGURE No. 379 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4070 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen developed in different materials on page 209 of this publication.

The dress is here pictured daintily made up in figured and plain China silk, with narrow metallic gimp for decoration. The full

round skirt falls in graceful folds from gathers at the top, the lower edge is finished with a deep hem ornamented with a row of gimp, and the top is joined to the fanciful body. The body has jacket fronts which round off gracefully toward the back, and between their edges a full blouse-front droops with characteristic effect over the edge of a plain front of lining. The backs are shaped by side-back gores and closed at the center, and the adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm gores. The coat sleeves are cut away at the top to disclose in a fanciful manner high puffs arranged upon the smooth linings; the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of gimp, and similar gimp outlines the fanciful upper edges of the sleeves and defines the rounding edges of the jacket fronts. At the neck is a standing collar that is trimmed with gimp.

Plain and figured India silk, Surah or foulard will make a picturesque dress of this style, and the mode will also develop nicely in cashmere, serge, challis and other soft woollen fabrics. Braiding, lace, frills or box-plaitings of the material, velvet or some other prettily contrasting material may be tastefully applied for decoration, or feather-stitching alone may be used.

The basque extends to the fashionable depth and has fanciful fronts arranged upon smooth fronts of lining, that extend to ordinary basque depth and are adjusted by single bust darts. The upper part of the fanciful fronts is a deep yoke, the pointed lower edge of which overlaps the top of full center-front portions, that extend below the waist-line and form a sharp point at the center. The fulness in the center-fronts is collected at the lower edge in three forward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side, the plaits flaring becomingly upward; and the upper edge is drawn by gathers. The side edges of the center-fronts pass beneath the smooth side-fronts, which are extended to coat-basque depth and slashed at each side to form tabs or battements; and the closing is made invisibly at the center to the end of the center-fronts, below which the front edges of the basque flare slightly. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the under-arm, side and side-back seams are discontinued a little below the waist-line to complete the fashionable tab effect. The back of the basque is covered at the top with a deep, pointed yoke-facing of velvet which corresponds with that at the front. The coat sleeves are made sufficiently full at the top to curve fashionably high above the shoulders, and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a stylish high-standing collar



MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 4050.—Bisque-blue serge

FIGURE No. 379 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4070 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 206.)



4050

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

and faille are handsomely combined in this costume at figure No. 369 R in this magazine, grosgrain and tinsel ribbon providing the decoration.

Mode Henrietta cloth and dark-brown silk and velvet are here harmoniously united in the costume, with velvet and passementerie for garniture. The skirt is shaped in the circular bell style and is smoothly adjusted at the top by a dart at the center and three darts at each side; and the graceful folds at the back result entirely from its peculiar shaping and are secured against disarrangement by tapes passed under loops or straps of tape tacked at intervals some distance below the belt and tied at the center as closely as desired. The ends of the skirt join in a seam at the center of the back, and a placket is finished above the seam. The skirt is lined throughout with crinoline or tarlatan and silk or some lining material, silk being preferred, and its lower edge is decorated with a broad bias band of velvet.

of velvet. The front edges of the side-fronts are ornamented with passementerie, which is continued around the edges of the tabs and forms an effective decoration.

All sorts of dress goods in vogue will make up attractively by the mode. The skirt may be ornamented with ruffles or plaitings of the material or rows of braid or passementerie, and the basque decoration may be of fancy braid, gimp or galloon. Plaitings of Surah or some other soft silk or a ruffle of lace may be applied to the basque beneath the tabs, the effect being very dainty and pretty, and a similar decoration may be added to the bottom of the skirt for a stylish foot trimming.

We have pattern No. 4050 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires three yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of silk and five-eighths of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of



4050

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

tan and silk or some lining material, silk being preferred, and its lower edge is decorated with a broad bias band of velvet.

one material, it needs six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide.

line, and the tabs are outlined with metallic braid, which is also continued along the edges of the deep tabs or battlements. The coat sleeves are made with desirable fulness at the top, where they are gathered to stand with stylish curves above the shoulders; they are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are formed in tabs, which are finished with braid to correspond with those on the fronts. At the neck is a standing collar, also slashed and edged with braid. The fronts and tabs are stylishly lined with silk.

A charming combination of shades and textures may be effected in this costume or a single fabric may be used throughout, with attractive results. Henrietta cloth, serge, foulé or any other reasonable woollen material may be united with silk, Surah or Bengaline; and gimp, galloon, fancy braids of all kinds, frills of lace, etc., may be applied in any pretty way preferred for decoration. The collar and sleeves and the front edges of the fronts need not be cut in tabs if a plain effect be desired.

We have pattern No. 4075 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the costume requires eight yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4075

Front View.



4075

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4062.—White camel's-hair and apple-green Surah are combined in this dress, with ribbon, cabochons and gold cord for trimming, at figure No. 365 R in this DELINEATOR. The dress is also shown at figure No. 16 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891.

In this instance fawn-colored wool goods showing dark-brown polka-spots are combined with dark-brown velvet and fawn-colored silk, and a rosette and frills of silk and milliner's folds of velvet contribute tasteful garniture. The skirt is round and full and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem ornamented at the top with a milliner's fold of velvet; and the top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the fanciful body from the left under-arm seam, where the placket is finished.

The body has smooth fronts of lining adjusted by single bust

Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4075.—This costume may be seen stylishly developed in brown cloth and light-tan faille, with braid, frog ornaments and olive buttons for garniture, at figure No. 362 R in this DELINEATOR. It is also prettily illustrated at figure No. 17 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Sapphire-blue cashmere was here chosen for the costume, and a ruffle of the material and metallic braid and passementerie supply effective garniture. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style and is overhung by a second skirt, which is disposed with fashionable smoothness over the hips by three darts at each side of the center; the fulness is drawn toward the back and collected in gathers at the top, and the edge of the skirt is decorated with a ruffle of the material shirred to form a self-heading and ornamented with metallic braid.

The loose fronts of the fanciful basque open from the top to disclose a vest, which extends a little below the waist-line and is closely adjusted by single bust darts. Buttons and button-holes perform the closing, below which the vest is pointed at each side. It is ornamented with metallic passementerie arranged at each side of the closing to the lower edge, and its back edges pass into the under-arm seams. The admirable adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of extra widths turned under for hems; and all the seams are discontinued below the waist-line to form stylishly deep tabs. The front edges of the loose fronts are slashed to form tiny square tabs to a little below the waist-



4062



4062

Front View.



4062

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and a fanciful front arranged upon a smooth, dart-fitted lining is in-

cluded in the right shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the corresponding seams at the left side. The lower part of the fanciful front is a full portion which is disposed at the lower edge in four forward-turning plaits at each side; the plaits are stayed for a short distance by tackings made to the lining and flare gradually upward into pretty fulness over the bust. The upper edge of the full portion is drawn by gathers and concealed beneath a band of velvet, which is slightly pointed at the center; the top of the band overlaps the lower edge of a puff of silk arranged to follow a similar outline; and the portion of the front exposed above the puff is covered with a shallow yoke of velvet. The back of the body is arranged at the top to correspond with the fanciful front, and the full lower-portion shows three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. The fanciful back is mounted upon lining portions shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam; and the graceful adjustment is completed by under-arm gores. The waist is encircled by a shallow girdle of velvet, which is pointed at the center of the front. To the lower edge of the girdle is joined a deep flounce that is trimmed near the edge with a milliner's fold of velvet; and the ends of the girdle close at the back beneath a large rosette of silk. If preferred, the girdle and flounce may be omitted, as shown in the small engraving. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which extend below them. Each wrist is finished with a band of velvet, from the edge of which a frill of silk droops prettily over the hand; and at the neck is a standing frill of silk.

The mode will develop beautifully in figured French challis, serge, cashmere and, in fact, all sorts of pretty woollens, and also in soft India silks, either figured or plain; and trimming may be omitted altogether when two or more materials are made up. Combinations of colors and fabrics are especially effective in a dress of this kind, and dainty garnitures of feather-stitching, lace, braid or gimp may be applied as lavishly as good taste will permit. A pretty dress for wear on special occasions may be made of pale-blue India silk and Japanese *crépe*, with fine white pointed lace and a pompon of the *crépe* for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4062 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the dress needs four yards and three-fourths of

twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires eight yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth



4083

Front View.



4083

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 210.)



4070

Front View.



4070

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 210.)

twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4069.—Velvet and figured India silk are combined in this dress at figure No. 364R in this DELINEATOR, tinsel braid, velvet and *chiffon* providing the decoration. At figure No. 15 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the dress is shown differently made up.

Striped wool goods and plain silk are here associated in the dress, and lace edging supplies the garniture. The full, round skirt consists of joined bias breadths of the material and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the fanciful body. The body is made with a fitted lining, that is adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. A full, seamless yoke is disposed over the upper part of the lining in pretty, soft folds that result from gathers at the top and bottom; and the yoke is effectively revealed above the bias



4069

Front View.



4069

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

spotted dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of dark velvet and seven-eighths of a yard of light silk each

fronts and backs, which are shaped in low, pointed outline at the top. The bias fronts are joined in a center seam, and the backs are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes. The full puff sleeves are of silk; they are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and finished with bias cuff-facings of the striped material. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar, from the upper edge of which a frill of lace droops, with pretty effect.

Figured, flowered, striped or checked silk, Surah or any seasonable woollen may be employed in developing the mode, and velvet, faille or Bengaline will combine with any of these fabrics, with attractive results. The full yoke may be of chiffon or some other prettily contrasting fabric, and handsome guipure de Gene embroidery or Velasquez lace may ornament the collar and trim the wrists of the sleeves.

We have pattern No. 4069 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and an eighth of striped dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards of plain silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 209.)

No. 4083.—Another illustration of this dress may be seen by referring to figure No. 377 R in this magazine.

Plain wool challis is here shown in the dress, and all-over embroidery, embroidered edging and velvet ribbon trim it prettily. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and is gathered at the top and joined to the body, from which it falls in graceful folds. The full fronts of the body are disposed in soft folds resulting from gathers at the shoulder edges, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn toward the center and regulated by gathers, above which the front edges flare to reveal a facing of all-over embroidery applied to the plain front of lining. The full backs are arranged upon back linings fitted by side-back gores, and are arranged to correspond with the full fronts, which they join in short shoulder seams. Between the flaring back edges of the full backs facings of all-over embroidery applied to the smooth backs of lining are disclosed, and the adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm gores. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and faced with all-over embroidery. At the neck is a standing collar, over which a frill of embroidered edging droops, with pretty effect. The dress is ornamented with sections of velvet ribbon, the

plaited ends of which start from beneath a bow of similar ribbon placed at each side of the center of the front; and the sections meet at the center of the back under a full bow arranged over the closing.

Charming little dresses may be developed by the mode in woollen and cotton goods of all seasonable varieties, and also in Surah, India and China silk in plain colors or in striped, checked or figured designs. For garniture there are numerous dainty laces, embroideries, braids, etc., from which to choose; and a simple arrangement of ribbon or feather-stitching will be effective.

We have pattern No. 4083 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires five yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, each with five-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide for facings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 209.)

No. 4070.—This dress is shown made up in a pretty combination of figured and plain India silk at figure No. 379 R in this magazine, with gimp for trimming. It is pictured again at figure No. 7 on the Ladies' Plate for

Autumn, 1891, and at figures Nos. 6 and 19 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Seasonable dress goods and Surah are here united in the dress, and fancy gimp and plaitings provide the decoration. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, which is ornamented at the top with a row of fancy gimp; and the top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the body. The body has a smooth front of lining, over which jacket fronts with prettily rounding edges are arranged; and the edges of the jacket fronts overlap the side edges of a full front of Surah, which is softly wrinkled by two rows of shirring at the top. The lower edge of the full front is drawn by gathers, over which the fulness falls with blouse effect. The front edges of the jacket fronts are stitched to position and ornamented with a box-plaiting of the material, which is continued across the neck of the back. The adjustment of the body is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are cut out at the top to reveal puffs of silk applied to the top of the smooth linings, and the wrists are ornamented with two rows of fancy gimp. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar decorated at the top with a single row of gimp.

Plain and figured challis, plaid, striped and checked wool goods of all seasonable varieties and cashmere will develop attractively by the mode. Plain or figured Surah or India silk will unite effectively with any of these fabrics, and a single material may be used throughout, with satisfactory results. The jacket fronts may be ornamented with fancy braid, embroidery or frills of the material or they may be all-over decorated with a braiding design done with



4068

Front View.



4068

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 211.)



4043

Front View.



4043

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 211.)

metallic cord or braid. Rows of ribbon, feather-stitching or braid may trim the skirt, or it may be finished without trimming.

We have pattern No. 4070 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. In the combination shown for a girl of eight years, the dress needs two yards and a-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, and one yard of Surah twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require five yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 210.)

No. 4068.—Woolen dress goods, velvet and Surah are combined in this dress at figure No. 378 R in this DELINEATOR, tinsel braid providing the trimming. At figure No. 13 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, the dress is again illustrated.

Dress goods and silk are combined in the dress in the present instance, and silk plaitings and fancy gimp provide the decoration. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which a row of gimp is attractively applied. The top is gathered and joined to a waist of lining, that is smoothly adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons.

A full, seamless yoke arranged over the upper part of the lining is turned down at the top and shirred to form a standing frill at the neck, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in gathers and sewed to the lining. The bodice, which is smoothly adjusted by under-arm gores, does not reach the shoulders and is cut low in V outline at the front and back, disclosing the yoke, with pretty effect. A row of gimp follows the upper edge, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes to the waist-line, below which the back edges flare. The under-arm and side seams are discontinued at the waist-line, and the lower part of the bodice is slashed to form a series of square tabs. A plaiting of silk is ornamentally placed under the tabs, showing effectively between them. The sleeves may extend to the wrists or to the elbows, as preferred, both lengths being shown in the engravings. They have sufficient fulness at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders. The lower edge of the elbow sleeve is slashed, and a plaiting of silk is added to correspond with the lower edge of the bodice. The long sleeve is simply finished at the wrist with a row of gimp.

The picturesque little dress will develop attractively in serge, cashmere, merino or checked, plaid or striped dress goods, combined with other material of the same or a contrasting color; and velvet, silk, plain or fancy braid, metallic cord or passementerie may be applied in any preferred manner. Cord, pipings of velvet or silk or narrow gimp or braid may follow the edges of the tabs and outline the top of the hem. A charming dress may be made of old-blue serge, with the plaitings of Surah the same shade,

and the yoke of white silk; and white silk passementerie may ornament the neck edges and outline the tabs.

We have pattern No. 4068 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. In the combination shown for a girl of eight years, the dress needs two yards and a-fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4051

Front View.



4051

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 212.)



4052

Front View.



4052

Back View.

MISSES' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 212.)

GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE WORN WITH A GUMPRE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 210.)

No. 4043.—A pleasing portrayal of this dress may be seen at figure No. 363 R in this magazine, the materials pictured being velvet and cashmere, and the decoration tinsel braid. At figure No. 16 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92, the dress is again prettily illustrated.

The dress is here shown made of wine-colored cashmere and velvet and pink Surah. The full, round skirt is hemmed deeply at the bottom and is gathered at the top to fall in full, graceful folds from the belt, to which it is joined, a placket being finished at the center of the back. The waist is fashioned in low, round outline in front and in square outline at the back. The

fronts and backs are made over smooth linings. The fronts meet at the waist-line and separate with a wide flare at the shoulders, disclosing a puffed center-front of pink Surah which is shirred a short distance from the top to form a dainty frill; the latter is extended to the shoulder seams, where it joins frills of similar depth that are adjusted upon the back lining beneath the neck edge of the back. A piping of velvet outlines the neck edge of the back and is carried along the edges of the fronts. The adjustment is effected by under-arm gores and short shoulder seams. The seams of the gores are discontinued at the waist-line, and the waist is slashed all round to equal depth to form a series of square tabs, which are bound with velvet, a small velvet button being placed at the top of each tab and on the front edge of each front at the waist-line. The backs are hemmed above the tabs, and the closing is made at the center with button-holes and velvet buttons. The short sleeves are made over smooth linings and are deeply slashed at the top in Henri II. style. A puff of velvet which rises fashionably high above the shoulder is adjusted upon each lining and shows with pretty effect through the slashes; a button is placed at the lower end of each slash, and a piping of velvet finishes the lower edge of the sleeve. The belt of the skirt is tacked to the waist underneath at the top of the tabs.

The dress is among the prettiest of the early Autumn styles, and the wide range which it allows in the combination of colors and materials will render it particularly attractive. Cashmere, serge, plaid and striped dress goods and similar seasonable woollens will develop stylishly by the mode; and velvet, silk or the material in a

contrasting color will, with braid or embroidery, form tasteful garnitures. A charming dress may be made of white French serge showing a hair-stripe of turquoise-blue; the pipings will be of velvet matching the blue in the stripe, and white Surah will make the vest and frill. Small pearl buttons will be used for closing and further ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 4043 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires

two yards and an-eighth of cashmere forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of Surah and three-fourths of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4074

Front View.

MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 213.)

is gathered and joined to the body, from which it falls in free, graceful folds. The body has a fanciful front arranged upon a smooth front of lining adjusted by single bust darts. The fanciful front is disposed in soft cross-folds and wrinkles by three upturning plaits at each shoulder, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in a shallow backward-turning plait at each side of the center, tackings to the smooth front securing the graceful arrangement of the folds. The smooth front is exposed at pointed-yoke depth above the fanciful front and is covered with a yoke facing of the dark goods and ornamented at the center with steel buttons. The backs are each arranged in three backward-turning plaits, which overlap at the bottom and flare slightly toward the top; they are mounted upon backs of lining, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The waist is encircled by a belt which is in two sections; the front ends lap at the lower edge, above which they flare in V shape and are decorated with steel buttons; and the back ends are fastened at the center of the back with hooks and eyes beneath a fancy steel slide. The coat-sleeves are made with long, full puffs arranged upon the upper sides; the puffs are gathered at the top and bottom and droop prettily over deep cuff-facings of the dark goods,

and the wrists are trimmed with steel buttons placed at the inside seams. At the neck is a moderately high standing collar closed at the back.

The mode will make up attractively in plain, checked, figured or striped wool goods of all descriptions, and for dressy wear in Surah, figured India silk or foulard. Combinations of wool fabrics with Surah, Bengaline or velvet will be very effective and generally becoming. For garniture all sorts of fancy braids, feather-stitching, braiding, etc., may be applied in any preferred way, or a simple finish of machine-stitching may be appropriately adopted.

We have pattern No. 4051 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires two yards and seven-eighths of light and half a yard of dark dress goods each forty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 211.)

No. 4051.—At figure No. 361 R in this DELINEATOR this dress is shown made of cameo-pink cashmere and moss-green velvet, novelty braid providing the decoration.

Light and dark gray serge are here united in the dress, and steel buttons and a steel slide contribute the garniture. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top

MISSSES' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 211.)

No. 4052.—This cape is shown made up in a handsome combination of plaid camel's-hair and velvet at figure No. 370 R in this DELINEATOR.

The cape is here pictured developed in a fashionable shade of tan faced cloth. The graceful adjustment is performed by shoulder seams, and cross-



4074

Back View.

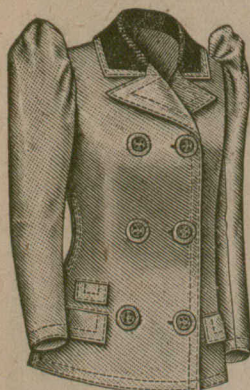
MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 213.)

seams which curve over the shoulders and terminate in dart fashion at the front and back. The lower edges of the cross-seams are gathered to produce high curves above the shoulders, and the stylish effect is maintained by rolls filled with hair and tacked underneath. The fronts are closed invisibly at the center, and the cape falls with slight fulness suggestive of a military cape, the lower edge presenting a uniform outline. At the neck is a stylishly high Henri II. collar, the square corners of which are bent in characteristic fashion. Between the tapering ends of the collar the fronts of the cape may be cut away or turned under.

Picturesque capes may be developed in cloth, serge, cheviot, camel's-hair, flannel and all reasonable cloakings. Velvet or some other prettily contrasting material may be used for the collar, and, if added decoration be desired, military braid, Brandenburgs, gimp, galloon or braiding may be employed. The cape may be all-over studded with nail-heads.

We have pattern No. 4052 in five sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the cape needs three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths

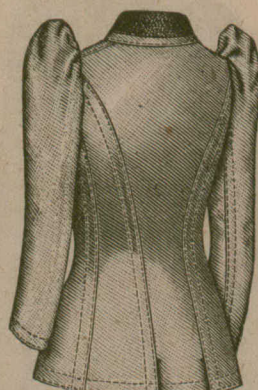


4045

Front View.

MISSSES' BOX COAT, WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 213.)



4045

Back View.

thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 212.)

No. 4074.—This coat is illustrated handsomely made up in fawn-colored cloth and dark-green velvet at figure No. 371 R in this magazine. It is further represented at figure No. 5 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

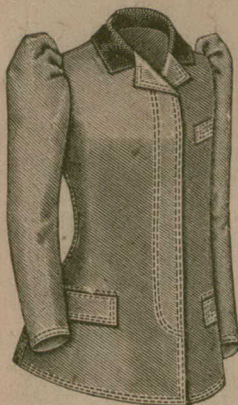
Checked cheviot was here used for the coat, which is a stylish mode for school, travelling and general wear. The fronts lap in double-breasted style, and a wide box-plait is laid in each from the shoulder to the foot, the plaits being sewed along their underfolds. At the top the fronts fold back in small lapels, which are faced with the material; and at the sides they are smoothly conformed to the figure by long under-arm darts. The closing is made in regular double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large metal buttons; and an oblique opening for a pocket is made in front of each hip and finished with a fancifully shaped welt. Side-back seams and a curved center seam closely adjust the coat at the back, and the middle three seams are terminated at the top of underfolded plaits, which form the back skirt in two handsome box-plaits. A button marks the end of each side-back seam. The shawl collar extends nearly to the ends of the lapels and rolls stylishly, and its edges, and also the edges of the lapels and pocket-welts, are followed by a line of machine-stitching. The sleeves are in full puff style and are made over coat-shaped linings, which reach below them with the effect of deep cuffs and are faced with the material.

In smooth and rough cloths and in striped, checked, plaid and shot coatings the mode will develop stylishly. The cuff and lapel facings, the collar and the pocket-welts may be of velvet or Astrakhan or Persian lamb when the coat is made up for Winter. A stylish coat may be developed in tan and mode checked rough cloth showing brown bouclés, and brown faille, the latter being used for the collar, cuff and lapel facings; and brown bone buttons may perform the closing.

We have pattern No. 4074 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires six yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

made of navy-blue serge and finished in tailor fashion with machine-stitching. It is further illustrated at figure No. 14 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Fawn-colored melton is here pictured in the coat, and velvet and machine-stitching comprise the decoration. The back and sides are gracefully adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and the side-back seams are discontinued a short distance from the lower edge to provide the desirable spring. The fronts are loose and are widened to lap in double-breasted style, and the closing is made at the left side with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front to emphasize the stylish effect. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to rise fashionably above the shoulders, and the outside seams are opened for a short distance at the wrists. These seams are lapped and stitched, and the stitching on each is continued along the loose edge to the wrist, which is ornamented with a double row of stitching. All the body seams of the coat are similarly lapped and stitched, and the stitching on the side-back seams is continued along the loose back



4046

Front View.



4046

Back View.

MISSES' COAT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

edges of the side-back gores. At the neck is a rolling collar, which reverses the fronts to form stylish lapels. The collar is covered nearly to its free edges with a facing of velvet, and the edges of the collar are finished with stitching; two rows of stitching finish the lapels and are continued along the edge of the overlapping front and around the lower edge of the coat. A pocket-lap arranged in the lower part of each front conceals an opening to a pocket, and a smaller pocket-lap in the right front higher up covers an opening to a change pocket. Two rows of machine-stitching finish all the loose edges of the laps, and one row defines the top of each.

Cloakings of all descriptions may be employed in developing a coat of this kind, but faced cloth in the medium shades of tan, mode, beige and, of course, black, brown and green is most appropriate for Autumn. Velvet of the same or a contrasting shade, braiding and stitching are popular garnitures; and, if preferred, a plain finish may with good taste be adopted. If liked, the sleeves may be made of faille and the collar and lapels may be faced with the same.

We have pattern No. 4045 in ten sizes for misses from seven to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with an-eighth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4059

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 214.)



4059

Front View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 214.)

MISSES' BOX COAT, WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM.

(For Illustrations see Page 212.)

No. 4045.—Another illustration of this coat may be seen by referring to figure No. 374 R in this magazine, where it is shown.

MISSES' COAT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4046.—At figure No. 373 R in this DELINEATOR this coat is illustrated made of navy-blue serge and finished in tailor fashion

with machine-stitching. It is also represented at figure No. 22 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The coat is here shown developed in fawn-colored broadcloth and velvet. The fronts are loose and are reversed at the top by a rolling collar of velvet to form natty lapels, which are faced with the material; the facings are extended to the lower edge of the coat underneath, and the facing on the overlapping front is stitched twice to position a little in front of its back edge, the stitching being curved to the front edge near the bottom. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes in the facing which serves as a fly. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; the side-back seams are discontinued a short distance from the lower edge, and the back edge of each side-back gore is widened to form an underlap. The seams are all finished with straps of the material stitched to position at each edge, and the straps over the side-back seams are continued along the loose front edges of the center-backs to the edge of the coat. The sleeves are the regulation coat sleeves made with sufficient fulness at the top to curve prominently over the shoulders, and the fulness is disposed at the top of each in two box-plaits between two side-plaits at each side. The outside seam is opened for about an inch at the wrist and strapped, the strap being carried along the upper edge of the opening to the wrist, which is finished with a double row of stitching. The lapels are outlined with two rows of stitching, which are continued along the front edges of the fronts and around the lower edge of the coat. Upon the lower part of each front is a pocket-lap, which conceals the opening to an inserted pocket; and a pocket-welt placed on the left front covers the edge of a breast pocket. The edges of the pocket-welt are finished with stitching, the pocket-laps are similarly stitched at their loose edges, and the upper edge of each lap is defined in true tailor style by a row of machine-stitching made a short distance above it.

All sorts of fashionable cloakings, such as melton, faced cloth, broadcloth, Bedford cord, etc., will make up stylishly in this way, and the colors most favored are the various shades of tan, beige, mode and gray. The mode of completion here illustrated is a most popular one. The straps are cut half an inch wide when the material is stitched with raw edge; in cloth of lighter texture they are cut one inch wide and their edges are turned under and stitched. Silk or mohair or round braid may, if desired, be added for garniture, but a severe tailor finish will produce a more stylish effect. Silk of a contrasting shade may face the collar and lapels.

We have pattern No. 4046 in ten sizes for misses from seven to sixteen years of age. Of one material and, without strapped seams for a miss of twelve years, the coat requires three yards and five-eighths twenty-

two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide. In the combination shown and with strapped seams, it needs a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with a-fourth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4082

Front View.



4082

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 215.)



4056

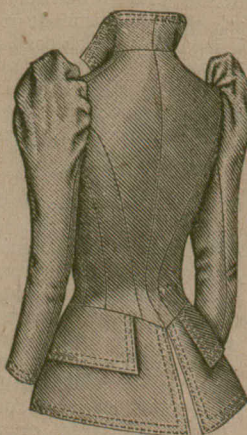
MISSSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, IN VERY FULL BISHOP STYLE. (WITH FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 215.)



4090

Front View.



4090

Back View.

MISSSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 215.)

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 213.)

No. 4059.—By referring to figure No. 372 R in this DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen made of navy-blue cloth, with silk cord for trimming. The coat is also shown at figure No. 20 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, and at figure No. 23 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Gendarme-blue cloth was here chosen for the coat, and buttons and silver soutache braid trim it prettily. The fronts are loose and are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts; they are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion, and the closing is made at the left side with large buttons and button-holes, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front to emphasize the stylish effect. The remainder of the adjustment is performed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above fashionable coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear above extra fulness arranged in stylish coat-plaits, which are each marked at the top by a button. The sleeves are the ordinary coat sleeves made with desirable fulness at the top; and each wrist is ornamented with two rows of soutache braid arranged to simulate a pointed cuff. The cape falls about the shoulders in a series of box-plaits, which are tacked underneath a short distance from the lower edge to secure a proper adjustment; the front and lower edges are finished with hems, a row of soutache braid ornaments the lower edge above the hem, and the top of the cape is gathered and included in the collar seam. The rolling collar, which flares widely at the throat, is mounted upon a standing collar and ornamented with a single row of braid. A pocket-welt applied to each front conceals an opening to a pocket, and the welts are trimmed with braid.

A picturesque coat may be developed by the mode in cloth, Bedford cord, serge or camel's-hair in any of the tan shades or in mode, beige, old-blue or havane-brown. Braiding, Escorial embroidery, velvet ribbon rosettes or fancy gimp may ornament the coat in any pretty way preferred, or a simple arrangement of machine-stitching may provide the garniture.

We have pattern No. 4059 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat needs six yards of material twenty-

No. in this Rés coat. adjust sides they a double are with tons, of b on th Above are re which hands velvet the en the ef The b back g center below top of extra side-b folded et-lap at the hips. the t smooth posed mater velvet the ba Surab other bine tioned used We for gi For a quire ty-fo yard mater fourth yards wide, Price MI DRES FU (W (For No pictur wool and h is at The s a coa ed by along of the ered shoul the le lected ed at is cov droop All devel

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 214.)

No. 4082.—This coat may be again observed at figure No. 375 R in this DELINEATOR.

Réséda faced cloth and velvet are here stylishly united in the coat. The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly at the sides by under-arm darts; they are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are closed at the left side with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. Above the closing the fronts are reversed to form lapels, which partly underlap a handsome rolling collar of velvet that tapers toward the ends with something of the effect of a shawl collar. The back is fitted by side-back gores and by a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps; and extra fullness allowed at each side-back seam is underfolded in a coat-plait. Pocket-laps of velvet which are triple-pointed at their lower edges are arranged over the hips. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and faced with the material; and the wrists are finished with velvet cuffs that flare in cavalier style at the back of the arms.

The mode will develop charmingly in Surah, camel's-hair, serge, faille and various other seasonable coatings. Velvet will combine effectively with any of the above mentioned fabrics, and a single material may be used throughout, with stylish effect.

We have pattern No. 4082 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat will require a yard and seven-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, IN VERY FULL BISHOP STYLE.

(WITH FITTED LINING.)

(For Illustration see Page 214.)

No. 4056.—This sleeve is pictured made of seasonable wool goods. It is very full and has but one seam, which is at the inside of the arm. The sleeve is arranged upon a coat-shaped lining adjusted by the customary seams along the inside and outside of the arm. The top is gathered to rise well above the shoulder, and the fulness at the lower edge is also collected in gathers and arranged at cuff depth upon the lining. The exposed portion of the lining is covered with a cuff facing of the material, over which the sleeve droops with regulation puff-sleeve effect.

All sorts of dress goods of either silken or woollen texture will develop nicely by this pretty mode, which is especially well adapted

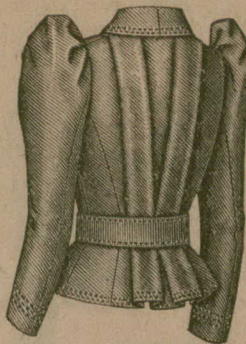
to the various wash silks in striped, checked and figured designs. The sleeve will make up well in percale and other cotton fabrics.

We have pattern No. 4056 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves needs a yard and a-half of goods either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



4022

Front View.



4022

Back View.

MISSES' BOX-PLAILED BASQUE, WITH FITTED LINING. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK JACKET.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4039

Upper Side.



4039

Under Side.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 216.)

ened by deep coat-skirts that flare at the center of the front and back; and deep pocket-laps are joined with the skirts to the basque. A standing collar is at the neck, and concealing it at the back is a flaring Henri II. collar, the tapering ends of which extend some distance below the standing collar in front. The sleeves rise with the popular high curve over the shoulders and are made over coat-shaped linings and trimmed along the lower part of the inside seams with buttons. All the loose edges of the basque are tastefully finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

Basques of this style admit of much variety in material and garniture. Brocade, faille, Bedford cord, lady's-cloth, serge, etc., will develop stylishly by the mode; and velvet, silk, plain or metallic cord or a fancy braiding design will trim the garment handsomely.

We have pattern No. 4090 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the basque requires three yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4057

Front View.



4057

Back View.

MISSES' GUIMPE, WITH YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 216.)

MISSES' BOX-PLAILED BASQUE, WITH FITTED LINING. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK JACKET.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

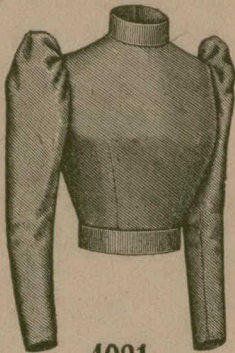
No. 4022.—This stylish basque may be seen differently developed by referring to figure No. 367 R in this DELINEATOR.

The basque, which is generally known as the Norfolk jacket, is here shown made up in woollen dress goods of seasonable texture. It is arranged upon a close-fitting lining, which, however, may be omitted. The lining is adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The outside is deeper than the lining and is adjusted smoothly at the sides by under-arm gores and closed at the front with buttons

and button-holes. A box-plait is formed in each front back of the closing, and a similar plait is arranged at each side of the center of the back, the plaits being stitched along their underfolds nearly to the lower edge. The sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise with the fashionable curve over the shoulders; they are arranged upon smooth lining-portsions, and each wrist is finished with three rows of machine-stitching. At the neck is a rolling collar which flares widely in Byron style at the throat. The edges of the collar are finished with a double row of machine-stitching, and stitching similarly finishes the lower edge of the jacket, and also the edges of the belt, which encircles the waist and is fastened at the left side with fancy pins.

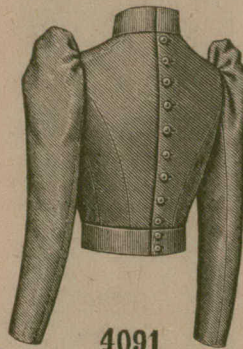
Striped or checked cheviot, serge, homespun and camel's-hair are much liked for basques of this kind, and so are wash silk, Surah, etc. All sorts of cotton dress goods will also make up attractively by the mode,ingham, percale, batiste and linen being especially favored. A leather or silk belt may be worn.

We have pattern No. 4022 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. To make the basque of one material for a miss of twelve years, will require three yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4091

Front View.



4091

Back View.

MISSES' PLAIN WAIST, OPEN IN THE BACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

The collar may be omitted and the neck finished with a frill. White and colored materials are favored for guimpes; and white guimpes with tucked yokes are stylish with dresses of any material.

We have pattern No. 4057 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the guimpe requires a yard and a-half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' PLAIN WAIST. (OPEN IN THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4091.—At figure No. 368 R in this magazine this serviceable waist may be again seen.

Dress goods were employed in the construction of the waist in the present instance. The smooth adjustment is performed by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is effected at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. A standing collar is at the neck. The stylish sleeves are made over coat-shaped lin-

ings and are gathered at the top to produce the fashionable high curve above the shoulders. The bottom of the waist is finished with a belt.

All sorts of cotton and woollen goods will develop attractively by the mode. The waist may be worn with any style of skirt and will be trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Velvet or silk could be effectively used for the collar and to simulate cuffs.

We have pattern No. 4091 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the waist requires two yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 215.)

No. 4039.—This sleeve is in the picturesque leg-o'-mutton style and is illustrated made of dress goods. It is shaped by only one seam, which comes along the inside of the arm, and fits closely below the elbow, above which it widens in the regulation way. The fulness is collected in gathers and rises becomingly on the shoulder. The sleeve is made over a fitted lining shaped like the regulation coat-sleeve, and a row of six buttons decorates the wrist near the seam.

This style of sleeve is fashionable in dresses and waists of all kinds and may be finished plainly or decorated in any admired way. It may be made up with or without the fitted lining.

We have pattern No. 4039 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of sleeves needs a yard and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' GUIMPE, WITH YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 215.)

No. 4057.—At figure No. 363 R in this DELINEATOR this guimpe is shown made of *crépe de Chine* and worn with a pretty low-necked dress. It is further illustrated at figure No. 16 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Nainsook and all-over embroidery were here combined in the guimpe, which is pretty to wear with low-necked gowns of all descriptions. The upper part of the guimpe is a deep, square yoke, which extends a short distance under the arms and is made of all-over embroidery. The lower part is slightly full, the fulness being arranged in gathers at the upper edge and drawn in at the waist-line on a shirr-tape, which ties at the back. Under-arm seams, remove unnecessary fulness at the sides, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes. The standing collar is of all-over embroidery and is decorated at the top with a frill of edging. The bishop sleeves are made very full; they are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands of all-over embroidery decorated with narrow edging.



4073

Front View.



4073

Back View.

GIRLS' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4073.—This jacket is again represented at figure No. 376 R in this magazine. It may also be seen at figure No. 6 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The jacket is here shown jauntily developed in navy-blue cloth, and gilt braid in two widths and buttons contribute effective garniture. The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-

arm darts and are widened to lap in double-breasted style; the closing is made on the left side with button-holes and buttons, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front, with stylish effect. The back is prettily adjusted by side-back gores and by a curving center seam which terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps. At the neck is a standing collar trimmed with three rows of gilt braid, the lowest row being of the wider variety. The coat sleeves rise stylishly high above the shoulders, and cuffs are simulated by rows of braid arranged to correspond with those on the collar. A pocket-welt is applied diagonally to the lower part of each front and may conceal an opening to an inserted pocket. The welts are each decorated with a

Diagonal, corkscrew, faced cloth, flannel and all sorts of checked or figured cloaking will develop stylishly by the mode.

We have pattern No. 4073 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, it needs two yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

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Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURES NOS. 380 R, 381 R AND 382 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' COATS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 380 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4086 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 221 of this *DELINEATOR*.

An artistic combination of Bengaline and velvet is here represented in the coat, and buttons supply the trimming. The short side-fronts and side-backs join in shoulder and under-arm seams,

for garniture in any way suggested by individual fancy, or a less elaborate completion may be arranged.

The hat is a unique shape in fine felt and is handsomely trimmed with feathers and bows of velvet ribbon.

FIGURE No. 381 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4061 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age, and is shown differently developed in page 220 of this magazine.

In the present instance the coat is pictured made of cheviot in one of the fashionable new plaids and plain velvet, and a stylish variety of fur supplies the trimming. The skirt is full and round and falls in free, graceful folds from the fanciful body, to which it is joined. The fronts and back of the body are cut away in deep V shape at the top to disclose full, deeply pointed yoke-portions, which are arranged upon lining portions adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams.



FIGURE No. 380 R.

FIGURE No. 381 R.

FIGURE No. 380 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4086 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 381 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4061 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 382 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4076 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 217 and 218.)



FIGURE No. 382 R.

and the full center-fronts and center-back, which are extended to form the full skirt, fall in graceful folds from shirrings at their upper edges. The coat has short body-linings, which are also adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams. The skirt is prettily gathered and joined to the lower edges of the side-fronts and side-backs, the front and lower edges of the coat are finished with hems, and the closing is made to a convenient depth at the front with button-holes and buttons. Fanciful frills are arranged about the arms'-eyes to stand with picturesque effect over the shoulders and disclose underfacings of velvet, and the full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with velvet cuff-facings. The rolling velvet collar flares widely at the front.

The mode will develop effectively in faille, Bengaline, Surah or any reasonable variety of wool goods; and combinations of silken fabrics with those of woollen texture will be very attractive. Feather-stitching done with coarse silk of a prettily contrasting color, braiding, metallic braid or gimp, fur or Astrakhan may be applied

The yoke portions are gathered at the top to form a pretty standing frill about the neck, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The flaring edges of the fronts and back are bordered with fur, emphasizing the V effect very agreeably. The full puff sleeves are made of velvet. They are gathered at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with cuff facings of fur applied to the coat-shaped linings over which the sleeves are made.

All sorts of pretty cloakings, such as faced cloth, serge, camel's-hair, faille, Surah and Bengaline, will develop beautifully by the mode, and combinations of velvet with plain cloth or Bengaline will make up to especial advantage. Soutache or metallic braiding, rococo embroidery, Russian lace, feather-stitching, rosettes of velvet ribbons, etc., may be tastefully added for garniture, or a finish of machine-stitching may be appropriately employed.

The broad felt hat is fancifully bent and simply trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 382 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4076 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 221 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat is here shown developed in a tasteful combination of tan-colored Bengaline and cloth, and narrow gimp provides dainty garniture. The skirt extends to the fashionable depth and is disposed in full, soft folds by gathers at the top, where it is joined to the short body. The fanciful fronts of the body are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are closed with two buttons and button-holes, a corresponding pair of buttons being placed on the overlapping front, with stylish effect; and below the closing the fronts are shaped to reveal under-fronts that close invisibly at the center. The adjustment of the body is completed by side-back gores and a center seam. The loose edges of the fancy fronts and the lower edges of the under-fronts are decorated with narrow gimp, and similar gimp follows the edges of the rolling collar. The full puff sleeves are made of Bengaline. They are stylishly elevated over the

pattern, which is No. 4067 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is again pictured on page 220 of this magazine.

Tan and brown cashmere are here combined in the dress. The full, flowing skirt hangs gracefully from the body and is trimmed at the bottom with a broad band of the brown cashmere cut in tabs at the top and outlined with gold braid. The body has a full front and back that are gathered at the neck and lower edges, over which is arranged a bodice that is cut very low, showing the full portions with the effect of a guimpe. The top of the bodice is cut to form tabs, which are outlined with gold braid that is coiled in trefoil designs below the tabs and continued along the edges of the bodice over the shoulders. Buttons decorate the bodice from the shoulders to the tabs, and a rolling collar outlined with braid is at the neck. The body is made over a fitted lining, and the sleeves are finished with cuffs.

For all sorts of soft woollens, and also for China and India sikks, Surah, etc., the mode is exceptionally graceful and artistic, whether made up for serviceable or dressy wear.



FIGURE No. 383 R.

FIGURE No. 384 R.

FIGURE No. 384 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 384 R.—This consists of a

FIGURE No. 385 R.

FIGURE No. 383 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4067 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 384 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 4066 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 4058 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 385 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 4054 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 4058 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 218 and 219.)

shoulders, and the coat-shaped linings upon which they are made are finished with cuff facings of silk prettily trimmed with gimp.

Plain and fancy cloakings of all seasonable varieties may be employed in developing this picturesque mode, and combinations of plaid and plain goods will be particularly stylish. Velvet may be employed for the puff sleeves and collar when cloth, cheviot, serge or camel's-hair is used for the remainder of the coat. Rows of velvet ribbon or of soutache or metallic braid may supply the trimming, or feather or machine stitching, galloon, fancy braid or any sort of fur may be decoratively applied.

The hat is a poke shape in fine felt, becomingly trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 383 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 383 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The

Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 4066 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from two to eight years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 219 of this DELINEATOR. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4058 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes for girls from two to seven years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 221.

The guimpe is here shown made of cream Surah and the dress of old-blue cashmere and velvet, the combination resulting in a very dainty and attractive little toilette. The dress has a full, low-necked bodice that is shirred to form a frill finish at the top, and a smooth bodice that is much lower at the neck. Both portions are closed at the back, and the front edges of the smooth bodice are laced together with velvet baby ribbon passed over small pearl buttons sewed a little back of the front edges, and the ribbons are tied in a dainty bow at the top. The skirt falls in full folds from the edge of the body and is trimmed at the bottom with five rows of velvet baby ribbon. The short sleeves are in puff style.

