

Christmas Number.

No. 6

Vol. XLII

THE Delineator

A JOURNAL

of
FASHION

CULTURE

AND

FINE ARTS.



Published Monthly

AT TORONTO

BY

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.

OF TORONTO, LIMITED.

33 Richmond Street, West.

DECEMBER \$1.00 A YEAR. 15 CENTS PER COPY. 1893.

Printed in Canada.

The DELINEATOR

IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF

**Fashion, Culture
and Fine Arts.**

EACH issue contains illustrations and descriptions of Current and Incoming Styles for Ladies, Misses and Children, articles on the newest Dress Fabrics and Novelties in Trimmings, and representations of the latest ideas in Millinery, *Lingerie* and *Fancy-Work*.

In addition, there are papers by practical writers on the Household and its proper maintenance, and a selection of entertaining and instructive reading on the Elegancies of Life.

Send Fifteen Cents for a Sample Copy, and you will find one number to be worth the Subscription Price.

Terms for this Publication in the Canadian Edition,

Which is identical with the Edition as published by

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited),

LONDON AND NEW YORK:

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Year; Single Copies, 15c.

Parties subscribing are requested to particularly specify the number with which they wish the subscription to commence. Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter term than one year, and are always payable in advance.

We have no Club Rates, and no Commissions are allowed to any one on subscriptions sent us. The Postage on the DELINEATOR is prepaid by the Publishers to any part of Canada.

NOTE THIS OFFER:

To any one sending us \$1.00 for a subscription to the DELINEATOR, with 20 cents additional (or \$1.20 in all), we will send the DELINEATOR for one year, and will also forward a copy of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE of the current edition, until the same shall be exhausted. If the current edition is exhausted at the time we receive the Subscription, we will send a copy of the succeeding number immediately upon its publication.

See Advertisement of the METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE elsewhere in this issue.

CHROBATA

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),

33 RICHMOND STREET, WEST, TORONTO.

LADIES! see that you get

KERR'S N.M.T.

SPOOL COTTON

It is THE BEST for Machine or Hand Sewing

For sale by all leading Dry Goods Merchants

* BELDING'S *

High Class WASH * ART * SILKS

FOR ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK

Excel all other makes for Washable Colors, and are positively guaranteed Fast. The Societies of Decorative Art in the leading cities recommend these Silks as unequalled.

ARE MADE IN

Roman Floss,

Filo Floss,

Rope Silk,



Twisted Embroidery,

Etching Silk,

Crochet Silk.

LADIES, ASK FOR THESE SILKS. They are dyed by the very newest methods, and warranted in every respect. Will refund with pleasure for work and articles if not up to standard guaranteed after washing as per instructions on tags. For Sale by all leading Retailers.

BELDING, PAUL & CO. (LIMITED), MONTREAL.

The Metropolitan Book Series.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).

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 instruction. **Price, \$1.00 per Copy.**

SOCIAL LIFE: This Book sets forth, in the form of a friendly correspondence, those points of Practical Etiquette regarding which a Novice in polite society desires to be fully instructed. 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." **Price, \$1.00 per Copy.**

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 housekeeper. It is equally valuable to prospective brides, youthful housekeepers and those whom experience has versed in economic and methodical home-making and house-keeping. **Price, \$1.00 per Copy.**

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. **Price, \$1 per Copy.**

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. **Price, \$1 per Copy.**

THE ART OF KNITTING: The only book devoted wholly to Knitting ever issued, and introducing all the rudiments of the work, from the Casting on of Stitches to the commencement and development of Plain and Intricate Designs. No detail is left unexplained, and each of the almost numberless Illustrations of Garments, Fancy and Household Articles, Edgings, Insertions, etc., etc., found on its pages is fully and correctly explained by directions which are extremely easy to follow, having been most carefully prepared with this object in view. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

THE ART OF DRAWN-WORK, STANDARD AND MODERN METHODS: The Finest and Most Reliable Book upon Drawn-Work ever Prepared and Issued. The complete Art, from the Drawing of the Fabric Threads to the Most Intricate Knotting of the Strands and Working Threads. Illustrations of Every Step of the Work assist the purchaser of this Book in Developing its Designs. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

