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of
FASHION
CULTURE
AND
FINE ARTS.



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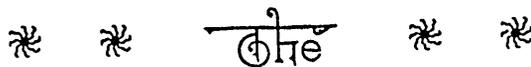
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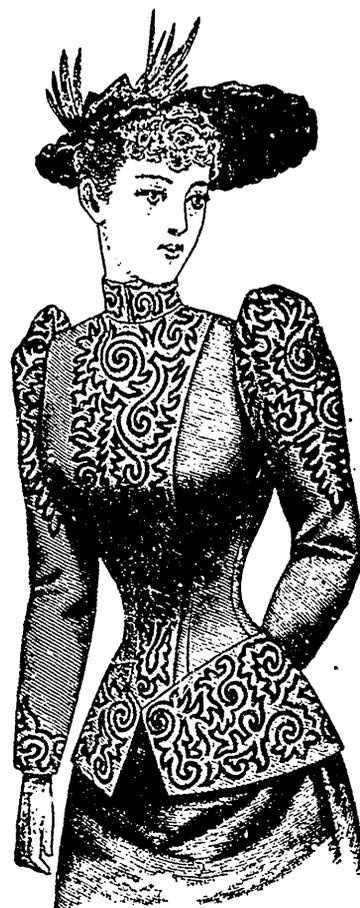


FIGURE No. 354P.—LADIES' COAT BASQUE.
This illustrates Pattern No. 3784 (see page 10 right), price 30 cents.

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FIGURE No. 874 P.—GIRLS' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 8788 (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. 3789 (copyright), price 25 cents.



FIGURE No. 376 P.—MISSSES' BLOUSE AND CAP.—This consists of Misses' Blouse No. 3787 (copyright), price 25 cents; and Cap No. 3038, price 10 cents.



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

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FIGURE No. 355 P.



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

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



FIGURE No. 378 P.—MISSSES' 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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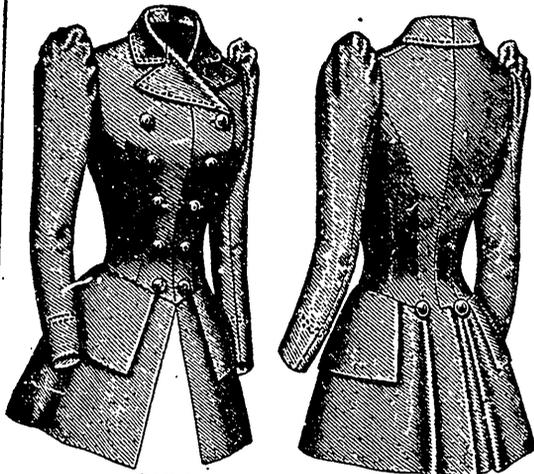
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THIS MAGNIFICENT PUBLICATION is a semi-annual *résumé* within whose covers are included all the styles in fashionable use for ladies and children at the time of its publication. A com-

parison of two successive numbers shows that the latter edition, while possessing large additions in the way of novelty, is not entirely new, as it retains a noticeable proportion of the engravings shown in the previous volume.

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;



LADIES' COAT (Copyright), price 35 cents.

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.

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Address: The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 RICHMOND ST., WEST, TORONTO.



Figure No. 377 P.—Misses' Dress.—This illustrates Pattern No. 3766 (copyright), price 30 cents.



FIGURE No. 392 R.

FIGURE No. 393 R.

FIGURES NOS. 392 R AND 393 R.—LADIES' GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 272.)



FIGURE No. 394 R.

FIGURE No. 395 R.

FIGURES Nos. 394 R AND 395 R.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 273.)



FIGURE No. 396 R.

FIGURE No. 397 R.

FIGURES NOS. 396 R AND 397 R.—LADIES' GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 274.)



FIGURE No. 398 R.

FIGURE No. 399 R.

FIGURES Nos. 398 R AND 399 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 275.)

The DAILY STAR

OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 4.

OL. XXXVIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

Remarks on Current Fashions.



FIGURE NO. 400 R.

FIGURE NO. 401 R.

LADIES' EVENING GOWNS.—(The Front Views of these Toilettes are Shown on Page 270.)

Many of the new designs in feminine attire differ decidedly from those lately prevalent. Fluffy, fanciful modes are gradually winning their way back to favor and are quite as much admired as the severe styles that have for so long a time held almost undisturbed sway.

The latest bell skirt is draped—very slightly, of course, but yet enough to effectually remove the appearance of tenseness and rigidity which characterized the original shape. This change is most noticeable about the hips; and at the bottom the skirt is sufficiently distended to merit its title.

The back-breadths of bell skirts are generally cut with bias back edges; this tends to reduce the fulness at the top and give the skirt a more graceful spring toward the bottom. Paniers follow very naturally in the wake of the hip-draperies; they cause the waist to appear more slender, without in the least impairing the sweeping lines of the hips.

In a newly designed costume the plainness at the top of the undraped bell skirt is most agreeably relieved by paniers that fall from the lower edge of the short basque.

A well stayed pointed bodice or corselet is desirable for evening wear, especially when arranged over a basque that presents a very fluffy effect at the top. A deep hip-ruffle applied to such an adjunct gives it an exceedingly dressy appearance.

Fanciful collars that flare from the neck are liked for evening costumes. Medici and Valois collars are as fashionable as ever, but they are not practical for bodices that are to be worn under top garments.

Sleeves are fuller than ever above the elbow.

An artistic evening costume has elbow sleeves arranged to present countless minute puffs that are a boon to slender arms. Sleeves of this kind, when met by long gloves, may be extended to the wrists, being made to fit smoothly below the elbow.

Another full sleeve for evening gowns is puffed both above and below the elbow and frilled at the wrist.

A very full sleeve designed for stout garments falls like a bell over its foundation, which is only visible for a short distance at the wrist.

A charming redingote costume is presented and is especially improving to stout figures. It has a plain skirt that is disclosed only at the front, between the flaring edges of the redingote, the front and sides of which extend to the hips and are lengthened by smooth skirts to be of equal depth with the full, plaited back.

The lower edges of skirts are frequently cut in battlements and in leaf scollops, between which plaitings of silk are artistically displayed.

Another pretty skirt decoration consists of a self-headed flounce that is the depth of an ordinary foot-ruffle at the back, and gradually increases in width toward the center of the front, where its upper edge is pointed.

Fashionable women just now express a fancy for ruffles of ribbons upon skirts of Bedford cord or cloth.

One of the dressiest and most refined-looking of the new jackets is designed with severe plainness, with the exception of its collar, which is in graceful Henri II. style.

A more fanciful jacket has fronts that flare over a short vest, a prim military collar of regulation height, jaunty pocket-laps and cuffs that flare from the wrists.

A lately designed bell skirt has two front-gores and two back-breadths joined by bias seams at the center of the back and front. It makes up most satisfactorily in plaids, checks and stripes.

A blazer vest of wash silk, having a plaited jabot in front and a stock at the neck, will be frequently made up to take the place of a partly worn vest in a Louis coat-basque.

FIGURE No. 392 R.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 267.)

FIGURE No. 392 R.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and walking skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4123 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 290 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 3913 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.

The toilette is here pictured developed in faced cloth of a rich mauve hue and decorated with Kurshed's Standard gray Astrakhan cloth. The bell skirt is of round length and has six bell-shaped gores arranged upon an ordinary four-gored foundation, which is slightly visible between the edges of tabs or battlements cut at the bottom of the skirt. The back of the skirt hangs in full, soft folds from gathers at the top, and the severe outline of the front and sides is broken by blocks of gray Astrakhan cloth strewn regularly upon the surface, while bindings of similar Astrakhan decorate the edges of the tabs.

The jaunty jacket extends to the fashionable three-quarter depth and is faultlessly adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams; and the back presents broad coat-laps below the center seam. The fronts close invisibly at the center and are rendered fanciful in effect by silk frogs applied and fastened in military fashion. The coat sleeves are stylishly elevated above the shoulders and are ornamented with blocks of Astrakhan strewn irregularly upon them. The wrist edges and the lower edges of the jacket are bound with Astrakhan. The Henri II. collar is faced with Astrakhan; it rises stylishly high at the back, and its square corners are softly bent, a *crêpe* kerchief crossed at the throat being exposed between its tapering ends, with becoming effect.

A toilette of this kind may be developed in a single fabric, or the jacket may contrast strongly with the skirt. Covert coating, Scotch tweed, homespun, cheviot and other fashion-

able coatings may be employed for the jacket and some woollen fabric of light texture for the skirt. Red cloth with black hussar trimmings will make a picturesque jacket for Autumn and will prove very becoming to a young woman of slender figure. The various shades of tan, mode and beige are popular and will accord with most complexions. Braids, gimps, passermenteries, as well as feather trimmings, are popular garnitures, and may be arranged to please the fancy.

The hat is a modified poke shape in felt, prettily trimmed with stiff loops of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 393 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 267.)

FIGURE No. 393 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4137 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in the sizes for ladies from twenty to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 290 of this publication.

In the present instance an artistic combination of silk, velvet and lace is represented in the costume, the skirt of which is fashioned in the four-gored style. The front of the skirt is decorated at the edge with narrow, fine knife-plait of silk, above which three handsome lace flounces of graduated depths are arranged to cover the front gore; the trimming is reversed in inverted V shape between the flaring edge of the over-dress.

The over-dress was designed with a view to special needs of large figures, for which the introduction of an extra under arm gore at each side of well curved front edge makes ample allowance and ensures a faultless adjustment. The back has extra fulness below the waist-line disposed in plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the edge; and the skirts, which lengthen the sides to equal depth with the back, overlap the back in double side-plaits. A tinsel and jewel yoke-ornament decorates the front, its shape pointed lower edge extending to the bust. Girdle sections to match cover the cross-seams over the hips, and from beneath the girdle two tinsel and jewel fob-ornaments hang to unequal depths at each side of the over-dress. The stylishly high standing collar is covered with a collar ornament to match the yoke ornament. The sleeves are of lace net made over silk. They rise full and high above the shoulders and are comfortably close-fitting below the elbows; and from the wrists frills of lace edging droop daintily over the hands, a row of tinsel cord heading the frill.

While the mode was designed especially for ladies of generous proportions, those of slender build will find it both appropriate and becoming. It will develop with equal grace in soft, silken fabrics, such as faille, Bengaline and Surah, and in such serviceable woollens as homespun, diagonal serge, French serge, cheviot and tweed. Flat garnitures are most effective upon costumes of this kind; and, if liked, crocheted lace, rococo embroidery, Escorial braiding or Persian bands may be applied for the waist decoration,

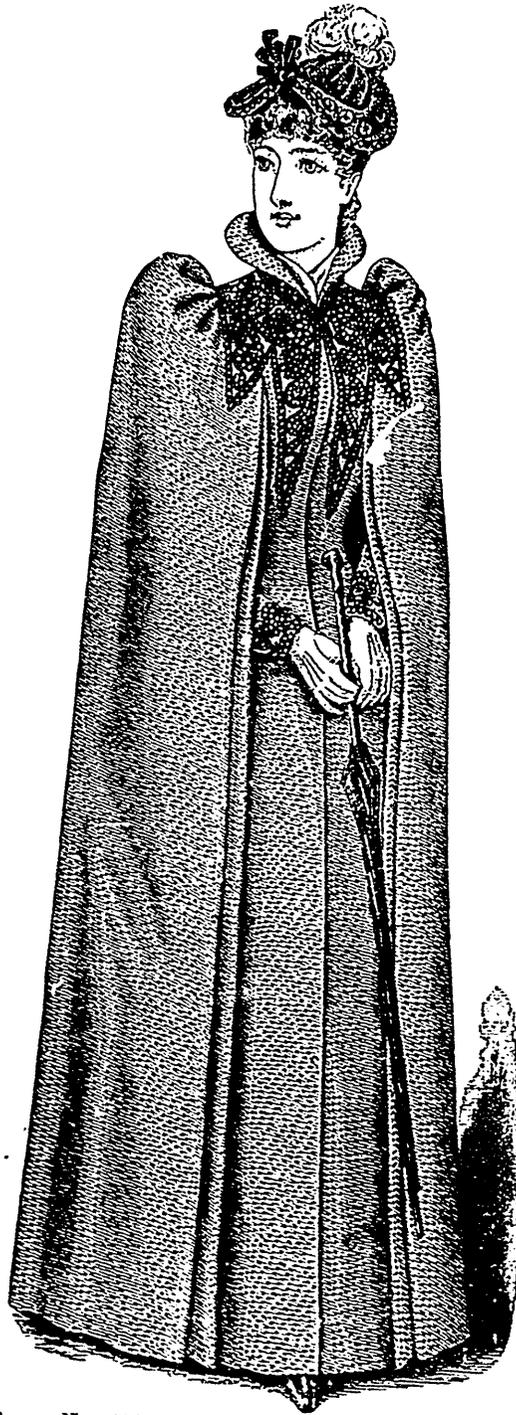


FIGURE No. 402 R.—LADIES' CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4102 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 276.)

the skirt may be plainly or fancifully completed, as preferred. The skirt may be of the same material as the over-dress. It may be in decided contrast; and upon it much or little garniture may be applied in a very fluffy or very plain way. The small toque is becomingly trimmed with aigrette and loops of fancy ribbon.

FIGURE No. 394 R.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 263.)

FIGURE No. 394 R.—This consists of a Ladies' walking skirt and jacket. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4098 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 in three views on page 297 of this DELINEATED. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4114 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 290. Plaid cheviot and velvet are here united in the toilette, and handsome garniture is contributed by velvet bands studded with Kursheedt's Standard, star-shaped cabochons, and silk gimp. The skirt is a novelty in the graceful bell-shaped modes and is arranged upon a foundation fashioned in the five bell-gored style. The ends of the skirt are bias and are joined in a seam at the center of the back, and at each side of the seam stylish fan-plaits flare gracefully to the edge of a slight train. If desired, the skirt may be cut off to round length, provision for such shaping being made in the pattern. The front and right side fall with fashionable smoothness resulting from darts at the top, and an air of variety is imparted at the left side by several forward-turning plaits that flare diagonally into a series of soft folds and wrinkles. The lower edge is ornamented with a broad band of black velvet thickly strewn with star-shaped cabochons and headed with silk gimp.

The three-quarter jacket is superbly adjusted at the back and sides by the customary gores and a center seam; and an under-folded box-plait at the center seam and stylish coat-plaits at the side-back seams complete the jaunty effect. The loose fronts open from the top over a shorter, dart-fitted vest, which closes invisibly at the center; and the flaring edges of the fronts are decorated with a velvet band that is orna-

mented with cabochons and gimp, like the band on the skirt, and, continued along the lower edge of the jacket. Triple-pointed velvet pocket-laps are arranged over the hips, and cavalier cuffs of velvet roll back from the wrists of the shapely coat-sleeves and flare widely at the back of the arm. The unusually high standing collar is starred with cabochons, and between its flaring ends is revealed the moderately high standing collar which laps at the throat.

Charming toilettes for visiting, driving, church or promenade wear may be developed in diagonal serge, tweed, camel's-hair, foulé or any novelty wool goods of reasonable texture. Corded silk, Bengaline and faille will also make up well in this way. Ribbon, ruchings or frills of the material, metallic or fancy braid, flat bands, etc., may be applied in any way suggested by individual fancy, or a simple finish may be followed.

The hat is a stylish shape in fine felt trimmed with a band and loops of velvet, Autumn foliage and cabochons.



FIGURE No. 403 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4112 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. (For Description see Page 273.)

FIGURE No. 395 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 263.)

FIGURE No. 395 R.—This consists of a Ladies' costume and collar. The costume pattern, which is No. 4139 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 286 of this magazine. The collar pattern, which is No. 4019 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes—large, medium and small, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the toilette is pictured made of tan-colored serge, and Kursheedt's Standard black silk feather-edge trimming in two widths, and dark-brown woven crescents supply the garniture. The four-gored foundation-skirt is overhung by a skirt that presents the fashionable close adjustment at the front and sides and is disposed at the back in deep fan-plaits which flare in regulation fashion at each side of the center. The lower edge of the drapery is ornamented over its deep hem with a band of wide feather-edge trimming surmounted by a handsome border-decoration consisting of three rows of dark brown crescents woven in graduated sizes. The shapely basque is stylishly long, and its admirable adjustment

is due to the customary darts and seams, the center seam being discontinued above extra width turned under for hems. The fronts are cut away between the darts to present a fanciful lower outline, and the front and lower edges of the basque are ornamented with a braiding of narrow feather-edge trimming. The sleeves are the regulation coat-sleeves made with desirable fullness at the top. They are all-over sprinkled with medium size crescents, and the wrist edges are finished with narrow feather-edge trimming, as is also the high standing collar.

The flaring collar is one of the most artistic of the new modes. It is in Henri II. style, its broad corners being softly bent in true historic fashion, and its tapering ends flaring widely at the throat. With a collar of this kind the fronts of the basque may be cut away or turned under to expose the throat, if a more dressy effect be desired.

Border decorations are very effective upon bell skirts and are just now the most popular garniture. If the crescent decoration be desired, the material may be submitted to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, who will apply the crescents in any preferred color. The mode is adapted to stately silks of all kinds, and also to the soft woollens that cling so becomingly to the figure; and combinations of shades and textures will be especially effective. The sleeves may be all-over studded with nail-heads or cabochons, and flat bands or ruffles, platings or ruchings of the material may trim the drapery at the foot. If preferred, a severe tailor finish may be adopted, with perfect propriety.

The urban is made of cloth and has a soft crown. It is trimmed with ribbon, velvet and a bird.

FIGURE No. 396 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For illustration see Page 269.)

FIGURE No. 396 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4134 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 in two views on page 284 of this publication.

The costume is here pictured made of silver-gray cashmere and black velvet, and Kursheedt's Standard steel gimp trims it in an effective manner. The skirt is of the circular bell order and is arranged upon a five bell-gored foundation. The ends of the skirt are bias and are joined in a seam at the center of the back, and at each side of the seam

slight fullness is disposed in shallow plaits that flare into the full, round folds of a train of graceful length. If preferred, the skirt may be cut off to round length, for which provision is made in the pattern.

The fronts of the basque are widened to lap in double-breasted style and are reversed above the bust to form stylish broad lapels between which a shawl chemisette is revealed. The admirable adjusting of the front is due to double bust darts and under-arm gores; the back, which extends to coat-basque depth, is shaped by side back gores, and a curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fullness turned under for hems; and side-back gores present stylish coat-laps below the waist-line. The lapels and darts and seams are outlined with steel gimp, which is also applied down the center and edge of the overlapping front, and continued from the under arm seams along the side edges of the basque. Rows of gimp extend from the edge of the front in tablier fashion, with the effect of rain fringe. The corners of the Henri II. collar are softly rolled; its inside edge is decorated with steel fringe, and between its ends a moderately high standing collar of velvet is visible. The coat-sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to stand with the fashionable curve above the shoulders, and the wrists are plainly completed.

The mode will develop with equal satisfaction in cloth, serge, camel's-hair, tricott, homespun, novelty wool suiting and all sorts of fashionable silken fabrics. Velvet will combine attractively with any of the above-mentioned materials and may be used for the lapel facings and the high collar. Handsome iridescent or metallic passementerie, gimp, galloon or outline braid may decorate the basque in any preferred way, and a box-plaited ruching, a plaiting or one or more ruffles of the material may ornament the edge of the skirt.

The large hat is of fine felt and is tastefully trimmed with feathers, stiff wings and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 397 R.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For illustration see Page 269.)

FIGURE No. 397 R.—This consists of a Ladies' walking skirt and basque. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4131 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in three views on page 297 of this magazine. The basque pattern, which is No. 4126



FIGURE No. 404 R.—LADIES' WORKING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Apron No. 4106 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; Basque No. 3970 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 3967 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. (For Description see Page 270.)

and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 293.

In the present instance the toilette is shown developed in heliotrope corded silk and figured crépon, and Kursheedt's Standard silk-and-jet waist garniture and jet passementerie provide handsome decoration. The skirt has four bell-gores arranged upon a five bell-gored foundation. The gores are bias and are joined in side seams and a seam at the center of the front and of the back. Darts at the top produce a perfectly smooth adjustment at the front and sides, and the back falls with graceful fulness from fan-plaits at each side of the center seam, the plaits flaring prettily into a slight train, which may be cut off if a skirt of round length be preferred. The bottom of the skirt is decorated with a band of jet passementerie showing a coral design.

The fanciful basque is accurately fitted and extends to coat-basque depth at the back, while the sides and the fronts back of the darts are lengthened to be of uniform depth by plaited skirt-ports. The fronts turn back from the shoulders in large revers that are arranged to fall in jabot-folds to below the bust, below which they taper to points at the lower edge. An underfacing of figured crépon applied to the fronts is effectively revealed, and the fanciful vest of crépon, which is arranged over dart-fitted fronts of lining, falls in full, soft folds from plaits in the shoulder edges. Following the pointed lower outline of the front is a handsome silk-and-jet ornament, from which a deep fringe of jet beads falls with graceful effect between the edges of the skirt-ports; and a smaller ornament of similar design decorates the top of the vest below the high collar, the top of which is softly rolled all around. The coat sleeves present the regulation high curve above the shoulders and are each trimmed with passementerie matching that on the skirt, the passementerie being arranged to form a deep point that almost reaches the elbow; and the wrists are plainly completed.

The mode is susceptible of many variations in its development and is appropriate for a combination of two or even three fabrics of widely different textures. The vest will usually be of some soft, becoming fabric, such as *crépe de Chine*, China silk, *chiffon*, etc.; and the remainder of the costume may be of any reasonable material of either silken or woollen texture, velvet being often introduced, with picturesque effect. Jewelled or metallic passementerie, silk or metal gimp or galloon braiding, etc., may be applied for decoration in any manner deemed most becoming to the figure.

The small toque has a jet-embroidered cloth crown and is prettily trimmed with ribbon bows and a jet ornament.



FIGURE No. 405 R.—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4121 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Descriptions see Page 290.)

FIGURES Nos. 398 R, 399 R, 400 R AND 401 R.—LADIES' EVENING GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 270 and 271.)

FIGURES Nos. 398 R AND 401 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—Ladies' dress No. 4111. 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 again on page 281 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume possesses artistic characteristics which render it especially becoming to slender figures. The skirt is of the draped bell order and is mounted on a circular bell foundation-skirt. Backward-turning plaits at each side of the front and forward-turning plaits farther back flare from the top into the drapery and produce a slightly wrinkled effect. The back ends of the skirt are joined in a bias seam, and the slight fulness, caused by gathers at the belt, falls into a train of medium proportions.

The basque is remarkable for its picturesqueness. On a closely fitted basque are adjusted full yoke-ports that show rows of shirring at the shoulder edges, down the center of the front and at each side of the closing in the back, the fulness between the shirrings lying on the lining in countless folds and puffs that lend fulness to the figure. Over the lower part of the lining is fitted a deep bodice, which presents a

pointed lower outline and a fanciful upper outline; and the yoke rises above the bodice like a guimpe. A deep flounce is added to the lower edge of the bodice to fall upon the skirt according to a pretty prevailing fashion, and the closing of the bodice is accomplished by a lacing at the back. The elbow sleeves have lengthwise rows of shirring made on the upper side at the center, at each side of the center and at the back edges, producing an effect in graceful harmony with the yoke. A puffing is arranged on the standing collar.

At figure No. 398 R the costume is pictured made of electric-blue faille and chiffon combined with Kursheedt's Standard black lace net and demi-flouncing. The skirt is decorated with the demi-flouncing, headed by a full ruche of lace edging and caught up at intervals with Kursheedt's Standard steel passementerie. A foot plaiting of the faille is visible beneath the flounce. Lace edging forms the ruche at the neck, at the upper edge of the bodice and the lower edges of the sleeves. The bodice is covered with lace net and rows of steel passementerie cover all the seams of the bodice and are extended upon the flounce, which is caught up under the trimming to correspond with the skirt. Steel passementerie also covers the shirrings on each sleeve in front of the puff.

Figure No. 401 P shows a back view of the costume developed in white silk, white lace and myrtle-green velvet. The front and sides of the skirt are trimmed with two ruffles of white silk, the upper one of which is self-headed; and the train and the flounces of the bodice are adorned with several narrow rows of myrtle-green velvet ribbon. The stylish collar flares becomingly from the neck.

Very charming combinations may be effected in a costume of this kind. Embroidered or printed chiffon may be used for the skirt over silk, chiffon may be employed for the yoke and sleeves, and the bodice may be of velvet, with a chiffon ruffle. China silk, crêpe and other evening fabrics are available for the mode, and velvet ribbon, chiffon flouncing or lace may be used for trimming. Feather bands and jewelled passementerie will also provide handsome garniture.

FIGURES NOS. 399 R AND 400 R.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4138 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 again on page 282 of this magazine.

This costume is exceptionally graceful and may be worn with equal propriety at a ball or a ceremonious dinner. The stylish bell skirt falls smoothly at the front and sides over a shapely foundation,

and the seam joining the bias back ends is concealed by a laid at the belt and flaring into a graceful train. A self-flounce that is very deep in front and quite shallow at the back provides an effective foot trimming.

The basque is a charming surplice bodice. Over a smoothly basque lining full surplice-portions are crossed in the approved way at the back and front. The neck is prettily displayed by a high double ruff formed over the shoulder. The fanciful sleeve sends two deep puffs, a wide frill and extends only to the elbow, puffs being produced by shirrings that encircle sleeve below the top near the elbow.

The costume is pictured at figure No. 399 R developed in fine black Brussels net. The flounce is decorated with metallic tinsel spangles and Kursheedt's Standard spangled bands. A similar band edges the bottom of the overlapping surplice-front at the right of the center, a second band is applied above, and a rosette conceals the fastening of the overlapping front. Two bands are applied lengthwise on the left surplice-front, and spangles decorate the sleeves.

At figure No. 400 R is shown a back view of the costume, the material being light figured silk. Short drapery sleeves are used instead of the elbow sleeves. No trimming is applied, but the effect is superb.

All varieties of Asiatic silks, silk crêpes and other evening silks and tissues may be devoted to the fashion, and the trimming may be contributed by lace, plain, pointed or embroidered chiffon, ribbon, etc. Black Brussels net studded with jet drops will make a rich costume of this kind, cream marabou edging being used for trimming. On a white crêpe de Chine gown the flounce and sleeves may be of embroidered or plain white chiffon. Silver, gold or pearl passementerie will fashionably trim any of the materials mentioned.



FIGURE No. 406 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4113 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 280.)

FIGURE No. 402 R.—LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustration see Page 272.)

FIGURE No. 402 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 4102 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 again on page 289 of this magazine.

The mode is especially stylish for dressy street wear and is here shown developed in shot écreu cloth and decorated with Kursheedt's Standard black braid yoke and cuff ornaments. The back and fronts are rendered shapely by the customary seams and darts, and the fronts are closed to about half their depth. The sleeves are in coat-



FIGURE No. 407 R.



FIGURE No. 408 R.



FIGURE No. 409 R.



FIGURE No. 410 R.

FIGURE No. 411 R.



FIGURE No. 412 R.



FIGURES NOS. 407 R, 408 R, 409 R, 410 R, 411 R AND 412 R.—LADIES' AUTUMN STYLES.
(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 280 and 281.)



FIGURE NO. 413 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4110 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 231.)

sleeve style, and over each falls a long cape-section, that extends to the edge of the coat and rises with a dolman curve over the shoulder, a deep side-plait being laid at the front and also at the back edge. The collar is in Medici style and rolls becomingly from the neck. The yoke ornament, which also includes a collar, decorates the upper part of the cloak and the outside of the collar, with handsome effect; and the cuff ornaments are applied at the wrists.

Faced cloth, Bedford cord, veloutine, Scotch cord and uncut velvet will make rich cloaks of this kind, and jet passementerie may be applied on any of these fabrics, if a very elegant garment be desired. Silk braid may decorate a cloth cloak for general wear, or a perfectly plain finish may be adopted. A fluffy ostrich feather-band may edge the collar.

The felt hat is trimmed with ribbon, braid ornaments and ostrich tips.

FIGURE NO. 403 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 273.)

FIGURE NO. 403 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4112 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 pictured on page 283 of this magazine.

In the present instance striped silk and plain velvet are stylishly associated in the costume, and velvet and a double ruffle of Kursesheedt's Standard embroidered *chiffon* comprise the garniture. The

skirt is of the fashionable bell variety and has bias back edges that join in a seam at the center of the back. Fan-plaits flare stylishly at each side of the seam, and the front and sides are adjusted with perfect smoothness. The skirt is made over a shaped foundation-skirt, and the lower edge is decorated with a bias band of velvet over which a double ruffle of embroidered *chiffon* droops daintily. The skirt may be cut in round length or with a slight train, as preferred.

The customary darts and seams perform the admirable adjustment of the basque, the fronts of which are cut away above the bust to display a plaited chemisette arranged upon the fronts of lining and closed invisibly at one side. The chemisette, however, as well as the high standing collar, are here omitted, and the neck is cut out and decorated between the long, tapering ends of the Medici collar with a narrow, double ruffle of embroidered *chiffon*, which droops in soft jabot-folds below the bust. Paniers joined to the lower edge of the basque droop with characteristic fulness over the hips, and from their lower edges a double frill of wide *chiffon* falls gracefully over the skirt. The sleeves are arranged above the elbows with the effect of double puffs, the upper puff in each rising full and high above the shoulder; the coat-shaped linings are covered below the elbows with deep facings of velvet, and from the wrist edges deep *chiffon* frills fall becomingly over the hands.

The mode will develop exquisitely in brocaded, striped, figured or plain silks, and with entirely satisfactory results in all seasonable



FIGURE NO. 414 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4108 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 231.)

woollen goods. Velvet, faille or Bengaline will combine nicely with any suitable wool fabric, and gimp, passementerie, braid,

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galloon may be sparingly used for garniture. A handsome costume made up by this pattern was of brown silk and brown faille, the latter being used for the sleeves and Medici collar.

other useful and artistic stitches, will be found in the series of ar-

FIGURE No. 404 R.—LADIES' WORKING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 274.)

FIGURE No. 404 R.—This consists of a Ladies' apron, basque and walking skirt. The apron pattern, which is No. 4106 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 294 of this magazine. The basque pattern, which is No. 3970 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label. 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 also shown on its label.

The apron is here pictured developed in blue-and-white checked gingham. The skirt covers nearly the entire dress skirt, and its ends meet at the center of the back at the waist-line, below which they flare widely. It is shaped at the top to fit a girdle-shaped belt, and is decorated near the bottom with



FIGURE No. 415 R.—LADIES' OUTING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Jacket No. 3980 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Full Vest No. 4145 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see Page 282.)



FIGURE No. 416 R.

FIGURE No. 417 R.

FIGURES Nos. 416 R AND 417 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Basque No. 4136 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 282.)

ticles entitled "Fancy Stitches, and Their Application," now progressing in the *DELINEATOR*. A capacious pocket arranged at the right side is also ornamented with a design in cross-stitch, and the belt is similarly decorated at the center. The bib is slashed to the bust at the top and turned back in reverses that are prettily trimmed to correspond with the rest of the apron. The bib is narrowed at the bottom by gathers and widened to the arms' eyes and joined to short back-yoke portions in short shoulder and under-arm seams. The back-yoke portions are shaped in low, pointed outline at the top and closed at the center with two button-holes and buttons.

The skirt is in the circular bell style and has a bias seam at the back, at each side of which deep, backward-turning plaits flare with fan effect to the edge. It is made over an ordinary four-gored foundation-skirt and may be made up with a short train or be cut off to round length, both styles being provided for by the pattern.

The basque, which, like the skirt, is here shown made of soft wool goods, was designed especially for ladies of stout figure. It is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, side-back gores and a well curved center seam, together with two under-arm gores at each side, which emphasize the tapering appearance of the waist

an effective design in cross-stitch done with cotton of a prettily contrasting hue. Directions for making the cross-stitch, as well as many

and lessen the apparent size of the figure. Tapering revers that may be arranged upon the fronts of the basque to increase the apparent length of the waist are included in the pattern, but are here omitted. At the neck is a high standing collar; and the coat sleeves, which rise desirably full and high at the top, are simply finished at the wrists with soft folds of the material.

The basque, which is really quite as well adapted to ladies of slender build as to those of generous proportions, will develop with satisfactory results in plain, checked, striped or figured silks or woollens, and the skirt may be in direct contrast to it, although toilettes made up in a single fabric are just now most favored. The apron is desirable for painting or modelling, as well as for wear in the kitchen, store-room or sewing-room, and it may be appropriately developed in cross-barred muslin, striped gingham or percale, with any simple decoration desired. Bias bands of the material will be an appropriate finish.

FIGURE No. 405 R.—LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 275.)

FIGURE No. 405 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4121 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 288 of this magazine.

The dress may be suitably used as a tea or unceremonious dinner gown. In the present instance rose-colored China silk figured in black was employed for the making, with black lace and wide and narrow ribbon for decoration. Upon a closely fitted Princess front of lining is disposed a full front that is gathered at the shoulder edges and tucked to produce a bodice effect at the center, the fulness below the tucks falling in natural folds to the edge. The lining front is closed at the center to below the waistline, while the outside front is closed along the left shoulder seam and under-arm darts. The back is mounted on a short, fitted back of lining and is gathered and tucked to correspond with the front. A band of ribbon is applied near the edge of the dress, and wide lace is flounced about the lower part, the flounce being slightly raised at each side under a butterfly bow to display the band at the edge of the skirt. A frill of lace falls softly from the neck edge, and a ribbon bow is tacked at the throat. The full sleeves are made over coat-shaped foundations; each is gathered to rise high above the shoulder, below which two tackings are made to the lining; and a frill of lace falls over the hand from the gathered wrist edge, a row of ribbon being tied around the frill and arranged in a bow on the upper side.

Challis, foulé, crépon, cashmere and other soft woollens will make a handsome dress of this kind, and so will Surah, India silk and similar soft-textured silken fabrics. Embroidery, lace, ribbon, etc., will provide suitable trimming, or the material may be used for decoration. A gown of challis may be trimmed at the foot with a challis ruffle edged with narrow velvet ribbon, and wider ribbon may be used for bows as in this instance. Lace will usually be preferred for decoration as the effect is more softening.

FIGURE No. 406 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 276.)

FIGURE No. 406 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4113 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 again on page 287 of this publication.

The costume is here pictured developed in mouse-gray faced cloth and darker velvet, and Kursheedt's Standard Escorial bands supply appropriate garniture. The shapely foundation-skirt is overlaid with stylish bell-draperies. The front-drapery is disposed at each side in forward-turning plaits that flare diagonally downward, forming a few graceful folds and wrinkles; and the back-drapery has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam, at each side of which fan-plaits are arranged to flare in regulation fashion to the

lower edge. The draperies are ornamented a little above the lower edge with an Escorial band. The skirt may be made with a slight train or in round length, the pattern making provision for both styles.

The superb adjustment of the basque is due to the usual number of darts and seams. The right front is turned back from the shoulder in a broad revers, which is ornamented with an Escorial band; the left front is arranged above the bust in soft folds that flare becomingly to the shoulder and arms' eye; and between the fronts a short chemisette arranged upon the under-fronts of lining is visible. Coat-skirts complete the stylish coat-basque effect and are adjusted with perfect smoothness over the hips by darts. The ends of the coat-skirts flare stylishly at the front, and also at the back, where an air of novelty is imparted by a backward-turning plait arranged in each skirt to overlap the end; and just below each cross-seam an Escorial band is applied, with unique effect. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to present the fashionable high effect above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with Escorial band. The high standing collar is made of velvet.

A costume of this kind will be appropriate for church wear, and also for calling, driving and other dressy uses. Developed in homespun, cheviot or tweed, it will make a desirable travelling or street gown, for which simple garnitures of machine-stitching, braid, gimp or galloon are most suitable. If preferred, garniture may be omitted without detracting from the style.

The hat is a low-crowned turban trimmed with ribbon rosettes and a brush pompon.



FIGURE No. 418 R.—LADIES' BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4099 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 283.)

FIGURES Nos. 407 R, 408 R, 409 R, 410 R, 411 R AND 412 R.—LADIES' AUTUMN STYLES.

(For Illustrations see Page 277.)

FIGURE No. 407 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates a back view of Ladies' costume No. 4112, a front view of which is given at figure No. 403 R. 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 is differently pictured on page 283. The cos-

time is here shown developed in pearl-white *crêpe de Chine* and trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard chenille-and-tinsel passementerie.

FIGURE No. 408 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates a back view of Ladies' costume No. 4113, a front view of which is displayed at figure No. 406 R. 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 three views on page 287. The costume is here represented made of fancy chevrot and trimmed with narrow jet gimp.

FIGURE No. 409 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates a back view of Ladies' basque No. 4108, a front view of which is portrayed at figure No. 414 R. The pattern, which 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 a different development on page 292. Cloth and lace net are united in the present instance, and fancy gimp decorates the collar.

FIGURE No. 410 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates a back view of Ladies' costume No. 4134, a front view of which may be seen at figure No. 396 R. — 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 is again shown on page 284. Mode-faced cloth is the material here made up, and Kursheedt's Standard braid points provide the decoration.

FIGURE No. 411 R.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This illustrates a back view of a Ladies' toilette consisting of a basque and walking skirt, which are also shown at figure No. 397 R. The basque pattern, which is No. 4126 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 293. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4131 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 in three views on page 297. In the present instance the toilette is pictured made of plain velvet and fancy striped wool goods.

FIGURE No. 412 R.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates a back view of a Ladies' costume No. 4137, a front view of which is presented at figure No. 393 R. The pattern, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure, and may be again observed on page 285. The costume is here shown developed in tan broadcloth, with Kursheedt's Standard braid garnitures for decoration.

FIGURE No. 413 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.
(For Illustrations see Page 292.)

FIGURE No. 413 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4110 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 292 of this magazine. The basque, which is one of the most popular of the Louis modes,

is here shown developed in an artistic combination of sapphire-blue Bengaline, brocaded armure silk and white cloth, with Kursheedt's Standard gimp for garniture. It is superbly adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams, extends well over the hips to the fashionable three-quarter depth, and presents a series of long, slender tabs or battlements at the back and sides. The fronts open widely over a vest of brocaded armure silk, which extends to a little below the waist-line and shapes a well defined point at the lower edge, the closing being made invisibly at the center. Revers that taper becomingly toward the waist-line and widen gradually below are rolled softly back from the edges of the fronts, and their outer edges are trimmed with crochet gimp. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves rise with picturesque effect at the top, and their close adjustment below is emphasized by deep cuff-facings of the brocaded fabric that reach to the elbow. At the neck is a moderately high Medici collar made of white cloth and decorated along its upper edge with crochet gimp. The picturesque mode is especially becoming to tall, slender



4111

Front View.



4111

Side-Back View.

4111
View Showing Sleeve,
Puffs, Yokes and
Bodice Omitted.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS, WITH DRAPED BELL-SKIRT (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 288.)

figures and will develop with charming effect in a combination of faille with velvet, or of velvet with any fashionable woollen fabric. Serge, Bedford cord, camel's hair, vigogne and Malines suiting are among the most stylish woollens for a garment of this kind, and silk, cord or jewelled passementerie, iridescent gimp, metallic braid, etc., may be added for decoration in any way becoming. If preferred, the vest alone may be of contrasting goods.

The becoming toque is made of net and velvet, trimmed with holly berries and stiff loops of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 414 R.—LADIES' BASQUE.
(For Illustrations see Page 278.)

FIGURE No. 414 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4108 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 292 of this DELINEATOR.

An artistic combination of Bengaline, velvet and figured crêpon was here effected in the basque, the perfect adjustment of which is accomplished by the customary darts and seams. The fronts open from the lower edge to the shoulders over a vest of crêpon, which is disposed in soft, full folds by shirrings at the top and bottom. The vest is arranged upon closely adjusted fronts of lining and is closed invisibly at one side. Rolling prettily back from the front edges of the fronts are the long, tapering ends of a rolling collar, which extends in revers style to the lower edges of the fronts; the collar rolls broadly at the back, and above it a stylishly high standing collar provides a becoming neck-completion. The basque is deepened to the fashionable coat-basque length by gathered skirt-ports, the ends of which flare slightly at the center of the front and back. The lower edges of the skirt portions are decorated with a broad bias band of velvet, the cross-seams over the hips are concealed beneath Kursheedt's Standard braid girdle; and epaulettes to match decorate the arms' eyes. The sleeves are the regulation coat-sleeves made with stylish fulness at the top, where they curve with picturesque effect above the shoulders.

The mode is very graceful and will develop with especially attractive results in a combination of wool goods and *crêpe de Chine*, velvet or faille. A single silken or woollen fabric may be employed throughout, if preferred, in which case an air of elegance will be imparted by a tasteful application of sou-tache or metallic braiding, jewelled passementerie or gimp, galloon or handsome lace.

The *plateau* is of felt and has a fluted edge. It is artistically trimmed with lace, loops of velvet ribbon and ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 415 R.—
LADIES' OUTING
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 279.)

FIGURE No. 415 R.

—This illustrates the vest and jacket of a Ladies' toilette. The full vest pattern, which is No. 4145 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in three sizes—large, medium and small, and may be seen differently made up on page 291 of this DELINEATOR. The jacket pattern, which is No. 3980 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 its accompanying label.

In the present instance the vest is pictured made of white India silk and the jacket of dark cheviot. The vest falls in full, soft folds resulting from two rows of shirring at the top and bottom, and the fulness droops gracefully over a shaped girdle, upon which milliner's folds of the material are arranged, with pretty effect. The top of the vest is finished with a high standing collar overlaid with similar folds of silk and closed at the back. A jabot of white embroidered *chiffon* ruffling is arranged at the center of the vest and falls gracefully in folds over the girdle.

The jacket may be worn open, as illustrated, or closed to the bust.

It is in blazer style and has coat-laps at the center seam, pocket-laps at the front which conceal upright openings to pockets, coat-sleeves that stand fashionably high above the shoulders, and a stylishly deep rolling collar. Its edges are finished in tailor style with machine-stitching, and three rows of similar stitching outline a round cuff upon each sleeve.

Vests and jackets of this kind are very stylish just now and are worn with full round or bell skirts of blue, white or hair-striped French flannel, cloth or heavy twilled serge. The vest may be of India or China silk or Surah in any delicate shade or in polka-dotted varieties, or it may be daintily developed in printed or plain *chiffon*. If preferred, a fine knife-plaiting of the material may be arranged in a double row down the front in place of the *chiffon* jabot. Flannel, serge, cheviot or cloth may be chosen for the jacket; and although the latter may contrast with the skirt it accompanies, a single fabric will be used for both garments, with more attractive results.



4138

Side-Front View.

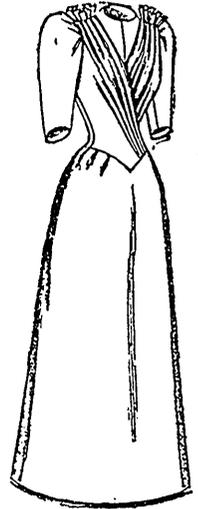


4138

Side-Back View.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 284.)



4138

View Showing Plain
Elbow Sleeves and
High Neck.

The large felt hat is turned up sharply at the back and trimmed with velvet ribbon and lace.

FIGURES Nos. 416 R AND 417 R.—LADIES' BASQUE

(For Illustrations see Page 279.)

FIGURES Nos. 416 R AND 417 R.—These two figures illustrate a front and a back view of a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4136 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 developed in different materials on page 291 of this DELINEATOR.

The basque is here shown developed in beige cloth and brown velvet, with Kursheedt's Standard braid bands for decoration. The prettily pointed yoke-ports, which are arranged upon the upper parts of closely adjusted basque fronts of lining, open toward the shoulders over a short chemisette that is ornamented with a fanciful

braid band; and from the lower edge of the yoke full front-ports are disposed in becoming folds over the bust, the fulness below the waist-line being drawn toward the center and collected in overlapping plaits at the lower edge. The seamless back is arranged upon a back of lining shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the superb adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm gores. The basque is lengthened to the fashionable three-quarter depth by stylish coat-skirts which flare slightly at the front and back; and braid bands arranged upon the basque to form a deep V at the front and back are continued along the free edges of the coat-skirts, with charming effect. The full puff sleeves rise with picturesque effect above the shoulders, and the fulness droops in regulation fashion over deep cuff-facings of velvet applied to the coat-shaped linings over which the sleeves are made. The Medici collar, which rises high at the back, is made of velvet; and between its long, tapering ends, which are joined to the front edges

tern, which is No. 4099 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is pictured in two views on page 294 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the blouse is represented made of shot gray cloth, black velvet and gray ribbon, and Kursheedt's Standard steel trimming and a fancy steel buckle supply tasteful garniture. The garment is made over a shorter lining that is adjusted with the precision of a basque by the usual number of darts and seams, the *négligé* effect objectionable to many being obviated by this arrangement. The front and back fall with graceful fulness from gathers at the top, where they are cut out in low, rounding outline to permit the introduction of a round yoke of velvet; and the closing is made invisibly. The fulness is drawn well to the figure at the waist-line by a ribbon belt, the pointed ends of which are crossed under a fancy buckle at the center of the front; and the blouse may be worn above or beneath the dress skirt, as preferred. The full shirt-sleeves rise with the fashionable curve above the shoulders, and the wristbands which finish them are decorated with steel trimming. At the neck is a turn-over collar mounted upon a shaped band. The edges of the collar and the lower edge of the yoke are prettily ornamented with steel trimming.

The blouse will make up charmingly in white, pale-blue or old-rose China silk. Surah and faille are also well suited to the mode, and so are cashmere and numerous other soft woolsens. Some prettily contrasting fabric will generally be employed for the yoke, collar and wristbands; and dainty jewelled or jet passementerie or gimp, handsome lace, fancy braid or frills of plain, embroidered or printed *chiffon* may be added in any preferred way.



4112

View Showing Plain Full-Length Sleeves, and Chemisette. Omitted.



4112

Front View.



4112

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A BELL-SKIRT, WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 285.)

LADIES' EVENING DRESS, WITH DRAPED BELL-SKIRT (PERFORATED] FOR ROUND LENGTH). (For Illustrations see Page 281.)

No. 4111.—Other illustrations of this beautiful dress may be seen at figures Nos. 398 R and 401 R in this magazine.

of the yoke portions, a stylishly high standing collar ornamented with a braid band is revealed.

The mode will make up charmingly in a combination of woollen or silken fabrics with velvet, faille or Bengaline. If a more simple development be desired, a single fashionable woollen material, such as French serge, Henrietta cloth, homespun, cheviot or tweed, may be selected, with fancy braid, velvet bands or ribbon, gimp, galloon or passementerie for garniture.

The large felt hat shown at figure No. 416 R is stylishly trimmed with ribbon, ostrich tips and an aigrette.

FIGURE No. 418 R.—LADIES' BLOUSE.

(For Illustration see Page 280.)

FIGURE No. 418 R.—This illustrates a Ladies' blouse. The pat-

Faille and lace net and flouncing are here united, with charming effect; and lace edging in two widths, jet nail-heads and ribbon bows contribute the garniture. The skirt is of the fashionable bell variety, with a train, and may be made up in round length, if desired. Its bias ends join in a seam at the center of the back; and while it is stylishly clinging at the bottom, across the front and sides a pretty fulness is introduced at the top and collected at each side of the center in two shallow plaits which flare diagonally backward. The fulness at the back is disposed in five forward-turning plaits arranged at each side of gathers at the center, and the fulness flares below into the sweeping folds of a train of graceful length. The bottom of the skirt is decorated across the front and sides with a flounce of deep edging, and the train is trimmed with sections of narrow lace edging arranged at intervals in upright jabots, a butterfly bow of ribbon being placed above each jabot, with especially dainty effect. The skirt is arranged upon a

foundation skirt in circular bell style, with bias ends that join in a seam at the center of the back. The foundation skirt is adjusted smoothly at the front and sides by three darts at each side of a center dart, and tapes passed through loops arranged across the back draw the fulness gracefully backward. The foundation and skirt are tacked together at intervals along the seam and at the lower edge.

The fanciful body is arranged upon a smooth lining, that is adjusted by double bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and closed invisibly at the back. On the upper part of the front is a full, deep yoke of lace net, which is shirred twice at the shoulder and arm's-eye edges, the fulness at the center being collected in three upright rows of shirring. Deep, full back yoke-portions of lace net are arranged to correspond with the front, and the front and back yoke-portions pass into the shoulder seams, and for a short distance into the under-arm seams. The lower edges of the full portions are concealed by the bodice, which is entirely independent of the body. The coat sleeves may extend to ordinary length or to the elbow, the pattern providing for both lengths. They have fanciful half sleeves of lace arranged over their upper portions. The fanciful portions are gathered at their back and front edges, and also at the top to stand with the fashionable curve over the shoulders; and at the center of each are three rows of shirring tacked so that the fulness between them stands out with puff effect, the puffs growing gradually narrower toward the elbow. The collar is in two sections, which roll prettily and flare widely at the front and back.

The bodice is adjusted by a seam at the center of the front and by side-front and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back with lacing cords drawn through eyelets. The lower outline of the bodice shapes a decided point at the center of the

front and of the back, while the top shows a point at the center of the back and a gracefully curved rounding outline at the front. The upper and lower edges of the bodice are ornamented with jet nail-heads, and full, gathered skirts of demi-flouncing depend from the lower edge, their ends flaring slightly at the center of the front and back. If desired, the yokes, the full portions of the sleeves and the bodice may be omitted; and the neck may be cut out in deep V or low rounding outline, as shown in the small engraving, perforations in the pattern indicating where the parts may be cut away.

An exquisite dress for ball or evening reception wear may be developed by the mode in plain and embroidered *chiffon* over Bengaline. The numerous dainty laces, gauzes, *crêpes* and China silks will also make up beautifully in this way, and more substantial fabrics, such as La Tosca net, grenadine and Chantilly lace, may be employed for visiting, church or promenade wear, for which the body will be made with high neck and long sleeves and the skirt of round length. Jewelled lace, *cabochons*, frills or plaitings of the material,

chiffon ruffling, etc., may be tastefully added for decoration. We have pattern No. 4111 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress needs twelve yards and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, with two yards and three-fourths of lace net twenty-seven inches wide, and two yards and an-eighth of lace flouncing thirteen and a-half inches wide. Of one material, it needs fourteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 232.)

No. 4138.—This dress receives further illustration at figures Nos. 399 R and 400 R in this DELINEATOR.

In this instance the dress is pictured daintily developed in figured



4134

Front View.



4134

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 236.)

crêpe de Chine, with satin ribbon for garniture. The foundation skirt is fashioned with five bell-gores, the front and side gores being dart-fitted and the back-gores gathered. The skirt is in the circular bell style, with back edges which join in a seam at the center of the back, and three deep, backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the seam, the plaits flaring in full folds to the edge of a train of graceful length. The front and sides of the skirt are disposed with fashionable closeness, the slight fulness at the top being collected in gathers. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with a flounce of the material, which is shirred to form a self-heading and deepened at the center of the front to form a decided point at the top, from which it is very gradually narrowed.

The fanciful basque has fronts of lining closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center, and full surplice-fronts, which are turned under deeply at the shoulder edges and shirred to form a high, standing frill. The fulness in the left surplice-front is drawn by gathers at the front edge from the bust to the waist-line, below which it is becomingly smooth; and the front edges are sewed along the corresponding edges of the lining front. The right surplice-front is widened to overlap the left in characteristic fashion, and the fulness at the edge is collected in three short rows of shirrings that are tacked to a stay. The surplice backs, which are arranged upon a back of lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, are arranged at the shoulder edges in full, doubled frills, which correspond with the frilled shoulders of the fronts and complete the picturesque effect. The fulness in the lower edge of each surplice back is collected in three short rows of shirring arranged like those in the right surplice-front; the left surplice-back crosses the right in regulation fashion, and a smooth effect is obtained at the sides

by under-arm gores. The full puff sleeves extend to the elbow. They are gathered at the top to curve unusually high above the shoulders, and the fulness in each is collected midway of the lower edge in a row of shirring that extends only across the top of the arm. The lower edge is turned under deeply and shirred across the upper part of the arm, to form a pretty drooping frill and complete the effect of a double puff; and the shirrings are tacked to smooth lining-positions, which may be used for sleeves if the puff sleeves are not becoming. The sleeve is encircled at the shirrings with ribbon, which is tied in bows on the upper side. If desired, the lining-positions of the body may be cut away in deep V shape at the front and back, as shown in the large views, the pattern providing for such an arrangement. In place of the elbow sleeves, a short drapery-sleeve, which is also included in the pattern, may be used, as shown in the back view. The ends of the drapery sleeve lap at the shoulder and are gathered up closely. The lower edge of the basque is decorated with two rows of ribbon, a full bow of long loops and ends of ribbon ornaments

the front edge of the overlapping surplice-front, and a ribbon rosette is placed over the back corner of the overlapping surplice-back.

The mode will develop satisfactorily in the numerous varieties of plain and embroidered *chiffon*, *mousseline de soie*, *crêpon*, *gazine*, *drapery net*, *grenadine* and other dainty fabrics fashionable for wear at balls, receptions and other full-dress affairs. The theatre and afternoon reception dresses may be developed in plain *crêpe de Chine*, *brocade*, plain and figured India silks, *Bengaline* and *faille*; and garnitures may be supplied by artistic arrangements of *rococo embroidery*, *chiffon*, *frills*, handsome laces or jewelled *passementerie* or *gimp*. When made up with a high neck and plain sleeves it will do service as a house gown.

We have pattern No. 4138 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dress needs fourteen yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style and is covered with a circular bell skirt, the bias ends of which join in a seam at the center of the back. The skirt is adjusted with fashionable smoothness at the front and sides by three darts at each side of the center, and the fulness at the back is collected in three shallow, backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam. The plaits flare in graceful folds to the edge of a slight train, which may be cut off if a skirt of round length be preferred, directions for shaping the round length accompanying the pattern; and a placket is finished beneath the plaits at the left side.

The fronts of the basque are arranged upon fronts of lining, and the superb adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center-seam. The fronts are cut away at the top to reveal a short-plaited chemisette, which is sewed to the lining front at the right side and attached with hooks and loops at the left side; and the fronts are closed invisibly at the center. Short, round paniers are joined to the lower edge of the basque, with unique effect; their ends are caught up at the center

of the front and back in upturning, overlapping plaits, and they fall with becoming fulness in characteristic style over the hips. The sleeves are very fanciful in effect. They have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders; the lower edge of each is gathered and sewed to the lining below the elbow, and the fulness is again collected in gathers midway to the shoulder, thus forming the sleeve into a double puff. The linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth, are finished with cuff facings of silk. If desired, the sleeves may be shortened to elbow length as shown in the back view, or they may be made up without the full portions; and the chemisette may be omitted, as illustrated in the small engraving.

At the neck is a

stylishly high standing collar that laps at the throat, and a Medici collar, the long, tapering ends of which are sewed to the fronts.

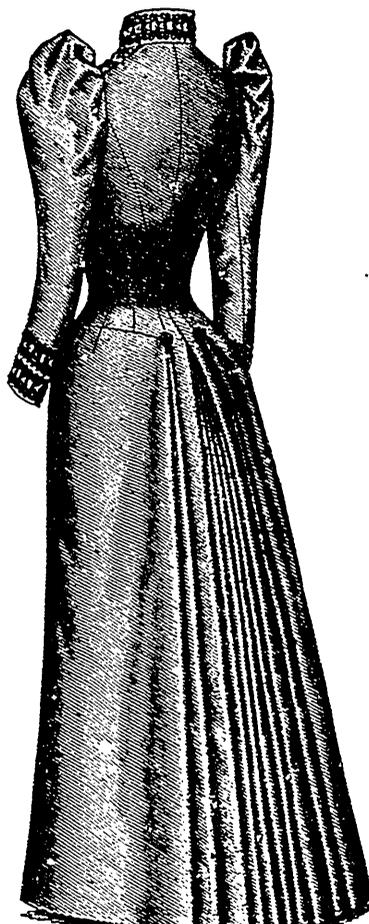
The mode will prove generally becoming, especially to tall, slender figures. It will develop satisfactorily in *Surah*, *Bengaline* or *faille* and in such fashionable woollens as *French serge*, *camel's-hair*, *vigogne*, *Henrietta cloth*, *foulé* and novelty goods. Velvet will combine attractively with any of the above-mentioned fabrics; and, if further decoration be desired, a ruching, plaiting or ruffle of the material may be added for a foot-trimming, while braid, *passementerie*, *gimp*, *galloon* or velvet ribbon may be added in any way preferred.

We have pattern No. 4112 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs six yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4137

Front View.



4137

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES. (APPROPRIATE FOR STOUT LADIES.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 286.)

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A BELL SKIRT, WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 288.)

No. 4112.—Velvet and striped silk are stylishly combined in this costume at figure No. 403 R, the decoration being supplied by *chiffon* ruffling. The costume is also presented at figure No. 407 R.

The costume is here shown made up in an effective combination of figured woollen dress goods and plain silk. The foundation skirt

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 284.)

No. 4134.—Gray cashmere and black velvet are combined in this costume at figure No. 396 R in this DELINEATOR, the trimming being steel gimp. Another view of the costume is given at figure No. 410 R.

Fine French serge in one of the fashionable tan shades was here chosen for the costume, and Astrakhan bindings and fancy buttons provide the decoration. The foundation skirt is fashioned with five bell-gores, the front and side gores being dart-fitted, while the back-gores are gathered. The skirt is of the circular bell style, with bias back ends that are joined in a seam at the center of the back; it is adjusted with perfect smoothness at the front and sides by four darts at each side of the center, and the fulness at the back is arranged in overlapping plaits that flare into soft natural folds to the edge. Both the skirt and the foundation skirt are made with the fashionable dip, and a placket is finished above the seam. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with a broad bias band of the material surmounted by a binding of Astrakhan.

The stylish basque is extended at the back and sides to the fashionable coat-basque depth. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are closed at the left side with button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front to complete the stylish effect. The fronts are reversed above the bust to form broad lapels, between which is disclosed a short chemisette that is closed at the center with buttons and button-holes; the back edges of the chemisette are sewed flatly to position, and its short shoulder edges pass into the shoulder seams. The admirable adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width turned under for hems; and extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams is underfolded in

stylish coat-plaits that are each decorated at the top with three buttons. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders. They are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are each trimmed with a narrow band of Astrakhan, which is continued for some distance along the inside seam, and with three buttons ornamentally applied in front of the binding. At the neck is a high standing collar, and a fancy collar which rises considerably higher than the standing collar; the fancy collar is softly rolled along its upper edge, and its ends are bent after the manner of the Henri II. modes. The edges of both collars, as well as the edges of the lapels, are trimmed with Astrakhan bindings, and the trimming is continued along the edge of the overlapping front, and also outlines the lower edge of the front and the front and back edges of the deeper portions of the skirt.

The mode will develop stylishly in faced cloth, vigogne, tricot, camel's-hair and all other woollen fabrics for Autumn and Winter wear. All fashionable varieties of fur, braid, gimp, galloon, silk or

cord passementerie, etc., will furnish effective garniture, and a simple finish of machine-stitching will be appropriate.

We have pattern No. 4134 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume of one material for a lady of medium size, will require ten yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH TWO UNDER-ARM GORES.

(APPROPRIATE FOR STOUT LADIES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 285.)

No. 4137.—Silk, velvet and lace net are handsomely combined in this costume at figure No. 393 R in this magazine, with lace demi-flouncing and edging and jewelled tinsel ornaments for garniture.

The costume is again shown at figure No. 412 R.

The costume, which is designed with a view to special fitness for stout figures and to produce a slender, longer-waisted effect, is here pictured made of plain wool goods of seasonable texture and becomingly trimmed with passementerie. The skirt is fashioned in the approved four-gored style and is revealed at the front in a deep, inverted V between the flaring front edges of the over-dress.

Double bust darts, two under-arm gores at each side, side-back gores and a well curved center seam enter into the admirable adjustment of the over-dress, the extra under-arm gore at each side and the curving front edges of the fronts giving a long-waisted, slender appearance to the form. The closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes; and the center seam is terminated below the waist-line above extra fulness that is underfolded in a broad triple box-plait. The back extends to the edge of the skirt, and the short front and sides are lengthened to be of uniform



4139

Front View.