The guimpe is made of dress silk. Very pretty fabrics, h cashmere other soft of colors

FIGURE No. 384 R.—This consists of a guimpe, which is or 20 cents girls from age, and page 219 guimpe 4058 and is in six to seven be seen a

A d white an in the toi hair and decorati silk cor necked On the f fronts, th are far ap effect. T are decor right rov at their sash-ties der-arm a huge skirt fal from th is deeply The full to the e in frills

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The flouncin trimmed drawn- ribbon, may be or deco or with

LITTL BE V (For No. 4 is pictu dress at trimmin on the Juvenil View braid at and is row of the sho body is plain fr of the

The guimpe may be cut low in the neck, or only its sleeves may be used. In the latter case the sleeves may be sewed in with the dress sleeves.

Very picturesque little frocks may be made up by the mode, and the materials may be costly or inexpensive, as preferred. Simple fabrics, however, are, in best taste for the gowns of little people, cashmere, all kinds of cotton goods and India, China, Surah and other soft silks being especially appropriate. Artistic combinations of colors produce beautiful effects in toilettes of this description.

FIGURE No. 385 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 218.)

FIGURE No. 385 R.—This consists of a Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 4054 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for girls from two to seven years of age, and is again illustrated on page 219 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 4058 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes for girls from two to seven years of age, and may be seen again on page 221.

A dainty combination of white and gold is here effected in the toilette with white camel's-hair and Surah and a beautiful decoration of white-and-yellow silk cord. The body is low-necked and closes at the back. On the front are arranged side-fronts, the front edges of which are far apart to produce a Breton effect. The front and side-fronts are decorated with graduated upright rows of cord that are coiled at their upper ends; and broad sash-ties gathered into the under-arm seams are formed into a huge bow at the back. The skirt falls in free, graceful folds from the edge of the body and is deeply hemmed at the bottom. The full puff sleeves reach nearly to the elbows and are finished in frills at the top and bottom.

The dress sleeves lie picturesquely upon the guimpe sleeves, which reach to the wrists, where they are gathered to narrow wristbands. The guimpe is made with a deep, square yoke, to which the lower part is gathered with scanty fulness. At the neck is a standing collar.

The skirt may be made of flouncing, or of plain material trimmed with tucks, rows of drawn-work or insertion, braid, ribbon, etc.; and the side-fronts may be of velvet plainly finished or decorated with frills of lace or with gold or silver braid.

follow its curving outline, the lower part is trimmed with four rows of similar braid, and buttons applied to each side-front complete a stylish Breton effect. The front joins the plain backs in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The fanciful short, puff sleeves are arranged over smooth linings, and the upper and lower edges are turned under and shirred to form pretty frills, the upper frills lapping upon the body, with picturesque effect. The gathered ends of sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams, and the free ends are deeply hemmed, ornamented with braid to accord with the skirt and prettily bowed at the center of the back.

Charming little dresses may be developed by the mode in all sorts of dress goods in plain colors or in checked, striped or plaid designs; and combinations of wool goods with velvet, Surah or faille will be very effective. Feather-stitching, braiding, embroidery, etc., may decorate the body, and tucks or ruffles of the material will form a stylish trimming for the skirt.

We have pattern No. 4054 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress needs five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4054

Front View.



4054

Back View.

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

(For Description see this Page.)



4066

Front View.



4066

Back View.

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

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO

BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4054.—White camel's-hair is pictured in this quaint little dress at figure No. 385 R in this *DELINEATOR*, silk cord providing the trimming. The dress is shown differently made up at figure No. 12 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, and at figure No. 20 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

View—rose cashmere was here chosen for the dress, and narrow braid and buttons supply the garniture. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which a row of braid is ornamentally applied; it falls in full, soft folds from the short-waisted, low-necked body, to which it is joined. The body is cut in low, round outline at the front and back, and has a plain front, over which smooth side-fronts are arranged. The top of the smooth front is ornamented with four rows of braid that

smooth linings. The lower edge of each is turned under and shirred to form a frill; the top is gathered, and the puff rises with picturesque effect over the shoulder and is narrowed under the arm by a box-plait at each end. The edges of the sleeves, the upper edges of the full front and full backs and the free edges of the plain fronts and plain backs are trimmed with narrow lace edging, and the shirrings in the sleeves, full front and full backs are concealed beneath feather-stitched bands, which serve as stays.

The mode will develop daintily in figured or plain India silk, *crêpe de Chine* or Surah, and also in challis, cashmere, batiste, organdy and muslins of all kinds. Valenciennes, *point d'esprit* or oriental lace, velvet, feather-stitching, grosgrain ribbon or rosettes

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO

BE WORN WITH A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4966.—Old-blue cashmere and velvet are associated in this dress at figure No. 384 R in this *DELINEATOR*, velvet baby ribbon and pearl buttons constituting the trimming.

Sheer-white lawn was here chosen for the dress, and narrow lace edging, feather-stitched bands and ribbon supply dainty garnitures. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, a cording of the material being included in the joining. The low-necked fanciful body has plain fronts and plain backs which are shaped in very low fanciful outline at the top, where they are deepened at the center to form a point at the back and front. Above the plain portions full fronts and full backs are effectively revealed. They are turned under at the top and shirred to form a standing frill, and the fulness below is drawn toward the center and collected in gathers at the lower edge. The full backs are closed invisibly at the center, and the front and back ends of the plain portions are fastened with sections of narrow ribbon drawn through eyelets and tied in bows. The puff sleeves are very short and are arranged upon

may be applied as lavishly as desired for decoration or a less elaborate completion may be arranged.

We have pattern No. 4066 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress requires four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)



4067
Front View.



4067
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

No. 4067.—This pretty little dress is differently illustrated at figure No. 383 R in this publication. It is also shown at figure No. 14 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, and at figure No. 9 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Cashmere in two shades of mauve is here pictured in the dress, and the lighter goods and fancy gold braid supply the decoration. The skirt is full and round and falls in graceful folds from the body, to which it is joined; and the lower edge is finished with a deep hem and ornamented with a broad band of light cashmere on which a row of fancy gold braid forms a pretty heading. The front and backs of the fanciful body are cut away in low, square outline at the top and are slashed at the center to form battlements, above which the full portions are effectively revealed. The full front is arranged over a smooth front of lining and is disposed in soft, becoming folds at the center by two rows of shirring at the top; and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in gathers. The full backs are arranged over backs of lining to correspond with the full front, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top to curve fashionably over the shoulders, and the lower edges are gathered and joined to wristbands, which are decorated at the top and bottom with fancy gold braid. At the neck is a rolling collar that is in two sections; the ends of the sections are square and flare widely at the front and back, and the loose edges are ornamented with fancy gold braid.

Similar braid decorates the loose edges of the fanciful portions.

The mode will develop charmingly in Surah, China silk, cashmere and chambray, and with wholly satisfactory results in gingham, percale and other washable fabrics. Braiding, embroidery, novelty bands, ribbon or lace may be applied for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4067 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress in the combination shown for a girl of five years, will require a yard and five-eighths of dark and one yard of light cashmere each forty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)



4061

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

No. 4061.—Plaid cheviot and plain velvet are united in this stylish coat at figure No. 381 R in this DELINEATOR, fur providing the garniture. At figure No. 11 on the Juvenile Plate

for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92, the coat is differently pictured. Tan-colored cloth and écreu silk are here pictured in the coat, and

ribbon rosettes provide stylish garniture. The front and lower edges of the full, round skirt are finished with hems, and the top is gathered and joined to the fanciful body, from which it falls in full graceful folds. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. It has a back and fronts of lining, over the upper part of which full, deeply pointed yoke-portions are arranged, their shoulder edges passing into the shoulder seams. The yoke portions are turned under at the top to form a standing frill about the neck, and the fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers and concealed beneath the fronts and back of the body, which are cut away in deep V shape at the top. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front, and the left front is widened to form an underlap. The full puff sleeves are made of silk; they are gathered at the top and bottom, and the smooth linings over which they are made are exposed to cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of cloth. A full ribbon rosette ornaments the front of the body near the waist-line, and a similar rosette is decoratively placed at the back.

Blue, green, brown, all shades of tan, beige and gray are stylishly selected for girls' coats, the materials most favored being Bedford cord, cloth, serge and camel's-hair. China or India silk, crêpe de Chine or faille may be used with any of the above-mentioned materials.

We have pattern No. 4061 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. In the combination shown for a little girl of five years, the coat needs a yard and seven-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and two yards of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires six yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 221.)

No. 4076.—At figure No. 382 R in this magazine this coat is shown made of tan-colored Bengaline and cloth, with gimp for trimming. It is again illustrated at figure No. 24 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The coat is here pictured developed in mode lady's-cloth, and gold braid contributes effective garniture. The body is fashionably short and has plain fronts that close invisibly at the center. Arranged over these fronts are fanciful fronts, which are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are cut away at the lower edge to expose the under-fronts in a point; and the closing is made with two large buttons and button-holes at the left side, corresponding buttons being placed on the overlapping front, with stylish effect. The back of the body is shaped by side-back gores and a center seam; and to the lower edge of the body the full, round skirt is joined. The front and lower edges of the skirt are finished with hems, and gathers regulate the fulness at the top. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped lining-portions; the linings are exposed to cuff depth at the wrists and covered with cuff facings of the material, each of which is trimmed at the wrist with five rows



4061

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

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of narrow gold braid. At the neck is a rolling collar which flares widely at the throat. The edge of the collar is ornamented with three rows of gold braid, and two rows of similar braid are arranged along the lower edges of the plain fronts of the body. The loose edges of the fanciful front are trimmed with two rows of braid, which are carried along the back of the body, the upper row being continued up the center and side-back seams and coiled in a trefoil design at the top.

All sorts of seasonable cloakings, such as Bedford cord, camel's-hair, faced cloth and tricot, as well as Bengaline, faille, Surah and other silken fabrics, will make up stylishly in this way; and a combination of textures may be employed, if desired. Sou-tache or metallic braiding, embroidery, passementerie, gimp, galloon or rows of velvet ribbon or braid may be chosen for garniture or a finish of machine-stitching may be adopted. A handsome coat may be made of cream-white Ottoman silk, with large pearl buttons for closing.

We have pattern No. 4076 in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the coat needs five yards and a-half wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Bengaline may be associated, with especially attractive results. Applied decoration is not necessary upon so fanciful a mode, but if a more elaborate completion be desired, feather-stitching done in coarse silk of a prettily contrasting color will be in good taste.

We have pattern No. 4086 in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age. As shown for a girl of five years, the coat requires two yards and a-half of lady's-cloth fifty four inches wide, together with a yard and an-eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4076

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 220.)



4076

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 220.)

three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' GUMPE,
WITH YOKE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4058.—Other views of this guimpe are given at figures Nos. 384 R and 385 R in this magazine. At figure No. 12 on the Ladies' Plate for Autumn, 1891, and at figure No. 20 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92, the guimpe is also prettily portrayed.

White nainsook and solid white embroidery are associated in the present instance, and narrow embroidered edging furnishes the decoration. The upper part of the guimpe is a square yoke made of solid embroidery and shaped by shoulder seams and short under-arm seams. The full lower-portion is joined by a seam at each side and are gathered at the upper edges nearly to the arms'-eyes. A casing is formed at the waist-line, and through it a tape is run to adjust the guimpe nicely. The back edges of the backs are hemmed, and the closing is effected by button-holes and small buttons. At the neck is a standing collar of the embroidery trimmed at the top with a dainty frill of embroidered edging. The full sleeves have each but one seam and are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wristbands of the embroidery edged with a frill of embroidered edging.

The guimpe may be appropriately worn with any style of low-necked dress, as it admits of a plain or elaborate finish. The yoke may be prettily tucked or may be made of tucks or insertion. Silk, nainsook and all kinds of sheer fabrics will be employed in making guimpes, and lace, fancy tucking, embroidered edging and feather-stitched bands provide tasteful garnitures.

We have pattern No. 4058 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. In the combination shown for a girl of five years, the guimpe requires a yard and an-eighth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with half a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4086.—By referring to figure No. 380 R in this DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen made of Bengaline and velvet, with buttons for trimming.

Écru lady's-cloth and havane velvet are here combined in the coat, with charming effect. The coat has short side-fronts and side-backs which join in shoulder and under-arm seams, and full center-fronts and a full center-back that are extended to form the full skirt. The center fronts and back fall in full, soft folds from four rows of shirring at the top of each portion, and the coat has short body-linings shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the edges of the side-fronts and side-backs; the front and lower edges of the coat are finished with hems, and the closing is made to a desirable depth at the front with button-holes and buttons. The fanciful frills which are arranged about the arms'-eyes are gradually narrowed to points under the arms; they are each disposed in four rows of shirring, beyond which the fullness flares into a pretty frill, that rises with picturesque effect over the shoulder, and shows an underfacing of velvet. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of velvet. At the neck is a rolling collar of velvet that flares widely at the throat.

A picturesque coat may be developed in faced cloth, camel's-hair, serge or Surah, and with any of these fabrics velvet, faille or

one material, it needs two yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents



4086

Front View.



4086

Back View.

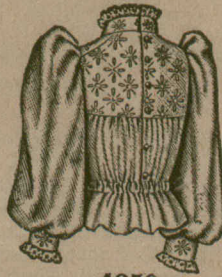
LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4058

Front View.



4058

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' GUMPE, WITH YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 386 R.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 386 R.—This consists of a Boys' jacket and trousers. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4033 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 228 of this DELINEATOR. The trousers pattern, which is No. 1982 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eleven sizes for boys from five to fifteen years of age, and is differently illustrated on its accompanying label.

The suit is here pictured developed in mixed cassimere, with machine-stitching for a finish. The jacket is shaped by center,

ployed to finish the edges, or a plain completion may be adopted. The round cap is made of the cassimere and velvet and ornamented with a tassel.

FIGURE No. 387 R.—BOYS' OVERCOAT AND CAP.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 387 R.—This consists of a Boys' overcoat and cap. The overcoat pattern, which is No. 4025 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 224 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 2175 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven



FIGURE No. 386 R.

FIGURE No. 387 R.

FIGURE No. 388 R.

FIGURE No. 386 R.—Boys' SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Jacket No. 4033 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Trousers No. 1982, price 7d. or 15 cents. FIGURE No. 387 R.—BOYS' OVERCOAT AND CAP.—This consists of Boys' Overcoat No. 4025, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Cap No. 2175, price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 388 R.—BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4031 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 222 and 223.)

side and side-front seams and is closed with button-holes and buttons. Plaits arranged at each side of the closing are held in place by machine-stitching, and the back is plaited to correspond. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide, and a rolling collar is at the neck. The right front is provided with a side pocket, and a breast and side pockets are inserted in the left front; the side pockets are finished with flaps and the breast pocket with a welt.

The trousers extend a little below the knee and close with a fly. They are shaped by the usual inside and outside leg-seams and are adjusted smoothly over the hips by darts; and three buttons decorate the lower part of each outside seam. A pocket is inserted near the top of each outside seam, and a hip pocket is inserted in the right back.

The suit may be attractively developed in any fashionable variety of suiting, checked, striped and mixed cloth, tweed, serge and chevot being among the most popular fabrics. Tailor braid may be em-

sized from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The overcoat is known as the Inverness coat and is here pictured made of plaid waterproof cloth. It is sleeveless and may, therefore, be easily assumed and removed, an advantage which renders it especially desirable as a storm coat and for wear over a dress coat; and it is wholly protective. It extends to the regulation depth and is adjusted by shoulder seams, the seamless back being shaped with the easy fulness peculiar to the style. The fronts close at the center with buttons and button-holes; and cape sections adjusted by cross-seams on the shoulders overhang the fronts to the hip-line, their front edges being closed at the top by a single button and button-hole. The coat is provided with side pockets and a breast pocket finished with welts. A rolling collar is at the neck, and the edges of the coat are completed with machine-stitching.

The cap is made of light cloth. Its crown is formed of six

triangular sections which meet in a point at the top. Ear-laps are joined in the lower edge and tied over the crown with narrow ribbons, and peaks or visors join the crown across the front and back.

The coat may be developed in any preferred variety of cloth, such as melton, tweed, kersey and plain coatings of all kinds. The cape sections may be lined with fancy Farmer satin or with plaid lining goods of woollen texture; and, if desirable, the coat may be lined throughout with similar material. The cap may be made of cloth, flannel, tweed, etc.

FIGURE No. 388 R.—BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT.

(For Illustration see Page 222.)

FIGURE No. 388 R.—This illustrates a Boys' overcoat. The pattern, which is No. 4031 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on page 224 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the overcoat is represented made of dark-blue beaver cloth. Its fronts lap widely and are closed in double-

FIGURE No. 389 R.—BOYS' SAILOR SUIT AND CAP.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 389 R.—This consists of a Boys' sailor suit and cap. The suit pattern, which is No. 4032 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for boys from four to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 225 of this magazine. The cap pattern, which is No. 3637 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is shown again on its label.

The suit consists of a blouse and trousers. It is here pictured developed in a combination of dark-blue and white flannel, with white braid for decoration. The trousers are shaped by the usual leg seams and by a seam at the center of the front and back. The fronts are made with a fall-bearer, the closing being performed in regulation style at the sides and across the front with button-holes and buttons. A pocket is inserted in the right back, and a waist-band completes the top.

The blouse is made upon a short lining, and the lower edge is gathered, the fulness drooping in the usual way below the belt.



FIGURE No. 389 R.

FIGURE No. 390 R.

FIGURE No. 391 R.

FIGURE No. 389 R.—BOYS' SAILOR SUIT AND CAP.—This consists of Boys' Sailor Suit No. 4032 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3637 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 390 R.—LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT AND CAP.—This consists of Little Boys' Overcoat No. 4026 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3166 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 391 R.—LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME AND CAP.—This consists of Little Boys' Costume No. 4034 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Cap No. 3167 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 223 and 224.)

breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. The back is shaped by a center seam that terminates above coat-laps. The front and lower edges of the coat are finished with machine-stitching, and similar stitching outlines a round cuff on each sleeve. Side pockets inserted in the fronts are provided with square-cornered laps, and a breast pocket in the left front is finished with a welt; the laps and welt are finished with stitching. The stylish military cape, which is attached underneath the rolling collar by means of hooks and loops or buttons and button-holes, is becomingly adjusted by darts on the shoulders; and its edges are finished with stitching.

Mixed, striped or checked cloths are often employed for overcoats of this kind, and the effect is at once stylish and generally becoming. Diagonal, corkscrew, kersey and melton are also tastefully used to develop the mode, the plain cloths appearing in black, invisible-green and dark-brown.

The hat is a fashionable Derby.

The neck is cut in low, pointed outline, to reveal a shield attached to the lining with buttons and button-holes. The shield is ornamented with crosswise rows of white braid, and the fronts are closed with a white lacing cord; the ends of the cord are tied in a bow below the ends of the white sailor-collar, which falls deep and square at the back. The sleeves are in full shirt-sleeve style and are finished at the wrists with cuffs.

The cap is known as the Commodore and is here illustrated made of blue cloth. It has a circular crown, to the edge of which the side is joined. The side is in four sections, and both it and the crown are lined with silk. The band joins the lower edge of the side, and the visor is stiffened with cardboard or canvas.

Flannel, silk Jersey cloth and numerous woollens may be used for sailor suits, with very satisfactory results; and for little boys' Summer suits, piqué, percale and seersucker will be admired. The cap may be made of blue or white cloth, flannel or piqué.

FIGURE No. 390 R.—LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 223.)

FIGURE No. 390 R.—This consists of a Little Boys' overcoat and cap. The overcoat pattern, which is No. 4026 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in six sizes for boys from two to seven years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 227 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 3166 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-fourth to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

Fancy overcoating was here employed for the stylish overcoat, with velvet for the collar. The fronts, which are rendered smooth at the sides by darts, lap widely and close in double-breasted fashion with large buttons and button-holes. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by side-back seams, and a center seam that terminates above

stylish coat-laps; and coat-plaits arranged in the side-back seams complete the jaunty effect. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are finished at the wrists with machine-stitching applied at deep cuff depth from the edge, and the square-cornered pocket-laps concealing the openings to side pockets are finished with similar stitching. The rolling collar is made of velvet, and beneath it the military cape is attached by means of buttons and button-holes or hooks and eyes. The military cape is adjusted on the shoulders by darts



4025
Front View.



4025



4025
Back View.

BOYS' INVERNESS OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

from six and a-fourth to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the costume is pictured made of plaid wool goods and plain velvet, and gilt cord supplies effective decoration. The skirt, which is cut bias, is plain at the center of the front, and the sides and back are arranged in kilt-plaits that all turn toward the back. The skirt is joined, by means of buttons and button-holes made in the waistband, to the sleeveless body, and the waistband is covered by a belt made of the plaid material. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is partially revealed between the rounding edges of the velvet jacket-fronts; and pocket openings in the fronts are finished with machine-stitching.

The jacket is of stylish length and is gracefully curved to the figure at the back by side-back seams and a center seam. The edge of the jacket is prettily ornament-

ed with gilt cord fancifully applied, the coat sleeves are each decorated at cuff depth from the edge with two rows of similar cord, and the rolling collar is trimmed to correspond.

The jaunty cloth polo cap has a circular crown, to the edge of which the side is sewed; and the cap is lined throughout with silk.

The costume may be developed in any fashionable variety of cloth, serge, fancy, plaid and plain flannel, etc. Velvet will be used for the jacket, with most attractive results, but, if preferred, a single wool fabric may be employed for the entire costume. The cap may be of cloth, velvet or serge and may match or prettily contrast with the costume.



4031
Front View.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH MILITARY CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 225.)

FIGURE No. 391 R.—LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME AND CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 223.)

FIGURE No. 391 R.—This consists of a Little Boys' costume and cap. The costume pattern, which is No. 4034 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for boys from two to six years of age, and is shown in a different combination of materials on page 225 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes

BOYS' INVERNESS OVERCOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4025.—At figure No. 387 R this overcoat is shown made of plaid waterproof cloth and finished with machine-stitching.

Fine diagonal corkscrew was here selected for the overcoat, which is especially stylish to wear over evening dress. It extends to the fashionable depth and is sleeveless. The adjustment is performed by shoulder seams only, and the closing is made at the front with five holes and buttons. The cape sections are included in the neck and shoulder seams; they are adjusted smoothly by cross-seams on the shoulders, and their back edges are joined to the back in seams that extend to the hip-line. The cape sections are closed at the top with a hole and button, and at the neck is a rolling collar. A deep side-pocket inserted in each front is finished with a welt, and all the edges of the coat and cape are finished with machine-stitching.

Cloth, melton, diagonal, serge and various other fashionable



4031
Back View.

BOYS' LONG OVERCOAT, WITH MILITARY CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 225.)

combination of materials on page 225 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes

coating materials may be employed in developing a coat of this kind. The pattern is arranged for both wide and narrow goods. Plaid or checked tweed may be used to make the coat for ordinary wear, and a perfectly plain completion may be followed, if desired.

We have pattern No. 4025 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the garment requires four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4036

Front View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED BOX OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

with button-holes and buttons. The seam that terminates some distance below the waist-line at the top of coat-laps. A side and a breast pocket are in the left front, and a side pocket is in the right front; the breast pocket is finished with a welt, and the side pockets are covered with pocket-laps. The coat sleeves are of comfortable width and are each finished at the wrist with two rows of stitching made at cuff depth from the edge; and the edge of the rolling collar is followed by a single row of stitching. The stylish military cape is of fashionable length and is attached under the collar with hooks and eyes or buttons and button-holes. It is fitted on the shoulders by darts and is lined with Farmer satin, and its edges, as well as all the other edges of the coat, are finished with machine-stitching made close to them.

Cheviot, tweed, serge, kersey, chevron or any other stylish coating may be employed for fashionable top-garments of this style.

We have pattern No. 4031 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the overcoat requires five yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED BOX OVERCOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4036.—This overcoat is again represented at figure No. 13 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The overcoat is here pictured made of fine diagonal overcoating and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts lap widely and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. They are reversed in small lapels by a rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches, and a button-hole is worked in each lapel. The back is seamless at the center, and the side seams are stylishly curved and terminate a short distance from the lower edge at the top of underlaps left on the

back edges of the fronts. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are each finished with two rows of machine-stitching at cuff depth from the wrist edge. The breast pocket is finished with stitching, and the side and change pockets are covered with pocket-laps. All the edges of the coat, and also the seams, are completed with a double row of machine-stitching.

All seasonable varieties of overcoating may be made up in this way, cloth, cheviot, chevron, serge and diagonal being among the most stylish. The edge finish will usually be as illustrated, although a plain completion may, if preferred, be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4036 in ten sizes for boys from seven to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the overcoat requires three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4036

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED BOX OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' SAILOR SUIT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4032.—Blue and white flannel are combined in this suit at figure No. 389 R in this DELINEATOR, white braid being used for trimming. At figure No. 12 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92, the suit is again portrayed.

Navy-blue flannel is the material here pictured, and white worsted braid supplies appropriate decoration. The trousers are of regulation width in the leg and are shaped by the customary leg-seams and a seam at the center of the front and back; and hip darts at the back complete the adjustment. The front is shorter than the back and is fastened across the top and at the sides to a broad fall by means of buttons and button-holes. The top of the trousers is finished with a waistband stitched underneath, and the center seam at the back is discontinued a short distance from the top below extra widths turned under for hems. Underneath the hems a puff is stitched, and over the puff the hems are laced together with silk ribbon or laces drawn through eyelets. A right hip-pocket is inserted, and pockets are also arranged in the fall-bearer.

The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams; it is arranged upon a shorter lining, and the edges of both portions are gathered to a belt. The fronts are cut low to accommodate a shield, which is attached to the lining with buttons and button-holes. The sailor collar falls deep and square at the back, and below its long, tapering ends the fronts are closed with a lacing cord drawn through eyelets and tied in a bow at the top. The full shirt-sleeve is finished with a cuff ornamented with two rows of white worsted braid. A patch pocket is applied to the left front and is trimmed at the top with two rows of similar braid, and the collar is decorated to correspond. The shield is trimmed with crosswise rows of braid evenly spaced. Buttons sewed to the belt are passed through button-holes in the waistband of the trousers.

Cloth, flannel, silk Jersey cloth and all other materials devoted to suits of this kind will develop charmingly by the mode, and for Summer wear seersucker and piqué will make up nicely. Blue braid may decorate a white sailor suit.



4032

Front View.



4032

Back View.

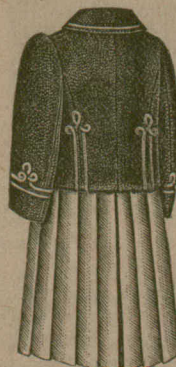
BOYS' SAILOR SUIT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4034

Front View.



4034

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 226.)

We have pattern No. 4032 in nine sizes for boys from four to twelve years of age. For a boy of seven years, the suit requires four yards and an-eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. In each instance a-fourth of a yard of stay linen thirty-three inches wide will be required. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents

LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 225.)

No. 4034.—Velvet and plaid wool goods are stylishly combined in this costume at figure No. 391 R in this DELINEATOR, and gilt braid is effectively used for decoration. The costume is further illustrated at figure No. 10 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The costume is here shown developed in tan serge and black velvet, and gilt braid provides stylish trimming. The skirt is arranged in kilt-plaits that all turn toward the back, and is plain at the center of the front, where it has the effect of a broad box-plait. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a hem, and the top is finished with a belt and with an under waistband, in which button-holes are made to pass over corresponding buttons sewed to the sleeveless body.

The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons; and a pocket opening made in each side of the front is finished with machine-stitching.

The jacket fronts are prettily rounded toward the back and are closed with a hook and loop at the top. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by center and side seams, and the side seams are ornamented at each side with gilt braid coiled at the top in a trefoil design. Two rows of similar braid decorate each front edge of the jacket from the throat to the rounding corner, where the braid is coiled in a trefoil design. The shapely coat-sleeves are comfortably wide and are each decorated with gilt braid at cuff depth from the wrist, the upper row being coiled in a trefoil on the upper side; and the rolling collar is bordered with a single row of braid.

Striped, checked or plaid wool suitings may be developed by the mode, with stylish effect; and with any of these velvet or some other pretty contrasting plain material may be employed for the jacket. Piqué, marseilles, percale, etc., will also make up nicely by the mode, and braid, bands, stitching, etc., may be appropriately added for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4034 in five sizes for little boys from two to six years of age. For a little boy of six years, the costume requires two yards of material fifty-four inches wide, with two yards of dark velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4037.—This stylish jacket is again portrayed at figures Nos.

7 and 8 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Twilled suiting was here used for the jacket, and wide silk braid provides the finish. The fronts lap widely and close in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes; they are reversed by a rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches. The back is seamless, and the side seams are gracefully curved to the figure and discontinued a short distance from the lower edge, the back edges of the fronts being widened to form underlaps. The coat-sleeves are of comfortable width, and round cuffs are simulated with silk braid and buttons. The side pockets and change pocket are provided with laps, and a pocket on the left breast is finished with a welt. The welt and laps are finished with braid, and a row of machine-stitching is made above each lap and below the welt. All the other edges of the coat are finished with similar braid.

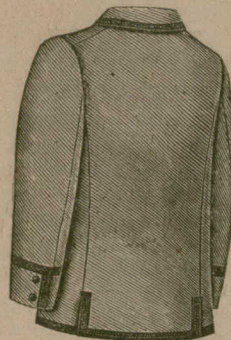
Suitings and coatings of all seasonable varieties may be made up into jackets of this kind, flannel, cloth, cheviot, diagonal, tweed and serge being particularly appropriate. Any simple decoration of braid or stitching may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4037 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the jacket requires two yards and a-half of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4037

Front View.

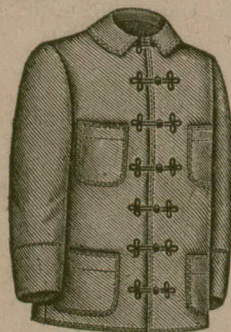


4037

Back View.

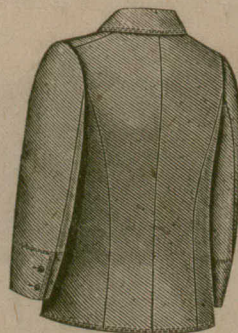
BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED REEFER JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)



4029

Front View.

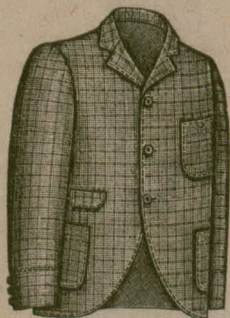


4029

Back View.

BOYS' BICYCLE JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)



4038

Front View.



4038

Back View.

BOYS' THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

(For Description see Page 227.)

BOYS' BICYCLE JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4029.—This jacket is again illustrated at figure No. 2 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

Dark-blue flannel was here selected for the jacket, and black braid frogs and machine-stitching provide the decoration. The fronts are closed at the center with the frogs, and the back is gracefully conformed to the figure by side-back gores and a curving center seam. The coat sleeve is shaped by the usual seams at the inside and outside of the arm. The outside seam is discontinued some distance from the wrist edge above extra widths, the width on the under portion forming an underlap, while that on the upper portion is turned under for a hem. A deep cuff is outlined with machine-stitching, and two buttons and button-holes close the loose edges. A breast and a side pocket are applied to each front. The pockets are turned under at the top for hems, which are secured with machine-stitching; and the pockets are applied with a double row of stitching, which is also continued along the top of the hems. The rolling collar is finished with a double row of machine-stitching, and the front

and lower edges of the jacket are completed in a similar manner.

Cheviot, serge, tweed, diagonal, and plain cloths in the dark tones of blue, brown and green, and also in black and the tan shades, are generally used for jackets of this kind. Silk or mohair braid may be applied for decoration in a simple or fanciful manner, or a plain tailor finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4029 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the jacket requires two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 226.)

No. 4038.—At figure No. 15 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92, this coat is stylishly illustrated.

The coat is here pictured made of checked cheviot and finished with machine-stitching. The collar rolls the fronts in lapels, with which it forms notches; and the closing is made with three holes and buttons. Below the closing the fronts round gracefully toward the back, which is seamless at the center and joins the fronts in shoulder and side seams. The side seams are discontinued a short distance from the bottom at the top of extra widths allowed on the back edges of the fronts to form underlaps. The coat sleeves are shaped by the usual seams, the outside seams being terminated at the top of extra widths, the upper one of which on each sleeve is turned under for a hem. Each sleeve is encircled at deep cuff depth with two rows of machine-stitching, and three buttons are ornamentally applied on the hem of the extra width. A breast pocket is arranged on the left front; its upper edge is turned under for a hem and stitched to position, and the top of the pocket is closed with a button and button-hole. Side pockets, closed and finished like the breast pocket, are applied to both fronts, and a change pocket inserted in the right front is provided with a pocket-lap.

Tweed, serge, fancy suiting, striped cheviot and various other fashionable coatings suitable for boys' wear will develop nicely in this way. The edges may be bound with silk braid or a plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4038 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the coat requires two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED SACK COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4027.—This coat is shown again at figure No. 4 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

In this instance the coat is pictured made of checked cheviot. The back is slightly conformed to the figure by gracefully curved center and side seams, and the side seams terminate a short distance from the lower edge at the top of underlaps allowed on the back edges of the fronts. The fronts lap widely in double-breasted fashion and are closed with three button-holes and buttons. They are reversed in lapels at the top by a rolling collar, which meets the lapels in notches. Side pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with pocket-laps having square corners, and a breast pocket in the left front is finished with a narrower lap. The sleeves are of comfortable width, and the outside seam of each terminates at the top of extra widths, the extra width on the upper side being turned under for a hem. All the edges of the coat are decorated with machine-stitching, and three buttons ornament the back of each wrist.

Plain, plaid, striped and mixed suitings may be used for coats of this kind, which are just now particularly stylish. Rough-surfaced goods and twilled effects in mixed cloths are especially well

adapted to the mode; and, if desired, a plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4027 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a boy of eleven years, the coat requires two yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT, WITH MILITARY CAPE. (FOR WEAR OVER KILTED COSTUMES, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4026.—At figure No. 390 R in this DELINEATOR this overcoat may be seen made of melton and velvet. Another illustration of the garment is given at figure No. 1 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

A pretty variety of fancy overcoating was here used for the overcoat, and machine-stitching provides a fashionable finish. The fronts, which are smoothly fitted at the sides by under-arm darts, lap widely and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The back is shaped by center and side seams. The center seam terminates above stylish coat-laps, and the side seams disappear at the top of well-pressed coat-plaits that are each marked at the top by a button. The shapely coat sleeves are of regulation width and are each ornamented with a double row of machine-stitching made to outline a round cuff. The square-cornered pocket-laps which conceal openings to side pockets are finished with machine-stitching, as is also the rolling collar. The military cape is fashionably long and is smoothly adjusted on the shoulders by darts. It is permanently sewed beneath the collar, and its edges, as well as all the other edges of the coat, are finished with machine-stitching.

Fancy plaid, striped and checked suiting, tweed, cheviot, flannel, cloth and diagonal coating are suitable for the coat, which is especially adapted for wear over kilted costumes, etc. Silk or mohair braid may trim the edges, or a plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4026 in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age. For a boy of six years, the garment requires three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4027
Front View.



4027
Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED SACK COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)



4026
Front View.



4026
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT, WITH MILITARY CAPE. (FOR WEAR OVER KILTED COSTUMES, ETC.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4035
Front View.



4035
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' COMMODORE JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH KILTS AND SAILOR SUITS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE BOYS' COMMODORE JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH KILTS AND SAILOR SUITS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4035.—This jacket is shown again at figure No. 21 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The jacket is here illustrated made of navy-blue cloth and trimmed with wide black worsted braid. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are closed with button-holes and buttons. The back is shaped by a curving center seam, and the center and side seams are terminated a short distance below the waistline to produce a tab effect. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are trimmed with braid arranged in round cuff outline, and a button placed at the back of each wrist. At the neck is a sailor collar, which falls deep and square at the back and meets at the throat.

The collar is trimmed with braid, and similar braid is arranged in two rows on the overlapping front and in a single row along the loose edges of the jacket. Side pockets are inserted in the fronts and are covered with pocket-laps, which are decorated at the top and loose edges with a row of the braid; and a breast pocket finished with stitching is inserted in the left front.

The jacket may be appropriately worn with kilt skirts and sailor suits and may be handsomely developed in velvet, cloth, corduroy, serge, flannel or cheviot. Narrow silk or mohair braid may ornament the edges, or a perfectly plain completion may be adopted. If liked, several rows of narrow soutache braid may follow the edges.

We have pattern No. 4035 in five sizes for little boys from two to six years of age. For a little boy of six years, the jacket requires two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4033

Front View.



4033

Back View.

BOYS' SIDE-PLAITED JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' SIDE-PLAITED JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4033.—This jacket is shown made of mixed cassimere at figure No. 386 R in this DELINEATOR. At figure No. 18 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92, it is again represented.

Checked cheviot was here selected for the jacket, and machine-stitching provides an appropriate finish for the edges. Each front is in two sections joined by a curved seam from the shoulder to the lower edge. The closing is made at the center with button-holes and buttons, and back of the closing three forward-turning plaits are arranged at each side. The plaits are stitched to position a little in front of their underfolds, and the third plait at each side conceals the seam joining the front sections. The back is shaped by a curving center seam, at each side of which three backward-turning plaits are arranged and stitched to correspond with those in the front; and the back is joined to the fronts in shoulder seams and in side seams that are nicely curved to the figure. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are turned under at the lower edge for a hem, and a row of stitching made at cuff depth finishes each neatly. The rolling collar has prettily rounded ends, and its edges are followed with machine-stitching. Square-cornered pocket-laps conceal the openings to side pockets, and a welt finishes a breast pocket inserted in the left front. Machine-stitching finishes the edges of the welt and pocket-laps, and a row is made above each pocket-lap. The lower edge of the jacket is followed by a row of machine-stitching.

The mode will develop satisfactorily in Scotch and English tweed, homespun, flannel, cloth and all sorts of materials used for jackets of this kind. Machine-stitching is the accepted mode of completion, but silk or mohair braid may be used, if a perfectly plain finish be not desired. The jacket may be made of material to match the trousers designed to accompany it, or it may be of contrasting fabric.

We have pattern No. 4033 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. For a boy of six years, the jacket requires two yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' SIX-BUTTON VEST, WITHOUT A COLLAR.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 4028.—At figure No. 15 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn, and Winter, 1891-'92, this vest is again shown.

Figured piqué was here chosen for the vest, the fronts of which close in single-breasted fashion with six button-holes and buttons. In each front are inserted a breast and a side pocket that are finished with welts. The back is shaped by a center seam, below which it is notched. The customary cross-straps are inserted in the under-arm seams and extend to the center, where their ends are fastened with a buckle. The outer edges of the vest and the edges of the pocket-welts are finished with machine-stitching.

A vest of this kind may match the coat and trousers with which it is worn, or it may be of some fashionable fancy vesting, such as plain piqué, marseilles, silk, etc.; and, if preferred, the completion may be plain. A pretty decoration will be contributed by silk braid, which may neatly bind all the loose edges.

We have pattern No. 4028 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the vest will require five-eighths of a yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, with half a yard of lining goods thirty-six inches wide for the back, etc. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



4028

BOYS' SIX-BUTTON VEST, WITHOUT A COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' BICYCLE TROUSERS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4030.—These trousers are differently represented at figure No. 2 on the Juvenile Plate for Autumn and Winter, 1891-'92.

The trousers are here shown made of corduroy. They extend a little below the knee and are shaped by the usual seams. The outside leg-seams are discontinued a short distance from the bottom at the top of extra widths that are lapped beneath the fronts. Each leg is finished with a band, which extends in strap fashion beyond the opening and is drawn through a buckle as closely as desired. Hip darts adjust the trousers smoothly, and the top is finished with a waistband, the customary straps being buckled together at the center of the back and stitched to position at their opposite ends. Hip pockets are inserted in the back, and a watch pocket is placed at the right side of the front. Straps are applied at the front and back, and under them a belt of leather or webbing may be passed. The closing is made with a fly, and machine-stitching supplies the finish.

Trousers of this kind may be developed in flannel, serge, corduroy, cloth, etc., and may match or contrast with the coat or jacket they are intended to accompany. A blouse or shirt waist is appropriately worn with these trousers for bicycling and other athletic sports; and a plain completion is always in best taste. A stylish suit intended for cycling may consist of a silk mixed flannel blouse and dark-blue Jersey cloth trousers made by this mode; and a black silk belt may be worn.

We have pattern No. 4030 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a boy of eleven years, the trousers require a yard and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



4030

Front View.



4030

Back View.

BOYS' BICYCLE TROUSERS.

(For Description see this Page.)

To CORRESPONDENTS.—To correspondents, who often express surprise that their communications were not answered in a certain issue, as requested, we wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number subsequent to that already in their hands. The enormous edition of the DELINEATOR compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a

certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in the November DELINEATOR should reach us not later than the fifth of September. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine addressed to the firm will find their way into the proper channel.

Illustrated Miscellany.

STYLISH HATS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 229 and 230.)

When Fashion accords such freedom as she does in the trimming of the early Autumn hats, the amateur milliner cannot very well

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—Though a severe fashion, this shape is accorded a liberal share of favor. The hat is shown in black felt and has a flat, wide brim, and a low crown which is banded with black velvet ribbon studded with large jet nail-heads. A large white bird with outspread wings is placed in front and completes the trimming. With a tailor-finished suit of cloth or wool

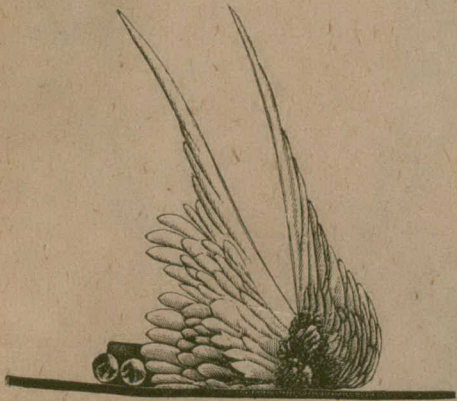


FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.

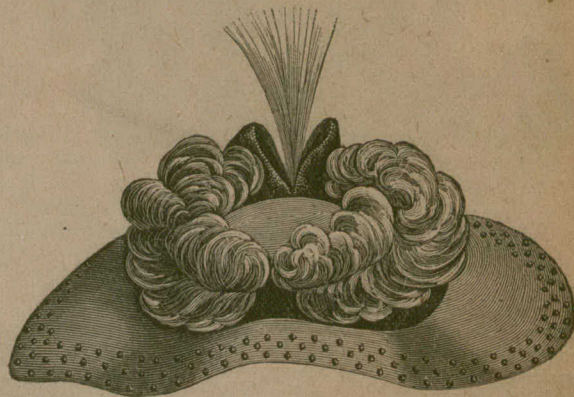


FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.