THE ART OF CROCHETING: A Handsomely Illustrated and very valuable Book of Instructions upon the Fascinating Occupation of Crocheting, which is a Guide to the Beginner and a Treasure of New Ideas to the Expert in Crochet-Work. Every Instruction is Accurate, every Engraving a Faithful Copy of the design it represents. It should be in the Fancy-Work Corner of Every Lady's Boudoir. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

THE ART OF MODERN LACE-MAKING, ANCIENT AND MODERN METHODS: This is a Handsome Work of 125 pages, and gives Complete Instructions for Making Battenburg, Honiton, Point, Russian, Princess and Duchesse Laces, together with many Designs for the same, and a Large Variety of Stitches, and Numerous Illustrations of the Braids used in Modern Lace-Making. A separate Department is Devoted to Handsome Designs in Darned Net in Plain and Raised Work. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

DRAWING AND PAINTING: The Following List of Chapter Headings Indicates its Scope:—Pencil Drawing—Tracing and Transfer Papers—Shading—Perspective—How to Sketch Accurately Without a Study of Perspective—Sketching from Nature—Sketching in Water-Colors—Flowers in Water-Colors—Oil-Colors—Oil Painting on Textiles—Crayon Work in Black and White—Pastel Pictures—Drawing for Decorative Purposes—Painting on Glass—Painting on Plaques—Screens—Lustra Painting—Kensington Painting—Skill Life—Terra-Cotta, Lincrusta—Tapestry Painting—Fancy Work for the Brush—China Painting—Golds, Enamels and Bronzes—Royal Worcester. This is one of the most complete Art Books published, providing instruction for the Amateur and pleasure for the Dilettante. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

THE ARTS OF WOOD-CARVING, AND PYROGRAPHY OR POKER-WORK: The largest manual of the kind ever prepared for publication, containing Illustrations for Flat Carving, Intaglio or Sunk Carving, Carving in the Round, and Chip Carving, and also nearly Four Hundred Engravings of Modern, Renaissance, Rococo, Rocaille, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Italian Designs—all valuable as Models and Suggestions for the decoration of a home. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL, THEIR CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES: An Enlarged and Revised Edition of this Popular Work, containing all the Important Points concerning Festivities of this class, as well as those of a kindred variety, and displaying between Two and Three Hundred Illustrations of Historical, Legendary, Traditional, Shakspearean, National and Original Costumes, with Descriptions of them, especially in reference to Colors and Fabrics. The Book will be invaluable in Arranging Amateur, School and Church Entertainments, and should be ordered at once. **Price, 50c. per Copy.**

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 needle-woman and to the practical maker of fancy articles. **Price, \$1.00 per Copy.**

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 popular Roman and Sorrento Embroideries also receive special attention. **Price, \$1.00 per Copy.**

PLEASE NOTE.—We will send any of the above Books to any Address, on receipt of Price.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO [LIMITED],

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

THE Metropolitan Pamphlet Series.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).

SMOCKING AND FANCY STITCHES FOR THE DECORATION OF GARMENTS: An Illustrated Treatise on Making and Applying Smocking or Honeycombing, by both the American and English Methods. It also contains a large number of Decorative Stitches, such as Plain and Fancy Feather-Stitching, Cat-Stitching and Herring-Bone, Briar, Chain and Loop Stitches. Also a Separate Department of POPULAR DESIGNS IN CROSS-STITCH for Embroidering Garments. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

MOTHER AND BABE: 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 specifying the Various Articles necessary for a Baby's First Outfit. Also, treating of the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and the Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

THE PERFECT ART OF CANNING AND PRESERVING: Explanatory of Canning and Preserving, and containing full instructions regarding Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Preserves, Canning (including Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Asparagus, etc., etc.), Pickling, Catsups and Relishes, besides many Hints and Suggestions as to Selecting Fruit, the Quickest Methods of Doing Good Work, etc. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

THE CORRECT ART OF CANDY-MAKING AT HOME: Filled with instructions for Candy-Making at Home, and divided into Departments, which include Cream Candies, Bonbons, Nut and Fruit Candies, Pastes, Drops, Medicated Lozenges, and Candied Fruits, Flowers and Nuts. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

DAINTY DESSERTS: In this the Housekeeper will find directions for the preparation of Dainties adapted to the palate of the epicure or the laborer, with numberless recipes for Puddings and Sauces, Pies, Creams, Custards, and French, Fancy and Frozen Desserts, etc., etc. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN: A Large, Illustrated Pamphlet, containing 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, Conundrums, etc. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