4139

Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 287.)

depth with the back by skirt portions, which are adjusted smoothly over the hips by two darts at each side. Where the skirts portions join the back at each side two overlapping coat-plaits are made, each of which is marked at the top by a button. All the plaits flare with graceful fan effect to the edge. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders. They are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of passementerie. At the neck is a fashionably high standing collar covered with passementerie. A row of similar passementerie ornaments each front from the shoulder to the lower edge and is continued to the lower edge of the over-dress; and a short row of passementerie extends diagonally from each shoulder to below the bust, where it disappears under the other row, an arrangement which serves to emphasize the width of the shoulder and thus materially decrease the apparent size of the waist.

The mode will develop attractively in camel's-hair, serge, foulé, tamise, Henrietta cloth, and a variety of soft silken fabrics, such as

Surah, China silk, faille and Bengaline. Flat garnitures are advised upon costumes of this kind, rich laces, embroideries, gimp and galloons being most appropriate and becoming. Combinations of shades and textures are especially admired.

We have pattern No. 4137 in thirteen sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-eight inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size requires thirteen yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 286.)

No. 4139.—This costume is handsomely illustrated at figure No. 395 R in this *DELINEATOR*, where it is shown made of bordered tan serge and decorated with feather-edge trimming.

In the present instance the costume is pictured developed in shot suiting, and an effective arrangement of braid supplies the decoration. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the approved four-gored style and is entirely concealed by a stylish skirt, which is adjusted at the front and sides with the sheath-like closeness peculiar to the eel-skin or Cleopatra skirts, the fulness at the top being removed by three darts at each side of the center of the front. At the back the fulness is disposed at each side of the center in deep, overlapping fan-plaits that flare in characteristic fashion to the edge, and in front of the fan-plaits a tiny backward-turning plait at each side produces a fashionably smooth adjustment at the top. The edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem ornamented at the top by two rows of braid, the upper row being coiled at intervals, with fanciful effect.

The basque is superbly adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width turned under for hems. The fronts are cut away below the waist-line in front of the first dart at each side to form a point at the closing, which is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are made sufficiently full at the top to rise with the fashionable curve above the shoulders. They are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of braid arranged to correspond with the skirt decoration. At the neck is a standing collar trimmed along all its edges with braid. Each front is decorated with two rows of braid arranged in a single coil at the lower edge in front of the dart, and carried over the shoulder to outline a short point at the center of the back, the lower row being coiled at the center seam. Two rows of braid are also arranged along each side-back seam and coiled at the top and bottom.

The costume presents a stylish simplicity which will be shown to best advantage in cloth, serge, tricot and other woollens of similar texture. Diagonal serge in one of the fashionable tan shades or in

a dark-blue, green or brown will develop exquisitely by the mode, and a simple garniture of silk or mohair braid or of machine-stitching will be most effective.

We have pattern No. 4139 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require eleven yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH DRAPED BELL-SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4113.—Another handsome portrayal of this costume may be seen at figure No. 408 R in this magazine, where it is shown made of gray cloth and velvet and trimmed with Escorial bands.



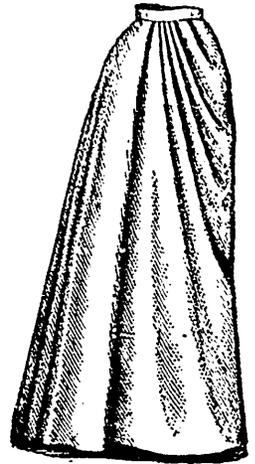
4113

Front View.



4113

Back View.



4113

View of Skirt.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH DRAPED BELL-SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

The costume is further illustrated at figure No. 408 R.

Mode camel's-hair was here chosen for the costume, with brown soutache braiding for decoration. The skirt is in the usual four-gored style and is completely covered by graceful draperies. The front-drapery is disposed in soft folds and wrinkles by four moderately deep, forward-turning plaits at each side. The plaits flare diagonally forward into pretty fulness below, and in front of these plaits a shallow, forward-

turning plait at each side removes all superfluous fulness from the top. The back-drapery has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam. The fulness is collected at the top in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam, and the plaits flare gracefully to the edge of a slight train. Perforations in the pattern show where the drapery may be cut off if the round length illustrated in the small engraving be desired. The side edges of the front and back draperies are joined in seams and tacked to the skirt in front of the side-back seams, a forward-turning plait at each side concealing the seams all the way down. The placket is finished beneath a plait at the left seam, and the placket in the skirt is finished at the center of the back.

The fronts of the shapely basque are fitted by double bust darts taken up with those in the fronts of lining, and the adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The left front is drawn by gathers at the shoulder edge, and the fulness below is disposed in diagonal folds to the bust, where it is collected in a short row of shirring at the center. A

similar row of shirring is made at the front edge. The right front is cut away slightly above the bust, and to its front edge is applied a long revers which tapers narrowly to the lower edge. Between the fronts is revealed a short chemisette, which is sewed permanently to the lining front at the left side and fastened invisibly at the right side. The basque is lengthened to the fashionable depth by coat-skirts, which are adjusted smoothly over the hips by two short darts at each side; and a backward-turning plait flares over each hemmed back edge, with stylish effect. The coat sleeves are full at the top, where they are gathered to rise stylishly high above the shoulders; below the elbow they are comfortably close-fitting, and the wrists are trimmed with soutache braiding in round cuff depth. At the neck is a high standing collar decorated with soutache braiding, and similar braiding is effectively applied upon the chemisette.

The mode will develop charmingly in handsome cloth and rich silks for church, afternoon reception, carriage and other dressy wear, and it will also make up stylishly in camel's-hair, tweed, serge, novelty wool goods, etc. Rich garnitures of jewelled passementerie, cabochons, gimp, galloon, fancy braid, feather trimming, etc., may be added, or a less elaborate finish of machine-stitching or braid may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4113 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 twelve yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or six yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4121

Front View.

LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4121. — This beautiful house dress may be seen elaborately made up in figured India silk, with black lace and ribbon for trimming, at figure No. 405 R in this DELINEATOR.

The dress is here shown effectively developed in *vieux-rose* cashmere. It has a Princess under-front of lining, that is adjusted by double bust and single under-arm darts and opened to a desirable depth at the center, where the closing is effected with buttons and button-holes, the left side being provided with an under-lap. The front is disposed with pretty fulness by gathers at the shoulder edges, and the fulness below the bust is collected in tiny tucks which turn toward the center and produce the shape of a pointed girle. The front passes into the right shoulder and both side seams and is adjusted smoothly at the sides by under-arm darts taken up with those in the lining front, the front edge of the left dart being left free and widely underfaced. The closing is made invisibly at the left shoulder seam and under-arm dart. The back is arranged upon a basque back of lining that is fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam; it is gathered at the shoulders and tucked at the waist-line to correspond with the front, and its center seam is terminated at the top of an underfolded double box-plait, which throws stylish fulness into the skirt. The full sleeve has but one seam—the inside seam. It is arranged

upon a smooth coat-shaped lining, is gathered at the top and is joined to the lower edge of the lining; tackings made to the lining secure the graceful arrangement of the fulness. From the wrist a frill of lace droops prettily over the hand, and at the neck is a softly falling frill of similar lace.

The mode will develop exquisitely in Surah, India silk, serge and in fact, any seasonable goods of a softly clinging nature. Rows of passementerie, ribbon, braid or galloon full, box-plaited ruching or a plaiting, a deep flounce or several tiny flounces or plaitings of the material may be applied for a foot trimming, and feather-stitching, lace, embroidery or gimp may be added for garniture in any pretty way individual fancy may dictate. The tucks may be fancy-stitched to position with a contrasting color or they may be decorated with rows of fine soutache braid or baby ribbon.

We have pattern No. 4121 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the dress for a lady of medium size, requires ten yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see Page 289.)

No. 4102. — This handsome cloak may be seen made of light-*écru* cloth and decorated with location ornaments of braid at figure No. 402 R in this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the cloak is shown developed in dark-tan faced cloth. The superb adjustment is performed by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of extra fulness arranged in an underfolded double box-plait. The closing is made to a desirable depth at the front with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are comfortably full at the top, and the wrists are plainly completed. Falling gracefully from the shoulders are full cape-sections that extend to the edge of the garment; their back edges pass into the side seams below the hips, and the fulness at the top is gathered to stand fashionably high above the shoulders.

Back of the gathers two backward-turning, overlapping plaits in each cape section fall in well pressed folds to the lower edge, and back of the plaits the top of the section passes into the arm's-eye. In front of the gathers the upper edge of the cape section extends in a pretty curve to a point above the bust, and the hemmed front edge is overlapped at the top by a deep forward-turning plait, which flares gradually to the edge, a tacking made near the top of the plait securing its graceful arrangement. At the neck is a becomingly high Medici collar, to accommodate the tapering ends of which the fronts are slightly cut away at the top.

The mode is extremely stylish in effect and may be appropriately developed in rough or smooth surfaced cloaking, diagonal, serge, camel's-hair and cheviot. Figured, plaid, striped or plain goods are adaptable to the mode, and braid, machine-stitching or gimp may provide suitable garniture.

We have pattern No. 4102 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-



4121

Side-Back View.

LADIES' HOUSE-DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cloak for a lady of medium size requires fifteen yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

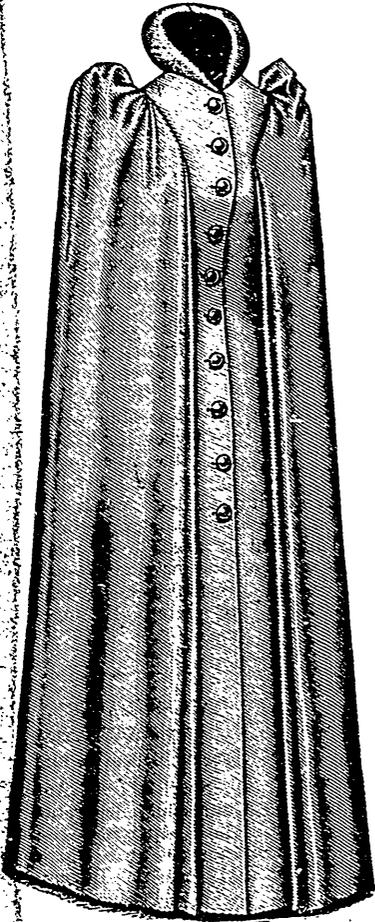
LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 290.)

No. 4123.—This jacket is portrayed made of cloth and Astrakhan at figure No. 392 R in this *DELINEATOR*. Fine diagonal cloth is here pictured in the jacket, and Astrakhan provides the trimming. The jacket is of the fashionable three-quarter length, and the admirable adjustment is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of broad coat-laps. The fronts are closed at the center with hooks and eyes. The

design done with round dark braid contributes handsome garniture. The jacket is of the fashionable three-quarter length and has loose fronts that open from the neck over a dart-fitted vest, which extends but little below the waist-line and is closed invisibly at the center. The fronts are rendered close-fitting at the sides by under-arm gores, and the back edges of the vest pass into the under-arm seams. The superb adjustment is completed by side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and extra fulness at the middle three seams below the waist-line is arranged in an underfolded box-plait at the center seam and in a stylish coat-plait at each side-back seam, the coat-plaits being each marked at the top by a button. The coat sleeves have stylish fulness at the top, where they are arranged in side-plaits which produce the fashionable high curve over the shoulders; and the wrists are finished with deep cavalier cuffs which flare widely at the back of the arm and are handsomely trimmed with braiding. At the neck is a medium high collar that meets at the throat, and a very high standing collar with flaring ends; and both collars are ornamented with braiding. The front and

lower edges of the vest and the front edges of the jacket are decorated with braiding, which, on the fronts, is extended to the shoulders. Pocket-laps which are triple-pointed at their lower edges are decorated at their free edges with braiding. Tweed, cheviot, diagonal, serge, broad-cloth, and smooth coatings are adaptable to the mode, and some prettily contrasting shade or texture may be chosen for the vest. The vest may be all-over braided in metallic tones, or it may be ornamented with Escorial embroidery, flat bands, gimp or passementerie; and the front and lower edges of the jackets, collars and cuffs will be decorated to correspond. If preferred, a tailor finish of braid or machine-stitching may be adopted.



4102

Front View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 288.)

Smooth and rough surfaced cloths, kersey, melton, chevron and heavy twilled serge will make up by the mode with especially stylish effect, and materials of lighter texture will make attractive jackets for the intermediate season. Persian

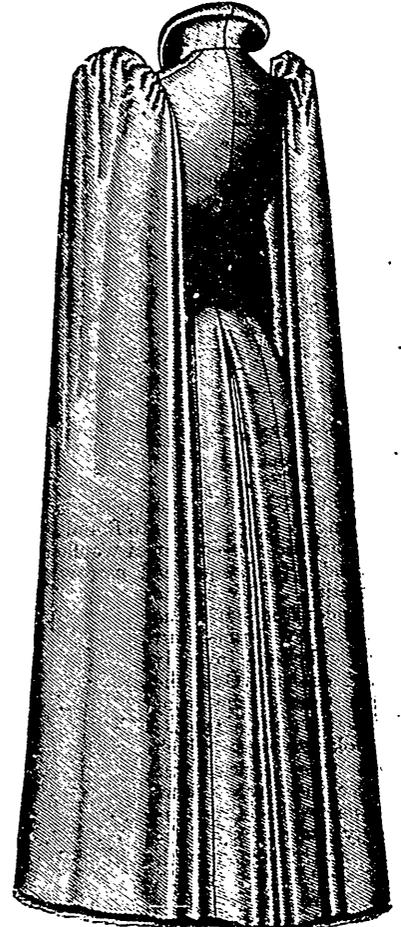
lamb, gray Astrakhan or any other fashionable variety of fur, braid in plain or metallic effects, braiding, etc., may be applied for decoration, or the plain finish of the tailor mode may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4123 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 290.)

No. 4114.—This jacket is pictured developed in cheviot and velvet, with *cabochons* and gimp for decoration, at figure No. 314 R in this magazine. Tan faced cloth was here selected for the jacket, and an elaborate



4102

Back View.

LADIES' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 288.)

We have pattern No. 4114 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' FULL VEST.

(For Illustrations see Page 291.)

No. 4145.—This vest may be seen worn with a blazer jacket at figure No. 415 R in this magazine, where it is shown made of white India silk, with a jabot of embroidered *chiffon* at the center.

In the present instance the vest, which is specially designed to wear with blazer jackets, is pictured daintily developed in shirmpink India silk. It is disposed in full, soft folds resulting from two rows of shirrings at the top and bottom, and the fulness droops in blouse fashion over a short girdle-section which finishes the lower edge. The girdle section is overlaid with milliner's folds of the silk; and the high standing collar which completes the top is overlaid with similar folds and closed at the back. The vest is ornamented at the

center with two rows of fine knife-plaiting of the silk inserted in a seam formed by stitching the vest together at the center underneath.

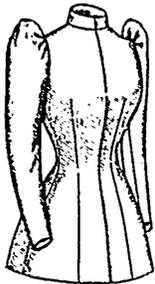
Vests of this kind are very popular just now, and are developed in plain and polka-dotted India or China silk or Surah. Plain and printed *chiffon* is also liked for vests intended for dressy wear, and if a more elaborate decoration be desired, a full jabot of plain or embroidered *chiffon* may replace the knife-plaiting here illustrated.

Pattern No. 4145 is in three sizes—large, medium and small. The vest in the medium size, requires one yard and a-half of material

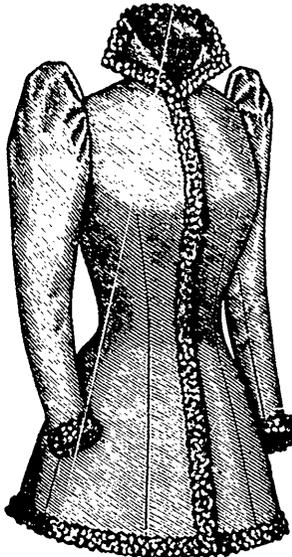
edges; the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are exposed to deep cuff depth at the wrists, which are finished with cuff facings of velvet trimmed with a single row of passementerie. At the neck are a stylishly high standing collar and a Medici collar. The edge of the Medici collar is softly rolled, and its long, tapering ends are sewed to the loose edges of the yoke portions. The edges of the Medici collar and the lower edge of the yoke are ornamented with passementerie, and similar passementerie covers the cross seams over the hips, producing a stylish and dressy effect.

Combinations of widely differing shades and textures are especially effective in a basque of this kind, but a single fabric may be employed throughout, with entirely satisfactory results. Bedford cord, camel's-hair, diagonal serge, cheviot and other seasonable wool fabrics will develop nicely by the mode, and any stylish material of silken texture may also be used. Velvet, faille, braid, cord or silk passementerie, or feather-trimming may be used for garniture in any pretty way personal fancy may suggest. The yoke collar and wrists may be all-over embroidered.

We have pattern No. 4136 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust. For a lady of medium size, it needs two yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material it needs four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

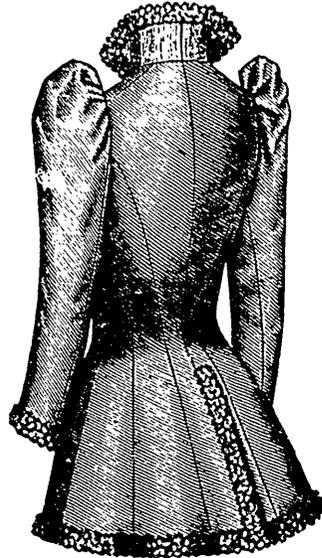


4123



4123

Front View.



4123

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 289.)

twenty-two inches wide, or one yard and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide. Of goods thirty-six inches wide three-fourths of a yard will suffice. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 291.)

No. 4136.—Other illustrations of this basque may be seen by referring to figures Nos. 416 R and 417 R in this DELINEATOR.

An artistic combination of woollen dress goods and velvet is here pictured in the basque, and narrow passementerie supplies effective measure. For a lady of medium size, it needs two yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and five-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material it needs four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The basque has under fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. Over the upper part of the front linings are arranged pointed yoke-portions, which open from their lower front corners over a short chemisette that is permanently sewed at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The lower edges of the yoke-portions overlap the top of full lower portions, which are disposed with becoming fulness over the bust by gathers at the top; the fulness at the lower edge is collected at each side in three forward-turning plaits which overlap the hemmed front edges; and the plaits flare prettily upward and are stayed by tackings to the linings. The seamless back is arranged upon a back of lining fitted by side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the fulness below the waist-line is disposed in three shallow, backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. Under-arm gores complete the adjustment, and the basque is lengthened to fashionable depth by coat-skirts of velvet, the ends of which flare at the center of the front and back. The puff sleeves are very full. They are gathered at the top to rise with a pronounced curve above the shoulders, and the fulness below droops with a pretty flare over the gathered lower



4114

Front View.



4114

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 289.)

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

(For Illustrations see Page 292.)

No. 4110.—Another handsome illustration of the basque may be seen by referring to figure No. 413 R in this DELINEATOR, where it is represented made of Bengaline, brocaded armure silk and white cloth and trimmed with gimp.

Seasonable wool suiting was here chosen for the basque, and gimp provides the garniture. The basque extends to the fashionable three-quarter length, and its long fronts, which are adjusted by single bust darts, open from the shoulder to disclose a short, dart-fitted vest that closes at the center with buttons and button-holes. The vest passes into the shoulder and under-arm seams and describes a point at the center of the lower edge. Revers that are narrowed becomingly at the waist-line and gracefully widened below are added to the front edges of the fronts, and their outer edges are decorated with a row of gimp. The remainder of the superb adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line. The side seams are also discontinued below the waist-line, and to complete

the stylish effect of long, graceful tabs or battlements, the fronts are deeply slashed near the under-arm seams; and the edges of the tabs are prettily trimmed with gimp. The fanciful sleeves have each but one seam—an inside seam; they are made over coat-shaped linings and are very full at the top, where they are gathered to rise unusually high above the shoulders, the fulness forming graceful, soft folds to the elbow; and the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of gimp. At the neck is a modified Medici collar, to accommodate the tapering ends of which the fronts are slightly cut away or turned under at the top; and the upper edge of the collar is decorated with gimp.

The mode, which is one of the most popular of the Louis styles, will develop beautifully in a combination of brocade and Bengaline or of faille and cloth. Woollen goods of widely different colors are appropriate to the mode, and the vest will sometimes be of white broadcloth all-over braided with copper, silver, gilt or other metallic braid. If desired, the sleeves may alone differ in fabric from the basque, and for them silk, Surah or Bengaline may be chosen. *Cabochons*, jet or jewelled gimp, galloon, flat bands, fancy braid, etc., may ornament the tabs and revers, or a plain tailor finish may be followed.

We have pattern No. 4110 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 five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 292.)

No. 4108.—Bengaline, velvet and figured crêpon are exquisitely combined in this basque at figure No. 409 R in this *DELINEATOR*. The basque is again shown at figure No. 414 R.

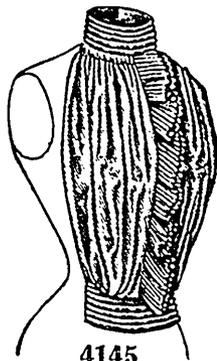
Seasonable woollen dress goods and silk are here united in the

basque, and soutache braiding supplies handsome trimming. The fronts flare from the lower edge to the shoulders over a full vest that is mounted upon fitted fronts of lining, which close at the center with hooks and eyes. The vest is disposed in soft folds resulting from two rows of shirring at the top, and the fulness below is drawn toward the center and collected below the waist-line in eight rows of shirring. The vest is sewed permanently at the right side and fastened invisibly at the left side. Double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the superb adjustment, and the basque is lengthened by gathered skirt-ports,

which flare slightly at the front and back. The coat sleeves are arranged with sufficient fulness at the top to present prominent curves above the shoulders; they are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are ornamented with soutache braiding. At the neck is a fashionably high standing collar all-over braided, and outside it at the back is a rolling collar also decorated with braiding, the long, tapering ends of the rolling collar being joined to the front edges of the fronts, over which they roll with the effect of revers to the top of the skirt portions.

The mode is very graceful in effect and will develop with exquisite results in Bengaline, faille and China silk, and in woollen goods of all seasonable varieties. The vest may be of *crêpe de Chine* or India silk when the remainder of the basque is of silken or woollen fabric; and, if desired, the rolling collar may be of velvet. Rococo embroidery, Russian lace, jewelled gimp or passementerie or *cabochons* may decorate the basque in any preferred way.

We have pattern No. 4108 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 three yards of dress goods forty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material it needs six yards and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4145

LADIES' FULL VEST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 289.)

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 293.)

No. 4126.—This basque forms part of the toilette shown at figure No. 397 R in this magazine, the materials being corded silk and figured crêpon, with jet passementerie for garniture. The basque is again illustrated at figure No. 411 R.

French serge and faille are here united in the basque, with stylish effect; and fancy gimp and frills of faille comprise the decoration. The basque has fronts of lining that are adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center, and fronts fitted by single bust darts taken up with the second darts in the lining fronts. The fronts separate from the lower edge to the shoulder over a fanciful vest that falls in soft cross folds and wrinkles resulting from four forward-turning, overlapping plaits in each shoulder edge; the vest is permanently sewed at the right side and is fastened at the left side with hooks and loops. The front edges of the fronts are each arranged in soft jabot-folds by three forward-turning plaits at the top, and an underfacing of faille applied to the fronts and edged with gimp is revealed in a decorative manner in the jabot-folds.

The admirable adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width turned under for hems. The fronts and sides of the basque are deepened to be of uniform length with the back by plaited skirt-ports, which are joined to the basque from a little in front of the dart at each side; and the back edges of the skirt portions join the front edges of the back in seams which are concealed by plaits. The sleeves have each but one seam. They rise full and high above the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with a plaiting of faille headed by a row of gimp. At the neck is a high



4136

Front View.



4136

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 290.)

collar, which is edged with gimp and prettily rolled all round at the top, its ends flaring widely at the throat.

The mode is picturesque and may be appropriately developed in Surah, Bengaline, faille, cloth, Bedford cord, vogue or any other fashionable dress fabric; and a combination of materials or a single fabric may be chosen, with equally satisfactory results. *Cabochons*, jewelled passementerie, fancy braid, Escorial braiding, gimp, etc., may be applied for decoration, or a simple finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4126 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires three yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' RIDING JACKET, WITH VEST.

(For Illustrations see Page 293.)

No. 4142.—Black broadcloth was employed for this jacket and light wool vesting for the vest, the finish being in tailor style. The superb adjustment of the jacket is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line above fashionable coat-laps; and extra fulness allowed at each side-back seam is arranged in a coat-plait which is marked at the top with a button. A short strap, in which two button-holes are made, is tacked to the back at the waist-line underneath, the button-holes being passed over buttons sewed on the back of the riding skirt to hold the jacket securely in place. The fronts are reversed in small lapels by a rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches; and the closing is made below the lapels with three buttons and button-holes, below which the fronts separate with a decided flare in cutaway fashion. The coat sleeves have slight fulness at the top, and the outside seam of each is discontinued some distance from the wrist at the top of an underlap allowed on the under sleeve-portion. A round cuff is outlined on each with a double row of machine-stitching, and two buttons and button-holes close the sleeve in regular coat fashion. Pocket-laps which are rounding at their front ends are stitched near the lower edges of the fronts, concealing openings to pockets. The free edges of the pocket-laps and all the edges of the jacket are finished in tailor style with a double row of machine-stitching, and the jacket is lined throughout with silk.

The vest fronts are closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed with buttons and button-holes. Below the closing the fronts flare to form a notch in double points, and the left front is provided with an underlap. The back is shaped by a curving center seam, at each side of which a short gore is inserted to insure an easy adjustment below the waist-line. Button-holes are made near the lower edge of the back at each side of the center seam to pass over

corresponding buttons sewed to the skirt to keep the vest securely in place. The fronts are cut away at the top and reversed slightly by the ends of a notched lapel-collar. The collar has a seam at the center of the back and is covered with a facing of the material, which is extended to form underfacings for the fronts. A row of stitching is made along the darts, and all the edges of the vest are finished in tailor style with a double row of machine-stitching. The darts, the under-arm seams and the underlapping edge of the front are well boned.

The plain habit-basque has been almost wholly superseded by the jaunty jacket and vest, which may match or contrast in color and texture, as is most pleasing to the wearer. Piqué, duck linen, Oxford cloth, or any of the fancy vestings will make a stylish vest, and the jacket may be of flannel, broadcloth, tricot, corkscrew, cheviot, etc., but should always be of the same kind of material as the skirt it accompanies. The finish will usually be as illustrated.

We have pattern No. 4142 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the vest needs a yard and a-half of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard either forty-four or fifty-four inches wide, each with three-fourths of a yard of lining goods twenty inches wide. The jacket needs a yard and three-fourths of material forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4110

Front View.



4110

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 290.)



4108

Front View



4108

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 291.)

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.

(For Illustrations see Page 294.)

No. 4099.—A stylish illustration of this blouse is given at figure No. 418R in this DELINEATOR, where the materials combined are shot cloth and black velvet, and the decoration steel passementerie and a buckle.

In this instance the blouse is shown made of plain woollen dress goods and velvet. It is made over a smoothly fitted lining, which is somewhat shorter than the outside and is adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front. The upper part of the blouse is a round yoke shaped by shoulder seams, which pass into the corresponding seams of the lining. The full lower-portion, which are gathered at the top and joined to the lower edges of the yoke, are united in side seams, which are made separately from those of the lining. The blouse is closed with hooks and loops, the left side being provided with an underlap.

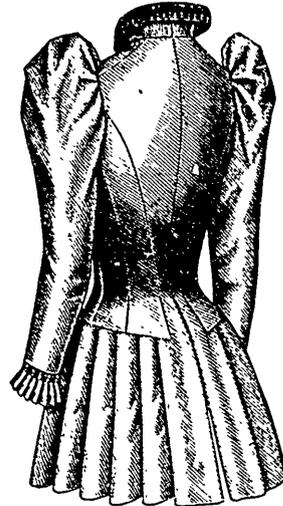
The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with broad wristbands, and at the neck is a Byron collar mounted on a band. The blouse may be worn outside or beneath the dress skirt; and the waist is encircled by a belt, the pointed ends of which are crossed and fastened at the center of the front.

The blouse may be made up with or without the lining and may be stylishly worn with full, round skirts or with those of the habit or Cleopatra variety. All sorts of dress goods will make up effectively by the mode, Surah, India, China and wash silks being especially well liked. Tasteful garnitures of feather-stitching, gimp, braid, etc., may be applied, if desired.

We have pattern No. 4099 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 three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. To make the blouse as represented for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and a-half of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4126
Front View.



4126
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 291.)

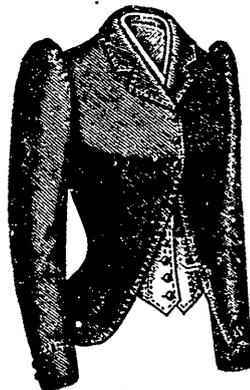


4142



4142

Views of Vest.



4142
Front View.



4142
Back View.

LADIES' RIDING JACKET, WITH VEST. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 292.)

LADIES' WORK-APRON.
(For Illustrations see Page 294.)

No. 4106.—This apron may be seen made of checked gingham and trimmed with cross-stitch embroidery at figure No. 404 R in this magazine.

The apron is here pictured developed in checked gingham, with bias bands of plain gingham for trimming. The skirt extends almost to the bottom of the dress, and its back edges meet at the center of the back at the waist-line and flare widely below. The gathered upper edge of the skirt is

shaped to fit the belt, which, at the center of the front, is pointed in girdle fashion at the lower edge. The belt is narrowed at the sides, and its ends are closed at the back with a button and button-hole. The top of the bib is slashed at the center nearly to the bust and rolled back in revers, and a pretty fulness is collected in gathers at the lower edge, which is joined to the top of the belt. The bib is widened toward the arms' eyes and joined to back yoke-ports in short shoulder and under-arm seams. The yoke portions are shaped in low, pointed outline at the top to correspond with the pointed effect at the front; their lower edges are prettily curved, and the closing is made at the center with two button-holes and pearl buttons. An ample pocket with square lower corners is placed on the right side of the skirt, and its edges are finished with a bias band of plain gingham. All the edges of the apron are trimmed with similar bands.

The apron is wholly protective, as well as quite fanciful in effect. It will develop prettily in pongee, Surah, wash silk, scrim, Swiss, cambric, plain gingham, seersucker and chambray. It may be trimmed with bias bands of the goods, embroidery, coarse lace or

braid, and feather-stitching may be applied if a more fanciful effect be desired. A handsome and practical apron may be made of black China silk and decorated with several rows of fancy stitching done with yellow embroidery silk or floss. Ruffles of the silk may fall from the neck and lower edges.

We have pattern No. 4106 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the apron for a lady of medium size, requires three yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' APRON. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A BIB.)
(For Illustrations see Page 295.)

No. 4144.—Cambric was employed for the construction of this dainty apron. The skirt is gathered and shaped to fit the belt, which is deeply pointed at the lower edge at the center of the front, with girdle effect. The belt graduates quite narrowly toward the ends, to which are sewed plaited ties that are bowed prettily at the back. The square bib is gathered at the lower edge and sewed to the top of the belt. The loose edges of the apron may be plainly finished, or they may be scolloped and daintily button-hole stitched; and a short distance above the lower edge of the skirt may be made a group of tucks,

for which, however, allowance must be made when cutting out, as they are not considered in the pattern. The bib may be used or not, as desired. When the apron is intended only for dressy wear, it may be made considerably shorter by cutting off or deeply hemming the skirt.

India or China silk, Surah, pongee, cashmere, Lonsdale cambric and Swiss muslin will develop attractively by this mode.

Lace insertion, ribbon, Valenciennes, Italian and Cluny edgings, or any appropriate garniture that individual taste may dictate may be applied. Drawn-work is very handsome, and may be made in simple or elaborate designs. Several rows of baby ribbon may be applied above the hem, with charming effect.

We have pattern No. 4144 in five sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the apron needs two yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or

a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADIES' VERY FULL SLEEVE. (FOR STREET GARMENTS.)
(For Illustration see Page 295.)

No. 4094.—This sleeve is shown made of cloth. It has only an inside seam and is made very full. The sleeve is gathered at the top and is arranged upon a smooth lining adjusted by the cus-

tomary seams along the inside and outside of the arm, and the lower edge is also gathered and sewed to the lining at deep cuff depth from the wrist. The fulness droops over the gathers with puff effect and flares in bell fashion, and the exposed portion of the lining is covered with a cuff facing of the material.

The sleeve is very stylish and may be appropriately added to a short or long cloak, coat or jacket. The cuff facing may be of velvet or some other prettily contrasting fabric; and fur, feather trimming, gimp, fancy braid or jewelled passementerie may be added for decoration in any tasteful way preferred, or a plain tailor finish may be chosen. The sleeve will usually match the garment to which it belongs.

We have pattern No. 4094 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 arm measures eleven inches as described, needs two yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty inches

sleeve the shirrings are concealed by bands of gimp, which encircle the arm; the lining, which is exposed to cuff depth at the wrist, is finished with a cuff facing of the material ornamented with three rows of gimp evenly spaced. In the three-quarter length sleeve the lining is cut off at the edge of the sleeve; while for the elbow sleeve the parts are cut off at the lower shirring. A frill of lace droops with pretty effect from the lower edge.

The mode is extremely picturesque and will develop attractively in faille, Bengaline or Surah, and also in all seasonable goods of woollen texture. Velvet may be used for the cuff facing, and it will unite beautifully with any of the above-mentioned silken fabrics, and also with serge, camel's-hair, cashmere and other stylish woollens. Fancy braid, gimp, galloon or ribbon may contribute daintily garniture.

We have pattern No. 4127 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. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves requires two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths



1099

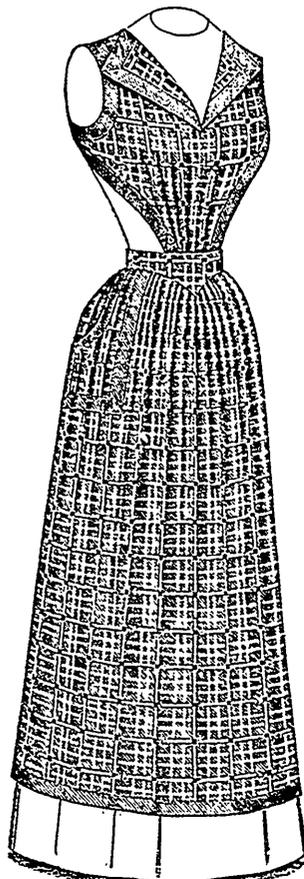


4099
Front View.



4099
Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 292.)



4106

Front View.
LADIES' WORK-APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 293.)

wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

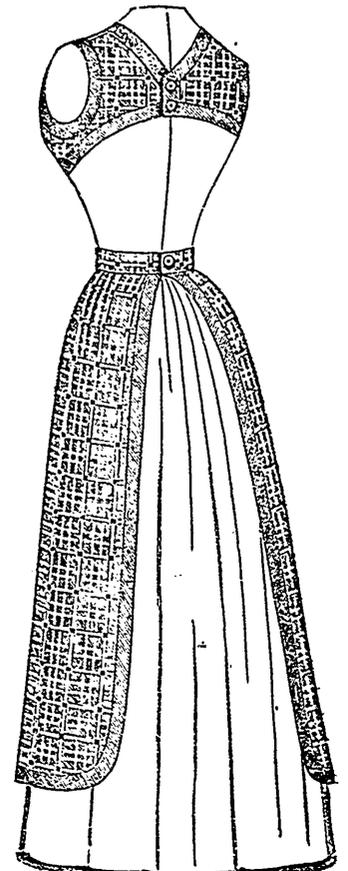
LADIES' PUFF DRESS SLEEVE. (IN HENRI II. STYLE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 295.)

No. 4127.—A soft, pretty variety of plain dress goods was used for this dressy sleeve, which may be of full, three-quarter or elbow length, as illustrated. The sleeve is very full and has but one seam—an inside-seam. It is arranged upon a smooth, coat-shaped lining shaped by the customary seams along the inside and outside of the arm, and is gathered at the top to rise with high puff effect over the shoulder; and the fulness at the lower edge is also collected in gathers, which almost encircle the arm. The gathers at the edges, together with a row of shirring below the elbow and another row some distance

twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' RIDING SKIRT AND TROUSERS.
(For Illustrations see Page 296.)

No. 4143.—This skirt and trousers are shown made of broadcloth. The trousers are shaped by the customary inside and outside leg-seams and a seam at the center of the front and back. They are adjusted with perfect smoothness at the top by a dart at each side of the center of the front and back, and the outside leg-seams terminate a short distance from the top below underlaps allowed upon the backs. The top is finished with an underfacing of satin, and the side openings are closed with buttons and button-holes. The right leg is cut somewhat longer than the left to



4106

Back View.
LADIES' WORK-APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 293.)

above the elbow, divide the sleeve into three puffs, the middle puff drooping gracefully at the back of the arm. In the full-length

secure a comfortable adjustment in the saddle, and desirable fulness

is arranged at the knee. Straps to slip under the foot are adjusted underneath when shoes are worn.

The skirt is fashioned according to the latest and most approved methods to secure grace and comfort to the wearer, whether walking or riding. It is formed of two sections united by curving seams. The right side is shaped to follow the outline of the figure when in the saddle, and has two short darts arranged in the front to produce a comfortable adjustment over the knee; and a longer dart in the back extending from the seam completes a smooth, easy adjustment in the saddle. The skirt is longer at this side to allow for the extra length taken up on the saddle, but the lower outline is uniform when the wearer is mounted. A long, curved dart seam at the

which are shown elsewhere in this DELINEATOR; but, if preferred, a plain habit-basque or a Norfolk jacket may be worn.

We have pattern No. 4143 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the garments need five yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4144

View Showing the Apron with the Bib.
LADIES' APRON. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A BIB.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 293.)

right side of the back, a long, curved dart over the right hip and a short dart at the left side adjust the skirt smoothly to the figure. The top is finished with a deep under-facing of satin, and a placket is finished at the left side in front of the dart. The back edge of a pocket, that is composed of two sections sewed together at their rounding edges, is sewed to the corresponding edge of the placket, and the pocket serves as an underlap for the placket, which is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. Hooks and eyes fasten the pocket to the top of the skirt. A loop is formed of stout elastic and attached to

a flap of the material sewed underneath for the right foot to slip through to hold the skirt securely in place. A tiny loop of braid is fastened at the left side seam about midway to the lower edge, and when the wearer is walking this loop is passed over a button sewed near the top of the back to lift the skirt to a convenient length. Two buttons sewed at the center of the back near the top serve for the attachment of the vest, and two others placed directly below secure the proper adjustment of the jacket. Circular sections of chamois skin are sewed underneath to the skirt at points indicated in the pattern, to protect the cloth from the wear incident to contact with the pommel and knee.

Riding skirts are made of faced cloth, diagonal, corkscrew, melton, serge, cheviot and flannel, and the trousers may be made of similar material or of Jersey cloth. Black, tan, brown, green and gray materials and mixed goods with a dark tone predominating are most popular for stylish habits; and the finish should be perfectly plain. This skirt and

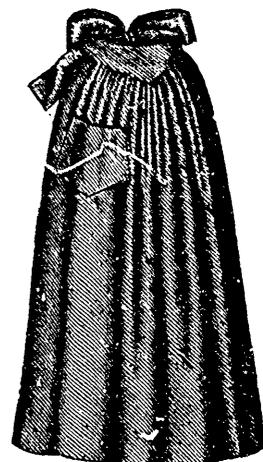
trousers were designed to accompany jacket and vest No. 4142,

used for faille, Bengaline or corded silk, and, while garniture is not necessary, a decoration of braid, feather-trimming, gimp, etc.,

LADIES' BELL SKIRT,
DRAPED AT ONE SIDE,
AND WITH A SLIGHT
TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR
ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 297.)

No. 4098. — This skirt forms part of the handsome toilette shown developed in cloth and velvet and



4144

View Showing the Apron without the Bib.

LADIES' APRON. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A BIB.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 293.)



4094

LADIES' VERY FULL SLEEVE.
(FOR STREET GARMENTS.)
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 293.)

garnished with gimp and cabochons at figure No. 394 R in this DELINEATOR.

The skirt is here pictured made of plain wool dress goods. The foundation skirt is fashioned with five bell-gores, the back gores having bias back edges that join in a seam at the center of the back. The skirt is in one piece and shaped in the popular circular bell style, the ends being bias and joined in a seam at the center of the back. It is arranged with the fashionable sheath-like closeness at the front and right side, and is smoothly adjusted over the right hip by three darts at the top. The left side is disposed in soft

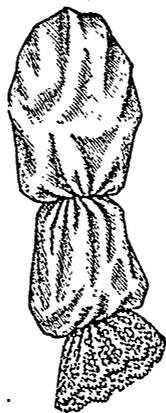
fold and wrinkles by three forward-turning plaits, which flare diagonally downward and are overlapped at the top by two similar plaits, which fall with an even fold for some distance and then flare gracefully; tackings made to the foundation skirt secure the stylish arrangement of the fulness. The fulness at the back is arranged at each side of the center in two deep, backward-turning, overlapping plaits, which flare gradually with fan effect to the edge of the slight train, and are held in position by tackings made to the foundation skirt. A placket is finished above the seam, and the top of the skirt is sewed to a belt. If a skirt of round length be desired, perforations in the pattern indicate where the skirt may be cut off to the length shown in the small engraving.

The mode is one of the season's novelties and may appropriately be developed in Bedford cord, cloth, serge, camel's-hair, vigogne or any other seasonable woollen fabric. It may be also



4127

Three-Quarter Length.



4127

Elbow Length.



4127

Full Length.

LADIES' PUFFED DRESS-SLEEVE. (IN HENRI II. STYLE.)
(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 294.)

may be added in any pretty way suggested by individual taste. We have pattern No. 4098 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches

LADIES' COMBINATION CHEMISE AND DRAWERS.

(For Illustrations see Page 298.)

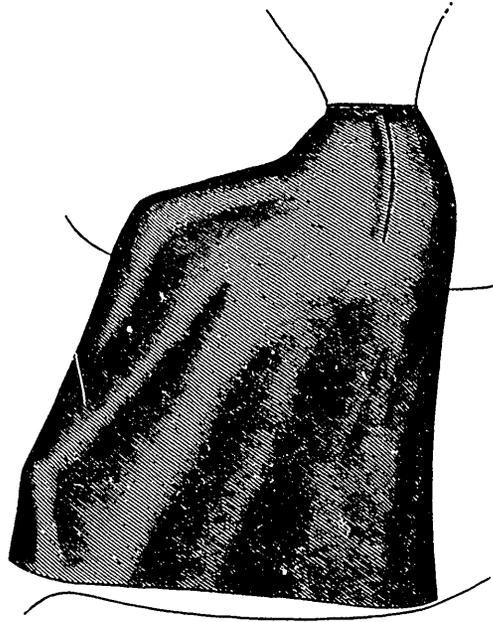
No. 4135.—This garment is pictured made of fine bleached muslin and daintily trimmed with tucks and embroidery. The fronts are comfortably adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts and are extended to form the drawers. The back extends but little below the waist-line and is shaped by a curving center seam; it joins the fronts in shoulder and side seams, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The drawers are shaped by the side leg-seams and are gathered at the back across the top and sewed to the edge of the shoe back. The drawers extend to the knees, and each leg is ornamented with a cluster of tucks and a frill of embroidered edging. The tucks are not considered in the pattern, so allowance for them must be made when cutting. The garment is fashioned with a high neck and long cuffed sleeves, but the pattern also provides for a low V, round or square neck, perforations showing how to shape all three styles. The neck and wrists are trimmed with narrow edging, and, if preferred, the sleeves may be ornamented and the arms'-eyes decorated to correspond with the neck.

The garment may be made in wash silk, Surah, batiste, cambric, linen or any other fabric used for underwear. Black, pale blue, pink and mauve are favorite colors for these garments, but white is still preferred by many. Medici, *point de Paris*, torchon, Cluny, Italian and *point d'esprit* lace, embroidery, feather-stitching, tucks and insertion are daintily used for trimming, and baby ribbons in harmonizing tints may prettily complete the garment.



4143

Effect of Garments When Walking.



4143

Effect of Garments When Mounted.

LADIES' RIDING SKIRT AND TROUSERS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 294.)

wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' BIAS GORED BELL SKIRT, WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

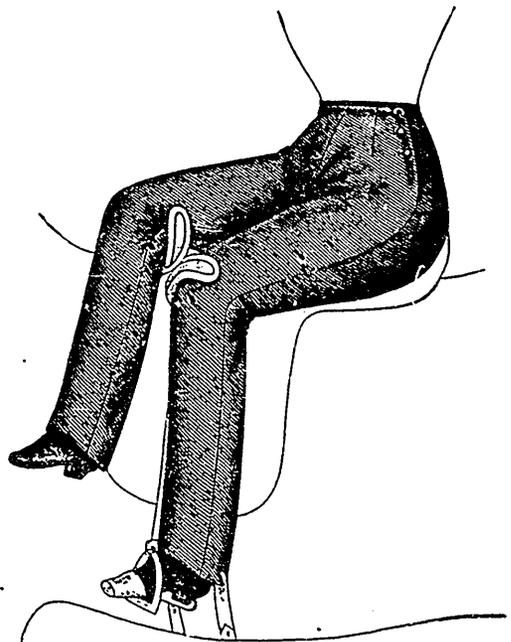
(For Illustrations see Page 297.)

No. 4131.—This skirt forms part of the toilette of corded silk and crêpon illustrated at figure No. 397 R in this magazine, the skirt garniture being *passementerie*. Another illustration of the skirt is given at figure No. 411 R.

Striped wool goods were here employed for the development of the skirt, which is in the popular bell style and is made over a bell foundation skirt consisting of a front-gore, a gore at each side, and two back-gores that have bias back edges joined in a seam at the center of the back, the front and side gores being dart-fitted and the back-gores gathered at the top. Four gored, bias sections are united in the skirt and are joined by seams at the center of the front and back and at each side of the front. The front sections are adjusted with fashionable smoothness at the top by two darts in each side, and the back sections are smoothly fitted over each hip by a dart, and are arranged in three shallow, backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center seam, the plaits flaring with graceful fan effect to the lower edge. The placket is finished at the center seam. The skirt is fashioned with a slight train, which may be cut off if a round skirt be preferred, perforations in the pattern showing how to shape the round length.

The mode is particularly well adapted to the development of the numerous plaids and striped goods which are now generally made up bias. Plain and figured goods and those showing floral designs will also make up attractively in this way. For garniture, a bias band of the material may border the drapery, and fancy braid, gimp, galloon or narrow jewelled *passementerie* may surmount the band or be applied in several rows for a foot decoration. Fur and feather trimmings are very stylish.

We have pattern No. 4131 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt needs seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4143

View of Trousers in the Saddle.

(For Description see Page 294.)

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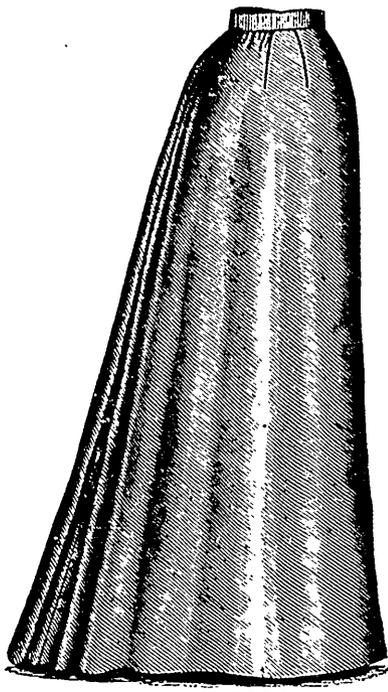
We have pattern No. 4135 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require four yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths twenty seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

lops and button-hole stitched. The neck is scooped and button-holed to correspond. Perforations in the pattern indicate the outlines of the three styles of low neck and where to cut off the sleeves. Shaker, Angora and various other varieties of fine flannel will

LADIES' UNDER-VEST.

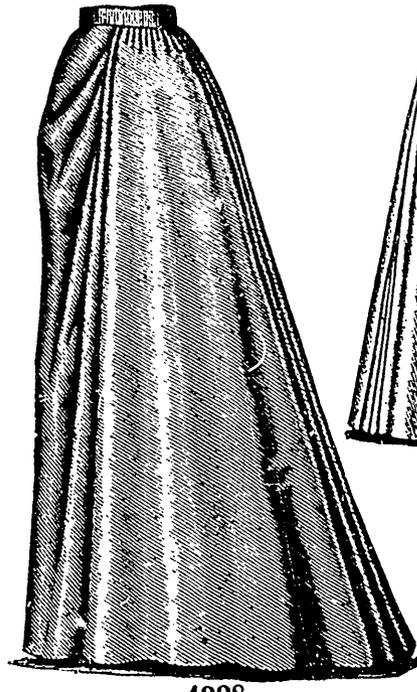
(For Illustrations see Page 298.)

No. 4130.—This comfortable garment may be made without sleeves or with long or short sleeves, and with a high neck or a low, round, pointed or square neck, as preferred. It is shown made of white flannel. The fronts are adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, and the back, which is seamless at the center, is nicely conformed to the figure by a dart at each side. The fronts and back join in shoulder and side seams, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves have each an inside seam, and an outside seam that extends from the wrist to the elbow; and the wrists are scooped and finished with button-hole stitching done with silk floss. The sleeves may be shortened to the length illustrated in



4098

Right Side-Front View.

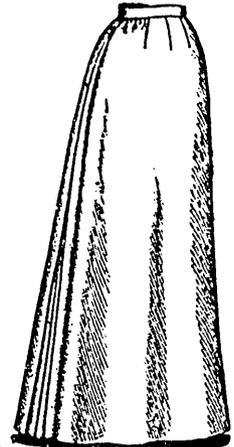


4098

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' BELL SKIRT, DRAPED AT ONE SIDE, AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

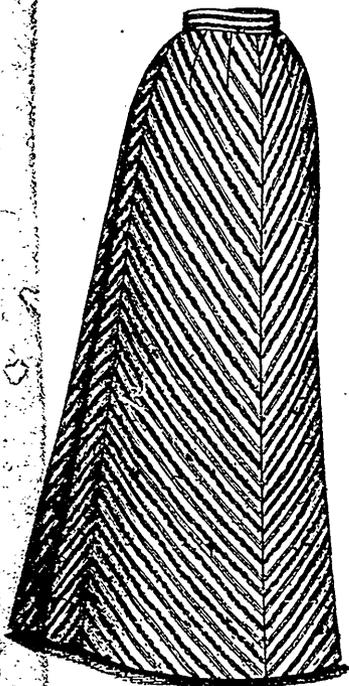
(For Description see Page 295.)



4098

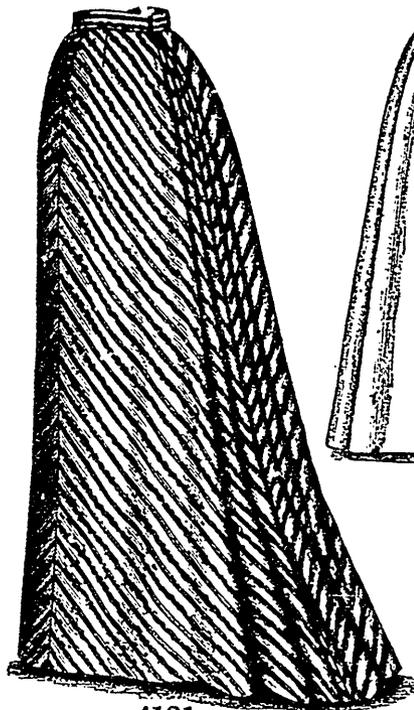
make up satisfactorily in vests of this kind, and silk Jersey cloth, Surah, wash silk and Canton flannel are also often used. White, black, pale-pink and baby-blue are favorite colors. Medici, torchon, point de Paris or Cluny lace, feather-stitching in some prettily contrasting color, or embroidery in a simple design may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4130 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the vest for a lady of medium size, requires four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4131

Side-Front View.

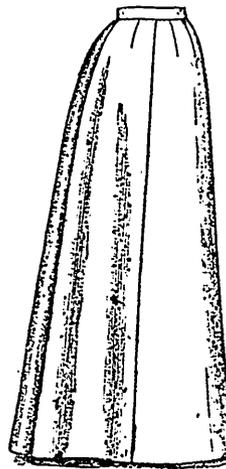


4131

Side-Back View.

LADIES' BIAS GORED BELL-SKIRT, WITH SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 296.)



4131

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see Page 296.)

No. 4093.—This pretty gown is pictured made of fine white cambric and all-over embroidery. The full lower-ports are joined in long under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the fulness at the top is drawn to the center of the back and front by gathers. The lower portions are joined to a round yoke shaped by shoulder seams, and the front edges are finished with hems. The lower edge of the yoke is followed with a frill of narrow embroidered edging; and the closing is made to a desirable depth with buttons and button-holes, below which the edges are lapped and tacked. The sleeves are very full and have each but one seam—an inside seam. They are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wrists and a frill of embroidered edging droops pret-

the back view, and trimmed like the long sleeve; or they may be omitted altogether, in which case the arms-eyes may be cut in scol-

top and bottom and finished with narrow wrists and a frill of embroidered edging droops pret-

tily from each wrist. At the neck is a narrow collar, the ends of which are prettily rounded. The collar is of all-over embroidery, and from its upper edge rises a frill of edging.

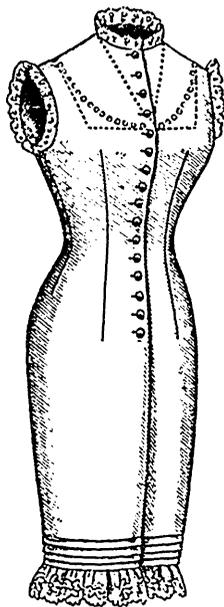
Garments of this kind are generally made of wash silk, Surah, lawn, batiste, nainsook, fine cambric or linen. The yoke may be made of alternate rows of tucking and insertion, and Medici, torchon, Valenciennes or *point de Paris* lace may trim the garment as elaborately as desired.

We have pattern No. 4093 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the gown needs six yards and an-eighth of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with a half yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs nine yards and a-half twenty inches wide, or seven yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

silver girdle, and a gray bonnet trimmed with pink roses. This fashion was recently inaugurated by a well-known leader of European society, and will doubtless be very generally followed.

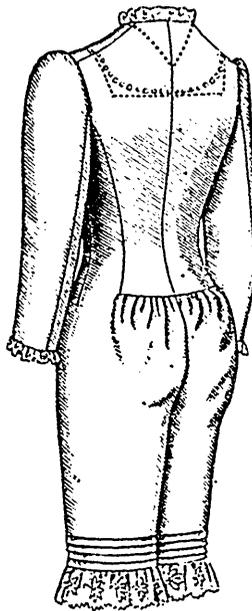
Cheviot, serge, Bedford cord, homespun, broad cloth and camel's-hair are standard goods, and may now be purchased in suitable weights and made up in advance for Winter use.

A superb dinner dress lately noted consists of a white satin skirt, and a round, full waist of white *chiffon* having a pointed black velvet girdle, and narrow revers of similar velvet edged with black *chiffon* showing white embroidery. On each shoulder is a revers of black *chiffon* that falls lightly over a puff of satin. There are no sleeves; instead long, fingerless black silk gloves wrought with white are worn and are not to be removed at table. When this toilette is assumed, a single *jacquem* rose may be secured in front of the left shoulder, and a similar rose may be arranged in the coiffure in Spanish fashion.



4135

View showing the Garment with the Sleeves omitted.



4135

Back View.

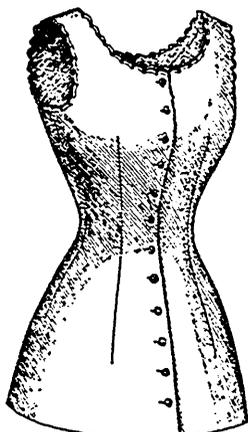
LADIES' COMBINATION CHEMISE AND DRAWERS. (For Description see Page 296.)

NOTES.

Loose *Suede* gloves are *de rigueur* for morning wear, and Biarritz gloves for travelling. The latter are double overhanded with silk in contrasting colors.

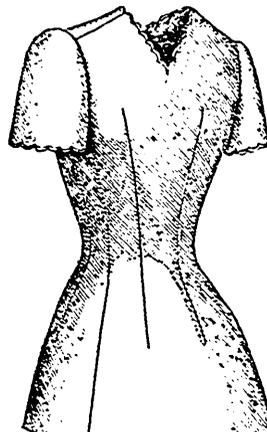
A veil bearing the Parisian title of *fil de bierge* is dotted with pearls and colored glasses in a decid-

Bourettes fleecy or shaggy woollens and rough woollen goods in general will continue to be worn by those who like them. Made in conjunction with velvet to relieve their apparent stiffness.



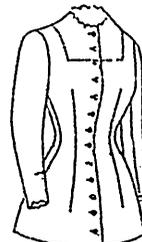
4130

Front View, Showing the Garment with Low, Round Neck and Without Sleeves.



4130

Back View, Showing the Garment with V Neck and Short Sleeves.



4130

LADIES' UNDER-VEST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 297.)



4093

Front View.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 297.)



4093

Back View.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 297.)

edly kaleidoscopic fashion. Epaulettes made of lace, passementerie, hemmed or ravelled platings, feathers or pinked ruchings are seen on all sorts of garments, their only rivals being ruffled revers that are wide at the shoulders and taper gracefully toward the bottom of the bodice. These revers are made of lace or *chiffon* and are sometimes carried along the arms'-eyes back of the shoulders, with the effect of jockeys.

of texture, such materials are handsome and will be much admired in the novel colors now offered.

An unusually striking effect is produced in a gown of clear-gray material relieved by a yellow vest and pipings on the bodice, and several rows of narrow, yellow braid above one or more rows of broad, gray braid on the skirt. This combination of hues is entirely novel. If liked, a row of yellow buttons may be placed on the vest, a single button at the back of each wrist, and an upright row of three buttons on each end of the high collar.

A notable toilette for a woman who has completed the term of deep mourning includes a gown of soft, dove-gray wool goods, a

skir

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 419 R.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 312 of this issue.

FIGURE No. 419 R.—This consists of a Misses' basque and walking-skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4103 and costs 1s. or 25



FIGURE No. 421 R.

Dark-gray serge is the material here represented in the toilette, and Kursheedt's Standard steel gimp supplies the trimming. The skirt is in the popular bell shape and has five bell-gores, and a straight back-breadth that falls in full folds below gathers made at the belt. The seams joining the gores are discontinued a short distance above the lower edge to form tabs, between the edges of which is displayed a deep plaiting sewed to the lining. Double rows of gimp are applied over the seams, the rows separating at the lower ends of the seams and being continued in single rows along the edges of the tabs.

The basque is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and the closing is made at the back from the neck to a trifle below the waist-line. The seams and darts are terminated a little below the waist-line, forming tabs to agree with those of the skirt; and gimp is applied correspondingly to the seams, darts and tabs and is continued from the darts to the shoulders. At the neck is a rather high standing collar, which flares slightly in front and is trimmed with gimp. The coat sleeves are of the high-shouldered, close-wristed order and are trimmed at the wrists with gimp. A linen collar and cuffs are worn. A toilette of this kind will be suitable for school or general wear and may be developed in faced cloth, chevrot, camel's-hair, cashmere, etc.,



FIGURE No. 419 R.

FIGURE No. 420 R.

FIGURE No. 419 R.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 4103 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 4096 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 420 R.—MISSSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4118 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 421 R.—MISSSES' CAPE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4107 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 299 and 300.)

cents, in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 311 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4096 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for

misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 312 of this issue.

with a decoration of narrow outlining, soutache braiding, silk passementerie or any tasteful garniture. A combination may be effected by making the gores of the skirt alternately of cashmere and silk in contrasting colors.