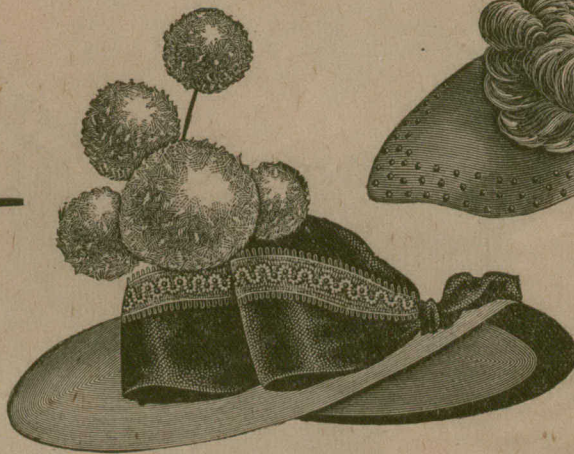


FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.

take a step in the wrong direction, especially if she adapt the mode of trimming to the type of the wearer. Trimming is raised to a considerable height at the back, or adjusted more moderately in front, as the case may be, with equally stylish results, and the quantity of trimming hitherto used has

goods, a hat of this kind will be especially modish.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' HAT.—A light fawn-colored felt hat is here portrayed with a pointed crown, and a broad brim bent in a point in front and edged with velvet. At the front is



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' TOQUE.



FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' FELT SAILOR-HAT.

in no wise grown less.

Feathers and flowers are employed separately or together, ribbons and tinsel are introduced wherever possible, and jet continues as popular as ever, especially in the numerous nail-head shapes.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.

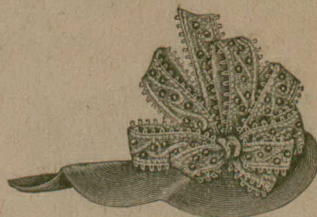


FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Stylish Hats," on Pages 229 and 230.)

The new shapes are shown in many unique varieties. Pointed or very small round crowns that are not unlike in size and appearance those of dolls' hats obtain largely, and most brims, whether narrow or broad, are more or less crinkled.

placed a large bow of black velvet ribbon edged with Kursheedt's Standard spangled gilt trimming. Above the bow rises a bunch of fluffy thistleseed pods, the trimming entirely concealing the crown. The low, pointed crowns are in most instances concealed, the brim being shown. FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' HAT.—With a gray cloth or camel's-hair gown a hat of this kind may be worn with very harmonious effect. The hat is a large shape in light-gray felt, and the brim is

slightly bent in front and studded with jet cabochons. The low, round crown is encircled by a band of black velvet ribbon, which is arranged in a bow at the back, supporting a gray shaving-brush pompon. At each side of the crown is laid a large gray ostrich plume, the effect of which is heightened by the black velvet banding the crown. The black and gray combination is choice and exceptionally stylish.



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' TOQUE.
(For Description see "Stylish Hats," on this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' HAT.—Black velvet smoothly covers this stylish shape, which has a pointed crown and a

crown is applied a band of Kursheedt's Standard spangled tinsel ribbon, which stands out attractively from the dark felt. The brim is broad in front and turned up at the back, and against the crown, toward the right side of the back, stands a brown velvet rosette, from the center of which rises an aigrette with bluntly cut ends. The shape is youthful and easily trimmed.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—This handsome shape is pictured in dark felt and is generally becoming. The crown is low, and the brim is softly rolled at the sides. A single

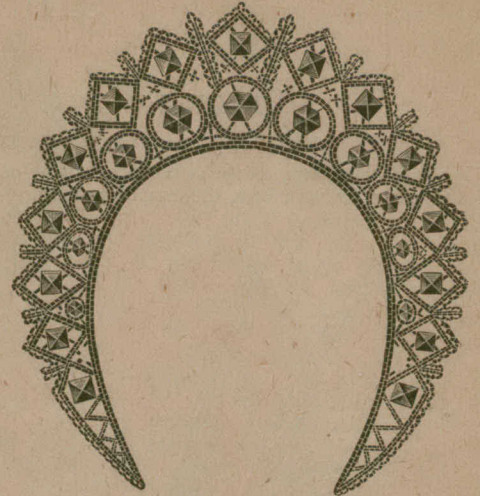


FIGURE NO. 5.—MEDICI COLLAR.

brim crinkled only at the front. A row of narrow steel bead trimming edges the brim, and a second row encircles the base of the crown, over which from the back fall a bunch of yellow roses and a bunch of black tips. This dressy hat may accompany a costume of black Bengaline showing small yellow satin ovals and may be worn on the drive or promenade.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' TOQUE.—The crown of this dressy *chapeau* is draped with cream-white *crêpe*, upon which are applied large cut-jet star nail-heads. The brim is formed of a wreath of foliage, and a bunch of green fancy grasses is adjusted directly in front. At the back is arranged a handsome bow of wide green velvet ribbon. The green and white

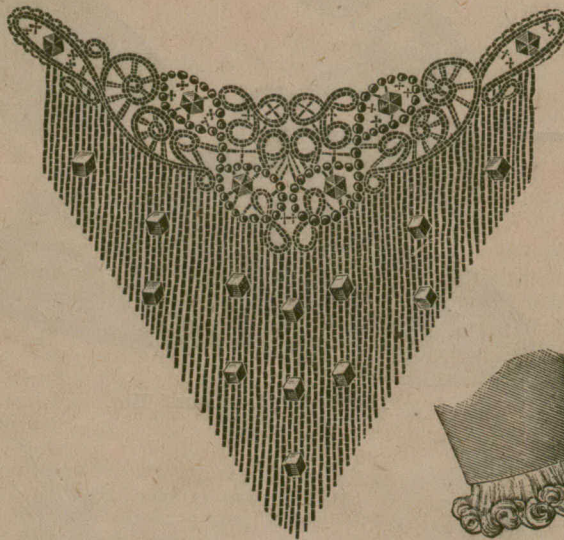


FIGURE NO. 6.—WAIST ORNAMENT.

full plume is carried over the crown from the front and forms the only decoration for the hat, which may be worn appropriately on the drive. A similar shape may be trimmed at the back with tall loops of velvet ribbon, while at the front a trio of fluffy tips may fall in all directions over the hat.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.—A

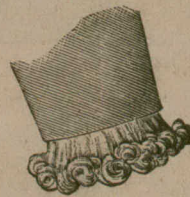


FIGURE NO. 7.

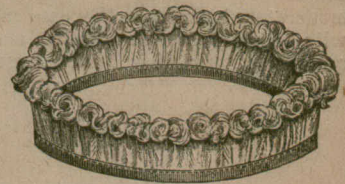


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—FEATHER RUCHINGS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 231.)

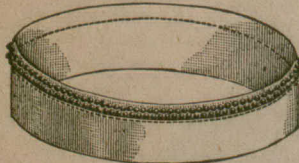


FIGURE NO. 1.

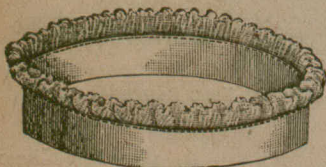


FIGURE NO. 2.

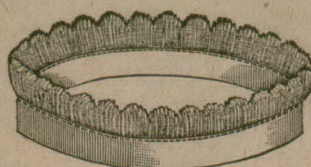


FIGURE NO. 3.

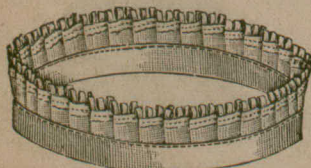


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—RUCHINGS.

small, stylish shape is here shown in dark-green felt. The crown is pointed, and the brim, which is quite broad in front, where it is indented sharply to form three flutes, is narrowed toward the sides and turned up at the back. At the side of the crown is adjusted a great bow of many loops of Kursheedt's Standard spangled tinsel ribbon, which almost conceals the crown and forms an effective decoration.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' TOQUE.—Black net is draped most artistically over this stylish shape and formed in a soft puffing at the edge, the puffing being very effective and becoming to the face. At the back the net is arranged to fall in a short *pouf* on the hair and above it is adjusted black Prince of Wales' tips. A black feather pompon and a tall aigrette are placed directly in front, and lying flatly at each side is a tinsel cord wing of Kursheedt's Standard make. The wings are applied on velvet and have the effect of embroidery. This stylish *chapeau* may be assumed for drawing-room, reception or evening wear with a silk or lace gown.

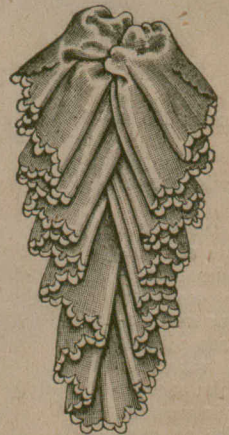


FIGURE NO. 9.—JABOT.
(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 232.)

combination is very effective and especially becoming to a blonde.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' FELT SAILOR-HAT.—A stylish and dressy sailor is here pictured in dark-brown felt. About the rather high

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 230 and 231.)

Fluffy jabots of the sheerest and airiest fabrics, that are formed in countless folds and creases, are very generally adopted and they are invariably becoming, but they essentially belong to the Louis coats, to which they give emphasis and character as historic modes; and these dainty bits when accompanied, as they should be, by the long, full wrist ruffles, recall very forcibly the courtiers and their effeminate fashions under the French Kings.

The straight, formal ruchings of several seasons past have given way entirely to the full ones which a person with a long, slender neck may assume with very becoming results. Feather ruchings for completing the necks and wrists of gowns are novel; they are an outgrowth of the short boa, which is relegated only to street wear.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—RUCHINGS.—The ruching illustrated at figure No. 1 shows a double row of gilt beads supported by a band of satin.

At figure No. 2 is shown a ruching made

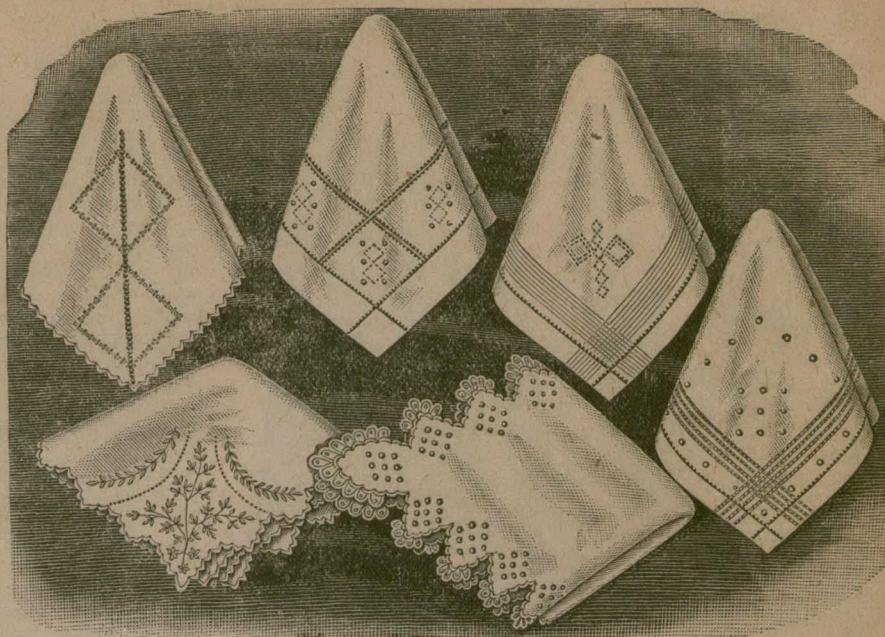


FIGURE NO. 10.—GROUP OF EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

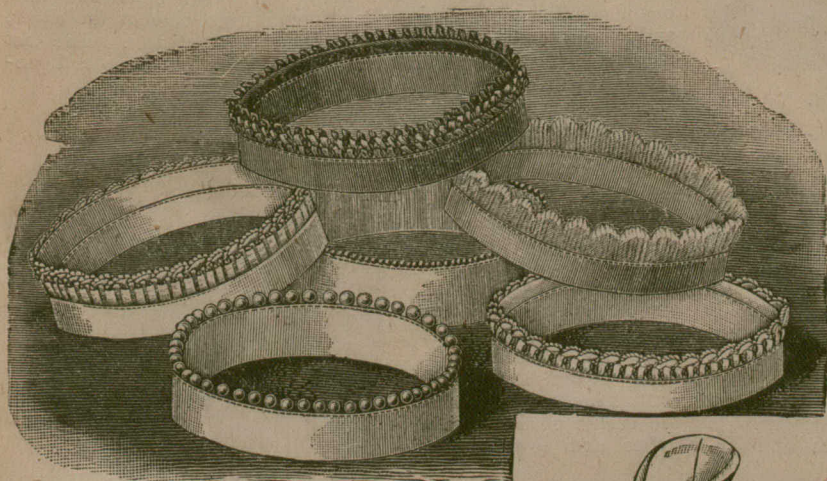


FIGURE NO. 11.—GROUP OF RUCHINGS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 10 and 11, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 232.)

of white *lisse* finely fluted and formed in tiny shells.

Figure No. 3 pictures a ruche made of pure white *lisse* fluted and formed to present a scalloped effect at the top.

The ruche pictured at figure No. 4 is formed of cream *lisse* laid in side-plaits and edged with tiny loops of cream silk. The ruchings are made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE NO. 5.—MEDICI COLLAR.—This handsome collar is composed of finely cut jet beads and nail-heads of various styles and sizes and is wired to retain its pose. It is of open work and is generally worn without a lining. It may provide the neck completion of a silk or cloth gown or of a Venetian cape, whether of silk or cloth. The collar is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE NO. 6.—WAIST ORNAMENT.—Jet nail-heads and beads compose this effective adjunct, which may either be worn at the neck of a plain bodice or in girde fashion; the fringe, which is known as the "rain fringe," in the latter arrangement falling on

the skirt with the effect of a tablier. It is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—FEATHER RUCHINGS.—These ruchings are shown in coq feathers in a soft shade of gray, which may be effectively worn with either a gray or black dress. All colors are shown in these dainty ruchings, which may be selected to contrast or correspond with the gown.

The ruche pictured at figure No. 7 is for the wrist and invariably accompanies the neck ruching. It is becoming and imparts a pretty appearance to the hand.

At figure No. 8 is shown the ruching intended to complete the neck of a bodice; it is



FIGURE NO. 1.

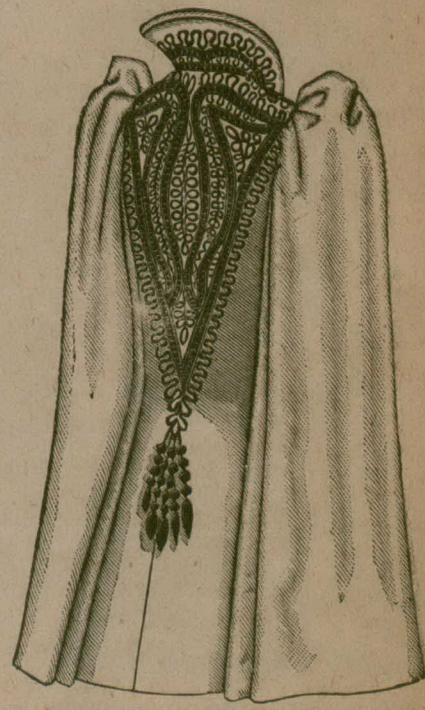


FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—STYLISH CAPE-DECORATION.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4020; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 233.)



FIGURE No. 3.

adjusted so that the feathers stand full about the throat.

FIGURE No. 9.—JABOT.—This dainty jabot is made of buff chiffon button-hole stitched at the



FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4089; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

stow a soft and pretty effect upon the face.

FIGURE No. 10.—GROUP OF EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.—These pretty handkerchiefs are made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company and are shown embroidered in choice designs. The one in the upper left corner has neatly scalloped edges and two cubes outlined in each corner, a vertical line of embroidery running through both cubes. The next handkerchief has hemstitched hems, above which tiny cubes and dots are wrought, a line of embroidery being worked above this and crossing at the corners. The third handkerchief has hemstitched hems above which several heavy lines are woven, and a fancy design is embroidered in each corner. The fourth handkerchief is neatly embroidered in dots and also shows heavy lines above the hemstitched hems. The one in the lower right corner is elaborately scalloped at the edges, and within each scallop are wrought groups of dots. The last handkerchief in the group is also scalloped at the edges and presents a handsome floral embroidery in each corner.



FIGURE No. 7.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' HOLBEIN WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4080; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FIGURE No. 11.—GROUP OF RUCHINGS.—These pretty ruchings are shown in various colors and are made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. The highest one in the group is shown in wood and golden brown and is made of a triple row of silk loops, the center row being golden-brown and contrasting tastefully with the darker shades in the upper and lower rows.



FIGURE No. 5.—GARNITURE FOR A LACE GOWN.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4088; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

edges with black silk. It is laid in many folds that fall in graceful cascades and taper narrowly toward the bottom. Jabots are particularly becoming to slender figures and be-



FIGURE No. 6.—LACE NET AND VELVET BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4065; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE No. 8.—STYLISH COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4064; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

elow this to the right is shown a pearl-gray ruche made in scollops of finely fluted *lisse*. The center ruche presents a row of gilt beads and looks well above the edge of a black standing collar. The last ruching in the second row is composed of a silk-edged box-plaiting of *lisse* and a band of batiste edged with a fancy white-silk cord. The ruche just below shows a row of iridescent beads and is very effective. The last ruche consists

Narrow passementeries are preferred to wide elaborate patterns and are effective for outlining tabs, seams, etc.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—STYLISH CAPE-DECORATION.—The ornament on this stylish cape is Kursheedt's Standard cape ornament. It forms a handsome yoke on the front, a long V to the waist-line on the back, and a Medici collar which fits over the Medici collar on the cape. The edge of the yoke is fin-

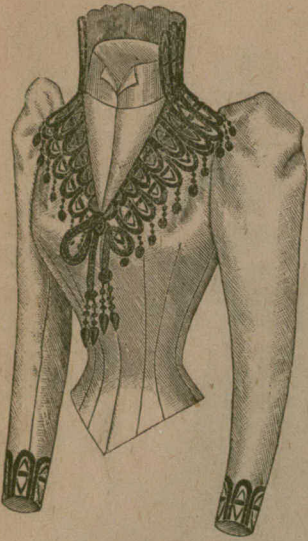


FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A PLAIN BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3970; 13 sizes; 30 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' BISHOP SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4055; 6 sizes; 9 to 14 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4016; 6 sizes; 9 to 14 inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 13.—RICH GARNITURE FOR A LADIES' COAT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4041; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 10.—HANDSOME COMBINATION AND GARNITURE FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4084; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

of a row of fancy white silk cord and a row of white silk loops. All the ruchings are mounted on muslin bands, which are simply basted inside the neck of a bodice and at the wrists, if a sleeve completion of this kind be liked. It may be well to here remark, that the ruchings should be put in so as

not to ruffle the least bit at the edge of the collar, but lie perfectly smooth.



FIGURE NO. 1.—PICTURE QUILT.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 236.)

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 231 to 233.)

Garnitures are much used on all the season's gowns, but not in such profusion as they were during the Spring just passed; the designs are more simple, and the materials generally, are richer and more durable as well.

One's taste may be fully satisfied in original arrangements, as whatever is becoming is considered in good taste.

ished with a rich fringe, and the point is tipped with a handsome pendant. The material in the cape is steel-gray cloth lined with



FIGURE No. 2.

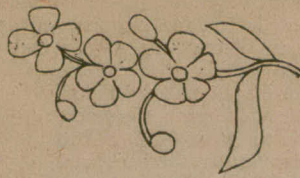


FIGURE No. 3.



FIGURE No. 4.—FRAME FOR PHOTOGRAPH.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.— FLORAL DESIGNS FOR PHOTOGRAPH FRAME.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3 and 4, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 236.)

gold. A cape of this style may be easily fashioned by pattern No. 4020, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate costume No. 4089, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The materials are pale-heliotrope cashmere and dark-heliotrope velvet. The deep coat-skirts belonging to the basque shown at figure No. 3 are here omitted. The bodice fronts are of velvet decorated at the bottom with two rows of silver cord and at the top with one row of the cord at the edge,

center of the front nearly to the belt over a panel-facing of velvet applied upon the skirt, the facing being handsomely decorated with a lacing design of silver cord. The loose edges of the drapery are followed with two rows of silver cord. With other colors and materials similar effects may be achieved.

FIGURE No. 5.—GARNITURE FOR A LACE GOWN.—The collar and tablier of jet illustrated on this gown are described and illustrated in "Stylish Lingerie" in this DELINEATOR. The gown is of Kur-sheedt's Standard lace flouncing made over pale-rose silk, a ruffle of which shows below the lace skirt. The tablier ornament edges the front of the bodice, and the high Medici collar is used instead of the collar belonging to the gown. Three rows of jet passementerie decorate the upper part of the bodice, being arranged to form V's at the center; and the sleeves are striped diagonally from the wrists to above the elbows with similar passementerie, the lowest row heading a frill of lace edging, which



FIGURE No. 6.—DECORATED NET SCARF.



FIGURE No. 5.—SOFA-PILLOW.

and a lacing design of cord over the upper part of the center and side-front seams. The sleeves are unique in style and have full upper parts of the cashmere extending beneath smooth lower parts of velvet, which are edged at the top and bottom with cord to correspond with the bodice fronts, and decorated at the top with a lacing design of the cord. The handsome fraise collar flares in Tudor or Henri II. fashion in front and is edged with cord.

The skirt is shown at figure No. 4. Its draperies open at the

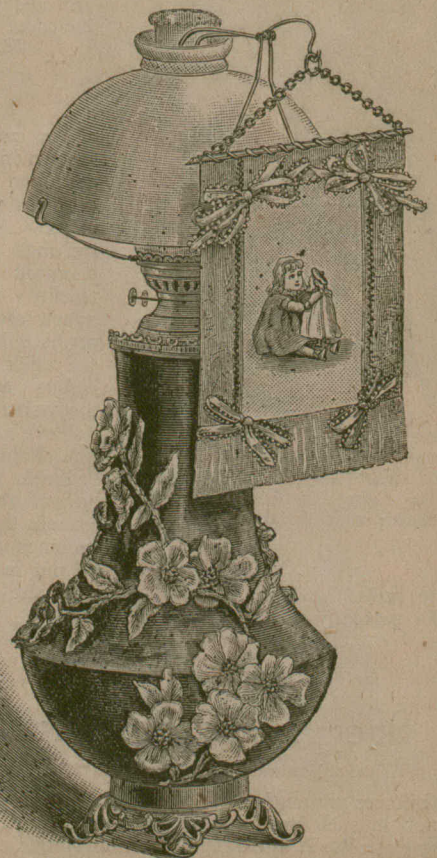


FIGURE No. 7.—BANNER LAMP-SCREEN.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6 and 7, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 236 and 237.)

falls prettily over the hands. An all-black gown of this style is very handsome. The gown may be easily duplicated by using pattern No. 4088, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The pattern includes a deep flounce for the basque, which may be used or not, as preferred.

price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The materials are cream cloth and bronze-green velvet. A narrow ruffle of the material flares about the foot of the skirt, and heading it is a broad band of velvet cut in handsome Vandykes at the top. The revers of the handsome coat body are overlaid with Kursheedt's Standard tinsel and jewel band, and a strip of the same rich trimming extends over the top of the sleeve nearly half-way to the elbow. A row of tinsel cord edges the wrists; and three trefoil ornaments made of similar cord are placed with three large buttons on the front edge of each front below the re-

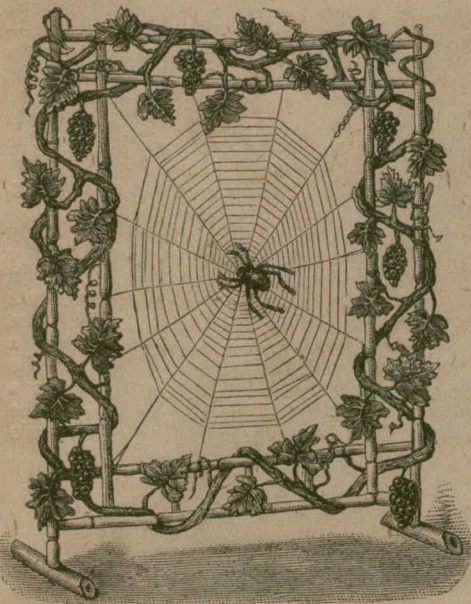


FIGURE NO. 1.—FANCY SCREEN.



FIGURE NO. 2.—CASE FOR POSTAL CARDS, ETC.

bodice portions are of velvet outlined with Kursheedt's Standard steel gimp. Instead of the standing collar, the neck is prettily finished with a frill of doubled net and a row of gimp. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are of velvet and are encircled below the elbows with narrow puffs of net decorated at the bottom with a row of gimp. The pattern of this basque is No. 4065, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' HOLBEIN WAIST.—This picturesque waist is one of the season's novelties and will be popular for dressy wear. The materials combined are resédagreen velvet and spotted old-rose silk. The bodice portions are of velvet outlined at the upper and front edges with silver cord. The puffs on the fancy sleeves are of the spotted goods overlapped at the top by the full upper-portion, which is outlined at the bottom with cord, and cord edges the wrists. Bows of velvet ribbon are placed on the shoulders. The waist may be worn with a skirt of either material or combining both materials. The pattern for fashioning this waist is No. 4080, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 8.—STYLISH COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—This stylish costume represents pattern No. 4064,

FIGURE NO. 6.
—LACE NET AND VELVET BASQUE.
—Kursheedt's Standard lace net is here stylishly combined with black velvet. The full skirt, which deepens the pointed basque to the fashionable length, is of the net deeply hemmed. The

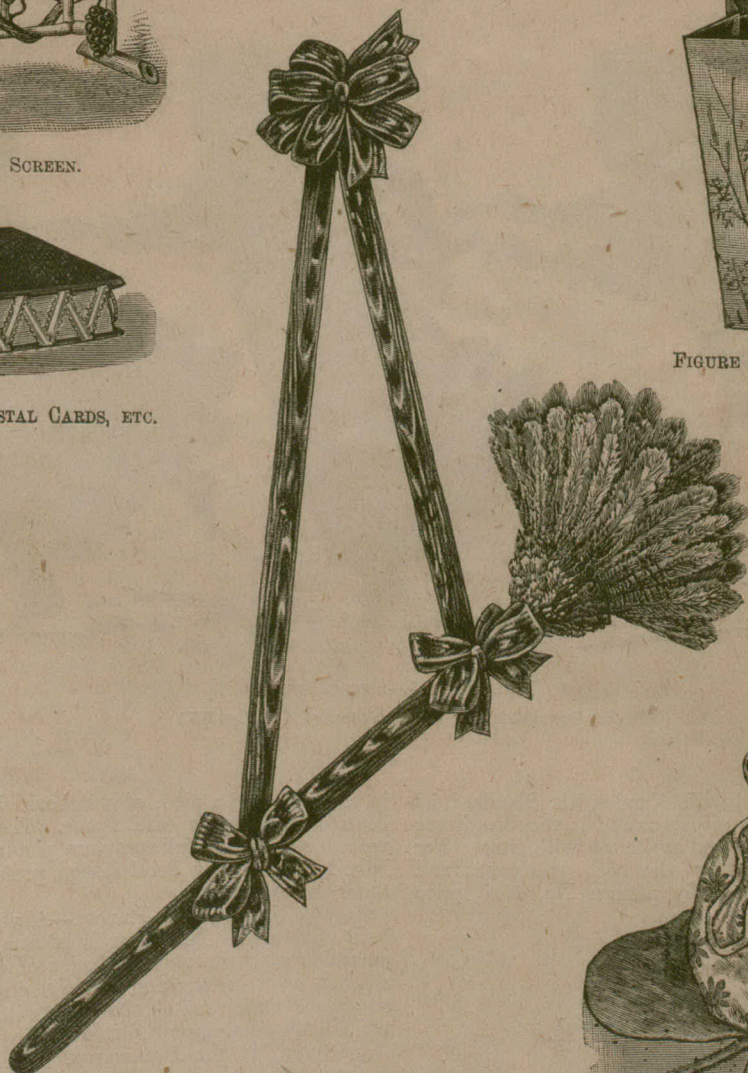


FIGURE NO. 4.—HOLDER FOR FEATHER DUSTER.

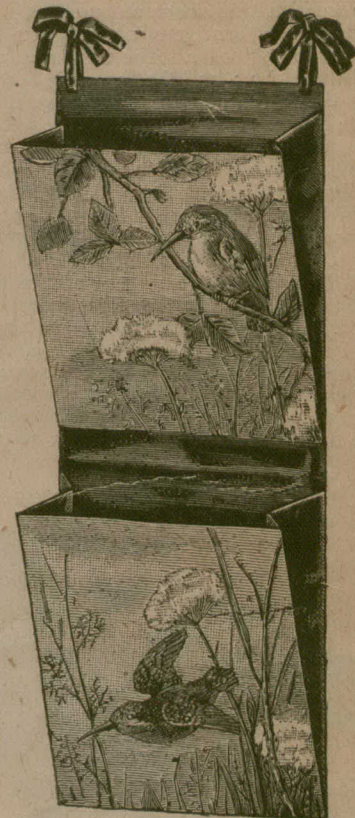


FIGURE NO. 3.—DOUBLE WALL-POCKET.

vers. Other materials may be similarly combined, and passementerie may be used instead of the bands.

FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A PLAIN BASQUE.—This handsome decoration is of silk passementerie and is removable. It is of Kursheedt

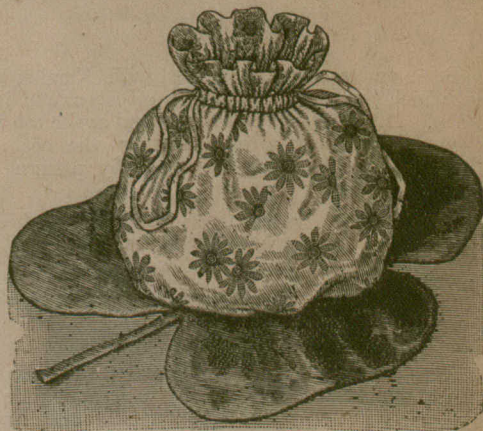


FIGURE NO. 5.—KNITTING OR CROCHET BAG.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "The Work-Table," on Page 237.)

manufacture. The high collar is lined with black satin, and the flat collar has little revers lined with satin folded back from its front edges below the ends of the standing collar. The ornament is tied with silk cord. The cuffs match the waist ornaments. Such a decoration may do ser-

vice on several plain basques, a specially well fitting basque being cut by pattern No. 3970, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 10.—HANDSOME COMBINATION AND GARNITURE FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Silk and cloth are richly combined in this elegant basque, and the Tudor or Henri II. collar, the vest at each side of the closing and the sleeve ornaments are decorated with Kursheedt's Standard steel band, the trimming on the vest being extended up on the standing collar. The vest is smooth fitting and is deepened by plaited skirts; and the basque is deepened fashionably by coat-skirts that meet and form plaits at the center of the back. The basque represents pattern No. 4084, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 11.—LADIES' BISHOP SLEEVE.—This sleeve is picturesque and stylish in gowns of soft fabrics. It is here shown in brocaded evening silk and plainly finished. A superior pattern for fashioning this sleeve is No. 4055, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 12.—LADIES' LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE.—This sleeve is one of the most stylish fashions for all kinds of gowns. It is here pictured made bias from fancy striped silk. A stylish pattern for this style of sleeve is No. 4016, price 5d. or 10 cents; it includes a fitted lining, which may be used or not, as preferred. The sleeve flares becomingly at the top and fits closely below the elbow.

FIGURE No. 13.—RICH GARNITURE FOR A LADIES' COAT.—This handsome coat is made of cloth, with brocaded silk for the waistcoat and inside collar, and velvet for the revers facings and for the lining of the flaring tab-collar, which rises out of the body portions. All

FIGURE No. 1.—PICTURE QUILT.—This unique quilt is made of squares of silk, bolting cloth or linen, upon which figures, faces, etc., are done in water-colors, pen-and-ink or embroidery. The squares are joined and the seams are decorated with fancy stitching, which may be all of one color or combine a variety of colors. The quilt is usually lined with silk, satin, Surah, sateen or any pretty material.

FIGURES Nos. 2 AND 3.—FLORAL DESIGNS FOR PHOTOGRAPH-FRAME.—These two pretty designs are the correct size for decorating the frame shown at figure No. 4. The small design is for the sprig, and the larger one is only a section for the wreath, which may be completed by tracing the design about the opening until the wreath is closed. The designs are done in solid embroidery, with pale-blue for the open flower, pale-pink for the buds, yellow for the centers and bronze-green for the leaves. Filo floss is used in embroidering. The designs are also pretty for other fancy articles.

FIGURE No. 4.—FRAME FOR PHOTOGRAPH.—This frame is a dainty specimen of needlework. The front and back are cut in heart shape from pasteboard, and out of the front a piece to suit the size and style of the photograph is carefully cut. The front is covered with white dallas cloth, which has first been prettily embroidered. The opening is oval, and about it is worked in solid embroidery a wreath of forget-me-nots in pale-pink for the buds, pale-blue for the open flowers and bronze-greens for the leaves. Near each side is a sprig of the pretty flowers similarly embroidered, and across the top is a graceful bow-knot done in outline stitch. A slit is made



FIGURE No. 1.—SILHOUETTES.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on Page 237.)

the edges and seams are outlined with Kursheedt's Standard jet gimp, which is made of beads and cabochons and is very handsome in effect. Deep cavalier cuffs are edged at the top with gimp. For reception and dressy afternoon wear the coat is elegant and stylish, and may be easily fashioned by pattern No. 4041, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 233 and 234.)

Another quilt fever, which promises to be quite as infectious as that for the mosaic or crazy quilt of a short time ago, has seized both young and old, and it is now a fad to get from each of one's friends or acquaintances a square of silk, linen or bolting cloth upon which some comic picture or a face, figure, etc., is done in water-colors, with pen and ink or in outline embroidery. Some of these quilts are studies in natural history, all sorts of animals and birds being pictured upon them; others show only children's faces and figures, while others combine everything from a mouse to a human face. An illustration of one of these new fancies in quilts is given in this department.

in the back, and a piece of pasteboard is pasted to the opening and bent to complete an easel frame. The designs for a section of the wreath and for the full spray are pictured in correct sizes at figures Nos. 2 and 3. Any floral design preferred may be arranged for these pretty frames.

FIGURE No. 5.—SOFA-PILLOW.—A very handsome sofa-pillow is here illustrated. The cover is of sage-green Gobelin-cloth richly embroidered in the natural shades of the flower and leaves. The stitches used in working out the design are the long-and-short stitch, the outline stitch, the knot stitch and the cat stitch, all of which have been described in detail in "Fancy Stitches, and Their Application," in the DELINEATOR. The flower and leaves are done in the short-and-long stitch and outlined with the outline stitch, and the stamens are done with outline and knot stitches. The stem is in the outline stitch and filled in with the cat-stitch, with lace-like effect. A large, full puff of darker green silk is sewed all round the pillow and is caught down at the center to give the effect of a double frill. Any of the Gobelin shades may be selected.

FIGURE No. 6.—DECORATED NET SCARF.—This handsome scarf is made of heavy Brussels net edged at the ends with black Vandyke lace. The floral decoration is an *appliqué* and is the conventional Martha Washington geranium. The scarf is draped over one corner of the table so that the ends fall unevenly. Any floral design may be used for the *appliqué* decoration.

FIGURE No. 7.—BANNER LAMP-SCREEN.—The fixings for the screen are of brass, and the screen is of bolting-cloth bordered with cream-colored ribbon. The design at the center is done in water-colors; and the ribbon is put on with fancy stitching, except at the bottom, where it is fringed. Prettily tied bows of feather-edged ribbon are tacked in the corners. The ribbon may be white, cream or any of the delicate shades; and flowers, birds, etc., may be selected for the center decoration.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Page 235.)

The contributions of the present month are unusually attractive in design and usefulness, and the "scraps" so carefully laid away may be called in to do their duty for economy's sake. A piece left over from last Summer's evening frock may be used to make a bag or pocket or line some pretty article, and ribbons that do not look any the worse for wear, but are no longer useful because the gown is not quite fresh-looking, are possible for bows, etc.

FIGURE No. 1.—FANCY SCREEN.

—This beautiful screen has a bamboo frame, which may be purchased at any shop dealing in Japanese goods. In and out through the frame is twined the stem of a wild grape-vine, which is found in abundance in the woods. The vine should be carefully selected and trimmed, so as to have only small and pretty branches, and should be stripped of all leaves, but not of the tendrils. Artificial leaves and bunches of grapes are fastened to look as if they grew on the vine. The leaves and fruit may be purchased ready to adjust, or they may be made at home, directions for making them being given in the book called "Needle and Brush," published by us, price One Dollar or Four Shillings. The web and the spider may be purchased and easily adjusted, or the web may be done with silk, with much better effect, as it is difficult to find a web large enough to look well. Such a screen is artistic and decorative and need not be expensive.

FIGURE No. 2.—CASE FOR POSTAL-CARDS, ETC.—This engraving illustrates a pretty case for playing-cards, postal-cards, etc. It consists of two sections of cardboard—each the size of the cards—smoothly covered on both sides with réséda-green plush. The long edges of the sections are held together by loop-edged ribbon caught first to one and then to the other after the manner of a lacing, and the ends are tied together with similar ribbon. The plush and ribbons may be alike or different in color, or cord may be used instead of ribbon. Velvet or any of the fancy silks or brocades may be used instead of plush.

FIGURE No. 3.—DOUBLE WALL-POCKET.

—This engraving illustrates a commodious and decorative wall-pocket. The back is in one length and is of cardboard smoothly covered with dark-green silk. The pockets are also of cardboard, smoothly covered on the inside with green silk and on the outside with pale-gold silk, on which a pretty scene is done in outline stitch. Between the pockets and the back are inserted gores of the green silk to give spring and depth to the pockets. Ribbons drawn through holes made near the upper corners and prettily bowed are used to suspend the wall-pocket. The designs may be done in water-colors or with pen and ink, or a pretty piece of crêtonne may be used. Any of the fancy silks or reps, crêtonne, plush, velvet, etc., may be used instead of silk.

FIGURE No. 4.—HOLDER FOR FEATHER-DUSTER.—Two strips of moiré ribbon are joined to form the bag for the handle of the duster,

and to the top of the bag two strips of ribbon are tacked and brought together at the point of suspension under a large rosette bow of similar ribbon. The points for tacking the ribbon to the bag should be carefully determined, so that the holder will hang at a pretty angle; and bows of ribbon are fastened over the tackings. The ribbon may be of any preferred color and variety and should be of the width required to form a bag of suitable size for the handle of the duster.

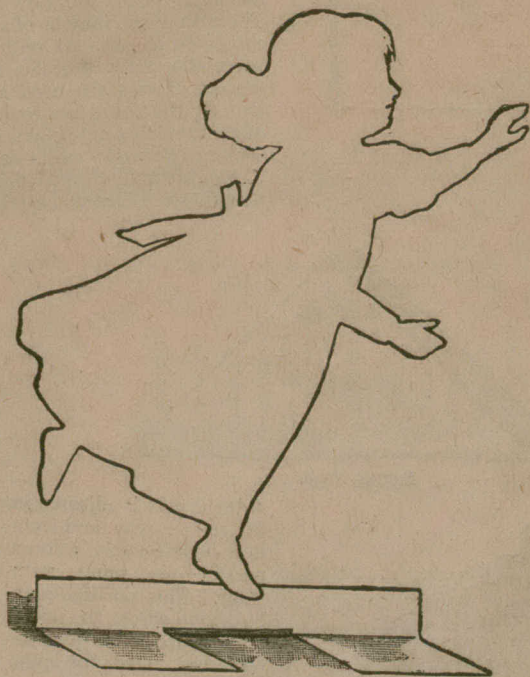


FIGURE No. 2.—OUTLINE FOR SILHOUETTE.
(For Description see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

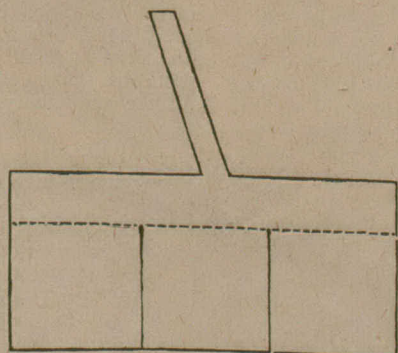


FIGURE No. 3.—STANDARD FOR SILHOUETTE.
(For Description see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

FIGURE No. 5.—KNITTING OR CROCHET BAG.—Chamois and figured India silk are combined in this dainty bag. The clover leaf, which forms the stand, is cut from tinted chamois. The bag is made from a straight section of silk, that is joined at the ends, gathered up closely at the bottom and deeply hemmed at the top, the hem being sewed to form a casing for draw ribbons, which may match the figure or the ground of the silk, as preferred. Plain or figured silk, crêpon, pongée, etc., may be used for the bag.

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.)

(For Illustrations see Pages 236 and 237.)

SILHOUETTES OR SHADOW PICTURES.

Do you not love a game of tag? It seems to me that I hear your merry laughter and see your bright eyes now, while you are running and trying to "tag" each other. But you have ended your game, not because you are exhausted, but because you are tired of it, and you want a more quiet amusement in the nursery or on the porch. Your dollies are taking their afternoon nap and you must do something to keep your busy little brains and fingers out of mischief. Why not cut some paper dolls from colored cardboard or paper and fix them on standards in the attitude of running similar to the way you look when playing tag? This will interest you and is easily done, and all you will require is cardboard, a sharp knife or scissors, a pencil and your box of water-color paints.

The silhouettes shown at figure No. 1 represent three very little romping maidens playing tag as you did a while ago, and your dollies may be made to look just like them. I have often told you that a silhouette is the outline of a face or figure represented usually in black. First trace your dollies from the outline shown at figure No. 2 on tracing paper and then on cardboard. Cut out the figure carefully and paint in black or any color you like. If you have colored cardboard, you may trace the outline upon it with a pointed, but blunt instrument and then cut it out; this will save the trouble of painting it. You may cut out as many dolls as you like from the one outline, and you may paint them all different colors, if you want a variety of dolls.

Now you want a standard to support your silhouettes. At figure No. 3 is shown the outline of the standard. The long, narrow strip extended at the center from the upper heavy line is intended to hold the doll and is pasted to it on the under side so that the forward foot will extend down a little over the edge of the bent portion, as shown at figure No. 2. The dotted line shows where the board is to be bent, as illustrated at figure No. 2; and the center square of the three that are marked out in heavy lines is cut and bent backward, while the two outside squares are bent forward, so that the support may stand firmly wherever placed. You will have no trouble in preparing these shadow pictures, and endless fun may be derived from them.

THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS DECORATION.—No. 9.

In the dining-room the jingle of the knives, forks and dishes and the voices of those at the table are wonderfully subdued by heavy hangings, which are now arranged over every door and window. These hangings may be of costly or of inexpensive draperies, but they should be in harmony with the general tone of the room. Velours, brocatelle, satin brocade, reps, plush, chenille and various other drapery fabrics are used and can be obtained in all colors. Frequently the doors are removed and the drapery only used, but as often the doors are retained. Sliding or folding doors are best in a room, as they can easily be put "out of sight."

A beautifully draped door-way is shown at figure No. 5. The hangings are blue and gold to match the furnishings of the room.

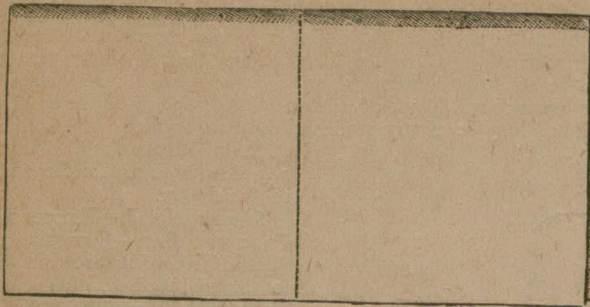


FIGURE No. 1.