ARTISTIC ALPHABETS FOR MARKING AND ENGROSSING: Includes Fancy Letters of various Sizes, from those suitable for marking a blanket to those dainty enough for the finest handkerchief, and also gives the fashionable Script-Initial Alphabet in several sizes, and numerous Cross-stitch and Bead-work Alphabets. It also contains a department of Religious and Society Emblems, and is in every way adapted to the requirements of the Artistic Housekeeper who desires to mark her Household Linen, or to those of the Dainty Lady who always embroiders her initials upon her personal belongings. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

EXTRACTS AND BEVERAGES: The Preparation of Syrups, Refreshing Beverages, Colognes, Perfumes and Various Toilet Accessories, invaluable alike to the Belle and the Housekeeper. No one knows better than they the unreliability of many of the perfumes and flavoring extracts placed on the market; and often from boudoir or kitchen the victim cries:—"I wish I could prepare them myself." Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

NURSING AND NOURISHMENT FOR INVALIDS: A New Pamphlet, which places within the reach of every one interested in Caring for invalids, Explicit Instructions and Valuable Advice regarding the Best Methods and Necessary Adjuncts in the Sick Room. Care, Comfort and Convalescence are fully discussed, and many recipes for Nourishing Foods and Beverages for Invalids are given. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING: Illustrated with Cage-Birds, Cages, and Modern Appliances for Cages; accompanied by full instructions for the Care, Food, Management, Breeding, and Treatment of diseases of Songsters and other Feathered Pets. Of great service to the professional and amateur bird-fancier. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

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, W., TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Shrewd Dressmakers

Know they save time, extend their trade and please their customers by keeping the

Metropolitan Catalogue OF FASHIONS

WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN BY THEIR PATRONS.

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 comparison of two successive numbers shows that the later edition, while possessing large additions in the way of novelty, 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. Some there are which leap at one bound into public admiration; but these are indeed as 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 the date of its publication.

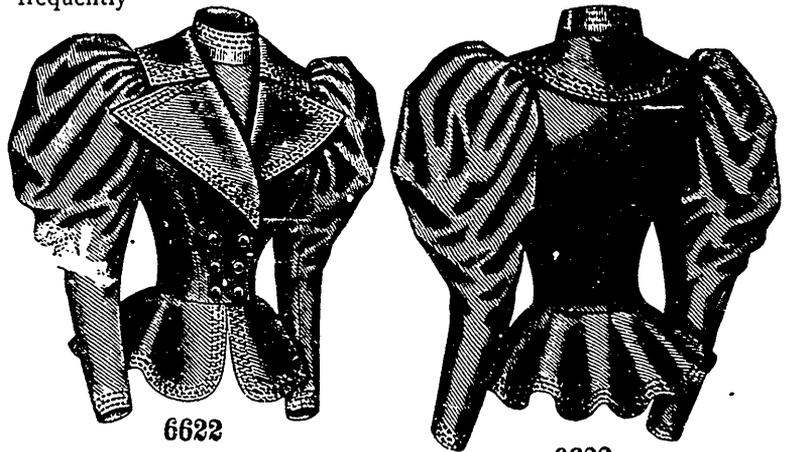
Having been prepared in view of much handling (being especially calculated for the sales-counters of Agents), this Catalogue is excellently adapted to the needs of Dressmakers and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Misses' Clothing.



6596

6596

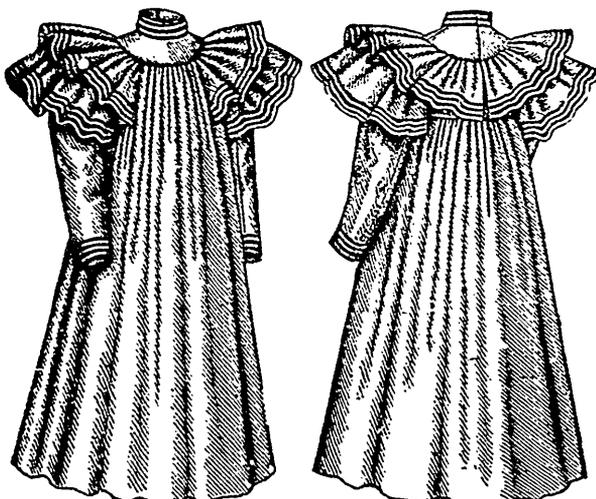
GIRLS' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (In Eight Sections) (Copyright), price 25 cents.