FIGURE No. 420 R.—MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 299.)

FIGURE No. 420 R.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4118 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen made up in different materials on page 304 of this DELINEATOR.

Bluette - blue crêpon was here used for the dress, and narrow black velvet ribbon and Kursheedt's Standard black lace insertion provide the trimming. The skirt is hung over a four-gored foundation; it is gathered at the upper edge, save near the center of the back, at each side of which three deep, backward-turning plaits are arranged. A band of insertion is applied a little above the lower edge of the skirt, the material showing prettily through the meshes of the lace. A band finishes the upper edge of the skirt in front and is tacked at intervals to the waist, to which the back of the skirt is simply joined.

The waist is picturesque and becoming. The fashionable number of seams and darts provide the means of adjustment, and the closing is made at the back. Surplice fronts are arranged to flare over the fitted front from the waist-line to the shoulders, the fitted front presenting a vest effect, which is heightened by a trimming consisting of three graduated bands of insertion, applied to form points. Each surplice front is turned down at the shoulder edge and shirred to form a frill, and the fulness is disposed at the lower edge in three forward-turning plaits, a point being defined at the center of the lower edge. Surplice backs corresponding with the surplice fronts separate over

the fitted backs, which are trimmed like the front. Several rows of velvet ribbon start from each under-arm seam and are knotted over the point in front, where countless loops and ends are formed to fall over the skirt in pretty confusion. A frill takes the place of the standing collar provided by the pattern and affords a soft finish for the neck. The full sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped foundations, which are faced below the sleeves with the material overlaid with insertion; and a frill, like that at the neck is sewed at each wrist edge, affording a very dainty and becoming completion.

The dress is appropriate for house or party wear when developed in suitable material. Serge, cheviot, cashmere, camel's-hair and other pretty woolsens will make up charmingly by the mode for street gown and ribbon, passementerie or embroidery may be used for trimming. A pretty party dress may be made of cream-white India silk, with cream French lace for garniture. A second material may be introduced for facing the fitted front and backs, if desired.



FIGURE No. 422 R.

FIGURE No. 423 R.

FIGURE No. 422 R.—MISSSES' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4100 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 423 R.—MISSSES' OUTING TOILETTE.—This consists of Misses' Costume No. 4140 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Cap No. 3166 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 302 and 303.)

FIGURE No. 421 R.—MISSSES' CAPE.

(For Illustration see Page 299.)

FIGURE No. 421 R.—This illustrates a Misses' cape. The pattern, which is No. 4107 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 313 of this magazine.

Mode cloth is the material here represented in the cape, and black silk passementerie supplies the garniture. The garment is smoothly adjusted over the shoulders by darts and falls to the waist-line. A pretty rolling collar that flares in front is at the closing of the fronts. Passementerie trims the collar and all the loose edges of the cape. The material used in the cape may either match or contrast with that employed for the costume it is designed to accompany. Bedford cord, rough-surfaced cloth, corduroy and other coatings will develop nicely by the mode; and braid, galloons, etc., will be suitable

neck, where the closing is made; and below the closing the fronts flare slightly and present square lower corners.

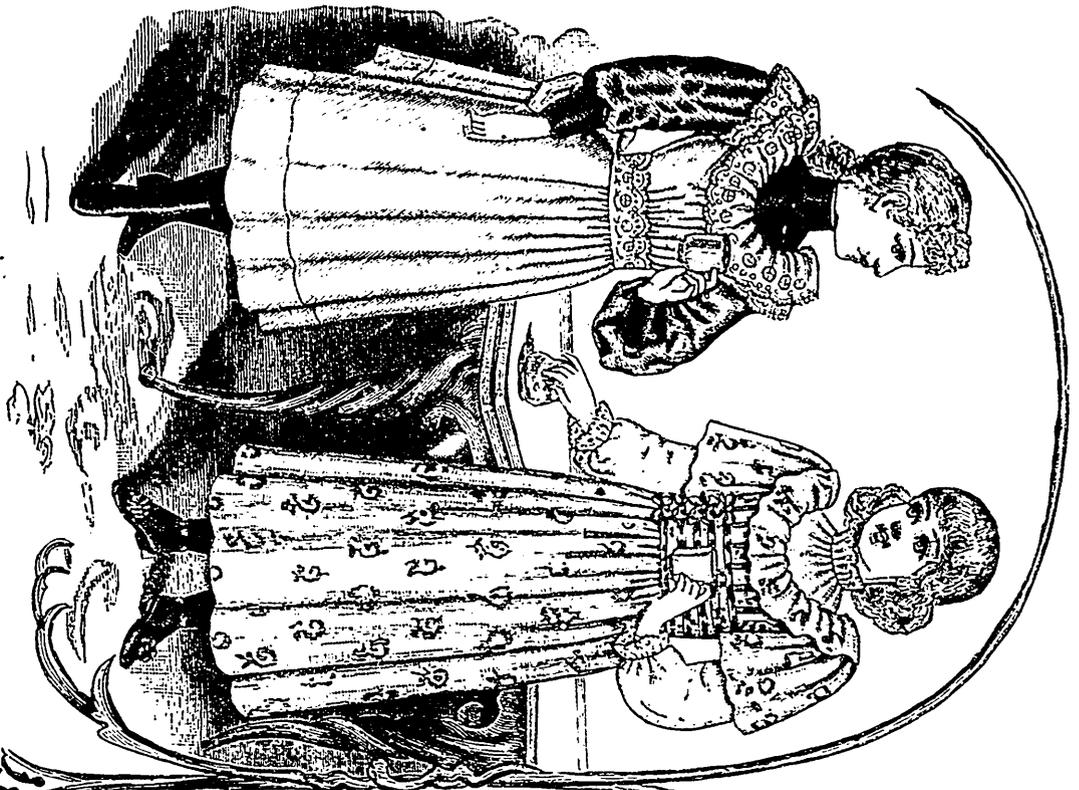


FIGURE NO. 424 R.

FIGURE NO. 426 R.

FIGURE NO. 424 R.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOUTERRE.—This consists of Girls' Apron No. 4105 (copyright), price 10c. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 1051 (copyright), price 1s. or 2s. cents. FIGURE NO. 426 R.—GIRLS' TOUTERRE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 1101 (copyright), price 1s. or 2s. cents; and Gumpie No. 2625 (copyright), price 6c. or 10 cents.



FIGURE NO. 426 R.

FIGURE NO. 427 R.

FIGURE NO. 426 R.—GIRLS' OUTFITTER.—This consists of Girls' Coat No. 4104 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and Cap No. 3167 (copyright), price 6c. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 427 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4122 (copyright), price 1s. or 2s. cents.

FIGURE NO. 428 R.—GIRLS' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4124 (copyright), price 10c. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 303 to 304.)

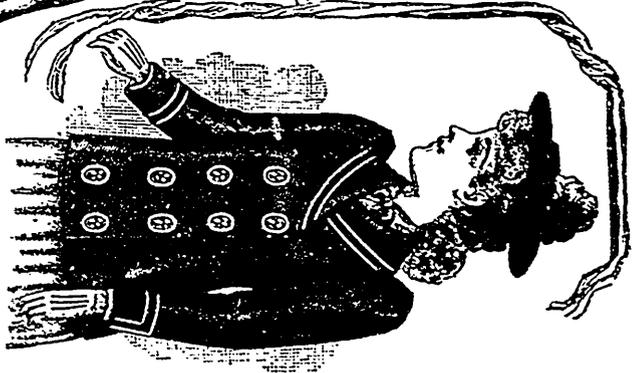


FIGURE NO. 428 R.

for trimming. Several rows of machine-stitching may provide the completion, or an entirely plain finish may be adopted. If desired, a cape of this kind may be worn over a long coat, later in the season, and is usually made of the same material.

The felt hat is trimmed with a wreath of ostrich tips and a velvet bow.

FIGURE No. 422 R.—MISSSES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustration see Page 300.)

FIGURE No. 422 R.—This illustrates a Misses' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4100 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may



FIGURE No. 429 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4115 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 305.)

be seen differently made up and trimmed on page 308 of this publication.

Challis showing a small conventional design thickly strewn upon a Dresden-blue ground is here united with velvet in the development of the wrapper. The fronts fall in free, graceful folds from short rows of shirring at the top at each side of the closing, and a



FIGURE No. 430 R.—MISSSES' JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4128 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 305.)

smooth adjustment is effected the sides by long under-darts. The fronts are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining that extend only to basque depth, and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the adjustment of the garment. Extra fullness allowed below the center seam is disposed in fan-plaits that flare in regulation fashions to the edge, and plaits arranged at the side-back seams complete the graceful Princess effect. The fronts are closed their entire length with buttons and button-holes and are ornamented with velvet ribbon, which extends from the shoulders and arms-eyes nearly to the waist-line, forming a sharp point at each side. The lower edge of the wrapper is decorated with two rows of velvet ribbon, and similar ribbon is arranged diagonally below the elbows of the sleeves, which are in coat-sleeve shape and are gathered to rise with a pronounced curve above the shoulders. The standing collar is made of velvet.

Charming house-gowns of this



FIGURE No. 431 R.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4119 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 305.)

kind may be developed in India or China silk, Surah and the various soft woollen fabrics devoted to such wear. Velvet, lace,

embroidery, feather-stitching or some prettily contrasting material may be chosen for decoration, or a simple finish may be adopted with perfect taste.

or striped wool goods, and also in plain silken or woollen fabrics. Combinations of colors and textures may be effected, if desired, the short fronts looking well when made of contrasting material.

FIGURE No. 423 R.—MISSES' OUTING TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see Page 300.)

FIGURE No. 424 R.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 423 R.—This consists of a Misses' costume and cap. The costume pattern, which is No. 4140 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown differently developed on page 305 of this DELINEATOR. 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 may be seen again on its accompanying label.

FIGURE No. 424 R.—This consists of a Girls' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 4105 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 307 of this magazine.

White Bedford cord and navy-blue cloth are here associated in the costume, the foundation skirt of which is fashioned in the usual way and overhung by a stylish drapery. The drapery is adjusted with fashionable smoothness at the front and sides and is disposed in graceful fan-plaits at the back, and the lower edge is ornamented with machine-stitching.

The jacket fronts of the basque are reversed in long lapels, which are extended to form the rolling collar; and these fronts open over short, dart-fitted fronts, the right one of which is widened to lap under the left jacket-front with Breton vest effect. The back is superbly adjusted by the customary gores and by a curving center seam that terminates at the top of stylish coat-laps. The overlapping front is trimmed in Breton fashion at the top and bottom with three rows of white mohair braid, and the remaining



FIGURE No. 432 R.



FIGURE No. 433 R.



FIGURE No. 434 R.

The dress 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 displayed on its accompanying label.

Sheer white nainsook and fine embroidered edging are here combined in the apron, the full front and back of which are shaped in low, round outline at the top and fall with pretty fullness from gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. The fullness at the front is drawn to the figure at the waist-line by two rows of shirring made belt depth apart at the center of the front, and a belt section of embroidery is arranged upon the front. The fullness at the back is held in place by tie-strings, which are included in the under-arm seams and prettily bowed at the center of the back. A deep ruffle of embroidered edging droops picturesquely from the upper edge of the apron, and frills of similar edging produce a pretty effect at the arms' eyes. The apron extends to the edge of the dress and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem.

FIGURE No. 432 R.—MISSES' TUCKED BLOUSE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4120 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 433 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4125 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 434 R.—MISSES' SURPLICE WAIST.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4117 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 305 and 306.)

edges of the jacket are finished with machine-stitching. Round cuffs are outlined with stitching upon the shapely coat-sleeves, which rise full and high above the shoulders; and the neck is finished with a becomingly high standing collar.

The cap is of blue cloth. Pointed sections are joined to form the crown, to the front of which is seamed a peak that is well stiffened. The entire cap is lined with silk.

The costume will develop satisfactorily in spotted, figured, checked

sinthe-green silk and velvet, has a full, round skirt, which falls in free, graceful folds from the body, to which it is joined. The body has a high-necked, plain front, upon which a low-necked drapery-front is arranged in pretty, drooping folds after the manner of the Greek modes; and the plain front exposed above the drapery front is faced with velvet. The back is arranged upon a smooth lining and is disposed in a flaring plait at each side of the closing. Encircling the waist are girdle sections of velvet that separate in a

V at the center and are closed at the back. The collar is of velvet, and so are the deep cuff-facings applied below the full puff sleeves. Aprons of this kind may be very daintily developed in plain or embroidered nainsook, Swiss, cross-barred muslin and sheer apron fabrics of all kinds. Lace, embroidery, insertion or feather-stitching may decorate them in any pretty way desired, or a plain finish may be adopted. Any seasonable dress goods of either silken or woollen texture will make an attractive dress if fashioned by the mode here portrayed, and velvet, ribbon, rosettes, lace, feather-stitching or fancy braid may be added for garniture in any pretty way suggested by individual fancy.

FIGURE No. 425 R.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 425 R.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 4101 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is pictured made of different material on page 307 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 3625 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

In the present instance lilac-and-white figured silk was selected for the dress, the full, round skirt of which falls in free, graceful folds from the short-waisted body, which is shaped at the top in low, round outline both front and back. The body is arranged at the front and back in a series of box-plaits and is effectively revealed in square yoke outline above smooth, straight girdle-portions that pass into the under-arm seams. The girdle is encircled by five rows of ribbon tied in butterfly bows at the right side of the front, and a frill of the material droops with pretty effect from the rounding upper edge of the body. Very full, short sleeves droop with quaint effect from the arms' eyes and are prettily narrowed under the arms.

The guimpe is made of white mull. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back. A full, seamless yoke is arranged over the upper part, its fulness being regulated by gathers at the top and bottom. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and decorated with dainty frills of embroidered edging; and the neck is finished with a standing frill of the edging in lieu of the standing collar provided by the pattern. The guimpe is drawn nicely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing.

Quaint effects and charming color contrasts may be produced in the development of the dress, which is well adapted to all seasonable varieties of silken, woollen or cotton dress goods. Decorations of lace, embroidery, feather-stitching, ribbon or fancy braid may be applied, or a less elaborate completion may be chosen. The guimpe may be of China or wash silk, Surah, Swiss, mull or lace net.



4118

Front View.



4118

Back View.

MISSIS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 306.)

FIGURE No. 426 R.—GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 426 R.—This consists of a Girls' coat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 4104 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown in two views on page 309 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-fourth to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and may also be seen on its accompanying label.

Livery-green cloth and gray Astrakhan cloth are here united the coat. The fronts of the coat lap widely and close in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes, and the back superbly conformed to the figure by side-back gores and a curving center seam. Extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams underfolded in well pressed coat-plaits, and the center seam terminates above broad coat-laps. The sleeves rise unusually high above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with round cuff-facings of Astrakhan cloth. Square pocket-laps stylishly arranged over the hips are made of Astrakhan, as is also the rolling collar, the ends of which flare widely at the throat.

The cap is made of gray Astrakhan cloth. It has a flat, or crown, to the edge of which is joined a side formed of two shape sections; and it is lined with silk.

Coats of this kind may be developed in broadcloth, serge, flannel, tricot, melton, diagonal, etc. Any preferred variety of braid or fur may be employed for decoration as desired.

FIGURE No. 427 R.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 427 R.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4122 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 310 of this magazine.



4118

In this instance the coat is pictured developed in silver-gray cloth and darker velvet, and steel nail-heads provide effective garniture. The back presents a broad, underfolded box-plait below the waist-line at the termination of the center seam, and the side-back seams disappear above underfolded, forward-turning plaits that overlap full skirt-portions arranged to lengthen the fronts to uniform depth with the back. The fronts lap widely in double-breasted fashion and are reversed above the bust in broad lapels, and the long, tapering ends of the rolling collar overlap the lapels with picturesque effect. The collar is of velvet and the lapels are faced with velvet, and all are decorated along their lower

edges with steel nail-heads. Deep pocket-laps are arranged over the hips and are ornamented along the lower edges with nail-heads; and the rolling velvet cuffs, that flare in cavalier style from the wrists of the shapely coat-sleeves, are also bordered with nail-heads.

All kinds of light-weight coatings, lady's-cloth, corduroy, Bedford cord, tweed, serge and cheviot will develop stylishly by the mode, and combinations of wool goods with velvet, Bengaline or brocade will be effective. Machine-stitching or silk or mohair braid may finish the edges, or Astrakhan cloth or fur, Persian lamb, beaver, monkey or any other fur may be chosen for decoration.

The large felt hat is bent in a fanciful shape and trimmed with ostrich feathers.

FIGURE No. 428 R.—GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 428 R.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 4124 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from six to twelve years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 309 of this publication.

The jacket, which resembles the fashionable reefer, is here shown

fully developed in marine-blue cloth. The loose fronts close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large fancy buttons. A broad, rolling collar reverses the fronts at the top, and the collar is covered with a facing that extends to the lower edge of the jacket, forming an underlacing for the fronts, which may open all the way down and be reversed in long lapels, if desired. The back is shaped by a curving center seam that terminates above coat-laps, and by side-back gores; and stylish coat-plaits appear below the side-back seams. Two rows of gilt braid outline round cuffs upon the well fitting coat-sleeves, and two rows of similar braid ornament the rolling collar. Curved pocket-openings are made in the fronts and are finished in regulation style.

Army-blue, cadet-gray, tan and hunter's-green are popular shades for jackets of cloth, serge or flannel. White corduroy and Bedford cord are generally favored for dressy jackets, and more servicable ones of tweed, cheviot and homespun will be frequently made up.

The hat is a low-crowned sailor of blue felt, trimmed with an ostrich-feather pompon.

FIGURE No. 429 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 302.)

FIGURE No. 429 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4115 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 306 of this DELINEATOR.

Old-rose cashmere and faille are here effectively associated in the dress, which has a full, round skirt that falls in natural folds from gathers at the top, where it is joined to the fanciful body. The body has a smooth front and backs of lining, over the top of which a full yoke is arranged to present the effect of a guimpe. The yoke is shaped by shoulder seams and is turned under and shirred at the top to form a standing frill about the neck. Plain lower portions, the upper edges of which shape a well defined point at the center of the front and back, are arranged over the lower portion of the lining; they are decorated at the top with three rows of steel trimming, and the fulness at the lower edge is disposed in plaits that flare prettily upward at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the back. The puff sleeves are very full. They are mounted upon coat-shaped linings and are each turned under and shirred at the wrist to form a pretty, drooping frill about the hand. The waist is encircled by a section of old-rose ribbon, the ends of which are tied at the front in a bow of long loops and ends that fall to unequal depths over the full skirt.

Picturesque dresses may be developed by the mode in artistic combinations of cashmere, serge or challis with faille, Bengaline, China silk or *crêpe de Chine*, the silken fabric being used for the full yoke and sleeves, to emphasize the effect of an independent guimpe. A single silken or woollen material may be employed throughout; and any fanciful arrangement of braid, ribbon, passementerie, gimp, galloon or feather-stitching may be added for decoration.

The felt hat is trimmed with ostrich plumage and standing loops of ribbon, and its brim is smoothly faced with velvet.



4140
Front View.



4140
Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 307.)

which is No. 4128 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in three views on page 308 of this magazine.

In the present instance hunter's-green cloth was selected for the jacket, which presents all the characteristics of the popular referer. Its loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with the loops of fancy cord ornaments passed over olive buttons, and they are reversed at the top by a deep, rolling collar. The collar is covered with a facing that extends to the lower edge of the fronts to form an underlacing; and, if preferred, the fronts may be opened all the way down and thrown back in long lapels. The back is curved to the figure by side-back gores, and a center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps. The shapely coat-sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders and are decorated at each wrist with a narrow band of gray Astrakhan arranged to outline a cuff. The collar is decorated with a binding of Astrakhan, which is continued down the edge of the overlapping front; and curved pocket-openings made in the fronts are ornamented in a similar manner.

Bedford cord in any of the fashionable shades, cloth, cheviot, tweed and homespun will make up attractively by the mode, and, if a more fanciful effect be desired, white, blue or red cloth or material of some prettily harmonizing color may be used for the collar and cuff facings. Gold, silver or copper soutache braiding, mohair or silk braid, stitching, etc., may provide the decoration.

The fanciful hat is of green felt trimmed with ostrich plumage and stiff loops of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 431 R.—
GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 302.)

FIGURE No. 431 R.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4119 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years of age, and may be seen in a different development on page 310 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat is here shown made up in a fashionable shade of tan faced cloth and trimmed with handsome beaver fur. The coat extends to the bottom of the dress, and its fronts are loose but are becomingly curved to the figure at the sides by long under-arm darts. The back is superbly adjusted by side-back gores; and a curving center seam that terminates above stylish coat-laps; and extra ful-

ness allowed at the side-back seams is arranged in well pressed coat-plaits. The fronts are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and the edge of the overlapping front is trimmed with a band of fur. A band of fur also trims the lower edge of the coat. The coat sleeves rise with pronounced curves above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with cuff facings of fur. Pocket-laps are arranged over the hips and are each decorated with a broad band of fur, and the rolling collar, which flares widely at the throat, is covered with similar fur.

Coats of this kind developed in light-weight coatings are particularly well adapted to the intermediate season; and for Winter wear they will be most comfortably made up in melton, beaver, chinchilla, jacquard, kersey and other heavy fabrics. Otter, Persian lamb or any other fur may be applied for garniture.

The stylish hat has a felt brim and a soft, low velvet crown and is prettily trimmed with grosgrain ribbon.

FIGURE No. 430 R.—MISSSES' JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 302.)

FIGURE No. 430 R.—This illustrates a Misses' jacket. The pattern,

FIGURE No. 432 R.—MISSSES' TUCKED BLOUSE.

(For Illustration see Page 303.)

FIGURE No. 432 R.—This illustrates a Misses' blouse. The pat-

tern, which is No. 4120 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 311 of this DELINEATOR.

Cream Surah was here used in the development, and narrow gold passementerie furnishes the trimming. The blouse is made over a short, fitted lining and is laid in groups of three tucks each at each side of the closing in front and at each side of the center of the back, the tucks being sewed to pointed yoke depth. The fulness is confined by a belt, which is trimmed at its upper and lower edges with passementerie; and below the belt the skirt falls with flounce effect. A rolling collar with flaring ends completes the neck, its edges being followed by passementerie. The shirt sleeves rise high above the shoulders and are finished with wristbands, which are trimmed at both edges with passementerie.

A blouse of this kind will usually contrast with the accompanying skirt. If liked, the skirt of the blouse may be worn beneath the top of the dress skirt. Flannel, foulé, crêpe, Surah glacé, Bengaline, China silk, pongee, etc., will make dressy and serviceable blouses of this style, and fancy stitching, cord or embroidery may be used for decoration. A blouse of red India silk may show white fancy stitching at the edges of the collar, belt and wristbands, and over the tucks.

FIGURE No. 433 R.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 303.)

FIGURE No. 433 R.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4125 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 306 of this DELINEATOR.

Pearl-gray camel's-hair and black velvet form an attractive combination in the present development of the dress, and black velvet ribbon and silver braid provide a pretty decoration. The skirt hangs in full folds from the round waist, and above the hem completing the lower edge are applied a row of narrow velvet ribbon and a row of silver braid. The waist lies full upon a fitted lining, the fulness being the result of gathers made at the upper and lower edges. Over the lower part of the waist is adjusted a velvet bodice that is shaped in graduated Vandyke points at the top in front and narrowed in belt fashion at the back, where the ends are closed under a velvet rosette. The points of the bodice are outlined with braid, which is turned in coils at the lower edge. The standing collar fits closely and is trimmed at the top with a row of braid. The full sleeves are made over fitted linings that are covered below the sleeves with velvet cuff-facings, each of

which is decorated with three double rows of braid coiled at the wrist. A frill rises above each shoulder with charming crêpon, embroidered nun's-veiling, cashmere, serge and other fashionable woollens, as well as numerous dainty silken fabrics,

make up handsomely the mode, and lace, ribbon-embroidery and fine passementerie will supply suitable trimming. A charming dress of this kind may be fashioned from tan wool goods or wood-brown velvet, a gold cord for garments. Fancy stitching is also desirable decoration.

The black velvet-covered hat is trimmed with bow of pearl-gray satin ribbon.



4115

Front View.



4115

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 308.)

FIGURE No. 434 R.—MISS

ES' SURPLICE WAIST

(For Illustration see Page 302.)

FIGURE No. 434 R.—This illustrates a Misses' surplice waist. The pattern, which is No. 4111 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 312 of this magazine.

Figured serge and dark velvet are here tastefully associated in the waist, and lace and velvet ribbon contribute the trimming. The waist is closely fitted by the requisite seams and darts, and over the fronts are adjusted plaited surplice-fronts that cross in the regular way. The fronts are turned away at the top, leaving the neck visible between the surplice fronts. Lace trims the free edges of the surplice fronts, and three graduated strips of ribbon, shaped in blunt points at the upper ends, are applied on the overlapping surplice-front. The coat sleeves rise full above the shoulders and are each trimmed with four strips of ribbon that flare from the arm's-eye to the upper side of the arm, where they are finished in points, with novel effect. A short, pointed strip of ribbon is applied at each wrist, and a velvet belt finishes the lower edge of the waist.

The skirt intended to be worn with a waist of this kind may match or contrast with it, as desired. Silk, crêpe, cashmere, flannel, camel's-hair, etc., may be made up appropriately by the mode, and lace, embroidery, ribbon or braid may furnish the trimming. With a skirt of navy-blue serge trimmed with narrow blue silk ruffles may be worn a surplice waist of blue Surah decorated at its free edges with a silk ruffle. A similar ruffle may fall over the hand from each wrist edge.

MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 304.)

No. 4118.—A pretty view of this dress may be seen at figure No. 420 R in this magazine, where it is shown made of bluettblu crêpon and trimmed with black lace insertion and velvet ribbon.

Wood-brown cashmere and darker velvet are here effectively united in the dress, and fancy tinsel braid and ribbon comprise the trimming. The foundation skirt is fashioned in the regulation four-gored style



4125

Front View.



4125

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 303.)

and is overhung by a full skirt, that is gathered at the top across the front and sides, while the fulness at the back is collected at each side of the center in three backward-turning plaits that flare in graceful fan fashion to the edge. The edge of the skirt is finished with a hem, which is ornamented with a bias band of velvet surmounted by a row of fancy tinsel braid. The front of the skirt is finished at the top with a band, and the back is joined to the body back of the under-arm seams, a placket being finished at the center of the back. The body has a smooth front of lining adjusted by single bust darts, and full fronts which pass into the under-arm seams. The full fronts are arranged at the lower edge at each side of the center in two forward-turning plaits, which overlap the hemmed front edges and flare becomingly upward; and the shoulder-edges are turned under and drawn by two rows of shirring to form pretty standing frills, which are tacked with unique effect along the shoulder seams. The plain backs of lining are fitted by side-back gores and closed with buttons and button-holes at the center, and they underlie full backs which are arranged at the top and bottom to correspond with the full fronts. The stylish adjustment is completed by under-arm gores. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon smooth coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of velvet ornamented at the wrists with fancy tinsel braid. The exposed portion of the front and backs of lining are smoothly faced with velvet and decorated along the edges of the full portions with tinsel braid. The pointed lower edge of the front laps well over the top of the skirt, which is attached to the front by tackings along the band; and a pointed section of ribbon applied at the lower edge of the front disappears at each side beneath a dainty bow of similar ribbon. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet decorated along the lower edge with fancy tinsel braid. If the dress is for indoor wear, the collar may be omitted and the neck shaped in V outline, as illustrated in the small engraving, perforations in the pattern showing the correct shape.

Woolens, such as Henrietta cloth, serge, foulé, camel's-hair and similar fabrics adapt themselves admirably to the picturesque mode. For dressy wear, crêpe de Chine, India silk or Surah may be combined with velvet or some other prettily contrasting fabric; and gold, silver or jewelled passementerie or gimp, velvet ribbon, embroidery or lace may be arranged for decoration in any artistic way preferred. A pretty gown for dressy wear unites brown faille and Bedford cord, and the trimming is of brown silk braid in a fancy design. We have pattern No. 4118 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years,

requires three yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and one yard and an-eighth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material it needs six yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4101

Front View.



4101

Back View.

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

(For Descriptions see Page 309.)

MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 305.)

No. 4110.—This stylish costume may be seen made of cream-white and dark-blue Bedford cord and prettily decorated with mohair braid at figure No. 423 R in this magazine.

Pearl-gray flannel was chosen for making the costume in this instance, and navy-blue flannel and gold braid in two widths provide effective garniture. The foundation skirt, which is fashioned in the usual four-gored style, is overhung by a stylish drapery, the front and sides of which are adjusted with the smoothness peculiar to all fashionable modes by three darts at each side of the center of the front. The fulness at the back is collected at each side of the center in four deep, backward-turning

plaits that flare slightly in fan fashion to the edge, and in front of these plaits a tiny backward-turning plait at each side disposes of all superfluous fulness at the top. A placket is made beneath the plaits at the left side, and the edge of the drapery is bordered by a band of navy-blue flannel, upon which two rows of narrow and one row of moderately wide gold braid are applied to complete a pretty foot trimming.

The basque suggests the Breton modes. It has loose jacket-fronts which open from the shoulders over short dart-fitted vest-fronts, the right one of which is widened to lap to the shoulder, so that the closing is made under the left jacket-front. The adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps. The jacket fronts are reversed in long lapels and extended to form a rolling collar, above which rises a standing collar that is closed at the left side. The standing collar is of the dark flannel and trimmed with three rows of narrow braid; and the upper part of the vest is faced with similar flannel in shallow round-yoke outline, the facing being decorated with two rows of narrow and one row of of wide braid. The coat sleeves are made with pretty fulness at the top, where they are gathered to rise stylishly above the shoulders. They are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are each trimmed with a band of navy-blue flannel upon which a single row of wide and two rows of narrow braid are applied. The vest is decorated at the



4105

Front View.



4105

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 309.)

bottom with a band of the contrasting goods arranged to follow its curving outline and ornamented with a row of broad and two rows of narrow braid.

The mode is at once simple in construction and fanciful in effect. It will develop handsomely in novelty wool suiting, serge, foulé, Bedford cord, camel's-hair and cashmere. Hercules, soutache or metallic braid, velvet ribbon, flat bands, gimp and galloon are among the numerous garnitures which may be appropriately used on a costume of this kind, but a less elaborate completion will be in good taste.

We have pattern No. 4140 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume needs four yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of contrasting goods, forty inches wide, for the collar and to trim. Of one material, it needs eight yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4100
Front View.

MISSES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED FRONT AND SLEEVE LININGS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 310.)

by a plait and tacked at the center of the back encircles the waist and is arranged in a pretty bow of long loops and ends a little to the left of the center of the front. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top to curve stylishly high above the shoulders, and their lower edges are turned under and gathered to form pretty drooping frills. The sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which extend below the frills and may be turned under or cut away, as shown in the front view, or finished with cuff facings of the material.

Picturesque dresses may be developed by the mode in faille, Bengaline, cashmere, serge, camel's-hair or flannel. Velvet, Surrah or faille will unite attractively with any suitable variety of wool goods, and may be used for the puffed yoke and sleeves; and a pretty skirt decoration will consist of feather-stitching, parallel rows of soutache or metallic braid or gimp or a plaiting or ruching of the material.

We have pattern No. 4115 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs five yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



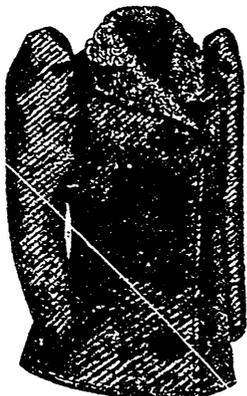
4100
Back View.

MISSES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED FRONT AND SLEEVE LININGS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 310.)

GIRLS' DRESS.
(For Illustration see Page 306.)

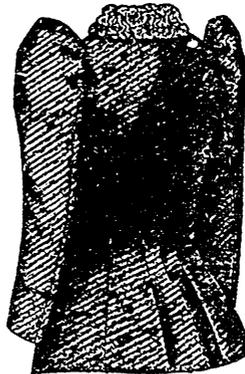
No. 4115.—At figure No. 429 R in this DELINEATOR, this dress is pictured made up in old-rose cashmere and faille and decorated with ribbon and steel trimming.

Black Surrah was chosen for the dress in this instance, and narrow and wide orange velvet ribbon contribute effective decoration. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which five rows of narrow ribbon are ornamentally applied; and the top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the body, from which it falls in full, soft folds. The body is made up on a plain lining that is shaped by shoulder and underarm seams and closed at the center of the back. The front and backs are cut away in low, slightly pointed outline at the top to present the effect of a deep bodice, and disclose, with guimpe effect, a puffed yoke that is fitted by shoulder seams and arranged upon the lining. The upper edge of the yoke is turned under deeply and gathered to form a pretty standing frill about the neck, and the fulness at the lower edge is regulated by gathers. At the lower edge of the front two shallow, forward-turning plaits are laid to flare prettily upward at each side of the center, and at the lower edge of the back two shallow, backward-turning plaits are arranged in a similar manner at each side of the closing. The upper edges of the front and back are decorated with three rows of narrow ribbon; and a section of wider ribbon that is narrowed



4128
Front View.

MISSES' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 310.)



4128
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

No. 4125.—This dress may be seen daintily made up in pearl-gray camel's-hair and black velvet, with velvet ribbon and silver braid for decoration, at figure No. 433 R in this DELINEATOR.



4128

China-blue cashmere and darker velvet are here prettily united in the dress, and fancy gimp and a velvet rosette trim it daintily. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the fanciful body, from which it falls in pretty, soft folds. The body has a full front that is arranged upon a plain front of lining and disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top and bottom. The full backs are drawn by gathers at the top and bottom and are mounted upon backs of lining shaped by side-back gores and closed at the center with button-

holes and buttons; and under-arm gores complete the adjustment of the body. The fanciful girdle which encircles the waist is made of velvet and shaped by short side seams. The upper edge is cut out from the front in Vandykes that graduate from a deep point at the center to shorter points at the side seams, back of which the girdle is gradually narrowed to the ends, which meet at the center of the back. A rosette of velvet is placed over the ends, and the upper edge of the girdle is trimmed with fancy gimp. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of velvet that are each ornamented near the edge with two rows of gimp. Included with the sleeve is a doubled frill of velvet, which rises in a picturesque manner above the shoulder and is narrowed to points at the ends. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet trimmed along the upper edge with gimp.

All sorts of pretty wool suitings, such as serge, flannel, camel-hair, merino and novelty goods will make up attractively by the mode, and combinations of plain goods, with those of striped, plaid, figured or checked design will be especially fashionable.

We have pattern No. 4125 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs two yards and a-half of cashmere forty inches wide, with a yard and a-fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five and a-fourth yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

We have pattern No. 4125 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs two yards and a-half of cashmere forty inches wide, with a yard and a-fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five and a-fourth yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

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

(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 4101.—This charming little dress may be seen made of figured silk and decorated with ribbon at figure No. 425 R in this magazine.



4101

Front View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 311.)

Fine white nainsook and white embroidered edging are combined in the dress in the present instance, and embroidered edging, feather-stitching and ribbon contribute the dainty garniture. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, which is held in place by a row of feather-stitching; and the skirt is gathered and joined to the fanciful body.

The body is shaped in low, round outline at the top and adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams. The front is arranged in seven box-plaits, and three similar plaits appear at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly under a box-plait at the center of the back. Broad, straight girdle-sections of embroidered edging are arranged on the lower part of the body, with the points of the embroidery turning prettily upward; the side edges of the sections pass into the under-arm seams, and the body portions are cut away from beneath the embroidery with dainty effect. Ribbon is run in and out through the open-work of the embroidery and arranged in an elaborate bow at the back. The sleeves are short and very full; they are

made of embroidered edging and are gathered at the top to droop in picturesque flounce fashion, and ribbons are drawn through the open-work of the embroidery and tied in a pretty bow on the upper side of each sleeve. The top of the body is decorated with a frill of narrow edging which droops gracefully from the edge, and a rosette bow of ribbon ornaments the frill in front of the left shoulder.

Plain and embroidered chiffon and mousseline de soie will develop daintily by the picturesque mode for party or dancing wear. Crépon, vailing, cashmere, etc., will also make charming dresses of this kind. Combinations of wool goods with velvet, Bengaline or faille will be effective; and when velvet, faille or material of similar texture is employed for the girdle, the body beneath will not be cut away.

We have pattern No. 4101 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs three yards and a-fourth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of embroidered edging nine inches and a-half wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustration see Page 307.)

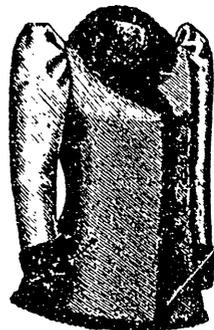
No. 4105.—Another view of this apron is given at figure No. 424 R in this magazine, where it is shown made of white nainsook and trimmed with fine embroidered edging.

The apron is here pictured developed in fine lawn, and dainty garniture is contributed by narrow white lace edging of a washable variety. The garment is shaped in low, round outline at the neck and its full front and backs join in shoulder and under-arm seams. The fulness at the front is drawn to the center and is collected in gathers at the top and in two spaced rows of shirrings at the waist-line, the shirrings being concealed beneath a belt section of the material stitched across the front. The fulness at the back is disposed at the top in gathers and falls free to the lower edge, which is deeply hemmed. The back edges of the apron are finished with hems, and three button-holes and pearl buttons perform the closing. The plaited ends of wide sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams, and the ties are arranged in a large bow at the back, their free ends being hemmed and trimmed with narrow lace edging. A frill of the material droops prettily from the neck, the frill being narrowly hemmed and ornamented with lace edging; and the neck is finished with a cording of the material. A similar frill droops gracefully from each arm's-eye, with the effect of a sleeve.

Batiste, nainsook, sheer muslin and gingham will make up prettily in this way, and barred muslin is also adaptable to the mode. The frills may be of embroidered edging, or they may be of the material decorated along the edge with feather-stitching or narrow Hamburg edging. Torchon, Medici or Florentine laces are suitable garnitures.



4124



4124

Front View.



4124

Back View.

GIRLS' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 310.)

We have pattern No. 4105 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. To make the apron for a girl of eight years, requires four yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED FRONT AND SLEEVE LININGS.

(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

No. 4100.—At figure No. 422 R in this issue, this wrapper may be seen made of figured Dresden-blue challis and trimmed with ribbon.

The wrapper is here shown made of figured old-blue cashmere. The full fronts are adjusted smoothly over the hips by under-arm darts and are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining, which extend to basque depth, close at the center with hooks and eyes, and pass into the under-arm darts. The fronts are closed their entire length with button-holes and buttons; and the fulness at each side is collected at the top in three short rows of shirring, from which it falls in graceful folds to the edge. The back is gracefully adjusted by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fulness underfolded in a broad double box-plait; and extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams is arranged at each side in a forward-turning plait underneath. The coat sleeves are made sufficiently full at the top to present the stylish high effect over the shoulders; they are mounted upon smooth linings, and the wrists are plainly completed. The neck is finished with a moderately high standing collar.

Figured and plain challis, cashmere, serge, Henrietta cloth, merino and flannel may be employed in developing the mode, and Surah may also be used if a more dressy wrapper be desired. Dainty garnitures of lace or tisse arranged in frills or jabot-folds may decorate the fronts, and embroidery, braiding, feather-stitching, etc., may be applied in any pretty way preferred; or a simple finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4100 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the wrapper for a miss of twelve years, requires seven yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

No. 4128.—This jaunty jacket may be seen made up in hunter's-green cloth and trimmed with gray Astrakhan at figure No. 430 R this DELINEATOR.

The mode is here shown made of fine diagonal and Astrakhan. The loose sack fronts are lapped in double-breasted fashion and adjusted smoothly at the sides by under-arm gores; and the back

is gracefully conformed to the figure by side-back gores and curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of stylish coat-laps; extra fulness allowed at the side-back seams being underfolded in neat coat-plaits. The fronts are reverse at the top by a rolling collar, which is covered with a facing of Astrakhan that is extended to form a deep underfacing for each front. The fronts may be closed with fancy cord ornaments looped over olive buttons, or they may be reversed with the collar nearly their entire length to present the effect of tapering revers as illustrated. The shapely coat-sleeve rises stylishly high above the shoulder where the fulness is collected in four box-plaits, and the wrist is encircled with a double row of machine-stitching to outline a round cuff. Curved pocket-openings cut in the fronts are

finished with stitching and stayed at the ends with triangular ornaments made with twist; and the lower and overlapping back edges of the jacket are finished with two rows of machine-stitching made close to them.

The mode will develop jauntily in faced cloth, heavy twilled serge, chevron, and also for mid-winter wear in Melton, kersey or beaver. All stylish furs, braids, galloons, etc., may decorate the jacket in any tasteful way preferred.

We have pattern No. 4128 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs one yard and a-half of cloth, with seven-eighths yard of Astrakhan each fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 4124.—This jaunty jacket may be seen developed in marine-blue cloth and trimmed with gold braid and buttons at figure No. 428 R in this issue.

The jacket is here illustrated made of cloth and Astrakhan. The fronts are loose and lap in double-breasted fashion, the closing being made with braid loops and olive buttons. The admirable adjustment at the back and sides is produced by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam which terminates a little below the waist-line above coat-laps; and in line with the top of the laps coat-plaits are formed at the side-back seams, a button being ornamentally placed at the top of each coat-plait. The jacket presents a uniform lower outline. At the neck is

a rolling collar that slightly reverses the fronts and is covered with a facing of Astrakhan which is extended down the fronts to form underfacings. The sleeves are made sufficiently full at the top to cause them to arch fashionably high above the shoulders, the fulness in each being collected at the top in four small box-plaits. The wrists are decorated with cuff facings of Astrakhan. A narrow band of Astrakhan outlines the edges of the jacket and is continued up the coat-laps. A curved pocket-opening is made in the lower part of each front, and a pocket inserted; the edges of the openings are finished with a row of machine-stitching, and the ends are stayed with triangular ornaments. The mode is extremely jaunty and will develop attractively in all varieties of smooth-faced coating, diagonal, corkscrew, flannel,



4122

Front View.

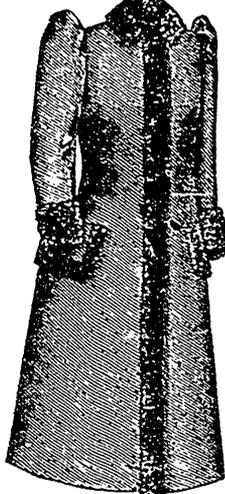


4122

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 311.)



4119

Front View.



4119

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 311.)

etc., with velvet, faille, Astrakhan, fur, or cloth of a contrasting color for the collar, cuffs and underfacing. The edges may be outlined with plain or metallic cord, and a simple finish of machine-stitching is always in good taste.

We have pattern No. 4124 in seven sizes for girls from six to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the jacket needs a yard and an-eighth of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of Astrakhan fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 4104.—Livery-green cloth and gray Astrakhan are handsomely combined in this coat at figure No. 426 R in this magazine. Rough-surfaced cloth is the material here pictured. The admirable adjustment is accomplished by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of hemmed coat-laps; and the side-back seams disappear above extra fullness underfolded in stylish coat-plaits. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion, the closing is made to a desirable depth at the left side with button-holes and buttons, and a corresponding row of buttons is placed on the overlapping front to complete the stylish effect. The shapely coat-sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders, and below the elbow they are comfortably close-fitting. A rolling collar is at the neck, and pocket-laps that widen slightly toward their lower edges are applied over the hips.

All cloaking fabrics appropriate to the intermediate season may be developed satisfactorily by the mode, and beaver, melton, kersey, homespun and tweed will make up comfortably for winter wear. Astrakhan, Persian lamb, Alaska sable, monkey or some other fashionable variety of fur may trim the collar and sleeves and be applied as an edge finish to the coat-laps; or braid, gimp or plush may supply the garniture, unless a tailor finish is preferred.

We have pattern No. 4104 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of eight years, requires five yards and an-eighth of material 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.

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 310.)

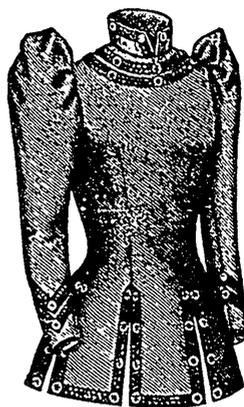
No. 4122.—At figure No. 427 R in this magazine this coat may be seen developed in silver-gray cloth and darker velvet, with steel nail-heads for decoration.

Myrtle-green faced cloth is the fabric here illustrated, and fancy cord and buttons provide effective trimming. The short, loose fronts are widened to lap and close in double-breasted style, the closing being made with button-holes and buttons. They are reversed at the top to form stylish lapels, which are faced with the material.

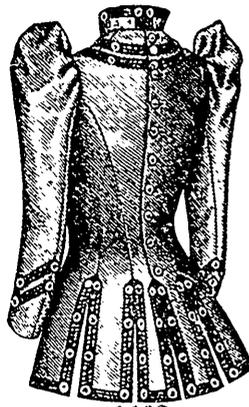
The adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra fullness underfolded in a broad box-plait. The front and sides of the coat are lengthened to be of even depth with the back by skirt portions which are gathered at the top, and the back edges of the skirt portions join the front edges of the backs and with them form a stylish coat-plait at each side. The coat-plaits are each marked at the top by a button, and large pocket-laps are arranged over the hips and trimmed along their free edges with fancy cord. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to curve fashionably high over the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with cuffs, which roll prettily upward and flare slightly at the back of the arm. At the neck is a broad, rolling collar, the tapering ends of which are sewed to position beneath the lapels. The collar rolls over the tops of the lapels, and its edges are ornamented with fancy cord, which also decorates the edges of the lapels and cuffs.

All sorts of cloakings devoted to girls' wear may be developed by the mode with satisfactory results. Velvet may be effectively combined with any appropriate silken or woollen fabric, being used for the collar, cuffs and pocket-laps, as well as for facing the lapels. Soutache braiding, fancy gimp, machine-stitching, etc., may be applied in any preferred way for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4122 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat needs four yards and three-fourths of material 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, 1s. or 25 cents.



4103
Front View.



4103
Back View.

MISSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 312.)



4120
Front View.



4120
Back View.

MISSES' TUCKED BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 312.)

GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 310.)

No. 4119.—At figure No. 431 R in this magazine this coat may be seen made of tan faced cloth and trimmed with beaver fur.

Napoleon - blue faced cloth was chosen for the coat in this instance, and black Astrakhan was used for the collar and for trimming. The loose fronts are adjusted smoothly at the sides by under-arm darts, and the closing is made at the center with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The remainder of the admirable adjustment is performed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps; and extra fullness allowed at the side-back seams below the waist-line is arranged at each side in a fashionable coat-plait, which is marked at the top by a button. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full to rise with a pronounced curve over the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with Astrakhan to simulate round cuffs. At the neck is a rolling collar of Astrakhan; and large pocket-laps, which are pointed at their lower back edges, are arranged over the hips and each trimmed with a narrow band of Astrakhan. A similar band ornaments the front edge of the overlapping front and the edge of the overlap at the back.

The mode will develop attractively in cloth, camel's-hair, diagonal serge, chevron and any other stylish coating. The coat is particularly well adapted to the intermediate season and may be stylishly trimmed with any tasteful arrangement of velvet, gimp, galloon, fancy braid or cord passementerie.

We have pattern No. 4119 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years of age. In the combination shown for a girl of eight years, the coat needs a yard and five-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of Astrakhan fifty-four

inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

No. 4103.—At figure No. 419 R in this DELINEATOR this basque

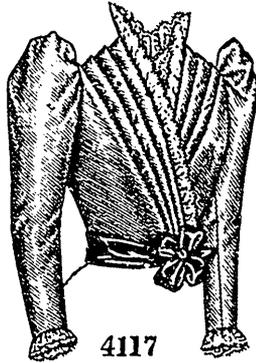
may be seen as part of a stylish toilette made of fancy serge and trimmed with steel gimp.

The basque is here shown developed in dark-blue serge and ornamented with fancy gimp. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back to a little below the waist-line with button-holes and buttons. The darts and all the seams are opened from the lower edge nearly to the waist-line to form a series of styl-

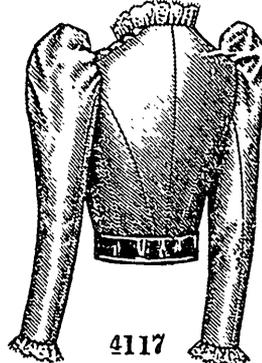
ish tabs or battlements, which are ornamented with fancy gimp; and two rows of similar gimp decorate the top of the body in a becoming manner. The coat sleeves are made with sufficient fulness at the top to present the fashionable curve over the shoulders; below the elbow they are stylishly close-fitting, and the wrists are each trimmed with two rows of gimp fancifully arranged. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar, which is in two sections and is trimmed at its free edges with gimp.

The mode is very stylish in effect and is becoming alike to misses of stout or slender build. It will develop admirably in all sorts of seasonable woollens, and also for dressy wear in Surah or Bengaline. There are many tasteful garnitures from which to choose appropriate decoration, among the most popular being tinsel braid, jewelled gimp and fancy braid.

We have pattern No. 4103 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the basque needs three yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



Front View, Showing the Neck in V shape.



Back View.

MISSES' SURPLICE WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

pendently at the front with buttons and button-holes. In the blouse fronts at each side of the closing are three clusters of forward-turning tucks which extend to graduated depths below the shoulder and neck. Each group consists of three tucks; and in the back three similar groups of backward-turning tucks are arranged at each side of the center. The back is drawn closely to the figure at the waist-line by drawing-strings inserted in a casing and tied underneath the fronts, and about the waist is arranged a belt that is decorated with feather-stitching at its upper and lower edges and fastened with fancy pins.

The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands ornamented with feather-stitching along their upper and lower edges. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare widely at the throat. The edge of the collar is decorated with feather-stitching. If preferred, the blouse may be made up without the lining.

Wash silk, India or China silk and Surah will develop attractively by the mode, which is also well adapted to Madras cloth, percale, lawn, gingham and nainsook. All sorts of light-weight woollens, such as cashmere, serge and flannel, will also make up sat-

isfactorily in this way, and a pretty combination may be effected by using velvet of a harmonizing or contrasting shade for the collar and wristbands. Applied garniture is not a necessity upon blouses of this kind, but feather or machine stitching is appropriate decoration.

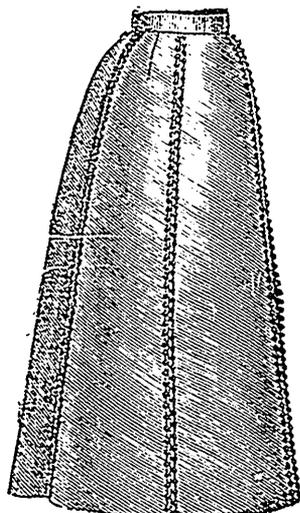
We have pattern No. 4120 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the blouse for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' SURPLICE WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4117.—This waist is shown prettily made up in figured silk at figure No. 434 R in this magazine, a pretty garniture being afforded by black velvet ribbon.

The waist is here pictured developed in dress goods, with lace edging and soft ribbon for garniture. The surplice fronts are hemmed at their front edges, and back of each hem are laid three forward-turning plaits, which flare from the lower edge to the shoulder. The surplice fronts are arranged over lining fronts, which are adjusted by single bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The adjustment of the waist is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and have sufficient fulness at the top to arch fashionably over the shoulders. The wrists are each finished with a dainty frill of lace which falls gracefully over the hand. The lower part of the waist is completed with a belt, over which a ribbon is passed and tastefully bowed at the front. The plain fronts may be worn high and plainly finished, as shown in the small engraving; or they may be turned away at the top to display the neck between the surplice fronts; and the back may be



4096

Side-Front View.

MISSES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF FIVE BELL-GORES AND A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (COPYRIGHT.)

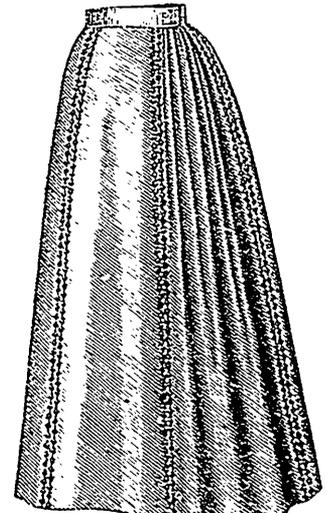
(For Description see Page 313.)

MISSES' TUCKED

BLOUSE. (WITH FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

No. 4120.—This blouse is also represented at figure No. 432 R in this issue, where a dainty effect is produced by its development in cream Surah, with a decoration of gold passementerie. The blouse is here illustrated made of red Surah. It is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and arranged upon a lining which extends to round basque depth and is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center-seam; and the shoulder edges of the blouse pass into the corresponding edges of the lining. The fronts of lining close at the center with button-holes and buttons, and the blouse is closed inde-



4096

Side-Back View.

MISSES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF FIVE BELL-GORES AND A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 313.)

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4107.—At figure No. 421 R in this DELINEATOR this cape is portrayed made of mode cloth and trimmed with black passementerie. Seal-brown plush was here selected for the cape, which is in one section and extends to the fashionable depth. It is smoothly adjusted by double darts on the shoulders, and the closing is made invisibly at the front. The neck is finished with a rolling collar, the square ends of which flare slightly at the front. The cape is lined with satin, and, if desired, an interlining of flannel may be added for extra warmth.



4107

Back View.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Astrakhan cloth, plush, velvet and the various fashionable varieties of fur are used for capes of this kind. A plush cape may have a collar of Persian lamb or Astrakhan, and a narrow binding of similar fur may decorate the edges.

We have pattern No. 4107 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make the cape of one material for a miss of twelve years, needs a yard and a-fourth twenty-seven inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



4107

Front View.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

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

MISSSES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF FIVE BELL-GORES AND A STRAIGHT BACK-BREADTH.

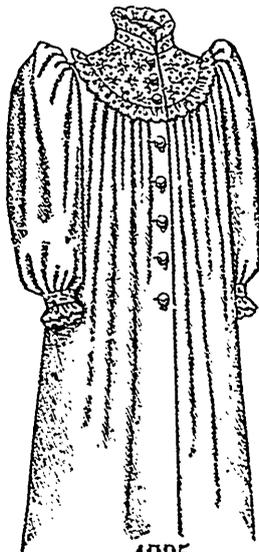
(For Illustrations see Page 312.)

No. 4096.—This skirt is made of gray serge and trimmed with steel gimp and a silk plaiting at figure No. 419 R in this magazine.

The skirt is of the fashionable bell order and is here shown made of plain suit goods. It consists of a straight back-breadth and five bell-gores, two of which come at each side and one at the center of the front. The gores are shaped to bell stylishly at the bottom, and they fit smoothly, the one at each side of the front having a short dart at the center. The skirt should be lined with thin crinoline or tarlatan and silk or other preferred lining goods, to cause it to flare in the desired manner. Passementerie is applied to each seam, with tasteful effect. The top of the breadth is gathered, and the placket is made at the center. Tapes are sewed to the seams nearest the back to hold the fulness well backward, and the top of the skirt may be finished with a belt, binding or underfacing, as preferred.

All varieties of dress goods, such as Bedford cord, whipcord, camel's-hair serge, flannel, lady's-cloth, chevot and Surah, may be appropriately developed by the mode. Trimming may be applied to the foot in the shape of narrow ruffles or bands, or a cording may be inserted in the seams. Passementerie, plain or fancy braid, embroidery may be fashionably used in any preferred manner, or a simple finish may be adopted. This skirt will be greatly favored for wear with the Louis Quinze coats which are so popular this season.

We have pattern No. 4096 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the skirt needs three yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

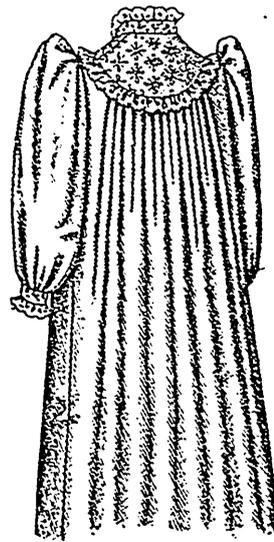


4095

Front View.

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4095

Back View.

MISSSES' NIGHT-GOWN, WITH ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4095.—Fine cambric and all-over embroidery were selected for this night-gown, and embroidered edging furnishes dainty decoration. The full lower-portions are joined in long under-arm and short shoulder seams and are sewed to the round yoke, the fulness being collected in gathers at the center of the back and at each side of the closing. The round yoke is adjusted by shoulder seams, and the front edges of the garment are finished with hems.

The closing is made to a desirable depth with button-holes and buttons, and below the closing the hems are lapped and tacked to the edge. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and joined to narrow wristbands cut from all-over embroidery; and from each wristband a dainty frill of narrow edging droops prettily over the hand. At the neck is a standing collar, the ends of which are rounding. The collar is made of all-over embroidery, and its upper edge is ornamented with a standing frill of edging. A frill of similar edging droops from the rounding lower edge of the yoke.

Nainsook, lawn, cambric, wash silk and Surah are the fabrics generally used for garments of this kind, and Hamburg embroidery and Mechlin, Fedora, Italian, torchon, Medici and point de Paris laces are the favorite decorations. The round yoke may

be of lace or novelty tucking and insertion, and feather-stitched bands may conceal the seams.

We have pattern No. 4095 in eight sizes for misses from nine to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the gown needs five yards and an-eighth of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards twenty inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 435 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 435 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4141 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from one to seven years of age, and is shown in two views

Ecru serge bordered goods and golden-brown velvet are here prettily united in the dress, and golden-brown velvet ribbon supplies the decoration. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which the border shows effectively; and it is gathered at the top and joined to the short, fanciful body. The body is shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. Surplice fronts are crossed in regulation fashion over the plain front, and a row of velvet ribbon is applied on each surplice front back of the gathered fulness, the ribbon being turned at the lower edge and carried across to the under-arm seams. The exposed portion of the front is faced with velvet, and a standing collar of similar material finishes the neck. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over fitted linings, which are ex-

posed at the wrists with deep cuff effect and faced with the material decorated with two rows of velvet ribbon. The plaited ends of sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams, and the ties are bowed prettily at the back.

The quaint little dress will develop attractively in any of the numerous pretty silken fabrics with which the shops just now abound. Cashmere, merino, camel's-hair, serge and plain and figured challis will also be appropriate; and velvet of a contrasting shade, lace, embroidery and fancy and soutache braid will furnish suitable trimming. A charming little dress shaped by this mode is made of old-rose camel's-hair and trimmed with several rows of white silk soutache. Artistic combinations of colors produce beautiful effects in dresses of this description.



FIGURE No. 435 R.

FIGURE No. 436 R.

FIGURE No. 435 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4141 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 436 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4109 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 436 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 436 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4109 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and may be seen dif-

ferently made up on page 318 of this magazine. The coat is here represented made of hunter's-green faced cloth and decorated with Astrakhan cloth and covered buttons. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and narrower hems complete the front edges. It is gathered at the top and joined to the short body, which is shaped by shoulder and short under-arm seams and closed at the center of the front, large, Astrakhan-covered buttons being placed on the overlapping edge, with ornamental effect. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and faced with Astrakhan. At the neck is a double cape, the lower portion being gathered to a shallow yoke, while the upper one is shirred to form a frill at the neck.

All sorts of plain and fancy cloakings may be employed in developing the picturesque mode. Serge, Su-

rah, Henna, Bengaline, cashmere and other pretty fabrics of seasonable textures will make up attractively in this way, and with any of these velvet may be associated, with stylish effect. Gold, silver or soutache braid, feather-trimming or any trimming suggested by personal fancy may be applied as desired.

The hat is a poke shape prettily trimmed with ribbons.

FIGURE No. 437 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 315.)

FIGURE No. 437 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4132 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight

sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 317 of this magazine.