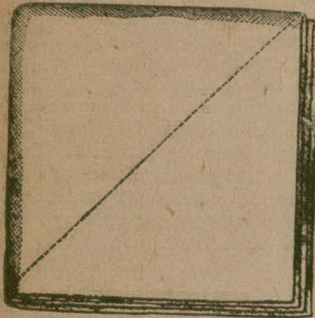


FIGURE No. 2.

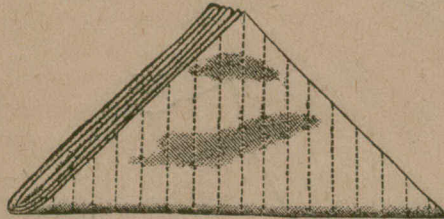


FIGURE No. 3.

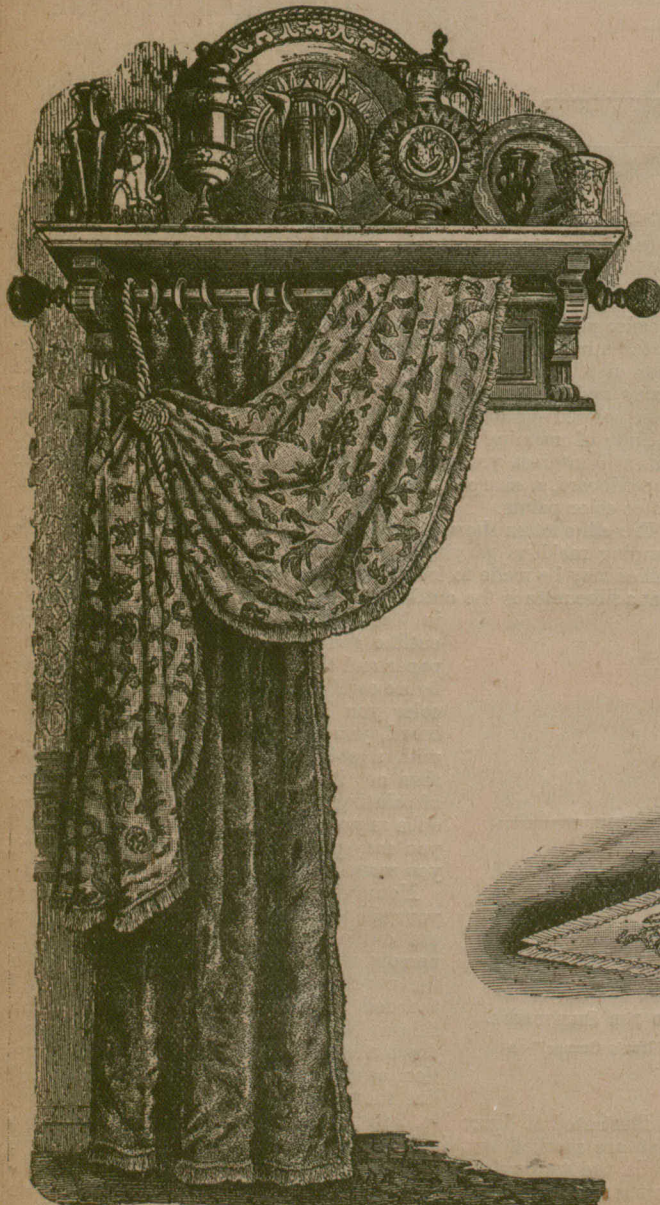


FIGURE No. 5.—STYLISH HANGING FOR DOOR-WAY.

A brass pole is adjusted in the regular way, and from it a double-faced velours portière is hung with rings. This portière may be drawn across the door-way or to one side, as preferred. Over the right end of the pole is thrown one end of a blue-and-gold brocaded satin portière, which is festooned by a gold cord to the other end of the pole, the cord being formed in a loop over the pole and tied to hold the folds of the portière securely. The portière is then caught over a brass hook fastened to the door, and the end falls at the left side of the door-way.

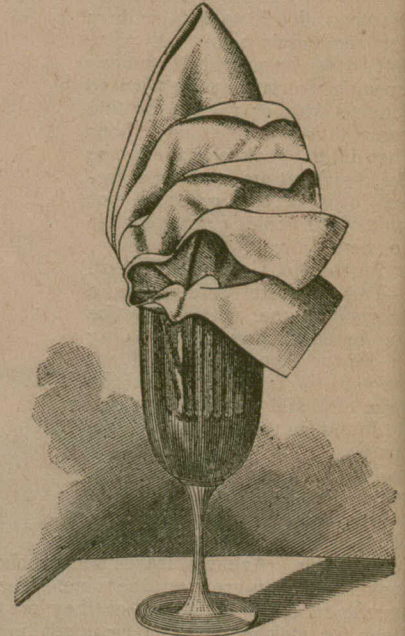


FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—FANCY FOLDING OF NAPKINS.

A very pretty doily for hot bread is illustrated at figure No. 6. Two large-sized fringed doilies are laid one over the other with all the edges even. They are stitched together in the outline of a diamond, the stitching extending not quite to the edges. The corners of the upper doily are folded over as far as possible, and the overlapping corners are decorated with chain-stitch embroidery, one corner decoration being the words "Hot Bread," and the other a small floral design. The corners of the under doily are embroidered in floral designs that are all different. White doilies are preferred, though colored ones are often used. India floss is used for the embroidery, and it may be white or colored, as preferred.

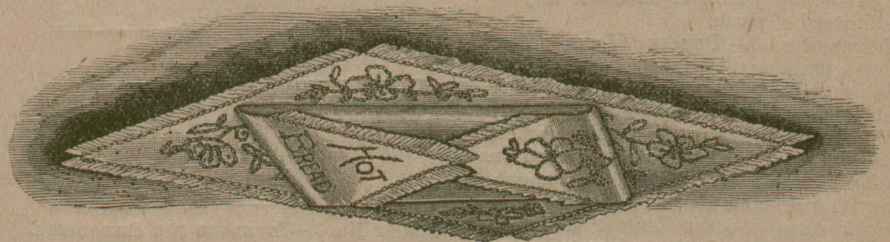


FIGURE No. 6.—BREAD DOILY.

The stitch is the simple chain-stitch and was described in detail in the March DELINEATOR.

A simple arrangement of the napkin is shown at figure No. 4. Fold the napkin double, then at the dotted line in figure No. 1, and then at the dotted line in figure No. 2. Then fold the napkin in fan fashion at the dotted lines in figure No. 3, place it in the goblet or tumbler, and pull the corners over.

FANCY STITCHES, AND THEIR APPLICATION.—No. 9.

Among all the decorative arts that come within the sphere of woman's work, embroidery will always hold a prominent place; and as most women have received some instruction in the use of the needle, all may attain to some degree of proficiency if the wish to learn and the patience to practise the art be present.

A very noticeable feature in some of the embroideries of the present time is the tendency to make the best possible appearance with the least amount of work; therefore, for many purposes large designs carried out in coarse materials are much admired. Another characteristic of the present fashion is the introduction of a great number of fancy stitches into some styles of embroidery.

FIGURE NO. 1.—METHOD OF MAKING SPLIT-STITCH.—This stitch is worked very much like the outline-stitch, except that instead of keeping to the right-hand side of the thread (as described in this department in the February DELINEATOR), the point of the needle must pierce right through the center of the thread close to where it came out of the material in each preceding stitch, as

may be seen by referring to the illustration. The effect of this stitch may be observed in the lines radiating from the center of the pansy shown at figure No. 2.

FIGURE NO. 2.—EMBROIDERED BUTTER-CHIP

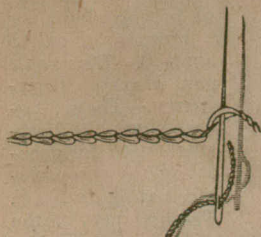


FIGURE NO. 1.—METHOD OF MAKING SPLIT-STITCH.

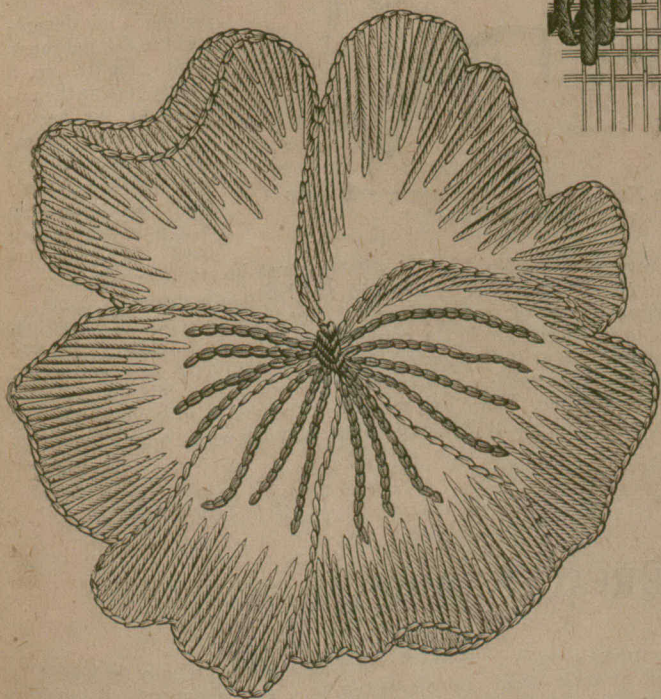


FIGURE NO. 2.—EMBROIDERED BUTTER-CHIP DOILY.

DOILY.—While the table is left bare for luncheon, in order to show off the highly polished surface, it is absolutely necessary for each plate to have a plain or fancy doily or mat. In following this custom one need not be particular in always having "table-linen" for the purpose. At this figure is shown a very dainty butter-chip doily in

the form of a pansy; it is made of white Dallas cloth and embroidered with white India floss in the button-hole long-and-short stitch, which is fully described in the February DELINEATOR. The center is worked with yellow twisted embroidery silk in the split-stitch,

directions for which are given at figure No. 1. After the embroidery is finished the superfluous linen around the edge of the pansy is cut away. Doileys of this kind may be made in three or four sizes, thus forming a "set" for the table; and grass, fine butcher's, handkerchief and



FIGURE NO. 3.—METHOD OF MAKING BATTLEMENT-STITCH.

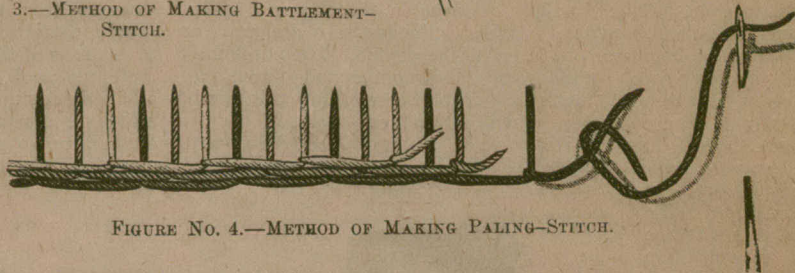


FIGURE NO. 4.—METHOD OF MAKING PALING-STITCH.

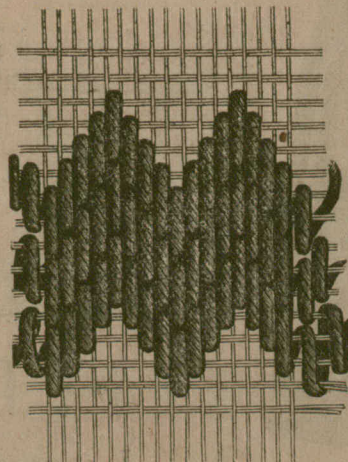


FIGURE NO. 5.

damask linens are all suitable for the purpose, although satin sheeting, or linen drilling, as it is better known, is now used almost exclusively. At high luncheons the table may be handsomely set with serviettes of bolting-cloth. Color may be decided upon to suit personal taste, but all the decorations should correspond. At a pink-and-white luncheon serviettes of white bolting-cloth in the shape of carnations of various sizes, embroidered in shell-pink filo floss, will produce a dainty effect. The dishes should be of fine white French china, with pink carna-

tions painted on them; and the napkins should be nine-inch squares of bolting-cloth, the edges being worked in a design of carnations with the same silk as that used in working the serviettes. High, pink, frosted glass vases containing pink and white carnations should be placed one near each corner of the table. Other decorations of pink may be placed about the room to enhance the beauty of the surroundings.

FIGURE NO. 3.—METHOD OF MAKING BATTLEMENT-STITCH.—This is an uncommon and novel stitch and is very effective for bordering large scroll designs, laying down

hems, etc. It looks best when worked in four shades of the same color, but two contrasting colors will also be pretty. Here the button-hole stitch is arranged in a series of stitches to form a handsome and massive battlement-stitch worked with four shades of old-rose rope silk. First work a row of button-hole stitches in the lightest shade, making the stitches half an inch in length and half an inch apart. This first row should be very evenly made, slanting the stitches as illustrated, for upon its evenness depends the regularity of the following rows, and, consequently, the effect of the completed work. When the first row is finished, commence at the

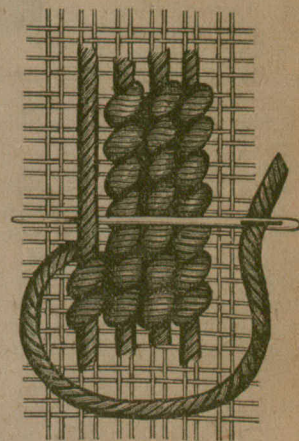


FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—DESIGNS FOR MAKING CANVAS-STITCHES.

left-hand side, and work a second row of button-holing on the top of the first, but a little to the left of and a little below it. Then work a third row a little to the left of and a little below the second row. Work a fourth row in the same manner, using the silks in order, from the lightest to the darkest shades. In the last row the tops of the stitches should come a little above the horizontal threads of the first row. The stitch is very decorative for baby-afghans, small stand-covers, aprons, fancy scarfs, etc., and will be effective on the yokes of infants' and children's dresses when worked in white or colored Madonna cotton, or linen thread.

FIGURE No. 4.—METHOD OF MAKING PALING-STITCH.—This novel and pretty stitch is similar to the battlement-stitch, except that the horizontal stitches are made *above* instead of below. It may be used on almost any kind of arabesque, conventional or border design. It is an arrangement of button-hole stitches forming a picket-fence or paling, from which it derives its name. A light, medium and dark shade of olive-green were used in working this stitch. Commence by making a row of button-hole stitches, making the vertical stitches half an inch high and about three-quarters of an inch apart. Now make a second row, making the vertical stitches one-fourth of an inch to the right of those in the first row and of the same height. The vertical stitches in the last row are made at a corresponding distance from those of the second. The stitch may be easily done by carefully following the directions and illustration. Silks, crewels, cottons or linens are suitable for working this stitch, which may be used on dresses as well as for fancy-work.

FIGURES Nos. 5 AND 6.—DESIGNS FOR MAKING CANVAS-STITCHES.—The canvas-stitch is suitable for foundations; it is here shown

worked in old-blue worsted, and the method is as follows: Select canvas like that shown at figure No. 6; cover each of the lines used in marking off the large squares with a strand of the worsted, bringing the needle up through the canvas at the top and putting it down at the bottom as illustrated. To cover this line: Bring the needle up through a large square near the top, at the right-hand side of the line of worsted, and crossing it, put the needle down through the next square below on the left of the line. Now bring the needle up in the square alongside the last square it was put through, but on the right side of the line; and so continue all the way down each of the lines till the foundation is entirely covered. Figure No. 5 illustrates a design suitable for a foundation or border, developed in old-blue worsted. To make the stitch: Bring the needle up in the ninth square from the top of the canvas, and put it down in the third square above in the same row; now bring it up in the second square below, to the right, in the next row, and pass it down in the third square above, continuing to drop



FIGURE No. 7.—EMBROIDERED SURAH APRON.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3187; one size; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

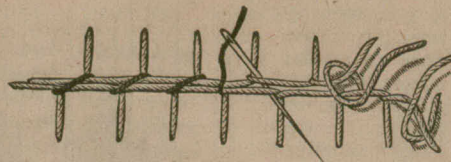


FIGURE No. 8.

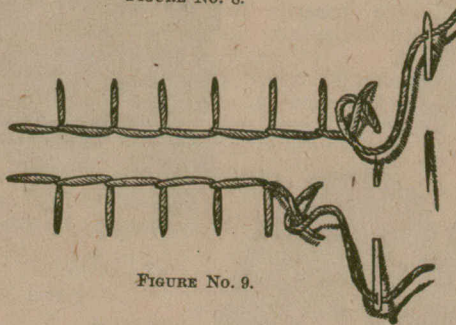


FIGURE No. 9.

FIGURES Nos. 8 AND 9.—DETAILS FOR MAKING BARB-STITCH.

shown at figure No. 8. The stitches must be made very evenly, or the effect will not be good; and the barbs are made to come in between those of the opposite row. For the second part of the stitch, bring the needle up in the corner of the angle in the lower row, and put it down at the corner of the angle in the upper row, and so on, making a succession of overcasting stitches like this all the way across the line. The stitch may be developed in all kinds of crewel, worsted, silk or cotton, and colors may be used to suit the taste.

a square below and take in a square above until five lines of the stitches are made. Then reverse the taking up and dropping of the squares to bring it down, as illustrated. Commence the next set of stitches in the third square below the square where the needle was first put in, and continue to count as in the first instance. The broken threads in the illustration give a good idea of the direction in which the stitches run. Cotton, crewel, worsted and silk may all be used in developing these stitches.

FIGURE No. 7.—EMBROIDERED SURAH APRON.—The barb stitch is shown to good advantage on the apron pictured at this figure. The garment is shown developed in black Surah. It was cut by pattern No. 3187, price 7d. or 15 cents. At the bottom is a hem three inches deep, above which a tuck an inch and a-half deep is made, a space the width of the tuck being left between it and the hem. A jaunty pocket is added at the right side, and the yoke is fastened by means of tie-strings made of black satin-edged No. 12 ribbon. Two contrasting shades of corn-colored twisted embroidery silk were used for decorating the apron, the embroidery being done above the hem and tuck, round all the edges of the pocket, except the upper edge, and at the lower edge of the yoke. The upper edge of the yoke shows only one-half of the stitch. Details for making this stitch are given at figures Nos. 8 and 9. Aprons of this kind may be made of India or China silk, bolting-cloth, nainsook, fine cross-barred muslin, etc.; and, if preferred, the stitches shown at figures Nos. 3 and 4 may be substituted for the one here illustrated. The belt of the yoke may be made large enough to go round the waist and meet at the back, over the closing of which a dainty rosette may be placed for a finish.

Pretty effects may be obtained by painting delicate sprays and flowers in the lower corners of aprons, of bolting cloth.

FIGURES Nos. 8 AND 9.—DETAILS FOR MAKING BARB-STITCH.—These figures show the barb-stitch used for decorating the apron pictured at figure No. 7. The first part of the stitch is the ordinary button-hole stitch made coarsely. This stitch was fully described in this department in the February issue. Figure No. 9 clearly depicts the position of the needle in both lines, showing how the stitch is accomplished. Two rows of button-hole stitching are placed back to back as

EARLY AUTUMN DRESS FABRICS.

Although it is often with a feeling of reluctance that the fashionable woman lays aside her Summer gowns while yet the indications of Autumn are scarcely perceptible, she defers without question to the decisions of la Mode, who just now announces a number of notable but agreeable changes in both fabrics and styles.

There exists a lingering fondness for rough effects in dress materials, but whether this feeling will continue throughout the Autumn it is difficult to predict. The new rough-surfaced goods differ somewhat from those lately in vogue, being entirely over-spread with an even, fluffy coating. The rough discs and other

figures so prominent in the Summer fabrics have wholly disappeared, and in their stead are seen wavy lines and chevrons. Knots and bouclés in bright colors continue to illuminate neutral-tinted rough cheviots and other goods of a similar nature, but even these are woven to lie more flatly than heretofore. Entire stripes composed of bouclés and showing odd mixtures of color mark the dark-brown and gray grounds of rough materials, and while the effect is extremely attractive, the goods are not too conspicuous to be worn by women below medium height.

Opinions differ as to the good style of plaids, but the old favorites

are still offered in considerable numbers. Groups of diagonal lines sprinkled with bouclés form blocks and plaids on handsome homespun and tweeds. The ground colors of these goods are usually mixed, while the stripes are of decided hues; and a rough pile lightly covers the entire surface, with pleasing effect. Mixed homespun that are mottled like marble are very stylish and usually show two colors in combination with white. Thus, gray, black and white appear in a handsome homespun, producing an effect not unlike that of Irish frieze; in another steel-blue and brown are united with white; and still another shows an artistic blending of white, dark-green and a rather light shade of gray.

Chevron homespun is woven in chevron stripes in mixed colors and is very attractive. A stylish promenade toilette is developed in homespun of this variety in which the colors associated are wood-brown and light-gray. The skirt is in circular bell shape and hangs with perfect grace, which is emphasized by the entire absence of decoration. The shapely basque is lengthened at the back and sides by square tabs that rest prettily upon the skirt. The front presents a rounding lower outline and clings closely to the figure, and the closing is made at the left side. Opening over the front are jacket fronts that are slightly shorter than the front and have square corners. A high standing collar is at the neck of the jacket fronts, the shallower collar provided by the pattern being omitted. The sleeves are full and high on the shoulders and fit smoothly at the wrists. The basque is finished as plainly as the skirt, with which it corresponds perfectly. A Venetian cape of brown cloth, brown glacé kid gloves, and a brown straw hat trimmed with red roses complete a charming and seasonable outfit.

An equally effective toilette may be made up by the same mode in a light-weight fancy cloth known as tailor suiting, which, as its name suggests, is particularly well adapted to formal styles that admit of or require a plain completion. This suiting displays a variety of patterns, in all of which neutral and dull tints prevail. Checked grounds in two dark shades of blue, gray, green or brown are crossed diagonally by dark-red lines. Another variety is woven in a single color and marked with stripes of a different weave that produce the effect of shading. Ombré plaids and dark and silver gray pin-head checks are also favored in these goods. Dark tints are preferred in the plaids, which are for the most part diagonal and very artistically shaded.

Akin to the last-mentioned fabric is broadcloth or faced cloth, the revival of which is welcomed not only by women who desire to utilize their last Spring's cloth costumes, but also by those who admire the material for its undoubted richness and elegance of coloring and weave. Broadcloth will be serviceable for promenade and church wear during both Autumn and Winter, and for this reason alone the practical shopper will select it without regard to its apparent costliness. Simplicity of construction and decoration is desirable for a cloth costume, for besides being more appropriate to the material, it renders the gown inconspicuous and materially lengthens its period of usefulness. The various wood-browns and the dark shades of tan, gray, green and blue are the preferred colors in cloth, the light tones having, it is said, outlived the favor so generally accorded them in the Spring.

Bedford cord is still very generally admired—in fact, its vogue is, if possible, more extended than ever; and its popularity is certainly well deserved. The many excellent qualities of the goods are widely known and appreciated, and although several new varieties are now shown, the grade and weave remain the same. Besides the plain colors, there are very handsome *mélange* effects in various shades of bluette-blue, brown, dark-gray, dahlia, etc. Then there are striped and plaided Bedford cords, the plaids being formed by double crosswise and lengthwise lines of prettily contrasting colors. Even and graduated contrasting stripes are woven on plain or *mélange* grounds, the graduated stripes being arranged vertically in groups that increase and decrease in numbers in regular order—thus, four, three, two, one, one, two, three, four, and so on.

A toilette designed for a recent luncheon is made of wood-brown Bedford cord showing graduated narrow stripes. The skirt is of the circular bell order and, though lengthened to form a slight train, is made over a short foundation that is finished with a pinked foot-ruffle of brown silk. The skirt consists of a front-gore and of two wide sections that are joined at the center of the back; and graceful folds at the back result from gathered fulness at the belt on each side of the placket. The stripes in the material show to good advantage in the skirt. The basque closely resembles a Louis Seize coat, and the effect of a combination is produced in it by cutting the material crosswise for some of the parts. The basque is adjusted closely to the figure, the edges below the center seam are allowed to flare slightly, and a coat-plait is formed below the waist-line of each side-back seam. The fronts separate over a short vest cut crosswise of the goods, to which short skirts are added; a narrow pocket-lap falls over each skirt from the seam joining the latter to the vest, and the skirts form a notch below the closing. The vest is completed by a short standing collar cut to match, over which laps

a standing collar that finishes the neck of the basque. Deep, triple-pointed pocket-laps, also cut crosswise, are adjusted below the waist-line back of the hips, and the high-shouldered coat-sleeves are finished with cavalier cuffs fashioned in the same way.

A corded fabric that bears little resemblance to Bedford cord has thick, round cords woven diagonally on a dark ground shot with colored silk. The cords are so heavy that they stand out in relief from the ground, which displays its pretty glints of colors effectively between.

Wide-wale diagonals make very choice gowns for afternoon reception or visiting wear. They differ slightly in weave from the diagonals of previous seasons and are presented in dark-tan, garnet, heliotrope and wood-brown. Then there is chevron diagonal, in which the stripes meet in angles in the center of the goods; it is produced in the newest shades of gray, blue, brown, green, etc. Diagonals develop pleasingly by both simple and dressy modes.

The wool *crêpe* or *crépon* of the Summer has a very satisfactory successor in Bedford *crépon*, which, though of closer and firmer weave, presents exactly the same *crêpe*-like surface and makes up with equal grace. Thus far the fabric has only appeared in solid colors, from among which tasteful young women, whether maids or matrons, will select the most becoming for their Autumnal best dresses. The style of construction requires very little consideration, since the goods are admirably adapted to all fashions.

Camel's-hair is, of course, included among the season's materials, and some entirely new varieties are shown. One sample is over-spread with a soft and exceedingly glossy fibre, by which the brown, gray, green, blue or red of the ground is toned down to the softest and most elusive shade. India camel's-hair in heliotrope, terra-cotta, steel-gray, wood-brown, green and blue is covered with a net-work of long, silky black hairs that are woven to lie flatly upon the goods.

A fine serge that, with its minute twill, is scarcely to be distinguished from camel's-hair, is woven in plaids, upon which are formed diagonal bouclé stripes in bright colors. This will be very freely used for shopping and utility costumes, while camel's-hair will be devoted to more dressy wear. Either material will make up charmingly in a gown consisting of a plain skirt and one of the stylish Louis coats.

An attractive novelty is satin-finished damassé, a lustrous woollen fabric with a close, sateen-like weave. Small or large dots are woven in self on brown, blue, heliotrope, écaru and réséda grounds, the choice of the dots in the matter of size being governed by individual taste and the style of the wearer.

Joan of Arc cloth is the name of another smooth material that will make comfortable and durable costumes for travelling by land or sea. It is offered in all the popular colors.

Silks are always fashionable for dinner and ceremonious wear, no matter how handsome or how numerous are the woollens in vogue. Bengaline, which is classed among the silks, is very well liked, and several new weaves are observed. Chevrotine Bengaline is thickly strewn with a little seed-like dot showing a satin effect, and is stylish in gray, mahogany and réséda for dinner and reception wear.

Brocaded *peau de cygne* (swan-skin) is exceptionally elegant. In a rich carriage toilette for a middle-aged matron black *peau de cygne* brocaded with garlands of small pink blossoms is made up in combination with black and pink Bengaline. The skirt is formed of eight bell-gores, which are cut alternately from black Bengaline and the brocaded fabric; and the back is lengthened to form a slight train. The basque is a modified Louis Quatorze coat and is an exceedingly dressy mode. It fits with great accuracy and is gracefully lengthened below the hips by front and back coat-skirts lined with pink Bengaline, the front-skirts falling in tab fashion on the skirt, and each back-skirt being laid in plaits near its back edge and having a revers of pink Bengaline turned back from its front edge. Tapering revers of black Bengaline are added to the fronts, and between them is revealed a vest facing of similar goods that is notched below the closing. At the neck is a standing collar extending across the back, and high above it rises a plaited Medici collar that terminates in points a little above the bust. The outside section of the Medici collar is cut from the brocaded goods and the inside from pink Bengaline. A triple box-plait is formed at each side of the center of the back, the plaits flaring becomingly. The sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders and are finished with deeply pointed cuffs lined with pink Bengaline. With this toilette are worn tan Suède mousquetaires, and a black lace bonnet trimmed with pink flowers; and a black *chiffon* parasol is carried.

Light-colored, heavily corded silks, such as veloutine, muscovit, etc., are in order for evening wear; and among the popular tints in which they are produced may be mentioned Nile-green, light-blue, *blé* (corn), *blé mûr* (ripe wheat), *étincelle* (light-green), Azoff (sea-green), anemone (yellowish-green), *sirène* (apple-green), *véronique* (Dresden-blue), *vapeur* (smoke-gray) and *crépuscule* (twilight-pink). Some of these hues are new, but the majority are old ones presented under new names.

FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Gowns for Autumn are quite as abundantly furbelowed as those just laid aside; but there are fewer variations to be noted in garnitures than in fabrics, which, of course, must at least show those changes demanded by the season's temperature. The plain skirts, whether distended at the foot or of the closely clinging or "umbrella-case" order, favor elaborate ornamentation—indeed, they need trimming of some kind to relieve their severe and frequently unbecoming plainness. Personal fancy may alone decide the manner of applying these decorations, and a marked departure from the beaten path will not be counted *bizarre*, provided the lines of both skirt and figure are properly considered and due regard is paid to the rules of good taste. In the adornment of bodices, also, individuality may be freely displayed, and the artistic *modiste* may give an original air to each of her creations by introducing some special feature of her own devising in its garniture.

The dainty, narrow outline edges, although no longer novel, are really in the lead for the decoration of street toilettes, upon which they are used in large quantities. Wider trimmings are, of course, also in vogue, but the tiny edges may be used to far better advantage, though with less elaborate effect. Silk gimp edgings are pretty on cloths, chevots and other goods of similar texture, while jet edgings are largely preferred for silks and the softer woollens. Open patterns are for the most part shown in the silk gimps, and jet outlining is composed of rows of fine cut beads and nail-heads of various shapes and sizes. The narrowest jet edging offered consists simply of two rows of jet beads. Very handsome edgings are formed of star-shaped, oval or crescent-shaped nail-heads strung on two or three rows of jet beads, which show between the nail-heads in about half-inch lengths. Finely cut square or round nail-heads set closely together on silk galloon produce a brilliant effect.

Then there is crocheted outlining, which is more expensive than either silk gimp or jet edging, but is also much prettier and more durable, showing plainly that it is hand-made. This trimming varies in width from one-half to four inches and is particularly elegant on tailor-made gowns, upon which silk gimps are also frequently used. A newly designed going-away toilette for a September bride is made of dahlia faced cloth and decorated with yards upon yards of black crocheted trimming about two inches wide. The skirt is in bell style, fashionably lengthened to lightly sweep the floor; and its bias back seam is concealed by fan-plaits laid at the belt. The front and sides present the unbroken surface peculiar to the style, and the bottom of the skirt is effectively encircled by three rows of crocheted trimming applied their width apart. The basque is fitted in the regular way, and the darts and the middle three seams are covered with trimming, the arrangement emphasizing their graceful curves and giving the waist a more slender appearance. Deep coat-skirts are sewed to the lower edge of the basque, and their front and back edges flare fashionably. Large pocket-laps are included in the cross-seams; and the free edges of the skirts are followed by trimming. A Medici collar is at the neck, the standing collar provided by the pattern being omitted. The inside of the collar is decorated with trimming near its loose edges, and both the upper and lower edges of the cavalier cuffs finishing the high-shouldered sleeves are correspondingly ornamented. A long black travelling cloak that may be easily assumed and removed accompanies the toilette. The hat is a toque covered with dahlia cloth and trimmed with black feathers; and brown *glacé* gloves stitched with black are worn.

A more dressy toilette may be developed by the same mode in either black or colored Bengaline, with jet *cabochons* and outlining for garniture. Star-shaped *cabochons* may decorate the coat-skirts above an edging of the outline trimming, which may be composed of small star-shaped nail-heads strung on triple strands of jet beads. The darts and seams may be covered with the outlining, and the front and sides of the skirt may be enriched at the foot with three rows of outlining applied between several rows of *cabochons*. The effect of such trimming will be very elegant.

Cabochons play quite as important a part in the jet garnitures for Autumn as they did in those of the past Summer, a fact that should cause the tasteful woman genuine satisfaction, since the most artistic effects are possible with these rich, jewel-like ornaments. Open patterns not unlike lace, representing flowers, leaves or conventional figures, are wrought with beads and nail-heads, the latter showing to pleasing advantage in their setting of small beads. Wide jet trimmings are often applied on street gowns, but the wisdom and good taste of the choice are questionable, to say the least. On visiting, reception and carriage toilettes, however, such handsome decorations are perfectly in keeping.

Jet fringe accords admirably with jet *passementerie*, and its

popularity is steadily increasing. A very pretty fringe is composed of alternate strands of small and large beads; another shows groups of several strands of small plain and large fancy beads caught together near the top by rosette-like ornaments, also made of beads; and still another presents alternate strands of gold-lined and jet beads. The last named variety is most effectively used with jet-and-gold *passementerie*. Fringes are variously employed; they are frequently applied in festoons or straight lines above the lower edges of skirts, and when very deep they are arranged in tablier fashion according to a recently revived fashion that is as practical as it is graceful. Serious defects in a partly worn skirt may be effectually concealed beneath a tablier of fringe, and the simplest costume may be given an air of elegance by a tasteful application of the dainty trimming.

Very artistic fringe ornaments, or arched fringes, as they are called, are among the season's novelties. They consist of countless strands of jet nail-heads and gold-lined beads caught up in festoon fashion at the ends, and sometimes also at the center, with Maltese crosses or bow-knots in jet and gold. One of these ornaments is placed at the waist-line on the front of the basque, another like an epaulette on each sleeve, and several at the bottom of the skirt.

Jet Medici collars are still popular and are as appropriate on plain as on elaborate gowns. It must be remembered, however, that such a collar sets badly on a short, plump neck. Medici collars of jet or of jet and gold or steel are sometimes elaborated with fringes added to their lower edges, and sometimes finished plainly and simply wired to fit the neck. A pretty jet set includes a standing collar trimmed at the front with fringe, and a pointed girdle with a section of long, handsome fringe at each side. When fringe is used on girdles it is invariably arranged at the sides rather than at the front, as was lately the fashion.

Passementerie composed of steel nail-heads and small steel beads is very artistic on gowns of gray material; but it is not suitable for promenade costumes unless applied upon bodices that are to be hidden by wraps when worn out of doors. Persian effects in tinsel *passementerie* obtain and are bright enough to illumine the most sombre dress fabrics.

Mohair and silk *passementeries* appear as usual, being deemed more appropriate for heavy fabrics than lighter garnitures. Mohair and *soutache* trimmings are both serviceable and handsome and are largely favored for chevots and homespuns. They usually show open braiding patterns. Broad silk braid and silk cord are combined in the silk *passementeries*, the braid usually forming a leaf or a floral design, which is outlined by the cord. An elegant church and visiting gown designed for a young matron unites black velvet, and *écaru* camel's-hair showing fine black threads woven to produce the effect of an irregular net-work; and decoration is supplied by black silk cord-and-braid *passementerie* in a floral pattern. The skirt is in one of the popular bell shapes, the front and sides clinging closely to the figure at the top and flaring toward the bottom, and the back falling in fan-plaits to the edge of a slight train. A row of *passementerie* is applied vertically at each side of the front, producing the effect of a panel and materially lessening the severity of the mode. The faultlessly adjusted basque is in Louis XVI. style, extending a considerable distance below the hips. A coat-plait is formed below the waist-line of each side-back seam, and the edges flare slightly below the center seam. The fronts are trimmed at their edges with *passementerie* and separate over a short vest of velvet. The vest is lengthened by hip-pieces that flare in front, and narrow pocket-laps are inserted in the cross-seams. A narrow standing collar of velvet is at the neck of the vest and back, and is concealed, except at the front, by a deeper standing collar of the material covered with *passementerie*. Triple-pointed velvet pocket-laps fall over the hips; and the sleeves rise high and full above the shoulders and are each finished with a deep, pointed cuff of velvet that flares from the sleeve at the top.

Top garments as well as costumes are adorned with silk *passementerie*; and when fringe is desired for either dress or wrap, there are the handsome silk-ball fringes, which are furnished in all widths and are used in the same manner as the jet fringes. Girdles and Medici collars are fashioned from black silk *passementerie* and are largely used on black gowns intended for light mourning wear.

Cog-feather edgings and bands bid fair to outrival ostrich-feather trimmings of the same kind, especially for street garments. They are shown in every fashionable shade and color; and the edgings are two and three inches in width, while the bands are four inches wide. These soft, fluffy trimmings may be used alone or in conjunction with *passementerie*, a row of the latter being invariably applied above a band of feathers when an especially dressy effect is sought.

If a decoration of feathers alone is preferred, one or two narrow bands or a single wide one may be used on both skirt and bodice. A very handsome garniture is made of black *coq* and ostrich feathers, and another shows a mixture of *coq* and curled peacock plumes in natural colors. The effect of the latter trimming in a narrow width is prettily brought out in a cape of invisible-green broadcloth intended to accompany several gowns. The upper part of the cape is a deeply pointed yoke, to the lower edge of which is fulled a cape section that rises in a high puff over each shoulder and falls to the hips in the graceful folds. A band of the trimming decorates the edge of the yoke just above the seam joining it to the cape section, and a similar band edges the inside of the Medici collar, which rolls slightly at the top to display the pretty decoration.

Ostrich-feather bands and edgings are handsome on evening and dinner gowns of silk and tissue, resting lightly and fluffily on the daintiest fabrics. When placed near the face their effect is wonderfully softening; and many artistic arrangements are possible upon the lower parts of costumes. A very pretty substitute for ostrich-

feather edging is a curled silk edging that imitates the soft flues of the natural plumes with great exactness. This trimming is shown in a larger and better variety of colors than can be obtained in ostrich feathers, and it is much more durable and almost as effective. In dark hues it is used on street costumes, while in light tints it forms a dainty garniture for theatre and evening gowns.

The dressy woman is just now much concerned to know whether the vogue of jewelled trimmings will continue unabated. There can be little doubt that their glory is on the wane. They will be worn, of course, during the coming season, but neither as fashionably nor as extensively as in the past, for their elusive flash and glitter no longer attract the admiration of conservative dressers, who now favor less pretentious garnitures. Jewelled passementeries are still shown, and some new and very attractive patterns have been produced in them; but they are not brought so conspicuously to the shopper's notice as formerly. However, she who is the possessor of elaborate jewelled trimmings may use them in any preferred manner, with the assurance that they are not out of fashion.

SEASONABLE MILLINERY.

Of such odd shapes are many of the new hats and bonnets that the average woman's taste will have to become reconciled to them. The low crowns lately in vogue have given place to round, oval and pointed crowns of medium height, among which the pointed styles are the most numerous. The becoming *plateau* and platter shapes have been modified quite beyond recognition, the sloping crown of the *plateau* being raised at the center to an acute point, while the hitherto jaunty platter, which is perfectly round, has either a pointed or tiny round crown and is fluted all round the edge of the brim, the general effect suggesting the grotesque head-covering in which Robinson Crusoe is invariably pictured.

The toque and turban are again in the lead, and the English walking-hat has returned into high favor after its somewhat lengthy retirement. All three are shown in a variety of shapes and will obtain very generally, especially during the early Autumn, when small hats will be yielded preference, though not to the total exclusion of larger ones. Toques have heart-shaped, pointed and table-top crowns and crinkled or plaited brims. Turbans show round or square crowns, receding crowns that are pointed at the back, and crowns that rise in a point at the center; and their brims are either deep and uniformly rolled, fluted at the front or back, or bent in a point at the back. A very popular style of walking hat consists of a high indented crown and a narrow rolled brim, strongly resembling the Alpine hat; another has a high crown that rises in sugar-loaf fashion from a rolled brim, and an equally graceful shape displays a high, pointed crown, and a brim that is rolled more deeply at the sides than at the front and back.

A few large hats are offered, and they continue to display *volutés* somewhere in the brims, which are either hollowed out at the back or else tacked up to rise high above the crown. In some instances the brims are poke-shaped in front, and bent up at the back to display the coiffure.

Any peculiarity in the shapes of the new hats may be readily overcome by a tasteful choice and clever arrangement of trimmings, which are just now very handsome. Feathers of all kinds are much admired, the list including *coq* feathers, ostrich tips and plumes and fancy wings and birds. Fruit and flowers are also abundantly used, but it by no means follows that they will remain long in fashion. Exquisitely natural-looking cherries drooping from flexible green stems form the objective trimming on a unique toque recently worn with a handsome driving toilette. The shape is made of twisted green twigs that form a point at the top, and a wreath of cherries is placed about the edge, the graceful fruit falling prettily upon the hair at the back. Small bunches of cherries are placed at the back and front, and a dragon-fly with brilliant gauzy wings rests lightly and naturally upon each bunch. The parasol carried with this charming hat is made of plaiting of green tulle over green grasses, and is decorated with a bunch of cherries placed at the top. A simple toque, designed to accompany a brown cloth travelling gown trimmed with black outline braid, is of black straw. A twist of velvet encircles the crown, which is pointed; and black and brown wings are the adjusted among bows of black and brown velvet in front. This combination of colors and materials is both tasteful and stylish, and the hat will prove very serviceable.

Costume toques—that is, toques made of the costume material, are very fashionable for shopping and general wear, and the home milliner who is ordinarily skilful will find no difficulty in their con-

struction. A toque of this kind made up to match a costume of gray camel's-hair is covered with the material draped in pretty folds. A puffy knot of gray velvet pierced with a long silver pin trims the front simply but effectively, and a bunch of black Prince of Wales' tips is supported at the back by a gray velvet bow, below which fall narrow velvet strings. When a hat, and especially a small hat, is made up to match a certain costume, the same idea should prevail in the trimming of both.

A dressy toque that may be suitably assumed for a drawing-room reception is made of black *point d'esprit* net. Several rows of finely cut jet beads provide a face trimming, and from the midst of a lace rosette of generous size placed directly in front rises a large jet crescent. A full bunch of black aigrettes upheld by a bow of black velvet ribbon trims the back, and narrow velvet tie-strings are added. The jet used in trimming this hat is of very fine quality and produces an exceptionally brilliant effect.

Jet garnitures have become established favorites, and they deserve the distinction, since they are always more satisfactory than tinsel ornaments. Gold, however, maintains its position, but must be used in moderation and not too near the face, as it is trying to all but perfectly clear complexions. A remarkably handsome theatre or carriage hat has a brim of fancy black straw and a crown composed of square jet nail-heads strung on wires to form an open pattern. At the front is adjusted a tall loop of yellow bias velvet, at each side of which, lying flatly on the brim, is a wing of velvet finished with raw edges. A large jet ornament, also composed of nail-heads, secures a black velvet bow at the back, where narrow black velvet strings are tacked. Bias raw-edged velvet ends and wings are the fancy of the moment and are displayed with charming effect on a medium shape in brown straw, the brim of which is rolled and fluted at the back and bent in poke shape in front. A great bow of brown bias velvet having pointed ends that show unfinished edges is poised at the back, and a bunch of roses and foliage stands high in front. The hat is simple and very youthful-looking and may be worn with any gown.