6622

6622

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED BASQUE, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT (Copyright), price 30 cents.



6563

6563

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS (Copyright), price 20 cents.

Note This Offer!

To any one sending us \$1.00 for a Subscription to the *DELIN-EATOR*, with 20 cents additional, or \$1.20 in all, we will also forward a copy of the *METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE* of the current edition, until the same shall be exhausted. If the current edition is exhausted at the time we receive the Subscription, we will send a copy of the succeeding number immediately upon its publication.

Single Copies of the *METROPOLITAN CATALOGUE*, in the Popular Edition, will be sold at this Office for 25 cents, or will be mailed, post-paid, to any address in Canada on receipt of order and this amount.

See advertisement of *DELIN-EATOR* elsewhere in this issue.

ADDRESS:

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



FIGURE No. 493 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 494 D.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 610.)



FIGURE No. 495 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.



FIGURE No. 496 D.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 611 and 612.)

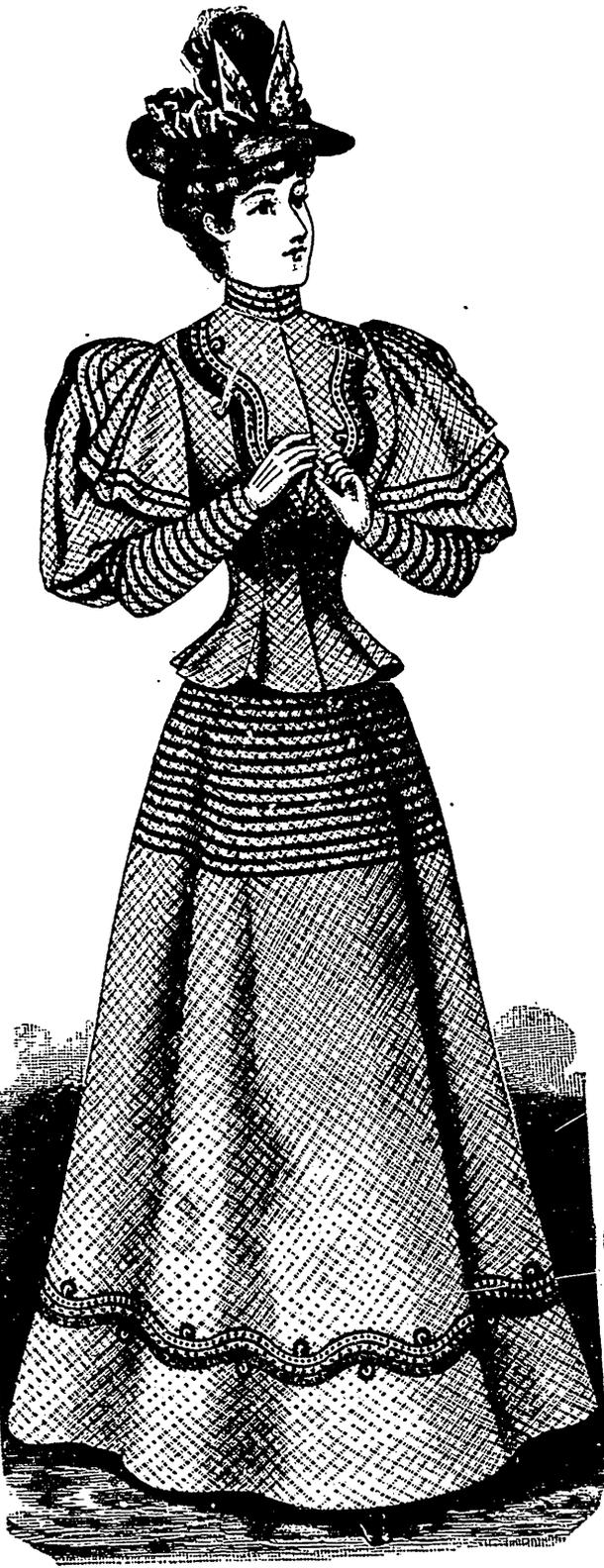


FIGURE No. 497 D.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.