Bisque-pink cashmere and silk are here combined in the dress, which is in Greenaway style and has a full, round skirt that falls in free, graceful folds from gathers at the top, where it is joined to the rather short body. The skirt is ornamented above its deep hem with three broken rows of myrtle-green velvet ribbon. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm gores and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. At the front it is trimmed with lengthwise sections of velvet ribbon graduated to form a deep point at the center; and the standing collar is ornamented with rows of ribbon that seem to be a continuation of those on the body. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands, over which the fulness droops with puff effect. The plaited ends of pink silk sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams, and the ties are prettily bowed at the center of the back.

Picturesque little dresses may be developed by the mode in ciel-blue, old-rose or mauve merino, serge, Surah or any other seasonable fabric of either silken, woollen or cotton texture. Velvet will unite beautifully with any appropriate woollen material and may be used for the collar and wristbands, as well as for a bias band at the foot of the skirt. Ribbon, lace, embroidery, feather-stitching, etc., may be added for garniture, if a more fanciful effect be desired.

FIGURE No. 438 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAK.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 437 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 4133 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 a different development on page 318 of this publication.

Sapphire-blue cloth and uncut velvet are here artistically united in the picturesque cloak, which extends to the fashionable depth and is deeply hemmed at the bottom. The coat has center-fronts and a center-back which are widened to form the entire skirt. The center-fronts are arranged in a broad box-plait at each side of the closing, which is made to a desirable depth at the front with button-holes and buttons; and the center-back is arranged in a broad Watteau plait. The skirt portion is gathered and joined to side-fronts and side-backs that meet in shoulder and under-arm seams; and the cloak has a short body-lining. The full puff sleeves rise high above the shoulders; they are gathered at the lower edges and mounted upon smooth linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of uncut velvet. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare widely at the throat.

All sorts of pretty cloakings may be used in developing the mode, and combinations of materials will be extremely effective. Feather-stitching done in a contrasting color, braiding, embroidery, velvet ribbon or any other dainty garniture may be added in any way

desired; or a simple finish of machine-stitching may be chosen. The large hat is of felt daintily trimmed with a profusion of full ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 439 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' WRAPPER.
(For Illustration see Page 316.)

FIGURE No. 439 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4116 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age, and is shown in two views on page 317 of this magazine.

The wrapper is in quaint Mother-Hubbard style and is here represented made up in figured cashmere and trimmed with frills of needlework. The upper part of the wrapper is a square yoke, and the lower part is gathered at the top and joined to the yoke, from which it falls in full, graceful folds. The wrapper is shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the front edges are hemmed and closed invisibly. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem, and

the neck is completed by a rolling collar that has rounding front corners and is daintily trimmed with a frill of needlework. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands, from the edges of which frills of needlework are turned back.

The wrapper is exceedingly becoming to youthful maidens and will develop attractively in serge, Henrietta cloth, flannel or merino; and feather-stitching, fancy braids, lace and gimp will be favored garnitures. A charming little wrapper was made up by the mode in pale-blue French flannel. The loose edges of the collar and wristbands are scooped and button-hole stitched with white embroidery silk, and a narrow strip of white flannel similarly scooped, and worked with pale-blue



FIGURE No. 437 R.

FIGURE No. 438 R.

FIGURE No. 437 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4132 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 438 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4133 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 314 and 315.)

silk, is applied beneath the edges with fancy stitching to form a double row of scollops.

FIGURE No. 440 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.
(For Illustration see Page 316.)

FIGURE No. 440 R.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4097 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from two to eight years of age, and is differently represented on page 317 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress is a very picturesque style and is here pictured developed in white camel's-hair, with ribbon for decoration. The short waist is shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams and is closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. It is made fanciful by an applied full center-front that is arranged in tuck shirrings, and by a box-plait applied at each side of the center-front, the box-plaits being extended from the skirt, which falls in full

graceful folds from the waist. Two rows of ribbon decorate the skirt above the hem; and similar ribbon is applied in lattice fashion upon the box-plaits to the waist-line, from which it falls in long loops and ends. The full puff sleeve is made over a smooth lining and the part exposed to cuff depth is ornamented with ribbon. The Puritan collar is in two sections that flare prettily at the back, and its edges are outlined with a row of ribbon.

The quaint little dress will develop attractively in India or China silk, Surah, cashmere, crêpon or merino, the mode admitting of many charming combinations of colors and materials. Velvet, plain or soutache braid or fine *point de Gêne* or Venetian lace may be chosen for garniture, with entirely satisfactory results.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH PURITAN COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 4097.—This picturesque little dress may be seen daintily

made up in white camel's-hair and trimmed with ribbon at figure No. 440 R in this magazine.

Figured dress goods were employed for the dress in this instance, and dark-green velvet ribbon in two widths supplies effective decoration. The dress has a short body adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back. The front is shaped slightly low at the top, and over it is arranged a fanciful center-front, the fulness of which is disposed in five crosswise tuck-shirrings. The lowest row of tuck-shirring includes the top of the full round skirt, which is extended at each side to form a box-plait that passes into the shoulder seam. The top of the skirt is gathered back of the box-plaits and joined to the body; and the lower edge is trimmed with

a band of wide velvet ribbon, at each side of which two rows of narrow velvet ribbon are arranged. The full puff sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are finished with cuff facings of the material and ornamented with bands of wide and narrow velvet ribbon. At the neck is a Puritan collar which is in two sections. The collar flares widely at the throat, curves over the shoulders and falls square at the back. It is ornamented with narrow velvet ribbon.

The mode, which is one of the most popular of the graceful Greenaway fashions, will develop with attractive results in seasonable dress goods of either silken, woollen or cotton texture. Soft woolsens, such as cashmere, serge, foulé and merino, will make especially dainty dresses for home, school or church wear.

We have pattern No. 4097 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a little girl of five years, requires six yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (IN GREENAWAY STYLE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 4132.—Bisque-pink cashmere and silk are combined in this dress at figure No. 437 R in this DELINEATOR, myrtle-green velvet ribbon being used for trimming.

The dress is here shown developed in checked Scotch gingham. The skirt is full and round and is gathered and joined to the short body. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top to rise prettily above the shoulders, and the lower edges are finished with wristbands. The neck is finished with a moderately high standing collar. Sash-ties are included in the under-arm seams, the ties are prettily bowed at the back, and their free ends are finished with hems.

The simplicity of the mode adapts it particularly well to fabrics and colors that require frequent laundering. Percalé, batiste, plain or embroidered nainsook, plaid, striped or plain gingham and wool-

len goods of all seasonable varieties will make up attractively in this way; and, for decoration, feather-stitching, torchon or Medici lace, Hamburg embroidery, flat bands, braid, etc., may be applied in as elaborate or as simple a manner as individual fancy may dictate.

We have pattern No. 4132 in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age. Of one material for a little girl of five years, the dress needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE No. 439 R.

FIGURE No. 440 R.

FIGURE No. 439 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' WRAPPER.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4116 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 440 R.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4097 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 315.)

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 4141.—This dress is also shown at figure No. 435 R

in this magazine, where it is represented made of bordered serge and trimmed with velvet ribbon.

Cashmere and velvet are prettily united in the present instance. The skirt is full and round and falls in graceful folds from gathers at the top. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem, and the top is joined to the body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The body has surplice fronts disposed in full, soft folds by gathers in the shoulder and lower edges. The surplice fronts lap in characteristic fashion, and between their flaring front edges a facing of velvet applied upon the smooth front is revealed, with pretty effect. The sleeves are of the full puff variety. They 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. A standing collar of velvet provides a becoming neck-completion. The plaited ends of sash-ties are included in the under-arm seams, and the ties are prettily bowed at the center of the back.

The mode is extremely simple in construction and will develop

with attractive results in cashmere, serge and novelty woollens in checked, striped or plaid designs, and also in all washable dress

Jersey cloth, etc., being among the most favored. Feather-stitching done with coarse silk in a prettily contrasting shade, Medici, torchon or *point d'esprit* lace edging, embroidery, fancy braid, etc., are some of the pretty garnitures which may be applied as preferred.

We have pattern No. 4116 in eight sizes for little girls from one-half to seven years of age. For a girl of five years, the wrapper needs four yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4097

Front View.



4097

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, WITH PURITAN COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 316.)

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 318.)

No. 4109.—Another pretty development of this coat may be seen by referring to figure No. 436 R, where cloth is the material shown.

The coat is here pictured made of Havane-brown cloth, and fancy black braid provides effective garniture. The full, round skirt is joined to the short body, which is shaped by shoulder and very short under-arm seams. The body is closed at the front with buttons and button-holes, and hooks and loops perform the closing of the skirt. Arranged upon the body is a stylish double cape. The upper part of the lower cape is a shallow, seamless yoke, to the lower edge of which a full, gathered cape-portion is joined; and the yoke is concealed beneath the second cape, the upper edge of which is gathered to form a pretty standing frill about the neck. The full puff sleeves are made over linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of the material. A row of fancy black braid decorates the front edges of the skirt. The mode is very quaint in effect and will develop prettily in



4132

Front View.



4132

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (IN GREENAWAY STYLE.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 316.)



4141

Front View.



4141

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 316.)

fabrics. Silk, velvet or wool goods of contrasting color may be associated with any of the above-mentioned woollens, and feather-stitching, braid or ribbon may be applied for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4141 in seven sizes for little girls from one to seven years of age. To make the dress in the combination shown for a little girl of five years, requires three yards of cashmere forty inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4116.—At figure No. 439 R in this issue this wrapper may be seen made up in figured cashmere, with lace edging for decoration.

Figured French flannel was here chosen for making the wrapper, which is in Mother-Hubbard style. The top of the wrapper is a square yoke adjusted by shoulder seams. The full lower portions are joined in under-arm seams and are gathered at the top and joined to the lower edge of the yoke. The closing is made the entire length of the fronts with button-holes and buttons. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands. At the neck is a turn-down collar.

A great variety of soft woollen fabrics will make up daintily by the mode, cashmere, serge, plain, striped or checked eider-down flannel,



4116

Front View



4116

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Bedford cord, serge, camel's-hair and flannel, and also in Surah, faille and Bengaline. If trimming be desired, feather-stitching done in

some contrasting color, braiding or embroidery may be added.

We have pattern No. 4109 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. To make the coat for a little girl of five years, requires six yards and an-eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4109

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 317.)

fronts and side-backs which join in shoulder and under-arm seams, and a center-back and center-fronts which are extended to form the full skirt. The center-fronts are closed at the top with three button-holes and buttons, and at each side of the closing they are arranged in a broad box-plait which overlaps the side-front and passes into the shoulder seam. The center-back is disposed at the top in a broad double-box plait that falls in Watteau fashion to the edge, which is finished with a deep hem. The skirt portion is gathered at the top and joined to the edge of the side-fronts and side-backs, from which it falls in full, soft folds. The cloak has short body-linings shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and hemmed down over the seam joining the skirt and body. The sleeves are of the full puff variety and are made of silk. They are gathered at the top to rise prettily above the shoulders, the fulness below droops in regulation fashion over the gathered lower edges, and the coat-shaped linings over which they are made are exposed to cuff depth and finished with cuff facings of velvet. At the neck is a rolling collar of velvet which is seamed at the back and flares widely at the throat.

A picturesque cloak may be developed by the mode in Surah, Bengaline, cloth, chevrot, serge and various other seasonable cloakings. Combinations of fabrics are especially effective in cloaks of this kind, and velvet, faille or Bengaline will unite most attractively with any suitable wool textile. For garniture, feather or fancy stitching, galloon, gimp or passementerie may be applied in any appropriate way desired.

We have pattern No. 4133 in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age. For a girl of five years, the cloak needs two yards and seven-eighths of cashmere forty inches wide, with a yard of silk and three-eighths of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4133.—A very dressy development of this stylish cloak may be seen at figure No. 438 R in this publication, where the materials combined are sapphire-blue cloth and uncut velvet.

A pretty combination of cashmere, silk and velvet is here pictured in the cloak. The garment has short side-

INFANTS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4129.—French cambric was employed for making this dainty little dress, and tucks, feather-stitching and lace edging provide the decoration. The short body has square-yoke upper-portion and full lower-portion,



4109

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 317.)



4133

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' CLOAK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



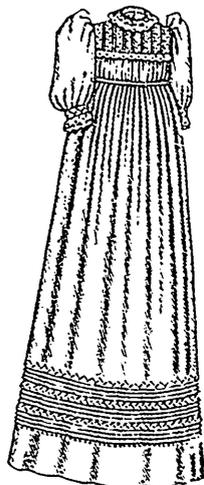
4133

Back View.

and the shaping is effected by shoulder and short under-arm seams. The yoke is prettily made of tucks separated by feather-stitching, and is finished at the neck with a frill of lace edging. The full lower-portion is gathered at their upper and lower edges nearly to the under-arm seams; and along their joining to the yoke is arranged a frill of lace edging. The closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The long skirt is joined to the body, a piping of the material being included in the joining. The skirt is slashed for a short distance at the center of the back; and it has seams at the sides, which are continuous with the under-arm seams of the body. The bottom is finished with a deep hem, above which clusters of tucks are made between rows of feather-stitching. The full sleeves are finished with narrow wristbands, which are ornamented with feather-stitching and lace edging.

If tucks are desired, allowance must be made for them when cutting out, as they are not considered in the pattern. Dainty little dresses may be made up in India or China silk, nainsook, lawn and all-over embroidery, and lace, fancy bands and embroidered edging will trim them attractively. The yoke may be made of all-over embroidery.

Pattern No. 4129 is in one size, and, to make a dress like it, requires two yards and three-fourths of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with a-fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

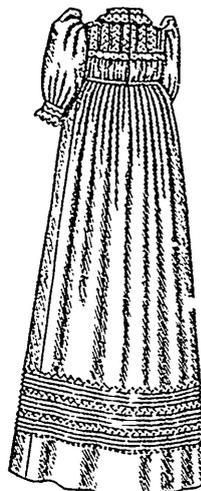


4129

Front View.

INFANTS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4129

Back View.

Illustrated Miscellany.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 319 to 321.)

Pointed crowns prevail in the new shapes and they impart a rather quaint air to the hats. When not becoming, these crowns are so well concealed by trimming that the objection is removed.

Brimms are variously bent in large hats, more to suit the face than in pursuance of any special mode.

Wide ribbons are largely used, and as much for hat strings (which, by-the-by, are more popular than ever) as for the bows and loops that appear on all hats.

Fancy made and natural feathers are used almost to the exclusion of flowers, which after all belong properly to the Spring and Summer.

But few hats are de-

may be assumed for evening wear with either a handsome wool or silk gown.

FIGURE No. 2.—JET ORNAMENT.—This handsome jet-ornament has the effect of wings when applied on a hat, as illustrated at figure No. 1, and is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE No. 3.—GROUP OF FEATHER POMPONS.—Three fluffy, ostrich-feather pompons are here pictured. The first in the group is ball shaped and from its center rises a tall aigrette. The second pompon is somewhat elongated and also shows an aigrette at the center. The remaining pompon is fluffy at one side and shows an opening at the opposite side and an aigrette at the top. The pompons are very ornamental, and are made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' HAT.—This dressy hat is shaped in mode felt. A band of black feathers wreathes the crown, and

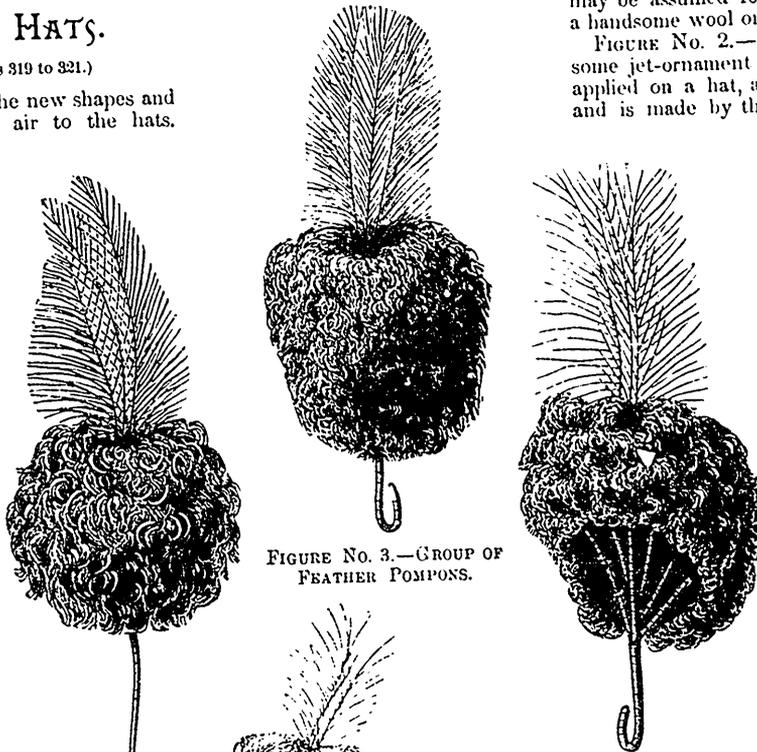


FIGURE No. 3.—GROUP OF FEATHER POMPONS.



FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE No. 2.—JET ORNAMENT.

vised in which the sparkle of jet is absent; the pretty cut jets are used in *cabochons*, with feathers and in ornaments of every conceivable shape, and they agree perfectly with every other style of trimming.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' HAT.—Nile-green velvet smoothly covers the pointed crown of this stylish hat, and upon it is applied the jet ornament described at figure No. 2. Two twists of velvet turned in opposite directions are arranged on the brim, and a bunch of green tips and an aigrette are adjusted at the point of the crown. A hat of this kind



FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' HAT.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

a pompon with an aigrette stands at the back, where the brim is tacked to the crown. A velvet band studded with jet *cabochons* is effectively applied to the crown just above the feathers, which are of Kursheedt's Standard make. Such a hat may suitably accompany an afternoon reception toilette of mode Bengaline elaborated by Kursheedt's Standard jet Medici collar and jet embroidery on net, applied on each front and in epaulette fashion on the sleeves.

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' HAT.—The pointed crown hat is shown differently trimmed at this figure. The crown is covered with black velvet upon which is applied lengthwise rows of jet passementerie, and two twists of pink velvet rolled in

opposite directions form the brim, jet passementerie being set on the brim between the twists. A bunch of black jetted *coq* feathers sup-

ported by a black velvet bow curl prettily over the crown from the back and complete the trimming.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—This stylish hat may supplement a gray cloth toilette, with satisfactory results. The high, pointed crown is of light-gray felt, and the broad brim is covered with black velvet and fancifully bent at the back.

Lozenge-shaped jet cabochons are applied to the crown, and a high bow of fancy gray ribbon is set on the brim in front. A bunch of fancy gray feather pompons is sustained by a great bow of black velvet ribbon at the back, and velvetie-strings fall from a bow adjusted underneath the brim at the back. A pretty decoration for a hat of this kind is silver-and-gray fancy cord, which may edge the brim and encircle the crown in several rows. A gray ostrich pompon and aigrette may rise in front, and a tall bow of gray satin ribbon may be formed at the back.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—A unique shape is here pictured. The hat is round, fitting the head closely at the

edge, and narrowing to a point, upon which a small, round crown is formed. Gray velvet loosely covers the crown and is gathered around the point to define it; it is then brought down to the edge in flutes, which are secured to the frame at intervals under jet cabochons. An edge of lace extends on the hair from beneath the flutes. A fancy gray aigrette is upheld at the back by a bow of wide gray satin ribbon, below which fall wide tie-strings.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.—Milliners' folds of light velvet cover the high crown of this pretty hat, and a puffing of navy-blue velvet forms the brim. Kursheedt's Standard gold lace is arranged to fall over the brim, and many loops of figured navy-blue and gold ribbon are adjusted at the left side toward the back. Above the loops stands a feather formed like a calla lily, from whose center rises a fancy aigrette.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' HAT.—The brim of this stylish poke-shaped hat is covered with black velvet and is bent up at the back. The crown is softly draped with Nile-green silk, and a large bow of light apple-green ribbon is adjusted at each side of the front. A bunch of black ostrich tips is placed in the center of each bow, and a trio of black tips rises above the bows. A bow of ribbon is placed in the hollow formed at the back of the brim, pointed wings of novelty ribbon stand stiffly at the back,

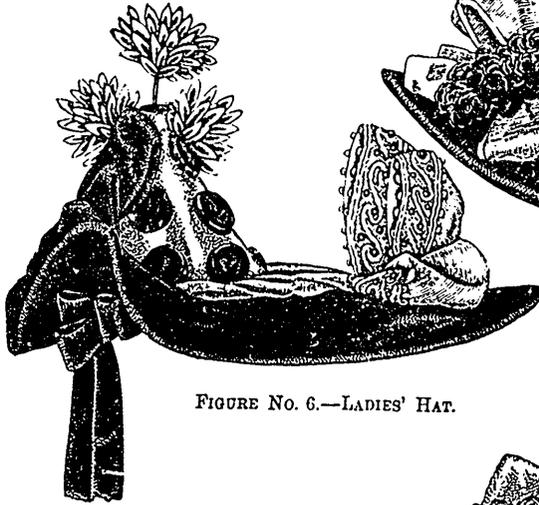


FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' HAT.

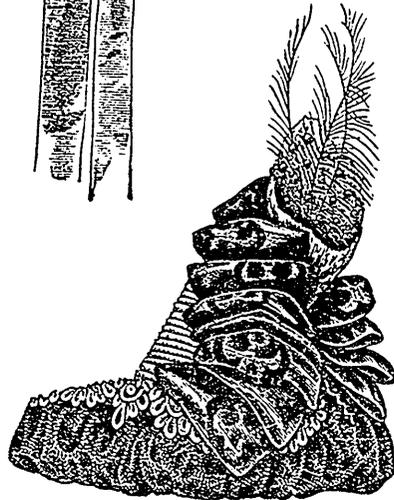


FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, see "Fashionable Hats," on this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' TOQUE.

ted on the corsage. The combination achieved in this hat is pleasing and effective.

FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—A dressy carriage hat is here portrayed. It is of fine black felt, with a brim drooping in front and turned up at the back. Golden-brown velvet studded with Kursheedt's Standard pearl jewels is adjusted over the crown in loops at the top and in soft folds at the base, and full ostrich tips and an aigrette in a pretty light-brown tint rise high above the velvet. The shades of brown here introduced harmonize admirably with the black felt.

FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' HAT.—Black and gold are attractively associated in this dressy hat. The wide, rounding brim suggests a plaque; it is smoothly covered with black velvet and edged with Kursheedt's Standard gold lace. A twist of yellow velvet is

and two small bows rest against the crown at one side of the wings.

FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' HAT.—Light-brown velvet covers this pretty hat. The velvet is applied smoothly on the high crown and in flutes on the brim. A band of Kursheedt's Standard feathers encircles the base of the crown, and short feathers rest in the flutes, with charming effect. At the left side toward the back, is upreared a great bow of black figured ribbon, which completes the simple though effective trimming.

FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' TOQUE.—Silk in the purplish-pink shade of the thistle is artistically draped over this unique shape. It is shirred over the round pointed crown to display its outline, and a puffing to match follows the base of the crown. Brown velvet is draped in folds and flutes over the brim. A bunch of natural-colored thistles is placed in front, and wide brown velvet tie-strings fall at the back below a bow of similar velvet, the ties being brought forward and lightly knot-

laid about the upper edge of the brim, and the crown is omitted in favor of a black velvet band decorated with jet cabochons, the hair showing through the opening. Two aggressive-looking wings of yellow velvet lined with black, and a bunch of black thistles stand high at the back.

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 321 and 322.)

A variety and change of dainty neckwear is always desirable, and the contributions

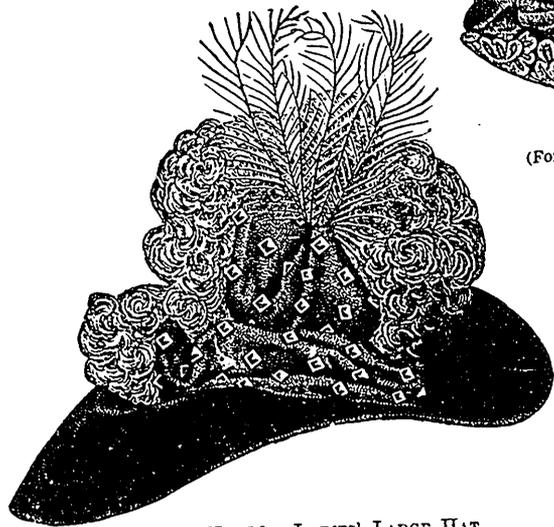


FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.

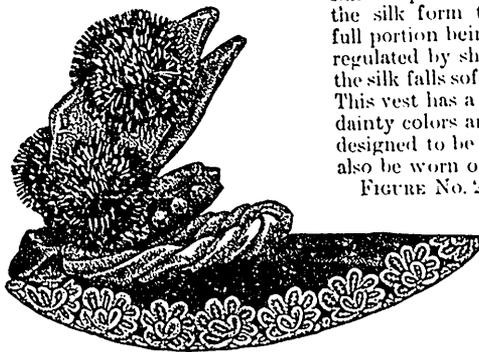


FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' HAT.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 12 and 13, see "Fashionable Hats," on Page 320.)

A vest of soft silk showing fine platings of the same down the center may be substituted for a partly worn vest in a basque, and will add a touch of brightness.

FIGURE NO. 1.—FULL VEST.—Pale-pink India silk is represented in this dainty adjunct. Fields of the silk form the standing collar and girdle, the full portion being attached to both at the ends and regulated by shirings. A double knife-plating of the silk falls softly down the center in jabot fashion. This vest has a decidedly softening effect, and light, dainty colors are usually preferred. It is especially designed to be worn with open jackets, but it may also be worn over a plain basque.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GROUP OF COLLARS.—Three styles of collars are here illustrated. The first is of linen and stands becomingly high about the throat. A silk cravat is wound twice about the base of the collar and tied in a knot and ends at the front, this trim, formal fashion suggesting the old-time stock. The result is pleasing, and the style will be favored by many.

The center collar is made of velvet cut in sharp points. Inside the velvet collar is visible a full ruche of lace, which stands a little above it and encircles the neck. About the base of the collar figured net is draped in kerchief style, and from the center falls a short jabot of lace.

In the last collar the stock effect is again produced. About a high standing linen collar is arranged a cravat that is tied in a knot with ends at the front. From beneath the knot droops a fine silk lace handkerchief arranged to fall in full jabot fashion. These collars are obtainable in cream, white and black and are of Kursheedt's Standard manufacture.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—RUCHE, AND METHOD OF MAKING IT.—This durable ruching is made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co. The method of making it is clearly demonstrated at figure No. 4. The beads are run on one continuous thread and

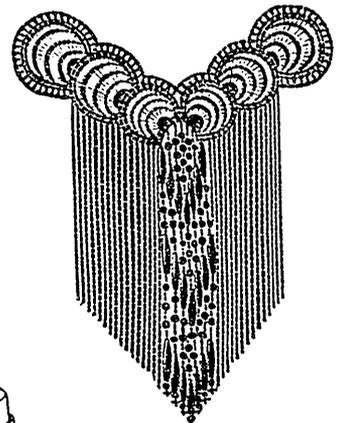


FIGURE NO. 5.

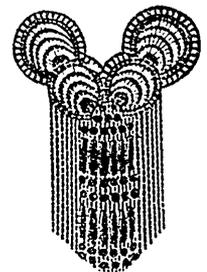


FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—NECK AND WAIST GARNITURES.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 321 and 322.)

this month provide ample opportunity for indulging these desires. To offset the features of the Louis XIV. and XV. and other historic modes are provided collars of both severe and soft outlines. For the completion of a basque which is cut slightly low in front is shown the popular Medici collar, which appears from time to time

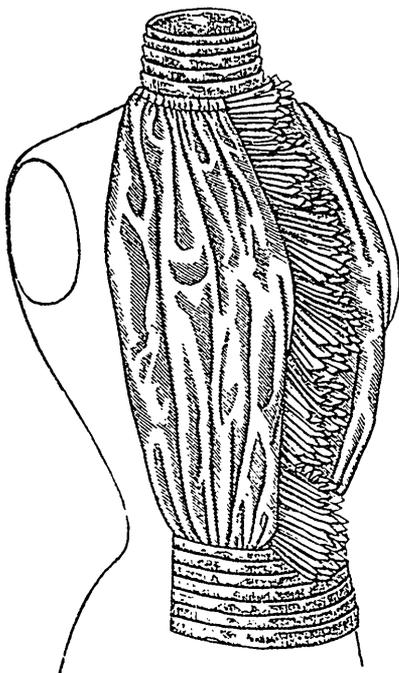


FIGURE NO. 1.—FULL VEST.



FIGURE NO. 2.—GROUP OF COLLARS

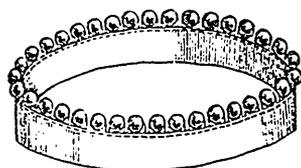


FIGURE NO. 3

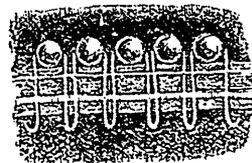


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—RUCHE, AND METHOD OF MAKING IT.

executed in new designs elaborately wrought with jets or jewels. Jet "rain" fringes are most favored as waist garnitures, and they lend a most elaborate air to one's gowns.

securely fastened between two sections of material. The thread of each bead is fastened separately, so that if one bead should be broken or a thread cut, the others will remain intact. At figure No. 3 the

ruche is shown ready for application. It is mounted on a muslin band and shows a row of iridescent beads, which are very effective. This neck dressing is preferable to almost any other of its kind, as its wearing qualities are unsurpassed and its effect generally becoming.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—NECK AND WAIST GARNITURES.—These handsome adjuncts are composed of finely cut jet beads and silk cord. The garniture shown at figure No. 5 is to be worn in girdle fashion at the pointed lower edge of a basque. The "rain" fringe falls smoothly over the skirt with the effect of a tablier.

A pretty ornament designed to be worn at the neck is shown at figure No. 6. The heading is applied flatly about the standing collar, and the fringe falls gracefully over the bust. These handsome accessories may be selected to contrast or accord with the gown. Both are made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—STEEL-BEAD MEDICI COLLAR AND GIRDLER.—The ornaments shown at these figures are of Kursheedt's Standard manufacture. The collar pictured at figure No. 7 is wired to stand erect. It is composed of steel beads in a handsome design, and though devised as a neck completion, it may be adjusted over the top of a sleeve.

At figure No. 8 is portrayed the girdle, which is fastened at the belt line across the front of a basque or polonaise. It is of steel beads wrought in an intricate design. Individual taste may direct any different application on some other part of the basque or skirt.

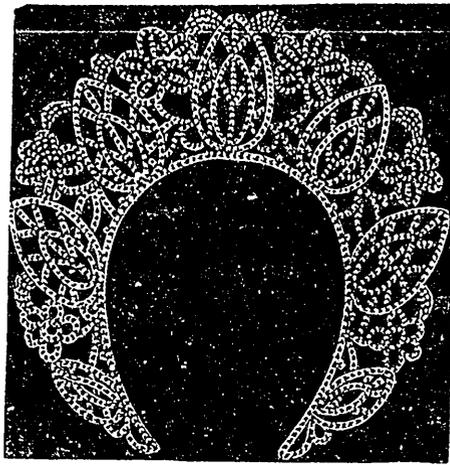


FIGURE NO. 7.

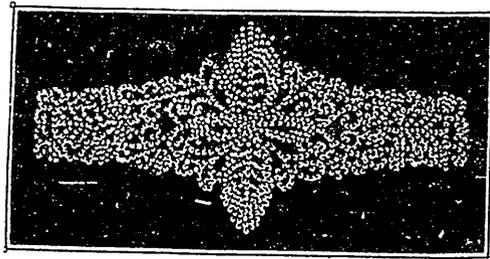


FIGURE NO. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—STEEL-BEAD MEDICI COLLAR AND GIRDLER.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7 and 8, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)

fashion half-way to the elbow. The fronts and back lie flatly on their corresponding portions, a rounding point being shaped in front and reaching almost to the bust. The Medici collar rises high at the back and tapers narrowly to points at the front, exposing the throat in an effective manner. A plain basque brings out most decidedly the richness of this garniture, and further decoration on any other part of the costume is unnecessary. This garniture is of Kursheedt's Standard manufacture.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 323 to 325.)

Fulness about the hips is observable in many of the new modes, and this fulness is contributed in some instances by hip-draperies or paniers, in others by slight draperies in the sides of skirts, and in others by full hip-pieces or coat-skirts. These fashions are alike becoming to slender and stout figures, unless the latter are too short to warrant the adoption of fluffy gowns. Slender figures gain apparent width from hip draperies, and prominent hips are concealed by them.

Severely plain skirts divide favor equally with the draped skirts, and many of the skirts are made over bell-shaped foundations.

Most bodices are of fanciful construction and much trimmed. Bodice or corselet effects are favored; and when not designed in the

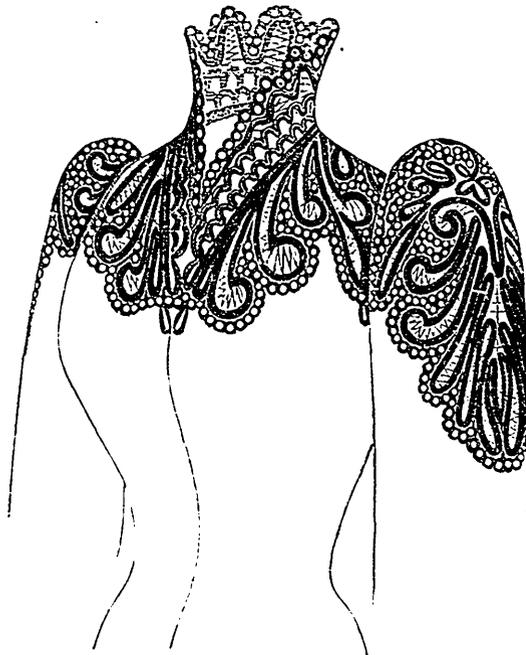


FIGURE NO. 9.

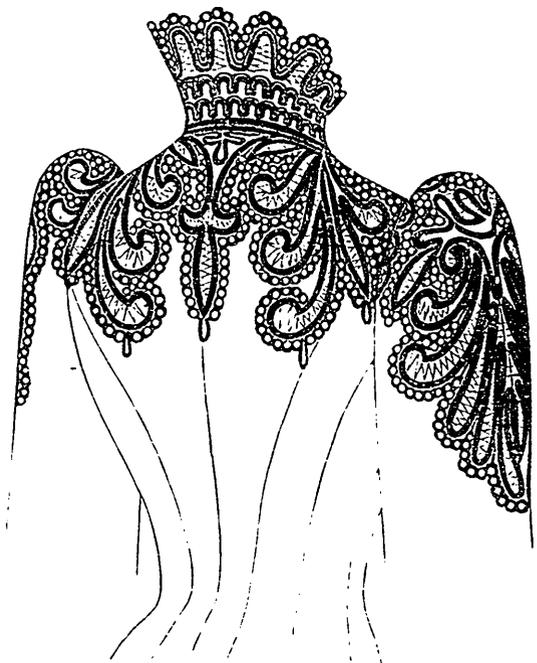


FIGURE NO. 10.

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—BRAID BODICE-GARNITURE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9 and 10, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 9 AND 10.—BRAID BODICE-GARNITURE.—This elaborate ornament is devised to be worn over a basque of severe plainness. The design is exceedingly handsome and artistic and is wrought in black silk braid. The sides fall over the sleeves in epaulette

pattern, trimming is applied in a manner to simulate a bodice. Sleeves are as fanciful and picturesque as waists, one idea usually being carried out in both bodice and sleeve, in trimming as well as in design.

FIGURE NO. 1.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING DRESS.—Cream-white China silk was used in the development of

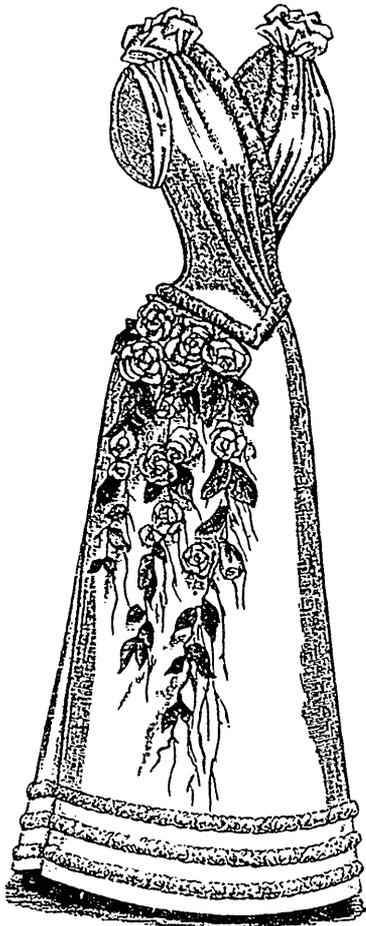


FIGURE NO. 1.—ATTRACTIVE DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING DRESS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4138; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

this dress, and the pattern employed in making is No. 4138, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The bell skirt is hung over a bell-shaped foundation, upon which it lies smoothly at the front and sides and in full folds at the back. Three rows of white ostrich-feather edging are applied to the lower part of the skirt in



FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4108; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Bengaline, velvet and chiffon are united in this handsome basque. It is close-fitting and



FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND GARNITURE FOR A LADIES' EVENING DRESS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4111; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

is lengthened by full coat-skirts that are gathered at the upper edge. Lace trims the lower edges of the coat-skirts, and three rows of narrow velvet ribbon are applied above the lace. Revers of velvet extend about the neck in rolling collar fashion and in points to the edge of the basque proper; and lace is slightly gathered to the free edges of the revers. Between the fronts is disclosed a shirred vest of chiffon, and a standing collar of the same completes the neck. The velvet sleeves are full above the elbows and close-fitting below.

This basque was cut by pattern No. 4108, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND GARNITURE FOR A LADIES' EVENING DRESS.—Black velvet and Karsheed's Standard striped drapery-net are united in this dress, and gilt passementerie provides the trimming. Over the bell-shaped foundation of silk is hung a drapery, which shows slight fulness at the sides resulting from plaits in the belt. The back falls full and is cut to round length. The

drapery is shortened to accommodate a flounce of net, which falls even with the edge of the foundation. The basque is of fanciful design and is made over a fitted lining. A shirred yoke of net is arranged over the upper part, and a closely fitted bodice of velvet, defining a point at the center of the lower edge, is adjusted over the lower part. The center and side-front seams of the bodice are covered with gilt passementerie. The fancy collar flares from the neck and is cut from velvet. The net is used bias in the sleeves, which rise full and high above the shoulders and are each encircled at the wrist with passementerie. The pattern used in cutting this dress is No. 4111, which is shown elsewhere in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION



FIGURE NO. 4.



FIGURE NO. 5.



FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—LADIES' PUFFED DRESS SLEEVES.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4127; 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.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 326 and 324)

drapery is shortened to accommodate a flounce of net, which falls even with the edge of the foundation. The basque is of fanciful design and is made over a fitted lining. A shirred yoke of net is arranged over the upper part, and a closely fitted bodice of velvet, defining a point at the center of the lower edge, is adjusted over the lower part. The center and side-front seams of the bodice are covered with gilt passementerie. The fancy collar flares from the neck and is cut from velvet. The net is used bias in the sleeves, which rise full and high above the shoulders and are each encircled at the wrist with passementerie. The pattern used in cutting this dress is No. 4111, which is shown elsewhere in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.

—LADIES' PUFFED DRESS SLEEVES.—These engravings illustrate three styles of dress sleeves, each of which is made over a coat-shaped foundation. The sleeve shown at figure No. 5 is made of white silk

back. A foot trimming of braid is applied with charming effect. The skirt may be worn with basque No. 3970, shown at figure No. 8. The skirt was shaped by pattern No. 4131, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

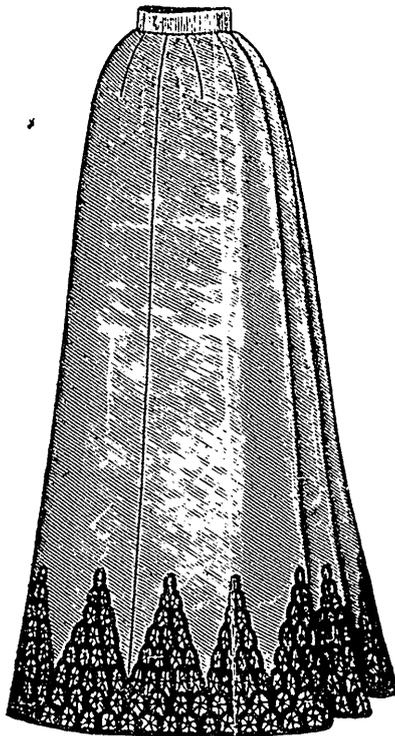


FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BIAS-GORED BELL SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4131; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

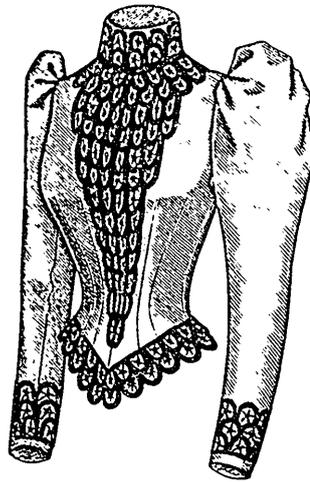


FIGURE NO. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3970; 13 sizes; 30 to 48 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7 and 8, see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

and extends only to the elbow, below which the lining is also cut away. Shirrings are made at the lower edge and

frill of embroidered *chiffon* falls from the edge over the arm. Pearl fringe may edge

some distance above to produce the effect of two puffs. Several strips of white ribbon extend from the upper edge to the first shirring, and are formed in loops and ends that fall below the shirring. A similar arrangement of loops and ends is adjusted at the lower edge.

The sleeve pictured at figure No. 6 is of three-quarter length and is also made of white silk. Shirrings are made at intervals three times about the arm and are covered with narrow jet *cabochon* trimming. A double frill of embroidered *chiffon* falls from the edge.

At figure No. 4 is shown a full-length sleeve of black silk. The effect of three puffs is produced by shirrings about the arm, and the lining below the sleeve is faced with velvet and edged with feather trimming. The pattern used in cutting these sleeves is No. 4127, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.



FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING BODICE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4138; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents) description see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BIAS-GORED BELL SKIRT.—Wood-brown camel's-hair was employed for making this skirt, and Kursheedt's Standard braid skirt garniture supplies the trimming. The skirt is a bell and has bias gores joined by seams at the front, sides and back, fan-plaits being arranged at each side of the seam at the

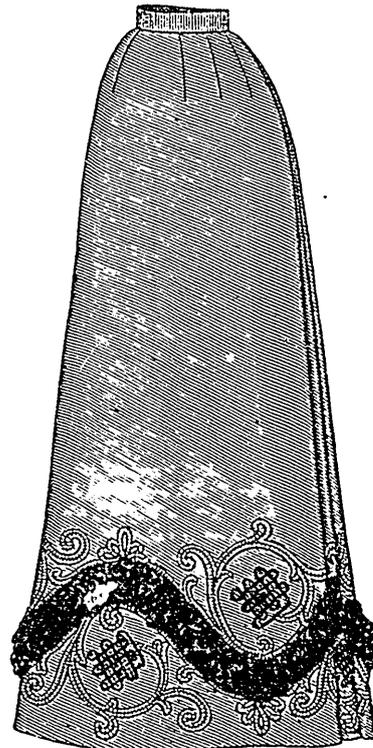


FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' BELL SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3967; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

at figure No. 14. In this instance it is represented in *écru* camel's-hair decorated at the lower part with Kursheedt's Standard curled silk feather trimming, applied with festoon effect between a hand-

FIGURE NO. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—This stylish basque was designed to accompany skirt No. 4131, shown at figure No. 7, and is pictured made of wood-brown camel's-hair and trimmed with Kursheedt's Standard braid waist garniture. The basque is closely fitted by double bust darts, side-back gores, two under-arm gores at each side, and a curving center seam, and presents a pointed lower outline in front. Braid follows the lower edge in girdle fashion, covers the high standing collar and trims the wrists of the high-shouldered coat-sleeves. A braid plastron is effectively applied to the fronts. The basque was cut by pattern No. 3970, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING BODICE.—This dainty bodice is included in dress pattern No. 4138, which is illustrated and described at figure No. 1. The bodice is here represented in white *chiffon* over white silk. A row of gold passementerie defines the lower outline of the bodice, and a ruffle of embroidered *chiffon* falls full from the edge. Elbow sleeves are introduced in this instance. Each sleeve rises high above the shoulder and is shirred at the center and also at the lower edge. Passementerie conceals the shirrings, and a

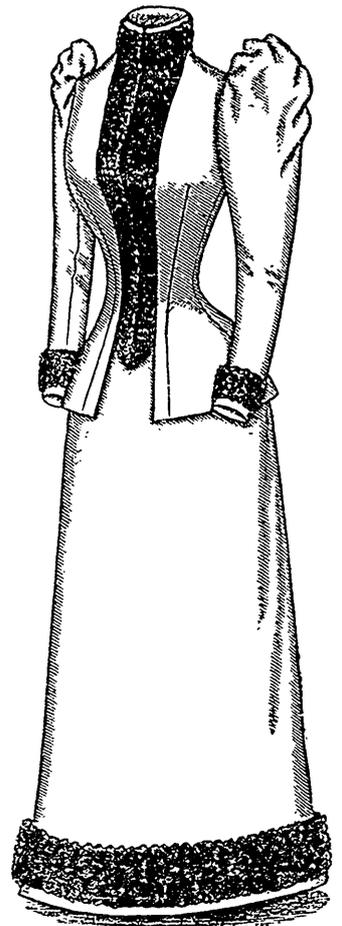


FIGURE NO. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4139; 13 sizes; 23 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 10 and 11, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 324 and 325.)

a waist of this kind very effectively.

FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' BELL SKIRT.—This stylish skirt was fashioned by pattern No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is again illustrated and described

some braid embroidery design. A bell skirt of this kind developed in plain serge may be trimmed at the foot with three ruffles of brocaded ribbon, headed by a narrow band of jet passementerie.

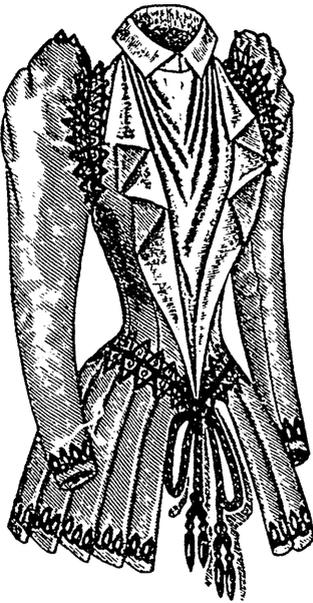


FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4126; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' FULL SLEEVE, FOR STREET GARMENTS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4094; 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.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 12 and 13, see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

The basque is closely fitted in the regular way, and the fronts are reversed in jabots, which are faced with China silk and open over a draped vest of silk. Side-plaited coat-skirts are added to the basque, and a row of Kurshedd's Standard black gimp trims the lower edge. A gimp girdle follows the lower outline of the basque proper, and tassel-tipped cords secure the front ends of the girdle and fall on the skirt between the coat-skirts with pretty effect. A silk rolling collar is at the neck. Epaulettes of gimp follow the arms'-eyes and rise over the top of the high shouldered coat-sleeves. A row of gimp encircles each wrist. The basque may agree or contrast with the skirt it is designed to accompany. The pattern used in making the basque is No. 4126, which is shown again in this magazine and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A stylish color contrast is effected in this costume by combining pearl-gray faced cloth and Kurshedd's Standard black Astrakhan cloth. The skirt is fitted smoothly over its foundation at the front and sides and falls in fan-plaits at the back. A band of Astrakhan cloth encircles the skirt above the lower edge. The basque is perfectly adjusted and between the first darts the fronts are shaped in a short point, a narrow, pointed vest effect being achieved by facings of Astrakhan cloth. The sleeves are elevated on the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with a band of Astrakhan cloth. The standing collar is covered nearly to the upper edge with Astrakhan cloth. Velvet, Bengaline or brocaded silk may be used for the vest facing when the costume is developed in cheviot, serge, camel's-hair, Bedford cord and other fashionable woollens. Cord and crochet passementerie, feather band and ruffles of the material are favored decorations. The pattern employed in cutting this costume is No. 4139, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents and is represented elsewhere in this magazine.

FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Tan camel's-hair and white China silk are associated in this pretty basque.

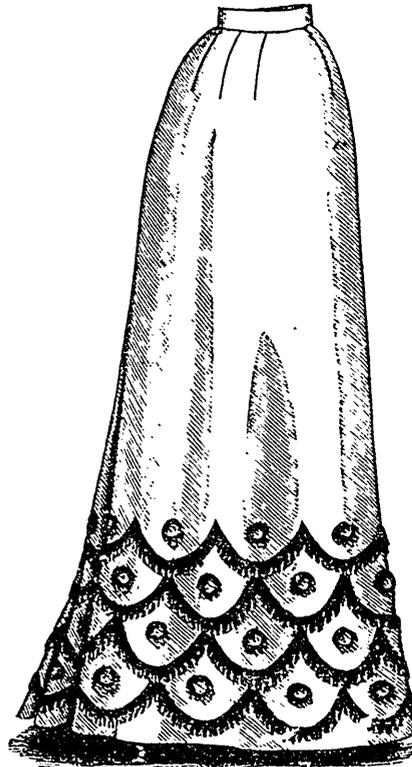


FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' BELL SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3967; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

sementerie bands, fringe or ruffles of the material may be successfully used to decorate any of the materials mentioned. The pattern used in the development of this skirt is No. 3967, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 15.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Jacquard serge and velvet are associated in this dressy basque, which may accompany any of the skirts illustrated.

FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' FULL SLEEVE, FOR STREET GARMENTS.—Figured cloth was used in the development of this stylish sleeve, which falls very full over its coat-shaped foundation, almost to the wrist, the exposed portion of the lining being faced with velvet. The sleeve will usually match the coat or jacket and will be similarly trimmed. The pattern used in cutting the sleeve is No. 4094, which is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' BELL SKIRT.—This fashionable skirt is shown made of light-gray serge with a wide black border presenting scallops and dots in combed wool effects. The skirt falls over a four-gored foundation, smoothly at the front and sides and in fan-plaits at the back. Cloth, Bedford cord, diagonal, camel's-hair and other stylish goods may be used in making a skirt of this kind,



FIGURE NO. 15.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4136; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

and a border similar to the one pictured may be made of "Tom Thumb" fringe and discs of velvet. Pas-



FIGURE NO. 16.—ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4112; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 14, 15 and 16, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 325 and 326.)

FIGURE NO. 15.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Jacquard serge and velvet are associated in this dressy basque, which may accompany any of the skirts illustrated.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 1.—WATER-PAIL SCRAP-BASKET.

Over close-fitting fronts of lining are adjusted fanciful fronts consisting of a deep yoke of velvet and a full lower-portion of serge, caught in plaits at the center of the lower edge, the plaits spreading toward the bust. The basque is fashionably lengthened by deep coat-skirts, upon which are applied Kursheedt's Standard jet-and-gold passementerie discs. A row of similar trimming decorates the bottom of the yoke, which is cut out in a low V at the neck for the accommodation

Now and then the "spare room" of a country cottage is not supplied with a sufficiency of pictures, *bric-à-brac*, etc., and various pieces of needlework are used to fill up the vacant spaces on the walls, while wooden shoe-boxes, water-pails and other rough articles are prettily decorated and utilized to occupy places where a chair or table might have stood. Some simple but very ornamental designs for this purpose are placed before our readers this month; and by the exercise of a little ingenuity the worker may readily make additions that will greatly enhance their value.

of a roiling Medici collar of velvet, between the ends of which the lining fronts are faced with serge and a chemisette effect produced. A standing collar of serge finishes the neck of the fronts and back. Full sleeves of serge are made over coat-shaped linings, which are faced at the wrists with velvet. The basque may be made of all sorts of wool and silk goods and will usually match its accompanying skirt. The pattern used in cutting the basque is No. 4136, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents and is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine.

FIGURE NO. 16.—ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—Brocaded silk and plain Bengaline are com-

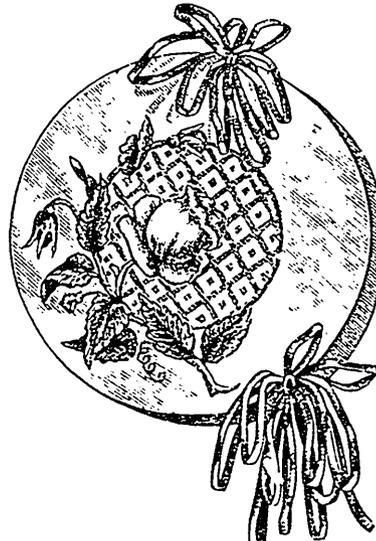


FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATED NEEDLEBOOK.



FIGURE NO. 3.—INDIA SILK SCARF, WITH DECORATION OF DRAWN-WORK.

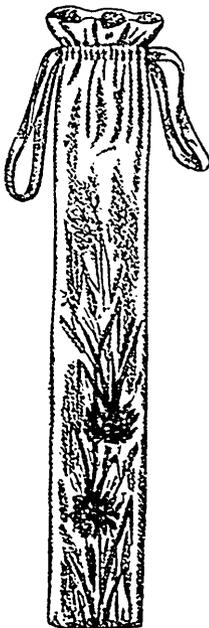


FIGURE NO. 4.—CHAMOIS RAZOR-CASE.

bined in this basque, which may be worn at receptions, ceremonious dinners, etc. The basque is closely fitted, and to the lower edge are joined rounding paniers, which are draped full by plaits made at each end. The full elbow sleeves rise in puffs over the shoulders and are shirred some distance below the top. A jet Medici collar covers one of Bengaline, and between its ends the throat is prettily exposed. Jet gimp follows the loose edges of the paniers, a row is extended down each front from the shoulder to the lower edge, and short strips of the gimp are applied in points upon the fronts between the lengthwise rows. The gimp and collar are made by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. This handsome basque is worn with a skirt of brocade and is part of costume No. 4112, which is shown elsewhere in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Such a basque will develop a gracefully in faille, Bengaline or Surah lined with velvet, and with equal satisfaction in a single woollen in any tasteful combination of materials or colors. Hand-tatted or silk passementerie may be applied for decoration.



FIGURE NO. 5.

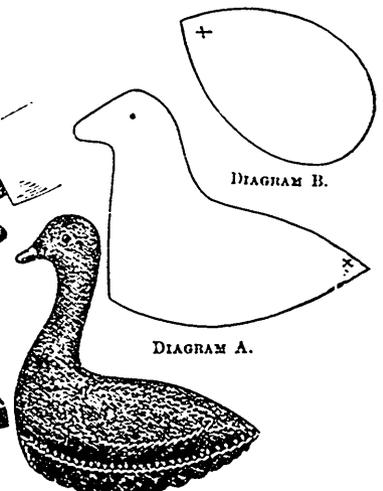


FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6, AND DIAGRAMS A AND B.—GOOSE IRON-HOLDER, IN AND OUT OF USE, WITH DIAGRAMS FOR SHAPING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and Diagrams A and B, see "Artistic Needlework," on Pages 326 to 328.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—WATER-PAIL SCRAP-BASKET.—First skirmish in the kitchen closets or laundry for an old water-pail; for if you want something novel and really beautiful, make a scrap-basket

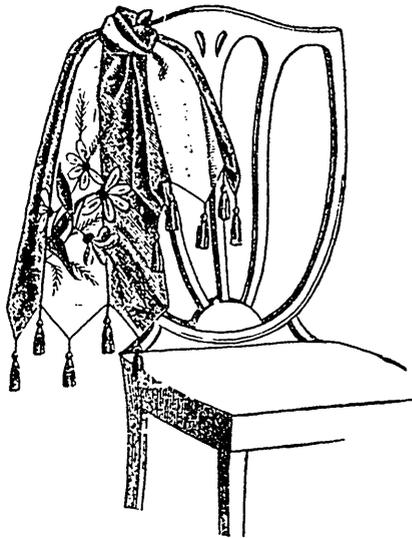


FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION CHAIR-SCARF.

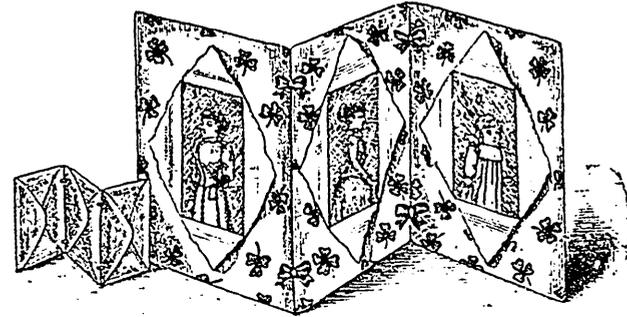


FIGURE NO. 3.—FOLDING PHOTOGRAPH-SCREEN.

in pretty shades of fine silk. Then cut a lining of dark old-rose quilted satin to fit the inside of the pail, and sew a circular piece of the satin to the smaller end to serve as a covering for the bottom. Now wind the handle with old-rose ribbon, and tie a pretty bow of similar ribbon at the center. Dallas cloth, linen drilling, duck or denim may be utilized in this manner. If denim be used, a dado of grasses and ferns may be prettily applied upon it with gold paint; or if white material be chosen, natural dried grasses could be lightly glued to it. In the latter case the basket must be kept beyond the reach of mischievous fingers.

FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATED NEEDLEBOOK.—This dainty needlebook has for a foundation a circular piece of cardboard, which is covered with two circular sections of Nile-green silk. On one section a piece of lace net is arranged in a circle in the center, and over the whole a pretty rose spray is daintily embroidered with filo floss in pink and dark shades of olive-green, in the short-and-long stitch, directions for which were given in "Fancy Stitches, and their Application," in the

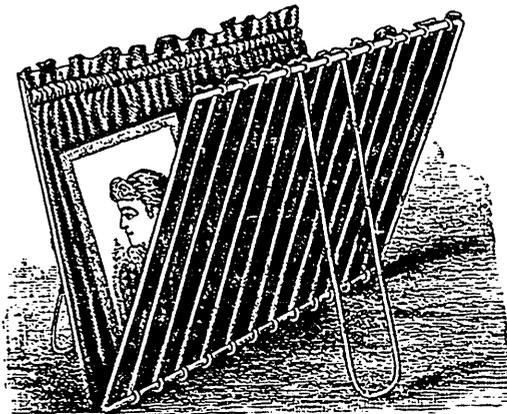


FIGURE NO. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

February DELINEATOR. Two jaunty rosette bows of ribbon in a darker green than the silk are sewed on the upper and lower edges of the cover. Four circular pieces of fine white flannel the size of the cover are held in position by the rosette at the top, which is caught through the flannel as well as the cover. If desired, the spray may be painted; and the book may be made up in other materials and colors.

display of fancy articles in their dressing-rooms, and so transfer their razors to more decorative cases fashioned by the deft fingers of some feminine friend or relative. The razor-case here shown is made of apricot-colored chamois. A strip of skin half a yard long and five inches wide is doubled and the long sides stitched together; and on one side of the bag thus formed a dado design is prettily wrought in solid embroidery with various shades of garnet and green filling silk. The case

after the one portrayed at this figure. Cut from white butcher's-linen a form of suitable shape to cover the outside of the pail, and on it embroider a design in a comprehensive course of lessons in this magazine. The ends of a yard and a-half of old-rose India silk are invisibly hemmed up to form four-inch hems, and above each hem a beautiful design in drawn-work is wrought to within an inch of the selvedge, the designs differing in pattern. Old-rose knitting silk was used for executing the drawn-work. The scarf is shown carelessly thrust through a holder of celluloid, upon which is painted a spray of pink carnations, with sage-green leaves. The scarf is designed to ornament a cabinet mantel-piece or easel. It may be effectively developed in bolting



FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATED BLOTting-PAD.