Perhaps the most youthful of the new hats is the Continental, or "Paul Jones," as the triangular shape is also called. Young faces look wonderfully charming under this picturesque hat, but the effect is almost ludicrous when it is worn by a woman whose features and complexion declare plainly that the first freshness of youth is past. An artistic "Paul Jones" in soft gray felt is simply trimmed with gray ostrich tips and a gray velvet bow; and another in black straw shows three stiff loops of black velvet ribbon at the back and a yellow aigrette and several stiff black pompons in front. Trimming should be neither elaborate nor abundant on hats of this kind, for the shape is exaggerated and needs no accentuation.

A black straw *plateau* having a pointed crown, and a crinkled brim covered with black lace plaitings, is trimmed in front with rosettes of black and yellow *chiffon*, between which is placed a cluster of black and yellow aigrettes. A large yellow rose and its leaves stand at the back, being supported by a black velvet bow.

Turbans and walking hats are rather for utility than for dressy wear, although very pleasing effects are frequently produced in their trimming. Both shapes are severely trying and require the kindly influence of velvet to soften their hard, uncompromising outlines. A golden-brown straw turban with a table-top crown shows two twists of brown velvet a shade or two darker than the hat draped

about the crown, and a facing of velvet upon the rolled brim. Stiff wings of bias velvet having raw edges stand against the crown in front, and a bunch of small brown Prince of Wales' tips is secured at the back with a long gold pin. On another stylish turban in black straw the brim is faced with black velvet and studded with round jet nail-heads. Black *coq* feathers and a jet aigrette contribute the front trimming, and formal loops of black velvet are adjusted at the back.

A face veil is preferably worn with a turban and, in fact, with all small, close-fitting shapes, as it lessens the harsh effect and gives a more finished look to the head-dress. Coarse-meshed veils in black and in colors are deservedly admired, because the complexion shows to better advantage through their open meshes than through a fine, closely woven veil. As heretofore, the veil reaches to the chin, and its ends are caught up to the sides of the hat.

Formality characterizes the trimming of the walking hat, and velvet is usually introduced, for obvious reasons. With a graceful toilette of wood-brown diagonal is worn a walking hat of brown straw consisting of an indented crown and narrow, rolled brim. Loops of brown and mode velvet are set against the crown in front, and two narrow twists of both shades of velvet are laid about the crown near the base, completing the trimming. A black walking hat with a steeple crown may be appropriately trimmed with three black feather pompons placed a little to one side in front and supported by a black velvet bow.

Light-colored felt sailor-hats were introduced late in the Summer and have continued their vogue into the Autumn. One shape has a medium crown and a flat brim; on another the brim is narrow in front and still narrower at the sides, and is extended at the back, where it is tacked to the crown; and a third style shows a low crown, and a medium brim that is very slightly rolled and turned up at the back. A pretty specimen of the first mentioned shape in white felt is banded about the crown with heliotrope velvet and trimmed at the back with high bows of similar velvet, in the midst of which stands a natural *coq* feather that contrasts agreeably with the velvet. On a jaunty sailor of light-gray felt the crown is encircled with a soft fold of gray velvet; the velvet is formed in a knot in front, and several loops of similar material are placed at the back between two white wings. This hat is very dainty and may be worn with a gown of any color save brown and its numerous kin, brown and gray being hopelessly irreconcilable. Sailor hats, like all *chapeaux* of convenience, should be simply decorated; and the shape having a slightly rolled brim should be worn somewhat back to show considerable of the bang.

A very dressy large hat of black straw has a low, round crown

and a broad brim that is bent to a point in front and turned up at the back. A great fluffy rosette of plaited black lace rests partly on the brim and partly on the crown in front, and a large spray of red roses falls upon the crown from the back, a few of the roses straggling over the coiffure. A black velvet bow is tacked at the edge of the brim at the back, and below it fall narrow velvet ties. Another choice hat of black straw is trimmed at the back with a Prince's triplet in black supported by a bow of heliotrope uncut velvet, several long loops of which fall effectively upon the hair. A black lace barb is artistically arranged in front among several loops of the velvet, and through the lace and velvet is thrust a long gold dagger with a jewelled hilt.

On the front of a pleasing shape in brown straw are disposed fans of deep-cream *point d'esprit* lace, over which hovers a large gauze butterfly with painted wings. A huge bow of yellow Surah ribbon trims the right side and back of the hat, and a bunch of luscious-looking red cherries falls from the back upon the hair.

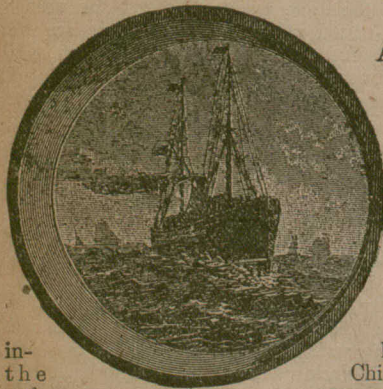
Jet trimmings are as much favored for bonnets as for hats, whether to be worn by young or by elderly matrons. A very dressy little bonnet comprises a brim of black straw and a crown made of jet nail-heads cut in star shape. An Alsatian bow of black bias velvet is adjusted on top of the crown, and a bunch of purple velvet chrysanthemums is upheld at the back by a black velvet bow, beneath which narrow black velvet tie-strings are secured. An all-black bonnet intended for general use is a becoming shape in straw. A feather pompon and aigrette are arranged at the front, and a velvet butterfly-bow fastened by a jet pin is placed above the velvet tie-strings.

A charming theatre bonnet that is not unlike a toque in shape is made of white *chiffon* embroidered with gold. A cluster of white aigrettes stands among loops of white uncut velvet ribbon in front, and a bow of similar ribbon conceals the joining of the narrow velvet tie-strings at the back. The bonnet is exceptionally effective though so simply trimmed, and it may be appropriately worn with a gown of any style or color.

The new hats must be placed horizontally on the head to produce the effect intended. The hat-pin should never be entirely removed from the hat, for if it is thrust into a different place every time the hat is assumed, the shape will soon show a disfiguring sieve-like appearance. If the head of the pin is plain, it should be concealed by some portion of the trimming; but if ornamental, it will add to the decoration and may be thrust wherever fancy directs, except through bows or puffs. In securing a black veil use only black pins; and for light-hued veils pins may be obtained with heads of colored glass to match, and are preferable to the ordinary steel pins.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT—FROM NEW YORK TO ALASKA.

IN ALASKAN WATERS—CONTINUED.



in-
the
other
abandoned

AS we sail onward along this grim and rock-bound coast we call to mind the fact that all mountains are held sacred in Japan, and we picture to ourselves the awe and reverence which must have inspired those storm-tossed orientals who, many years ago, landed from their frail junks and took possession of the country now habitated by their descendants, Chilkats, Thlinkets, Haidas and savage tribes. They had been

to shipwreck and banishment by their own Fugama, and here were Fugamas in legions, rising dark and threatening from the sea, each ready, perhaps, to do them some terrible harm.

Fort Tongas is upon a peninsula, and for this reason we did not stop at its crumbling pier. The place has a custom-house, of course, since it is on the dividing line, 49 deg. 40 min., between Her Majesty's possessions and those of the United States. On all sides are countless islands of every imaginable shape, some no larger than a city yard, while others are equal to a state in area. The island of Revilla Gigedo is simply stupendous, both as regards its vast size and its numerous and far-spreading peaks of ice and snow, skirted by forests of yellow cedars, some of which are eight feet

in diameter. From these cedars the natives hew their great war canoes with high prows, upon which they carve hideous emblems that doubtless answer the purpose of armorial bearings. There are other canoes, called *bidarkas*, that have strong frames of cedar sheathed most ingeniously with the tanned skins of tough old bears. The top of the canoe is covered with leather in lieu of a deck, an aperture being cut in it large enough to admit a man's body. These canoes are intended to carry but one person; and so skilfully are they shaped to meet the exigencies of wind and weather, that they can withstand the most savage hurricanes, rolling over and over, but always righting themselves. Their frames and covers are laced together with stout thongs of leather, which are sufficiently flexible to safely endure the strain of endless dashings against rocks, that would quickly strew a white man's boat in splinters on the shore. Since life on land holds but a small place in the Alaska Indian's economy, it is not strange that he should apply all his native ingenuity and skill to boat-building, and should feel a manly pride in his sea craft, and more especially his *bidarka*.

So little do these tribes know of our world, its ways, and what it contains, that, in order to make them understand religious instruction, the church authorities are obliged to change the phrase "sheep of His pasture" to "geese of His flock," and to substitute geese for sheep wherever the word occurs; for the gentle woolly creatures to which the Christian is so often likened in the bible are as far beyond the imagination of a native Alaskan as a level, fertile pasture is beyond the physical possibilities of his forbidding land of woods and precipitous rocks.

The mountains on Revilla Gigedo are singularly pyramidal in shape and suggest strongly that the Egyptians must have taken the

LESSONS IN WOOD-CARVING.

No. 11.

The learner having now been instructed in the various methods of carving, we will next take up a series of designs that will afford excellent practise in the different processes heretofore described. The patterns to be considered do not differ, in regard to the principles involved, from those already offered, but they are considerably more complex and will fairly test the student's ability, although by no means beyond her skill if she has carefully followed the preceding lessons.

At figure No. 35 is illustrated a beautiful panel and border design for a medicine cupboard or chest. The leaves and berries are those of the bryony vine, which is selected for this particular purpose on account of the healing properties anciently ascribed to it. Either walnut or oak may be chosen for the cupboard, which is triangular in shape, the front measuring fifteen and a-half by twenty-one and a-half inches, and each side nine and a-half by twenty-one and a-half inches; and three shelves are fitted inside. If the carver is not sufficiently skilful to make the closet herself, she may entrust the work to a cabinet-maker, who may put all the parts together, save hanging the door (the piece to be carved) and fitting the lock.

The door should be made of inch-thick stuff, as the border is to be executed in flat or traced style. Before tracing the design on the door rule a line parallel with and half an inch from the edge all round, to serve as a guide for the punch in finishing the background of the border. Two inches from this line rule another, and in the space between the two lines trace the border design by means of carbon paper, as previously directed. Polish the half-inch margin as highly as possible, outline the pattern with a small veiner, and carefully stamp the background, making the marks as irregular as possible and using the smallest punch for the narrow indentations of the leaves. Vein each leaf carefully, cutting the midrib deepest toward the stem, and tapering all the veins gracefully as they near the edge of the leaf. Then with the small veiner cut one or two slightly curved lines parallel with the edge of each berry to give it a full, round appearance. A section of the completed border is shown at figure No. 37.

For the center design we will use the bryony vine in its natural form (the border is conventionalized), executing it in intaglio style. Finish the wood very smoothly before applying the pattern, and do the carving as directed in the third lesson of this series. Begin with the berries and stems, using the small veiner for the tendrils. Leave each berry highest in the center, and where a berry is half hidden by the stem, be very careful in modelling, as the center will some-



FIGURE NO. 35.—BRYONY FRAME AND BORDER.



FIGURE NO. 36.—METHOD OF WORKING LEAF.

times be hidden. A little practice on waste wood will show the most effective manner of treatment. Use the small gouge; and be careful to cut away the berries that are most hidden until they are the lowest in their respective groups. Always leave the parts of the design that are on top higher than the rest whether they are stems, berries or leaves. As the stems of this vine are naturally quite smooth, finish them with a small piece of sand-paper, rounding them slightly.

The leaves are now in order; and as some of our readers may experience considerable difficulty in procuring a living specimen of the vine, and as the beauty of the leaves depends upon the accuracy of their modelling, we illustrate at figure No. 36 a leaf properly shaded. Remove a very little wood at a time with a small modeller, and cut the underlying leaves away more deeply than the rest. Carefully

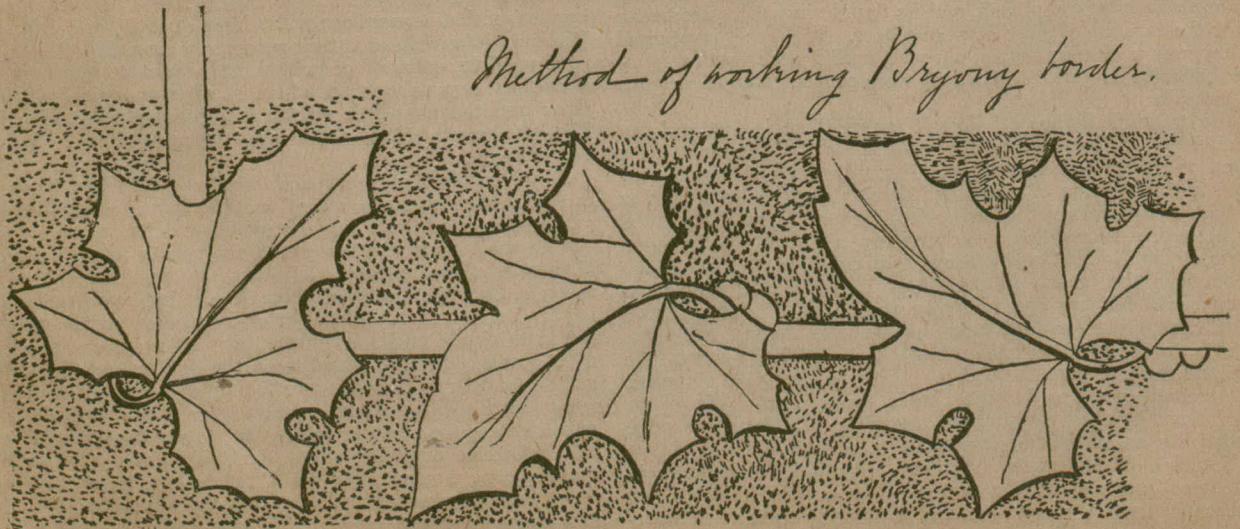


FIGURE NO. 37.

Method of working Bryony border.

follow the high lights in the engraving for the higher parts of the carving and the shadows for the deeper parts. Cut the veins as in the border. Trim off all inaccuracies in the work, make the incisions in the leaves sharp and clear, and leave the ground of the panel smooth and even around the design.

The carving is now complete, and the door is ready for the hinges and lock; when these have been put on, polish the chest according to the directions given for the easel in Lesson No. 3. The bryony design is a singularly graceful one and may be used with equal propriety on a table top, chair back or any other article to which it is adapted.

Figure No. 38 represents a very artistic design for a photograph-frame that differs quite decidedly from any which have yet appeared, in that a bird is introduced as

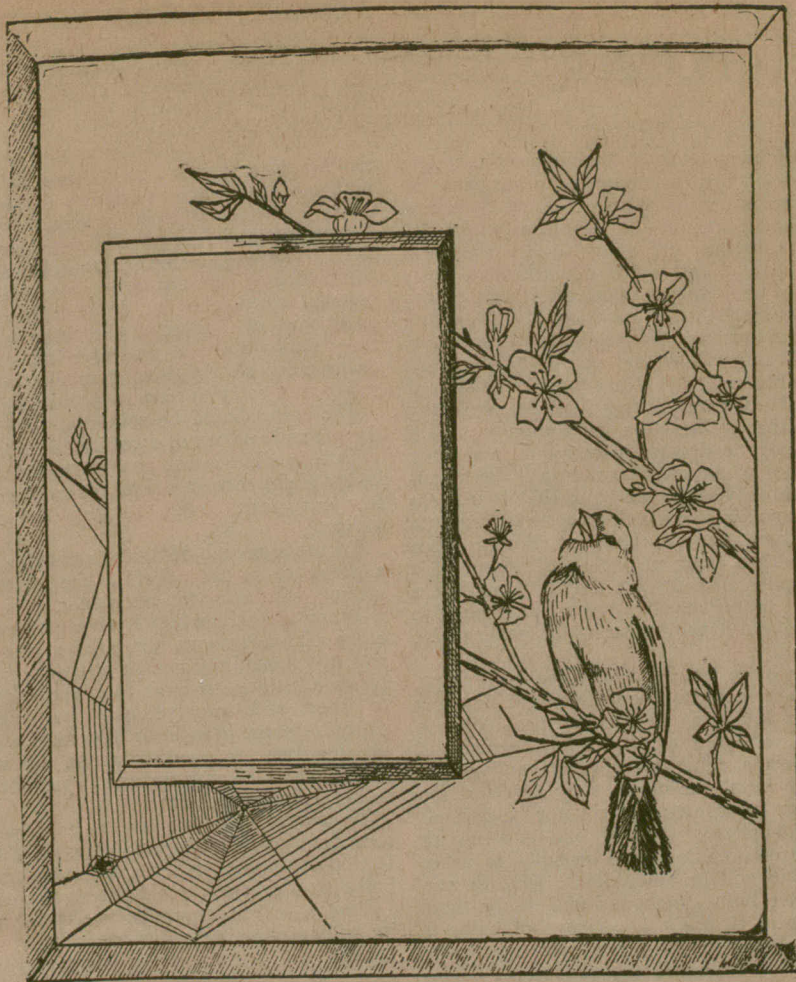


FIGURE NO. 38.—PHOTO FRAME—LINNET ON ALMOND BLOSSOMS.

the web the same as the veins of the leaves, cutting the lines very sharply and making them finer as the center of the web is approached. A ruler may be used very satisfactorily for drawing these lines. The spider should be cut down with a small gouge slightly below the web. Next comes the shading, which must be put in with a flat gouge. Cut the bird's breast away most deeply just above the point where the flowers rest against it, and at the outer edges, leaving the upper central part the highest, and allowing it to curve deeper again just below the throat. By watching a canary when singing the student may obtain many hints for the treatment of this portion of the design. Do not finish the breast and wing feathers too smoothly. Put the tail feathers in with the veiner. The head may be made nearly

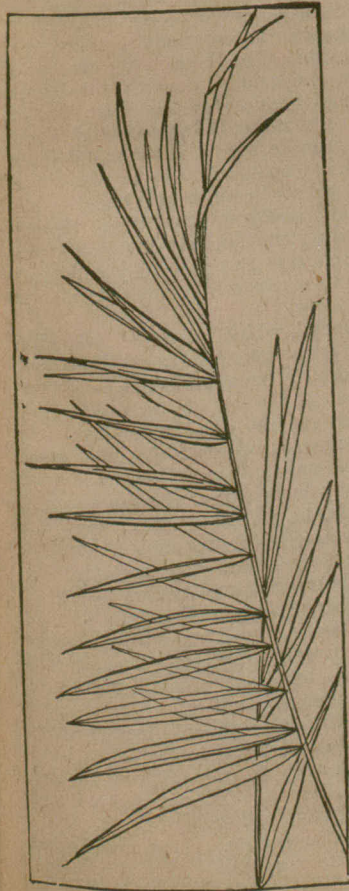


FIGURE NO. 39.—PALM DESIGN FOR PANEL-SCRATCH WORK.

its most prominent feature. It is entitled "Linnnet on Almond Blossoms" and is only difficult enough to inspire the amateur carver with an ambitious desire to execute it successfully. The frame is to be made of inch-thick walnut and measures eight inches broad by ten inches long, exclusive of the half-inch bevel all round, which makes the outside measurement of the frame nine by eleven inches. The space for the picture measures six and a-half inches by four and a-half inches and is surrounded by a quarter-inch bevel. A thin strip of wood should be tacked at the back at the bottom and sides of this space to hold the glass and photograph, and when the latter are in position, a thin piece of wood or photographer's board should be tacked over the back.

Polish and prepare the frame according to the directions given for the frame illustrated in the May DELINEATOR. Draw the design very carefully on paper, making all necessary corrections before transferring it to the wood. Transfer in the usual way, and outline with the small veiner. Treat

smooth, a few moderately deep lines cut with the small veiner where the beak joins the throat and head being sufficient to represent the tiny rough feathers to be seen on all birds possessing beaks of this shape. The head around the eye should be lowered a little, so the eye will stand out slightly. Make the beak as smooth as possible, and a little lower at the edges than at the center; and cut the inside of the beak deeper with a small gouge. The entire body should be made deepest at its outlines and curved up lightly, and the shadow down the center of the body should be lower than the breast directly at each side of it, but not lower than the outer edge where the design joins the background.

Carve the almond blossoms after the manner of the wild-roses described in Lesson No. 7. Leave all the blossoms a little higher than the bird, and model those on the upper and smaller branches less than those on the lower ones. Put in the stamens with the small veiner.

After completing the carving, finish the polishing as directed in the May DELINEATOR.



FIGURE NO. 40.—BAMBOO DESIGN FOR PANEL-SCRATCH WORK.

FLOWER CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

BULBS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.



ROSES have come and gone, and the time is at hand when preparations must be made for the Spring. When hyacinths and tulips are in bloom admirers are numerous, and many declare they will have at least a bed of each next year; so while their enthusiasm lasts they enquire of the fortunate and more thoughtful owner of the fragrant and gorgeous beauties how or where they may be procured, and the proper method of planting and caring for them, with any other information on the subject that may be deemed necessary; and they

are usually greatly disappointed when told that not until the "melancholy days" of Autumn can they plant the bulbs that bear these lovely flowers. But in the majority of cases the matter is forgotten and when the dainty blossoms appear the next Spring these negligent folk are reminded with a pang of their enthusiasm of a year ago on the subject of bulbs, and declare they will not again forget to plant them when the proper season arrives. It is possible they may not forget this time, and if they possess any real love for flowers they probably will not.

The cultivation of bulbs is quite simple, and there is, perhaps, nothing that gives greater enjoyment to the possessor than a few beds of bulbs of the various kinds, as they come into bloom so early in the Spring when flowers are doubly prized on account of their scarcity. If one has been a cultivator of bulbs and knows their habits, the quantity and variety of bloom they bear and the many other things that may be known, it will not be difficult to make a selection that will please. But if one is a novice in flower culture, with little or no knowledge of bulbs to serve as a guide in the selection, it will be advisable to send to one or two reliable firms for their bulb catalogues and study them well before placing an order. If one's knowledge of bulbs is limited, it will be well to go slowly for the first year and purchase only those easiest to cultivate, and so reduce the chances of disappointment to the minimum.

Most of our hardy bulbs are imported from Holland, where they are grown in great quantities and shipped to all Northern countries; hence the general name of Holland bulbs. Good garden soil that would be suitable for other flowers will be excellent for bulbs, but it is an advantage to have also a little sand and well-rotted manure. The beds should be well spaded and raked so that the soil shall be fine and free from hard lumps. If there is not proper drainage, that should also be attended to before the bulbs are set out, as standing water on or around bulbs is very injurious to them.

HYACINTHS.—Of all the hardy flowering bulbs the hyacinth is the most fragrant and beautiful, as well as the most popular. It is fabled to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthus when slain by the quoit of Apollo, and according to tradition the petals are inscribed in Greek with Apollo's exclamation of grief; hence Milton calls it "that sanguine flower inscribed with woe." It is needless to say that few have ever found the Greek inscription.

The hyacinth differs very much in habit. One is a good example of the Roman hyacinth, which does not grow very tall, and bears a small quantity of bells when compared to some of the taller varieties. It is valued chiefly on account of its early flowering and excellent forcing qualities. Thousands of these are used annually by florists for cut flowers, as they can be brought into bloom by the holidays, and are greatly prized on that account, and also because they often throw up several more flower stems after the first one has been cut or has faded.

Then there are the double and single tall, and the double and single low varieties. The low-growing kinds generally throw up two or three flower stems, the one main truss and one or more smaller ones; and this is considered quite an advantage by amateur cultivators, though it would not be so considered by a professional florist, whose idea of a perfect hyacinth is one full truss surrounded by upright leaves that keep their own position.

Hyacinths are produced in both double and single varieties, and it is a matter of personal preference which shall be planted. The single are the more airy and graceful, though many think the double ones keep their blooms in perfection longer than the single varieties. As tastes differ, and as all hyacinths are both pretty and reasonable in price, it is a good plan to plant some of both.

Hyacinths are produced in white and the various shades of red, pink, blue and very light yellow. The yellows are not very clear

and hardly approach a good straw color, but the shades of blue and pink are lovely, and the whites are very pure and waxy.

They may be cut freely without injury to the bulbs, as, indeed, all flower stems should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. The bulbs receive more or less injury when the leaves are bruised or broken, but it is an erroneous notion that cutting the blooms injures the bulbs. Hyacinths may be planted from the latter part of August to the latter part of November, according to the locality and the weather; but September is a good general average for all Northern countries, as the bulbs should be planted sufficiently early to form roots before frosty weather sets in.

The bulbs should be set about four inches below the surface of the ground and six or eight inches apart.

Late in the season, just before severe weather sets in, give the beds a slight covering of leaves or coarse litter, and lay over this a few evergreen boughs to keep the covering from being blown away.

On the approach of Spring remove a part of the covering, and in a week or so more, before the bulbs have started through the ground, take away the remainder.

When the beds where hyacinths have been grown are needed for other plants, remove the bulbs a couple of weeks after blooming and lay them in a pile in any out-of-the-way part of the garden; throw a little earth over their roots, and leave them for the leaves to ripen and turn yellow; the bulbs may then be taken up, placed in paper bags or in dry sand and stored in a cool dry place till the time for planting again. It is a good plan to spade in a little well rotted manure every year before the bulbs are set, and so keep the ground enriched.

Hyacinths bloom well in this country for a year or two, but they soon deteriorate, giving small trusses of bloom in every way inferior to that of the first year; so if really fine blooms are wanted, new bulbs must replace the old ones each year.

TULIPS.—Next in popularity to the hyacinth comes the tulip, with its brilliant colorings which never fails to attract the attention of all beholders. It is a very satisfactory flower, sure to bloom and to please all who grow it. The tulip is handsome when grown as a single specimen, but a large bed of them is a gorgeous sight. They are divided into two general classes, the early and the late, and these are again subdivided. The Duc Van Thol is the earliest of the early class, and are both single and double; the single are by far handsomer, though the double varieties keep perfect longer. The Duc Van Thols are rather low growing, about six or seven inches high, and are seen in both brilliant and delicate colorings, from pure white to the deepest crimson in the single varieties, and red bordered with yellow in the double ones. They are fine Winter bloomers and aid greatly in decorating the bay window and conservatory. All who plant tulips are advised to plant at least a few of the Duc Van Thols, and I am sure they will be so pleased with them that next year the bulbs will be planted in larger numbers.

The next to bloom is the Tournesol, which follows closely after the Duc Van Thol. These are of two varieties—orange and red, and a fine bright yellow. All are double, keep in bloom a long time, and are excellent for pot culture.

Following the Tournesol is the general class of single early tulips containing many very handsome varieties. These grow much taller than the very early sorts, and may always be depended upon to make a brilliant, showy bed; they flower before the sun becomes very hot, and so continue in perfection of bloom longer than the later varieties. The single early will give greater satisfaction than any others of the tulip class. The flowers are large, and are produced on tall, stately stems, and show great variety and beauty of coloring. Every flower cultivator should have at least one bed of these single early tulips, and if money is of great importance, order the mixed varieties, which come at two or three cents each, by the hundred. The mixed varieties are handsome enough to please the most fastidious taste, and unless for ribbon beds or similar planting, where it is necessary to know the color of each bulb planted the mixed varieties would be the most advisable to order.

Parrot tulips are so called on account of the mingling of red, yellow and green in their fantastic blooms. The parrots are of a very irregular, ragged form, and very odd and showy.

Late tulips are the great favorites of florists. They are of great variety and are shown under the three general heads of Bizarres, Byblooms and Roses, to make the distinction of coloring clear, as the Bizarres always have a yellow ground marked with some other color, while the Byblooms have a white ground marked with purple

or violet, and the Roses have a white ground marked or variegated with rose, scarlet, crimson or cherry. These are not suitable for blooming in the house, and, on account of their lateness, are not considered equal to the single early varieties for outdoor beds. The bulbs of tulips should be covered about three inches, and set about six inches apart in the beds. They may be treated the same as hyacinths and removed from the beds soon after blooming, and so give way to bedding or other plants.

SNOWDROPS.—While the hyacinth and tulip are probably the most popular of all the hardy bulbs for Autumn planting, there are others that we should be very sorry to do without, and which would probably be as greatly missed as their more brilliant companions. After the long dreary Winter has passed, and the time of green trees and bright blossoms is again approaching, every-lover of flowers watches eagerly for the first bloom of the Spring-time, and often before the last flakes of snow have fallen we see the bright face of our little harbinger of brighter skies and Summer days—the dear little snow-drop, the herald of the flowers.

This, the earliest of all our flowers, is a favorite, especially with the children, and its many good qualities should ensure it a place in all collections of bulbs. It will grow and bloom with very little care, and is always prized on account of its early appearance, often blooming under a light snow.

CROCUSES.—The crocuses are next to the snowdrop in point of time, and are lovely, dainty flowers. They come in pure white, various shades of yellow and blue, and variegated, the yellow being the most vigorous.

Scattered over the lawn, two or three in a place, they present a pretty sight, and blooming so early, they are gone before the lawn mower begins work in earnest; then they will take their rest under the grass and be ready to show their bright bloom again early the next Spring.

The unnamed and mixed varieties will give quite as good satisfaction as the named, and if purchased by the hundred are very cheap.

SCILLAS.—The scilla is one of the brightest and prettiest of the early Spring blossoms, and sends up its little clusters of blue flowers when the crocuses are in bloom. It is rather curious, in that it blooms before sending out any leaves, the leaves coming after the flowers are gone. This little flower only grows four or five inches high, and to be effective in the garden should be planted in groups of a few dozens.

NARCISSUS.—The narcissus is a very numerous family, and while all the members are attractive, some are particularly so. They come into bloom early in the Spring, and are seen in the various shades of yellow and in pure white. Those old garden favorites, the jonquil and daffodil, belong to this family. The botanical name of the daffodil is the narcissus Van Lion, but the children prefer the old name of daffodil, or the enlarged one of daffadownilly. The daffodil is quite large and double, and is really a beautiful and attractive flower. As it is entirely hardy, growing and blooming in its proper season for years and years, even amid very discouraging circumstances, it is justly popular, and deserves to be much more extensively planted than is done at the present day. The gold and silver trumpet are both very pretty flowers, and are often called the hoop-skirt varieties, though the true hoop-skirt differs slightly from the trumpet.

Alba plena odorata is a beautiful pure-white narcissus and is delightfully fragrant. The double varieties are almost as numerous as the single; they are fine bloomers and are a valuable addition to any collection of hardy bulbs. The jonquil is the smallest member of this numerous family and is very sweet and attractive.

Narcissus poeticus is one of the gems of the family. The petals are of a pure waxy white, and the cup cream-colored, with a delicate edge of red. It is entirely hardy and will thrive in any good garden soil.

Probably the most beautiful class of the narcissus family is the polyanthus. The flowers are produced in clusters varying in number from five or six to three or four times that number; they come in pure white, and range through every shade of yellow, and some of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful. Unfortunately this charming narcissus is not entirely hardy in this climate. In the majority of cases it will winter through when planted in well drained, sandy soil, and well covered before really cold weather sets in; but even so, it is not wise to depend upon it, unless one bears disappointment easily. When the purse is plethoric it is interesting to experiment with doubtful flowers, for when success does come it invariably brings with it an added enjoyment because of the

unusual difficulties which must necessarily have been surmounted.

Within the last few years many persons who enjoyed only a very slight acquaintance with flowers have grown in knowledge regarding the narcissus, at least. Into one of the Western towns came a certain John Chinaman and his American wife, establishing the inevitable laundry after his own peculiar style. John attended to this part of the business, but he "set up" his wife in a front room of his establishment with a small stock of Chinese articles, among them plenty of bulbs of the "National Flower." Mrs. John concluded to "canvass" the town after the fashion of her native country, and so dispose of her surplus bulbs; and this was the tale she told. Exhibiting the bulbs, she asked for them an exorbitant price, stating that the bulbs were those of the Chinese lily or national flower, which would, when grown according to her directions, produce beautiful lilies in four weeks after planting. Her description of the flowers convinced any doubter that they were very beautiful. She also agreed, without further charge, to see that each bulb was properly planted, and to call once each week to note its growth. This, of course, was considered a fine offer, and was gladly accepted by many flower lovers, as well as by many others who, while not particularly fond of flowers, were curious to see this wonderful Chinese blossom. Mrs. John set the large bulb in a deep dish, and arranged pebbles and shells around it to keep it in place; she then poured enough water into the dish to cover one-third of the bulb and set the dish in a sunny window, where it was to be left until her next visit a week hence. The bulb by this time had sent up many of its leaves, and Mrs. John, taking a sharp knife, made on either side a slit extending through several of the outer scales; this she said would not be at all injurious, but would serve to hurry it into bloom. Fresh water was to be supplied once or twice a week and the plant left in its sunny window. Toward the close of the third week much interest was manifested when a flower stem having a number of buds showed itself, and true to Mrs. John's prediction the first flower opened on the twenty-eighth day after planting.

But what was this wonderful lily? Why a very ordinary polyanthus narcissus, that might have been procured of any good florist for one-tenth the price paid Mrs. John Chinaman. Of course, the purchasers were disappointed; but then the flowers were really pretty, and came into bloom so quickly that most of those who tried them decided to purchase a number of the bulbs for Winter blooming the next year. But they placed the Chinese lily in the same category with some of the other wonderful flowers that had been purchased of irresponsible peddlers and had been good for nought, or else had bloomed to show an old friend under a new and high-sounding name.

COLCHICUM.—The colchicum is such a curious and interesting flower that it deserves mention. The leaves appear first in the Spring, and in the Autumn following the waxen flower stems push their way up, from five to ten delicate waxy pink flowers showing for each bulb planted. The next Midsummer their seed pods will appear. This odd flower is hardy, is never injured by our Winters, and is a most interesting study.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

The weather has been especially unpropitious for the growth of flowers all over the country and the flower lover must exercise increased diligence to achieve her usual success. Especial regard must be paid to loosening the soil, staking and pruning, that the plants may be assisted by every possible means to give of their richest and brightest bloom.

In case of drouth the thorough digging up and loosening of the surface of the bed is more beneficial to plants than watering, unless water can be plentifully and regularly supplied until a rainfall.

This is an excellent time to plant seeds of many of the hardy perennials for next season's blooming. The seeds of most perennials germinate best when sown as soon as ripe, and if planted in a slightly shady spot and not allowed to become dry, they will furnish nice plants that will give abundant bloom next year.

Cuttings of any plants that it is desired to increase should be struck now, as they will root very readily at this season and will form nice young plants to winter over.

Chrysanthemums that are intended for bloom in the house or conservatory should have plenty of liquid fertilizer applied once a week and never be allowed to suffer for want of water.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.—"The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home" is a well written pamphlet of twenty-four pages that should find a place in every household where lovers of wholesome candy and confections dwell. A glance at the book will inform the

reader regarding some of the merits of this thoroughly practical work and will show that by its assistance old and young alike easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home and at a minimum of cost. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 6.

CHILD'S KNITTED LEGGINGS.

FIGURE No. 1.—These leggings are made of white Germantown wool, and are for a child of one or two years of age. They are

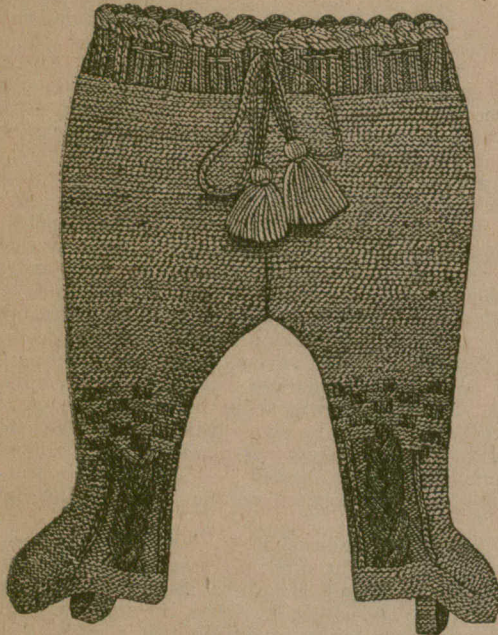


FIGURE No. 1.—CHILD'S KNITTED LEGGINGS.

made in two sections, which are joined by a middle seam, as seen in the engraving.

Begin to knit each section as follows: Cast on 80 stitches for the top edge. Knit 2, purl 2, and repeat across the needle. Knit in this way 4 times across, being careful to preserve the regular order of the stitches in the ribs.

The Fifth time across.—Knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, * thread over twice, narrow, purl 1, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, and repeat from * across the row. In working back, work in the regular order, except that you drop the put-over thread to form the holes for the cord.

Now knit across 8 times more the same as the first 4 times.

Now knit 8 stitches, then knit back on the 8; knit 16, and then knit back; knit 24, and knit back; knit 32, knit back; knit 40, knit back; knit 48, knit back. This will make 6 ridges at one side of the work before you have knit once entirely across, and they are made to lengthen the back portion of the section. Now knit back and forth entirely across, until there are 43 ridges at the front edge of the section.

Next knit 15 ridges, narrowing once at the beginning of every time across. There should now be 50 stitches on the needle.

To Make the Fancy Portion.—Knit 3, purl 7, and repeat across the needle. In working back, purl 7 and knit 3, across the needle. Work in this way until there are 3 ridges, and then reverse the design for the next 3 ridges as follows: Purl 5, knit 3, * purl 7, knit 3, and repeat from * across the needle, except at the end, where you knit 5. In working back, knit 5, purl 3, knit 7, purl 3, and repeat across the needle as before.

Repeat this pattern until there are 5 blocks as seen in the picture.

To Make the Braid and Remainder of Section: First Row.—Knit 4, purl 3, knit 9, purl 3, knit 12, purl 3, knit 9, purl 3, knit 4.

Second row.—Knit 3, purl 1, knit 3, purl 9, knit 3, purl 1, knit 10, purl 1, knit 3, purl 9, knit 3, purl 1, knit 3.

Repeat first and second rows.

Fifth row.—Knit 4, purl 3; * take another needle and knit 3 very loosely onto it; now knit 3 stitches with the first or right-hand needle from the left-hand needle; now place the extra needle with its 3 stitches back of the first needle; then knit 3 more with the first needle, and with this same needle knit off the 3 stitches on the extra needle to form the twist of the braid. * Now purl 3, knit 12, purl 3, and repeat between the stars; purl 3, knit 4.

Sixth row.—Knit 1, knit 3, purl 9, knit 3, purl 1, knit 10, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 3.

Repeat from first row of braid until there are 20 ridges at the middle portion of the front.

For the Instep.—Knit 31 stitches; slip the remaining 19 on another needle; knit back 12 stitches of the 31, and leave the remaining 19 on the first needle. Knit the 12 stitches now on the center needle back and forth until there are 10 ridges; knit 3 more ridges, narrowing once every other time across. Now with the needle left at the right side of the work, pick up the stitches at the adjoining side of the instep-portion and knit across the toe; then with the needle left at the left side of the work pick up the stitches along the adjoining edge of the instep, and with the right-hand needle knit them off. Now knit back and forth until there are 6 ridges below the instep-portion, and bind off. Knit a strap 5 stitches wide and 15 ridges long, and sew it to the lower edges of the foot-portion as seen in the picture.

Now sew up each leg-seam, and join the two sections by a middle seam.

Crochet scollops around the top as follows: Make * 4 chain, 2 double crochets drawn up long and caught down flatly by a single crochet; repeat from *.

Run a cord through the holes made for it, and tip it with tassels. A ribbon or an elastic may be used in place of the cord.

KNITTED SPIDER-WEB LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on 15 stitches, and knit across plain.

First row.—Knit 3, thread over and knit 3 together, thread over, knit 3 plain, thread over, narrow, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, narrow.

Second row.—Thread over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, thread over, narrow, knit 7.

Third row.—Knit 3, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow, purl 1, narrow, thread over, knit 8.

Fourth row.—Knit 1, bind off 3, knit 4, purl 6, knit 1, thread over, narrow, knit 1.

Fifth row.—Knit 3, thread over, narrow, knit 1, thread over, knit 3 together, thread over, knit 2 plain, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, narrow.

Sixth row.—Thread over, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, purl 6, knit 1, thread over, narrow, knit 1.

Seventh row.—Knit 3, thread over, narrow, narrow, thread over, knit 1, thread over, narrow, knit 8.

Eighth row.—Same as fourth.

Repeat from first row for all the work.

KNITTED ALPINE OR STORM HOOD.

FIGURE No. 3.—The hood here illustrated may be made of Ger-

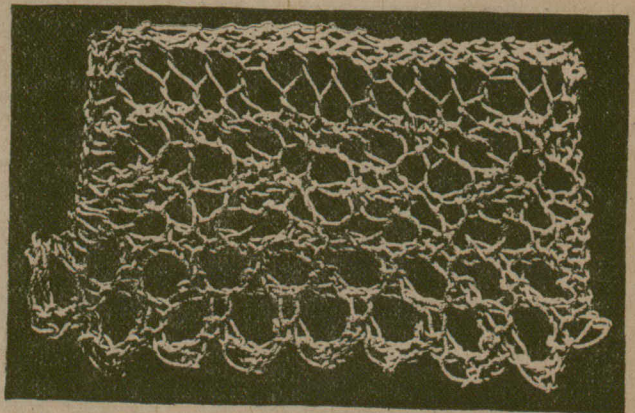


FIGURE No. 2.—KNITTED SPIDER-WEB LACE.

mantown wool or four-thread Saxony yarn, and is for a child eight or ten years of age. In a larger size, which may easily be made by increasing the number of stitches given, the hood is much used by

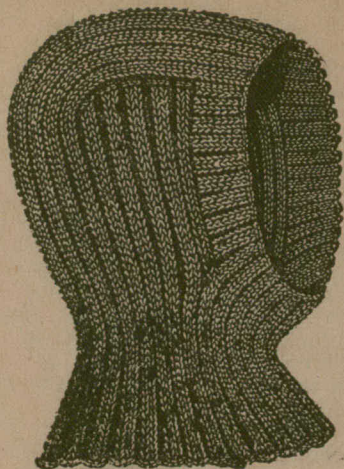


FIGURE NO. 3.—KNITTED ALPINE OR STORM HOOD.

gentlemen compelled to travel out of doors in severe weather, and is also worn by them for night-travelling in Winter.

Children wear this hood under their hats when out in frosty weather during play hours or when they are taking long rides or going to school, as it covers the throat and ears and protects the head generally from the cold.

The hood may be made in any color preferred, and is begun at the neck and knitted as follows: Cast on a hundred and twenty stitches, making forty on each of three needles. Work round and round, purling two and knitting two alternately for five inches.

For the back of the head work as you would for the heel of a stocking, using seventy stitches; the stitches that are purlled in one row must be knitted in the next, and *vice versa*, to preserve the rib. Continue to work backward and forward in ribs for six and a-half inches.

For the Top of Crown.—Cast off eighteen stitches at each end of the seventy you have been working upon; on the stitches which remain continue to work in ribbed knitting, picking up a stitch from the cast-off stitches, and knitting it together with the last stitch of each row; in this way you take up a stitch from the right side in one row, and one from the left in the next. Continue to work as described until all the side stitches are taken up. Then pick up the stitches down each side of the six and a-half inches of ribbed knitting, and then work round and round, including the fifty stitches left for the under-part of chin, knitting two and purling two alternately for two and a-half inches; then bind off.

The hood is slipped on over the head and fits closely about the neck and face.

SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Thackeray, in his "Roundabout Papers," writes of purchasing, when in Holland, a quaint and curious spoon as a souvenir, and remarks upon the custom as a prevailing one. This was in 1860, but it is only within a year or two that the collecting of spoons

has become general in America. The fad having at last reached us, however, it has quickly spread; and it would be difficult to find a town so insignificant that it cannot boast some person, deed, or period of its existence worthy of being commemorated on a souvenir spoon.