FIGURE No. 498 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 612 and 613.)



FIGURE No. 499 D.—LADIES' COSTUME.



FIGURE No. 500 D.—LADIES' PRINCESS COSTUME.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 614 and 615.)

The FASHIONABLE FURNITURE

December, 1893.

No. 6.

VOL. XLII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

Fashions of To-Day.



FIGURE No. 501 D.—LADIES' PRINCESS COSTUME.

FIGURE No. 502 D.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(Other Views of these Styles are given on Page 603.)

Undulating folds are conspicuous in many of the Winter modes. They appear in dress skirts, in basque and coat skirts, and in collars, bretelles, shoulder caps and numerous other accessories. Cascaded fronts afford a novel and pretty framing for a full vest in one of the latest hasque-waists.

The prim Puritan collar usually identified with the maiden Priscilla is strongly suggested by a bretelle-collar that is extended to form lapels upon a half-long basque.

Restoration revers and a rather deep, added ripple skirt lend a desirable air of novelty to a recently designed short waist.

A very attractive bodice, known as the "Princess May," has cross-over fronts, a chemisette and picturesque double-puffed sleeves. Cross-over fronts are just now very generally admired.

A ripple skirt is the most distinctive feature of a double-breasted basque that is fashioned with broad revers and a chemisette.

Sleeve caps which open on the shoulders are new and very ornamental. They are used to advantage on a basque having a wide back, which, from its peculiar shaping, is called "turtle" back.

Over-skirts are again seen, and there is every indication that they will be extensively favored.

A particularly graceful skirt includes a panel over-skirt that reveals the skirt in front after the manner of a petticoat.

The effect of a double skirt is produced in a five-gored skirt that is overlung by a draped over-skirt.

Another five-gored skirt has an apron over-skirt that is an evolution of the double skirt.

In the latest Marquise skirt the lower portion is circular, while the upper portion may be either circular or gored.

A Princess costume displays *volutes* at the back which harmonize admirably with the classic drapery of the fronts.

The redingote is once more fashionable, having been sufficiently modified to accord with modern ideas in dress.

The basque of an artistic new costume presents a softly draped vest between double revers, and double-fluted basque-skirts that fall gracefully from the bodice.

Another costume has a "pulled" waist in which a round yoke effect is arranged by the adjustment of pretty Bertha-bretelles.

An appropriate style for making up fur and heavy cloakings is a cape that is saved from absolute plainness by the addition of a ripple collar.

Unpretentious but notably handsome is a double-breasted three-quarter coat that may be reversed in lapels or closed to the throat, as desired.

An equally stylish coat of the same length is shaped to slightly suggest the old-time loose sack, and its attractiveness is materially increased by a handsome sprung collar.

FIGURE No. 493 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 605.)

FIGURE No. 493 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape and skirt. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6582 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently portrayed on page 639 of this DELINEATOR. The cape pattern, which is No. 6601 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 632.

Light-gray cloth of fine quality and dark-green velvet are here charmingly associated in the toilette, with gold soutache braid for decoration. The draped over-skirt renders the skirt entirely novel. The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores, and darts taken up at the top of the front and sides ensure an easy adjustment over the hips. The back-gores are very wide, and the fulness is massed in closely drawn gathers at the top; the resulting folds flare toward the lower edge, and the gores are lined throughout with crinoline to emphasize the flare. At the bottom of the skirt is a circular flounce, which presents a smooth effect at the top and falls in a succession of ripples below. The over-skirt has a wide front that joins the two back-gores in seams which are drawn well to the back; and at the front and sides it is smoothly fitted by darts at each side of the center. In front of each side seam at the top is a cluster of forward-turning, overlapping plaits, which form soft, diagonal folds; and at the back the fulness is collected in a triple box-plait, which is narrow at the top and spreads gradually toward the bottom, producing the effect of a single box-plait down the center with fan-plaits at each side. The lower edge of the over-skirt is trimmed with a wide velvet band decorated at each edge with two rows of soutache braid.