FIGURE NO. 3.—INDIA SILK SCARF, WITH DECORATION OF DRAWN-WORK.—The exquisite decoration on this scarf is supplied by drawn-work, full instructions for all branches of which are being given

or pine-apple cloth; the sections in which the drawn-work is shown may be cut out, and sections of silk ornamented with drawn-work may be inserted instead. Tassels or silk drops may decorate the ends, and dainty butterflies cut from bolting cloth or *crêpe lisse*, with their gauzy wings delicately tinted, may be placed here and there as though they had just alighted. This is an effect that is to be quite fashionable in the line of decorative art.

FIGURE NO. 4.—CHAMOIS RAZOR-CASE.—Razors are usually furnished, when purchased, with suitable cases, but some gentlemen like to have a pretty



FIGURE NO. 5.—LAUNDRY LIST.

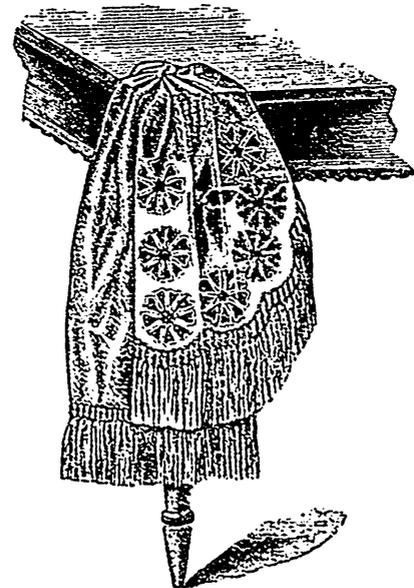


FIGURE NO. 6.—DRAPED TABLE-SCARF.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "The Work-Table," on Pages 323 and 329.)

is lined with satin the shade of the chamois, and a shirt-casing is made within two inches of the top to form a self-heading, through which a ribbon to correspond in color with the chamois is run, for drawing the case together. Silk, velvet or plush may be used in place of the chamois, while a lining of chamois may take the place of the satin one.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6, AND DIAGRAMS A AND B.—GOOSE IRON-HOLDER, IN AND OUT OF USE, WITH DIAGRAMS FOR SHAPING.—Figure

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Page 327.)

The Christmas holidays are fast approaching, so we cannot commence too early to prepare our dainty tokens of remembrance for friends and relations. The once popular Christmas cards have largely fallen into disuse, and in their place we have pleasing novelties made of rough water-color paper with serrated edges, delicately tinted blotting paper, celluloid prettily painted, and ribbons

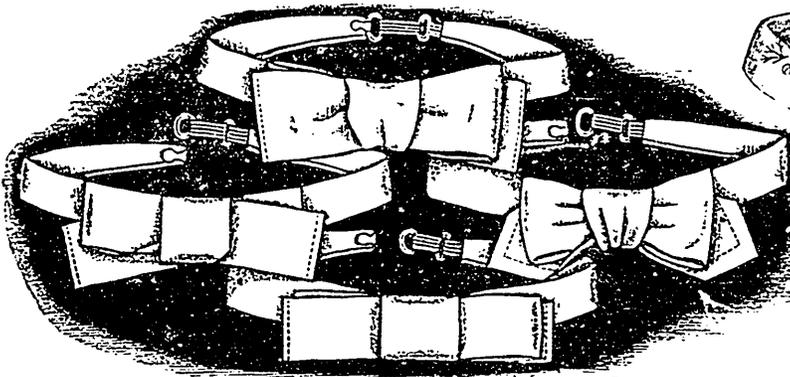


FIGURE NO. 1.—GROUP OF EVENING BOWS.

No. 6 portrays a unique iron-holder that is really more ornamental than practical, although at figure No. 5 it is shown in use, one hand only being available at a time for its manipulation. The holder is fashioned from gray broadcloth. A reduced size of the pattern used for shaping half the body may be seen at diagram A. Two sections like the diagram are cut and seamed together, and a glass bead is sewed in the proper place to represent the eye. The body and head are stuffed, the beak is wound tightly with yellow cotton, and on each side of the body portion a wing is simulated with gray silk in outline stitch. Diagram B gives the full section for shaping the lining for the under part of the body. The section is cut from black quilted satin and is button-hole stitched to position. We would refer those who do not understand the method of button-holing to "Fancy Stitches, and their Application," in the February



FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARFS.

FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.

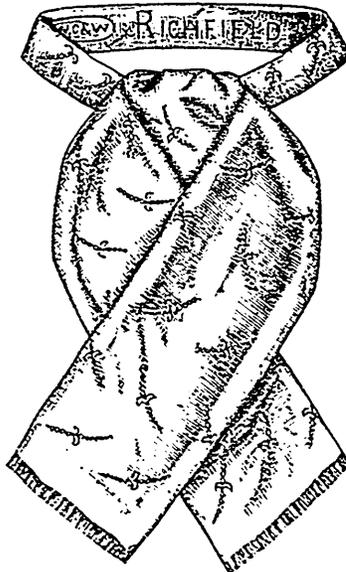


FIGURE NO. 5.



FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARFS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Pages 329 and 330.)

number, where full directions are given. In applying the lining to the body the small crosses seen in the diagrams should be placed together, for the tail. If the holder is to be used as an ornament, a wooden iron may be gilded and the holder secured to it by means of a pretty yellow ribbon. An ornamental holder will generally be made of a brighter material than that here used, which is intended for utility.

gether alternately to within about four inches of their ends. The loose ends of each section are turned back to form points, and at the ends of these points, and also at the termination of the seams, small silk tassels that match or contrast with the silk are sewed. On one end a pretty bunch of azaleas is painted or embroidered, as preferred. The scarf is tied in a loose knot on the right-hand corner of a chair-

cut and arranged in various shapes. Photograph receivers are given a large share of attention, and they always make acceptable presents, especially when the designs and materials are so diverse as at present.

FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION CHAIR-SCARF.—One wears of the sameness to be noted in the scarfs and other fancy articles used for decorating modern rooms, and it affords a positive sense of relief to observe a novel combination of materials like that shown at the present figure. Three sections of bolting-cloth and two of China silk, each fifty-four inches long, are seamed to-

back. A pretty scarf of this kind could be made of white India silk with white tassels, the design being painted in water-colors in delicate pink and white. This would make a pretty drapery for a handsome case. If a truly beautiful effect be desired, insert strips of Honiton or point lace insertion in lieu of the silk. The enthusiastic needlewoman may make this lace herself according to the directions and patterns given each month in "Modern Lace-Making" in this magazine.

FIGURE No. 2.—DECORATED BLOTTING-PAD.—This pretty blotting-pad is made of blotting-paper. Three heart-shaped leaves are cut, and tied together at the center of the top with a handsome bow of No. 12 satin-edged baby-blue ribbon, below which are painted a delicate spray of forget-me-nots in natural colors and the words "The Pen Became a Clarion." The cover leaf may be made of water-color paper in lavender, pink, blue or corn-color, and the decoration may all be done with gold paint.

FIGURE No. 3.—FOLDING PHOTOGRAPH-SCREEN.—Any one who has an extensive correspondence knows that there are almost always a number of envelopes left over in every purchase of stationery, and that as they do not match the next supply of paper, they are practically useless unless some method is devised to utilize them. Such a method is suggested in this pretty photograph-screen, which is made as follows: Select three prettily tinted envelopes, and with a pencil draw an oblong in the center of each, making it exactly the size of the exposed portion of the photograph. Connect the opposite corners of the oblong with very light, straight lines, and over these draw ragged lines with a knife or pair of scissors. Then run a pin carefully through the ragged lines so that the parts are severed, and turn back the points thus formed. Paint a scattered design of three and four leaf clover on the exposed surface, and tie the envelopes together as pictured with dainty bows of green ribbon at the top and bottom. The small screen shown in the lower left-hand corner of the engraving illustrates how the envelopes look at the back when the work is completed. The photographs are slipped into the envelopes just as a letter would be enclosed. Wild-roses, forget-me-nots, pansies or violets may be painted on the envelopes instead of the clover, or conventional figures may be applied with gold paint. A still more artistic finish would be produced by gilding the envelopes all over and painting sprays or grasses upon the gold surface.

FIGURE No. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.—The engraving shows a pretty photograph-holder, the principal part of which consists of an ordinary kitchen broiler. The broiler is nicely gilded, and the handles are bent down to serve as supports. Two strips of r^éceda-green

China silk are cut a little longer than the broiler; one of the long sides of each is drawn by a double row of shirring to form a self-heading, and the strips are nicely gathered up to fit the broiler and are sewed neatly on. Then the lower edges are shirred once and tacked to position; and the result is a very handsome ornament at small outlay of time or money. A generous bow of ribbon placed

on each handle would be effective. If preferred, the holder may be used as a receptacle for papers and magazines, in which event brown linen duck, prettily brightened with ribbons, is serviceable for a lining, as it may be laundered when necessary.

FIGURE No. 5.—LAUNDRY LIST.—A unique laundry-list is shown at this figure. The cover is made of an oblong piece of white celluloid and is decorated with a strip of wide lavender ribbon arranged diagonally across the center, upon which the word "Laundry" is painted in unique letters with yellow paint. Purple and yellow pansies are painted on the celluloid above and below the ribbon, completing a very artistic effect. The list is attached to the cover by means of a narrow lavender ribbon, arranged as illustrated, and the whole is suspended from the gas bracket or beside the wash-stand. The ribbon may be omitted and two lines painted to simulate it, between which the words "Wash List," or "Wing Lee," may be inscribed.

FIGURE No. 6.—DRAPED TABLE-SCARF.—The engraving pictures an exceedingly pretty scarf of pale-blue Surah about a yard and a-half long, including the fringe. At one end of the scarf is joined a section of bolting-cloth, upon which are applied conventionalized corn-flowers cut from the silk, their edges being neatly held down by Japanese gold thread couched on. The bolting-cloth is also decorated with a graceful spray of leaves colored with green Paris tints. The opposite end of the scarf is plain, and the edges are decorated with handsome gold-colored silk fringe. Asiatic and cr^êpe silks will make beautiful scarfs, and oriental, Cluny and Fedora laces will form a charming edge finish.

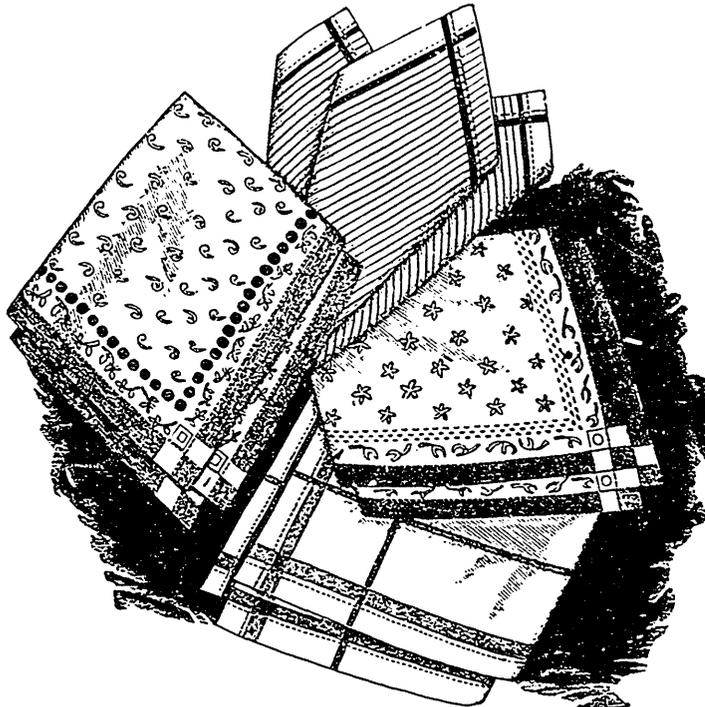


FIGURE No. 7.—GENTLEMEN'S HANDEKERCHIEFS.

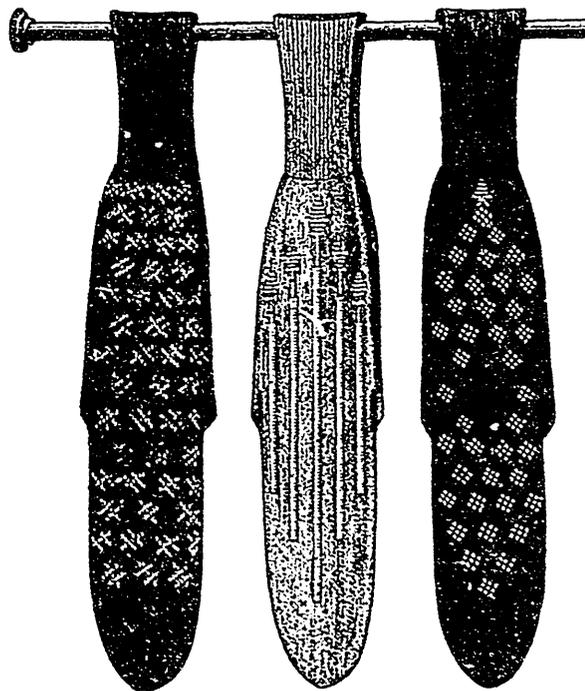


FIGURE No. 8.—GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7 and 8, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 330.)

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 328 and 329.)

The neckwear for Autumn surpasses in point of beauty and quality that of any previous season—indeed, it would seem that the zenith has been reached. The combinations of colors are in many instances striking, but never *bizarre*, although often several contrasting hues are associated in a scarf. A number of beautiful toned shades have been produced in some makes of cloth, and again the weave is varied two and sometimes three times in a single scarf.

Of course, numerous "new" colors are offered as is usual with every change of season; and all the old favorites appear under new guise.

The names for the various shapes are as follows: Tremont, Pompton, Berkshire, Dorchester, Middlesex, Sterling, Alvem, Richfield, Stockton, Marston, Superlative and Stanley.

The illustrations this month comprise two knot scarfs, three puff scarfs, a group of evening bows, and some fashionable handkerchiefs and socks.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GROUP OF EVENING BOWS.—These four bows illustrate the shapes of lawn bows which are accepted by good dressers. All are more or less favored, but the perfectly plain style, with banded ends, is, perhaps, most in vogue.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARFS.—Two of the new shapes in knot scarfs are here shown made of silk, with figures in contrasting shades.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARFS.—Three stylish varieties of the puff scarfs to be worn this season are represented at these figures. They are all developed in grosgrain silk with neat designs in self and other colors.

FIGURE NO. 7.—GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.—A group of four fancy cambric handkerchiefs is here pictured, the patterns being new for the season.

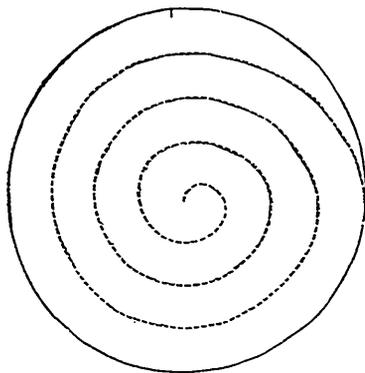


FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURE NO. 8.—GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.—These socks show the prevailing taste in gentlemen's lisle-thread hose. Stripes and neat effects running lengthwise of the foot have almost entirely superseded the older patterns.

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

What is this, you ask? Perhaps you do not recognize it here, but you have surely seen the "Merry Dodger" at country fairs or at the sea-side, where it is as sure to be as the "merry-go-rounds." The "Merry Dodger" affords considerable sport and may be made for your nurseries or playgrounds with little trouble. Every one of my little boy friends has a tool chest. I know, and if the tools have lain idle of late, here is an opportunity to use some of them. An easel-frame is made by nailing or gluing strips of wood together in the manner pictured at figure No. 1. At figure No. 2 is represented the "Merry Dodger." A square of muslin or canvas is nailed at each corner to the frame,

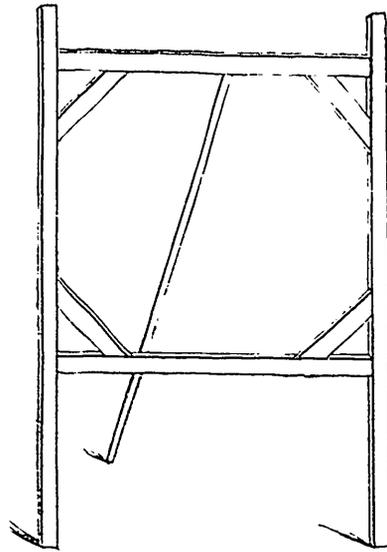


FIGURE NO. 1.—EASEL FRAME.

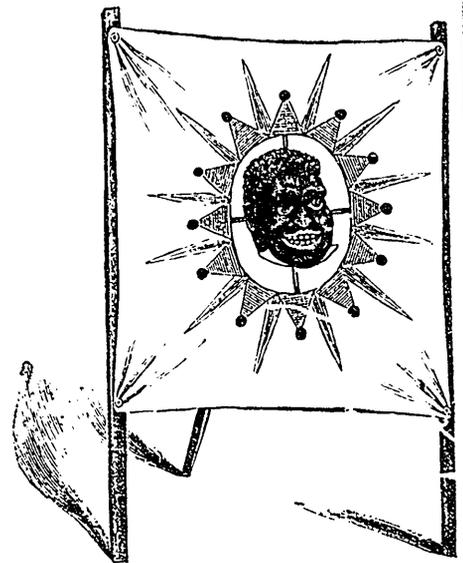


FIGURE NO. 2.—THE "MERRY DODGER."

For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

which, of course, must stand firmly. A circular opening is cut in the cloth, and a mask is suspended by four elastic bands, in the opening, which you will notice, is considerably larger than the mask. This mask will serve as a target for rubber balls or bean bags, and whenever you hit it, the mask will seem to dodge the ball or bag, the rubber bands making this action possible. Select the most grotesque mask you can find and paste a piece of cambric over the back of it. The rubber bands may be glued or tied to the muslin, and they should be exactly tight enough to keep the mask in the center of the opening. The design around the opening suggests a clown's head-dress, and you may paint it on the cloth with water-colors in red and yellow or in any colors you like best. It will be real sport when your little friends come to see you, to arrange a match, dividing the company into equal parts and keeping tally of the number of times each side hits the mask. The "Merry Dodger" will make you merry, too, and unless you have a steady hand and a sure eye, you will miss him oftener than hit him. If you like, you may arrange a small bell at the back of the frame and connect it with the mask by means of a cord, so that every time the mask is fairly struck the bell will ring.

The national holiday is now far behind us, but you may have fireworks just the same—not the kind that will burn your fingers, but paper fireworks, which you may make yourself. First cut a disc of paper and draw dotted lines upon it, as shown at figure No. 3. Then cut out the disc, following the dotted lines until you have made a spiral. Perforate the small end of the spiral, and draw twine through it, knotting the end to prevent it slipping through, as shown at figure No. 4. Twist the cord between the thumb and finger and then let the cord twist itself, and you will see how it will wriggle. For another kind, stick a piece of wax to the small end, to give the spiral enough weight to keep it in shape, as shown at figure No. 5.

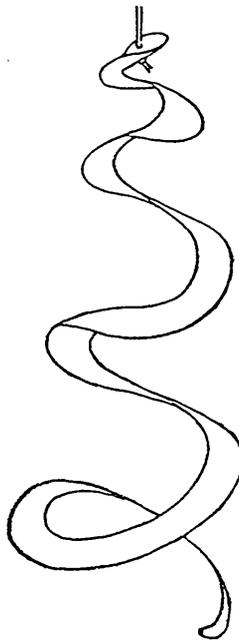


FIGURE NO. 4.

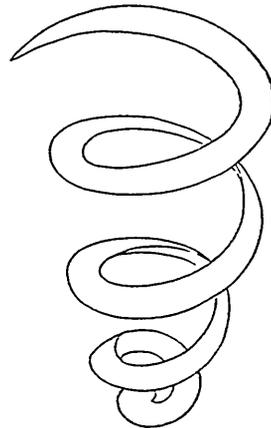


FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—DIAGRAMS FOR MAKING PAPER FIREWORKS.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4 and 5, see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

You may make as many spirals as you like and throw them up in the air. If cut from different colored papers, they will look like wriggling snakes, and what fun it will be to see who can throw them highest.

THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS DECORATION.

No. 10.

Among various furnishings of the dining-room the sideboard is a very necessary item. It is certainly a most useful article of furniture, and it may be as ornamental as the owner may desire; but it should never be too handsome for the remainder of the furniture. Sideboards with crystal closets on top are beautiful and are among the newest styles presented.

Scarfs are usually arranged on sideboards, and they may be as beautiful as dainty colors and materials, skilful needlework and artistic designs can make them. By the aid of a handsome scarf a rather plain sideboard may be made a very attractive piece of furniture, as may be seen by referring to figure No. 2. The scarf shown in this figure is made of white linen and decorated across the front of the sideboard with a graceful design done in outline stitch with cross, a narrow row of simple drawn-work below the design, and a row of torchon lace at the edge. The sides are finished with

feather-stitched hems.

At figure No. 1 are illustrated two handsome scarfs that are decorated at the ends instead of across the front, many people preferring them in this style. The scarf to the left is made of linen; the ends are edged with deep linen lace and decorated with a rich design done in satin and outline stitches. The solid part of the design is in satin-

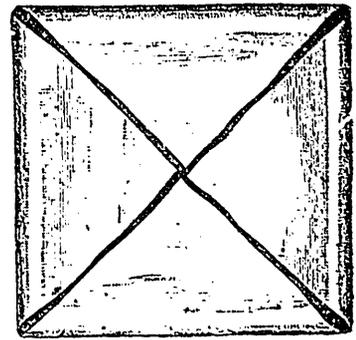


FIGURE NO. 3.

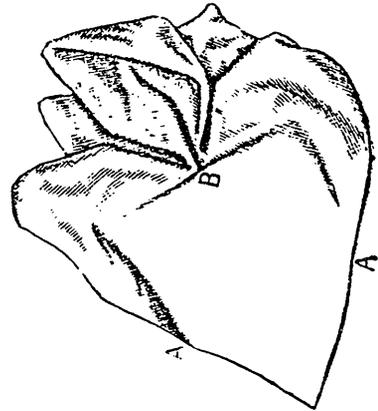


FIGURE NO. 4.

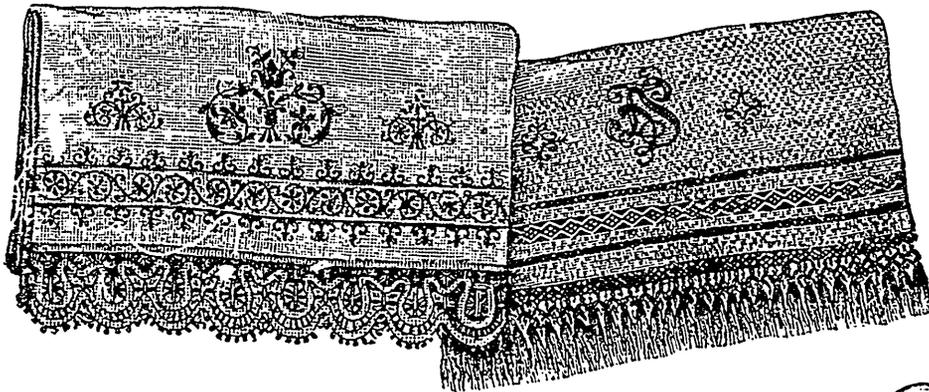


FIGURE NO. 1.—SIDEBOARD SCARFS.



FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—FANCY FOLDING OF NAPKINS.

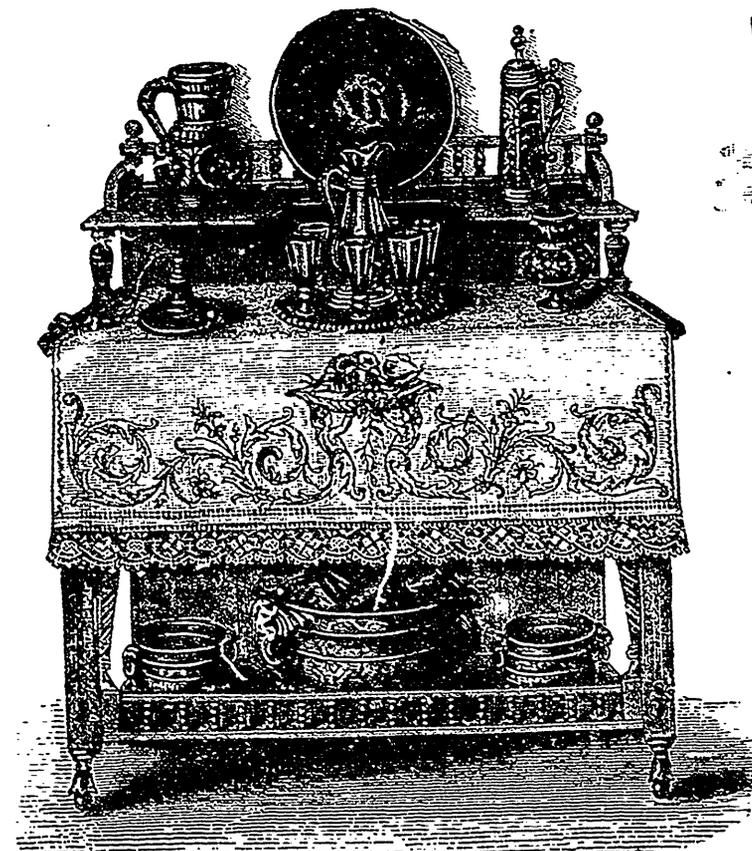


FIGURE NO. 2.—SIDEBOARD, WITH SCARF.

stitch. The scarf to the right is made of cotton mail-cloth and is decorated with linen fringe, drawn-work, and small designs and a monogram worked in satin-stitch. The satin-stitch is described in "Fancy Stitches, and Their Application" in this DELINEATOR, the outline stitch is given in the same department in the February DELINEATOR, and the method of making the fringe may be found in the July number under the same title. The lace may be purchased; or, if desired, laces may be made up at home, patterns being illustrated in "Modern Lace-Making" in this and recent issues of the DELINEATOR.

A unique arrangement of the napkin is shown at figure No. 5. The napkin should be ironed smoothly and be slightly starched. Fold the corners over evenly to meet at the center, as shown at figure No. 3; then fold the corners of the folded square over to meet at the center in the same way. Now turn the smooth side of the square uppermost and examine figure No. 4. Catch the center of each side, marked A, over to the center, marked B, as seen at figure No. 4, where two sides are shown caught over; hold the sides at these points down with the fingers of the right hand, and draw out the corners of the square from underneath. Then draw out the corners of the napkin, and turn them up all round on the outside of the folded parts. The folded points should be pushed inward at the center.

FANCY STITCHES, AND THEIR APPLICATION.—No. 10.

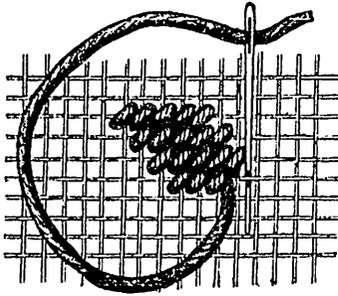


FIGURE No. 1.

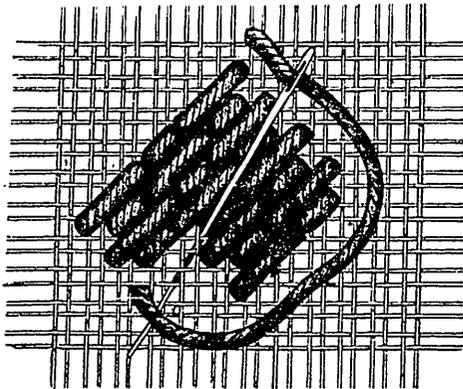


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—PLAIN CANVAS-STITCHES.

Individual fancy is almost invariably displayed in the make-up and adornment of fancy work; and the simple, popular fancy stitches that are now seen on everything in this line enable the amateur as well as the artist to produce original creations that shall be novel, and entirely different from the usual decorations that one sees on an ordinary shopping tour. Satin, cross and canvas stitches are elaborately displayed and described, in conjunction with others, this month; and for

across the canvas as may be desired. Now bring the needle up in the square below the second stitch in the second row, and pass it down through the square above to the right in the next row, to

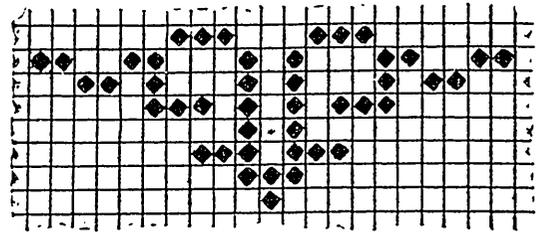


FIGURE No. 4.

make the second line of stitches; and so continue, counting the squares in the illustration to serve as a guide. Figure No. 2 shows a double-thread canvas; and the blue wool was selected for making the stitch, which is done in the following manner. Be careful to use only the large squares in working. Bring the needle up through a square in the canvas, and pass it down in the

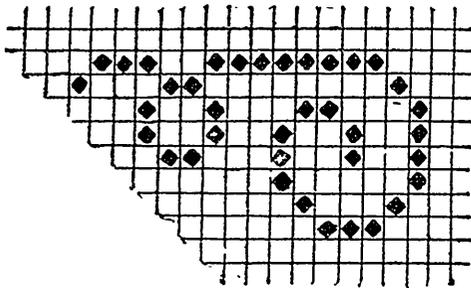


FIGURE No. 3.

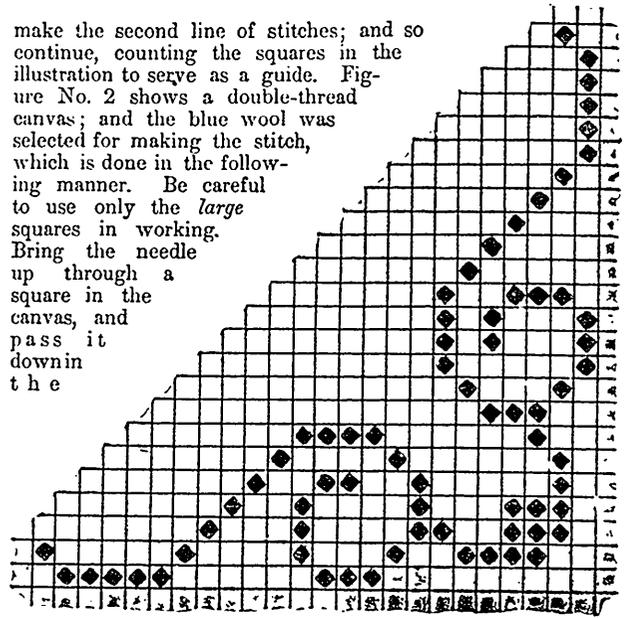


FIGURE No. 5.

them are used linens, numerous varieties of silks, pretty colored cottons, and the beautiful Vienna chenilles, which, by-the-by, were lately considered quite *passé*, but are now the decoration for cushions and for antique hall-chairs.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—PLAIN CANVAS-STITCHES.—It will be noticed that the stitches for canvas work presented from time to time differ considerably in character; and this month two very simple yet effective and original ones are offered. Angora wool in red and blue was used for working these stitches. At figure No. 1 a plain canvas is shown worked with the red wool. To make the stitch: Bring the needle up through a square in the canvas, put it down in the next square above to the right in the next line, bring it up directly below this square in the same row, and pass it down through the next square above to the right in the next row. Make as many stitches

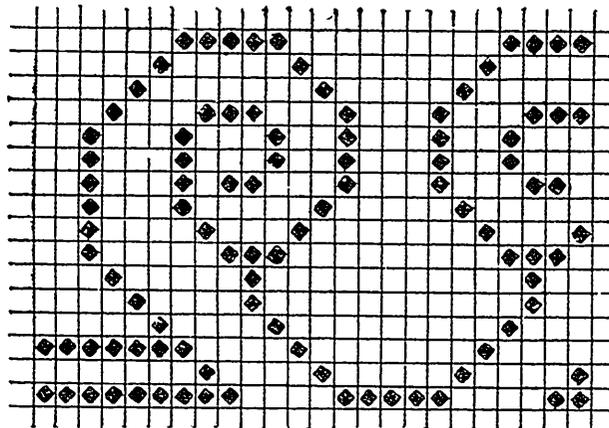


FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—CROSS-STITCH DESIGN FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' APRON.

second row to the right above; now bring it up in the next square above this one in the next row to the right, and pass it back to the square below in the next row to the left. Next bring the needle up in the square above in the next line to the right, and pass it through the second square above in the second row from this to the right. Fill in all the canvas with these short and long stitches, making the long stitches alternately with the short ones in each line. A dainty and elegant effect may be obtained by applying the canvas to white silk moccie-cloth, and using No. 2 or No. 3 round chenille in shades of oyster-shell white and pom-granate to work the stitch. Make squares at equal intervals (as the illustration would show if complete) all over the satin. When finished, draw out the threads, and the result will be a magnificent combination of materials beautifully resembling brocade, that will

be admirably adapted for covering a Turkish divan cushion. Heavy tassels made of the two shades of silk may adorn each corner, and the divan may be draped with a heavy silk cord to match.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—CROSS-STITCH DESIGN FOR SPECIAL PARTS OF A LADIES' APRON.—The designs shown at these figures are prettily adapted and illustrated at figure No. 404 R elsewhere in this DELINEATOR. The method of making the stitch having been fully described in the January number, it is unnecessary to repeat it, owing to the simplicity and accurate arrangement of the design here shown. The stitch is especially designed for the apron above mentioned, but it may also be used on dresses of gingham, cross-barred muslin and, in fact, all varieties of checked materials. By counting the squares the design may be easily reproduced. Figure No. 6 shows a section for the border, at figure No. 5 the pocket

lining of Canton flannel is added. The design used in making the border is conveniently enlarged at figure No. 9; and the details for the stitch are given at figure No. 8. Rich covers may be made of plush, Turkish sateen, velours, silk momie-cloth, tapestry and other materials of similar grade; and arabesque, moresque or conventional designs may be introduced in rope, filo or India floss silks. Handsome effects may be obtained by the use of Japanese gold, silver or copper cords, with spangles and fancy metallic or glass beads for "touching up."

FIGURE NO. 8.—METHOD OF MAKING SATIN-STITCH.—This stitch is largely used in marking bedding, table-linen, clothes, etc., besides being very effective and widely popular in the production of fancy work. At figures Nos. 7 and 9 the satin-stitch is beautifully wrought in a handsome border design. The stitch is made as follows: Underlay or "stuff" the parts to be embroidered (for it must be remembered that satin-stitch done in our grandmothers' time was always worked flatly) with silk, wool or cotton of heavier quality than that to be used in embroidering. There is no particular method for filling in or underlaying the stitches; only be particular to raise them in the center by working layer upon layer (which may be done at random), keeping the raised portion nicely rounded, and tapering the ends down to a mere thread. Commence at the

point farthest from you, bring the needle up from underneath at one side of the design, and put it down directly on the other side of the stuffing, making the stitches parallel as illustrated. Make all the stitches evenly, and by all means closely together; for the beauty of the work lies in its compactness. All the stitches are made like the first one, and when the work is completed it is exactly alike on both

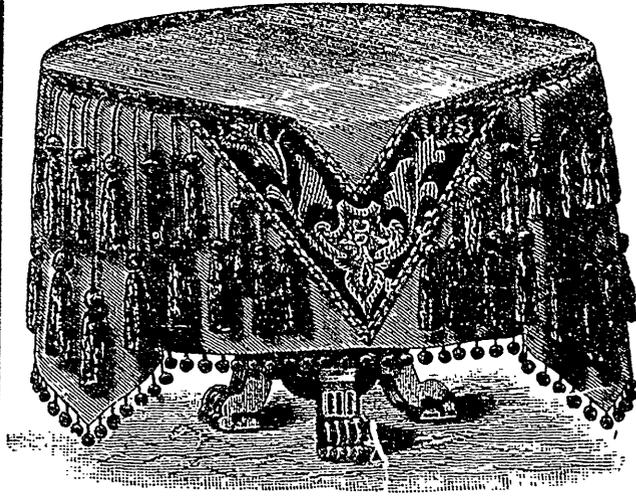


FIGURE NO. 7.—ELABORATELY DECORATED TABLE-COVER.

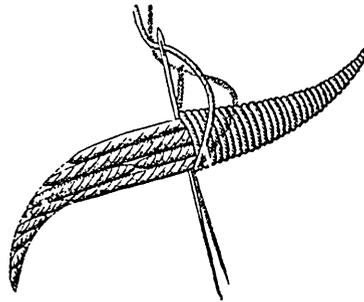


FIGURE NO. 8.—METHOD OF MAKING SATIN-STITCH.

design may be seen, and figures Nos. 1 and 4 represent designs for the lapels and belt. This stitch may be made in wash silk, cotton or linen in appropriate shades to correspond with the goods.

FIGURE NO. 7.—ELABORATELY DECORATED TABLE-COVER.—Handsome library table-covers are quite essential to comport with elegant surroundings. This very artistic cover is shown made of vieux-rose jute. It has a novel border-decoration of black velvet

sides. This stitch is nearly always preferred for working initials and monograms on handkerchiefs.

FIGURE NO. 9.—BORDER DESIGN FOR TABLE-COVER.—At figure No. 7 this design may be seen artistically applied to a table-cover, while at this figure a better idea of its size and finish may be obtained. A strip of suitable material is shown, to which the velvet ribbon is applied with a fancy copper-and-silver cord at each side.

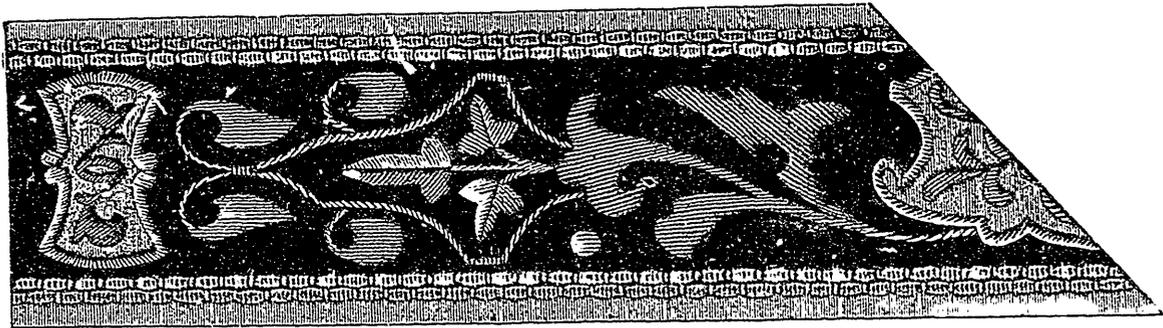


FIGURE NO. 9.—BORDER DESIGN FOR TABLE-COVER.

ribbon, which is couched down on each side by means of silk cable cord in two contrasting shades of olive-green. At each corner and at intervals between geometrical designs are cut from the velvet, thus exposing the cover; and the raw edges of these figures are satin-stitched to the foundation. An effective design is embroidered in satin-stitch between and in the center of the figures, twisted embroidery silk in the two shades of olive-green being used for working it. The border is arranged so that the mitred corners come to the edge of the square sides of the cover, thus permitting an elaborate decoration of tassels and silk cords; these are alternately long and short and are made of olive-green ecclesiastical silk, which is well adapted to making this style of tassel. Around the edges of the cover is arranged a row of ball fringe in a pretty shade of green. The cover is handsomely lined with olive-green sateen, and an inter-

Fancy figures are cut out of the velvet, allowing the background to show; and the unfinished edges are made fast to the foundation by means of the satin-stitch, which is wrought in a prettily arranged border design between the figures in silver-gray and a medium shade of apricot. Directions for working the satin-stitch are given at figure No. 8. A border of this kind is very handsome when made of grosgrain or satin ribbon and applied on any of the pretty piano or table scarfs or covers; and if made of ribbon of sufficient width (say five inches), it would make a handsome frieze for a portiere or curtain. Bands for dresses may be embroidered on white ribbon with Vienna chenille in this pattern and will lend an air of refined elegance wherever applied. An odd but very pretty pair of gentlemen's suspenders could be fashioned by using the pattern as here represented.

AUTUMN DRESS MATERIALS.

The assortment of *crêpe*-like fabrics is unusually large this season. Besides the exquisitely delicate silk *crêpes* intended exclusively for evening wear, there are numerous woollen varieties, among which are presented some very unique weaves. These woollen *crêpes* are really an outgrowth of the dainty *crêpons* that have enjoyed so long a term of popularity in the world of fashion, and there is every evidence that the fancy patterns will be quite as cordially received by women of conservative tastes.

The new *crêpons* (for thus are all woollen *crêpes* now called) are naturally heavier than those in vogue during the Summer, but they drape with equal grace and are, in short, fully as satisfactory as the lighter fabrics. They show undulating lines, chevrons, polka-spots and the seed-like figures peculiar to armure weaves, the designs standing out in rather high relief from the grounds; and this feature, as well as the patterns themselves, distinguishes the new *crêpons* from the old, in which only the surface of silk *crêpe* was reproduced. The lines in some specimens are waved evenly, while in others they are less regular and present a zigzag effect that proves very unbecoming to short figures. The lines are always woven *en bayadère*, but this need not deter a small woman from choosing *crêpons* that display regularly waved lines, since the latter invariably match the grounds in hue. In the zigzag varieties, on the other hand, glints of color are introduced in the form of minute dots, which render the goods doubly attractive for commanding figures. A tan *crêpon* of this kind is illuminated with red, and a new-blue ground is prettily speckled with grayish white. The various shades of new-blue, by-the-by, are fully as artistic and as generally becoming as the Gobelins-blues, from which they differ in having no green in their composition.

A charming bridal toilette for a widow was lately developed in *crêpon* in a fashionable shade of gray figured with polka-dots. The skirt is in bell shape, and its front and sides are rendered perfectly smooth by the omission of seams, the material being sufficiently wide to admit of cutting it crosswise. The edges of the seam joining the ends of the skirt are cut bias to improve the hanging of the plaits, which conceal the seam and flare into a train that little more than touches the ground. The material is displayed to equal advantage in the basque, which is in Louis XV. style. The fronts are reversed their entire length, and between them is inserted a short, pointed vest. The back and sides are closely fitted and are slashed to form deep tabs at the bottom. The standing collar slants to points at the ends, the sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, and a Molière cravat of gray embroidered *chiffon* is adjusted at the neck, providing the only ornament. The toilette is completed by gray *Suède* gloves and a gray velvet toque trimmed with gray *coq* feathers and loops of velvet. In moderately cold weather a costume of *crêpon* may be worn without a wrap, if my lady is loath to cloak her charming figure, for the material is close and firm and is well-nigh impervious to the winds of Autumn.

The ingenuity of the designers has been taxed to the utmost to provide new varieties of Bedford cord, the popularity of which continues unabated; and it is truly surprising to note the numerous assortment of novel weaves now offered in the shops. Those who have carefully folded away their last Autumn's gowns of Bedford cord may bring them out once more. The shaping of these costumes will, of course, be a trifle *passé*, but this defect may be easily remedied by the aid of new patterns. Besides the narrow-corded Bedford cords there is a class that is woven in ridges or welts at least a-quarter of an inch wide. These goods are shown in all fashionable plain colors, and likewise in two-toned effects; and although they look heavy, their weight is no greater than that of the ordinary weave. The Bedford cords showing a *mélange* of neutral tints have been described on a previous occasion, and their good style is still unquestioned. Then there are diagonal Bedfords in old-rose and other modish tints carefully toned down to render them practical for street wear. One species, presenting a *crêpe*-like surface resembling that of *crêpon*, is remarkably beautiful and, in suitable colors, is even favored for costumes of ceremony. This fabric is wonderfully pliable, clinging to the form as though moulded to it.

Still another variety of Bedford cord is brightened by small embroidered polka-dots, usually wrought in two colors, strewn sparingly over the surface of the goods. On a gray ground the dots are in the faintest shades of blue and pink, and on *écru* are worked brown and yellow dots. A charming costume developed in Bedford cord of this kind consists of a bell skirt with paniers to relieve its smoothness at the top, and a basque showing full fancy sleeves and a draped vest, the latter being made of silk matching either dot in the material.

Corded fabrics and those suggesting cords were never more highly favored than at present; and not the least admirable of their good qualities is that they will make up handsomely with little adornment. Bayadère cord is a wool material upon which are woven heavy twisted silk cords. The cords are usually colored and illuminate the sober-hued grounds very agreeably. One specimen shows light-heliotrope cords on a dark-plum surface, another in seal-brown has gold cords, and the background of a third is blue artistically brightened by brilliant yellow cords. These materials make up attractively by the simplest modes and are so ornamental that garniture may be wholly dispensed with.

Of diagonal goods there is a pleasing diversity. In one of the most artistic patterns the lines are woven far apart and are plain-colored, while the ground is mixed. Then there are wide-wale diagonals in two-toned effects. These show dark lines that shade gradually to a lighter tint of the same color, the shading producing the effect of shadows cast by the dark lines. A very handsome specimen has dark-heliotrope lines, and in another brown is used, with equally attractive results.

Scotch diagonals are also of the wide-wale order and are offered in such mixtures as black and gray, brown and cream, etc. These goods have a rather harsh surface, but are very stylish for shopping and travelling gowns. Homespun, tweeds, tailor cloths and other Scotch suitings are likewise fashionable for general wear. They display checks, stripes and plaids in subdued colors, illuminated by bouclés of bright-hued mohair; and their wearing qualities are excellent, the weaving being very fine and the colors fadeless. Jacquard homespun are desirable and are shown in *mélange* effects.

Plaids in fancy color-combinations will be largely worn, but as the new shades that appear in them can only be produced in the highest grade of textiles, the goods are necessarily so expensive that it is extremely doubtful if they will be as popular as they were a few seasons since.

Among the first French novelties presented are plaited materials, which develop admirably in skirts, but cannot be used for waists unless another fabric is added. An attractive example in blue serge is woven in side-plaits about half an inch wide, that are embroidered with small white polka-dots; and another has fine Dresden-blue plaits standing out from a blue ground bearing small red checks. The latter fabric, which is invariably cut bias to display its ground to advantage, was stylishly used in conjunction with red Surah to develop an afternoon reception toilette. The bell skirt is made of the plaited goods and has front and side gores joined in bias seams at the sides and at the center of the front, and plaits at the back that spread into a train of the approved length. The basque has a full back and fronts of Surah, and over them are adjusted bodice sections of the plaited material that flare both back and front at the top. Long skirts matching the bodice sections and showing slight fulness at the top are added to the lower edge of the basque, and the standing collar and high-shouldered coat-sleeves are cut from similar goods.

Chevrons and wavy lines are very popular designs just now and are particularly admired in mixed colors on dark-hued French serges and camel's-hairs. Pearl-gray and the light shades of tan, which are now contending for recognition as the leading Autumnal tints, will very likely be as well liked as heretofore; and they are especially attractive in camel's-hair. In fact, one of the choicest of the season's fabrics for dressy wear is camel's-hair in any of these light tints, embroidered with polka-dots. Fluffy modes are permissible for making up both serge and camel's-hair.

A material called *glacé* is very fashionable for walking costumes. It has a serge twill and a glistening surface, the latter being produced by short threads of camel's-hair skilfully woven in. The texture is rather wavy, but this in no wise detracts from its beauty. The goods are shown in all popular colors, and they appear to best advantage when accorded a tailor finish.

India cashmere is wholly unlike the fabric ordinarily known as cashmere. It is very thick and soft, with a downy surface, and is most artistic in the natural brownish-gray shades, although very handsome in navy-blue, wood-brown, tan, blue-gray and other fashionable tints. Either plain or fanciful modes may be selected for the goods, which are sufficiently protective to dispense with a top garment until quite cold weather; and a toilette consisting of a walking costume and a prettily lined jacket of India cashmere may be comfortably worn throughout the Winter. Jackets and Valois capes of faced cloth or Bedford cord are stylishly made up to match costumes and complete very handsome cold-weather toilettes.

The new evening silks intended for ball gowns and for ceremonious dinner toilettes are of a highly ornamental character. The

flower-basket design is very popular in brocaded silks. On silk or satin grounds are woven long-handled baskets filled with overflowing flowers and tied with bow-knots of ribbon. The flowers are in natural colors, and harmonious tints appear in the bow-knots and baskets. An equally rich brocaded silk shows a ground of satin and grosgrain wavy stripes, upon which are wrought small bunches of flowers and cords and tassels arranged in festoons, loops and other designs, the flowers matching the ground color, while the cords contrast prettily. This material is called *cordou-bleu* or *cordou d'or*, according to the color of the cords, and is chiefly used to develop Louis coats and bell skirts, although other modes are no less adaptable to it. Glacé Sarah is dainty for house-gowns. The grounds are in two colors like the glacé tulle, and lace-like patterns in cascades or festoons are produced upon them. The designs are in white or cream, the color being extracted from the material to produce the desired tint of the pattern. India color combinations are

presented in the designs printed on white and light-tinted India and China silks, which, it is needless to say, make exquisite party gowns for young women.

Gros d'Ecosse (Scotch cord) and *gros de Londres* (London cord) are heavy, corded silks, appropriate for street wear. If a combination be desired, brocaded silk or Bengaline may be introduced, with rich effect.

The silken gown should be reserved for special occasions. It may, of course, be worn on the fashionable promenade, but is in better taste for driving. Woollen costumes are deemed more appropriate for the street and even for church and visiting wear, although silk is again in request for ceremonious calling. A simply made and plainly trimmed dress of serviceable wool goods in some inconspicuous color is advisable for shopping and travelling—in fact, no woman with sound judgment and a sense of propriety would assume silk attire on such occasions.

STYLISH TRIMMINGS.

Glittering gold and flashing jewels will appear no more upon fashionable promenade gowns to offend the taste of conservative women, whose sense of propriety refused to wholly approve of the brilliant garnitures so universally displayed last season. The fiat has gone forth that quiet elegance shall be the rule for street attire, and that only dresses for evening and ceremonious wear shall be made gorgeous with dazzling mock gems and lustrous tinselry. It must not be understood, however, that outdoor gowns are to be decorated less than formerly, but that the ornaments must be of a much less obtrusive character.

The valance is as much favored to-day as it was during the first season of its present vogue; and whether it be made of lace, of silk or of fringe, it is always a charming fashion. Fringe is one of the leading trimmings. Its popularity has increased very gradually and has now apparently attained its height; for fringe is valanced about the foot of the new skirts, applied in the form of coat-skirts or hip-pieces on the new basques and, in short, used in every manner that ingenuity can devise or prevailing modes suggest. Jet fringes range from fifteen to forty inches in depth and are composed of various kinds of beads that are cut almost as carefully as jewels, several shapes being occasionally used in a single fringe. The strands in one handsome jet fringe are formed of large and small beads, and in another they show small and large round beads, with long jet spikes strung among them at intervals. The latter style of fringe is particularly brilliant and will greatly improve a costume of Bengaline, silk, or even wool goods. Silk fringes are displayed in the same depths as the jet varieties.

If jewels are no longer used for street gowns, their place is well filled by jets, which are applied with extravagant profusion. Such adjuncts as jet girdles, collar pieces and cuffs are richly decorated with fringe. A tastefully designed belt or girdle is deeply pointed in front and narrow at the sides and back; it is made of jet beads and nail-heads, and long jet fringe falls from the lower edge, forming a point in front and diminishing slightly in depth at the sides. Another belt of the same order is square in front and narrow at the sides and back. Still another is pointed at the sides and narrow at the front and back; and in every instance fringe is added to fall deeply upon the skirt.

A very ornamental set comprises a stomacher and collar piece, both crocheted in black silk and studded with round jet *cabochons*. A fancy jet tablier fringe falls from the stomacher, which is pointed in front and narrows toward the back; and from the collar band depends a narrow section of fringe that falls quite to the bust. A handsome church and visiting toilette of wood-brown camel's-hair is tastefully elaborated with a set of this kind. The skirt is in bell style, with front and side gores, and a back-breadth that is plaited in fan fashion, the plaits flaring into a graceful train. The basque is closely fitted to the figure and shows a pointed lower outline, a standing collar and high-shouldered sleeves. Over the basque collar is arranged the crochet-and-jet collar band, the fringe of which falls gracefully over the bust; the stomacher is adjusted across the lower part of the basque, its fringe reaching to the lower edge of the skirt; and jet fringe hangs in epaulette fashion over the shoulders. The same simple mode may be charmingly developed in Bengaline, and fancy jet fringe about eighteen inches in depth may be festooned about the foot of the skirt at the front and sides; the basque may have a jet Medici collar decorated with fringe falling from its edge over the back and fronts, and fringe like that on the skirt may depend from the lower edge of the basque. Of course, a toilette

thus elaborately garnitured would be rather too dressy for the promenade.

Jet passementerie bands in floral patterns are composed largely of *cabochons*. A choice jet garniture consists of a delicate tracery wrought with fine jet beads and star-shaped jet nail-heads on black silk grenadine, the effect being similar to that of galloon. This trimming is shown in three-inch and four-inch widths; and besides being applied in bands or panels on skirts, and in the manner of most galloons on bodices, it is used as a Cleopatra girdle, with very stylish result. A band of the trimming is caught down to a point at the front of a short basque, follows the curve over the hips and is crossed at the back, the ends being tipped with deep fringe, which falls to the edge of the skirt. Sometimes fringe is also added to the band at the sides to fall over the hips like pocket pieces, or in front to cover the skirt in tablier fashion.

Jet and chenille are associated in a new passementerie. The designs are for the most part floral, and the chenille is much heavier than that heretofore used. Chenille is also worked in with gilt in a cat-tail design, the plant being represented in its natural colors.

Narrow outline trimmings remain in favor, despite the introduction of the numerous wider garnitures; and so many pretty uses are found for them that their vogue is assured for some time to come. Milan ball edging is the very newest of the outlinings. It is shown in black and in a mixture of gold and black, and the balls are attached to narrow black silk gimp, by means of which the trimming is sewed to position over all the seams and darts of a bodice, at the edges of coat-skirts and above flounces. This outlining is certainly unique and pretty; but it is clear that its application upon a basque that is to be worn beneath a close-fitting top-garment will prove neither comfortable nor practical.

Silk and mohair passementeries are exceptionally fashionable for cloth gowns. They are presented in silk and in mohair soutache braids, in combinations of cord and tubular braid, in cord that closely resembles crochet work, and, of course, in crochet. Milan and silk fringes are used with and without these passementeries, and they produce a very rich effect when tastefully applied. Ball fringes are handsomest with crochet trimmings. Several bands of black silk cord or crochet passementerie may be applied in bodice outline on the basque and as a panel or border on the skirt of a costume of light gray or tan faced cloth, and fringe may fall from the simulated bodice like a tablier.

A very attractive novelty that is as becoming to stout as to slender figures is known as the "Ada Rehan" bodice. It consists of two bodice sections, which, when applied on the fronts, is a basque, fit into the arms'-eyes and slant to points at the lower edge of the front at the center. This bodice is offered in black silk soutache braid in open patterns that display the lace material, in brown and gold-colored silk soutache and in other color combinations; and when made of jet it is generously sprinkled with nail-heads. If desired, the ends may be caught together, the fastening being performed by a silk cord and tassels when the bodice is of silk braid, and by a jet cord and tassels when it is of jet.

Astrakhan trimmings, or tape ruchings, as they are also called, are very popular for cloth and wool dresses. They are made of silk and so closely resemble the fur that it is difficult to perceive the difference. One specimen consists of a three-inch band of Astrakhan and a deep edging of soutache braid studded with jet, and another is made up with ostrich-feather edging. A bell or any

other plain skirt may be stylishly bordered with Astrakhan trimming; and the accompanying basque may be edged with it all round the bottom or may be decorated with a band on the collar, at each wrist, and on each front from the shoulder to the lower edge. Akin to this garniture is moss trimming, a neat banding of silk mixed with tinsel, that is used entirely for edging.

The feather garnitures seem to grow softer and prettier as the season advances. *Cog* feathers in the beautiful bronze-green tints natural to them are preferred to the colored ones for promenade wear. In many of the *cog* bands flues of peacock feathers are introduced, the brilliant golden-green of these wisps of plumes standing out in charming contrast with the darker *cog* feathers. A very becoming costume recently made up for a dressy young matron unites serge in one of the new *réséda* shades with *gras d'Écosse* in a darker shade of green; and *cog*-feather bands, showing lightly curled flues of peacock feathers rising at intervals above the shorter plumage, provide the decoration. The bell skirt has the approved spreading fan back, and smooth fronts that open in an inverted V from a little below the belt to the lower edge, displaying the silk-faced foundation nicely. The edges of the opening are followed by feather trimming, which harmonizes equally well with the wool goods and the silk. The fanciful basque has a shapely back and fitted fronts of lining, upon which are adjusted a very full yoke and a fitted silk bodice; the bodice shapes an acute point at the center of the lower edge and has a deeply curved upper outline, and both edges are defined by feather trimming, which also follows the lower edge of the basque. Deep coat-skirts cut in tabs lengthen the basque fashionably; they flare at the center of the back and extend only to the side-front seams, and all their loose edges are outlined with feather bands. A Medici collar of *cog* feathers takes the place of the fraise provided by the pattern. The sleeves correspond admirably with the body portion. The upper part of each is a full, long puff, that rises high above the shoulder and extends almost to the elbow, where it is met by a very long cuff; the upper edge of the cuff is trimmed with feathers, and a band to match is chevroned

upon the wrist in place of a shallow cuff included in the pattern and here omitted.

For demi-dress occasions, a costume of silk or *crépon* developed by the mode just described may be trimmed, either in the same way or as fancy directs, with bands of marabou feathers interspersed with curled ostrich flues in contrasting colors. These downy marabou bands are shown in all the evening tints and are rendered yet more decorative by the addition of peacock feathers, or ostrich feathers in all colors. Thus, a pale-buff marabou band is dotted with black ostrich flues, a cream band is enlivened with pink ostrich flues, and a soft sky-blue band is set off by peacock feathers.

Then there are collars made of *cog* feathers mixed with ostrich or peacock plumes, and edged with deep *cog*-feather fringe that falls in cape fashion over the bodice or top garment. These collars are presented in Medici and military shapes, and the fringe varies in length. Long *cog* boas, with curled or straight ends that reach to the edge of the skirt, are very choice and are accompanied by muffs to match. Boas and muffs may be procured in both natural and artificial colors, and the muffs are trimmed with large birds like those on the hat, arranged with outstretched wings. Ostrich-feather edgings in light tints are applied on evening gowns.

Pearl and gold passementeries are newer than those showing translucent gems and are used on evening costumes. *Cabochons* and beads of pink and black pearls stud tinsel passementeries, and fringes are made to match. A novel passementerie, also designed for evening costumes, is composed of coils of fine gold cord and grape-stones. Sometimes the stones are colored and bunched like raisins, again they are made to resemble green grapes, and yet again they imitate the ripest and most tempting-looking red currants.

The line between garnitures intended for street and evening gowns is so clearly drawn that appropriate selections may be easily made. This fact, however, should not cause the amateur dress-maker to be less careful in arranging her trimmings so that they shall accord most pleasingly with her material, her figure and the style of her gown.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Curious and unique effects predominate in both the formation and the trimming of the new hats. Conical and pointed crowns, and broad brims turned up at the back characterize many of the most prominent *chapeaux*, but all singularities in the shapes are either concealed or largely modified by the clever *modiste*.

Plumage supplies the trimming on most hats, and birds are worn more extensively than ever, despite the efforts of humane societies to suppress the use of the pretty songsters in this way. Large birds are preferred to small ones, and when the latter are used, several are grouped together, whereas a single large bird will suffice for a hat. The breast and wings of the richly colored impeyan and the exquisitely tinted tail of the bird of paradise are applied quite as frequently as entire birds. Ostrich tips and plumes are very fashionable and are chosen to match the colors of the other trimmings. Thus, if mode and brown ribbons are used on a mode hat, mode and brown feathers will be selected. The same rule is followed in the choice of birds and fancy feathers.

There is a close rivalry between felt and covered hats, and as both varieties are very stylish, individual preference can alone decide between them. Wide ribbons, especially in satin and in *peau de soie*, are used almost to the total exclusion of narrow ones. Ribbon bows and rosettes are as freely applied as heretofore, but birds' wings take the place of the ribbon wings lately seen. Tie-strings are added to wide and narrow brimmed hats and, of course, to bonnets and toques. They are invariably of goodly width and are more frequently of satin than of velvet.