The head of one of the largest manufactories of silverware in America lately remarked on the noticeable increase in business caused by the enormous demand for favor spoons, and a visit to the spoon counters of any large retail shop will prove the truth of his statement. Collectors, as a rule, show a marked preference for after-dinner coffee spoons, not only on account of their daintiness and usefulness, but also because they are quite inexpensive when compared with tea or orange spoons.

Visitors in New York are offered an assortment of souvenir spoons of America's metropolis. Perhaps the most appropriate is the "Knickerbocker," on the handle of which is carved the figure of Diedrich Knickerbocker, the supposititious

by his townsmen. This design is decidedly suggestive, for Stuyvesant, the last Dutch governor of New York, who was compelled to surrender to Colonel Nichols and to spend his old age in peace under the rule of his life-long enemies, the English, may be con-

sidered a representative personage of the most interesting period in the city's history.

Then there is the "Anneke Jans" spoon, decorated on the handle with what is supposed to be a likeness of the noted woman after whom it is named. As there is no portrait of her extant, however, we must consider the head simply as that of a typical old Dutch "vrow." This is the woman whose descendants, genuine and fictitious, have made so many fruitless attempts to recover a tract of land which in her time was a poor country farm, but is now covered with costly buildings and forms an important part of the vast estate of Trinity Church.

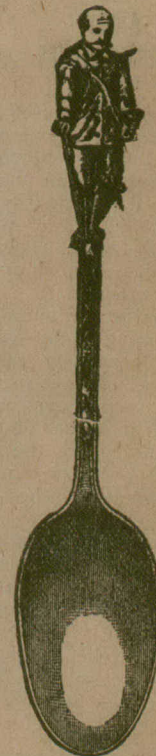
The "Salem" is a most popular spoon with collectors. On the end of the handle is the design, in relief, of the witch and pins, and the word Salem is inscribed on the handle, one letter being placed under another. The design commemorates the celebrated persecution of alleged witches in New England more than two centuries ago, and the pins are taken from the originals now in the museum at Salem. The method of using these pins was worthy of those old days of intolerance. It was popularly supposed that a spot on the human body which the Evil One had touched immediately became insensible to pain, and to prove whether this contact had



HANDLE OF NEWBURYPORT SPOON.



HANDLE OF LYNN SPOON.



PETER STUYVESANT COFFEE SPOON.

author of the "Knickerbocker History of New York," seated at a writing desk, presumably at work on his famous book.

A more elaborate and very attractive New York spoon is the "Peter Stuyvesant," the handle of which terminates in a full-length figure of "Hard-Koppig Piet," as Stuyvesant was familiarly called

taken place or not, the pins were driven into the supposed witches.

The "Plymouth" spoon, as might be supposed, bears on its handle a representation of the Mayflower, the famous little ship that brought the first settlers to New England's shores.

In the bowl of the "Hartford" spoon is an etching of the Charter Oak, the ancient tree in which the charter of Connecticut was hidden to prevent its seizure during the reign of James II. This is one of the most attractive of souvenir spoons.

The "New Haven" or "City of Elms" spoon is very similar to the last, having an etching in the bowl of the beautiful Temple Street arch of elm trees. There is another "New Haven" spoon with simply the name New Haven inscribed on the bowl, and there are also two "Yale" spoons, one with "Yale" engraved on the bowl, and the other with the inscription Old South College, erected in 1782, in relief, on its handle.

Newburyport has a souvenir spoon on which is commemorated Lord Timothy Dexter, an eccentric character of that town during the last century. He was a man renowned far and wide for his peculiarities, but his memory is now chiefly preserved by the initials "T. D." which may be found on a certain grade of clay pipes and which are said to

according to the poet's masterly description, together with accessories appropriate to the subject. These souvenirs, of course, possess a general interest and should find a place in every collection, however small.

The "Washington" spoon shows the Capitol, of course, artistically engraved in its bowl, and is quite elaborate in its design and make-up.

Then there is the "Lynn" spoon, showing the famous Moll Pitcher; and the "Lexington" spoon, on which are pictured the Minute Men of the Revolution, in full uniform and ready for action.

Spoons are made in honor of persons as well as places. A handsome one is dedicated to Bancroft, the great historian, a fine likeness of his head and a view of his birth-place at Worcester, Mass., being seen on its handle. Not many years ago, Mr. Bancroft, relating to a friend some of the recollections of his youth, stated that he remembered seeing a man put in the pillory for blasphemy on the site of the Worcester court-house, now the center of a busy, thriving city; and in consideration of this fact alone, if for no more substantial reason, he seems worthy to figure on a souvenir spoon of to-day.

Mr. Whittier and his birth-place at Haverhill Mass., are also commemorated in this unique way, and so are Generals Grant and Sherman, the autographs of the latter, together

with the dates of their birth and death, being also inscribed upon the spoons.

The craze also prevails in the cities of Europe, and many artistic collections are brought to America by enthusiastic tourists. In travelling about from place to place, one may, without being conscious of extravagance, become possessed of a set of spoons that will be as valuable for their pleasant associations as for their artistic beauty and intrinsic worth. Few people would care to buy a New York spoon in Washington or a souvenir of Albany in New Haven, for such a purchase would be no more interesting than an ordinary shopping transaction. The true collector secures her treasures as pleasant reminders of days spent in amusing and instructive travel or of great men whose

deeds have helped to make history or whose writings have



Albany Knickerbocker

have been first used by him as the original manufacturer of the pipes. On the back of the "Newburyport" spoon is engraved a warming-pan, which refers to Lord Timothy Dexter's good fortune in shipping warming-pans to the West Indies. It is said that, while the inhabitants of those tropical regions had no occasion to use warming-pans for their proper purpose, they nevertheless bought the entire cargo at a handsome price to serve as ladles in the manufacture of sugar.

The "New Hampshire" spoon shows in relief on its handle the "Profile" at Franconia Notch, the full moon being pictured over the background, while a little stream dashes in cascades toward the bowl.

On a beautiful memento of Niagara the American Fall is represented with its cataract pouring down the stem.

The "Portland" spoon bears at the extremity of its handle a bust of Longfellow in relief, under which is his monogram, also in relief, while the letters of the city's name are arranged one below another down the length of the handle. The spoon is further decorated with graceful foliage, emblematic of the "Forest City."

Albany is represented by a spoon upon which is a corpulent Dutchman, seated, and placidly smoking a pipe, while below is carved a sturgeon, the fish that was once supposed to form so large a portion of all true Albanians diet that its flesh came to be known as "Albany beef."

Three of Longfellow's characters, Priscilla, Hiawatha and Miles Standish, furnish the motifs for three dainty spoons. Each spoon bears upon its handle a well executed figure of its namesake,



NIAGARA SPOON.



HANDLE OF HIAWATHA SPOON.



HANDLE OF PLYMOUTH SPOON.



ANNEKE JANS COFFEE SPOON.



HARTFORD CHARTER OAK.

TEA-TABLE GOSSIP.

I have lately been asked many questions regarding the electric needle—whether it can be safely used by unprofessional hands, where the needles and batteries can be obtained, etc., etc. The outfit may, of course, be purchased, but its cost is considerable and more than offsets the saving effected by dispensing with professional skill. Besides, the success of the operation depends upon a perfect knowledge of the instrument and its use and upon the most delicate manipulation; and for this reason it is decidedly wiser to entrust the removal of superfluous hair by this process to a reliable specialist whose training has made him an expert.

Aggravating as are these disfiguring hairs upon the face, they are not, in my opinion, so serious an affliction as corpulency, especially to those who are compelled to lead a more or less active life. Of course, no sensible person desires to be thin, for the frail and fragile woman has long since been distanced in the race for grace and beauty by her more robust sister; but when Nature is so lavish of her gifts that positive stoutness is the result, there is genuine reason for dissatisfaction and a consequent effort at reduction of the objectionable weight. We are advised in every treatise on corpulency that the quantity of fluids of all kinds consumed each day should be reduced to the lowest limit consistent with comfort; but abstinence in this direction should not be carried too far, because a certain amount of water or other liquid is absolutely needful to the preservation of health. One of the most trustworthy authorities advises half a pint of water, as hot as possible, immediately after rising in the morning, and the same quantity just before retiring; this, together with a meagre allowance of fluids at meals, will furnish sufficient liquid to preserve the health. Weak tea is suggested as a wholesome drink at meal times on account of the large proportion of hot water it contains; and wine should be strictly avoided, although claret, the least objectionable variety, is sometimes sparingly allowed.

Corpulent people are usually inclined to bilious and dyspeptic ailments, and for this reason a mild laxative is often needed. Nothing is more efficacious for correcting these tendencies than the well-known Carlsbad salts, which are imported from Germany and sold in small bottles by druggists generally. A tea-spoonful of the salts in a glassful of hot water is enough for a dose, to be repeated every morning for several weeks.

We hear a great deal nowadays about various methods of acquiring bodily grace, and one of the most notable of these systems is that of Delsarte, who tells us, among other things, that to attain perfection of motion the hand should describe a parabolic curve when reaching for an object. This may be true theoretically, but an experiment quickly demonstrates the absurdity, from a practical standpoint, of such curves. Any labored effort to appear graceful is almost certain to produce exactly the opposite result, rendering the action of the limbs awkward and the postures of the body unnatural. She who would move with ease and elegance, whether in receiving guests in her drawing-room or in taking a ten-mile tramp over a country road, should practise walking privately until the desired end is attained. A woman should walk from the hips, the waist being stationary, save for the gentle, willowy, swaying motion, which is so charming an attribute of a well poised feminine figure. One of the best methods of acquiring this smooth, elastic gait is to walk with something balanced upon the head. The graceful Hindoo girl can easily carry a pitcher of water thus, because she walks from the hips and not from the waist or shoulders.

In stepping, place the foot so that the heel touches the ground at almost the same time as the toe and always in a line with the toe, being careful to allow the weight of the body to fall upon the ball of the foot. Pay particular attention, also, to the position of the chest, for this is the starting point of all grace. Authorities on the subject declare that the chest should be lifted and held well upward, and that in walking it should lead the rest of the body so prominently that a line dropped from it to the ground would intersect the toe, instead of the instep, as is the case with persons who walk incorrectly. The sensation produced by this posture of the chest may be painful at first, but a little practice will dispel the discomfort, and also the feeling of self-consciousness which the unusual attitude is sure to produce. By constantly lifting the chest and

drawing in the chin the ungainly habit of stooping may be cured and the curve of the back at the waist-line greatly improved.

Many women render their gait both ludicrous and ungraceful by throwing the weight of the body upon the heel at each step, bringing the feet so violently in contact with the ground that the entire person is jarred. This style of locomotion should be abandoned at once, for, besides being positively unfeminine, it is the frequent cause of headache, backache and numerous other physical ills.

It is also highly important to sit correctly. This does not mean that a woman shall, when seated, weary herself and annoy those about her by assuming a position of uncompromising rigidity; nor does it mean that she is to slide forward to the front of her seat and then "loll" back so that her shoulders alone touch the back of the chair. Instead, hold the chest up gracefully, sit well back in the chair and bend the body at the hips in leaning backward, forward or sideways. Above all things, my dears, cultivate repose and learn how to *sit still*. Many women, especially those of active temperament, are constantly in motion when seated, and their nervousness not only wastes their own energy but also communicates itself to those who must behold them.

When sitting cross the feet easily, allowing both to rest evenly upon the floor; and in rising do not bend the neck or shoulders, but allow the chest to lead, as in walking. Many people in ascending stairs bend the body until the spine is almost at right angles with the lower limbs. This is especially objectionable in a woman, who should go up stairs deliberately, bending forward very slightly and keeping the shoulders well squared.

That person is truly wise who knows how to produce the greatest possible results from the least possible expenditure of strength; and this applies as well to small matters as to the more important of our daily duties. We will have made a long step forward when we find out what things may be rightly left undone and the easiest method of accomplishing those things which must be done. In carrying a parcel or an umbrella grasp it as lightly as possible, thus rendering the motions of the arm more natural, and effecting a saving of nervous force. Many a woman has the habit of gripping the smallest parcels so firmly that her arm trembles for some time after being freed of its insignificant burden. She who does this usually wastes her strength by being too energetic in everything she undertakes.

Every woman should learn to laugh and smile properly, for there are really very few who can do either heartily and gracefully at the same time. A smile should brighten the face like a flash of sunlight, expressive of spontaneous and heartfelt mirth or cheeriness; but there are many people who simply contort their faces into the semblance of a smile, without throwing the faintest trace of merriment or good will into it. These people laugh and smile like they do everything else—from a sense of duty, as if they conceived they were obliged to look merry, and the sooner it was over the better. Then, there is the woman who has pretty teeth and displays them too freely when she laughs. This soon enlarges the mouth permanently and lays the foundation for future wrinkles about the nose and lips. Unpleasant habits of facial expression may be corrected by a little practice before a mirror, for one is thus enabled to see just how unlovely these failings appear to other people. Peculiarities in the manner of eating may be eradicated in the same way, and so may the numerous faults displayed by many otherwise refined people when conversing. One of the commonest and most unpleasant traits of this kind among women, and especially those who are young and vivacious, is that of slightly protruding the tongue just before making a remark.

Many of our mannerisms, indeed, can only be discovered by a course with the looking-glass. Few of those we meet take enough interest in us to tell us of our shortcomings; but when we can see for ourselves how disfiguring are the various facial contortions of which we are unconsciously guilty, we will at once measure the evil and set about its cure. We owe it to our womanhood to be as attractive as possible. Emerson says, "When you dine alone always dine as with a king," and this may be properly varied to read, "When you dine alone, dine with your looking-glass, that your manners may be fit for the table of a king."

E. S. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—To correspondents, who often express surprise that their communications were not answered in a certain issue, as requested, we wish to state that it is impossible for us to answer questions in the number subsequent to that already in their hands. The enormous edition of the *DELINEATOR* compels an early going to press, and questions to which answers are desired in a

certain magazine should reach us not later than the fifth of the second month preceding the month specified. For instance, letters to be answered in the November *DELINEATOR* should reach us not later than the fifth of September. Letters for the correspondents' column of the magazine addressed to the firm will find their way into the proper channel.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

DOILY IN "IDEAL HONITON" LACE-WORK AND LINEN LAWN.

FIGURE No. 1.—One of the prettiest and the very newest of the modern laces is here illustrated. It is made of two of the many varieties of Honiton braids, wash-silk floss and linen lawn. The braid is basted smoothly upon a square of lawn in the design illustrated (though individual taste will no doubt suggest many other equally pretty designs), after which the inner edges of the braid are permanently secured by a "short and long stitch." This is merely a short and long button-hole stitch reversed so that the cross loops are on the edge of the braid, while the stitches themselves extend beyond the braid, into the lawn, as seen in the engraving. Two short stitches alternate with single long ones throughout this part of the work. The outer edges are then fastened to the square by tiny button-hole scollops. Then the lawn is cut from under the squares formed by the braid, and the openings are button-holed through the lawn and braid so that the edges of the lawn will not fray. When

of wooden blocks; the net was then placed in a frame, and the darner, with her left hand under the lace, followed the design, with her needle and cotton, linen or silk floss held over the work in the right hand. This method may be employed at the present time; or, the design may be drawn on thick paper and the net basted over it; or, if the net is coarse, the design may be followed by counting the meshes and inserting the needle and floss accordingly; or the design may be transferred to the net itself by the use of black or colored pencils or stamping.

The darner must decide for herself which method for holding her work she will use. Some of the most expert darners simply hold the net loosely in their hands and copy the design by eye.

Wash-silk floss, India floss, which is of linen but looks like silk, and ordinary darning flosses, are all used for this work. Darned net is liked for many purposes, such as flounces, yokes, edgings, pillow-shams, tidies, etc.

SCARF-END OF
DARNED NET.

FIGURE No.
2.—This
illus-
tra-

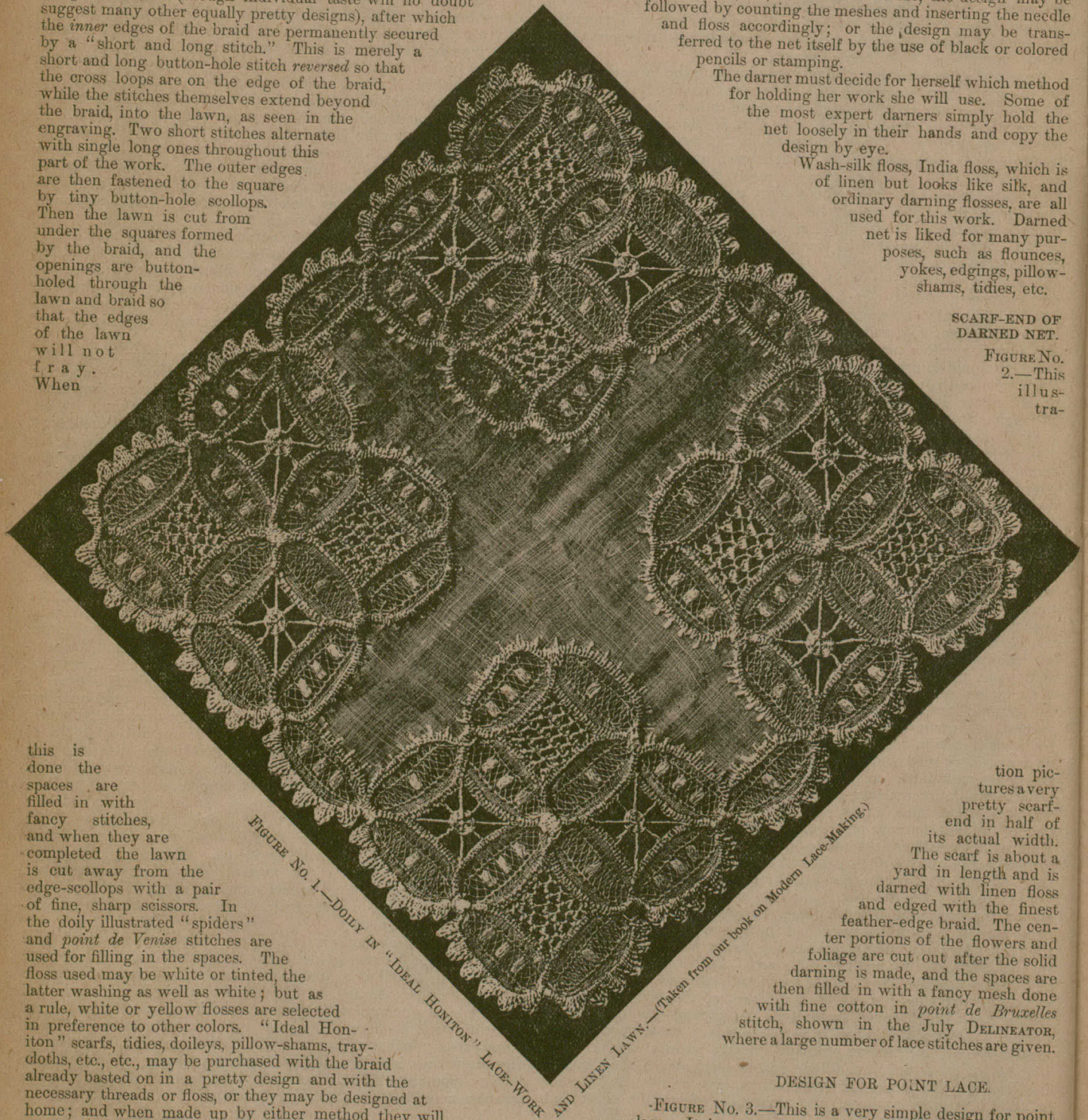


FIGURE No. 1.—DOILY IN "IDEAL HONITON" LACE-WORK AND LINEN LAWN.—(Taken from our book on Modern Lace-Making.)

this is done the spaces are filled in with fancy stitches, and when they are completed the lawn is cut away from the edge-scollops with a pair of fine, sharp scissors. In the doily illustrated "spiders" and *point de Venise* stitches are used for filling in the spaces. The floss used may be white or tinted, the latter washing as well as white; but as a rule, white or yellow flosses are selected in preference to other colors. "Ideal Honiton" scarfs, tidies, doileys, pillow-shams, tray-cloths, etc., etc., may be purchased with the braid already basted on in a pretty design and with the necessary threads or floss, or they may be designed at home; and when made up by either method they will result in producing a very beautiful variety of modern lace.

DARNED NET.—Among the so-called modern laces may be classed that of darned net. This lace is easily made, as it consists only of darning upon bobbinet, or "net" as it is now commonly called, in any pretty pattern liked, with silk, linen or cotton floss. There are several methods of applying a design to net. In the earlier days the pattern was stamped on the net by means

tion pictures a very pretty scarf-end in half of its actual width.

The scarf is about a yard in length and is darned with linen floss and edged with the finest feather-edge braid. The center portions of the flowers and foliage are cut out after the solid darning is made, and the spaces are then filled in with a fancy mesh done with fine cotton in *point de Bruxelles* stitch, shown in the July DELINEATOR, where a large number of lace stitches are given.

DESIGN FOR POINT LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—This is a very simple design for point lace. It is a very pretty pattern for edging the collars and cuffs of gowns of wash or other fabrics, and may be made of white, cream or écreu braid. Any of the stitches represented in the July DELINEATOR may be used to fill in the spaces, while Raleigh bars or those of any other style represented may connect the work according to the illustration. The picot edge may be of picot braid or of button-hole work interspersed with picot loops.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.—No. 13.

THE INVALID WOMAN.

The self-styled invalid, with her frequently repeated and constantly increasing catalogue of aches and ills, is a most aggravating being to those whose tempers are but ordinarily long-suffering. We frequently feel that it is rather inhuman not to sympathize with her more deeply than we do, but we reflect that she is only sick enough to keep up a continual wailing, and the thought irritates us almost beyond endurance.

How different is the case of her neighbor, whose every moment is full of pain, but who, nevertheless, is as a bright sunbeam ever shining in her home. She knows what it means to suffer and be strong, for she has learned from years of dreary experience to bear her afflictions with a patience that is little less than marvellous.

A call upon her always brings us nearer to what is best and purest in this life, and makes us painfully conscious of our own lack of patience in trials that appear small indeed when compared with hers. She never burdens you with a minute account of her ailments. Knowing that every one has trials enough to bear, she conscientiously refrains from adding any of hers to your load. She assures you that she is doing very nicely indeed; and when, beholding her pale face drawn with lines of suffering, you ask her if she is not always in pain, she answers "yes" with a quietness that tells you plainly of her unwillingness to talk of herself. She has learned that her friends are loving and true and that they delight to enter her room because she is so bright and cheerful and takes so keen an interest in them and in what they are doing.

All our sympathy goes out spontaneously to this brave soul, but we have little to spare for the one whose woes are half imaginary and who airs them constantly for our benefit. The latter sort of invalid considers herself the most unfortunate of women—the most unkindly used of fate. She tells you she can never do what you can, that she is always most seriously ill when the family has begun to think she is on a fair road to recovery and has made so many delightful plans that include her. As a result your calls upon her become less and less frequent, for you soon discover that she is the most tiresome and selfish of women. It never does to tell her that she is looking well—that would only grieve her, and she would exclaim with a deeply injured air that she never *did* get any sympathy, anyway; that her face invariably belies her actual feeling; and that for some reason or other she always looks rather healthy when she is "just too bad to hold up her head."

Lately she has had a period of returning health, during which the improvement was too marked to be denied; but how does she spend this season for which she should give sincerest thanks? She presages for herself all the ills that flesh is heir to. She assures herself that this is but the lull before the storm. She has never been well for so long a time before but that it ended in the

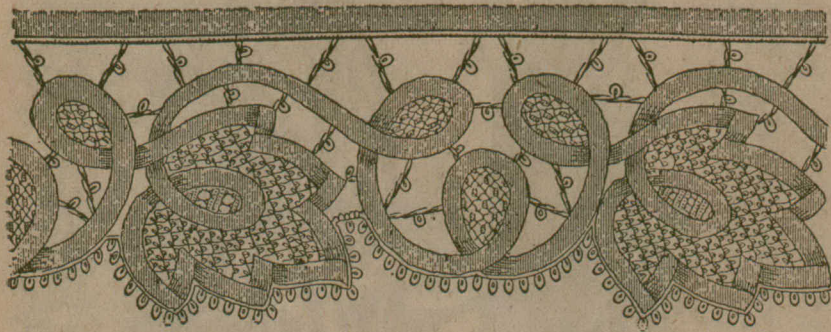


FIGURE NO. 3.—DESIGN FOR POINT LACE.

very worst possible sickness, and you flee from her repinings as from a pestilence.

Her face tells the story of her needless and ceaseless worry and fretting, for it is seamed with wrinkles that can come from nothing else but mental trouble; and although a comparatively young woman, she looks fifty, at least. Her whole married life has been spent in struggling with and preparing for possible future calamities, as well as in bearing the sufficiently heavy load of present cares and ill health. She has not learned that we can only live

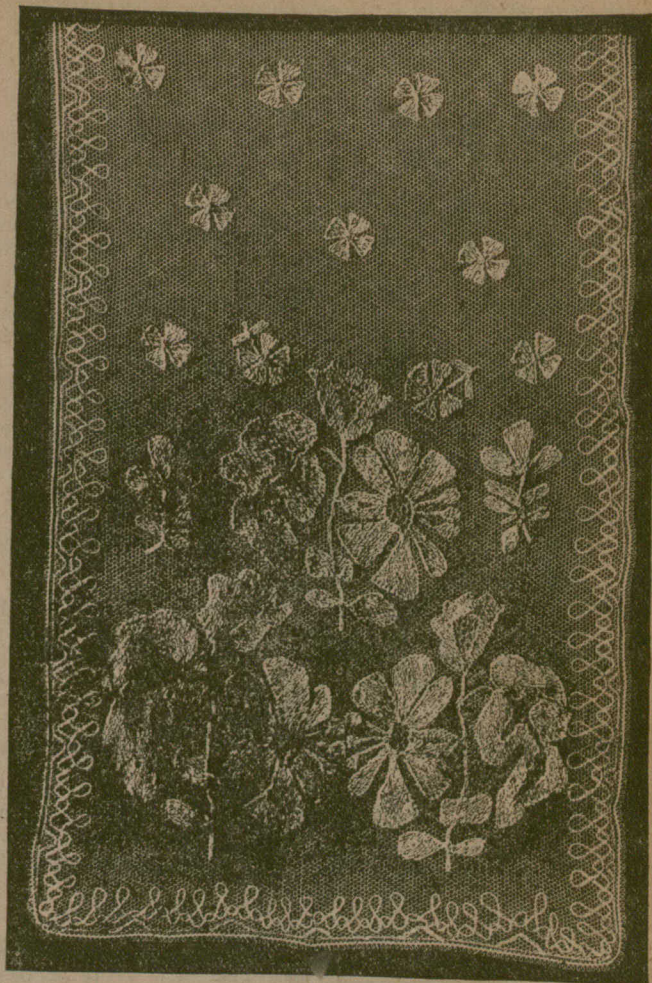


FIGURE NO. 2.—SCARF-END OF DARNED NET.

day by day, and that patience, cheerfulness and brightness for the day that is passing are all that is needed to level the mountains of difficulty that loom so dark and steep in the path which we must tread next week, or next month, or next year.

A frequent cause of complaint on the part of this would-be invalid, is that her friends have proved so lukewarm. She tells you with querulous voice and impatient gesture how quickly the "poor invalid" is set aside and how hard-hearted are the people who, in the midst of their health and happiness, have no thought for her who has so little to comfort or amuse her or distract her attention from her suffering.

Her children have never known what real happiness means; and her husband, sympathetic and kind to an incredible degree, looks always sad and troubled. We wonder how he can love her with such an unwavering affection, and we feel nothing but pity when we reflect how different a man he would have been, with his big, kind, generous heart, had he been fortunate enough to choose a bright, cheerful woman for a wife.

But the sweet, patient invalids are fortunately not wanting; and in their pitiful helplessness and their cheerfulness during days and nights of pain and weary waiting, they often do more good to those about them than either you or I, dear reader, who are strong of limb, and who, perhaps, "have never had a sick day." The woman who has a heavy weight of physical afflictions to carry is given a golden opportunity to show that faith, hope and charity are not mere empty words to her, but strong staves to lean upon; for out of her trials, which are so hard to bear, she may come forth, as does gold from the refiner's fire, the better and more lovely for her trying ordeal.

BLAIR.

EARLY AUTUMN HOUSE AND STREET GOWNS.



FIGURE No. 1 W.

No one, not even the most comfort-loving of matrons, regrets the extinction of the loose, unshapely wrapper that enveloped the figure with little more grace than the proverbial meal-sack. However, nothing is completely lost, whether in fashions or in Nature; and from the old-fashioned wrapper have been evolved the charming morning dress and the picturesque tea-gown, each of which is as desirable for its comfort as for its artistic beauty. Externally, the house-gown is *négligé*, but there is not that total absence of adjustment which

royal air. This is nothing less than fur, all varieties of which, from the richest, darkest sable to the daintiest, creamiest minever, are freely chosen to deck sumptuous tea-gowns. Extravagant? Well, no; if the wearer can afford the outlay, the delightfully becoming effect quite justifies the expense. Besides, the economical woman, who never wastes anything of value, very likely has a few bands of fur which she carefully removed from last Winter's street garments, and these will be just the thing to trim her new tea-gown.

HOUSE-GOWNS.

At figure No. 1 is represented a very graceful tea-gown, in the development of which light-heliotrope silk, heliotrope challis figured with nosegays of faintly tinted pink roses and their foliage, and dark-heliotrope velvet are very cleverly united. At the back of the gown is formed a Watteau plait that flares into a train of manageable length; and the fronts are curved prettily to the figure, opening over a silk vest, which is shirred at the neck to form a becoming frill finish, while the resulting fulness falls in natural folds to the edge. A challis ruffle provides a foot trimming for the front and back, and a triple fold of dark-heliotrope ribbon follows the front edge of each front and is extended to serve as a heading for the ruffle, butterfly bows of the ribbon being placed at intervals on the ruffle, with dainty effect. Three rows of fancy stitching done with dark-heliotrope silk decorate the lower part of the vest, and ribbon ties starting from the fronts at the waist-line are carelessly bowed over the vest a little below, apparently confining the fulness. A Medici collar of velvet, with tapering ends that reach to the bust, is at the neck, its edge being rolled in a most charming manner. The sleeves rise high above the shoulders, and each wrist edge is decorated with a triple fold of ribbon surmounting a deep frill of silk, a ribbon bow being placed over the folds on the upper side of

formerly characterized the loose wrapper. Shaping seams are invariably introduced in both tea and morning gowns, but they do not necessarily impart a snug fit; in fact, in the morning robe they simply incline the garment to the form, displaying its graceful lines and curves without producing the slightest discomfort. The modern *négligé* dress is identical in design with the tea-gown, but there is a slight difference in the closeness of adjustment and a more decided one in the manner of adornment. If the trimming is elaborate, the garment is at once promoted to the dignity of a tea-gown, and, though essentially a house robe, may be worn until evening dinner, at which meal a more ceremonious toilette is demanded by prevailing customs. The distinguishing feature of a *négligée* is simplicity in the matter of decoration, and this suggests its fitness for wear in one's room or, at least, in the daytime when one is not entertaining guests.

The variety of materials suitable for developing these gowns is practically boundless, and the momentous question of trimming is really not difficult to decide. Cashmere, vailing, foulé, camel's-hair, serge, challis, silk and a host of other fabrics are available, and all are presented in a choice assortment of colors and patterns to suit the quietest as well as the most extravagant of tastes. The beauty of the principal material may be greatly enhanced by associating one or more contrasting fabrics with it in well-considered combination, the most delightful harmonies being easily produced with the dainty hues and new weaves in vogue. There is, perhaps, less freedom allowed in the matter of decoration, but there are still a goodly number of handsome trimmings that may be suitably used, even if rich passementeries and gaudy tinsels are excluded from the list. Laces, embroideries, frills and ribbons are all permissible; but there is a garniture vastly more elegant than any of these that will give my lady a truly



FIGURES Nos. 2 W AND 3 W.

the arm. Bands of chinchilla fur will effectively trim a gown made up by this mode in réséda-and-white striped Surah and white



FIGURE No. 4 W.

vailing. A simpler garniture may be arranged by joining together several rows of white revering and drawing narrow ribbon through them. This trimming will be applied at the neck of the vest in yoke fashion, at the waist-line to simulate a girdle, above the lower edge,

and also on the sleeves above the wrist edges. Such a decoration will prove very effective and is quite inexpensive. The pattern employed in shaping this tea-gown is No. 4007, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Another *négligé* garment that is even more convenient than a wrapper is the *matinée* or morning-sack, which may accompany partly worn and made-over skirts that are no longer deemed fit for street wear. This jacket is an outgrowth of the shapeless, "baggy" dressing-sack once in general use, and although only half-fitting, it is really a very trim and smart-looking garment. Like the wrapper or tea-gown, it may be fash-



FIGURE No. 6 W.

ioned from all soft-textured silken and woollen fabrics, and it especially invites fluffy trimmings.

At figure No. 2 is shown a very pretty house toilette consisting of skirt No. 3921, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and sack No. 3984, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt is made of wool goods showing a *mélange* effect and is in circular bell shape, with a slight train at the back. The sack is developed in navy-blue cashmere figured with large cream spots. The back and sides are made clinging by gores and seams, and a box-plait is underfolded below the center seam. The fronts are in sack shape, and from the neck edge falls a full frill of embroidered cream *chiffon*, which is cascaded down the edge of each front. The high-shouldered sleeves are each trimmed at the wrist edge with a frill of *chiffon* that is drawn by gathers to be quite narrow at the inside of the arm, and with a band of narrow blue velvet ribbon tied in a small bow on the upper side. A charming sack may be made of white India silk showing detached violets, and trimmed in the manner just described with white *point de Gène* lace; and such a garment may be tastefully worn with a black silk skirt, even by a hostess when serving afternoon tea to her friends. A flannel sack neatly trimmed with ribbon will prove very protective if slipped over the night-dress of an invalid when sitting up in bed.



FIGURE No. 5 W.

Figure No. 3 portrays a pretty wrapper made of flowered *foulé* and dark velvet. Below a pointed yoke applied on the upper part of the back is arranged a Watteau plait that falls into a graceful *demi-train*. Over fitted lining-fronts are adjusted full fronts showing a dainty frill heading, above which the lining fronts are faced to present the effect of a yoke. Shirrings made at the waist-line of the full fronts regulate the fulness at that point and throw it into graceful folds below. The Medici collar, which is cut from velvet, rises high at the back and has tapering ends that flare in front. Below the collar at the back is adjusted a bow of velvet ribbon with long, floating ends. The full sleeves are fashionably high on the shoulders; a row of gathers made at about cuff depth almost encircles each wrist, and a small velvet bow is tacked over the gathers, completing a simple but effective finish. Cashmere or nun's-vailing may be made up prettily in this way, and trimming may be entirely dispensed with, if a plainer house-gown be desired. The garment was shaped by pattern No. 3985, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

There are other afternoon house costumes besides the favored styles just mentioned, and though less stately and, perhaps, less comfortable, they are no less appropriate for indoor wear. These gowns may be as close-fitting as a tailor-made suit or they may be



FIGURE NO. 7 W.

also at the waist-line. At the neck is a prettily rolled Medici collar, and the shirt sleeves have wristbands of embroidered crépon. Every line of the figure is clearly brought out by a costume of this kind, and for this reason the woman whose form lacks symmetry will do well to choose a mode that is less trying. Of course, trimming may be applied in panel fashion upon the skirt to lessen its severity, but the unique character of the fashion would be marred by such an arrangement. A fashionable combination may be produced with yellow-and-white striped wash silk and golden-brown camel's-hair, the latter being used for the skirt, and trimming being supplied by gold passementerie. The pattern of this costume is No. 3902, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A very simple afternoon toilette is illustrated at figure No. 5, the material being fawn serge, and brown silk passementerie, cord and the material comprising the decorations. The



FIGURE NO. 10 W.

partially full. The more pliant woollen fabrics and all sorts of soft silks will be made up in this way, and combinations may be effected or not, according to the mode selected and individual fancy. Very elaborate trimming, such as passementerie in metal or jet, embroideries, feathers, laces, or ruffles of the material, etc., are permissible, and they may be arranged in any tasteful manner.

At figure No. 4 is shown an exceptionally charming afternoon costume in which Dresden-blue crépon and ivory-white Surah are united, decoration being supplied by a handsome design in Escorial embroidery wrought on the crépon. The skirt clings with sheath-like closeness to the figure and is extended at the top to form a pointed bodice. The backs of the bodice portion are closed with lacing cord, and below the closing a fan is formed, the lower edge barely escaping the floor at the back. The skirt is bordered deeply with the embroidery, and the edge of the bodice is followed with similar embroidery in a narrower design. The blouse is made of Surah, and its fulness is disposed in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges, and



FIGURES NOS. 8 W AND 9 W.

skirt has five bell-gores and a full back-breadth, and the gores are trimmed across the bottom with a plaited ruffle of serge headed by two rows of cord. The basque is a deeply pointed bodice fitted to perfectly define the form and is closed down the back. A band of passementerie covers the standing collar, and a similar band is applied down the center of the front. Bodice sections of passementerie decorate the lower part of the basque, and at each side falls a châtelaine ornament to match. The sleeves are well curved over the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with passementerie. Less formal effects may be produced in the same toilette by special arrangements of trimming. In an artistic development of the mode Henrietta cloth in a pretty shade of gray is used for the skirt and basque, and three narrow ruffles of

embroidered gray *chiffon* trim the lower part of the gores, and also follow the pointed lower outline of the *basque* in front. A *cravatte* of *chiffon* may be adjusted at the neck, and Beau Brummell frills to match may fall over the hands from the wrists. Such a *toilette* would be a symphony in softest gray. The patterns by which the *toilette* was fashioned are skirt No. 3898, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and *basque* No. 3897, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Fashion has decreed that house and street *toilettes* shall differ as widely as their purposes. The former, as a rule, admit of decorations that will render them quite fluffy-looking, even when the modes are designed on rigid principles; but the latter are of necessity formal, unless intended for the drive. Of course, street *toilettes* include those to be worn for visiting, at afternoon receptions, luncheons and breakfasts and on the drive; but only for the last-named purpose is the severity of style relaxed. Cheviots, homespuns, tailor suitings, tweeds and cloths are shown in novel colors and designs for early Autumn wear, and equally popular are the new weaves of camel's-hair, Bedford cord and novelty suiting described elsewhere in this number. Combinations are largely favored, and the use of a second or even a third fabric does not exclude trimming.

Gray camel's-hair serge and black velvet are tastefully asso-



FIGURE NO. 11 W.

ciated in the *toilette* pictured at figure No. 6, and jet *passementerie* in two widths provides attractive decoration. The skirt presents a slightly wrinkled surface in front, and the back is pressed in fan-plaits. A stylish foot-plaiting borders the skirt, and above it is applied a row of narrow *passementerie*. The *basque* is lengthened by coat-skirts, which flare at the back and front and are edged with narrow *passementerie*. The full fronts are made over fitted fronts, and wide *passementerie* is applied on each from the shoulder to the lower edge. The backs are also full, the neck is cut out both back and front to receive a *bretelle* collar of velvet that is overlaid with wide *passementerie*, and the neck is filled in with a dainty handkerchief of white China silk. The corkscrew sleeves are each trimmed below the elbow with a deep cuff-facing of velvet edged at the top with wide *passementerie*. A very charming *toilette* may be fashioned from Bedford *crépon* and silk. The fronts and back between the *bretelle* collar may be faced, and a high standing collar may be added, if desired. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 3990, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and the *basque* by pattern No. 3989, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The hat is a *toque* of gray silk trimmed with jet and a pompon.

At figure No. 7 is shown a dressy street *toilette* developed in bluette-blue cloth, dark-blue velvet and blue-and-white bro-

caded Bengaline. A very dainty effect is produced by an artistic arrangement of trimming on the bell skirt, which was cut by pattern No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is fully described at succeeding figures. A strip of velvet decorated with metallic embroidery is applied lengthwise on the skirt a little to the left of the center, and at the left of the strip are adjusted embroidered velvet discs. The *basque* is lengthened by very deep coat-skirts of velvet decorated at their upper and front edges like the skirt; and between the fronts is inserted a vest of Bengaline, which has plaited coat-skirts and a standing collar of similar material. Above this collar, which extends round to the back of the neck, rises a *Medici* collar of velvet having deep pointed corners, and pointed ends that reach to the bust.



FIGURE NO. 12 W.



FIGURE NO. 13 W.



FIGURES NOS. 14 W AND 15 W.

The Medici collar is trimmed to correspond with the coat-skirts, and below it on each front are placed four embroidered discs. The fancy sleeves have each a full upper-portion of cloth and a smooth lower-portion of Bengaline, and over the joining seam is reversed an ornamental section of velvet embroidered to agree with the remainder of the toilette. The basque pattern is No. 4084, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. This toilette is handsome enough to wear at an informal dinner, developed either as in this instance or in camel's-hair and Surah. The hat is a dark-blue velvet turban trimmed with a full aigrette, and the gloves are light-tan stitched glacé.

Figure No. 8 illustrates a stylish promenade toilette developed in mixed-plaid cheviot and trimmed with narrow silk passementerie. The skirt is in bell style and of round length. The front and sides fall with characteristic smoothness over the foundation, and the back falls full, the bias seam joining the ends of the skirt being concealed by the folds of the plaits. A row of passementerie is applied above the lower edge. The basque is of the coat-skirted order and is superbly fitted. Passementerie conceals the closing and the darts and is extended above the second darts to the arms' eyes and below all the darts to graduated distances upon the



FIGURE NO. 16 W.

long coat-skirts, the flaring front edges of which are also decorated with passementerie. The Medici collar flares widely in front and is edged with passementerie, and the deep cavalier cuffs finishing the high-shouldered sleeves are each decorated on the upper side with three lengthwise rows of trimming. Deep pocket-laps and a standing collar included in the pattern are here omitted, but, if desired, they may be cut from velvet and added, with charming effect. The cuffs and Medici collar would also look well made of velvet. The patterns by which the toilette was fashioned are skirt No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and basque No. 3966, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The hat is a velvet-covered toque trimmed with velvet pansies and a fan of silk, and the gloves are tan Suède.

A very dressy costume that may be stylishly assumed for luncheon is illustrated at figured No. 9, the material employed being fine serge in one of the new dahlia shades. Over the skirt falls a drapery which laps at the left side to within a short distance of the bottom, and then flares to disclose the skirt in a narrow V, that is decorated with black Milan pendants; and the back falls in a graceful fan. The basque is lengthened at the front and sides by deep coat-skirts, and over each hip falls a pocket-lap trimmed with black silk cord-passementerie. A rolling collar joins the fronts to the waist-line, below which the right front overlaps the left, the closing being made

with jet nail-head buttons. The collar is trimmed with passementerie, and a chemisette disclosed between the revers is trimmed with pendants, as is also the standing collar. The high-shouldered sleeves are trimmed on the upper side of the wrists with passementerie. Velvet and faille, or Bengaline and cloth may be handsomely combined in a costume of this description, the pattern of which is No. 4087, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The velvet toque is trimmed with a feather band and a bird, and Suède gloves are worn.