The Puritan collar gives the cape an extremely smart appearance and is one of the most fashionable accessories for top garments. The cape is made of cloth and extends to a becoming depth below the waist-line, being fashioned in military style. It is rendered perfectly smooth-fitting at the top by means of two darts taken up on each shoulder, and it falls at the sides and back in a series of graceful folds. The Puritan collar is of velvet and is in four sections; it is skilfully shaped by a curving seam at the center of the back and a

curved seam at each side. It presents a rounding lower outline, falls smoothly at the front and back and rises with a graceful curve over each shoulder. The collar is slightly rolled at the top and flares at the throat in Medici style. Three rows of soutache braid trim the lower edge of the collar and at the bottom of the cape is a band of velvet decorated at each edge with two rows of braid. The cape is closed invisibly in the front.

Very elegant capes are made of *miroir* velvet, satin, Bengaline, cloth or fine whipcord, and are richly adorned with fancy braid, fur, gimp, passementerie, galloon, etc. Very frequently two materials will be used, the collar differing widely in both hue and texture from the remainder of the garment. The skirt may be made of satin, brocade, faille, velours, Bengaline, crêpon or ombré camel's-hair.

The becoming little toque is made of velvet and decorated with fur and velvet loops.



FIGURE No. 503 D.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6576 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 616.)

FIGURE No. 494 D.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 605.)

FIGURE No. 494 D.—This consists of a Ladies' long coat and muff. The coat pattern, which is No. 6593 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different representation on page 629. The muff pattern, which is No. 6613 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for children, girls, misses and ladies, and is shown again on page 639.

The coat is a most desirable top-garment for travelling, driving, visiting or promenading, and is here pictured developed in a handsome variety of coating. It envelops the figure with becoming looseness, which is due to single bust darts and the customary number of seams; and the back displays long, funnel-shaped folds that will fall gracefully over the distended skirts in vogue. The fronts are turned back in stylishly broad lapels that extend in points beyond the rolling collar; they reach but little below the waist-line, and are lengthened by skirt portions to be of uniform depth with the back. The closing is made in double-breasted style with three buttons and button-holes. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are fashionably full at the top and are trimmed at the wrists with fur binding. All the other free edges of the coat are decorated in a similar manner.

The muff is made of fur like that used on the coat and is of comfortable size. It consists of an outside section and a lining. A thick padding of cotton batting is inserted in the muff and the ends of the lining are finished to form the customary frill effect about the wrists.

The coat will develop handsomely in melton, beaver, kersey, faced cloth or plain or fancy coating of any kind. An edge decoration of beaver, otter, Persian lamb or sable fur may be added, or a plain tail-or finish of machine-stitching may be adopted. The muff may be made of any preferred variety of fur, or of cloth, plush or velvet.

The fanciful turban of fine felt is trimmed with a velvet binding, fancy ribbon and a feather ornament.

FIGURE No. 495 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For illustration see Page 606.)

FIGURE No. 495 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat and double skirt. The coat pattern, which

is No. 6607 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 632 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6559 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty

to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

The coat is here represented developed in a rough-surfaced coating that brings out its stylish features in a most attractive manner. It is of the popular three-quarter length and is handsomely conformed to the figure at the back by the usual gores and a curving center seam. The loose fronts are reversed at the top in broad lapels, to which are joined the ends of a sprung collar; and the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The sprung collar is composed of six sections joined in curving seams, and is shaped to curve fashionably on the shoulders and present a rounding lower outline. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are unusually full at the top, and the fulness is arranged by means of plaits to spread gracefully above the elbow; they are mounted on linings that are also shaped by inside seams and gathered at the top. Square pocket-laps cover the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, and their edges, like all the other edges of the coat, are plainly completed.

The double skirt represents a style that promises to rival the Marquise modes in popularity, and is here portrayed made of serpent-green serge. The circular upper-skirt falls gracefully over the five-gored under-skirt, the exposed portion of which is covered by a circular flounce. Fashionable smoothness is observed at the front and sides of the skirt, and the fulness is drawn at the back in softly rolling folds. The lower edges of the upper skirt and circular flounce are



FIGURES No. 504 D.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Waist No. 6577 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Marquise Skirt No. 6600 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 616.)

trimmed with three narrow folds of black velvet.

A very smart toilette for walking or driving will consist of a light-mode kersey coat and a skirt of hopsacking or illuminated serge. Melton, beaver, chinchilla, smooth or rough surfaced coating or plain or fancy cloth will make up charmingly in a coat of this kind, and the collar may be cut from Astrakhan or any variety of fur.