A very stylish large hat displays to advantage the ever-popular black-and-yellow combination. It has a wide brim of black velvet that is bent in a point at the front and turned up at the back against a high, pointed crown covered with yellow velvet. A row of black-and-yellow silk cord edges the brim, and several rows of similar cord are applied to the crown. At the back a great bow of yellow satin ribbon is adjusted beneath a large fancy jet ornament, and in front a fancy black-and-yellow feather is supported by a yellow satin bow. A similarly shaped hat is covered with heliotrope velvet. The edge of the brim is followed by a banding of heliotrope ostrich feathers, a fan of heliotrope velvet stands against the crown in front, and three heliotrope tips fall over the crown from the back. Such a hat must, of necessity, accompany a toilette of heliotrope silk or wool goods and is suitable for dressy afternoon wear.

A hat with a pointed crown is much more becoming to a tall woman having a rather full face than to one of medium stature and spare face. The union of blue and green seems incongruous, but the pleasing harmony effected with ciel-blue and Russian-green in a handsome French hat lately noted, proves that the combination is possible if correct shades be chosen. In the hat referred to the outside of the wide brim is covered with green velvet and the inside with blue velvet. The soft crown of green velvet is trimmed at the back with a large blue satin bow and a full green aigrette, and wide blue satin strings fall at the back. A *chapeau* in which green and blue are associated may be more appropriately worn with a green than with a blue dress.

A very dainty hat of medium size is covered with white velvet. Milliners' folds of seal-brown velvet encircle the oval crown, and an edging of pheasant feathers outlines the narrow, slightly rolled brim. Two small bows of yellow ribbon brocaded with brown and white stand against the crown at the back, in front rises a fancy aigrette tipped with pheasant feathers, and paradise plumage falls over the crown from the front.

Nile-green and black are associated in a large carriage hat, with happy effect. The broad brim is of black velvet and is edged with small jet pendants, and the crown is covered with Nile-green velvet, which is laid in numerous soft folds over the frame. The brim is turned up at the back in the approved way, and a bunch of jetted black *cog* feathers sustained by a large bow of black satin ribbon falls forward over the crown.

A handsome all-black hat, which, though of the broad-brimmed order, is not high enough in the crown to be unsuitable for theatre wear, has a velvet brim encircled at the upper edge by a ruching of black satin ribbon, and is trimmed exactly in front with a bunch of nodding ostrich tips. Part of the crown is made of jet in an open pattern, the remainder is raised and covered with velvet, and a string of large jet beads is adjusted between the raised portion and the jet. A bunch of feathers similar to those in front is upheld at the back by a bow of *peau de soie* ribbon, and wide ties fall below the bow.

With a modish visiting gown in red and black is worn a red cloth plaque, the bright coloring of which is modulated by jet embroidery done in a graceful vine pattern. The brim shapes a rather acute point in front, and the crown is quite high and pointed. Over the

is placed a full rosette of plaited fancy red ribbon, and a bunch of red *cog* feathers curls prettily over the crown from the back. Ties cut from wide ribbon matching that in the rosette are added. A hat of this kind should only be assumed by a young woman with a fresh, rosy face.

A blonde whose cheeks lack color should strive to counteract the dull effect by wearing bright-hued gowns and *chapeaux*; and she will find an all-red hat well suited to the purpose, although red is generally considered the brunette's own peculiar color. The tint of the red raspberry is exactly imitated in one of the new pinkish reds, which, when combined with black, as it frequently is, proves very generally becoming. A velvet-covered hat in this pretty mode has a comical crown, and a brim laid all round in most artistic flutes. A large black satin bow is adjusted against the crown at the back, and a large jet ornament crosses the bow.

A very desirable hat for general wear is of brown felt. A quilling of mode satin ribbon encircles the high, round crown at its base, a fancy feather showing shadings in brown and mode is placed in front, and broad strings of mode satin are added at the back. A hat of this kind may accompany a shopping gown of almost any color. Another brown felt hat has a broad brim edged with a beaver nap in a pretty shade of mode. Milliners' folds of mode velvet encircle the crown, a *pouf* of similar velvet is formed in front, and through the *pouf* is thrust a pin having a pyramidal head in Egyptian colors. At the back is arranged a bunch of brown and mode ostrich tips supported by brown velvet bows, the long ends of which fall in ties.

Seal-brown is a very fashionable color and is softer and more becoming in velvet than in any other fabric. An exceptionally rich-looking hat is a large shape covered with seal velvet. In front is formed a bow, between the loops of which is placed a bird of paradise having a brown-and-yellow body, and a full tail that shows every tint from deepest brown to creamiest yellow. No other trimming is required with this exquisite bird.

The toque is given a warm welcome after its brief season of disuse, for there is really nothing that can take its place. Other small hats may be stylish and artistic, but long custom has endeared the snug-fitting, trim-looking toque to the fashionable woman's heart, and convinced her that no other shape is quite so becoming. The crowns of the new toques are for the most part made of velvet draped in such graceful folds that the home milliner will find her patience sorely tried in her attempts to produce the proper effects. Green and heliotrope form a favored combination and are united in one of the most attractive of the new toques. The high crown is made of softly puffed heliotrope velvet, and a puffing of Russian-green velvet forms the brim. Just above the brim is adjusted an edge of impeyan feathers, and at the back an impeyan bird and a heliotrope aigrette are supported by a bow of heliotrope velvet, below which are secured

heliotrope strings. In this instance the draped crown stands so high in front that the absence of trimming at that point is unnoticed.

A charming effect is produced on a light-gray velvet toque by the use of jet trimmings, which render the hat suitable for wear with either a black or a gray gown. The shape is softly draped with gray velvet, the material being arranged in the most intricate folds and puffs; and the entire hat is overspread with jet maiden-hair ferns. A gray velvet bow of moderate height stands in front, and wide strings hang at the back. The reddish-pink tone mentioned above is seen in a soft-crowned velvet toque. The brim is covered with jet, from which large round jet sequins fall upon the hair. A *pouf* of velvet is formed in front, and wide black satin strings are added.

A cherry-colored velvet toque lately noted would be handsome for theatre or concert wear with a black lace gown. The crown is draped, and the brim shapes a blunt point in front and is covered with wings made of cut-jet beads. Jetted black *cog* feathers fall forward from the back, and long tie-strings are fastened at the back beneath a stiff bow of cord-edged cherry satin ribbon.

Signets are to millinery what *cabochons* are to dress goods. They are minute discs of metal, or of gelatine colored to produce metallic effects. *Cog* feathers, stiff wings and fancy feathers are spangled with signets, hats are edged with them, and entire crowns for bonnets and toques are made of them. A stylish toque has a crown composed of green, yellow and bronze signets, and a bronze velvet brim. A bow of fancy yellow satin ribbon is tacked in front, and a great bunch of peacock feathers takes above the crown at the back and curls slightly over it, producing a truly unique effect. Such a hat would not, of course, be suitable for ordinary street wear.

Bonnets are so like toques that it is difficult to distinguish between them. A very pretty bonnet is made of pearl-gray velvet laid in folds to simulate a shell. A jet ornament is adjusted at each side, and a bunch of black thistles is supported by a black satin bow at the back. The black satin strings fall from the corners of the bonnet.

A bonnet that is as unique as it is attractive is made of velvet in which heliotrope, brown, olive and light-green are skilfully blended. A narrow jet trimming falls upon the hair from the edge, a fancy wing in which the colors in the velvet are repeated rises in front, and brown velvet strings are added. A charming color effect is produced in a bonnet that has a crown smoothly covered with tan velvet and a brim made of milliners' folds of Russian-green velvet, the velvet being arranged in two twists in front. An impeyan bird and a tan aigrette stand at the back, and the strings are of green velvet.

Artistic combinations and blendings of hues and shades are a most delightful feature of the new millinery, but the utmost care and forethought are needed on the part of the inexperienced *modiste* in selecting materials and trimmings that will harmonize with one another as well as with the wearer's hair and complexion.

FLOWER CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

BULBS AND PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

There are various methods of growing bulbs for the house, the most successful of which, perhaps, is that in which they are planted in pots of good earth, although many persons prefer to grow certain bulbs in water. The first essential to success is a selection of good bulbs. This is especially important in the case of hyacinths, from which the best results can only be expected when newly imported Holland bulbs have been planted, the reason being that these flowers deteriorate somewhat in America, even under the most careful treatment. It is, therefore, advisable to procure for Winter blooming hyacinth bulbs of the latest possible importation, and then, after they have bloomed in the house, to plant them in the open ground.

The hyacinth was for a long time the main dependence of the florist for cut flowers in Winter, but owing to the recent valuable additions to the list of Winter-blooming bulbs, it is not now considered so absolutely indispensable. The difficulty experienced in forcing it into bloom early in the Winter is a serious objection, but the blossoms are so stately and so fragrant when they do come, in February and March, that we feel amply repaid for our long wait. The dear little Roman hyacinth, however, is an exception to the general rule of tardiness, for if planted early, it may easily be brought into bloom by the holidays, and sometimes even by the middle of November. The trusses are not so large in this as in some other varieties, nor are the bulbs so closely set, but each bulb usually sends up several flower stems, and the flowers themselves are remarkable for their purity of color and delicacy of fragrance.

They may be obtained in blue and in pink or rose, as well as in white, but the white variety is especially fine. As the bulbs are small, several may be planted in a medium-sized pot.

When hyacinths are cultivated in pots the soil should consist of two parts of good turfy loam, one part of old, well rotted cow manure, and one part of sharp sand. The loam may be obtained from any old pasture or fence corner where grass has been growing for a long time and the soil is rich and light. Proper drainage is an important item and is best secured by placing a few broken potsherds or pieces of charcoal in the bottom of each pot and arranging upon them a light layer of moss to keep the soil from clogging the drainage. This done, partially fill the pot with compost, place the bulb in the center, press it firmly down until its top is about half an inch from the top of the pot, and fill with soil to the top of the bulb. Then give the bulb a thorough watering, and set it away in some cool, dark place to encourage a strong development of roots before the buds at the top start to grow. A cool cellar is an excellent place for this purpose, for a vigorous growth can only be obtained at a low temperature; indeed, any attempt to force the bulbs to form roots more quickly by placing them in a temperature that is higher than 50 deg. is certain to do them a serious injury. It is an excellent plan to cover the pots containing the bulbs with three or four inches of sand, thus aiding materially in maintaining an even temperature and preventing the soil from drying out; but if this covering is not arranged, the bulbs may need to be watered again before the roots are formed, which will require from six to eight weeks.



HYACINTH.

in, but supplying enough moisture at each watering to wet all the earth in each pot. When the flowers begin to open, a little weak manure water will be very beneficial, as it supplies food and adds to the brilliancy of the flowers.

Bulbs in the house usually suffer from the heat and the dry atmosphere, which hurry them into bloom, thus frequently rendering the blossoms imperfect in form and short of duration. To prevent this the thermometer should never be allowed to go above 70 deg. (60 to 65 deg. would be much better) in the day time, while 50 deg. is the proper temperature for the night; and if the pots containing the bulbs could be set in a library or hall where this temperature could be regularly maintained without inconvenience to the inmates of the house, it would render the blossoms finer and cause them to last longer. A moist atmosphere is also very desirable, and a frequent sprinkling of the plants will greatly improve them.

HYACINTHS IN GLASSES.—The directions and suggestions given above regarding the growing of hyacinths in pots may be followed with equally good results when it is desired to rear them in glasses, although in the latter case the bulbs are more severely taxed than when planted in their natural element and should always be set in earth as soon as their flowers have faded, that they may store up as much vitality as possible for their next year's bloom. The same bulbs should never be grown twice in water, but should be planted in the garden after their first growth in glass. Colored glasses are to be preferred for hyacinths, for they afford a slight shade that is very beneficial to the roots. Fill each glass with water until it exactly touches the base of the bulb, and then set it away in a dark, cool closet for the roots to form. Change the water as soon as it becomes impure, being careful that the fresh water is of the same temperature as that poured off. When the tops are two or three inches long and roots have nicely filled the glasses, bring the latter gradually into the light, and finally place them in a cool room near a window. Give the bulbs plenty of light and as much fresh air as is possible without a draft, and keep the water in each glass high enough to barely touch the base of the bulb. If the bulbs are removed from the direct rays of the sun, their bloom will last much longer.

Always select the strongest and best bulbs for rearing in water, because the strain upon their vitality is very severe; and prefer the single to the double varieties, as they are better adapted to this mode of culture. If the novice is uncertain which species to select, she can do no better than leave the matter to a reliable florist, informing him regarding the manner in which she desires to rear them. The named varieties are usually chosen for forcing, but the mixed or unnamed bulbs frequently prove quite as satisfactory, though florists do not use them for that purpose.

TULIPS IN THE HOUSE.—Tulips may be raised in the house in either earth or water, and the general method of cultivating them is the same as that given above for hyacinths. The Duc Van Thols and the single early varieties are the only ones suitable for forcing. The only objection to raising tulips in the house is that their bloom is of such short duration, but this is more than counterbalanced by the gay beauty of the flowers. The Duc Van Thols bloom very early and are among the best bulbs for Winter blooming, while the single early tulips are truly grand and gorgeous on their long, slender stems, the individual blossoms being much larger

than those of their earlier relatives. Several bulbs planted together in a six or seven inch pot will produce a most brilliant mass of bloom.

NARCISSUS.—This family, elegant of form, delightfully fragrant and of most attractive coloring, is excellent alike for indoor and outdoor planting. Especially desirable for Winter blooming are the polyanthus varieties, with their abundance of white-and-yellow cup-shaped blossoms, giving forth a delightful perfume closely resembling that of jasmine. The jonquils, too, bloom well in Winter and are universally esteemed on account of their beautiful golden-yellow hue and exquisite odor of orange-blossoms; while the *poeticus*, sweetest of all narcissuses, thrives in the house and is now very fashionable for corsage bouquets and for general decorative purposes.

Narcissuses are quite inexpensive and deserve to be much more extensively grown for Winter decoration. They may be cultivated in much the same manner as hyacinths, doing well in either earth or water. The polyanthus, which we often see advertised as the Chinese sacred lily, may be reared in water. It can be very readily brought into bloom, and its bulb possesses so much vitality that, if kept dry until nearly Spring and then set in a bowl of water, it will at once commence rapid growth and will bloom in a few weeks. It is well to purchase a number of bulbs in the Autumn and lay them aside to be planted in succession later on; for in this way flowers may be arranged for throughout the Winter. In the early Spring the bulbs may be set out in the open ground to recuperate as much as possible.

Several new bulbs for Winter blooming have been introduced during the last few years, and they are so beautiful and easy to cultivate that nearly every lover of flowers is charmed into trying at least a few of them. Prominent among these is the *Ornithogalum Arabicum*, by many considered fully equal to the hyacinth for stately beauty. It is a native of Arabia, as its name indicates, has a large solid bulb resembling that of the hyacinth, and requires exactly the same culture as the latter flower. The leaves are long and narrow, and the strong, graceful flower-spike, which is from eighteen to twenty inches high, bears an immense cluster of large, waxy white flowers with jet-black centers that present a very unique appearance. The individual flowers remain fresh and beautiful for



ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM.

several days, so that this grand spike of bloom is in its full glory for more than a month. The flowers may be cut to decided advantage.

Then there is a very attractive class of small-growing bulbs from the Cape of Good Hope that are quite indispensable for the arrangement of a perfect window garden. The leading species of this class is the *freesia alba refracta*, which is one of the easiest to cultivate and most generally desirable of our Winter-blooming bulbs. It can be forced into bloom quite early, and each bulb will bear a quantity of small gladiolus-shaped flowers oddly but prettily arranged in clusters of eight or ten on depressed horizontal scapes. The flowers are pure-white, save their lower segments, which are beautifully spotted with lemon-yellow; and they emit a most delicious perfume that is apparently a combination of violet, mignonette and jasmine. They are very desirable as cut flowers, readily keeping a week in water after being cut. Plant five or six of the bulbs in a well drained six-inch pot of any rich soil, and set them away in a cool, dark cellar that is free from frost, until roots are formed; then



FREESIA ALBA REFRACTA.

bring them into the heat and light and keep them constantly supplied with water. Or, they may be potted in October, watered sparingly, and set in a sunny window; they should then be watered more and more copiously as their growth progresses, and during their season of most rapid increase they should be given lukewarm water two or three times a day, with now and then a little liquid manure. The earth in the pot should never be allowed to become dry. This method is rather troublesome, but it yields admirable results. When the period of blooming is over it is the general practice to allow the bulbs to ripen their leaves and dry down until the next season of growth approaches.

Many gardeners,

however, prefer to keep the bulbs in a pot of damp earth, never allowing them to become entirely dry. They increase very rapidly under good treatment.

The *Allium Neapolitanum* is another little gem that brightens the dreary days of Winter with its beautiful flowers, which it bears on long, slender stems ten or twelve inches in height. The foliage is slender and grass-like, and the heads of small, white, star-shaped blossoms are so dense that they look like veritable floral balls. Each bulb will bear from one to three trusses, which will sometimes produce over a hundred flowers a-piece. Five or six bulbs should be planted in a six-inch pot and should receive the same treatment as that described for the *freesia*.

Still another charming little Winter bloomer is the *triteleia unijflora*, which has delicate, grass-like foliage, and white blossoms daintily tinged with blue. The flowers are about an inch in diameter and look very much like a six-pointed star; and although they are produced singly, each bulb usually throws up several, so that a pot containing a number of bulbs makes a pretty show of bloom for some time. The bulbs are quite small and are most satisfactory when several are planted in a small pot.

Babiana is another valuable Cape bulb, producing an abundance of showy, star-shaped flowers in white as well as in various bright colors. It is a new variety and for that reason comparatively little known, but as it is a good bloomer and quite inexpensive, it is certain to achieve deserved popularity.

The *tritonias* and *lachenalias* (Cape cowslip) are two more of the charming Cape bulbs and bear flowers of various dainty hues. The bulbs, like the majority of those brought from that far-away land, are small and make a far handsomer showing when planted in little companies of five or six.

All these small Cape bulbs should be treated like the *freesia*, requiring to be kept in a warm place for a few weeks regardless of light, until the shoots begin to push up, when they may be brought gradually into the light.



ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM.

Nothing can take the place of a few choice bulbs for the window garden, for they lend such a desirable touch of variety to an otherwise rather tame collection of old-time favorites like the geranium, fuchsia and heliotrope. But the purchaser who has only a limited space to fill must be careful not to plant more than her windows will conveniently hold and bring to perfection. It requires some self-denial, in view of the splendid new varieties added each year to the list of bulbs, to select only the few that can be properly cared for; but one has only to see the disastrous results of overcrowding to fully realize that moderation is as desirable in window-gardening as in everything else.

But there is one bulb that should not be omitted from even the smallest collection. This is the *lilium Harrisii*, or Easter lily, a native of Bermuda. Its white, waxy, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers are unsurpassed, for grace and purity, by anything in the floral world; and as it requires very simple treatment, it is by no means difficult to rear. The texture of the flowers is so strong that they retain their original beauty and freshness for from ten days to two weeks according to circumstances. The bulbs grow more vigorous and prolific with age, and they may be forced into bloom at almost any time. This lily does well in the garden, but its chief value lies in the readiness with which it blooms in Winter, supplying splendid cut flowers and handsome decorations for conservatory or parlor. Bulbs may be potted two or three weeks apart to insure a continuity of blossoms.

The old garden lily, *lilium candidum*, and the trumpet-shaped *longiflorum* are also used for forcing, but are being largely superseded by the Easter lily. Each bulb should be planted in a separate pot of earth, with plenty of drainage, the size of the pot being varied according to that of the bulb. Water the pot thoroughly, and place it in a low and rather dark situation in a warm bay-window; it will soon be full of roots, and at the same time the top of the bulb will start to grow, at which point the pot should be gradually moved into stronger light. Too great heat may blight the buds, and so should be avoided; and plenty of water should be supplied during blooming time. As the flowers fade they should be removed, but the stem should be allowed to remain, that the leaves may ripen, which they will seldom do until the following Summer. The bulb may then be turned out of the pot into a garden bed and may there be allowed to rest until early Autumn, when it may be potted in fresh soil for another Winter's bloom.

The lily-of-the-valley is a valuable house-plant, although the fact is not generally known. It is not safe to depend on roots lifted from the garden, as it is impossible to decide which are in blooming condition. Most florists offer blooming pips for sale about the middle of December: and as these roots are not injured by freezing, they may be procured by mail throughout the early Winter. They may be planted in good earth or damp moss or reared in water, as preferred, for their roots grow very little until after blooming; and they may then be transferred to pots of earth. They bloom in a few weeks after planting. After blooming once in the house, they may be set in the garden, where they will soon regain their former vigor; but they should not be used again in the house.

An excellent fertilizer for house plants may be made by adding a table-spoonful of *aqua ammoniac* to a gallon of tepid water. Applied once a week, this simple nourishment adds brilliancy to the blossoms and imparts a richer shade of green to the foliage.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

The *tropaeolum major* is a fine house-plant and may now be potted for Winter use. Select a small, healthy specimen in the garden, and place it in a pot of good soil, providing suitable drainage and a proper support for the vines to climb upon. If all the plants in the garden are too large, a cutting may be rooted.

Vigorous seedlings of mignonette and sweet alyssum *me.*, now be found near the regular beds of those delightful little annuals, and they may be potted without trouble and removed to the house. If kept in a reasonably cool place, they will bloom abundantly until Spring, and will then be ready for bedding.

It is said that the *escheholtzia* or California poppy, bearing a wealth of satiny yellow flowers that contrast richly with its fern-like foliage, is one of the most ornamental plants for a sunny window. It should be potted now.

A fernery is just the thing for a northern window. It may be a simple or very handsome glass case and may be filled with ferns and mosses from the woods, or with expensive, but not always prettier, varieties from the florist; and the addition of a few vines and *rex begonias* will complete a very handsome ornament for the drawing-room or library.

In the colder latitudes the tender bulbs and tubers, such as dahlias, cannas, gladiolus, tuberose, Summer-blooming amaryllis, Madeira vines, etc., must be taken up and stored where they will be free from frost. They should be thoroughly dried in the sun or by the fire before being laid away.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

Among the prettiest stitches used in making laces, are the ones given in the present article. They are to be employed the same as *Fourth row.*—Repeat the first, making the 3 stitches into the loop, and the 4 into the center spaces of the 9.

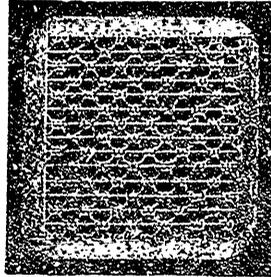
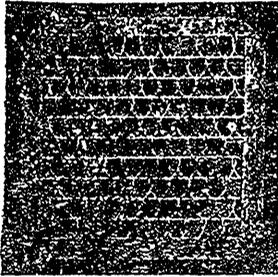


FIGURE NO. 1.—ITALIAN LACE STITCH. FIGURE NO. 2.—COBWEB LACE STITCH.

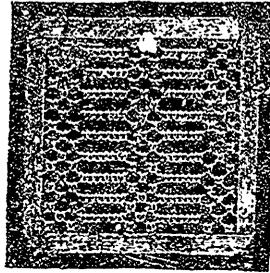
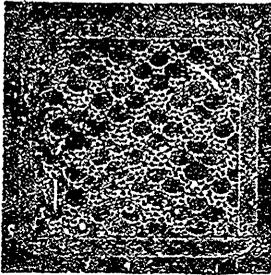


FIGURE NO. 3.—GENOA LACE STITCH. FIGURE NO. 4.—FLEMISH LACE STITCH.

FIGURE NO. 4.—FLEMISH LACE STITCH.—Commence at the right side, and work as follows:

First row.—Work 2 button-hole stitches close together, miss the space of 2, work 2, miss the space of 8; this will leave a large loop and a small one alternately.

Second row.—Make 8 button-hole stitches in the larger loops and 2 in the small ones.

Third row.—Repeat the first row, making 2 stitches in each loop of the second row.

FIGURE NO. 5.—FAN LACE STITCH.—Commence at the right side, and work as follows:

First row.—Make 1 button-hole stitch and miss the space of 8, which will leave a long loop.

Second row.—Make 8 button-hole stitches in each loop.

Third row.—Make 7 stitches into the spaces between the 8, and so decrease one in every row until only one remains, as seen in the illustration.

FIGURE NO. 6.—ROSE-POINT LACE STITCH.—Make a foundation of single threads, crossing them to form the large squares. Work a button-hole stitch at each crossing to make it firm. Now begin at the top at the right side, and fill the first square with Brussels net stitches, finishing at the lower left corner. Fill every alternate square in the same way as seen in the picture.

Now cross the open squares diagonally with two threads, twisting each thread around the adjoining one as represented. (Carry one thread across all the squares from corner to corner first, then twist back, fastening at the corner started from; cross these threads in the same way from the opposite direction).

these given in the July DELINEATOR, in filling in the spaces formed by basting the braid on the design for the lace to be made; and their application to the design may be entirely a matter of personal taste and selection.

FIGURE NO. 1.—ITALIAN LACE STITCH.—Commence at the right side and pass the thread to the left

First row.—Make a loose button-hole stitch into the braid to form a loop, and then pass the needle under the line of thread, making the loops an-eighth of an inch apart.

Second row.—Pass the thread back to the left, make a button-hole stitch in every loop, and pass the needle under the line of thread after each button-hole stitch.

FIGURE NO. 2.—COBWEB LACE STITCH.—Commence at the right side, pass the thread to the left, work 3 button-hole stitches, miss the space of 3, which will leave a small loop; and continue these details to the end.

Second row.—Pass the thread back to the left side, work 3 button-hole stitches in each loop, taking up the line of thread with the loop, as seen in the engraving.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENOA LACE STITCH.—Commence at the right side, and work as follows:

First row.—Work 4 button-hole stitches, miss the space of 3, work 3, miss the space of 3, work 4. Continue to the end.

Second row.—Work 9 stitches close together, 3 into the spaces of the 4, and 3 more into the loop at each side of it. Miss the 3 stitches, and make 9 as before.

Third row.—Make 9 close stitches, 3 into the last 3 spaces of the 9, 3 into the loop, and 3 into the first spaces of the 9 next, and so on to the end of the row.

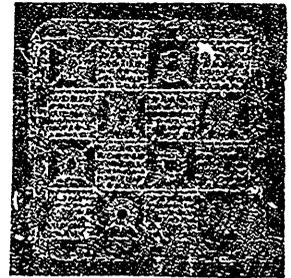
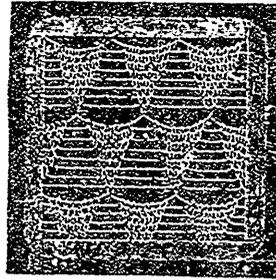


FIGURE NO. 5.—FAN LACE STITCH. FIGURE NO. 6.—ROSE-POINT LACE STITCH.

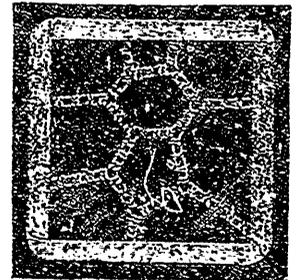
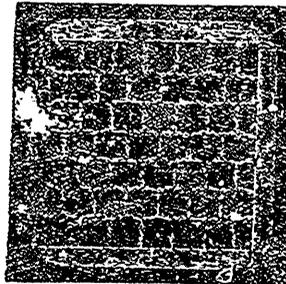


FIGURE NO. 7.—ITALIAN GROUND STITCH. FIGURE NO. 8.—OPEN LACE BARS.

When twisting the thread back from the last set of crossings, make a rosette at each center crossing as follows: Keep the space

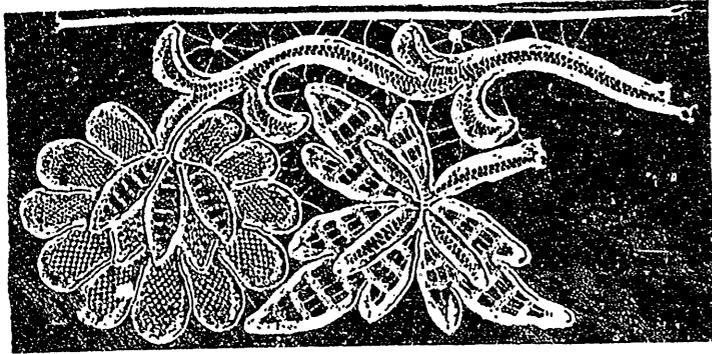


FIGURE NO. 9.—BATTENBURG EDGING, WITH CORD.

the line of thread. Miss the space of 2 and repeat.

FIGURE NO. 9.—BATTENBURG EDGING, WITH CORD.—This is a very elegant looking lace, though simply made after the regular Battenburg method. A plain braid is chosen to form the outlines, and after the stitches are filled in, cord of a suitable size is carried around the petals and foliage of the design, and rows of it are also used to indicate the vine, though the latter may be outlined with the tape and then with the cord. The petals of the blossoms are filled in in point de Bruxelles and point de Venise stitches, while point d'Espagne and point Brabançon are used for the foliage and vine.

open with a pin and trace round it with a darning movement five or six times; commence at the single thread and work a close button-hole stitch over the tracing entirely around, and then twist along the single thread to the center of the next square. This is a very effective design for spaces.

FIGURE NO. 7.—ITALIAN GROUND STITCH.—Commence at the left side, and work as follows:

First row.—Make a loose button-hole stitch to form a loop a-quarter of an inch wide, and then make a plain stitch into the loop to twist it; and continue to the end.

Second row.—Make two plain stitches into each loop, working back to the left.

Third row.—Repeat first row.

FIGURE NO. 8.—OPEN LACE BARS.—Pass a thread from right to left. Make it firm by working a second stitch into the braid; work 2 button-hole stitches on this line of thread,

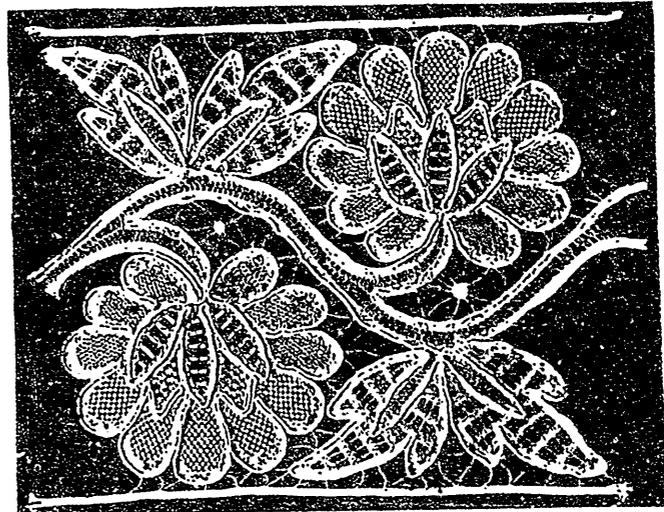


FIGURE NO. 10.—BATTENBURG INSERTION, WITH CORD.

Point Grecque and d'Alençon bars are also used at the very heart of the blossom, and Raleigh network bars connect the design to the edge and are dotted here and there with "spiders."

FIGURE NO. 10.—BATTENBURG INSERTION, WITH CORD.—This insertion matches the edging or lace above described, and is, therefore, made in exactly the same way, except that the design is double. Both the edging and insertion may be made of any width desired; and the design will be found very pretty for fancy-edge or plain braids without the cord. Buttons or rings may be used in place of the "spiders" seen in the engravings, if preferred.

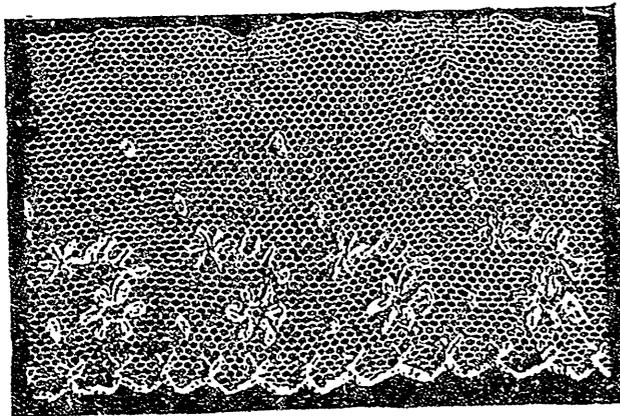


FIGURE NO. 11.—EDGING OF DARNED NET.

FIGURE NO. 11.—EDGING OF DARNED NET.—The design here presented is of full size, and very easy to work. A dainty edge in button-hole stitch is worked for the border, and the net is afterward cut out to form the tiny scallops. This is a pretty pattern for neck and wrist frills, jabots or ruffles,

close together. Then work 1 button-hole stitch on the lower thread at the left hand side, and draw it close to the 2 stitches on

or for the adornment of kerchiefs for the neck or pocket, or for any purpose for which lace edging is selected.

THE ART OF SMOCKING.—We direct the attention of our readers to the pamphlet published by us entitled "The Art of Smocking or Honey-Combing." The English and American methods of making this stylish decoration are clearly illustrated and explained in the above publication, which has lately been enlarged and improved, being now a handsome pamphlet of sixteen pages devoted exclusively to the subject indicated in its title. Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

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.

DRAWN-WORK.

ARTICLE XIX.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—DESIGNS IN DRAWN-WORK.—Two very handsome designs, intended for borders to skirts, aprons, dresses, tidies, scarfs, draperies, etc., etc., are illustrated upon this page.

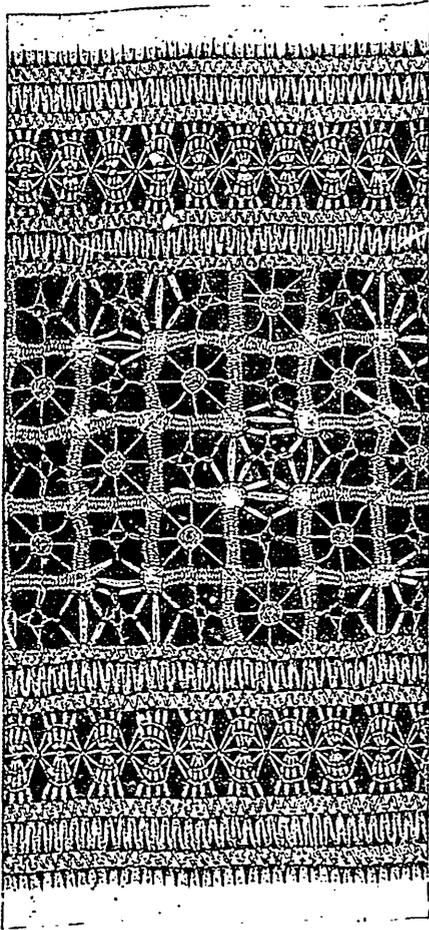


FIGURE NO. 1.—DESIGN IN DRAWN-WORK.

Concerning the finish seen at each side of each design, very little need be said as both are perfectly familiar to our students, and either can be easily copied by a beginner in drawn-work. Those desiring assistance, however, in making them will find full details in the earlier articles upon the work, or a little later may refer to the pamphlet upon Drawn-Work which we are now preparing.

The central portions of these two designs are combinations of the details shown on the next page; figure No. 1 also including another variation which forms the foundation for the rest of the work. This variation consists of dividing each strand into thirds and then drawing over and under them as seen in the engraving, except at regular intervals, where the strands are separated as seen at figure No. 2. These exceptions may be arranged to please the taste of the worker, and wherever they are to occur the knotting represented at figure No. 3 must first be made; but at the remaining squares this knotting will not be necessary. When all the strands are knotted and darned as seen in the engraving, the open squares are filled in by "spiders" or rosettes made after the methods heretofore described, which are perfectly plain to any one who examines the engraving.

At figure No. 2 the squares are knotted into circles by the method which will be described at figure No. 3. The knotting between the strands is that which is also illustrated as a detail at figures Nos. 5 and 7; but the strands themselves are each divided into three parts, and this renders the work extremely delicate and lace-like in effect when the material is fine lawn. Figures Nos. 1 and 2 are both especially adapted to fine fabrics. Figure No. 1 is represented full size and is done upon fine, closely woven linen. Figure No. 2 is pictured half as large again as the fine lawn sample from which it was made.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7.—DETAILS FOR DRAWN-WORK DESIGNS SEEN AT FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—The details shown on the next page have been enlarged from the samples they represent so that the worker will experience very little difficulty in following them.

When the threads have been drawn and the strands are ready for knitting, button-hole all the raw edges to keep them from fraying cut. Then, to make the solid squares into circles, knot the strands at each side as seen at figure No. 3, beginning at the right hand side or upper corner of the first square. Work across the top of the little square, knotting the strands one by one, then down the left side, across the lower edge and up to the beginning; here draw the first and last knots together, take an invisible stitch (around a single thread) at the back of the circle now formed, and then carry the knotting cotton along the back of the work to the next square to the left and proceed as in the first square. Work each row the same.

In figure No. 4, having formed the first little circle, knot one-half of the horizontal strands between two circles exactly in the middle; then one-half of the vertical ones to the left, then one-half of the horizontal ones directly above, and lastly one-half of the ones to the right, bring the cotton down and knot or fasten it at the knot made around the first horizontal strands. Carry the cotton to the next solid square and proceed as before, first knotting it into a circle. Work each row in the same manner.

Figure No. 5 is figure No. 4 carried one step further. Omit the final knot of figure No. 4 and proceed to twist the working cotton around the little diamond design, as shown in the picture. When around the design then make the "final knot," and then pass on to the next solid square. Work line by line until the design is all filled in. It is generally best to work the "filling in" from left to right, though it does not make any material difference in the result.

Figure No. 6 somewhat resembles in the "filling in" figure No. 4, but an inspection of the engraving will show that the cotton is *looped*, not *knotted*, around the strands. After the last loop is made the cotton is carried along the back of the work to the center of the next square, and the tiny embroidered dot is made.

Figure No. 7 shows the "filling in" seen at figure No. 5, with no knotting at, or decoration of, the squares, the threads of which are

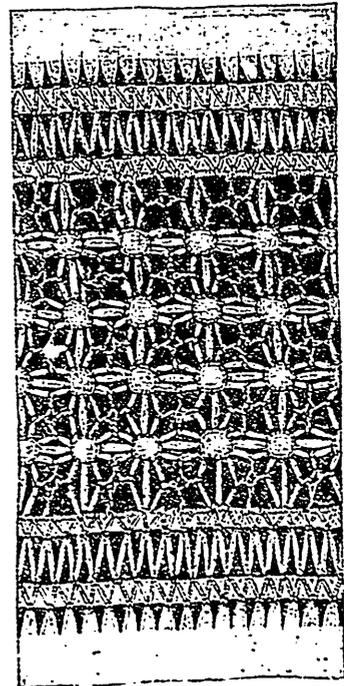


FIGURE NO. 2.—DESIGN IN DRAWN-WORK.

so drawn apart by the "filling in" that a tiny open space is formed where each solid square is located in the other details.

Any one of these details is exceedingly pretty for handkerchiefs, infants' shirts, doilies or any article to be made of very fine fabrics.

HOUSEKEEPING, GOOD AND BAD.—SECOND SERIES.

FIRST PAPER.—PRESERVED FOODS.

It is undoubtedly a fact, from a certain standpoint, that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing"; but this certainly does not include that intelligence, however scanty, which aids in spreading the family board with good and fitting foods all the year round, but more especially during times of accidental scarcity in the markets and during that portion of every twelve-month when the earth is unproductive. The fertility of man's inventive genius and his natural love of gain have afforded the great majority of the people of to-day many a comfort, the materials for which, but for this oft-maligned desire to "make money," would have been wasted by decay or, perhaps, would not have been produced at all, even where natural conditions of soil and climate were favorable. Of course, those who are possessed of ample means and who dwell near seaport towns to which are brought the products of every clime, may purchase at Midwinter all manner of fresh fruits and vegetables that can only be raised under the Summer sun; but the number of

abundant supply (according to the season) of such canned and preserved foods as are suited to the family taste and purse.

First on the list may be mentioned canned soups, which are put up in readiness for immediate use. These, however, need not be kept in quantity, even if purchased at all, since it is always possible to make a palatable potato soup, a dainty tomato cream purée and numerous other soups that may be quickly prepared with the various cereals and vegetables within easy reach of most housekeepers. Canned soups, if good, are expensive, and this will prove an important objection in many cases.

Of canned fish there are many excellent kinds, including plain salmon, "epicure" salmon steaks, plain crabs, devilled crabs, shrimps, plain lobster, devilled lobster, turtle meat, canned, pickled and curried oysters, and sardines, both American and imported, of various sizes, and with and without bones. Codfish delicately preserved is always to be had and is delicious for making croquettes and for mixing with potatoes for ragouts. Countless palatable dishes may be prepared with the aid of the numerous varieties of preserved fresh fish; and there are doubtless as many more which skilful cooks may discover by careful and intelligent experiments.

In this connection it may be remarked that many of the most famous dishes were the results of fortunate accidents, and that quite as many more owe their origin to the attempts of skilful cooks to imitate or improve upon some toothsome morsel of which they have partaken. The domestic cook who has had reasonable experience in the preparation of the more intricate varieties of edibles has, as a rule, little trouble in determining the component parts of a strange dish; but she cannot tell so readily just how much of each ingredient was required, how the parts were mixed, and how hot a fire was used for cooking.

To ascertain these necessary facts she must experiment, and while so doing she must take careful note of weights and measures, the manner of adding the various substances used and the kind of fire and length of time

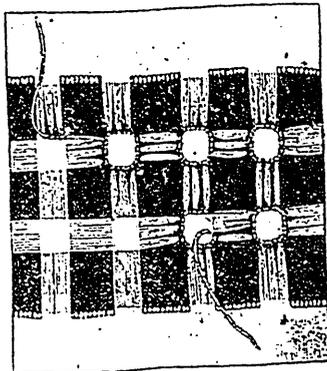


FIGURE No. 3.

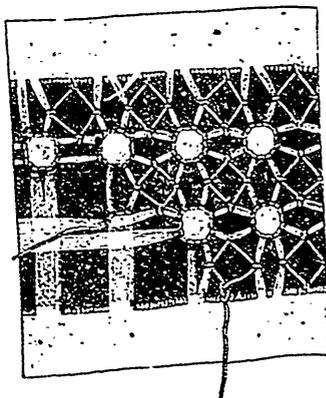


FIGURE No. 4.

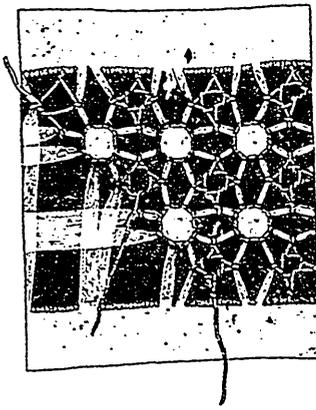


FIGURE No. 5.

such persons is comparatively small, and of those who can thus afford to pay exorbitant prices for edibles that are out of season, many sensibly decide that such purchases involve a sheer waste of money, since fruits and perishable vegetables that have been gathered in a half-ripe state and unnaturally ripened during a long journey cannot be compared, either in flavor or wholesomeness, to similar produce that has been allowed to fully mature on vine or stalk and is then carefully sealed in air-tight cans or jars.

Since meats, fruits and vegetables of almost every kind are now so perfectly and so cheaply preserved for man's nourishment and delectation at all seasons and in all climates, more attention should be paid to the proper introduction of such foods upon the table as a by no means inconsiderable item in the arrangement of a wholesome and inexpensive diet.

All prepared edibles that are sealed from the air should be kept in a cool room, and if in glass, they should be stored in the dark as well, because light has a fermenting effect upon acids and is said to cause meats to sour and decompose, particularly when they are allowed to remain in the direct rays of the sun. It is cheaper and much more satisfactory to purchase canned goods by the dozen or case, for with a plentiful store of preserved fruits, meats and vegetables on hand, the housewife enjoys the comfortable sense of being fully prepared against any possible failure in the delivery of grocers' or marketmen's supplies, and also of being able, at short notice, to produce a dainty meal for unexpected guests. Therefore, the provident housewife will see that her store-room contains at all times an

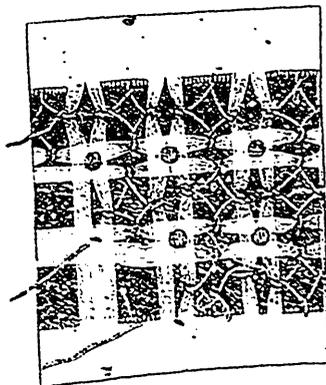


FIGURE No. 6.

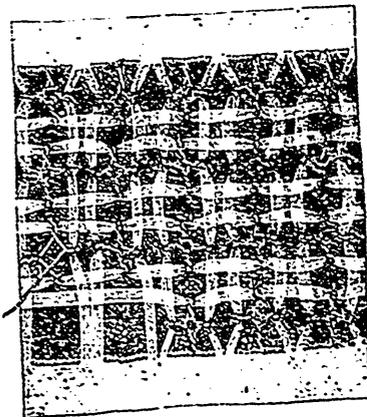


FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7.—DETAILS FOR DRAWN-WORK DESIGNS SEEN AT FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.

required in cooking. Then, if the desired dish is not produced, the method of procedure may be changed without difficulty, and the results of the latest experiment may be accurately compared with those which have gone before. Good cooking need not of necessity be expensive. Indeed, the best food, in the true sense of the word, is almost invariably less costly than those preparations against which the palate rebels until it has been educated up to them; and as an additional argument against such elaborate edibles, there is the generally admitted fact that appetites which are not natural, but have

been acquired by means of persistent endeavors to form them, are much stronger and more lasting than those which are inherent, and much more difficult to subdue should there arise a reason for relinquishing the use of those things which most gratified them.

Besides the many varieties of canned fish which should be kept in the store closet for emergency meals and for daily use when fresh meats are very expensive or unattainable, there may also be tinned chicken and turkey in jelly, curried fowl, devilled turkey and chicken and rolled ox tongues and lambs' tongues, all ready for immediate use. Less expensive than these are fresh luncheon beef, cooked corned beef and devilled ham and tongue. Canned goods of this kind are usually to be obtained in both large and small tins, and for ordinary household use the larger sizes will be found more economical, as well as more convenient.

Biscuits, wafers and crackers do not come under the head of preserved foods, but the careful housekeeper will always have a reasonable supply of them on hand, keeping them in close tin boxes to exclude the air and retain their original crispness as long as possible. The larger sizes will be toasted for various culinary purposes, the smaller varieties of biscuit will be served with cheese, jelly or marmalade, and snaps and sweet wafers will accompany tea, coffee, lemonade, wine, etc. Such edibles are of great assistance in preparing a meal for unexpected guests, especially when the supply of bread is insufficient and a baker's shop is not within reach.

Then there are marmalades for the housewife who does not preserve fruits or who does not care to open a large jar when a small conserve will answer the present purpose quite as well. These are made of raspberries, oranges and other fruits and are neither too expensive for ordinary use nor too rich for delicate stomachs.

It is a good plan to have one or several bottles of prepared salad-dressing always at hand. There are several very good dressings of foreign or domestic make sold under different titles, and all have their firm adherents among household cooks. By the help of any of these dressings an excellent salad may be quickly made of thinly shredded cabbage, sliced or block-cut cold potatoes, sliced celery or cold cooked string beans. A salad is always a presentable and palatable dish, and but little trouble is involved in its preparation when bottled mayonnaise or salad cream is within reach.

Nothing causes more general disturbance in the household economy than a sudden and unexpected failure of the milk supply, and

to guard against this the store-closet should contain several cans of condensed milk (unless, of course, canned milk is used habitually), and also a few tins of evaporated cream. Both these preparations answer almost or, according to some cooks, quite as well as fresh milk when they are to be cooked or heated. Many persons are fond of preserved milk, especially if of that variety to which sugar has not been added before sealing.

There are numerous palatable and even delicious edibles put up for the use of travellers, campers and dwellers in remote regions that never find their way into an ordinary household until some one of its members chances to discover their merits while straying in uncivilized lands or pitching his tent in some far-off wilderness. Prominent among these is canned Boston brown bread. To prepare this for the table it is simply necessary to cut the top of the can and place the latter in the oven in a vessel of boiling water; and when the bread has been thoroughly warmed it is quite as delicious as though it had been mixed yesterday and had been in the oven all night. Canned baked beans also have fully as rich and pleasing a flavor as those freshly prepared.

The good qualities of canned fruits are too generally known to require comment. She who has canned an abundance of fruit in glass during their season of plenty has the satisfaction of knowing that she is amply supplied with cheap, dainty and wholesome desserts for the Winter months; but, of course, there are many reliable brands of canned fruits which may be purchased by those who are not thus provident. Dried fruits play a prominent part in many households; but although, as a rule, they have a finer flavor than ordinary canned fruits, they are not nearly so useful in an emergency, because a considerable time is required to prepare them properly. Besides, dried fruits are less attractive in appearance than those that have been carefully canned to retain their natural forms, and for this reason are not so desirable for desserts.

When jars are scarce or when the housekeeper is not sufficiently skilful to can properly, fruits should be dried in sufficient quantities for the rest of the year. Many women living in the country, where fruit may generally be had almost for the gathering, permit the season of plenty to pass without thus providing themselves with a plentiful supply for Winter consumption; and this carelessness is the more inexcusable when, as often happens, the fruits are allowed to decay on vines or trees before their eyes.

AN AUTUMN FÊTE.

When I came home one evening to tea I found my mother with a long list of names on a sheet of foolscap, and a look of despair on her face.

"What is the matter?" I asked.

"I do not see how I am ever to manage it," she said despondently.

"Manage what?" I asked again.

"To entertain this lot of people," she said, referring to the list.

"Here are fully a hundred and fifty names, and to half of them I owe entertainment, while the other half you should entertain yourself, having partaken of the hospitality of most of them."

"Very well, we will entertain them," I said.

"But how can we?" she answered. "The house will not hold that number; and besides, I feel as if I could only set aside a certain sum, and not a very large one either, for the entertainment. I do not see how any of the names I have put down can be omitted. One never knows the number of one's friends until an entertainment list is to be made out."

"We could utilize the yard and porches," I said, after some meditation. "Let us give an Autumn fête."

After talking the matter over, the fête was decided upon, and invitations were sent out forthwith. The invitations themselves were rather unique, being written on cards which looked like squares of very thin wood. On each card was a small Autumn leaf, tied to place with a bright bit of ribbon. Just below this were written the words "Autumn Fête."

My first item of floral decoration cut no figure in the expense list at all, for I used Autumn leaves and wild flowers. Purple and white asters, golden-rod, rudbeckias, and half-blown milk-weed pods were used in great profusion, for in the fallow fields beyond the town they grew in abundance. My rockery supplied me with all the ferns I needed.

Over the doorways and windows within the house I hung large branches of Autumn leaves, maple, oak and poplar, with a smaller twig of cedar here and there, and clusters of wild flowers and ferns to lend variety of color.

Over the curtains I festooned garlands of wild-smilax, rich in its Autumnal hues, and draped long sprays of ferns, with a cluster of

brilliant leaves pinned here and there, whence the sprays started. The effect of the delicate ferns and bunches of bright-colored leaves was exquisite on the white lace background.

The mantel shelves were banked with branches of Autumn leaves and flowers, while in every available nook was a large vase of wild blossoms and tinted leaves—tall stems of golden-rod, and milk-weed stalks, with the fairy-like balls, "trifles light as air," bursting from the silvery-gray pods.

The invitations were sent out for different hours, fifty from four till five, fifty from five till six, and the others from six till seven. My mother's friends were invited for the earlier hours, and mine for the later. This gave a crowd of about fifty at a time, which number could be easily handled, and conveniently fed. Small tables decorated with leaves and flowers were set about under the trees and on the porches, and when the guests had been received and had chatted within the house for a while, they were invited to be seated at the small tables, and while they talked were served with food.

I had procured from my grocer a lot of wooden trays, in two sizes such as they use for sending out butter and lard. In each of the larger of these trays, on some grapeleaves, were placed an olive, a piece of pickle and two sandwiches, one of chopped ham, the other of grated cheese, over a coating of butter mashed with the boiled yolks of eggs. There were also in each tray a buttered square cracker, and a spoonful of salad tied in a bright-colored maple-leaf. Such a tray was presented each guest, with a pretty Japanese napkin.

Next came the smaller trays, each holding a bunch of grapes, which had been laid on ice and made thoroughly cold, a slice of muskmelon, also iced, and a luscious peach. A small fruit-knife was laid on the small tray, and a fork on the larger one.

After this coffee and cocoa were offered in small cups, together with large wafers.

As it grew dark, Japanese lanterns were lighted, and the scene was very gay and pretty.

It was not an expensive entertainment and required very few dishes—always a welcome feature to the housewife; yet it was a very pleasant affair, and seemed to be much enjoyed by all present.

H. C. W.

MOURNING CUSTOMS AND ATTIRE.



The wearing of mourning is a time-honored institution which, though varying from time to time in the matter of details, remains in principle always the same. The grief-stricken mourner instinctively turns to the conventional garb of sorrow, taking refuge behind its sombre veil, at least until the sharp edge of grief has been somewhat dulled. To be sure, there is no inherent quality of consolation in the black garments themselves—they are merely a silent but appropriate expression of grief; for would not gay colors at such a time have the same effect upon the distressed mind as the garish sunlight would have on weary and overstrained eyes?

Regard for the etiquette of mourning seems, in the first grief of the mother or widow, one of the coldest and most heartless of the world's frivolities; but when the mind grows calmer, the full meaning of these established rules is clearly comprehended and their wisdom admitted. It is only the selfish mourner, with an exaggerated idea of sentiment, who becomes so wholly absorbed in her own grief as to neglect practical matters and obstinately refuse to take interest in her surroundings. As a wise Greek writer very sagely remarked, "Excess of grief for the deceased is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not."

Fashion regulates the period of mourning, varying it, of course, according to the degree of kinship between the mourner and the deceased. Deep mourning is assumed for two years by a widow, or for a parent, sister or brother. In the first instance crape is worn during the entire time of mourning, although the veil is removed at the end of a year or a year and a-half. In the other cases crape and a veil are worn only for the first year, plain black being prescribed for the second; and even this is occasionally lightened during the latter half of the second year. Crape is worn six months for a cousin, aunt or grandparent, and black or half-mourning during the following half-year; and in the same way a mother assumes a veil for six months for her child, but remains in mourning until the end of the year. Complimentary mourning is assumed for a month or six weeks as a mark of respect to a friend or distant relative; and crape is not needed for it. Children are clothed in mourning for from three to six months, wearing only black; and for a child under fifteen, light mourning is worn by all but the mother for from three to six months.

It is almost needless to say that jewelry is wholly laid aside in deep mourning, although, when necessary, earrings and a pin of

dull jet or crape-stone are admissible. Silver jewelry, however, may be worn with lightened mourning. Mourning handkerchiefs are finished with black borders ranging from a-quarter to one and a-half inch in width, but the inch-wide border is just now considered in best taste. Initials or monograms are embroidered in black-and-white on all-white handkerchiefs.

In the matter of stationery and cards there is little change to be noted. The mourning band varies in width from a-sixteenth to three-eighths of an inch, but here again moderation prevails, the quarter-inch band being most frequently preferred. When crape is laid aside the mourning band should disappear from the stationery. Crests, monograms, initials and addresses are engraved in black on bordered or white paper. A widow's card should read "Mrs. Tyndale," or, if there are several widows bearing the same family name, "Mrs. Scott-Tyndale," her maiden name being prefixed rather than her Christian name.

Perhaps the most popular of the large assortment of mourning fabrics now in vogue is silk-warp Henrietta, in which a deep, dull tone of black is produced that is considered the correct mourning hue. Next comes Imperial serge, which has a fine, cord-like twill woven through it and is unexcelled for durability; and among other fashionable goods showing a silk warp may be mentioned camel's-hair, tamise, armure and Melrose and crape cloths. India serge, French cashmere, *drap d'Alma*, camel's-hair serge and chevriot twill are all-wool materials and are liked for shopping and ordinary wear. Nun's-veiling and wool batiste are standard fabrics for house dresses at this season, although, of course, in Spring and Summer they are largely used for the street. Dressy house-gowns are made of Surah, armure, India and pio silks.

A widow's first mourning gown is essentially simple and permits no other trimming than that supplied by a simple arrangement of crape. An appropriate costume of this sort lately noted is developed in Henrietta and crape. The skirt lies smoothly on its foundation, save at the back, where the fulness is pressed in fan-plaits; and a deep bias band of crape finished at each side with a piping to match is applied all round in border fashion. The basque is rather short. The perfectly fitted back is open below the center seam, and the dart-fitted fronts are short and pointed between the first darts and are faced with crape to simulate a vest, a piping of crape being made at each edge of the facing to correspond with the trimming on the skirt. The standing collar is cut from crape, and cuff facings of crape piped at the top are applied to the high-shouldered coat-sleeves. This costume was

cut by pattern No. 4139, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The gloves are black Suède; and with the small crape bonnet is assumed a crape veil about three and a-half yards long, including a hem a-quarter of a yard deep. This veil should be worn over the face for three months, although frequently it is thrown back immediately after the funeral, the face being then covered by a circular face-veil of Brussels net edged with a bias fold of crape. If the crape veil prove uncomfortable or unhealthy, one of nun's-veiling may be assumed

after six months. Both crape and nun's-veiling veils range from two to four and a-half yards in length, the hems of the former and the borders of the latter varying from a-quarter to three-eighths of a yard in depth. Conservative women have an upper hem of three-quarters of a yard and a lower hem of half a yard, the veil falling to the edge of the dress, which is, of course, always in round length. Nun's-veiling veils are bordered and may be had in all-wool, all-silk and silk-and-wool varieties.

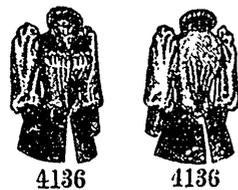
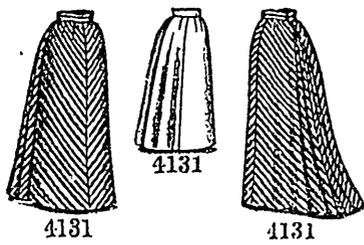
Embroidered English crape and Imperial serge are united with rich effect in a new church toilette for a widow. The bell skirt is made with bias seams at the sides and at the center of the front and back, and falls in a fan at the back; and a panel of crape is applied down the center of the front. The basque is lengthened by deep coat-skirts of crape, which flare at the back and front. Over a fitted back is mounted a full back disposed in plaits at the center of the lower edge, the plaits spreading stylishly above; and full front lower-portions correspond with the back and are gathered to slightly curved yoke-portions of crape. At the



4139



4139



Black ruchings are undesirable, because they are not fast-colored and soon make a dark ring about the neck, particularly in warm weather.

A very stylish jacket of simple and, therefore, appropriate design, is made of corkscrew in a jet-black tone. It is easily fitted and is of about three-quarter depth. Coat-laps are allowed below the center seam, a Henri II. collar having pointed ends finishes the neck, and the sleeves rise in fashionable curves above the shoulders and fit closely below the elbows.



and make up pleasingly with a finish of machine-stitching. The pattern used in cutting this jacket was No. 4123, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

A dressy costume lately designed for a mother in mourning for her daughter is developed in crape cloth and relieved with a simple decoration of narrow dull-jet passementerie. Over the bell-shaped foundation-skirt hangs a bell skirt that is perfectly smooth at the front and sides and full at the back; and a bias band of the material headed by a row of passementerie supplies an appropriate foot-decoration. The shapely basque is long at the back, and short in front, where a moderately deep point is formed at the center. Coat-plaits are folded below the waist-line of the side-back seams, and the backs flare slightly below



would make a pretty gown for light mourning. Pattern No. 4134, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was used for shaping this costume.