The perfection of trimness is attained in the modish toilette of tan smooth cloth and black velvet represented at figure No. 10. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with an elaborate embroidery design done with jet nail-heads of various shapes and sizes, the decoration being perfectly suited to the shape of the skirt, which is in bell style, with a single seam that is hidden under the stylish folds at the back. The basque is a handsome Louis XVI. coat. The fronts open over a short vest of velvet having a standing collar, and narrow coat-skirts, over which fall small pocket-laps; and both the fronts and the standing collar of the coat are embroidered to correspond with the skirt, showing the large scrolls that properly belong to the Louis Seize period. Triple-pointed pocket-laps of velvet fall back of the hips, and the high-shouldered coat-sleeves are finished with deep, gauntlet-shaped cuffs that are embroidered with nail-heads. The wearer of such a toilette should have an easy, graceful carriage, that the perfect lines of the design may be undisturbed. Camel's-hair and brocaded Bengaline or striped and plain serge will unite charmingly by the mode, and the clever needlewoman may embroider a scroll pattern on both skirt and basque with soutache braid. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and the basque by pattern No. 4072, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The hat is a toque draped with fancy silk, and the trimming consists of jet pendants, jet wings and flowers.

An artistic mode that is well suited to church wear is illustrated at figure No. 11, the materials united being brown-and-écru striped



FIGURE NO. 17 W.

diagonal suiting and brown faille. The skirt is in the popular circular bell style, fitting closely over the hips and falling in a slight train at the back, where the stripes are bias and graceful folds result from plaits at the belt. The basque suggests a Louis coat. The backs and under-arm gores are of the striped goods cut bias, and the side-back gores are fashioned from faille, the arrangement of the materials emphasizing the superb adjustment. The fronts open over a draped waistcoat of faille, and deep, bias coat-skirts are added to the edge of the basque; a box-plait is formed near the back edge

of each skirt, and a large button is decoratively placed at the upper corner of each plait. The Medici collar and high, full sleeves are made of faille, and a row of buttons is adjusted at the back of each sleeve at the wrist. A toilette fully as pleasing as the one just described may be developed in gray Bedford cord and gray Bengaline; and if trimming be desired, very narrow jet nail-head outlining may strip the seams of the basque, edge the collar and wrists, and be applied in three rows to the lower part of the skirt at the front and sides. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and the basque by pattern No. 3983, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. A velvet toque trimmed with nail-heads and a pompon, and stitched glacé gloves complete the outfit.

The costume shown at figure No. 13 will be stylish for a young matron to wear at church or on the promenade; and plain dark-garnet cheviot and Surah are united in its construction. An under-folded box-plait formed at the belt at the center of the front of

the skirt flares to the lower edge, and fan-plaits are arranged at the back. A row of wide black silk cord-passementerie borders the skirt attractively. The basque is short at the center of the front and back, and the sides are extended to form long tabs. The upper portion of the front consists of square yoke- portions, and to them are gathered full center-front portions of Surah which are disposed in plaits at the lower edge. At the neck is a standing collar trimmed with wide passementerie that extends upon the yoke. Narrow passementerie outlines the lower edge of the yoke and the front edges of the side-fronts, and wide passementerie decorates the tabs. The wrists of the high-shouldered sleeves are trimmed with narrow passementerie. A costume of similar construction may be trimmed with narrow crocheted edging and Milan ball fringe. The pattern of the costume is No. 4063, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The black felt hat is trimmed with velvet ribbon.

an exceedingly developed in-macramé China silk, cream China silk, and jet passementerie in two widths for decoration. The skirt is arranged in a fan at the back, and in front it opens over the foundation, which is faced with velvet, upon which jabots of chiffon are adjusted from the waist-line to the lower edge, with dainty effect. The basque is very fanciful in construction. The back is plainly fitted. Over smooth lining-fronts are arranged a full yoke of China silk and a fitted bodice of faille, and a frill of chiffon falls from the upper edge of the bodice. The seams and lower edge of the bodice are covered with



FIGURES NOS. 18 W, 19 W AND 20 W.

med with polka-spotted and a handsome jet ornament.

Figure No. 14 portrays dressy carriage costume from faille and velvet and with frills of embroidered cream chiffon, and jet passementerie in two widths for decoration. The skirt is arranged in a fan at the back, and in front it opens over the foundation, which is faced with velvet, upon which jabots of chiffon are adjusted from the waist-line to the lower edge, with dainty effect. The basque is very fanciful in construction. The back is plainly fitted. Over smooth lining-fronts are arranged a full yoke of China silk and a fitted bodice of faille, and a frill of chiffon falls from the upper edge of the bodice. The seams and lower edge of the bodice are covered with

Figure No. 12 shows a toilette that will prove becoming to a tall, well poised figure. Cheviot is represented in the trained skirt, which is composed of three deep flounce-draperies that fall smoothly in front and are shaped to fall with pretty fullness at the back. A row of trimming consisting of round and star-shaped jet nail-heads effectively decorates the lower edge of each drapery. Bengaline is introduced in the basque. The back and fronts are fashioned from the skirt material, and the back is lengthened by a series of square tabs that are outlined with nail-head trimming. The fronts open with the effect of square jacket-fronts over a smooth-fitting, pointed vest of Bengaline that is decorated at the lower edge with jet trimming and studded with round nail-heads. A standing collar of Bengaline studded with nail-heads completes the vest, and the standing collar finishing the neck of the fronts and back corresponds with those portions in material and trimming. The high-shouldered, close-wristed sleeves of Bengaline are also studded with nail-heads, and each wrist is decorated with two rows of trimming. The mode develops much more effectively in a combination of textures than in a single material; and various arrangements of trim-

narrow jet passementerie, which also trims the lower and front edges of coat-skirts that are added to the back and sides of the basque. The coat-skirts are each slashed to form two tabs, and a row of wide passementerie is placed at each side of the slashes. The fancy collar is folded in two double box-plaits at the back and reversed in front, and a row of narrow trimming follows its edge. The sleeves have each a full upper-portion that is overlapped above the elbow by a smooth lower-portion, a row of narrow trimming concealing the joining; and narrow velvet cuffs are turned back over the sleeves. A tasteful combination of fabrics is essential to bring out the attractive features of this style, and all sorts of soft materials are available for it. The pattern used in making is No. 4089, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A toque bonnet edged with a feather band and trimmed with a novelty feather, and tan glacé gloves are worn.

Another carriage toilette, which, like the one just described, may be worn at concerts or the theatre on occasions when full dress is not desirable, is shown at figure No. 15. Écru camel's-hair, brown velvet and cream wool batiste form the artistic triple combination pictured, and dull-gold passementerie furnishes the trimming. The bell skirt falls with perfect smoothness at the front and sides and in slight folds at the belt. On the lower edge is adjusted a puffing of the batiste, above which is smoothly applied a deep band of velvet, that is held in position at the top by a band of passementerie. The basque is a picturesque Holbein waist, possessing many of the characteristics, though in a modified form, of the quaint historic fashion after which it is named. The bodice forming the lower portion of the waist is extended to meet on each shoulder under a butterfly bow of brown velvet ribbon, and the front edges separate over the high-necked fronts, which are closed from neck to lower edge with button-holes and small gold buttons. The upper edge of the bodice is trimmed with passementerie, and to the lower edge is added a puffing of batiste, which, by-the-bye, is a special feature of this unique Sixteenth Century mode. A standing collar is at the neck. The sleeves are very fanciful, uniting, like the other parts of the toilette, the three materials. The upper part of the sleeve is full at the top and laps over a long puff, that is deepest at the back of the arm and droops over the smooth lining. A band of passementerie encircles the upper part of the sleeve just above its lower edge. The patterns used in shaping the toilette are skirt No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and basque No. 4080, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The hat is a toque made of cream *crêpe* and brown velvet and trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and a pompon. White Suède gloves are worn.

A toilette like that pictured at figure No. 16 will prove entirely appropriate for an afternoon reception. In this instance mixed brown-and-white camel's-hair and wood-brown velvet were associated in its development, and gold cord and gold passementerie contribute the decoration. The circular bell skirt has a front-gore of velvet trimmed at the edge with passementerie and inserted between wide sections of camel's-hair, which fall in full folds at the center of the back and are smooth at the sides. The coat-basque falls at the bottom in long tabs that are outlined with cord. The back and yokes are extended at the top to form a high collar, which is also cut in tabs; the fronts are reversed at the top and flare below over a vest of velvet trimmed with passementerie, and the free edges of the fronts, revers and collar are followed with cord. The standing collar is of velvet and is decorated with passementerie. The sleeves are very full and high at the top and are finished with deep cuffs of velvet trimmed to correspond with the vest. A toilette of this kind developed in Bengaline and brocaded silk would be suitable for more pretentious occasions, the mode being exceedingly dressy, though, of course, rather severe. The patterns used in making the toilette are coat No. 4041, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and skirt No. 3900, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The hat is a small brown velvet toque trimmed with lace, and light tan Suède gloves may be worn.

The stylish walking toilette shown at figure No. 17 unites steel-blue Bedford *crêpe* and black velvet in its construction. The bell skirt is full at the back and severely straight at the front and sides; and although lengthened into a slight train, it is made over a short foundation-skirt, which is prettily revealed when the skirt is lifted. A row of jet bead-and-nail-head trimming is stylishly applied some distance above the lower edge. The basque falls in tabs below the waist-line at the back, and the lower outline is pointed in front. On each front is adjusted a velvet revers that is decorated at its free edges with jet trimming, and between the revers the fronts present the effect of a vest, which is emphasized by a trimming of oval nail-heads. The standing collar is overlaid with jet trimming, and pointed cuff-facings of velvet applied to the leg-o'-mutton sleeves are similarly ornamented at their upper edges. The upper part of each sleeve is studded with oval nail-heads arranged to form a pointed design. A charming travelling gown may be made of mixed tweed and Bengaline, the latter being used for the collar, revers and cuffs; and, if desired, three rows of narrow *soutache*

gimp may be applied on the lower part of the skirt and a single row at the edges of the collar, revers and cuffs. The toilette consists of skirt No. 3967, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and basque No. 3970, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The hat is of steel-blue felt and is trimmed with lace and flowers. Drab glacé gloves are worn.

The picturesque Valois capes give character to the most plainly devised toilettes. At figure No. 18 is shown a street toilette, including a cape of this description. The bell skirt, which is made of écru Bedford cord, presents four smooth gores at the front and sides that are cut in battlements at the bottom, a deep foot-plaiting of silk applied upon the foundation skirt showing prettily between the flaring edges. At each side of the seams joining the gores eyelets are made, and lacing cords are run through and tied at the lower ends of the seams. The two gores at the back are full. The basque is made of novelty goods and is perfectly fitted. The lower outline is pointed, the standing collar fits with becoming closeness, and the sleeves are tight at the wrists. Écru broadcloth was used for the cape. From a yoke upper-portion studded with jet nail-heads and edged with jet outlining hangs a deep, full cape-section. Henri Deux puffs caught down at intervals with sections of the jet trimming are adjusted over the shoulders, and a Medici collar edged with jet flares stylishly from the neck. The patterns used in the making are skirt No. 3913, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; basque No. 3607, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and cape No. 3988, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The hat is a coquetish plaque trimmed with lace, ribbon and flowers.

Plainly designed and completed toilettes are in best taste for shopping. At figure No. 19 is shown a very jaunty suit appropriate for shopping and general street wear. The jacket is made of dark-tan Bedford cord and the remainder of the toilette of navy-blue serge, and navy-blue silk figured with white polka-dots. The severe lines of the skirt are gracefully broken by a few plaits that flare from the belt at each side, a fan is formed at the back, and a self-headed foot-ruffle of the silk provides a tasteful decoration. The shirt-waist is becomingly full in front and is belted at the waist-line by a navy-blue velvet ribbon, the overlapping end of which is pointed. A Byron collar is at the neck; and, if liked, a Windsor scarf of the silk may be worn. The jacket is a stylish blazer and has a deep, rolling collar. Coat-laps are cut below the center seam, and an upright pocket-welt conceals a pocket opening in each front. The sleeves rise fashionably above the shoulders and fit closely at the wrists; they are encircled at cuff depth with black braid, and similar braid follows the edges of the welts and the other free edges of the jacket. A fancy black silk cord is drawn under the collar and carelessly knotted at the right side. An equally attractive toilette may be produced by using mixed brown-and-white homespun for the skirt, dark-red Bengaline for the waist, and brown cloth for the jacket, which may close at the bust. Trimming may be wholly dispensed with, if considered undesirable. The patterns by which the toilette was cut are skirt No. 3815, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; waist No. 3982, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and jacket No. 3980, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The hat is a small felt toque trimmed with velvet, nail-heads and a fancy feather; and brown glacé sack gloves are worn.

Another toilette in which a Valois cape plays a pleasing part is illustrated at figure No. 20, gray faced cloth being employed for both skirt and cape, and jet passementerie supplying the decoration. The skirt, which was cut by pattern No. 3898, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, has five bell-gores and a full breadth, and the seams joining the gores are covered with passementerie. The cape hangs from a yoke at the back, where backward-turning plaits are laid, and the front falls smoothly from neck to lower edge. Henri Deux puffs ornamented with nail-heads rise from the curved seams across the shoulders, and extending downward from the puffs are rows of passementerie of graduated length. At the neck is a high Medici collar that flares widely in front, and along its edge is applied a row of nail-head trimming. The front edges of the cape are decorated with passementerie, which is carried to the shoulder seams. Combinations will also be favored for toilettes of this description. Camel's-hair and Bedford cord in contrasting hues will unite handsomely, the latter being used for the cape; and *cog*-feather bands may provide trimming for both skirt and cape. The pattern of the cape is No. 3979, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The small hat is trimmed with flowers and ribbons.

Face veils are always worn with small hats. Black chenille-dotted veils are adaptable to all hats and are especially improving to complexions that are not altogether free from blemish.

Kid gloves, whether Suède or glacé, should be selected to fit the hand smoothly but not tightly, else the hand will have a misshapen appearance.

If over-gaiters are to be worn, always select black for street wear in preference to colors. Colored spats, whether they match or contrast with the costume, are too conspicuous to be good form.

The skirt protector now on sale at the various shops is an invaluable adjunct of the trained or dipping skirt. It should be sewed inside the second skirt, not to the foundation.

HOME-MADE TOILET EXTRACTS.

FIRST PAPER.

A few years ago very little was known regarding the preparation of extracts and perfumery by persons not immediately connected with their manufacture. Even the old-fashioned methods by which our grandmothers used to distil dainty scents from flowers and herbs were quite forgotten, and the general woman was compelled to depend upon the professional perfumer for the various sweet smelling adjuncts of her toilet-table. The use of extracts, toilet-waters, sachets and scented pastes was never more widespread than at present, and to the woman of limited means the cost of good perfumery is often a serious burden. Many delightful extracts, however, may be made entirely at home at small cost if proper care be exercised; and no more skill than is needed in ordinary cookery is requisite, provided the directions given in the present series of papers are carefully followed. We will consider this month a number of scents derived from the rose.

ATTAR OF ROSES.—This delightful perfume is prepared in those oriental countries in which roses most nearly approach perfection and grow most abundantly. It is a volatile and nearly colorless oil, depositing a crystallizable substance that is partially soluble in alcohol; but, being very expensive, it can seldom be procured in a pure state, oil of sandalwood being chiefly used for its adulteration. Its almost prohibitive price may be readily understood when we reflect that the petals of two hundred thousand roses are required to produce half an ounce of oil. The methods of obtaining attar of roses differ slightly in the various countries where it is made, but all result in extracting the essential oil from the petals. The *rosa centifolia* or hundred-leaf rose is the variety usually grown for making attar, but any very fragrant species will answer. The following recipe will produce very fine essence of rose, but as it includes distillation as one of its necessary features, it may not be followed as often as some simpler formula.

Procure a pound, avoirdupois, of fresh rose-petals, plucking the roses when in most perfect bloom and entirely free from dew or dampness; then measure three imperial pints of ninety per cent. rectified spirits. Pick the petals to pieces, place them in a large wide-mouthed bottle, pour the spirits upon them, and allow the whole to stand for twenty-four hours. Then distil to dryness by the heat of a water-bath. Digest the distillate (that is, the product of the distillation) on a fresh quantity of petals, and distil as before. Repeat the process of distillation two or three times; and the last time be sure to conduct it rapidly and to draw out only about a quart of liquid, which will be the essence. This preparation has a peculiarly delicate and refreshing fragrance and improves with age. It is needless to describe the still used for the purpose, as there are many different kinds offered for sale; it will suffice to say that the simplest make will prove most satisfactory to the amateur perfumer, who may obtain all needed information regarding its use from the dealer of whom it is purchased.

ATTAR OF ROSES—A SIMPLE METHOD.—Gather sweet-scented roses when they are perfectly dry—not just after a shower or before the dew has dried upon them. The hardy climbing roses will not answer the purpose, since the majority of them are devoid of fragrance. Fill a large glazed earthenware jar with rose leaves that have been carefully separated from the cups, pour over them enough spring water to just cover them, and set the jar in the sun every day, removing it to the house at night. At the end of the third or fourth day small particles of yellow oil will be seen floating on the surface of the water, and in the course of a week the oil

will have increased in quantity until it covers the water in a thin scum. This scum is the attar of roses and should be taken up with a very small piece of absorbent cotton (such as surgeons use) tied to the end of a wooden toothpick, and pressed out into a phial, which must be tightly corked.

ATTAR OF ROSES—ANOTHER SIMPLE METHOD.—Gather a quantity of hundred-leaf roses or of any other fragrant variety, and pick the petals carefully from the cups. Then arrange in a glazed earthenware jar or a wide-mouthed glass bottle, first a layer of rose petals sprinkled with a very little fine salt, then a thin layer of cotton (absorbent preferred) impregnated with olive oil or oil of benne, then a layer of petals, then a layer of cotton, and so on until the receptacle is full. Tie a piece of oiled silk or bladder tightly over the top so that all moisture will be excluded; then set the vessel where it will receive the full heat of the sun for fifteen days, and at the expiration of that time remove the cover, and express the oil from the mass of leaves and cotton. It will be found quite equal to most of the more expensive essences.

ESSENCE OF ROSES—A DRY METHOD.—Place in a glazed earthenware jar alternately a layer of rose petals and a thin layer of fine dry salt, until the jar is full. Cover the jar closely with a saucer or plate, place a weight on top, and set the jar in the cellar for forty days. Then strain through a piece of thin cloth the essence that has formed, pressing the mass of leaves so that all the strength may be extracted. Place the essence in a clear bottle, and expose it for six weeks to the sun and dew, to purify. One drop of this preparation will communicate its odor to a pint of water.

ROSE ESSENCE.—A very satisfactory perfume may be made by the following method, the necessary materials being obtainable at any reliable pharmacy: Mix in a bottle a drachm and a-fourth (Troy) of attar of roses and an imperial pint of ninety-six per cent. alcohol, and place the bottle in a vessel of warm water until its contents reach a temperature of about eighty-five degrees, Fahrenheit. Then cork the bottle closely, and shake its contents smartly until quite cold. The result is a very fine essence.

ESPRIT DE ROSE.—To an imperial pint of ninety per cent. rectified spirits add half a fluid drachm each of attar of roses, ambergris and oil of rose geranium. Mix thoroughly in a bottle, and cork for use. Delicately fragrant.

A small quantity of some other odorous essence or volatile oil is commonly added to simple essences of flowers, to enrich or modify their fragrance, each manufacturer following his own taste and judgment in the matter. In some cases spirits are impregnated with essential oils and other odorous substances so combined as to produce artificially an odor resembling that of the flowers after which the perfume is named, although there may be none of these particular flowers employed in its preparation. This is particularly true regarding perfumes named after flowers the odorous principle of which is very difficult to obtain or is so scarce that it cannot be extracted in paying quantities; and the same is also the case with the essences of many flowers that have strange or attractive names but little fragrance. In this way are produced the numerous exquisite essences, esprits and similar compounds which are now offered by perfumers, and which in many cases are more popular than pure extracts of flowers.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once accurate and legible, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page we publish an advertisement of tape measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee to be cheap, durable and of superior finish.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOK SERIES.—The unprecedented sale of the books published in this series is very gratifying to us as publishers. When we began them, the publication of books was a new departure for us, our attention having been previously confined to the issuing of patterns and fashion publications. But the frequent requests of our patrons for such works as "Good Manners" and "Needle-Craft" led us into the venture, and we are more than satisfied with the result.

To date we have placed on the market seven of these volumes, "Good Manners," "Needle-Craft," "Needle and Brush," "Home-making and Housekeeping," "Social Life," "The Pattern Cook-Book," and "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," at the regular price of Four Shillings or \$1.00 each.

You can order our books through any of our agents or direct from us, always enclosing the amount with your order. We do not send out goods on approval or C. O. D.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies the number and size of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the number, size and age should be given in each instance.

CROCHETING.—No. 6.

SQUARE SHAWL OF ICE WOOL.

FIGURE No. 1.—This shawl is made of Ice wool, used single for the center and double for the border. Split zephyr or Shetland wool may also be used for a shawl made like this, but the design is prettier for Ice wool than either of the others named. In making it of Ice wool, crochet loosely or use a large hook.

Begin at the center and make a chain of 3 or 4 stitches and join for a ring; then make 4 chain and catch in the 1st stitch of chain with 1 single crochet; 4 chain and catch in 2nd stitch, and so on until 4 similar chains are made.

Second round.—Make 4 chain and catch in middle of 4 chain

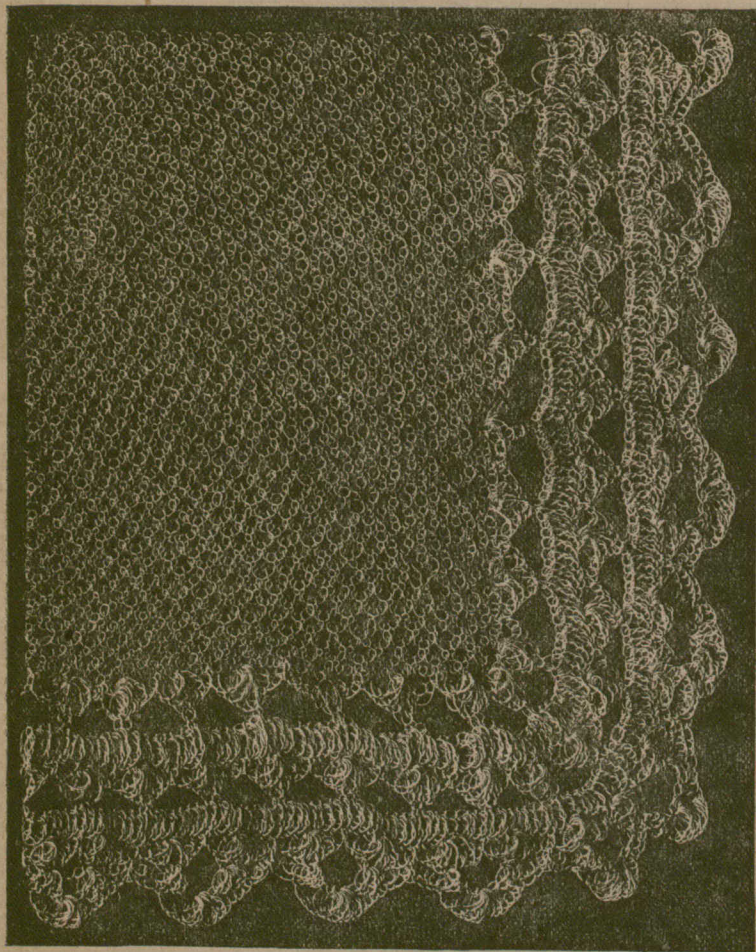


FIGURE No. 1.—SQUARE SHAWL OF ICE WOOL.

underneath; 4 chain and catch in same stitch to widen; 4 chain and catch in middle of next chain underneath; 4 chain and catch in same stitch to widen; repeat for the entire round.

Third round.—Make chains of 4 and catch in the middle of the chains underneath, also widening as before in every widening of the second round. Work in this manner, being careful to make the widenings only in the widenings, until the center of the shawl is as large as required.

To Make the Border: First row.—Make 5 double crochets, with the 3 middle ones drawn out long, in one corner of the shawl. Make 2 chain and catch with a single crochet as seen in the picture; make 2 chain and another shell, and repeat all round the square, being careful to have a shell come at each corner.

Second row.—Make 1 single crochet in the point of each-shell, with 8 chain between.

Third row.—Make 1 double crochet drawn up long in each of the stitches underneath.

Fourth row.—Like first row.

Fifth row.—Like second row.

Sixth row.—Like third row.

Seventh row.—Like first and fourth rows.

Eighth row.—Make 3 double crochets in the point of a shell, 4 chain, 1 single in the single underneath, 4 chain, 3 doubles in the point of next shell, and repeat around the work.

Last row.—Make 6 double crochets in the middle of a 4-chain, * 2 chain, skip 2 of the doubles underneath, and make 1 single crochet in the 3rd double; 3 chain, 1 single crochet in the single underneath, 3 chain, 1 single in the 1st of the next 3 doubles, 2 chain, 6 doubles in the middle of the next 4-chain; and repeat from *, catching the last 2-chain in the 1st of the group of 6 doubles.

This shawl is very handsome when made of black Ice wool; and it may be made three-cornered, or round, if preferred.

“PRINCESS FEATHER” BORDER FOR
A CROCHETED SHAWL.

FIGURE No. 2.—The border illustrated is one-half its actual width. It was used to complete a shawl of Ice wool, the center portion of which was crocheted exactly like that of the one described and illustrated at figure No. 1. When the center was crocheted, the border was made by the following instructions:

Before making the feather-work begin at one corner of the shawl and make 4 loops of 6-chain each, catching each chain as made to the middle stitch of the corner by a single crochet; then make 6 chain and catch in the center of the next chain underneath, and repeat for each of the next 3 chains; in this last chain make 1 chain-loop like those at the corner. Repeat these details around the shawl, making 1 chain-loop in every 4th chain underneath.

For the next row.—Fasten the wool in the 1st chain-loop of one corner and make 2 chain; then wind the wool around the tip of the first finger 6 or 7 times, put the hook under the wind-overs on the finger, throw the wool over, and draw it through the wind-overs and the loop on the hook, thus securing the wind-overs in a loop by a single stitch; make 2 chain, catch with a single crochet in the next chain-loop at the corner; and then repeat the 2 chains and the wind-over loop twice more. Now make 3 chain, and catch in the middle of the next chain underneath, and repeat for the next 3 chains. Then make 2 chain, a wind-over loop, 2 chain, and catch in the middle of chain-loop underneath; repeat 2 chains and wind-overs in the middle of the next 2 chains underneath. Repeat these details around the entire shawl.

To Make the “Princess Feather” Border

—Make enough hair-pin work of the wool, by the method illustrated at figure No. 7 on

page 428 of the May DELINEATOR, or page 55 of our new Crochet Book, to go around the shawl about twice. Now catch the wool from the ball in one of the wind-over loops; make 2 chain, catch in 2 loops of the hair-pin work, 2 chain, and catch in the next wind-over loop, 2 chain, and catch in the next 2 loops of the hair-pin work; * 5 chain, and catch in the next 2 loops, and repeat this detail twice more from *; make 1 chain, and catch 14 loops together with 1 single crochet; 1 chain, catch 2 loops together, 1 chain and catch in the middle of the 5-chain underneath, 2 chain, catch the next 2 loops together, 1 chain and catch in the middle of the next 5-chain, 2 chain and catch the next 2 loops together, 1 chain and catch in the middle of the 5-chain underneath; 2 chain and catch the next 2 loops together, 1 chain and catch in the middle wind-over loop; 2 chain, catch the next 2 hair-pin loops together, 2 chain and catch in the next wind-over loop. Now catch the next 4 hair-pin loops to the chains underneath in a similar manner to those just caught. Then repeat all these details for every scallop around the shawl.

For the Outer Edge: To Fill In the Hollow of a Scallop.—Begin

nearly opposite the point where the 14 loops of the inner edge are caught together (see illustration), by fastening the wool in a single hair-pin loop; * make 5 chain and catch in the next loop; repeat 3 times more from *; then 2 chain and catch 14 loops together, 1

chain and catch in next loop; and repeat from * 11 times more for every scollop, filling in all the hollows as directed for the first one.

A very pretty house-shawl may be made of cashmere, camel's-hair, chuddah cloth, wool crépon or any similar material in white, pink, pale-blue, gray or any tint preferred in the following manner:

Get as much material as will make the shawl square, or as long as desired, and finish the edges either with a feather-stitched hem or a row of close single crochet stitches. Then crochet a border for it like any of the borders given in this department, or any other border preferred, using Ice wool, Shetland floss, split-zephyr or any soft, pretty wool. The border may be crocheted into the hem if the shawl is hemmed, or may be made separately and over-handed on. The advantage of crocheting it on is that a neater corner may be obtained. When the edges are finished with the single crochets, the border is always crocheted on.

Chain-fringe, such as is described and illustrated as finishing capes and a shawl

seen in our new Book on Crocheting would make a lovely finish for a shawl of any of the fabrics suggested. Babies' blankets are often finished with a crocheted border of wool or silk, and are dainty little affairs of white, with white, pink or blue as the finish.

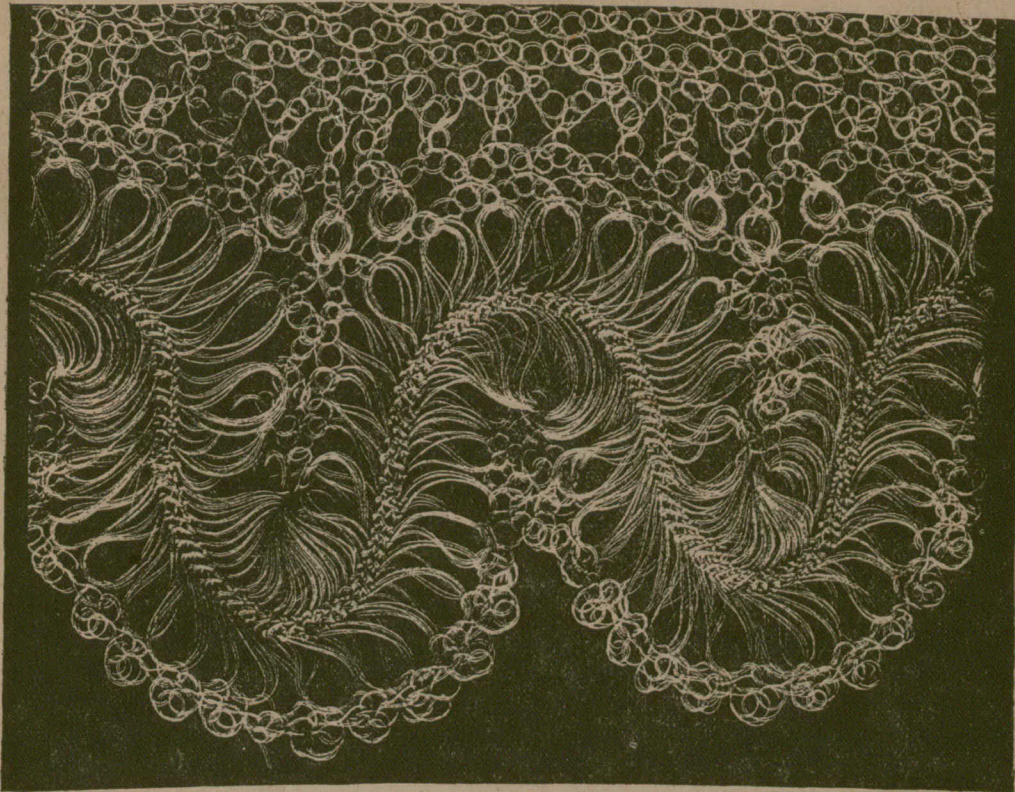


FIGURE No. 2.—“PRINCESS FEATHER” BORDER FOR A CROCHETED SHAWL. (HALF SIZE.)

chain and catch in next 2 loops together; * 2 chain and catch in the middle of the 5-chain underneath, 2 chain and catch in next 2 loops of the hair-pin work, and repeat 3 times more from *; 2 chain and catch in the next loop, * 3 chain and catch in 1st to form a picot, 1

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

J. M.:—The following is an old-fashioned but admirable formula for preparing “sweet jars”: In an ornamental china jar place three handfuls each of fresh damask rose-leaves, sweet pinks, wall-flowers, stock-gillyflowers and any other fragrant blossoms that may be obtainable. Arrange each variety in a separate layer, and strew each layer thickly with powdered orris-root. If desired, a mixture composed of equal quantities of powdered cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg may be strewed with the flowers before they are placed in the jar. Everything used should be perfectly free from moisture. Cover the jar closely, only removing the lid occasionally when it is desired to perfume the room.

A. R., Chicago:—“The Pattern Cook-Book” gives the following excellent recipe for raisin cake:

- 1½ cupful of sugar.
- 1 cupful of milk.
- ½ cupful of butter.
- 1 cupful of raisins.
- 2½ cupfuls of flour.
- 1 egg.
- 2 tea-spoonfuls of baking powder.

This cake, when properly made, is delicious. Pastry flour and fine granulated sugar are necessary to produce a satisfactory

result. Beat the butter and sugar together until quite light and creamy; next add the beaten egg and then the milk. Seed the raisins, chop them coarsely, and sift over them a little of the flour. Mix the baking-powder through the balance of the flour by sifting the two together at least twice; beat the flour carefully into the mixture, and add the fruit. Then beat the batter at least three minutes, and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. The flour should be well sifted before being measured for this cake. A chocolate icing made with confectioners' sugar will be found particularly nice. A recipe for puff paste is given in the answer to “Maggie M. T.” elsewhere in these columns.

LILAC:—“The Pattern Cook-Book” gives the following recipe for oyster patties: Roll the paste a quarter of an inch thick, and cut it out with a circular cutter at least two inches and a-half in diameter. With a cutter an inch and a-half in diameter stamp out the centers from half of the circular portions, thus leaving rings of paste half an inch wide. Dip the cutters in hot water and cut quickly, that the edges of the paste may not be pressed together or cut unevenly. Rub a little white of egg on the large rounds near the edge, put on the rings and press them lightly to make them adhere, being very careful not to get any of the egg on the edges, as that would prevent the patties rising. Put a round piece of stale bread cut half an inch thick in the center of each patty, to keep the paste

from rising and filling the cavity. Bake in shallow pans lined with paper, and when done, remove the bread and the soft paste underneath. Bake the small pieces cut from the centers on a pan by themselves, as they require less time for baking. In serving, place one of these pieces on top of each patty for a cover. Cut the oysters in small pieces, warm them in a thick cream sauce, and serve as an *entrée* in the hot patty shells.

MAGGIE M. T.:—The following directions for lemon custard pie are taken from "The Pattern Cook-Book." For the crust take

- 12 ounces of finely sifted flour.
- 12 ounces of butter.
- 1 glassful (scant) of ice-water.
- 2 drachms of salt.
- 2 eggs (yolks).

Having placed the flour upon the board, make a small hole in the middle of it, in which place the salt, the yolks of the eggs and the ice-water. With the fingers gradually mix the flour with the liquid ingredients, adding a little more water when necessary, until the paste is of the proper consistency—rather firm than otherwise. Work the paste for some minutes; it should become soft to the touch and glossy in appearance. Care must be taken, in mixing the flour with the liquid, that the latter does not escape, and that the paste be very lightly gathered together to prevent it forming lumps. To ascertain whether the dough has been properly worked, draw it out, and if it immediately recedes to its former shape, the cook may be sure it has been irregularly mixed. To remedy this fault roll the paste out carefully, and place here and there upon it five or six pieces of butter, each the size of a walnut; then work as before until the proper degree of softness is attained. The paste should be neither too stiff nor too soft, although it is better for it to be too soft than too stiff. Puff paste should be made in a cool place; but failing this, it is well to make it slightly stiffer in Summer than in Winter. When the paste has been made as above, cut in pieces three-quarters of a pound of butter that has been lying for twenty minutes in ice water and been well washed and pounded. Squeeze and work the butter well in a napkin, to exclude all the water, and also to make it soft and of an even consistency; then as quickly as possible roll the paste into a square on a marble slab, being particular to make the ends of the dough perfectly even, as success depends largely on folding properly. Place the butter in the middle, spread it over half the paste, and turn the other half over the butter. Then roll the paste out until it measures about three feet in length, fold it so as to make three thicknesses, and roll as before; fold it once more into three equal parts, roll it to a greater length, fold it and place it quickly on a plate sprinkled with flour. Set the plate upon ten pounds of pounded ice, cover the paste with a second plate, and place on the latter a pound of broken ice. In two or three minutes remove the top plate, turn the paste upside down, and instantly cover as before. In about fifteen minutes roll the paste out, and use it very expeditiously. The paste should be ice-cold when put into the oven, which should be very hot (at least as high as 460° Fahrenheit). If the oven should be too hot, so that the paste begins to brown as soon as put in, immediately reduce the temperature by opening the draughts of the stove and placing in the oven a small basin of ice-water.

To make the filling use

- 3 eggs.
- 1 large or 2 small lemons.
- 1½ cupful of sugar.
- ½ cupful of water.
- 1½ cupful of milk.
- 1 table-spoonful of melted butter.

Separate the yolks of the eggs from the whites; rub the sugar and yolks to a cream, and add the water and then the milk. Stir all well together, and put in the melted butter; and when everything is ready to place the filling in the crust, add the lemon-juice and the grated rind. When added in this way the acid will not break the milk. Bake for three-quarters of an hour. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a table-spoonful of sugar, spread the mixture on top of the pies when baked, return them to the oven, and brown the whites lightly. To be eaten cold.

DELINEATOR'S FRIEND:—"The Pattern Cook-Book" gives the following excellent recipe for making whipped cream; See that the cream is of good consistency and that the utensils used are perfectly cold. Set the cream on ice for at least an hour to thoroughly chill it, and then pour it into a deep bowl. Use for whipping a whip churn or a Dover egg-beater. The egg-beater will make the cream light, but it gives it a different consistency from that obtained by churning. Place the churn in the cream, holding the cylinder firmly, and keeping the cover in place with the left hand. Tip the churn slightly that the cream may flow out at the bottom. Work the dasher with a light, short stroke upward, and a hard, pushing stroke down-

ward. The first bubbles to appear will be large, and will not remain firm, and they should be stirred down with a spoon. When the bowl is full of froth, skim the latter off into a graniteware pan placed on ice. Take off the froth only, and do not remove it below the holes in the cylinder, as the cream whips better when the holes are covered. Do not use too large a bowl, or all the cream will not whip. If the cream is to be used as a garnish, drain it, when whipped, upon a hair sieve placed over a pan; and keep it on ice until stiff enough to retain its shape.

GRACE:—Candy canes are made in the following manner: Mix four cupfuls of granulated sugar in a pint of water and three table-spoonfuls of glucose. Boil, and when nearly done, add a heaping table-spoonful of butter. As soon as the candy will crack on being pulled apart pour it out to cool. Flavor as preferred, pull thoroughly, and draw it out to the size the canes are desired to be. Cut this strip into pieces about a foot long, roll them on a slab until smooth and even, turn them over at one end in cane fashion, and place in a cold room. If striped canes are desired, remove small portions from the warm mass and color them any preferred shade. Draw these colored portions out into coarse but regularly shaped strips, and imbed them lengthwise in the roll of candy, drawing them down with it, until in the finished sticks they appear as delicate stripes. A slight twist is generally given just before cutting off. This recipe appears in "Candy-Making at Home," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents.

NEW SUBSCRIBER:—For pork sausage use the following recipe, which is from "The Pattern Cook-Book":

- 6 pounds of lean fresh pork.
- 3 pounds of fat fresh pork.
- 12 tea-spoonfuls of powdered sage.
- 6 tea-spoonfuls of black pepper.
- 6 tea-spoonfuls of salt.
- 2 tea-spoonfuls of powdered mace.
- 2 tea-spoonfuls of powdered cloves.
- 1 grated nutmeg.

Grind the meat in a sausage mill, and with the hands mix the seasoning thoroughly through it. Pack in a stone jar, and pour melted lard over the top.

READER:—The following is an excellent recipe for fruit-cake

- 1 pound of brown sugar.
- 1 pound of butter.
- 1 pound of flour.
- 4 pounds of seeded raisins.
- 3 pounds of currants.
- 1 pound of citron.
- 10 eggs.
- 2 cupfuls of molasses.
- 1 wine-glassful of brandy.
- ½ ounce of mace.
- ½ ounce of cinnamon.
- ½ ounce of nutmeg.
- ½ ounce of cloves.

Chop the raisins rather coarsely. Wash the currants, scrub off the stems by vigorously rubbing the currants in a coarse towel, and dry the fruit well before using. Cut the citron in rather small pieces. Sift the flour, put in it all the spice, and sift again to thoroughly mix. Rub the butter and sugar together until they form a light cream. Separate the whites and yolks of the eggs; beat the yolks light, and add them to the butter and sugar; then add the molasses and brandy, stirring well after each addition. Sift a little of the flour on the raisins and currants, and stir the rest of it into the mixture, beating until smooth; then add the fruit, and lastly the beaten whites of the eggs. Line two medium-sized cake tins with well buttered paper, place one-half the mixture in each, and bake two hours in a slow oven. This recipe is taken from "The Pattern Cook-Book."

A. T. S.:—Can green corn as follows: Cut the corn from the cobs, and pack it in glass jars, pressing it down closely and filling the jars to overflowing. Put on the tops, and screw them down. Place a thick layer of straw or hay in a wash-boiler, place the jars in the boiler, and pour in cold water to half the height of the jars. Cover the boiler tightly, and boil gently for three hours, keeping the water constantly at the same depth by adding boiling water as necessary. At the expiration of the time mentioned lift out the jars, screw down the tops as tightly as possible, and set to cool. Tighten the covers if possible when thoroughly cold.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Shell the peas when young and tender and spread them thinly on boards or large pans in the sun, turning them occasionally. Continue thus for several days, until the peas are perfectly hard and dry. The boards should be removed to the house before sunset and not placed in the open air until after sunrise.

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To Measure for a Shirt:—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be fourteen inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of the collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, put the measure around the body, under the jacket or coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.



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WESTERN READER:—If the circular is to be used for an evening wrap, crimson cloth will be handsome for it; but if it is to serve for street and visiting wear, black cloaking silk or cloth will be more appropriate. A circular wrap like pattern No. 4048, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is shown in this DELINEATOR, will require three yards and a-half of goods fifty-four inches wide. The black enamel paint sold at the shops is inexpensive and is better than that made at home. Gold paint may be made with Diamond Dye, but we think that which is sold in bottles at most paint shops is preferable. Make the table-cover and sofa-cushion of old-gold material.

JEAN:—The electric needle is the most certain and harmless means of permanently removing superfluous hair from the face. Specialists who are expert in the use of the needle may be found in any large town.

P. S. T. Z.:—The sample of hair is dark-brown.

AN OLD MAID:—You should not permit a man to kiss you, unless he is your fiancé. A woman should never ask a man to dance with her. It does not follow, because a woman accepts common courtesies from a man, that she intends to marry him.

THE MAY FLOWER:—Pomade vaseline is used for the hair. A miss of sixteen will arrange her hair in a catogan braid, and her dresses should reach to her ankles. The dark-red Henrietta cloth will develop attractively by pattern No. 4050, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is shown in this DELINEATOR. Use black velvet for the yoke and band at the edge of the skirt.