The large felt hat flares at the front and is stylishly trimmed with ostrich feathers and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 496 D.—
LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 605.)

FIGURE No. 496 D.— This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6605 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 622.

A very elegant gown is here portrayed made of black shot brocaded silk and white satin and is richly ornamented with jet passementerie and gimp. The skirt is in the approved four-gored style, being formed with a front-gore, a gore at each side and a wide, seamless back-gore. It presents a becomingly *fourreau* effect at the front and sides, and at the back the fulness is massed in coarsely drawn gathers which produce funnel-shaped folds to the lower edge. The skirt is trimmed just below the hip with two bands of white satin overlaid with jet passementerie. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt, and a placket is made to a desirable depth at the back.

The round basque is extremely jaunty in effect and extends but a trifle below the

waist-line. It has fitted fronts arranged over dart-fitted lining-fronts, which are closed invisibly at the center. The fronts are stylishly reversed to the lower edge in tapering revers by a broad, fanciful collar,



FIGURE No. 505 D.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6617 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 617.)

—This consists of a Ladies' basque and Marquise skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6603 and costs 1s. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure,

with which the revers form notches; and between the revers is effectively revealed a smooth vest of white satin, which closes invisibly at the left side and is richly overlaid with diagonal rows of jet gimp. Under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam secure a close adjustment at the sides and back, and below the center seam the backs are prettily rounded. The fanciful collar is round at the back and has square ends. The collar and revers are faced with white satin, and their free edges are attractively outlined with gimp. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar of white satin trimmed with upright rows of gimp. The *gigot* sleeves are shaped by inside seams only and are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings; they are very full at the top, droop gracefully to the elbows and are perfectly smooth-fitting below; and each wrist is decorated with several rows of jet gimp applied over bands of white satin.

Liberty satin, *satin duchesse*, fancy silk, brocade, velours and ombre and bourretted suitings will develop handsomely by the mode, and appropriate decoration may be arranged with jet, fancy braid, galloon, gimp, Persian bands, etc. A very elegant calling gown was lately fashioned from mahogany and dark-blue striped velours and dark-blue velvet. The skirt was plainly completed, and the sleeves, revers and collar were cut from the velvet.

The large hat is of felt, coquettishly bent and trimmed with wings and aigrettes. An accordion-plaited veil is worn.

FIGURE No. 497 D.—
LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 607.)

FIGURE No. 497 D.

This consists of a Ladies' basque and Marquise skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6603 and costs 1s. or 35 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 36 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6600 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently pictured on page 641.

The toilette is here shown developed in fancy novel y suiting in a fashionable shade of brown, and introduces the turtle-back basque with a ripple skirt, which is one of the most notable of the new modes. The dress skirt is fashioned in the approved Marquise style, being formed of a circular upper part that extends a short distance below the hips, and a circular lower part. The upper part presents a becomingly smooth effect at the front and sides, and the fulness at the back is laid in backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the seam joining the bias back edges. The lower part is smoothly joined to the upper part, and its bias edges are seamed at the back, where it falls in well defined flutes to the lower edge, while only slight undulations are observed at the sides. The skirt is trimmed at hem depth from the lower edge with a row of wide, fancy, embroidered serpentine braid in which several shades of brown are effectively associated; and the upper part is overlaid with rows of soutache braid applied their width apart. The pattern also provides for a five-gored upper part, which may, if preferred, be substituted for the circular upper part.

The basque presents a rounding lower outline, and its broad, smooth back, fashionably known as the turtle back, is a decided novelty. Single bust darts, side-gores and a well curved center seam produce a perfect adjustment, and the skirt is shaped

to fall in a succession of graceful ripples. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar of the curate order decorated with encircling rows of soutache braid. Over the smooth, coat-shaped sleeves are