Visits are exchanged even during the season of retirement from society. Personal feeling will naturally fix the duration of this retirement, although custom has limited the period to one year for the death of a husband, six months for either parent, and three months for other relatives. During this time the mourner may attend informal gatherings; but she who has any regard for *les convenances* will not appear at places of public amusement, even though circumstances be such that her grief is neither deep nor lasting. Weddings, however, do not come under this head; and black may with propriety be laid aside for them, and all-white assumed in its place.

neck is a Medici collar, also of crape, that rolls at the edge and has tapering ends which extend to the lower edges of the yoke-ports, the faced lining being revealed with chemisette effect between the flaring ends of the collar. A standing collar completes the neck of the front and back. The full

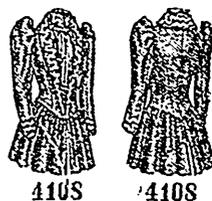
sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are faced below the sleeves with crape. In church the veil is thrown back. The skirt of this toilette was cut by pattern No. 4131, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and the basque by pattern No. 4136, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. White linen collars and folds of *lisse* or bolting-cloth may be worn at the throat in the deepest mourning.

Astrakhan cloth and fur are both suitable for mourning wear. In a more dressy jacket the collar and sleeves may be of Astrakhan fur. Diagonal, Bedford cord and smooth-faced cloth in jet black are fashionable coat materials

Melrose cloth and crape were recently united in a handsome visiting costume. The skirt is in draped bell style and is made over a bell-shaped foundation. Plaits are laid in the belt at the sides, producing graceful wrinkles across the front; and the back hangs in flaring folds. A pinked dust-ruffle of silk is added to the foundation as a protection to both skirts. The basque is closely adjusted and is deepened by dart-fitted coat-skirts that flare at the front and back, backward-turning plaits being laid at the back edges. The fronts are quite fanciful. The right front is rolled back to form a pointed revers, the left front is laid in flaring plaits above the bust, and a chemisette of crape is disclosed between the flaring edges of the fronts. The high-shouldered sleeves and standing collar are also fashioned from crape. French cashmere and armure silk may be associated in this way, with fully as pleasing result, for light mourning wear. Two narrow ruffles of silk may trim the bottom of the skirt, and the coat-skirts, chemisette, collar and sleeves may be made of armure. With such a costume could be worn a black felt hat trimmed with armure ribbon and black wings, and a face-veil of plain black illusion or Brussels net. The pattern used to develop the above costume was No. 4113, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

Jabots of white *chiffon*, black and white embroidered mull ties or cravattes, and narrow mull cuffs are suitable for house wear. A dressy toilette that may be worn at a quiet dinner or a family gathering is made of lustreless China silk and *chiffon*. The bell skirt is adjusted on a bell-shaped foundation and is slightly draped by plaits at the left side, while the right side fits as smoothly as possible; and at the back are fan-plaits that spread into a slight train. A demiflounce of embroidered *chiffon* is festooned across the lower part of the front and sides. The basque is closely fitted. The fronts and sides are short, and to their lower edges are joined plaited coat-skirts, that flare widely in front and meet the extended portions of the back in plaits. The fronts are reversed in jabots, and between them is revealed a draped vest of *chiffon*. The collar rolls high at the neck and flares in front; and the high-shouldered sleeves are each finished with a frill of embroidered *chiffon* that falls well over the hand. Grenadine, accordion crape (a crinkly tissue), embroidered *mousseline de soie* and a coarse-meshed Brussels net are also used for dressy mourning wear. These fabrics are made up over dull silk and are frequently trimmed with guipure galloons, or dull silk appliqué embroideries, which are especially manufactured for the purpose. The toilette just described was fashioned by skirt No. 4098, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and basque No. 4126, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

If two basques are desired for special purposes, one skirt may often be worn with both, thus obviating the necessity of two entire toilettes. A very charming basque that may appropriately accompany any of the skirts described above is developed in tamsie and pio silk. The back and fronts are accurately fitted; and to the fronts are joined revers that extend in points to the edge of the basque and are continued about the neck to form a rolling collar. A full vest of silk, shirred at the neck and below the waist-line, is inserted between the fronts, and the basque is lengthened by full, gathered coat-skirts. A standing collar is at the neck; and the sleeves are full and are raised high at the top, and are finished with silk cuff-facings. Of course, such a basque is only suitable for light mourning. The pattern used in making is No. 4108, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

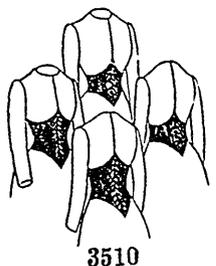
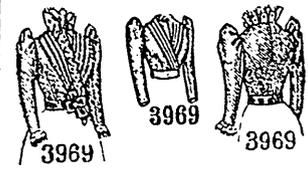
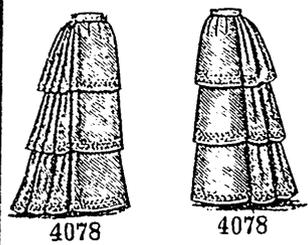


A des... is devel...



frill neck... the l... may be... ferre... a fri...

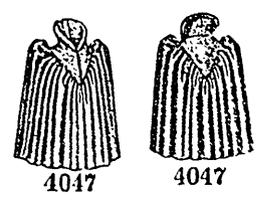
A desirable toilette for shopping, travelling and general wear is developed in cheviot and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The skirt is in bell shape and is overhung by three flounce-draperies that are smooth at the front and sides and full at the back; and several rows of stitching are made above the edge of each flounce. The waist is in surplice style, very accurately fitted. Over the fronts are adjusted plaited surplice-fronts that are crossed in the regular manner; and a plaited



frill of China silk completes the neck edge and is continued down the loose front edges. The fronts may or may not be turned away between the surplices, as preferred. The high-shouldered coat-sleeves are each edged with a frill. A pointed bodice-girdle, laced at the back and front and

fitted by seams, is worn over the waist and conceals the joining of the latter to the skirt. The girdle is also stitched several times at the edges. The patterns used in the making were skirt No. 4078, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; waist No. 3969, price 1s. or 25 cents; and girdle No. 3510, which costs 10d. or 20 cents.

Cheviot serge was chosen for a graceful cape that may be worn with a heavy gown until late in the season. The garment falls some distance below the waist-line and has a deeply pointed yoke, from which hangs a very full cape-section that is raised on the shoulders. The Medici collar rolls but slightly at the edge, and its ends meet in front, where a bow of black armure ribbon may be effectively placed. The pattern of this cape is No. 4047, price 1s. or 25 cents.



When dust gathers in the folds of mourning garments, as it is certain to do on almost every occasion, it should be at once removed by means of a stiff brush. This renovation should be attended to scrupulously after each wearing; for without such care black gowns and wraps very soon look shabby. Cape, silk and tissues should be carefully cleansed with a velvet brush. Moisture is an inveterate enemy of cape, and for this reason a crape veil should never be worn on damp days. A veil of nun's-veiling, however, takes no appreciable injury from rain or mist.

Visits of condolence are not returned, and letters and cards expressive of sympathy are acknowledged by the recipient merely sending her card to her thoughtful friends.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT—FROM NEW YORK TO ALASKA.

IN ALASKAN WATERS—CONTINUED.



THE flowers that abound in the vicinity of the sheltered bay of Fort Wrangel are amazing. Rose-red clover grows tall and shapely but not very abundantly; and white clover is seen as high as carnations and fully as large, its blossoms being of an almost clear white, and exquisitely but not intensely fragrant, unless the weather in which they appear is unusually

inland; and that is all we know of it, except that it glimmers in the sunshine, displaying such delicate shades of blue, green, dove-gray and white that words are wholly inadequate for its description. So wonderful and mysterious are the moods of glaciers, that when the sun does not illuminate their bleak faces, they look grim, sulky and appalling, frowning at the sky in a fiendish manner that is most oppressive to imaginative minds.

warm. Then there are different varieties of mosses, growing so close, so deep and so velvety that it is doubtful if they can be excelled in any part of the globe. Wild berries also grow here plentifully—the *sascoutari*, an acid blue berry; the strawberry, rich in flavor and of large size; and yellow and red salmon berries, which taste not unlike red raspberries that have been lightly sprayed with lemon juice. These lavish productions are by no means to be despised by those travellers, if any there be, who propose to summer at Fort Wrangel. Of course, beyond the mountains that form a natural barrier on the outskirts of this vast territory the warmth of the Japanese Stream is not felt, and, in consequence, the luxury of fruits and the charm of flowers are unknown, although Lieutenant Schwatka tells us how he ate strawberry shortcake made with corn meal, and humming birds stewed in clam broth while journeying in Alaska. He states that these novel dishes make excellent fare, but one would prefer to accept his testimony without personal demonstration.

A little further on a Devil's Thumb is lifted, sharp, gray and glittering, from behind a vast group of snow-capped mountains. When this pointed obelisk gleams in the sunlight the Indian rejoices, but when it glowers under a cloudy sky he turns his eyes away as if in dread that the demon of the mountain would suddenly turn his thumb down to the destruction of every frail canoe that floats in the vicinity. Passing down from the weird Stikone River into the Sitkan Archipelago, we encounter our first floating mountain of gray, green and blue ice. Icebergs are a by no means welcome sight in mid-ocean, but in Alaska the voyager would feel defrauded if he did not behold many of these cold mountains before the sixtieth parallel is reached. Few have cause of complaint in this direction, however.

Taking with us pleasant impressions of Fort Wrangel, in spite of its pathetic air of decay and its numerous Indians, with their unsavory accompaniments, we resume our journey, sailing through Wrangel Narrows, which lie between Ruprainoff and Mitgoff Islands. This fiord is so tranquil that the forests of cedar which clothe the slanting shores are distinctly mirrored in its emerald depths. Here and there leaping cascades of milk-white snow water divide the cedars as if they were glittering blades springing from the mountain sides. To the east of us are a triplet of glaciers that no man can measure with anything like accuracy. One of them, the Patterson glacier, has a frontage of four miles, and has been followed forty miles

Fresh wonders greet us at every turn of our eyes and every lifting of our field-glasses. All is strangeness, height, distance, mystery. Some of the glaciers hang about the mountains a thousand feet above us, like girdles, and their depth no man can tell. Chain after chain of hoary-headed mountains rise around us as we sail in and out among countless islands, some of which show a single peak, while others send up many spires into the clear sky. Our pilot now keeps a sharp lookout for floating bergs. We gaze curiously into Takou Inlet, but the ship glides quickly past its mouth, as if glad to escape its strange, ice-gemmed fiords, into which glacier streams pour their chalky, ice-cold waters derived from many a frozen bed, one of which is said to be twelve hundred feet in depth. The Eagle and the Souridoun are the most startling of these glaciers to unfamiliar eyes. One great gray monster reaches out its frozen tongue as if longing to melt it in the salt waters of the bay; but although the glacier pushes forward day by day with ceaseless motion, this tongue gives no evidence of being shortened, and the morain about it never diminishes its area. The streams that start from beneath these glaciers and dash downward with foam and tumult to the sea are so heavily laden with soil from their unknown starting-places that one can follow their course for miles after they plunge into the ocean before they lose their identity in the overwhelming mass of blue waters about them.

It was twilight when we passed Takou Inlet, and late evening when our steamer moored at Juneau, the largest town in Alaska. It was not dark, however. It is never dark at Juneau in Summer, but what it may be in Winter one would rather not imagine. Juneau, we repeat, is the largest town in Alaska, boasting a horse and wagon, while one of its citizens actually keeps cows! The horse has a space of nearly a square mile in which to exercise. After having for many days been fairly sated with scenic surprises and gigantic panoramas it was with a sense of positive relief that we beheld this practical little town, with its great agricultural possibilities and its undoubted, though as yet undeveloped, mineral wealth.

As we approached the landing in the dim evening light, we saw a large tent near the water's edge, and wondered much as to its purpose. Before the steamer had been fairly made fast, however, loud-voiced criers on the shore informed us that the tent was a place of amusement solely for travellers and that the performance was to begin as soon as we had landed—admission, one dollar. This was enterprise, pure and simple; and the promoters, managers and performers were Auks and Takous, native enemies and rivals, who were to appear together for our delectation in the manner common to stage enemies in civilized theatres. This touch of human nature brings red and white men close together.

Did we wish to be amused? To be sure we did. The desire to spend money had been so long ungratified that it had now grown into a positive craving, and many of us hailed with delight this opportunity to pay a dollar to behold a cheap show. Happily all the shops had been abruptly thrown open and lighted for our inspection as soon as the steamer's whistle announced our approach to the money-making inhabitants. This had occurred, indeed, before we were sighted; and an officer of the ship had then assured us that the moment the shriek of the whistle was heard in the town every trinket and gewgaw, every piece of fur, every carved bone and grotesquely ingenious basket that had been rejected by professional traders with these savages would be brought forth and made ready for inspection by the expected purchasers. Furs declined by the Hudson Bay Trading Company were deemed quite good enough for souvenir-seeking tourists, and doubtless they were. Prominent among the wares displayed were whale's vertebrae and side teeth, gambling sticks out of number, and silver spoons and bracelets supposed to have been wrought by Indian workmen; and horn spoons of all sizes were displayed in a profusion

that showed the market for them had not as yet been "cornered." It is only on the arrival of a steamer and the beginning of a brief period of commercial activity that lights flash out at night from the shop windows, which for the most part are only illuminated from without by the long twilight and by the gorgeous auroras that display their mysterious light whenever the clouds are not too dense. On the night of our arrival there were no clouds, and truly the heavenly illumination put to shame the feeble glimmer of the lamps.

Almost the first thing to attract the stranger's attention in Juneau is the noise of grinding mills, accompanied by the powerful sulphuric and arsenical fumes of roasting ores, and one discovers that on Douglas Island, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, gold ore is mined, and is crushed and smelted in works near the mines.

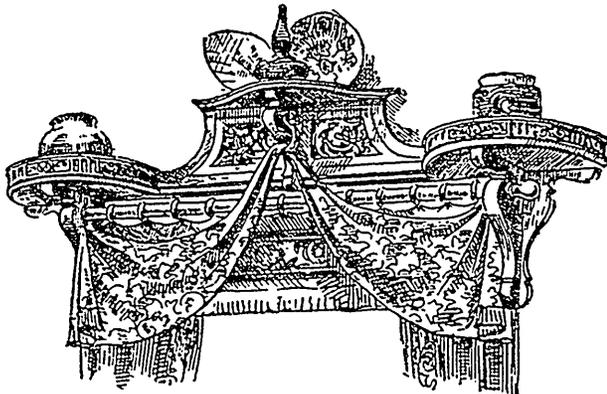
Early next morning we visited the various curio shops and had our first experience with Alaskan shop-girls. At one of the shops the attendant was a pretty but very pert young miss; and we could not but wonder how any reasonable girl could be conceited when, by reaching out her hand, she could almost touch vertical mountain-walls a mile or more in height with cedars, firs, tangled vines and marvellous mosses clinging to them and only waiting for a dry season to descend in an avalanche and bury her. But then a dry season never comes—indeed, there is seldom a dry day in Juneau. This girl it was who brought us to our few every-day senses by correcting our method of pronouncing the name of this droll little metropolis. She said, "Our city is called 'you-know,' not 'joo-no'"; and we, receiving this piece of information with due gratitude, spent some time among her collection of baskets and horn spoons. One cannot wonder at certain of our countrymen for swearing by the "Great Horn Spoon," for after purchasing one of these achievements of the red man's craft, one's artistic sense is sadly offended by its surpassing and intrinsic ugliness.

We did not see the promised entertainment in the tent, because the constabulary at the last moment denied the red and much be-feathered stage-manager the permit to fleece strangers and at the same time gain a little notoriety by May dances, green corn dances and a war dance or two. It was strongly suspected that a quantity of whiskey had been smuggled by some one on our steamer, and the authorities, knowing by experience the enlivening effect of strong drink upon the savages, wisely concluded to forbid the performance.

A. B. L.

NOVELTIES IN HOUSE DECORATION.

THIRD PAPER.—CARPETS AND HANGINGS.



An authority on the subject of artistic furnishing says that "schemes of decoration, good in themselves, can be ruined by the introduction of things that have no affinity in form and color." This statement is true of appointments in general, but it applies with particular force to hangings and carpets, in which the color effects are the most important feature. The wall coverings comprise the first step, so to speak, of interior decoration, and from them should proceed all suggestions for the various furnishings, which may be either pleasingly emphasized or hopelessly marred by the background. The location of an apartment, as well as its dimensions, must be duly considered in the choice of decoration and furniture. Strong lights must be mellowed by a subdued and well modulated scheme of coloring; and on the other hand, a room in which the light is insufficient should be brightened by cheerful,

glowing tints, unless it be a library or dining-room, in which a rigid tone should be preserved, dull shades of red, blue, green, etc., being especially appropriate.

When windows are built in the hall it is customary to darken them sufficiently to produce the proverbial "dim light," and the hangings are chosen principally with this soft twilight effect in view. Portières are suspended over the doors leading into the various rooms. Handsome portières are made of worsted tapestry showing dull, lustreless colors, and are interlined with double-faced Canton flannel and lined with armure, a fabric with a cotton back and a silk face made expressly for upholstery purposes. A heavy rope or cord trims the edges, and the portières are hung straight from metal poles, which will preferably correspond with the chandelier or other gas fixtures. Richer portières may be made of velours showing designs woven in dull metal; and these will be lined, interlined and mounted the same as the others.

The hall windows are fitted with rods, from which are suspended sash curtains that exactly fit the spaces without fullness. The curtains may be of Russian or Louis XIV. lace, and similar lace should be used for curtaining the sashes of the vestibule, unless they are of stained glass. Figured China silks are occasionally used for the vestibule curtains, but lace is really preferable. Irish-point lace, embroidered muslin, tambour muslin or dotted Swiss will make less expensive curtains for the hall, but when the other hangings are of rich texture, the first-mentioned laces will be found more in keeping. If the windows are exposed to a south light, the sash curtains should hang loosely; while a north light should be admitted by looping the curtains back with fine silk tassel-tipped cords, or with bands of the material when the curtains are of muslin.

Heavy curtains are adjusted outside the lace ones and may be made of velours when tapestry is used for the portières, and *vice versa*, a harmonious blending of colors being far more artistic and

effective in hangings than strict uniformity. These heavy curtains are simply hung from poles and drawn rather than looped back, to preserve the air of severity which is an essential feature of a fine hall.

Rugs make the most desirable floor-coverings for halls. Antique or modern oriental, India and Persian-patterned Wilton rugs are very handsome and will agree perfectly with the hangings just described. They will be equally effective on stained, parquet and tiled floors, and may, of course, be taken up and cleaned with little inconvenience. Long Turkish rugs are even used for stair coverings, being held in place by stair rods or pins. Wilton, moquette or Brussels carpet may, if preferred, cover the hall floor, even when rugs are used in greater or less profusion; and similar carpet may appear on the stairs, being laid over stair pads, which are as protective to the carpet as they are comfortable and luxurious.

A certain system should be followed in all the appointments of the drawing-room. The Louis XVI. style is so light and graceful and so well adapted to modern architecture that it is chosen more frequently than any other for drawing-rooms. The walls, whether papered, painted or hung with stuffs woven especially for the purpose, and with their designs and coloring, in carrying out the general idea. In these woven wall-coverings, by-the-by, there are a number of handsome varieties that are not too expensive for persons of moderate means. A light-hued Axminster carpet may cover the floor. The center of this carpet will usually show two very light, neutral tints and will be surrounded by a very wide border, in which scrolls or festoons and floating bow-knots are woven in the most delicate shades. Such a carpet, whether woven in one piece or sewed, has really the effect of a rug. It should be laid over a lining, and if the room has many corners, a carpet filling matching the center will be used in preference to cutting the carpet. There are American and Scotch Axminsters, the latter being of a closer and firmer weave than the former, although the colors and designs are equally handsome in both. Aubusson tapestry carpets are very beautiful and are so called on account of their resemblance to the Aubusson tapestries used for panels, etc. If a less expensive carpet be desired, domestic Wiltons and moquettes may be had in patterns to agree with the general style of furnishing.

The windows of the drawing-room should receive more or less elaborate treatment. The French shirred shades of silk are more elegant than the ordinary straight variety, and over them lace curtains fall in straight, free folds from slender rods. Russian and Brussels point, Louis XIV., Louis XV., Marie Antoinette and Renaissance laces are costly and correspondingly elegant, and are favored above all others when luxurious tastes may be freely indulged. Far less expensive but very effective curtains are made of Irish-point lace, tambour lace (like Brussels, but heavier) or Cluny lace, which, when dipped to imitate the unbleached color of Russian lace, is especially desirable; and with any of these may be used Scotch holland shades in écreu, cream-white, Spanish-olive or Windsor-sage, the color of the shades matching or harmonizing with one of the tints in the carpet or paper.

Outside the lace curtains are draped heavy curtains that fall from cornices of matt and burnished gold or of gold and ivory moulded in a design corresponding with that appearing in the paper, carpet, etc. In drawing-rooms only cornices are preferred to poles, because they may so easily be made to harmonize with the other appointments. These heavy curtains are draped in festoons at the top and fall in jabot-folds to the floor. One side is caught back at a considerable height from the floor, and the other somewhat lower, with silk cords tipped with fluffy Turkish tassels. Festoons are often formed at the top just below the cornices and are perfectly in keeping with a Louis XVI. apartment. The festoon, by-the-by, is one of the most graceful and popular motives in modern decorative art. The amateur upholsterer is rarely able to drape curtains of this kind properly. Damask draperies showing Louis XVI. scrolls in self colors are the choicest for the drawing-room. They are lined with silk or sateen and interlined with double-faced Canton flannel, and a tassel trimming is usually added at the edges. The colors in these draperies are exceptionally handsome and will be selected with due regard to the wall and floor coverings. Thus, with ivory-and-white wall hangings and a pale-écreu Axminster carpet framed with a border showing blue, rose and écreu, the curtains may be of rose-colored satin damask.

American drapery silks in reversible colors are soft and pretty for window curtains and may be purchased by the yard and trimmed, or may be procured already decorated with a valance fringe both top and bottom. A triple-window, whether a bay or not, should be draped with a single lace curtain over each side window and a pair over the center one, all the curtains hanging straight to the floor; and the heavy curtains should be arranged as for an ordinary window.

The portières in the drawing-room may differ decidedly from the curtains, but, as usual, harmony must be preserved. A favored material for the purpose is Louis XIV. silk velours, which is very

like silk plush, although it is ribbed. Portières of these goods may be plain or embroidered with metal, and the edges may be decorated with a moss edging or a rope trimming, the latter being a heavy cord with tassels woven at intervals. Satin plush is softer than plush and is double-faced. Frequently an embroidery is wrought upon it with heavy gold cord about half an inch in diameter, the work standing out in bold and rich relief from the soft-hued ground. Double-faced portières, however, are not as practical as those requiring lining, especially if they are to hang in an open doorway, for the lining may always be selected to accord with the room in which it shows. Satin when used for portières is treated in the same way as satin plush. Portières of embroidered plush, satin-faced tapestry and Louis XIV. silk velours need to be interlined, lined with heavy silk or satin and finished with an edge trimming. Double-faced velours and chenille portières, the latter showing deep valance fringes, are quite inexpensive and are shown in artistic designs and colorings. All portières are thrown over or suspended from poles to fall in straight folds to the floor, the poles being of metal or wood, as best accords with the wood work. A portière is only draped back when absolutely necessary, and a silk cord and tassel will always provide the means. Hangings are not used upon a handsome wood mantel; but when such decoration is desirable, embroidered silk or satin or figured China silk is draped as simply as possible over the mantel.

If the floor of the library is to be covered entirely, a Wilton carpet showing a Turkish pattern in dark colors will prove more serviceable than any other; but for a stained or parquet floor an oriental rug will be frequently chosen. Under the name of oriental rugs are classed the Turkish, Persian, Daghestan, Ushak and numerous other imported hand-made rugs, and each of these varieties is subdivided into two classes, the antique and the modern. The antique rugs show the rich, soft colors that time alone can produce, and they are the most expensive of the oriental rugs. American Smyrna rugs are cheaper and are effective and very durable; they are reversible and show pretty though decidedly occidental colorings. Sometimes the floor of a library is covered with a Wilton or velvet filling, and in addition several small rugs are used.

The portières may be of Adams cloth, a double-faced silken fabric, or of mohair plush, a material showing frisé stripes and figures on one side; and an interlining and a sateen or silk lining will be added. A rope or cord finish for the edges is preferable to trimming, because it is more formal and, therefore, better suited to the room. Portières of Belgian-striped jute, of double-faced velours in dark colors, of chenille with a plain, dark center and a frieze and dado in a design showing rich, dark hues, or of silk or wool tapestry, are all effective in libraries, the materials, when not reversible, requiring lining and interlining. These draperies are hung from poles that match the wood-work, although the rings may correspond with the metal work of the fire-place and chandelier.

The windows may be draped with curtains of silk velours wrought with dull metals in designs appropriate to the style of the room; and these also will be hung from poles, being simply arranged to draw back and forth to admit or exclude light. Outside the draperies Colbert lace curtains may be allowed to hang straight and plain from rods at the top. Cluny or Irish-point lace curtains are also appropriate for the library. Shades of holland or sash curtains of a new lace called edelweiss, because its tint resembles the peculiar white of that flower, are considered correct in addition to the lace and heavy draperies.

Rugs are both fashionable and eminently practical for the dining-room, and the colors in an oriental rug correspond admirably with the sombre wall-coverings and hangings so often seen in this dignified apartment. If the floor will not permit of a rug alone, it may be covered with Brussels filling, over which may be spread a large English art or Byzantine rug, either of which is desirable in a dining-room when used in this way, because it may be easily lifted and shaken whenever necessary. In the windows may be placed holland shades or sash curtains of tambour lace, and over them may be draped long curtains of Renaissance or Russian lace or of Cluny lace colored to imitate the Russian variety. The heavy curtains may be handsomely made of Titian velours, lined and interlined, and embroidered with old metal in a design that corresponds with the style of the other appointments of the room. The rods and poles, used respectively for the lace and heavy curtains, may be of oxidized silver. The portières will often be of double-faced velours in a color contrasting with that of the heavy curtains, and they may be embroidered in the lower corners with dull metal; the poles should match those at the windows. The heavy window-draperies may be omitted if undesirable, and the portières may be of tapestry, velours or chenille.

If there is a spare chamber of moderate dimensions, a luxurious taste may be gratified in its furnishing without an extravagant outlay. The floor may be stained or covered with a filling, and several Turkish rugs may be scattered about. Bagdad rugs, which are made in strips and embroidered with wools in Eastern designs,

may conceal the entrance door, and similar rugs may be spread over a couch or lounge that shows signs of wear. Antique curtains of a deep-*ceru* shade falling in straight folds to the floor may drap the windows. French shirred shades of dull-gold sateen may take the place of the ordinary shades, and Java curtains showing Eastern coloring may be hung from brass poles and fastened back about midway with tasselled silk cords. An over-drapery of dull-gold Liberty satin trimmed with narrow tassel fringe may be thrown over the ends and center of each pole and arranged to fall in *jabots* over the sides of the curtain. Of course, *divans*, cushions and other furnishing will be required to complete the oriental effect, the charm and comfort of which will more than recompense the amateur for the trouble of selecting the materials and arranging them properly.

Perhaps a wide window is built in the upper hall between two bedrooms; if so, it may be readily converted into a cosy corner. A nook of this kind lately noted is arranged as follows: A frame-work of wood, showing a fancy arch at the top and long, slender columns at the sides, encases the window, and below the ledge each side of the frame is widened to form one side of the back of a three-cornered cushioned seat built inside the frame. Brackets are placed at the center and sides of the window ledge for holding *bric-à-brac*, and a rug covers the floor beneath. Over sash curtains of dotted Swiss adjusted in the window fall curtains of embroidered tambour muslin edged with antique lace that reach only to the bottom, one curtain being held back near the lower edge and the opposite one caught back a little higher up with bands of the muslin edged with lace. Over these curtains is artistically draped a curtain of figured China silk edged with tassel trimming and falling to the window ledge. The effect of such a recess is unique and beautiful in the extreme and will be particularly effective in a square hall.

In carpeting the bedrooms uniformity is recommended. Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets in rather light colors are fashionable, but a number of experts, following an idea recently originated in France, prefer a Brussels or a velvet carpet in self colors—that is, in two or three shades of one color. The scroll and *fleur de lis* designs are popular in these carpets, which are especially desirable for rooms that are to be furnished in a single hue. A red carpet will harmonize with any color in wall coverings and draperies, in the selection of which, by-the-by, the complexion of the occupant must be considered. The pretty tones displayed in the red carpets soften the effect to an appreciable degree.

A truly ideal bedroom for a young girl is fitted up as follows: A red velvet carpet covers the floor, and small silk prayer-rugs are scattered here and there over the carpet. The walls are hung with pink sateen over which Swiss is shirred, and the canopy and dressing-table drapery are made up to match. At the windows are dotted Swiss curtains edged with Maltese lace, which is put on full enough to fall in pretty cascades to the bottom; and bands of Swiss, also edged with lace, hold the curtains back at the sides. Pale-pink enamelled wooden poles above Moorish grille-work to match support curtains of white *crêtonne* figured with trailing vines of wild roses and edged with pink-and-white tassel fringe. The deep window-shelves and the mantel are draped with similar *crêtonne*, and the doors are concealed by *crêtonne* portières hung from poles and grille-

work like those at the windows. These grille-work poles, as they are called, may be purchased ready to be put up at reasonable prices, and they lend a finished appearance to a room. In the bed-chamber described the chairs and couches are upholstered in *crêtonne*.

Hangings are not essential in bedrooms; but when they are desired, *crêtonne* and velvet chintz, a cotton fabric showing a velvet finish and *crêtonne* designs, will be preferred on account of their light texture. In a blue-and-white room to be occupied by a blonde the walls are hung with blue-and-white paper, and the carpet is body Brussels in several shades of blue. Snow-flake *crêpe*, a cotton material showing a white ground and colored silk stripes, which in this instance are blue, is used for the canopy and for the dressing-table and mantel draperies; and narrow blue silk tassel fringe trims all the edges. The window curtains are hung from blue enamelled poles and are made of dotted Swiss, with a deep fluted ruffle; and the bands used in holding them back are also rendered ornamental by flutings, which are held in position by stitching made a short distance from the upper edge. The ornaments in the room will further carry out the blue-and-white harmony.

A more sumptuous bed-room may be carpeted with Wilton or moquette, and oriental mohair rugs may be spread in front of the bed, couch and other large pieces of furniture. The window curtains may be of Russian or Cluny lace, and if portières be desired, they will be made of reversible drapery silk in preference to any of the heavy fabrics. A short over-drapery of similar silk may fall over each window inside the curtains, if liked. A unique method of arranging this drapery is as follows: A short pole is adjusted some distance above the curtain pole at the center; upon it the drapery is raised, and the sides of the drapery are carelessly thrown over the curtain pole to fall in natural, soft folds over the sides of the lace curtains. Individual taste may nowhere be displayed to better advantage than in the appointments of a bedroom, and skill in arranging is more essential than profusion of outlay in producing a dainty and artistic apartment.

The floors of the kitchen, laundry and bathroom, when not tiled or painted, are covered with linoleum or oil-cloth; and the shades are of muslin or holland. A cork mat is both comfortable and practical for the bathroom, even when the floor is otherwise covered or finished; and besides the shades, sash-curtains of scrim or tambour muslin may be adjusted on slender rods for covering the lower sashes.

In hanging a lace curtain, the extra length, if not cut off, should be folded over and over at the top and formed into a box-plait, which will serve as a dainty heading for the curtain, and to which the eyelets attached to the rings on the rod should be sewed. Or surplus length may be turned over and over at the top to form a casing, through which the rod will then be slipped. Portières, when not simply thrown over the poles, are sewed to small hooks, which are passed into the eyelets of the rings on the poles. Safety-pin hooks should never be used in hanging either curtains or portières, for although they are quickly and easily managed, their appearance is far from satisfactory. Lace and heavy curtains should not be suspended from the same pole if it can be avoided; but if no other arrangement is possible, twice the usual number of rings will be needed to secure a graceful hanging.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GARMENT MAKING.—No. 10.

TURNING CORNERS OF PARTS HAVING LININGS OR OUTSIDE AND INSIDE SECTIONS, ETC.

Neatness of finish is an essential of perfect workmanship in dress-making as in every other vocation requiring mechanical labor. Few seamstresses understand the better ways of finishing certain portions of a garment, especially those including the turning of corners; and many are not inclined to follow suggestions and directions through which, by a small extra outlay of time, a most satisfactory result may be obtained. For those, however, who are glad to avail themselves of practical and scientific information concerning dressmaking, we offer our Practical Lessons, and are certain that those who follow them will profit thereby.

In the matter of turning corners, we would suggest that, before attempting to apply the following instructions to a garment itself, the learner take unbleached muslin or cotton lining fabric, and follow the particular instructions she desires to make use of, step by step, from beginning to end. This will enable her to fully understand the details and observe the results before she begins the work proper, and also, no doubt, prompt her to adopt the

method, even though it may take a little more time. In many instances, however, the proper method of turning corners requires much less time than some of the methods more generally used.

TURNING CORNERS, ETC., OF PARTS HAVING "BAGGED" LININGS.

Just at present, while coat-skirts are so fashionable, the addition of their linings, and also the linings of pocket-laps, etc., is quite an important feature, as the work must be neatly done, and, of course, the seamstress does not want to spend too much time upon it.

The method of turning in the edges of the outside (and its interlining, if it has one) and felling in the lining is the one ordinarily adopted, and is a very good one. By the "bagged" method a careless worker may do less effective work than by the felling process, for she may cut the corners too closely and thus cause them to fray, or she may get the parts slightly twisted; but a careful worker will not fail to appreciate its advantages after one trial of its details and an examination of the results.

By the "bagged" lining method the work may be done on the

ewing-machine and with a much neater result than by the other process. Even with curved edges (see figure No. 5) the completed work will be perfectly flat and smooth, and all the corners will be properly formed without the ruinous process of "picking" them out with a pin or some other sharp instrument.

To insert a "bagged" lining and turn the corners properly, proceed as follows: If the seam joining the outside to the lining is to be one-fourth of an inch in from the finished edge, cut the outside fabric half an inch larger along the edges to be finished than you want the section to be when finished (one-fourth inch for the seam and another fourth of an inch for the distance the seam is to be from the edge); then cut the lining of the same shape as the outside, but half an inch smaller along the edges only that are to be finished, which will make the lining when cut just the size the section will be when the lining is added. (If the seam is to be farther away from or nearer to the edge than one-fourth of an inch, follow this rule: Make the outside as much larger along the edges to be finished as the distance the seam is to be from the edge when completed plus one-fourth of an inch for a seam, and make the lining twice the distance the seam

is to be from the edge smaller than the outside along these edges.) Now lay the lining upon the outside fabric, with the right sides of the parts together so that the edges of the lining to be finished will be from the corresponding edges of the outside fabric twice the distance that the seam is to be from the completed edges; and then mark each as seen in figure No. 1, using a card for squaring the points or marks so that the corresponding points in the lining and outside section will be exactly at right angles with the edges. When the edges have both round and hollow curves, marks must be made just where the curve changes its direction in each edge.

Having carefully marked the points, bring two corresponding edges of the lining and outside together, placing the corresponding marks in each, as you would notches in a pattern, exactly opposite each other; and pin or baste them securely.

(See figure No. 2.) In sections where the edges are rounding part of the way and hollowing part of the way fullness will exist between the marks both in the lining and the outside, the lining being full where the edges are hollowing, and the outside where they are rounding. This fullness must be "basted in" smoothly. Now, with the machine, stitch the basted edges to within a-quarter of an inch of the next edge of the lining; then pin and baste the next edges according to the marks, and fold the fullness which will come at the corner exactly diagonally through the center, and turn it back under

the end of the seam just made, as seen at figure No. 3, so that you can begin the next seam exactly where the first one ended in the lining portion without sewing in the fulness. Having sewed this seam, pin and sew the remaining corresponding edges according to their marks.

Now carefully smooth out the section so that the inturn will be of the width desired all round the seamed edges, taking especial care to have the corner fold so that the point will be in an exact line with the corner of the seam. Then cut the point open (see figure No. 4) from the outer edges to within a few threads of the corner made by the inturn, giving the goods at the end of the cut a gentle stretch in order to make the point perfectly flat. Then open the point, and press it down with the nail so that the folds thus formed will lie closely together from the corner of the seam to the corner of the inturn. These tiny folds may be stitched together by sticking back and forth through the folds or by catching them together with an over-and-over stitch done with very fine thread or twist being careful not to stick deeper than half-way down the folds.

If an opened-seam finish be desired where the lining joins the outside crease or press open the seams of the section; but if a fell effect

be preferred, as is usually the case when the lining material is very much thinner than the outside, turn both edges of the seams inward on the lining and crease or press them down, being careful not to press the folds of the inturn till the section is turned right side out. Cut off the extensions made by cutting open the point even with the folds of the inturn, and then turn the section right side out and press it smooth. If the instructions just given are faithfully followed (and the work is more easily done than described), the result will be eminently satisfactory. Should the corners not come out sharp and perfect when the section is turned, do not attempt to "pick" or push them out with a sharp implement. Turn the section wrong side out and go over the folding and smoothing down of the edges and corners again, and again turn the section right side out, working the points out from the inside with the fingers, and if they do not

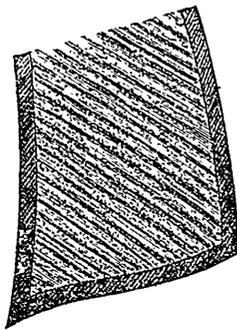


FIGURE No. 1.

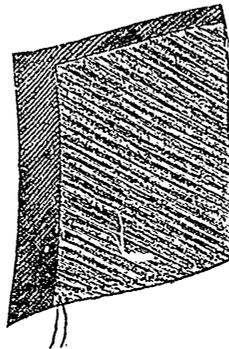


FIGURE No. 2.

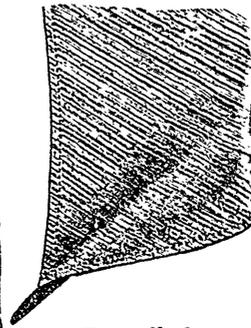


FIGURE No. 3.

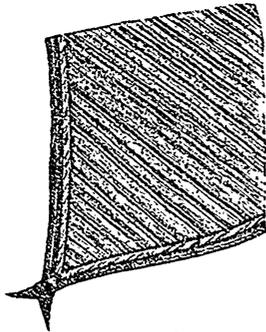


FIGURE No. 4.



FIGURE No. 5.

then come out quite sharp, push them gently from the wrong side with some dull pointed implement, but do not pick them except as a last resort.

"Bagged" linings are not only very desirable for coat-skirts, but for pocket-laps, collars, cuffs and any portion of a garment where the lining must be sewed along all edges but one. When the opened-seam finish is desired and the seam is closer to the edge than will permit of the seam allowance of the outside being pressed back into the fold, trim off this edge, but do not trim off the edges of the lining.

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 can easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home, and at a minimum of cost. Price, 7d. or 15 cents.

TO PARENTS OF SMALL CHILDREN.—Under the title of "Pastimes for Children" we have published a 96-page pamphlet treating of all manner of juvenile amusements, among which may be mentioned games of all kinds, slate-drawing, the making of toys and toy animals, the dressing of dolls, puzzles, riddles, etc., etc. The book is very handsome in appearance, being bound in ornamental but durable paper; and it is copiously illustrated with attractive engravings. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

LESSONS IN WOOD-CARVING.—(CONCLUSION.)

NORWEGIAN CARVING.

We will this month treat of a style of carving that is deservedly popular with all who understand it. This is generally known as the Norwegian method, and one of its most satisfactory features is its independence of the ordinary kit of wood-carver's tools, the work being entirely performed with a knife. This important instrument can be procured at any hardware shop where carving tools are sold; but if it cannot be readily obtained, a very sharp pocket-knife may be used instead and will answer the purpose very well. The Norwegian carving knife is slightly curved, resembling a small shoe-knife; and with this little tool the Norwegian peasant skillfully carves all manner of things, from the heads of walking sticks, handles of paper-knives, etc., that he sells to tourists, to the huge chimney-piece in his cottage, the baby's cradle and the figure-head of his fishing smack.

The learner does not require a knowledge of the various styles of carving presented in the foregoing lessons of this series in order to

and fasten the platter firmly to the table with clamps, that both hands may be free; for experts in this work often use the left hand as much as the right. The platter is now ready for the carving proper.

Carefully remove the wood, a very little at a time, from about



FIGURE NO. 42.—SALAD FORK AND SPOON.



FIGURE NO. 41.—BREAD BOARD.

properly acquire the Norwegian method; but one who is familiar, through long practice, with the use of the veiner, chisel and gouge will derive much benefit from the steadiness and accuracy of hand and eye thus attained. We present two designs to illustrate the possibilities of the system; and as the platter (figure No. 41) has a flat surface and is, therefore, the less difficult of the two, we will consider it first and would advise our pupils to finish it in all its details before attempting the fork and spoon.

Procure at an art joinery a white boxwood platter twelve inches in diameter and an inch and a-half thick, with a gradual bevel two inches wide that leaves the wood at the edge of the bevel half an inch thick. Be sure that the flat surface in the center of the platter is perfectly smooth. Boxwood will be found very hard to cut, but it will not splinter as easily as a softer wood and is for this reason a desirable variety for the amateur to work with.

With a pair of compasses draw a circle a quarter of an inch from the edge of the bevel; the lowering is to be done inside this line, thus leaving a plain band a-quarter of an inch wide on the outside edge of the bevel. Now draw another circle a-quarter of an inch in from the outside edge of the platter; this is merely for ornament and is to be sunk by the aid of the knife, used like the veiner in other carving. Next trace the design on the center of the bevel,

the letters; and when these are well marked out, cut round the quarter-inch band at the edge of the bevel. Do not use much force, but cut carefully and always from you. Never use sand-paper to smooth off the rounded parts, but cut accurately with the knife, shaving off a very little wood at a time, as a boy would in whittling. Any little irregularities should be made the most of in carving the wheat design, for if rightly treated they will show the carver's skill in handling the knife.

Lower to the depth of a-quarter of an inch, and measure occasionally as the work progresses, taking care that the letters and design stand in the same relief. The wheat will require more modeling than the letters to produce the proper effect where the grains lie one over the other. The beards of the wheat and the fine lines and spurs of the letters should be cut into the background like the veins of a leaf, the knife being made to play the part of the veiner. Other mottoes, such as "Bread is the Staff of Life," or "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," may be used instead of the one illustrated; and a fancy initial or monogram may take the place of the wheat design.

At figure No. 42 is shown a salad spoon and fork, which, as previously stated, will be found rather difficult, because, as the handles are round, the carving must encircle them. The spoon and fork can be obtained at an art joinery, either with the bowl and tines already fashioned or with these portions unshaped; but the ambitious carver will prefer to



FIGURE NO. 43.—DETAIL OF DESIGN.

make the articles entirely herself. The wood shown is white birch, and both fork and spoon are twelve inches long, with round handles an inch and a-half in diameter, although, of course, the size is a matter of taste. Clamps will not be needed in carving these articles. Draw the design with a soft lead-pencil, turning the fork or spoon round slowly as the drawing progresses, that the design may curve gracefully round the handle. Any one who cannot draw well enough to transfer the design in this way will find it a good plan to trace the design very clearly on a strip of white tissue paper, and fasten the strip with flour-and-water paste about the handle, commencing at the top near the bowl and wrapping the paper smoothly round. The wood should first be removed from about the

design, the paper being cut away with the chips. Hold the article with the left hand, and carve with the right. Lower the wood surrounding the design a-fourth of an inch. Be very careful in modelling the berries, rounding each seed accurately; and in modelling the leaves be sure to shape them so that they follow the curve of the handle. Lastly, vein the leaves with the knife.

As there is no hammering or noise connected with this work, it can be carried on in the midst of the family circle and will prove no hindrance to reading or conversation. During the long evenings of the late Autumn and early Winter the skilful carver may, without apparent effort, construct many artistic and useful articles that will make dainty gifts for the coming holiday season.

HOME-MADE TOILET EXTRACTS.

SECOND PAPER.

Although we often speak of some dainty floral perfume as coming direct from the land of flowers, and are apt to think of the inhabitants of such a delightful country as forever revelling among bright-hued blossoms and drinking in their delicious odors, there is very little poetry in the manner in which the sweet essences are prepared or the flowers reared from which they are made. True, in those districts devoted to the cultivation of flowers for this purpose, one may behold vast fields of roses, acres upon acres of sweet violets and long stretches of land covered with jasmine, heliotrope or jonquil, and flanked by orchards of orange and lemon trees, with their richly odorous bloom; but there is little to please the observer in such a monotony of levelness, while the men, women and children who gather the flowers for the perfumers find the sun cruelly hot, the work tedious and the perfume often overpowering.

In some of the flower-growing countries the cold process of preparing essences is preferred. Pure, fresh lard is spread from a-fourth to a-third of an inch deep over a glass tray, and the freshly gathered flowers are strewn upon it. A sheet of glass is placed over the tray and held in position by means of the frame at a height of about four inches. After a certain period, varying from six to twelve hours, the flowers are replaced by fresh ones; and this change is repeated more or less frequently (according to the nature of the flowers used) until the lard has absorbed a sufficient quantity of the odoriferous oil. In the case of the jasmine the flowers must be renewed thirty times before the lard becomes properly charged with their odor, while the violet requires six, and the heliotrope eighty of these changes to produce a satisfactory perfume. The lard is afterward melted and mixed with alcohol spirits, which combine with the volatile oil and rise to the surface. This fluid is then skimmed off and filtered.

ESSENCE OF VIOLETS, No. 1.—Fill a small earthenware vessel with alternate layers of freshly gathered violets and of absorbent cotton dipped in pure olive oil or oil of benne. Cover the vessel closely, and let it stand for twelve hours, at the expiration of which time remove the flowers and substitute fresh ones. Repeat this process until the oil has become sufficiently scented. Then place the cotton in a bottle, pour a small quantity of purest spirits of wine upon it, cork, shake the bottle thoroughly, and set it in the sun or some other gentle heat for a week. The result will be a very fine essence. The cotton may be left in the bottle, as it will do no harm, and any attempt to remove it and press out the essence would be almost certain to cause more or less waste.

ESSENCE OF VIOLETS, No. 2.—A perfume that is far superior to the majority of the so-called violet essences offered for sale may be prepared from orris root. Procure three-quarters of a pound, avoirdupois, of Florentine orris root and an imperial pint of rectified spirits, and from these obtain by percolation a pint of essence. One of the simplest methods of percolation is as follows: Select a rather long, slender funnel, and arrange in it a sheet of filtering paper, upon which place the orris root, making sure that the paper is sufficiently large to obviate any likelihood of the powder falling or being washed over the edge and thus rendering the essence muddy. Insert the funnel in the mouth of a large bottle, pour the spirits upon the orris root, and let the liquid percolate slowly into the bottle. This is an excellent and economical method, the essence thus obtained being considered by many druggists and by the

majority of consumers the most satisfactory violet perfume sold. **ESSENCE OF NEROLI, IMPROVED.**—Dissolve half an ounce, avoirdupois, of pure neroli in an imperial pint of rectified spirits, add an ounce of essence of jasmine or violets, and shake well until the essence is thoroughly incorporated. This makes a delicious and lasting perfume.

Many years ago scents were only used upon my lady's handkerchief of dainty lace or embroidered mull, but nowadays the fashionable woman finds perfumes almost as necessary for her bath as soap. Of course, for the bath proper, that is, for the actual cleansing of the person, nothing can be properly substituted for good soap and water, but after these have done their part, the fragrant toilet-water or other perfume may be used to advantage in the general purification. The following formula will produce an exceptionally pleasing scent for the bath, and it may readily be prepared by an efficient druggist.

PERFUME FOR THE BATH.—Mix together thoroughly an ounce of tincture of orris, an ounce of tincture of benzoin, ten drops of oil of neroli and ten drops of oil of lemon; and keep in a well corked bottle. When required for the bath, add a table-spoonful of the mixture to a pint of lukewarm water; it will turn the water milk-white and will then emit its true perfume, whereas in the bottle its odor is anything but pleasant. After the bath with soap and water is completed, apply this scented water all over the surface of the body by means of a soft cloth, and let it dry thoroughly. This addition to the bath will be found to impart not only a dainty sweetness to the person, but also a wonderful softness and smoothness to the skin. The above formula may be varied, in the matter of essences, to suit personal taste, but the benzoin should never be omitted, as it is that which gives permanence to the perfume and proves so beneficial to the skin.

It is said that certain extremists among fashionable womankind carry the matter of perfumery so far as to have their blood scented with their favorite odor. This is done by means of hypodermic injections of the sweet-smelling essence; and it is stated that the breath as well as the skin is rendered fragrant by the process. This use of perfumes was discovered by accident. As a certain physician was administering eucalyptus hypodermically for a case of phthisis, he noticed that the skin and breath of the patient became strongly impregnated with the disagreeable odor of the drug; and as an experiment, he added a few drops of perfume to the fluid injected, to counteract this unpleasant effect. The result was entirely successful; and to-day there are women in the large cities who take such injections of perfume as often as once a week.

This method of using essences is, of course, very odd and interesting in the abstract, but the idea of perfuming the blood is certainly unnatural and disgusting and not to be entertained by a person of true refinement. Besides, physicians are by no means agreed that the process is safe, some declaring that this continual injection of a foreign substance into the veins is liable to produce blood poisoning. If we take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and pay proper attention to cleanliness and correct living, our blood will contain plenty of red corpuscles, which are better than the best perfume; and our bodies will exhale the aroma of good health, which is more attractive to sensible persons than the fragrance of crushed roses or of "violets thrice distilled."

FOR THE MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.—Everyone who contemplates giving or attending a masked or fancy-dress entertainment of any kind should possess a copy of "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," a large and handsomely illustrated

pamphlet in which costumes, decorations and all minor details are fully considered. A large variety of characters are represented and suggested, and careful instructions are given for their correct impersonation. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

CROCHETING.—No. 7.

Owing to the popularity of wheels to be used for tidies, and numerous inquiries concerning the same, we have decided to give a

upper edges firmly to place, cut out the fabric underneath and felt its raw edges down. Then knot a fringe of the cotton or silk in each of the spaces, and in the hem-ends, using as much or as little for each strand as personal taste may decide.

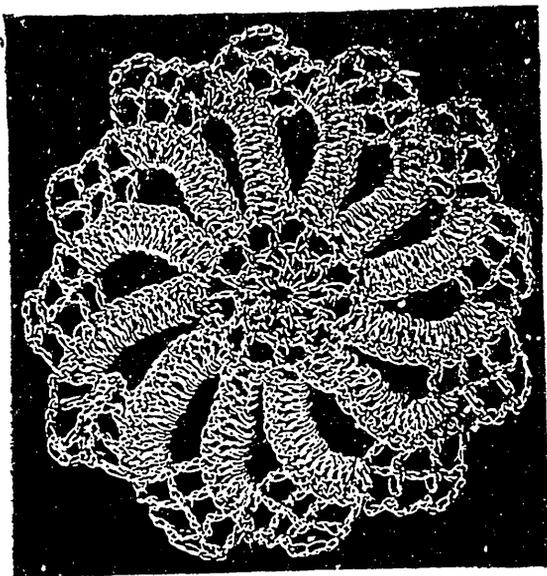


FIGURE NO. 1.—WHEEL FOR A TIDY.

number of the favorite designs which may be made up in cotton or silk and used upon scrim or silk scarfs. They are usually arranged in points or other fanciful outlines upon the scarf, and securely fastened, after which the fabric is cut away from underneath and the raw edges are smoothly felt in place. The cotton or silk, as the case may be, is knotted into the ends for fringe, and the sides or plain ends are hemstitched.

The designs here given have been taken from our new and complete work on The Art of Crocheting.

WHEEL FOR A TIDY.

FIGURE NO. 1.—Make 7 chain and catch to form a ring; 3 chain, 1 double crochet in the ring, 1 chain, 9 more double crochets with 1-chains between, and catch in the 2nd stitch of 3-chain; 4 chain, 1 double crochet in the 1st space, 1 double in each of the remaining 10 spaces, with 2-chains between; 2 chain and catch in 2nd stitch of 4-chain, 17 chain; turn, 1 double crochet in the 6th stitch from hook, 2 chain, skip 1, 1 double crochet in the next stitch, 2 chain, skip 1, 1 double in the next one, 15 doubles over the remainder of the chain; 1 single crochet in the first space, 8 chain, 1 double in the 10th double, * 2 chain, skip 1 double, 1 double in the next one, and repeat twice more from *; turn, 5 chain, 1 double in the double underneath, 1 double in each of the next 2 doubles with 2 chain between; 15 double crochets over the 8-chain, 1 single crochet in the next space; and repeat these details until there are 12 spokes. Work a slip-stitch in the back part of each of the last 10 double crochets made, 5 chain, skip 1 double, 1 double crochet in the next double, 2 chain, skip 1 double, 1 double in the next, 2 chain, skip 1, 1 double in the next one. Now turn the wheel over and catch the last 2 spokes together at the adjoining edges of the spaces, by slip-stitches. This completes one wheel.

When enough wheels have been made, arrange them as desired and sew their points together. Baste them on the tidy, sew their

WHEEL FOR A TIDY. (SOMETIMES CALLED "THE PARIS WHIRL.")

FIGURE NO. 2.—To make the Center.—Make a chain of 5 and join in a ring. Now make 5 chain to take the place of a treble crochet, then 1 treble crochet in the ring. Then make a roll-stitch as follows: Wind the thread over the hook 21 times, pick up a loop through the ring, and draw the loop through the 21 wind-overs, on the hook; then bring the thread up the side of the roll and draw it through the loop on the hook. Now pick up a loop between the roll and the long, loose thread, throw the thread over and pick up another loop through the same place; then pick up a loop through the ring; this will make 5 loops on the hook; thread over and work through 2, through 2 more and then through 3, which will take the place of 1 treble crochet; make 1 treble in the ring. Repeat these details until there are 12 rolls separated by 2 trebles, joining the last roll to the top of the first treble. Next, make 1 single crochet in every stitch around this circle.

To make the Points.—Make 7 chain, throw the thread over the hook 3 times, and pick up a loop through the 1st single crochet; work off 6 stitches, 2 at a time, leaving the last loop on the hook; repeat twice more, and then work off the 4 loops now on the hook, drawing through all of them at once. Make 7 chain, and then 1 single crochet in the next single crochet of the circle to complete the first point; make 7 more points and fasten off the thread.

To make the Small Circles.—Wind the thread around a pencil 24 times; then make 5 double crochets over this ring; then * 5 chain, catch in the last double, and repeat twice more

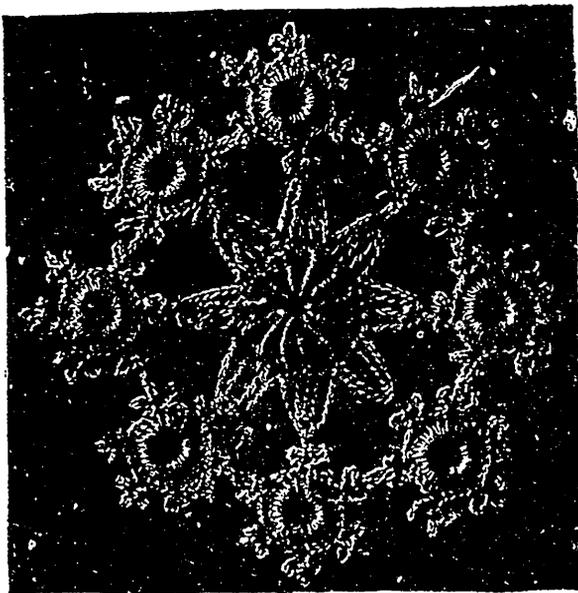


FIGURE NO. 2.—WHEEL FOR A TIDY. (SOMETIMES CALLED "THE PARIS WHIRL.")

from *. Repeat the 5 doubles and the picots around the ring, and join the circles to each other and to the points as seen in the engravings, as the picots are made.

SCROLL EDGING.

FIGURE No. 3.—To make the Scroll Work.—Make 10 chain and catch in the first stitch made, to form a ring, in which make 20

Second row.—Make a double crochet in every 3rd stitch, with 2 chain-stitches between the doubles.

Third row.—Make 2 treble crochets in the first space, 4 chain, skip 1 space, and make 2 trebles in the next one. Repeat to the end of the work.

Fourth row.—Same as second.

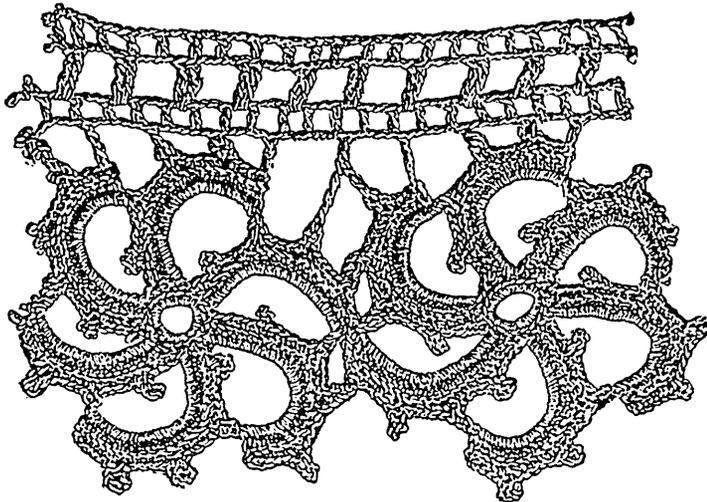


FIGURE No. 3.—SCROLL EDGING.

single crochets; make a chain of 16, 1 single crochet in the last stitch (15th), and 24 single crochets over the chain, and catch with 1 single crochet in the first stitch of the ring; make 1 single crochet in each of the 25 single crochets just made, picking them up through the back parts of the stitches; make 1 chain, and 5 single crochets in the single crochets underneath, 5 chain and catch in the first one made to form a picot; 5 single crochets, 5 chain for another picot, 5 single crochets, another picot, 5 single crochets, another picot, 5 single crochets, and make 1 single crochet in the next stitch of the ring; this forms one section of the scroll.

Now make 16 chain, and catch it with a single crochet in the 2nd picot of the section just made, and proceed as for the first section. Make 6 sections for the first scroll.

Join this first 16-chain of the second scroll by a single crochet to the end of one of the sections of the first scroll, and in working the second row of single crochets along this 16-chain, catch the last one also to the end of the same section, also joining the first picot of this single section to the corresponding picot of the section in the completed scroll; and also joining the second picot of the last section of the second scroll to the picot opposite, and catching the third picot to the joining of the two sections. Repeat these details for all the scrolls.

The wheels forming the scroll work are often made separately and used in the formation of scrim or silk tidies, the same as the other wheels illustrated.

For the Heading.—Make 1 double crochet in the end of one section, 5 chain, 1 single crochet in the 1st picot, 5 chain, 1 single in the next picot, 5 chain, 1 treble crochet in the upper corner of the next section; 5 chain, thread over the hook 5 times, and pick up a loop through the picot in the square space; throw the thread over and work off 8 stitches, 2 at a time; throw the thread over the needle twice more, pick up a loop through the next picot to the right of the one last taken up, throw the thread over, draw through 2 stitches, thread over and through 3; thread over, through 2, and then through 3, and make 7 chain. Repeat all these details to

the end of the work. These wheels will form a very handsome flounce, panel, vest collar and cuffs for a costume, whether made of cotton or silk.

WHEELS FOR TIDIES, YOKES, EDGINGS OR ANY FANCY DECORATION.

FIGURE No. 4.—These wheels are represented the full size, and the section from which the engraving was made is done with 6000 crochet cotton, about No. 40.

The foundation for each wheel is made by first winding the cotton 24 times round a smooth round stick or any article that will make the diameter of the winding about three-eighths of an inch. Then over this winding or foundation make 48 double crochets, joining the last one to the first one with a slip-stitch. Then make 8 chain, skip three double crochets and make 1 double in the next one, 5 chain, skip 3 doubles, 1 double in the next one, and so on around the circle, joining the last chain to the 3rd stitch of the 8-chain.

Now make 3 chain, skip 2 stitches, 1 double crochet in the next stitch; * 4 chain and catch in the top of the double crochet, and repeat twice more from *, to form the picot; 3 chain, 1 single crochet in the top of the double crochet underneath, and repeat the 3-chains and picots all round the wheel, joining the wheels in any form desired as the picots are made, as seen in the illustration.