FLOWERY MAY:—The pattern could not be suitably made up in two materials. Instead, select fine serge for the skirt, using pattern No. 3916, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and use the poplin for the basque, making it by pattern No. 3983, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is shown in the July DELINEATOR. Insert a vest of white chiffon in the basque. From your description we should say you were a demi blonde and could becomingly wear navy-blue, mode, écu, old-rose and the deeper shades of gray.

FELIX:—Read "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," published by us at 4s. or One Dollar. In it you will find recipes and directions for treating all the complaints to which you refer. A stylish pattern for a tall, slender woman is No. 3940, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

AUNT JANE:—Rip the Henrietta cloth dress apart, and send it to a professional scourer. Martha's gray dress will remodel stylishly by adding gray Surah and using costume pattern No. 3933, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The color of the hair is a medium shade of brown. Remodel the black silk by skirt pattern No. 3916, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and basque No. 3983, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is pictured in the July DELINEATOR. Your penmanship is very legible.

MARYLAND GIRL:—The eel-skin skirts are still worn. Hats are trimmed from the back. Bonnets are not fashionable for young girls. Young girls put up their hair at the age of eighteen.

CONSTANT READER:—You might wear a pin or comb in your hair. A pretty fashion of arranging the hair is to crimp it from the sides and twist it in a soft French knot at the back. Gray, mode and navy-blue are becoming colors for a person having dark eyes, and dark hair plentifully sprinkled with gray.

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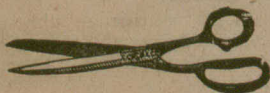
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PETE:—The sample of hair is light-brown showing golden tints.

NABB:—A suitable travelling dress for a miss of fourteen may be made of mixed cheviot trimmed with velvet, by costume pattern No. 3888, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Gaiters are only suitable for street wear. For a jacket select blue serge, and make it by pattern No. 3926, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. Black dresses and hats, though very fashionable for ladies, are not equally so for misses and children.

OPHELIA:—Do not interfere with the two small moles on your neck; they will not prevent your wearing a low-necked dress. It is advisable to wear a thin veil during the Spring and Summer months. Wash the face with water into which a few drops of ammonia have been poured, to remove the oily look.

M. T.:—You failed to enclose sample of hair. Wear the hair braided half-way down the back, and curl the loose ends. A lady will not take a gentleman's arm unless he offers it. "Willing Workers," "Busy Bees" or "Olive Branches" would be a suitable name for your church society.

MABEL:—Trousers for the small boy may be made by pattern No. 3163, price 7d. or 15 cents. With them shirt-waists of lawn, percale or flannel will be worn. A nice best suit may be made of flannel like sample, using pattern No. 2572, price 1s. or 25 cents.

F. M. H.:—We do not know of such a book.

BEAVER:—As you are going to convert the black serge dress into a school dress, we would advise you to remove the straw-colored ribbons, and to remodel it by costume pattern No. 4088, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. If you can utilize the striped goods like sample in any other way, we would suggest your doing so, as the broad stripes will make you appear stouter. Why not choose navy-blue serge, and make the costume by pattern No. 4087, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents? Buttons will be the only trimming required. The gray camelette will develop charmingly with the black velvet by using the pattern you have selected. Trim with silk cord passementerie in preference to steel or jet. A handsome gown suitable for visiting and theatre wear may be made of Gobelin-blue camel's-hair and faille by using pattern No. 4064, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Seal-plush wraps are no longer fashionable; in addition to your jacket we would suggest having a cloak of heavy Bedford cord made by pattern No. 4053, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. All the patterns referred to are illustrated in this DELINEATOR.

G. T.:—Bonnets of lace straw or silk, trimmed with ribbons and purple or white flowers, are suitable for elderly ladies.

BUTE AND MYRICK:—The cord girdles may be procured at any large dry-goods house. We sell only our own patterns and publications.

AN INQUIRER:—We know of no place where old stamps can be sold.

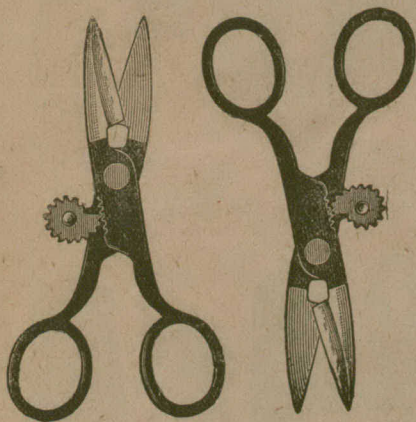
SARAH S. D.:—We cannot take the responsibility of advising you, but would suggest your consulting a physician.

J. M. J.:—The dimensions of the opera bag will depend entirely upon the size of the glasses. Make a covered form of cardboard to fit the larger end of the glasses, and sew the material around this to form a bag.

S. M. G.:—India-ink in sticks and sepia tints may be procured in any shop where artists' materials are sold. The brown paper is used to prevent the spattering soiling other parts of the material.

WINDSOR:—We have never known tincture of benzoin to be made at home. It is very cheap and can be purchased of any druggist. A druggist will explain to you the meaning of "proof spirit" and "spirit of wine."

MAGIC BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS.



CUTTERS.

LADIES having Sewing to be done will find these **Button-Hole Cutters** very convenient Adjuncts of the Sewing-Room.

They are very useful little Articles. Their cost is nothing in comparison with their serviceableness. They are readily adjusted to cut any size of Button-hole.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PAIR.

Sent post-paid to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico.

We are prepared to offer very liberal terms to our Agents or other Parties desirous of ordering these goods in quantity. A Large Sale can readily be obtained for them, as they "sell on sight," being very taking in appearance and useful to the home dressmaker.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
[Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, N. Y.

Tape Measures,
60 INCHES LONG.



THESE TAPE MEASURES are made expressly for us and are of the very best quality. A Good Sewed Satteen Tape-Measure will last years in constant use. Any of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

DESCRIPTION.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
No. 25.—Cotton Tapes, { Numbered one side only, }	5 cents.	40 cents.
No. 125.— " " { Numbered both sides, }	6 cents.	50 cents.
No. 135.— " " { Numbered one side only, }	8 cents.	65 cents.
No. 235.— " " { Numbered both sides, }	10 cents.	75 cents.
No. 1.—Linen " { Numbered one side only, }	10 cents.	75 cents.
No. 2.— " " " "	12 cents.	90 cents.
No. 3.— " " " "	14 cents.	\$1.15.
No. 12.—SuperLinenTapes, { Numbered both sides, }	16 cents.	1.25.
No. 13.— " " " "	18 cents.	1.50.
No. 2.—Sewed Satteen Tapes, "	45 cents.	4.00.
No. 3.— " " " "	50 cents.	4.50.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],

7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

WE illustrate on this and the succeeding two pages a Selection of Styles for

BOYS' GARMENTS,

as a Supplement to the Novelties for Boys' Wear represented in the Preceding Part of this Number of the Delineator. From among the many styles given no mother can fail to find just what she wants for her Boys, whether she desires outfits for School or other wear. For the Men of the Family we have also added a few Styles that will no doubt be found convenient for reference.

The Patterns can be had in all Sizes from Ourselves or any of our Agents. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes or Ages, desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (LTD),



9628 9628 2571 2571 3479 3479 2875 2875

Boys' Double-Breasted Overcoat (Buttoned to the Throat): 9 sizes. Ages, 2 to 10 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Single-Breasted Sack Overcoat: 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Long Sack Overcoat: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Boys' Frock Overcoat (Extending Nearly to the Ankle) (Copyright): 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



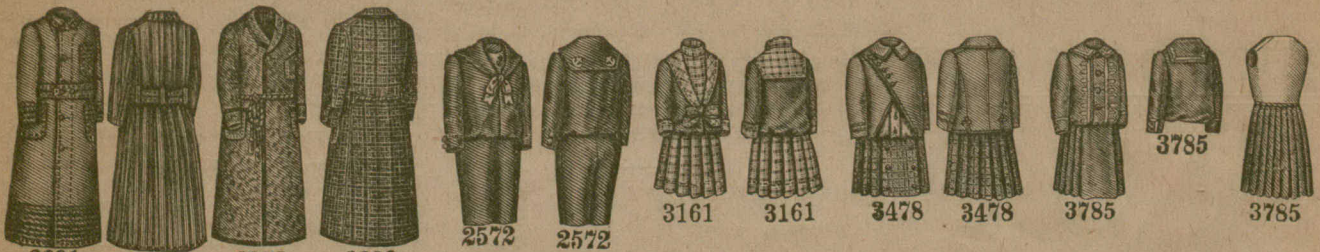
2275 2275 3480 3480 3588 3588 3476 3476

Boys' Sack Overcoat: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

Boys' Sack Overcoat: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

Boys' Outing Coat and Cap (Copyright): 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Boys' Full-Dress Coat: 9 sizes. Ages, 7 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2391 2391 2392 2392 2572 2572 3161 3161 3478 3478 3785 3785

Boys' Bath or Dressing Robe: 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

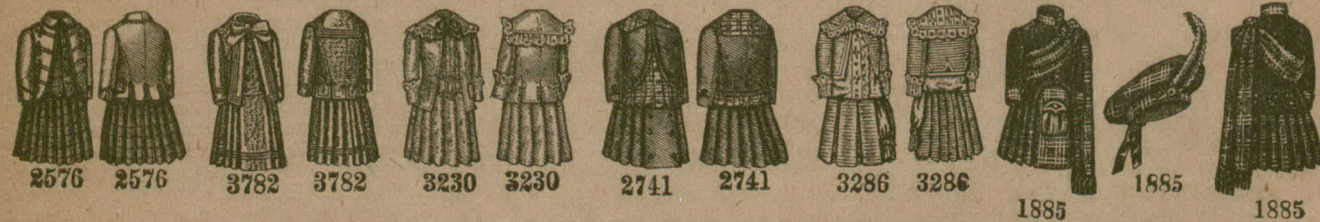
Boys' Dressing-Gown: 9 sizes. Ages, 7 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Sailor Suit: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2576 2576 3782 3782 3230 3230 2741 2741 3286 3286 1885 1885 1885 1885

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cts.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Costume (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Little Boys' Highland Costume: 5 sizes. Ages, 3 to 7 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3788 3788 2570 2570 3896 3896 2184 2184 3375 3375 1977 1977

Little Boys' Dress (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

Little Boys' Dress (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 2 to 5 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Dress (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 1 to 5 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Dress: 4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 4 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Dress (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Boys' Dress: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2878 2878 3284 3284 3483 3483 2283 2283 3165 3165 2579 2579

Boys' Three-Button Cutaway Sack Coat: 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Sack Coat or Blazer (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 7 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Double-Breasted Sack Coat: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Three-Button Sack Coat: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boys' Four-Button Cutaway Sack Coat: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Boys' Side-Plaited Jacket: 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3787 3787 3780 3780 2879 2879 2277 2277 2573 2573 2273 2273
 Boys' Tuxedo Coat: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.
 Boys' Five-Button Sack Coat, with Patch Pockets: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.
 Boys' Five-Button Sack Coat: 6 sizes. Ages, 4 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Little Boys' Side-Plaited Blouse: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Sack Coat: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Reefer Jacket: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3171 3171 9085 9085 3477 3477 3229 3229 2575 2575 3481 3481
 Boys' Norfolk Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.
 Boys' Norfolk Jacket: 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Jacket, with Simulated Vest: 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 10 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Little Boys' Reefer Jacket (To be Worn with Kilts and Sailor Suits) (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Little Boys' Jacket: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Four-Button Sack Coat, without a Seam at the Back: 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2286 2286 2876 2876 1694 1694 9753 9753 3482 3482 3168 3168
 Boys' Jacket: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Reefer Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Cutaway Sack Coat: 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.
 Boys' Sailor Blouse-Waist: 11 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Sailor Blouse, with Full Sleeves: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Sailor Blouse (Copyright): 11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



2285 1983 2288 2877 2987 3781 3781 9367 9367
 Boys' Vest, with Notched Collar: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.
 Boys' Vest, with Shawl Collar: 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.
 Boys' Vest, with Notched Collar: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.
 Boys' Five-Button Vest, without a Collar: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.
 Boys' Four-Button Dress Vest: 9 sizes. Ages, 7 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.
 Little Boys' Blouse, with Removable Jacket (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.
 Boys' Shirt-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



2634 2634 3169 3169 8814 8814 2874 2874 1250 1250 3779 3779
 Boys' Blouse-Waist, with Supporting Under-Waist (for wear with Kilts or Trousers) (Copyright): 11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Camisole: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Shirt-Waist (Copyright): 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Shirt-Waist: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Blouse, with Tucked Front: 10 sizes. Ages, 3 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3686 3475 3170 3170 2281 3786 2690
 Boys' Pajamas (Copyright): 5 sizes. Ages, 7 to 15 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.
 Boys' Legging, Extending to the Thigh and Padded for Medium and Short Lengths: 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.
 Boys' Full-Length Trousers: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Full-Length Trousers: 10 sizes. Ages, 7 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Sailor Trousers, with Fly Front: 12 sizes. Ages, 4 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Broad-Full Sailor Trousers: 14 sizes. Ages, 3 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.
 Boys' Drawers: 13 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3783 3783 2691 2691 1982 1982 3163 3163 2780 2780 2279
 Boys' Knee Trousers, with a Fly: 12 sizes. Ages, 5 to 16 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.
 Boys' Under-Trousers, without a Fly (To be worn with Kilts): 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.
 Boys' Trousers, with a Fly (Extending Below the Knee): 11 sizes. Ages, 5 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.
 Boys' Knee Trousers, without a Fly: 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.
 Boys' Short Trousers, without a Fly (Terminating above the Knee): 7 sizes. Ages, 4 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.
 Little Boys' Skirt and Trousers Waist: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3636 3636

Pattern for a Scotch Cap (Also Known as the Highland Bonnet) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3033 3033

Pattern for a Cap (Available for Tam o' Shanter or Sailor Style): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; or Head meas., 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3166

Pattern for a Cap for Outdoor Sports (Copyright): 6 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3167

Pattern for a Polo or Travelling Cap (Copyright): 6 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3637

Pattern for a Commodore Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



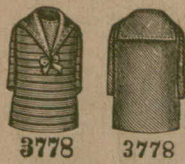
2871

Little Boys' Collars and Cuff: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



2574 2574

Boys' Box-Plaited Skirt with Supporting Waist: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



3778 3778

Boys' Sporting Shirt (For materials of Elastic Weave): 13 sizes. Ages, 4 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



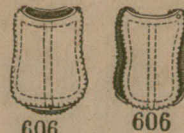
2577

Little Boys' Collars and Cuffs: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



2278 2278

Little Boys' Kilt Skirt: 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



606 606

Chest-Protector: 5 sizes. Chest meas., 8x9 to 12x13 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



2986 2986

Men's Chest-Shields (Copyright): 3 sizes. 11, 13 and 15 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



3283

Men's Sack Coat or Blazer (Copyright): 13 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3283



3179

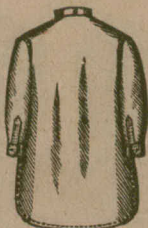
Men's Smoking or House Jacket: 7 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3179



SACK SHIRT—Open in the Front. No. 9953 is the Men's Pattern. No. 2185 is the Boys' Pattern.



SACK SHIRT.—Open in the Back. No. 9952 is the Men's Pattern. No. 2186 is the Boys' Pattern.



YOKE SHIRT—Open in the Front. No. 9950 is the Men's Pattern. No. 2147 is the Boys' Pattern.



YOKE SHIRT—Open in the Back. No. 9950 is the Men's Pattern. No. 2146 is the Boys' Pattern.



1883 1883

Gentlemen's House-Jacket: 8 sizes. Breast meas., 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3587 3587

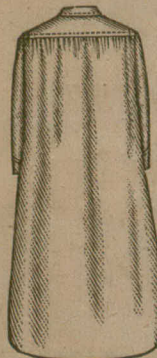
Men's Outing Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Breast meas., 34 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

All of the above Shirt Patterns for Men are in 16 sizes from 32 to 50 inches, breast measure. The Corresponding Boys' Shirt Patterns are in 13 sizes from 3 to 15 years of age. The Prices of the Men's Shirt Patterns are 1s. or 25 cents for any size of any style, while the Prices of the Boys' Shirt Patterns are 10d. or 20 cents for any size.



2479

Men's Yoke Night-Shirt: 8 sizes. Breast measures, 32 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2479

Men's Pajamas: 7 sizes. Breast meas., 32 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



2079



1037

Boys' Flannel Shirt (For Outdoor Sports): 9 sizes. Ages, 8 to 16 years. Any size, 10d. or 30 cents.



1037

Boys' Double-Breasted Under-Shirt: 13 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



9319

Gentlemen's House-Cap: 5 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; or Head measures, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



1914



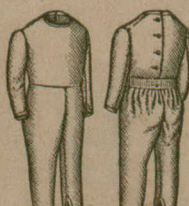
2483 2483

Boys' Yoke Night-Shirt: 13 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



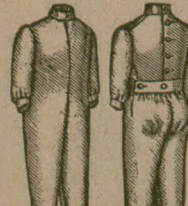
2098

Boys' Sack Night-Shirt: 13 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



3784 3784

Boys' Under-Waist and Drawers, Combined: 6 sizes. Ages, 3 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



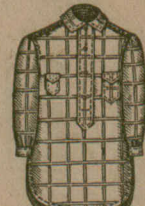
2872 2872

Boys' Night-Drawers: 6 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



2481

Men's Working Shirt: 10 sizes. Breast meas., 32 to 50 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3335

Men's Shirt (Appropriate for Flannel, Silk Oxford Cloth, etc.) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Breast meas., 32 to 44 ins. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



3335

It's a Fact

that HALL'S BAZAR FORM can be purchased from The Butterick Agencies everywhere. Send to the nearest for it.

It's also a Fact

that the strongest woman will be worn out after an hour's standing to have her dress draped, while the delicate is utterly unable to undergo the fatigue. Hall's Bazar

Form prevents this fatigue and pays for itself every-time it's used.



HALL'S BAZAR FORM

is adjustable, and can be made NEARLY EVERY size. When arranged to your own proportions and covered with a waist, it becomes a model of yourself.

When not in use it can be folded like an umbrella and put away.



Price of Form, Iron Standard, \$6.50. Skirt sold separately if desired, for \$3.50. Skirt with Wood Standard, \$3.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price.

Write for illustrated brochure, "*More Dresses for Less Money.*"

Please mention the DELINEATOR.

Hall's Bazar Form Co., 833 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 173, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

MEDICI, HENRI II. and BOLERO Collar Foundations.

The most popular and to nearly all women the most becoming garment is one with a large rolling collar. Those who have undertaken the task of making such a collar can best appreciate the need of a foundation pressed securely into the correct shape. The Bazar Linings supply this want.

These Linings or Foundations are made of strong buckram, held in shape by wire around the outer edge. With them any novice can make the collars, as cut by the corresponding Butterick Patterns, fit about the neck without a crease or wrinkle. Smooth effects are impossible to produce without them.

The illustrations show the permanent appearance of collars when made on these foundations.

Dressmakers know their value.

For sale by leading dealers, or will be sent post-paid and securely packed, to any address, on receipt of price.

Hall's Bazar Form Co.,

833 Broadway, New York.

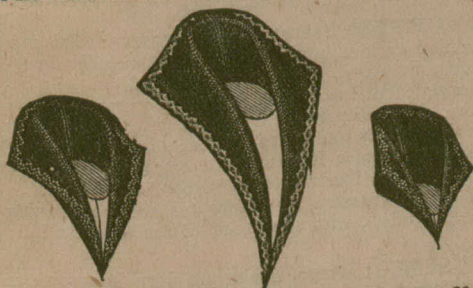
Cor. 13th Street.



No. 1. Price, 20c. No. 3. Price, 40c. No. 2. Price, 30c.

"MEDICI."

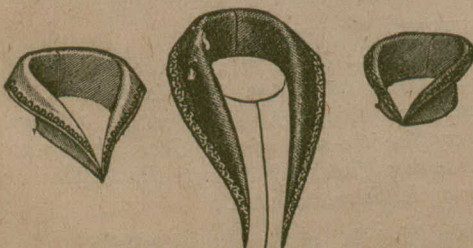
For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4013, medium.



No. 2. Price, 30c. No. 3. Price, 40c. No. 1. Price, 20c.

"HENRI II."

For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4019, medium.



No. 2. Price, 30c. No. 3. Price, 40c. No. 1. Price, 20c.

"BOLERO."

For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4017, medium.

ATTRACTIVE BOOKS FOR THE HOME!

TO those of our Readers who may not be aware of the fact, we would state that we are prepared to furnish on order any of the Books published by the Butterick Publishing Co., (Limited). These Books are prepared with a view to suiting the wants of that large class of readers who are desirous of perfecting themselves in a knowledge of all the polite arts of home life. The work was undertaken by writers thoroughly versed in these arts, all in their special departments, and the results have been most gratifying, the Books having met with extended sale and wide-spread approval.

The Books so far issued are classified under two headings, as below:

Metropolitan Culture Series.

GOOD MANNERS: This Book explains in extremely interesting fashion the most approved methods of deportment in every circumstance of Polite Society. It is a comprehensive work, replete with valuable hints and suggestions for the guidance, not only of young people desirous of acquiring refined manners, but of persons of maturer age in regard to those nicer or more rare points of etiquette about which even the best informed sometimes wish information. As a Book of Reference on the subjects about which it treats, it is invaluable.

SOCIAL LIFE: This Book sets forth, in the form of a friendly correspondence, those points of Practical Etiquette, regarding which the Novice in polite society desires to be fully instructed. Special note is taken of those Social Errors which the young or uninformed are most likely to make when entering into a sphere more elevated than that in which they have been trained. It also contains an Appendix of Approved Styles of Invitations and Replies. Those who acquaint themselves fully with the rules laid down in "Good Manners" will find how they may be applied in "Social Life."

HOME-MAKING AND HOUSE-KEEPING: This is a Hand-Book of Household Affairs, convenient for guidance in all those matters a knowledge of which constitutes that pearl among women—the good house-keeper. It is equally valuable to prospective brides, youthful housekeepers and those whom experience has versed in economic and methodical home-making and house-keeping. All women interested in thrifty and sensible house-keeping will be certain to value most highly this attractive and convenient work.

THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK: This is a complete, practical and reliable work on the Culinary Science; embracing the Chemistry of Food; the Furnishing of the Kitchen; how to choose good Food; a choice selection of Standard Recipes; Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Desserts; Proper Food for the Sick; Items of Interest in the Kitchen, etc., etc. Every Recipe has been thoroughly tested, and special attention has been paid to the statement of exact weights and measures.

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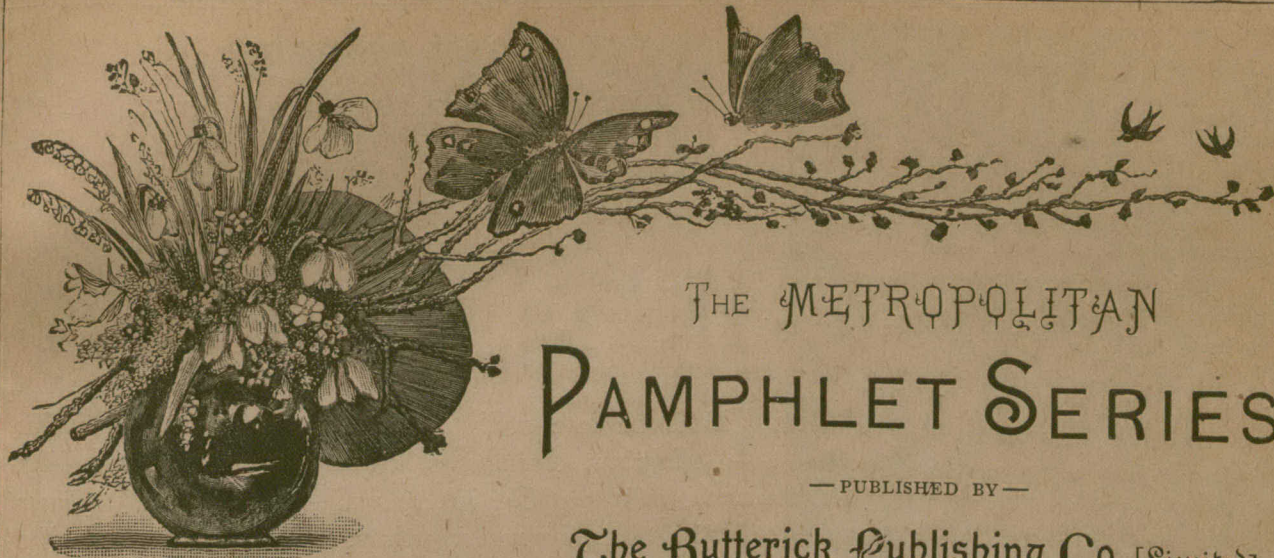
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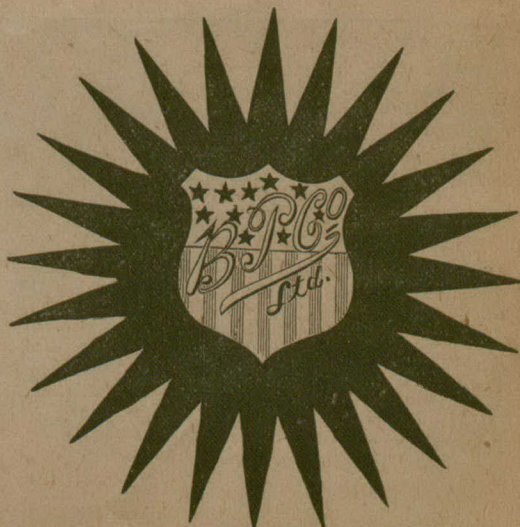
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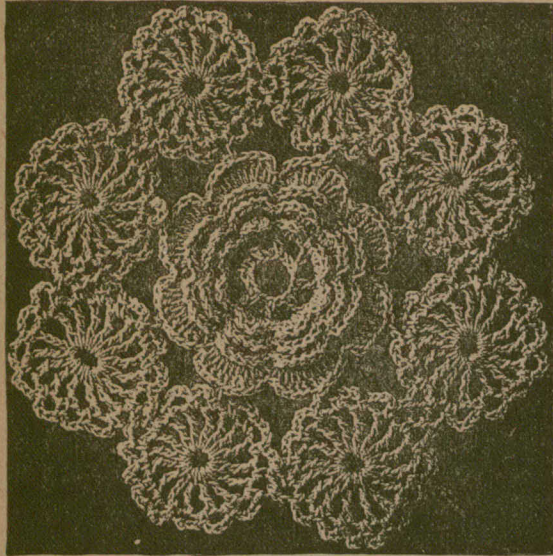
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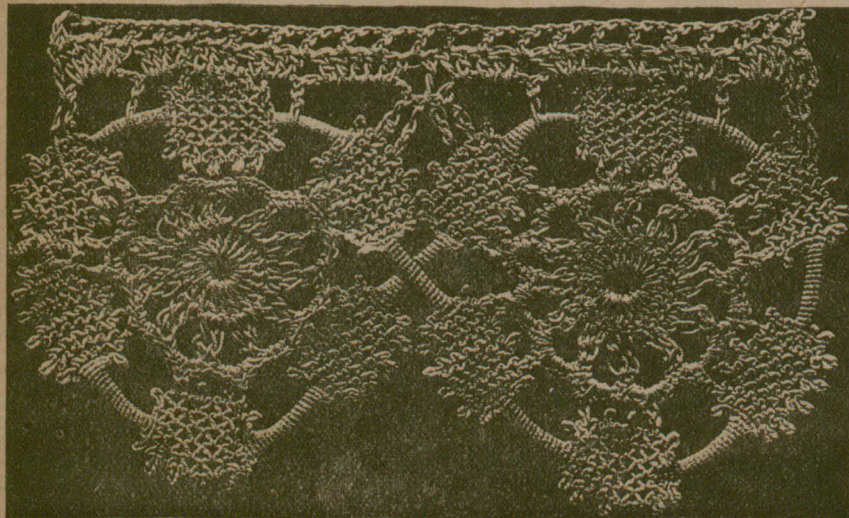
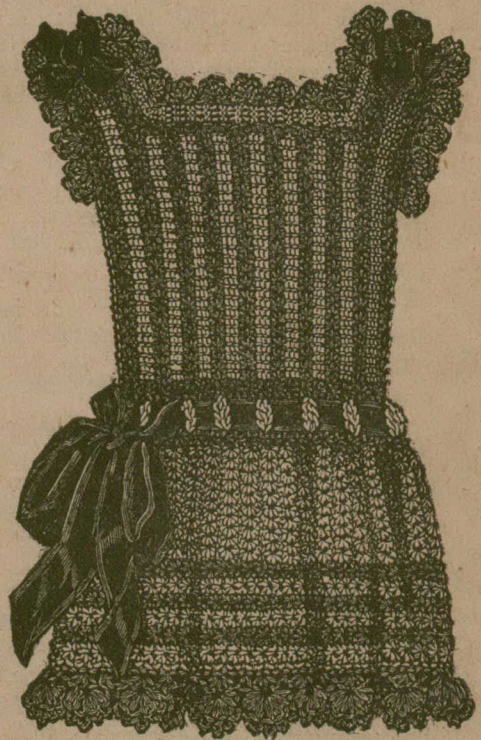
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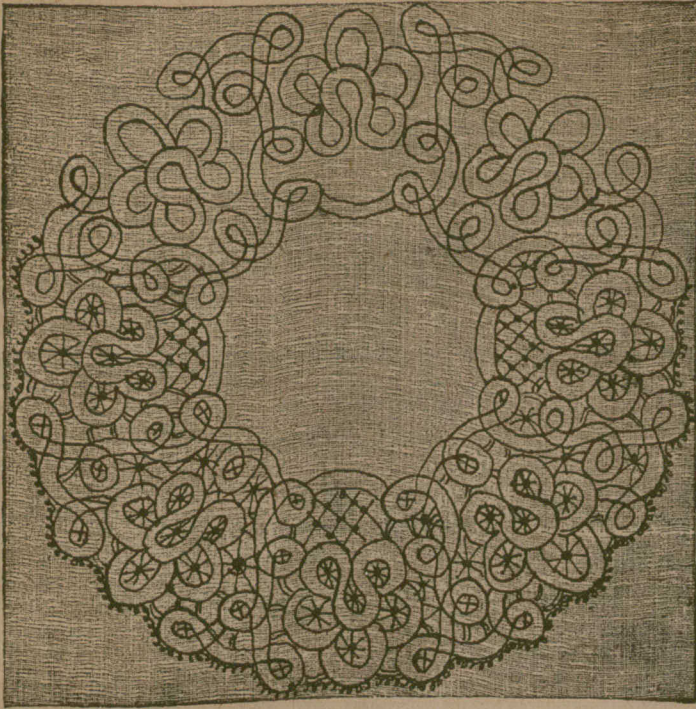
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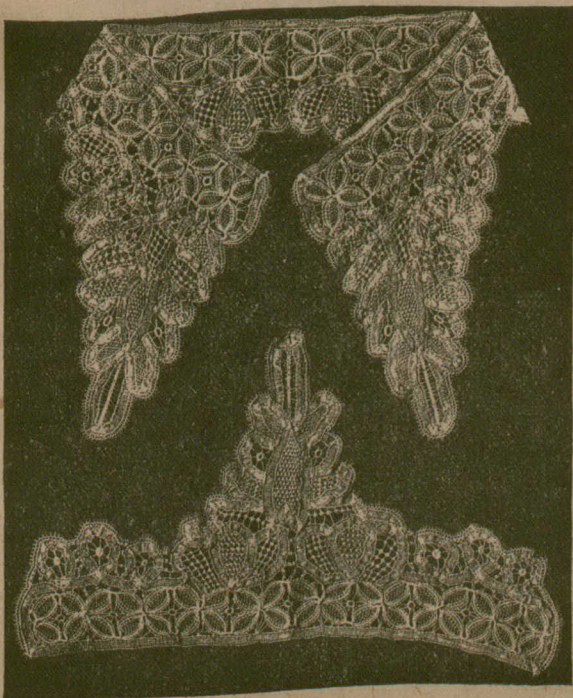
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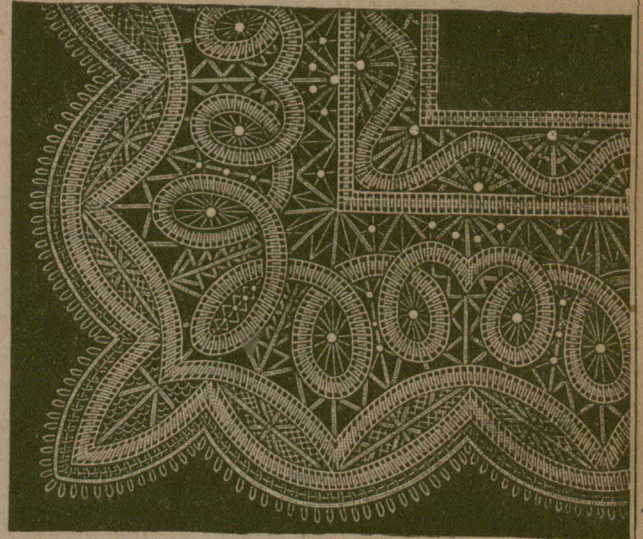


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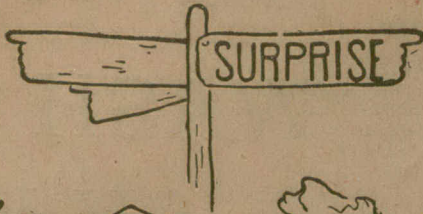
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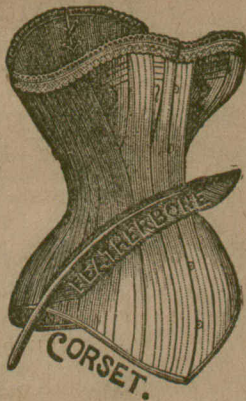
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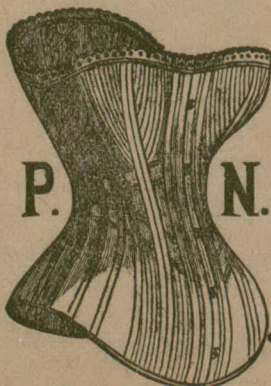
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THE HYGIENIC QUALITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

From *THE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ART.*

ELECTRICITY and life are identical. The motive power of the blood, brain, nerves and muscles is electricity. If we had no electricity in our bodies we could not lift an arm, move a foot or walk erect. Neither could the convolutions of our brain be excited to the evolution of thought, nor the retina of our eyes impress any object of sight upon the optic nerves, so as to be comprehended by the mind, if electricity did not supply these organs with its life-giving, energizing power. In fact, none of the functions of life could be manifested or exist if there was no electricity. The body is really a COMBINATION BATTERY, which embraces the galvanic, storage, magnetic and Faradic batteries in one. The electricity that is stored up in the body, ready to be used at any time, is under the control of the will. The will is under the direction of the mind. The desires of the body influence the mind. For instance: The body desires food; the nerves inform the mind, the mind directs the will, and it lets loose a quantity of electro-motive force, which moves the muscles with sufficient power for us to expend in getting the required food. We eat the food, it descends into the stomach and is covered by an acid, which decomposes or dissolves it, and GALVANIC ELECTRICITY is evolved or produced, just as is the case in a galvanic battery—the acids in the jar dissolve the zinc, and galvanism is produced or set free. The galvanism that is produced in the stomach is discharged through the nerves, and stored up in the great body of nerves, such as the spinal cord and brain, and reserved for future use. Whilst the galvanic current is being evolved and discharged through the nerves, the blood receives an induced current as it passes by, which greatly helps its circulatory power. The blood, as it goes to the lungs, is impure,

being laden with the waste from the body, and is negative in its electrical condition, having expended its positive force in supplying the body with nutriment. In this state it meets the pure air just inhaled, which is positive. The positive air purifies the blood, taking away its carbons, etc., and it again becomes positive. It is then repelled by the positive air and forced with great power into and through the arteries. At the same time the venous blood, which is negative, is drawn to the lungs by the positive air, and so the circulation is kept up. The power of the circulation of the blood is, therefore, magnetic electricity. Breathe long and deep, then, if you want to have pure blood, good circulation and long life. The blood, in its passage through the veins and arteries, rubs against the sides of these vessels and produces frictional electricity, and at the same time induces a current of electricity in the surrounding tissues, which is the same thing as Faradic electricity. All these different currents combined produce and conduce to the heat of the body, heat being only another form of electricity. As long as all these different currents keep their uniform and steady action, flowing through their respective channels smoothly and harmoniously, there is manifested perfect health. But, when any of these currents are deranged by any cause, some kind of decrepitude appears, and we feel unwell, and if this state long continues, our blood becomes impure, its circulation weak, and the whole system breaks down in strength; then, if the life forces were not very good to start with, there is a general collapse and death ensues. Seeing then, that our existence and bodily powers are dependent on electricity in its different manifestations, why should we fly to drugs and poisonous medicines when we feel unwell? There is no electric-producing

power in them. When the body currents have been disturbed by abuse of any kind, internal or external, they require assistance from some more powerful currents to restore equilibrium. As galvanism and magnetism are the basis of all other currents, the steady outward application of these will speedily and thoroughly restore the natural condition, by forcing a re-establishment of the currents of the body. There are a great many devices before the people professing to have this electrical restoring power; some of them are good, but others are mere frauds. The inventor and manufacturer of the best of them all is Mr. Addison Norman, M.E., of Toronto, Ontario. His electro-curative appliances have been before the world for seventeen years, and he has achieved wonders in the curative field. These appliances are light, flexible and durable, and may be worn on any part of the body without the least inconvenience. They imperceptibly pour a stream of electric fluid into the system, saturating the blood with the much-needed vitality, charging the brain and nervous system generally with that health-giving fluid, which reinvigorates and strengthens the entire system, and thus giving life and vitality to the body. In many cases the insensible perspiration of the skin is enough to excite these appliances, while others need charging with acid and water. Men and women who were sufferers for ten to thirty years with rheumatism, sciatica, indigestion and exhausted vitality, have been fully restored to health by his treatment, after trying everything else in vain. This statement is fully borne out by the high-class references he publishes. Mr. Norman furnishes a catalogue, and may be consulted free of charge. His experience has been very extensive, and all sufferers will do well to lay their case before him. His address is 4 Queen Street East.

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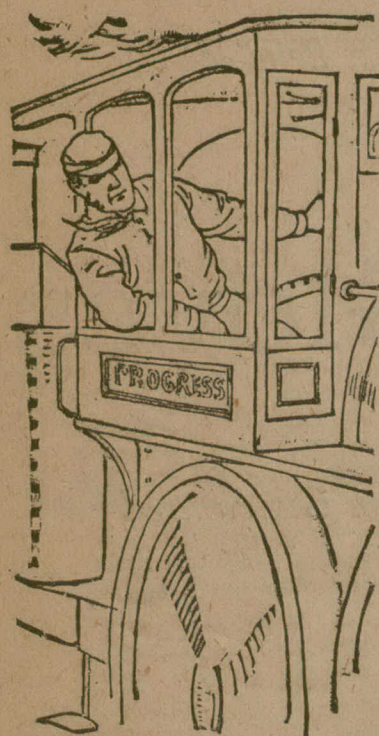
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With our motor "Progress" and "Onward" at the throttle valve, we have belted the globe, and in the selection of our Fall

stock and the completeness of its range, we are pleased to say, we have bettered any former season.

Prices always right.

Our Fashion Sheet and Store News for September, containing a complete price list for the use of our Mail Order customers and intending visitors to the Exhibition (September 7th to 19th), will be cheerfully sent on application.

This store is constantly reaching out after things you're likely to need. The second floor is a little world of wants in itself. Here the household idea of art-comfort, harmony and luxury, all in one, is nearing perfection. The first of these two requisites may be had without the last. We threw that word "luxury" in so that you'd get away from the idea that we were dabbling in cheap art. Anything rather.

Many different styles of draping give the idea of what there is to do with. Designers to do it for you, or show you how to do it for yourself. Odd pieces in furniture to teach effect. Pictures that add beauty.

And, what's better, the whole as perfectly at your command as though your own—whether you have to furnish a house or re-upholster an old chair. We call it art service. We've a right to the name.

But if this be art service, what about the carpets that're on the same floor? There's hardly a hint of anything better the country over. There's hardly a particular want in some particular style that isn't met. You tumble right against just what you've been looking for, and then wonder why you didn't know you could get suited so easily before. At least that's what hundreds are doing every day, as much in luxurious moquettes as in ordinary tapestries.

Nor is that all. Down in the basement, roomy and well lit, housekeeping helps crowd each other for recognition. We find a growing interest in the selling of kitchen utensils and home outfittings on a dry goods basis. Sales endorse the business most assuredly.

There comes a time in the lives of most women when the fashions cease to fret and the shifting styles no longer cause concern. Comfort and durability become considerations of vastly more importance than the prevailing modes, while the sober blacks and soft grays harmonize far better with the feelings than with the latest Parisian shades. One of our business aims has been to build up the branches of the trade which cater to the special wants of those who're treading the sunset path of life.

Men fight shy of buying where women buy so much. Think there must be something womanish about it. And yet, which makes the pennies buy more? And is it always woman's sagacity, or do the "dry goods profits" figure in the consideration?

We sell clothing and hats and boots for men just as we sell ribbons for women. Put our best energy into buying right, and sell as we buy.

To people after boots and shoes. We know how to get good shoes and how to sell them at a price cheap shoes are usually sold at. (There's a sentence that interests everybody, you as much as anybody else.)

190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200 Yonge St.
10 and 12 Queen Street, - TORONTO. } All under One Roof

T. EATON & CO.

HIGHEST AWARDS



EVERYWHERE!

London, Paris, Philadelphia,
Boston, Sydney,
Melbourne, Santiago, Adelaide,
Edinburgh, &c.

PEARS' SOAP

Established **100** years, and from the world's first great Exhibition in **1851** down to its last in Edinburgh (Gold Medal, September, **1890**) it has, in every instance, obtained the Highest Medals and Diplomas at the disposal of the Judges; a series of achievements without precedent amongst Exhibitors of any class of goods whatever—of those awards **Messrs. PEARS** hold no fewer than Twenty.



As at each Exhibition the jury is composed, on an average, of more than five of the

CHIEF EXPERTS OF THE WORLD

(Analysts or Soapmakers),

these Awards represent the consensus of opinion of over

100 of the World's foremost Authorities!

Insist on having Pears' Soap. Substitutes are sometimes recommended by druggists and storekeepers for the purpose of making more profit out of you.

July, 1911.

Ladies! see that you get

✻ KERR'S ✻
N.M.T.

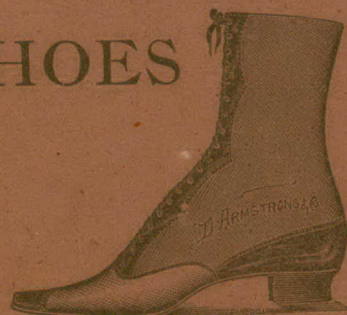
SPOOL COTTON

It is THE BEST for Machine or Hand Sewing

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRY GOODS MERCHANTS



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ACKNOWLEDGED to be the very best
made by all who have ever
worn them in Canada and the
States.



A COMPLETE assortment kept on
sale by all the leading Boot
and Shoe stores throughout
the Dominion.

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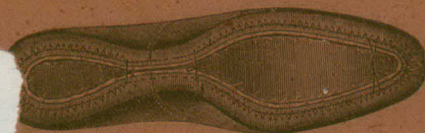
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Kay's Shoes Lasted Without Tacks