For the Center of the Wheel.—Thread a coarse needle with the cotton, and cross the space from side to side 4 times to make the spokes. At the 4th crossing bring the cotton from the side to the center and then darn around the spokes over and under, once; fasten the cotton opposite to the half-spoke and then carry it to the side of the ring to complete the spoke. The center is made exactly like drawn-work wheels.

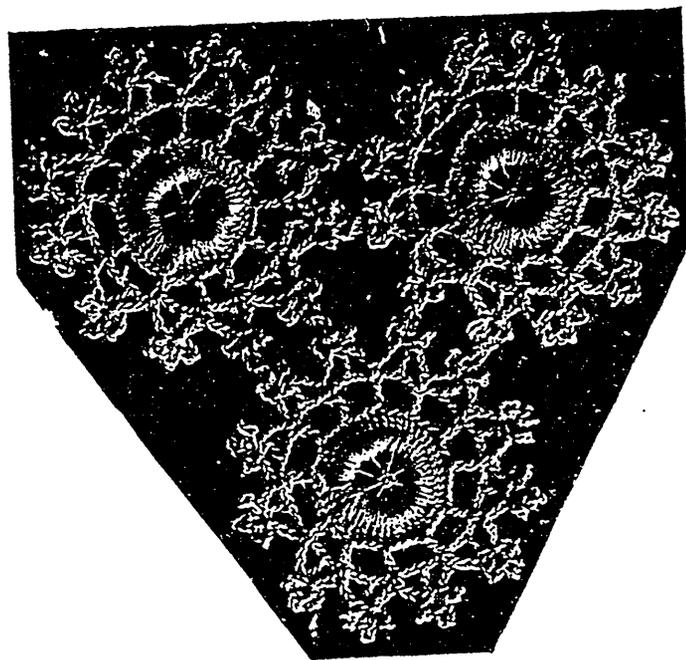


FIGURE No. 4.—WHEELS FOR TIDIES, YOKES, EDGINGS OR ANY FANCY DECORATION. (FULL SIZE.)

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 7.

INFANTS' KNITTED LOW-NECKED SHIRT.

FIGURE No. 1.—This little shirt is made of Saxony yarn and is formed of two sections, which are sewed together under the arms.

To Knit the Back.—Cast on 85 stitches and knit back and forth for 61 rows or a space of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, working as follows: Knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, and so on across each row. In working back, be careful to knit the stitches you purl, and purl those you knitted in the last row. This will preserve the order of the ribs.

Now take finer needles and knit 40 rows (or $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches).

Then take the coarser needles and knit 36 rows (or $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches).

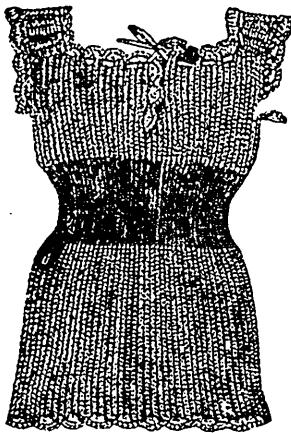


FIGURE NO. 1.—INFANTS' KNITTED LOW-NECKED SHIRT.

In the 33d row knit and purl 9 stitches, then thread over twice, knit 2 together; then knit and purl 4 stitches, thread over twice, and knit 2 together; work in this way until there are 9 stitches left, and work them off in the previous order. In working back knit 1 put-over thread and drop the other, in each group. This will form holes for the ribbon.

To Make the Front.

—Make the front exactly like the back, except that after working 11 rows on the coarse needles for the upper part of the front, you divide

the work equally on two needles, and knit separately on each needle in order to make the front opening.

Now sew up the seams under the arms to within about an inch and a-half of the top.

To Make the Sleeve or Shoulder-Portion.—Join the wool at the outer edge of the front, and crochet a chain of 3 stitches; 1 double crochet in every stitch of the knitted portion (9 in all); turn, 2 chain, then 1 half-double crochet around each double crochet underneath; turn, 3 chain, 1 double crochet in each half-double crochet underneath. Work in this order until there are 4 rows of each kind, and sew the last row to the top of the shirt at the back. Make the other sleeve to correspond.

For the Border.—Finish the top, bottom, arm-hole and left side of the front opening with scollops formed of 5 double crochets caught down with singles so that the scollops will lie flatly.

Run ribbon in the holes at the top of the shirt, and tie it in front.

A shirt of any size for an infant, child or adult may be made by these directions, by casting on fewer or more stitches and diminishing or increasing the number of rows or inches according to the size required. A high neck may be "crocheted in" at the top of the garment and drawn closely by the ribbon. A pretty lower edge may be "crocheted on" at the bottom as deep as may be desired.

BABIES' KNITTED BOOTEE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This dainty little affair is made of white split zephyr and salmon-colored silk.

For the Foot.—Cast on 25 stitches and knit back and forth, widening alternately in the rows at the front and back until there are 5 ridges; then knit 12 more ridges, widening at the front only.

In working back from the last row, narrow 1 stitch at the front, and knit across. Now bind off 27 stitches. Then knit 2 ridges, widening at the toe edge in each ridge. Now make 3 ridges, narrowing in each at the toe edge. Next make 4 ridges, widening in each at the toe edge; and then 5 ridges, widening in each row. Then make 5 ridges, narrowing in each row at the toe; and 4 more, narrowing in each ridge. Knit 3 ridges, widening in each at the toe. Now cast on 27 stitches, and knit the remainder to correspond with the first side. Bind off the stitches, and sew up the fc. along the sole and toe.

To Knit the Top.—Cast on 25 stitches and knit 4 ridges, and then at each side cast on 28 stitches and knit 9 ridges. Now to make the holes, knit 3 stitches, th o, narrow, * knit 4, th o, narrow, and repeat from * across the row. Knit back, and make 18 more ridges.

For the Fancy Portion.—Purl 1, * knit 2 together, knit 2 plain, th o, knit 1, th o, knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 1, and repeat from * across the row.

Next row.—Knit 1, purl 9, knit 1, purl 9, and repeat across the row.

Repeat these two rows until there are 8 holes. Sew the section up at the back.

For the Border.—With the silk make 1 single crochet at one side of a scollop, then 12 doubles and another single; then 1 long double down between the scollops, as seen in the picture.

Sew the top and foot together by an over-and-over stitch, and then conceal the joining by short and long button-hole stitches of the silk. Run ribbon in the holes and tie it in front. Fasten a tiny bow of the same over the toe of the bootee, and turn the top down as seen in the picture.

BABIES' KNITTED SACK.

FIGURE No. 3.—This little sack is made of 4-thread Saxony yarn in white and pale-blue, and is formed in one section and joined under the arms and along the sleeves.

Cast on 70 stitches with the white wool for the lower edge of the back, and knit back and forth until there are 33 ridges. (Two rows of knitting make a ridge.) Now at each side of this center-piece cast on 35 stitches and knit until there are 19 more ridges. Then knit back 55 stitches at one side; take another needle and bind off 29 stitches; knit off the remaining stitches on the needle. Knit at each side, 6 ridges; then cast on 18 stitches and knit 19 ridges; then bind off 35 stitches for each sleeve, knit 33 ridges for each front, and bind off across the bottom. Sew up the garment under the arms and along the sleeves. Now, with the blue yarn, pick up the stitches across the bottom, and knit across once.

Now knit 2, th o twice, narrow; then knit plain until within 3 stitches from the end; th o twice, narrow, knit 1. In knitting back, knit 3, purl 1 and knit plain until within 3 stitches of the end; then purl 1, knit 1.

Knit in this way until there are 9 ridges, then pick up the stitches along each front, beginning at the bottom, and knit back plain.

Now knit 1, th o, narrow, and knit plain to the top of the sack. Knit back plain to within 2 of the end; then purl 1, knit 1.

Knit in this manner until there are 9 ridges, and overhand the slanting corners of the border together.

Now pick up the stitches across the neck and border, and knit 5 ridges.

Then knit 6 stitches, th o twice, narrow; * knit 7, th o twice, narrow, and repeat from * across the work. In working back drop the last half of every put-over thread.

Now knit 10 more plain ridges, and bind off.

Run ribbon in the holes to tie the garment about the neck.

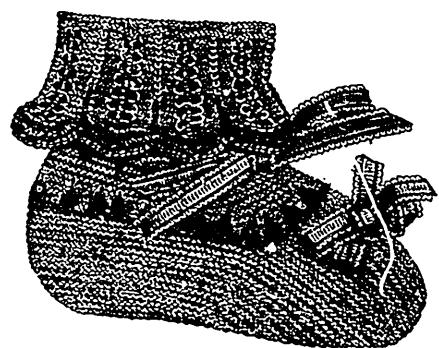


FIGURE NO. 2.—BABIES' KNITTED BOOTEE.

LADIES' KNITTED PLAIN STOCKING.

(No Illustration.)

For a medium size cast 152 stitches upon 3 needles, putting 50 on each of 2 needles, and 52 on the third. Knit round once plain, catching up the short end left from casting on the stitches, and knitting it in with the regular thread.

Second round.—Knit 2, seam 2 around the work.

Repeat the ribbing until you have knitted a section about 2

ches deep, and finish it with a round of seaming. Mark the center stitch (the first one cast on), and knit round and round plain until you have about 12 inches in depth, *always seaming the center stitch.*

For the next round.—Begin to narrow as follows: Seam 1 (the center stitch), knit 2 separately, knit 2 together; then knit plain until 4 stitches of the round remain; knit 2 of these together and 2 plain.

Next five rounds.—Same as those above the last round.

Next round.—Narrow as before. There must be 15 or 16 narrowing rounds, with 5 of the other rounds between every succeeding 2 narrowing rounds.

This will bring the work to the ankle, and there should now be about 120 stitches on the needles.

For the Ankle.—Knit plain, seaming the center stitch, until about 3 inches have been worked.

The length of the stocking from the top to the beginning of the heel should measure from 22 to 23 inches, according to the requirements of the figure.

For the Heel.—Divide as follows: Seam 1 (the center stitch), knit 30 plain and leave rest of stitches on the needle. Seam the 30 back to beginning of round, knit 1 for the seam, and seam 30 on the other side of the seam-stitch. The heel is formed of these 61 stitches. Knit as follows:

First row.—Knit 30, seam 1, knit 30.

Second row.—Seam 30, knit 1, seam 30. (Fewer or more stitches may be divided off for the heel, according to the size of the foot.)

Knit these two rows alternately for about an inch, and then begin to narrow as follows, having 30 stitches on one needle and 31 on the other: Knit 26, knit 2 together, knit 2 separately, seam 1, knit 2 separately, knit 2 together, knit 26 plain.

Next three rows.—Seam all except center stitch, which knit. Knit all except center stitch, which seam. Seam all except center stitch, which knit.

Next row.—Narrow as before. Make 5 or 6 narrowing rows, with 3 rows as just given after each narrowing row. The heel should now measure about 2½ inches deep. Close the heel thus:

Knit to within 1 stitch of the center; then knit this 1 stitch, the seam-stitch and the next stitch beyond, *together.* Now fold the heel so that the two needles face each other and the stitches on each are exactly opposite each other. Then knit 2 stitches together at once, 1 from each needle, at the same time binding them off. Bind off all the stitches in this way until 1 stitch is left on the needle. Now turn the heel sideways and pick up about 27 stitches along its side, proceeding from right to left. Pick up 3 stitches at the corner of the heel for a gusset. Knit all the stitches left upon the needle

until the other corner of the heel is reached, where you pick up 3 more stitches for a gusset. Next pick up 27 stitches upon the other side of the heel, thus completing 1 round. The needles should now contain about 120 stitches. Knit plain rounds for about 4 inches, and then begin to narrow for the toe as follows: Knit 2 together, knit 8 separately, and repeat to end of round. Knit 8 rounds plain. Knit 2 together, knit 7 separately, and repeat for the round. Knit 7 rounds plain. Knit 2 together, knit 6 separately, and repeat for the round. Knit 6 rounds plain. Knit 2 together, knit 5 separately. Knit 5 rounds plain. Knit 2 together, knit 4 separately, knit 4 rounds plain. After this divide every round into thirds, and narrow once in each third. Continue in this way until each needle contains 2 stitches. Break off the thread, and with a darning-

needle draw it through the 6 stitches, drawing them to a point, and fastening the thread on the inside of the stocking.

The heels and toes may be made of white. Clocks may be embroidered at the sides in bright or dull colors. In place of the ribbing at the top a fancy pattern may be knitted; and a similar pattern may be made down the front and over the instep or ankle. Some stockings are knitted in basket pattern, and some have a band of ribbing at the ankle or are ribbed throughout. The introduction of fancy knitting will in no way interfere with the directions here given for *shaping* the stocking.

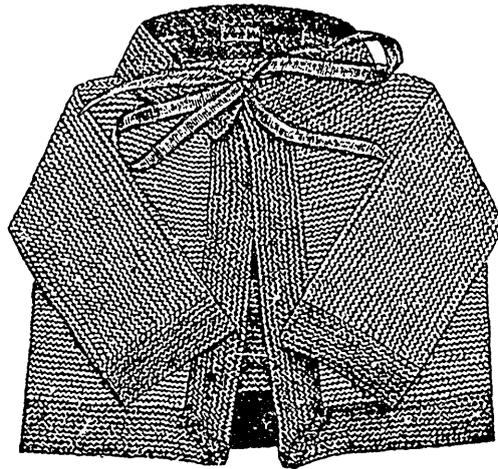


FIGURE NO. 3.—BABIES' KNITTED SOCK.

ATTENTIONS WITHOUT INTENTIONS.

Intentions, as society is now organized, are as difficult of recognition as attentions are sometimes purposeless or unconscious. Social life between young people just now is difficult and perplexing in proportion to the amount of old-fashioned or "progressive" ideas infused into their bringing-up.

It is not so long since that two calls made, with a brief interval between, by a marriageable man upon a marriageable woman were accepted as significant, especially if both were made upon the same day of the week. If the man called a third time on the same day or evening and the girl received him, the fact was considered as equivalent to an expression of serious intentions on the part of the man and of pleasure on the part of the girl. When these views were held a man could easily assure himself of his position in a girl's regard, and she could make herself equally certain of his desire to marry her; but such a code of social law was, of course, most dangerous to the chances of a happy companionship later on. When a man went thus far he was compelled to go on, or be pronounced unstable of mind, if not dishonorable in character; and character was a precious possession in those days.

Nowadays a young man must make more than two or three ordinary calls upon a girl before she can, without an excess of self-consciousness or vanity, even suspect him of matrimonial intentions; and this is well, provided, of course, the girl's manner is always characterized by a gentle dignity and a reserved graciousness that avoids individual topics of conversation. Unhappily, many girls take delight in apparently expressing intentions by their attentions, acting the deceptive part either for their own amusement or because they would really like to receive and accept a mar-

riage proposal. Such a girl will lead an impressionable young man to think better of himself than he did before; and he is almost certain to admire her who has thus discovered his unsuspected attractiveness or ability to achieve a brilliant future. Only a strong man is able or willing, after receiving such flattering testimony from a woman, to so belittle himself as to suspect that the virtues and mental endowments attributed to him are merely creations of the flatterer's brain. The ordinary man is, in fact, taken captive by feminine appreciation of his merits, even if insincere; and she who has adroitly flattered him has the pleasure of seeing him at her feet, to reject or accept, as suits her pleasure.

A certain shrewd observer insists that the object of a chaperon is not so much to shield inexperienced girls from objectionable attentions as to protect young men against the ruinous flattery of conscienceless girls. This arraignment is as severe upon men as upon women, and if it be true, it proves that the chances of happy marriages are steadily diminishing. But only a pessimist will believe so pitiful a tale of feminine heartlessness; an optimist will either overlook it altogether or else regard it as an exception to the general rule of woman's goodness and gentleness of heart. At the same time it cannot be denied that the men of to-day are too inconsiderate in their attentions to girls, and that girls are too indifferent or too blind to the consequences of their intentionally impressive fascinations. No one with delicacy of feeling or a proper estimate of the misery of uncongenial married lives can advocate cold-blooded, matter-of-fact modes of wooing and wedding; but even such business-like partnerships are no more wretched than those marriages which result from attentions that were carelessly allowed to drift so

far that public opinion or gossip, or the girl's aroused expectations, or, perhaps, a momentary or unconsidered impulse, brought them to an unexpected consummation.

Many a man remains unmarried all his life because some thoughtless girl purposely fascinated and then flouted him; and in the same way it frequently happens that a woman never weds because her heart's affections were won by a man without intentions, and she was afterwards unable to transfer them to a more worthy object or else lost faith in the sincerity of all men. Light-minded persons, both men and women, defend themselves, when reproached by the more conscientious for practising that indelicate and undignified amusement commonly known as flirting, by arguing in this wise: "How am I to know whether or not I shall admire or like another well enough to live with him (or her) all my life, unless I pass much time in his society and do and say whatever I can to draw out his qualities of character and temperament? Having done this, I know whether I like the combination. If I do, very well; I can safely marry him. If I do not, I have not gone so far that I cannot retrace my steps. Marriage is never inevitable, you know, in this country; nor does flirtation compel betrothal."

It is stated that very happy marriages have been arranged between men and women who were once notorious flirts. If happiness means only that the husband and wife do not quite loathe each other and are so well bred that they are always smilingly civil when in the presence of an observant public, then such people are happy; but no sensible person will for an instant assert that this sort of misnamed tranquillity is the highest result of married life. It is, in fact, nothing more than torpidity. The capacity of the individuals to find pleasure or inspiration in the society of each other or, indeed, of anyone, is called if not dead. What is named happiness simply because there is courtesy between men and their wives is only apathy. The truest love is impossible for men and women who have amused themselves by making others miserable.

Flirting is equally culpable whether indulged in from motives of personal vanity or as an inadvertent use of personal charms. No educated person can be justified or even pardoned for following unconsidered impulses; and there is no one who possesses that inexplicable gift sometimes called magnetism but is fully aware of it and is as criminal in using it to the injury of others as he or she would be in wounding them with visible weapons. There are wise and kind uses for such a gift, and there are cruel and contemptible ones.

A affection or love bestowed first upon one man or woman, and then upon another and another indefinitely, may be compared to water that is poured from one goblet into another, then into another and so on, until the fluid has by imperceptible degrees been almost or quite exhausted. Emotion in the human organism is capable of entire depletion. If lavishly poured out here and there upon trivial objects, its waste cannot be repaired; so that, even if there were no moral or humane reason why attentions should not be without intentions, the need of preserving the heart's first freshness for one's own fireside and those about it should be a sufficient argument against dealing lightly with the emotions of others.

Young men and young women may enjoy one another's society on natural, agreeable and useful terms, and without self-consciousness, if their minds are well stored and their time is fully occupied with employment and a reasonable proportion of active amusement. Self-consciousness is at the root of all flirtations, or attentions without intentions. Two people who meet frequently for the sake of some common interest in books, music or art learn each other's qualities and aptitudes far more quickly and thoroughly than would a couple who met just as frequently and discussed none but personal subjects; and a girl whose mind is properly active must indeed be alert to detect attentions, if she remembers that Mr. A. called on three successive Tuesdays or that Mr. B. called twice in one week.

Occasionally a young man is wise enough, when desirous of studying more closely a girl's tastes or temperament, to call upon her family in general, and more particularly her parents; and this

arrangement affords the girl admirable opportunity of noting the man's peculiarities of thought and manner. Such social intercourse is, of course, only possible to young men when a girl's parents invite or welcome them into their circle. This wise plan allows several unacknowledged admirers to become better acquainted with the girl at the same time, but it is especially available to prevent flirting.

Sensible, self-respecting men call as seldom as possible upon girls who flirt. She who will accept a challenge to play this dangerous and indelicate game is sought by men with no higher ideals of love than her own; but if at any time she should become serious in her attachment for a man who has no earnest intentions, she is only pitied, while the man is censured as a light-minded trifler with feminine sensibilities. Of course, to a proud-spirited woman pity is more difficult to endure than blame, and in such a case it is as humiliating in the eyes of those who involuntarily bestow it.

No woman should be guilty of attentions without intentions, but unfortunately there are many who number this sort of deception among their faults. Some women have methods of attraction that are purposely practised to mislead their masculine admirers, and other thoughtless ones gifted with the power to fascinate are scarcely less culpable than those who deceive intentionally. Heedlessness in a matter so vital as human love is almost a crime. The wise man is he who shuts his eyes and ears to the flattering and flirting of all women, and she who is truly sensible permits herself to regard no attention as seriously significant that is not definitely expressed in words. To be sure, there are men who are unduly timid and quite lacking in self-appreciation, yet whose attentions are unmistakable; but even in such a case a discreet girl will allow herself to understand the true significance of a man's devotion only after time and circumstances have proved its sincerity.

Nobody denies that woman is happiest as a wife and mother, or that man is seldom at his best in society or the world of business until he too has given hostages to fortune by placing himself at the head of a family; but it is equally a fact that a life of loneliness is to be preferred to one of ill-mated misery, especially for women. Happily, at the present time there are so many attractive occupations open to feminine hands that women are not forced, as they were half a century ago or less, to look upon marriage as their only honorable vocation, failing which their position was considered mildly discreditable, to say the least. To-day the best women are too much absorbed in one way or another to be as alert for men's attentions as they once were. Indeed, as a rule, the unspoken significance of attentions is seldom noticed by women of superior mind, although when it is recognized and its acceptance is possible, such women become the happiest of their sex, because they know how to be so.

Women have become successful bread-winners; and sometimes they are so heavily weighted with family responsibilities (such as aged parents, younger brothers and sisters, etc.), that, like many men, they refuse to allow others to share their burdens. When a woman thus situated is susceptible to the allurements of domestic happiness, and yet remains as firm in her rejection of it as high principles and unselfishness can make her, she is certain to receive the courteous and appreciative attentions of every man of her acquaintance whose approval is worth having; for nothing stirs a man's chivalry more deeply or profoundly or gives him a truer reverence for feminine virtues than the contemplation of heroism in a woman.

Attentions without intentions receive scanty recognition from busy women whose occupations or interests are in line with their tastes and sympathies; and it is encouraging to reflect that useless females (they scarcely deserve to be called women) are becoming fewer and fewer in families of breeding and refinement. To be purposeless is considered more unbecoming than ever, and idleness is an admitted blur on the beauty of the feminine character, lessening a woman's value both to herself and to society.

Cultivation has already reached so high a level that attentions without intentions between men and women are seldom seen except in the lower social strata.

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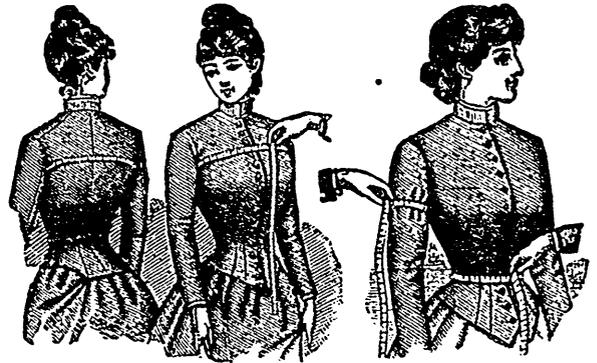
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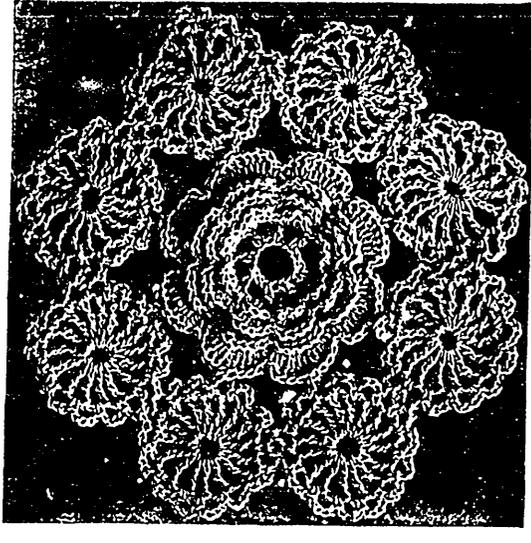
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Rum,..... 1/2 pint.
Glycerine,..... 2 ounces.

Continue brushing the hair. Rub the black-heads with vaseline and then press out with a watch-key. Remedies for freckles have been given repeatedly through these columns. The wash you refer to is excellent for the face. We think the Récamier preparations are all that they claim to be.

BASHFUL BOY:—A lady precedes a gentleman upon entering a room. "May I have the pleasure of escorting you home" would be a correct form. A pretty lace-pin, a silver bonbonnière or a book would be suitable presents for your fiancée.

COUNTRY DAME:—A wrapper is not a suitable garment for a lady boarding in a strange town to wear receiving visitors who call to welcome her among them. It will not be necessary for you to introduce yourself, and it would be a kindly courtesy to offer your hand. You will conduct your guests only as far as the drawing-room door.

ELSIE:—A girl having dark hair and eyes may becomingly wear maroon, scarlet, castor, old-rose and any of the gray shades. A girl with blue eyes and fair hair will find navy and bluette blue, écaru, heliotrope and pink becoming.

MARJORIE DAW:—When your book is written send it to any publishing house, and it will be dealt with according to the regular method. In any of the magazines will appear a list of publishers sufficient for your purpose. We are unable to give you any information in regard to the person to whom you refer.

E. E. E.:—The color like enclosed sample is still fashionable, and the material will make an attractive street costume by using pattern No. 4087, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the September DELINEATOR.

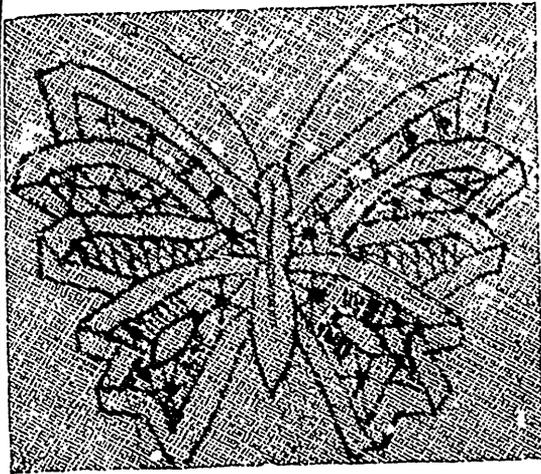
A MISSISSIPPI SUBSCRIBER:—The following is an excellent recipe for cleansing the scalp. Dissolve half an ounce of transparent soap in a quart of rain water, and add a small wine-glassful of alcohol and a few drops of some fragrant oil. Let it stand a few days, shaking it now and then before using.

SWEET CLOVER:—It is not good form for a miss of fifteen to accept attentions from a man of twenty-five. Heavy white linen paper is always in good taste.

R. A.:—The sample of hair is a medium shade of brown, and you may becomingly wear navy-blue, Lincoln-green, tan and the deeper shades of gray. Short hair is no longer fashionable. Five feet three inches is not tall for a miss of fifteen.

The Art of Modern Lace-Making,

Price, 50 Cents per Copy,



and printed upon elegant paper, with a flexible cover, contains over One Hundred Illustrations of Modern Lace and Designs, together with Full Instructions for the work, from the *Primary Stitches* to the *Final Details*.

While the Methods and Details given are entirely modern and include none of the laborious work required in making the Pillow-and-Bobbin Laces of early times, yet Modern

Laces made by these instructions are as Beautiful and Effective as those just mentioned, and in many instances are indeed *Direct Adaptations* from the *Antique* or *Old World Designs*.

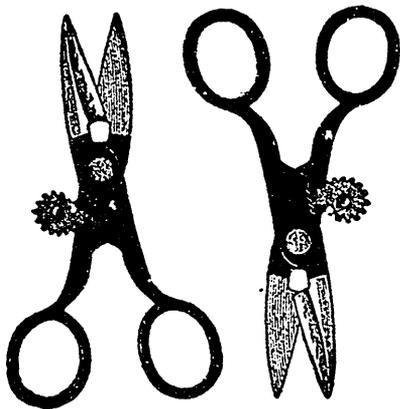
The Collection Includes Needle-Point, Honiton, Princess and Royal Battenburg Laces, the new "Ideal Honiton," the popular Louis XIV. Curtain Lace, and a Fine Variety of Designs in Darned Net.

If this Work cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (LIMITED),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

MAGIC BUTTON-HOLE



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.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

PLUMPIE AND JEN:—The small worm that bores into wood, and which is almost impossible to destroy, is called a borer.

PASSY:—The following is a correct form of invitation to a silver wedding: 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters
request the pleasure of your company on Wednesday, June 10th, at 8 o'clock.
Silver Wedding.

James Walters. *Alice Jones.*
22 Morris Avenue

The host and hostess will appear in evening dress.

FREDERICA:—The sample of hair enclosed is a beautiful shade of light-brown, and you may becomingly wear navy and bluette blue, mode, heliotrope, ecru and the deeper shades of gray. From the color of your hair and your description we should say you were a decided blonde. We know of no harmless method for lighten-the hair.

CLAUDIA W.:—We would suggest submitting your question to your mother; not knowing the character of the man, it is impossible for us to decide.

T. S. A. A.:—The eldest daughter in the family will have her cards engraved, Miss Smith, those of second daughter should read Miss Alice Smith.

MISS HOUSEKEEPER:—To remove ants, saturate lumps of sugar with turpentine, and place them upon the pantry shelves. We publish a volume of 625 pages, bound in cloth, entitled *The Pattern Cook-Book*, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$1. It does not contain the receipts given in "Candy-Making at Home," "Canning and Preserving," and "Dainty Desserts."

A SUBSCRIBER:—As the marriage license varies in the different States, we would advise you to submit your question to a lawyer.

MISS M. M.:—It is impossible to give the exact prices of the belts referred to, as they vary greatly according to quality.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—A suitable travelling wrap for a lady for early Autumn wear is an English ulster of mixed cheviot. The plush wrap will be too heavy to wear in September. Navy-blue serge would be appropriate for travelling dresses for girls of six and twelve years; velvet reefer jackets of serge and sailor hats are appropriate to accompany these dresses.

VIOLA:—Zinc, magnesia and chalk are all used with bay rum and glycerine, but of these only chalk is harmless. Use drop chalk. If you want it pink, tint with a little carmine. Any druggist will give you the quantities.

FRANCIS:—We know of nothing that will clean gilt picture-frames well. Liquid gold will do to touch up any white spots that are not on burnished surfaces, and the same liquid is often tried on old frames, but the result is rarely satisfactory.

BESSIE T.:—Miss Parloa has cooking classes in New York during the Winter; and there is Mrs. Rorer's cooking school in Philadelphia, one of the best known in the country. Cooking schools are of inestimable advantage to young ladies.

S. I. J.:—A paste which is very fine for softening or whitening the skin is made as follows:

White almonds.....	3 ounces.
Honey (strained).....	2 ounces.
Orange-flower water.....	5 ounces.
Cold cream.....	4 ounces.

Pound the almonds to a paste in a mortar and mix them with the other ingredients.

A TRUE FRIEND:—The black velvet sack coat, trimmed with silk-and-jet passementerie, will make an elegant Winter wrap. Tarpaulin caps are fashionable for small boys, and white piqué sun-hats are liked for little girls of two or three years.

STOP THIEF!!!

HAVE HIM ARRESTED!!

AND NOTIFY US!

WE desire to warn the Public against the Schemes of pretended Canvassers, who, ostensibly acting as our Agents, obtain money by the fictitious Establishment of Agencies for the sale of our goods and by taking Subscriptions for our Publications. The Names recently assumed by such Swindlers are H. Sothern, H. C. Olin, F. H. Keene, D. C. Webb, J. W. Hill, C. H. Pallerson, Mr. Rose, Frank Williams, F. A. Rills, R. M. Miller and Geo. White. Vermont, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, New York and Indiana, as well as Ontario and Nova Scotia, have been recently visited by these Impostors. H. Sothern has been employing a card on which is printed "Waldron, Granger and Co., 471 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.," a firm which does not appear in the Boston directory. The man "Olin" claims to represent the "Armour and Stevens Library Association of Chicago," which has no existence.

We offer the following Reward for the Capture and Conviction of these Frauds:

\$100 REWARD.

We will pay \$100 to any person securing the arrest, sentence and incarceration of any unauthorized person, who, representing himself as our agent, obtains money fraudulently either by taking subscriptions for our publications or by the fictitious establishment of agencies for the sale of our goods.

There is no one of our authorized representatives who is not at all times able to produce abundant evidence of his authority to transact business for us. When a request for this evidence is made by people with whom they wish to transact business, it will be promptly met in a courteous and satisfactory manner. Our travelling agents are all gentlemen, and, with the credentials in their possession, are at all times prepared to meet an investigation of their right to do business for us, at the hands of a justice of the peace or other magistrate.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited],
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth St., New York.

Our Celebrated Shears and Scissors

WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Protected by Patents, Handsomely Finished, Perfectly Adjusted to the Hand, they are certain to give entire satisfaction.

POCKET SCISSORS—2 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
10	4 inches	\$0.50
11	4½ inches	0.60



POINTS—2 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
34	5 inches	\$0.60
35	6 inches	0.75



LADIES' STRAIGHT SHEARS—3 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
14	6½ inches	\$0.60
15	7 inches	0.75
16	7½ inches	1.00



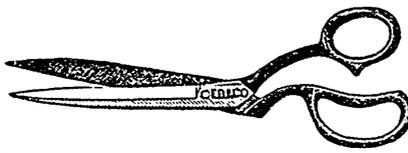
LADIES' SCISSORS—4 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
3	5 inches	\$0.50
4	6 inches	0.60
5	6½ inches	0.75
6	7 inches	1.00



LADIES' BENT SHEARS—3 Sizes.

No.	Length.	Price.
25	8½ inches	\$1.10
26	9 inches	1.25
27	10 inches	1.50



PLEASE NOTE THE PRICES.

They are as low as for those of ordinary manufacture.

On receipt of Price and Order, we will send to any part of the World any Size of Shears or Scissors in the above List, charges for carriage to be paid by the purchaser. We send out no goods C. O. D.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited]
7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

(Continued).

MYSTIC:—Judging from the color of your hair and your description we should say you were a demi-blonde, and could becomingly wear navy-blue, heliotrope, écreu and old-rose. We know of no meaning attached to the letters you have sent us. Many thanks for your kind words concerning the DELINEATOR.

NELL F.:—The sample of hair is dark-brown and you may becomingly wear cadet-blue, red, mode, tan and any of the shades of gray. A simple wash for an oily face is made of

Elder flower water..... 1 pint.
Tincture of benzoin..... 1 ounce.

To promote the growth of the lashes apply to their roots the following tonic:

Sulphate of quinine..... 5 grains.
Sweet almond oil..... 1 ounce.

MADCAP:—A pretty evening gown is made of cream-colored *crêpe de Chine* by using pattern No. 3944, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. If a less expensive material be desired, *crêpon* or India silk would be equally pretty. The sample of hair is dark-brown, and you may becomingly wear cadet-blue, scarlet, castor, tan and any of the gray shades.

B. T.:—The receipt given was for removing wrinkles, and the ingredients may be procured of any large druggist. We do not think it possible for us to take up at present the subjects you mention.

DOUBLE E.:—The lighter sample of hair has a tinge of gold in it, and the owner would be called a blonde; the other sample is dark-brown, and from the description we should say the owner is a decided brunette.

PEARL:—The sample of hair is auburn, and from your description we should say you were a decided blonde. You may becomingly wear any of the shades which have been spoken of in these columns as becoming to blondes, save old-rose. The 8th of August, 1871 came on a Tuesday.

FRANCES:—John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, 125 West Forty-second street, New York City, removes superfluous hair from the face by means of the electric needle. Upon seeing him please mention the DELINEATOR. We are unable to give you the probable cost of the operation.

A PROVIDENCE GIRL:—At a morning wedding the groom will wear a black cutaway coat and light trousers. A perfectly formed woman will stand at the average height of five feet five inches to five feet seven inches and will weigh from 125 to 140 pounds. The white nun's-veiling will develop attractively by skirt pattern No. 3916, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque No. 3989, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Trim with lace or silk passementerie.

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—Dresses made of cashmere, serge, plaid or striped goods and similar woollens are suitable for girls of ten and sixteen years of age. Moth spots result from a deranged system, and if it is not put in order traces of the ailment will return, even if one has the good luck to temporarily remove them. We would advise you to consult a physician upon the subject. A remedy for the removal of fading out freckles is as follows:

Lemon-juice..... 1 ounce.
Powdered borax..... ¼ drachm.
Sugar..... ½ drachm.

Not having stated any preference you may have in the location of the college it is difficult to advise you, and we would suggest your consulting some educational bureau in your nearest city.

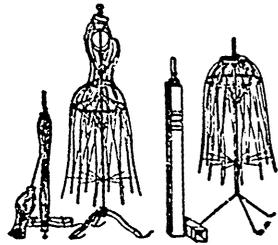
E. C.:—The brown armure for the elderly lady will develop attractively by skirt pattern No. 3916, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque No. 3970, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Silk passementerie will trim handsomely. Make the black Surah by skirt pattern No. 3990, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque pattern No. 3983, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The Coming Styles,

as shown in the accompanying illustrations, and fully described in this number of the DELINEATOR, favor high collars, Louis XV. sleeves, panier bodices, and many other devices calculated to bewilder those who do their own dressmaking. How to cut, fit and shape such difficult garments is the great problem. It involves too much work to ask any friend or long-suffering member of the family to pose for you, and unless you have **Hall's Bazar Form** the amount of your dress making bill is apt to reduce the number of your dresses.

Hall's Bazar Form is so simple and practical that every woman who has bought one is free to confess that

Price of Form, Iron Standard, \$6.50
Skirt, sold separately if desired, . 3.50
for Skirt, with Wood Standard, . 3.00



CLOSED. OPENED. CLOSED. OPENED.
IRON STANDARD. WOOD STANDARD.

its cost has been saved several times over. It is one of the great labor-saving inventions of the household, and is as great an improvement as the electric light is over the candle.

Ask for illustrated circular and our little book on "Home Dressmaking." Sent free.

Mention DELINEATOR.

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The Pattern on the Lady is Ladies' Costume No. 4112, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The Bazar Form shows with what ease a costume can be arranged upon it.

EITHER STYLE OF FORM SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

HALL'S BAZAR FORM CO.,

833 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HALL'S BAZAR COLLAR FOUNDATIONS.

"MEDICI." PATENT APPLIED FOR. For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4018, medium.



No. 2, price 37 cents.

No. 1, price 25 cents.

No. 3, price 40 cents.

"HENRY II." For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4019, medium.



No. 1, price 25 cents.

No. 2, price 30 cents.

No. 3, price 40 cents.

"BOLERO." For use with a Collar cut by Butterick Pattern No. 4017, medium.



No. 2, price 25 cents.

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No. 3, price 40 cents.



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 Collar Foundations supply this want.

These Foundations are made of strong buckram, in white and black, 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, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued).

INQUIRER:—We have on sale only our patterns and publications. Refer your questions to the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co., New York City, and in writing please mention the DELINEATOR. We would prefer three tiny frills of the sateen in preference to a lace flounce upon the dress like sample enclosed by you. The sample of hair is a pretty shade of dark brown, and you may becomingly wear scarlet, cadet-blue, havane, old-rose and any of the shades of tan. Black velvet is almost universally becoming, but gowns made of this material are relegated to matrons and elderly people; so we would suggest in preference to a gown of this description, that you select one of black faille and brocade. Have the skirt in the fashionable bell style of the faille, and the Louis Quinze basque of the brocade by using pattern No. 4064, price 1s. 6d. or 40 cents.

IGNORANCE:—"Im Kreutz ist heil" is a German expression meaning "There is healing in the cross."

MARION:—Turkish baths and a vigorous use of the flesh brush will induce perspiration and open the pores of the skin.

LET:—The samples of hair are medium shades of brown, the one tied with blue ribbon being many shades lighter than the other. A gentleman will never throw anything at a lady, even in fun. In beginning a business letter, address the firm as "Dear Sirs." Your writing may be improved by practice.

A. M. H.:—The sample of silk enclosed is a very fine quality of grosgrain. We never give prices, as they vary in the several stores.

LENA:—Flake-white is simply white lead, such as house-painters use. It is often an ingredient in home-made face lotions, but is, of course, poisonous. A harmless lotion for whitening and softening the complexion is made as follows:

Cascarilla Powder,..... 2 grains.
Muriate of Ammonia,..... 2 grains.
Emulsion of Almonds,..... 8 ounces.

Apply with a soft handkerchief. Read "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, for an answer to your remaining question.

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.

BEAUTY, ITS ATTAINMENT AND PRESERVATION: No effort has been spared to make this the most complete and reliable Work ever offered to Those Who Desire to Be Beautiful in Mind, Manner, Feature and Form. Defects in each direction are philosophically and scientifically discussed, in connection with suggestions and remedies concerning the same. The remedies for physical defects have been gathered from the most authentic sources, and all have the merit of having been "tried and not found wanting."



STYLE OF THE "CULTURE" SERIES:

These Books are octavo in size and are uniform in type and style of binding. Each contains from 350 to 600 pages of reading matter, neatly printed in clear type on handsome paper, and is elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt title.

Metropolitan Art Series.

NEEDLE-CRAFT, ARTISTIC AND PRACTICAL: This is a thoroughly practical Book upon Needle-Work, in which the Fascinating Art is clearly and carefully described and illustrated, due attention being given to every department of Needle-Work in vogue. It contains hundreds of beautiful engravings, with full instructions as to their reproduction, and valuable hints regarding the manner of work and most suitable materials. The Book will prove invaluable both to the amateur needlewoman and to the practical maker of fancy articles, supplying, as it does to each, artistic designs perfectly adapted to the scope of her ability and skill.

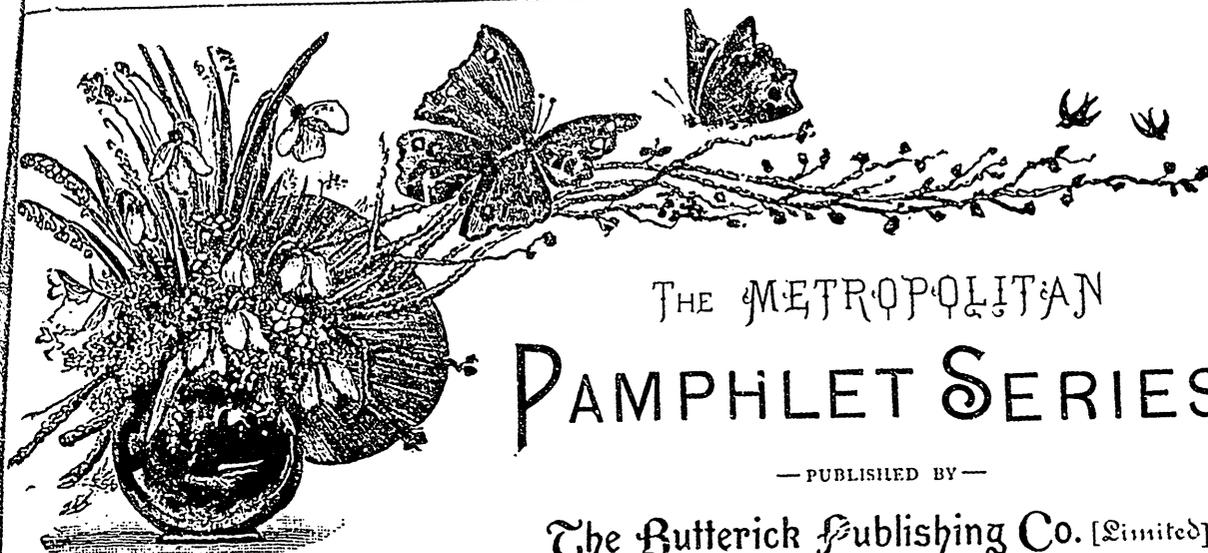
NEEDLE AND BRUSH, USEFUL AND DECORATIVE: This is a novel and entertaining work on home decoration. It includes fancy-work and decorative painting, so amply illustrated and carefully described that the least experienced amateur cannot fail to comprehend and follow the instructions given. The chapters on China Painting, Sketching in Water-Colors, Flower Painting in Oils and Helps for Amateur Artists are of especial interest. The new and popular Roman and Sorrento Embroideries also receive especial attention. The illustrations in "Needle and Brush," as well as in "Needle-Craft," are unsurpassed for beauty and accuracy, having been prepared by our special artists, with the needs of the amateur fully in mind.

STYLE OF THE "ART" SERIES: These Books are very handsome in appearance, the illustrations in them being unsurpassed for beauty and accuracy, and the covers being of cloth, with illuminated and colored titles. They are quarto in size and uniform in appearance, and each contains about 300 pages beautifully printed upon highly finished paper.

PLEASE REMEMBER: *The Price of ANY ONE of the above Books is ONE DOLLAR, prepaid by us to any Address in North America. If the Books can not be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our Goods, mail your Order direct to us, sending funds by Draft, Post-Office or Express Money-Order or Registered Letter.*

The Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, (Limited),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



THE METROPOLITAN
PAMPHLET SERIES,

— PUBLISHED BY —

The Butterick Publishing Co. [Limited]

MOTHER AND BABE: An illustrated 32-page Pamphlet, devoted to the Comfort and Care of Mother and Babe, containing full information concerning the Proper Care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and specifies the Various Articles necessary for a Baby's First Outfit. Also, treats of the Necessities belonging to the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and contains Hints as to the Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health. *Price, 15 Cents.*

THE PERFECT ART OF CANNING AND PRESERVING: A convenient and Handsome 16-page Pamphlet fully Explanatory of Canning and Preserving. It contains full instructions regarding Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Preserves, Canning, Pickling, Catsups and Relishes, besides many Hints and Suggestions as to Selecting Fruit, the Easiest and Quickest Methods of Doing Good Work, etc. *Price, 15 Cents.*

THE CORRECT ART OF CANDY-MAKING AT HOME: A most attractive 24-page Pamphlet, containing reliable instructions for successful Candy-Making at Home. It is divided into Departments, which introduce the Finest as well as the Plainest Candies made by the best Confectioners, and include Cream Candies, Bonbons, Nut and Fruit Candies, Pastes, Drops, Medicated Lozenges, and Candied Fruits, Flowers and Nuts. *Price, 15 Cents.*

DAINTY DESSERTS: In this Pamphlet the housekeeper will find directions for the preparation of Dainties adapted to the palate and means of the epicure or the laborer, and to the digestion of the robust or the feeble; there being also numerous recipes admirably suited to those occasions when unexpected company arrives. With its numberless recipes for Puddings and Sauces, Pies, Creams, Custards, and French, Fancy and Frozen Desserts, it is invaluable to every housekeeper, old or young, experienced or otherwise. *Price, 15 Cents.*

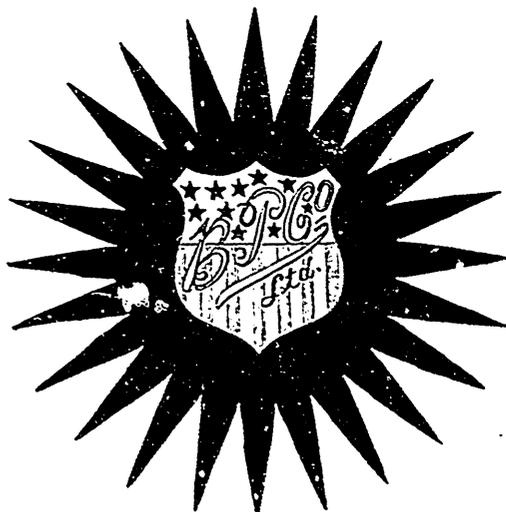
THE ART OF SMOCKING OR HONEY-COMBING: A Plain and Comprehensive Treatise on the Manner of Making and Adapting this Beautiful and Fashionable Decoration. The Work is published in a Convenient Sixteen-Page Pamphlet, Eight Pages being devoted to the Description, Comparison and Clear Illustration of the English and American methods of Smocking, with various Ornamental Stitches, and the remaining Eight Pages being given to numerous Stylish Patterns in which Smocking is ornamentally used. *Price, 10 Cents.*

PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN: A Large, Finely Illustrated Pamphlet for Children, containing Entertaining and Instructive Amusements for Rainy-Day and other Leisure Hours. It is filled with Drawing Designs and Games; Instructions for Mechanical Toys, Cutting out a Menagerie, Making a Circus of Stuffed Animals, and Constructing Dolls and their Houses, Furniture and Costumes; Puzzles, Charades and Conundrums; and much other interesting matter. *Price, 25 Cents.*

MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL: A New, Large and Handsomely Illustrated Pamphlet, descriptive of the Customs and Costumes of Masquerades and Carnivals. Tableaux, Bals Masque, Carnival Sessions, and Fashionable Fancy-Dress Parties for Adults and Children are discussed in this Pamphlet, which is intended as a Guide to Proper costuming and Appropriate Decorations for the Festivities named. *Price, 25 Cents.*

PLEASE NOTE: We will send any of the above Pamphlets to any Address, on receipt of price.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO., OF TORONTO, [Limited],
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.



HEREWITH is an Assortment of the Latest Styles in

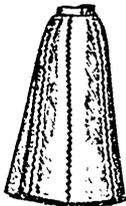
BELL AND HABIT SKIRTS,

Etc.,

for Ladies' and Misses' wear, which will, no doubt, be found highly acceptable for reference in planning Winter Wardrobes.

The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, and Sizes or Ages, desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (U.S.A.)



3898

Ladies' Skirt, with Five Bell-Gores and a Straight Back-Breath, and a Short Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measure, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3898



3558

Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt, with Slight Train (Perforated for Walking Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3558



3725

Ladies' Walking Skirt (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3725



4078

Ladies' Bell Skirt, with Flounce Draperies and Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 in. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4078



3673

Ladies' Walking Skirt (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3673

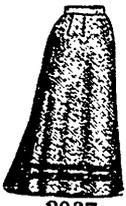


3687

Ladies' Walking Skirt (Also Known as the Cleopatra Skirt) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3687



3967

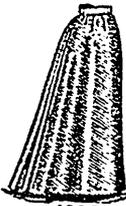
Ladies' Bell Skirt (Perforated for Round Length), with Bias Seam in the Back and a Short Foundation-Skirt (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3967



3967



4098



4098

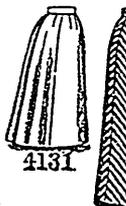


4098



4131

Ladies' Bias Gored Bell Skirt, with Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



4131

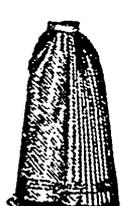


4131



3471

Ladies' Walking Skirt, with Removable Girdle (Known as the English or Habit Skirt) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist meas., 20 to 36 ins. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3471



3900

Ladies' Circular Bell Skirt, with Gore Front, and a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3900



3900

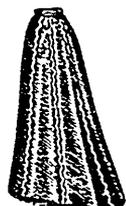


3899

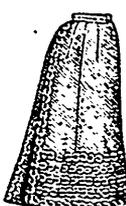
Ladies' Skirt Having Eight Bell-Gores, and a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



3899



3899



3916

Ladies' Skirt, Having Five Bell-Gores, and a Slight Train (Perforated for Round Length) (Copyright): 9 sizes. Waist measures, 20 to 36 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



3916

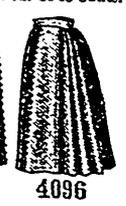


3916



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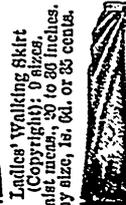
Misses' Skirt Consisting of Five Bell Gores and a Straight Back Breadth (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



4096



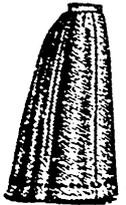
3294



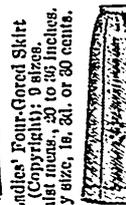
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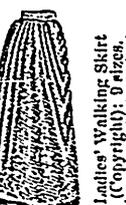
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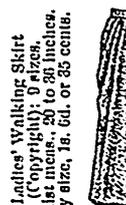
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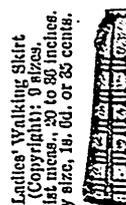
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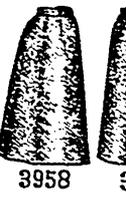
3498



3960



3960



3958



3958



3392



3392



3492



3492



3416



3416



3768



3768

Misses' Skirt, Having Eight Bell-Gores (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Circular Bell Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Walking Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

Misses' Walking Skirt, with Removable Girdle (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

Misses' Walking Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.

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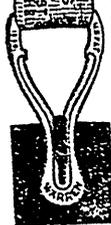
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Trade Mark.

should be in every family. It has wonderful curative properties for chaf, chafe, burn, bruises, complexion and muscular strains. All athletes should have it. Send 25 cents for sample package to the Lady Grey Perfumery Co., Boston.



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EVER READY
DRESS STAYS

Impossible to cut through the garment

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Protector.*

Beware of worthless imitations

. . . Insist on having the EVER READY

**STAND BY QUALITY,
IT WILL STAND BY YOU.**

What if a genuine and extra good article does cost you a trifle more than a poor one, isn't it cheaper in the end and of more all-round satisfaction?

Of course it is. And so with "Sunlight" Soap. There is economy in using the "Sunlight," because a little of it goes a long way, and it is so pure that it can be used with pleasure and comfort in every department of the home.

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(South-East Cor. of Yonge and Carlton Sts.)



This handsome style of Bangs, \$6.00.

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Medium Gray Switches will be charged one dollar extra. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toupees and Wig Making. Perfect fit guaranteed. Directions for measurement will be sent free on application.

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The amount to be sent by Registered Letter or P. O. Order, addressed to CARLTON STREET POST OFFICE.

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CREME DE VENUS

HAS NO EQUAL.

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Are Unexcelled in their Elegance of Style, Comfort of Fit, Superiority of Material and Workmanship



They are made in the following Sizes and Styles:

- Style 111—Boys' or Girls' 4 to 6 years.
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For Therapeutic qualities alone they have no equal, and are thus highly endorsed by the best medical authorities throughout the Dominion.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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(LATE PROF. MOODY.)



Leading System of the day. Drafts direct on material without paper or patterns. Covers the entire range of work, easy to learn, can be taught thoroughly through the mail. Large inducements to agents. Send for Illustrated Circular.

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And you will get the **BEST MADE.**

Every spool is strong, smooth and guaranteed full length.

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THE ONLY...
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CONTAINING **OIL**

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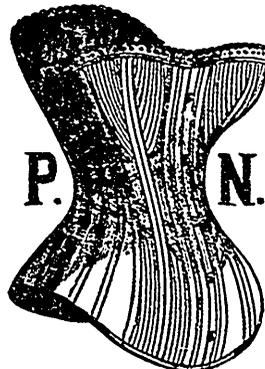
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SCRIPT NAME OF
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READ the directions on the wrapper.

- 1st. Commence by dipping one of the articles to be washed in a tub of luke-warm water. Draw it out and rub on the "SURPRISE" lightly, not missing any soiled pieces. Then roll in a tight roll, put back in the tub under the water and let it stay there half an hour. Do all the wash this way.
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- 3d. Then wash lightly through a luke-warm rinse water, which will take out the suds.
- 4th. Next rinse through a blue water. (Use scarcely any bluing. SURPRISE takes the place of bluing). Wring them; hang up to dry without boiling or scalding or any more rubbing.

The wash will come out sweet, clean, white.

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HOW IT WORKS.

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It never takes more than three or four bottles to work a complete change in the former condition of the stomach, and to create a strong appetite for regular and substantial food, with the ability of properly digesting the same.

Nervousness and sleeplessness have also disappeared

While the system is thus being built up again with its natural materials, while the natural stimulant is thus being restored to the circulation, the desire for liquor or artificial stimulant gradually decreases in the same proportion, and after an average of three weeks' faithful use of the Antidote, the system can do without liquor or artificial stimulants, and does no longer call for them; *the patient is cured.* He was a slave to disease; he is now again his own master, in good health.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send **TWO BOTTLES FREE**, with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their **EXPRESS** and **P.O. address**.
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Yours very truly,
STUART W. JOHNSTON,
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without pain or discoloration send for
 . . . **Grecian Hair Remover** . . .

It is the only reliable preparation on the market. Guaranteed or money refunded. Send for price list and "Beauty's Friend." Examine this list of

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Face Bleach Complexion Cream Face Powder
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ALL FEATHERBONE CORSETS



After having suffered the tortures of the old-fashioned corset, with side steels, which hurt, and break, and rust, they would always insist on having

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in preference to any other. They give to the figure that symmetrical beauty which is a woman's greatest charm.

Sold by First-class Dealers.

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Rouillon's *Are the Most Reliable*

And Best-Fitting **Kid Gloves**

Every pair stamped inside the name *Rouillon Guaranteed*

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These Gloves are kept in stock by all reliable

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— IN CANADA

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.

From Nook and Corner Of a "Dry Goods Palace."

WE'RE known as dry goods dealers of prominence throughout the length and breadth of the land. We don't confine our efforts to any one section, but reach out to wherever dry goods are wanted. There's no reason why you shouldn't do better here than anywhere else. We don't know of another store where you can do as well—price considered. And who doesn't make that the first and most important consideration?

Every once in a while we talk about direct importations. What is an importing retailer?

One that goes where the things are made, picks out the best of 'em, brings 'em home and sells 'em for half of what the stay-at-homes starve on.

How can we do it? Why, we do it; that's all. And next to not going, is sending somebody else.

Ben Franklin once remarked: If you want anything half done, send somebody; if you want it well done, go yourself.

We go. We've our own buyers—men of experience and careful judgment, and what they choose you're almost sure to want. It used to be that we had to take what wholesalers happened to have. Now we buy when and wherever we please, with a sole regard to this business, which means to your interests.

One thing helps another. The general superiority of our dress goods collection brings dress trimmings into equal favor. The honest qualities and solid strength of carpets reflect satisfaction in the more delicate upholsteries. We try to keep everything and do everything expected of progressive storekeeping. Activity is the vitality of this business.

Henriettas in all the new fall shades have made their way from the European markets to meet the chilling breezes of the next few months.

Plenty of the so-called all-wool Henriettas are nothing but French cashmere calendered to give it the Henrietta finish. And it isn't Henrietta after all. That silky sheen doesn't come from calendering. It's in the wool and the weave. Send for samples and prices.

Extremes meet in the underwear section to form one of the most attractive shopping places for women shoppers the store over. The assortment begins with the cheapest this side the common. Ends with the finest lingerie. You can't afford to make your own underwear with such prices staring you in the face.

By the way, if you send twelve cents in stamps you will get twelve numbers of a particularly handsome and suggestive fashion sheet, issued monthly. All we want you to do is to pay the cost of getting it to you. Specimen copy free to any address.

Dress Trimmings are an unknown quantity. The result of weeks of buying thought are crowded on to counters and shelves—novelties in all their various possibilities and combinations. Too many to tell of and be understood.

Fringes,	Gimps,	Ruching,
Laces,	Loops,	Ornaments,
Buttons,	Buckles,	Passementeries,

spread out for your admiration after thousands of miles of travel. Made in Europe, of course. Who but old-world people would go to so much trouble for so little pay?

Trimmings for any and every kind of dress.

Boots and shoes that'll let the boys and girls romp and rejoice, prance, trot about and have a jolly time generally without fear of disaster.

The shoes won't rip, the leather won't split, the soles won't drop off—they'll outlast two ordinary pairs and be worth the mending. That is, if you get the kind we want you should have.

The testimony of thousands of mail order shoppers is strongly in favor of this mail order system. It is better than the average in proportion as the store is best.

We simply ask those who can't get to the store in person to try shopping by mail. Try a small order to begin with, and continue only as you're well pleased with the service rendered. We've made a particular study of this part of the business, and can promise satisfaction as a certainty.

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The soaps that work these newspaper wonders are full of alkali. Let them alone. Pure soap dissolves the dead outside, disentangles it, leaves us the baby-skin underneath, brings it outside; it is kind to the living tissue.

We all have a baby-skin, unless it is eaten away by alkali. It may be well disguised; but soap will find it. PEARS SOAP will find it.

Insist upon having PEARS SOAP. Substitutes are sometimes recommended by druggists for the sole purpose of making more profit out of you.

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