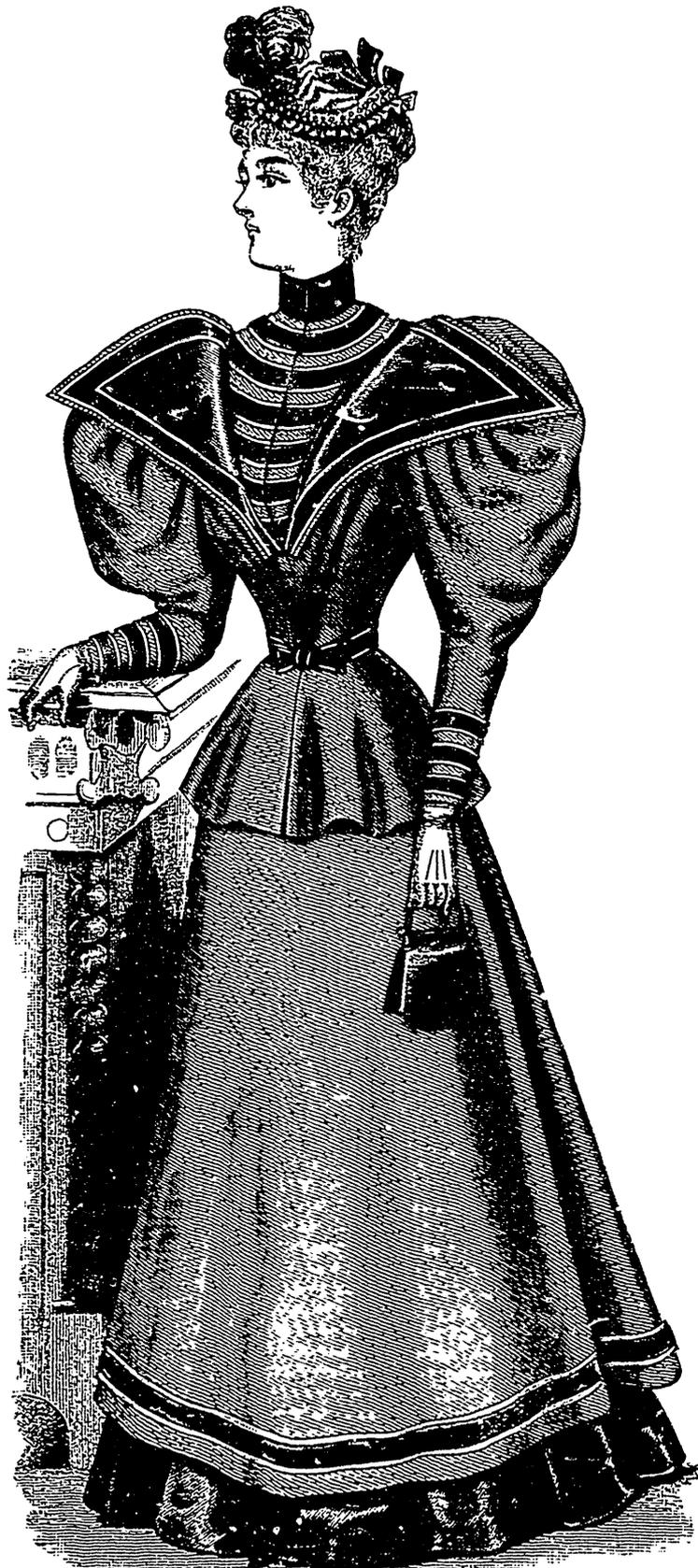


FIGURE No. 506 D.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Waist No. 6599 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 6562 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 618.)

arranged very full Empire puffs that extend midway to the elbows, and the sleeves below the puffs are trimmed with spaced rows of soutache braid. Topping the puffs are deep, fanciful caps, which round prettily from the top of the arm, the fulness being disposed in downward-turning plaits at the back and front. The free edges of the caps are followed by two rows of soutache braid, and the wide serpentine braid is applied upon the front of the basque in fanciful V shape.

The toilette will make up pleasingly in velours, broadcloth, camel's-hair, fancy hopsacking, serge or any of the numerous novelty suitings, and may be trimmed with bindings of fur, fancy braid, passementerie, gimp, galloon, insertion, Persian bands, etc. A handsome skirt decoration may be arranged by applying a wide band of Persian trimming just below the hips to form a heading for three frills of velvet ribbon.

The felt hat is rolled up becomingly at the back and is uniquely adorned with fancy silk, feathers and jet.

FIGURE No. 498 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 607.)

FIGURE No. 498 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat and Empire circular skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 6592 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and receives different representation on page 631 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6494 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The coat is one of the season's most graceful top-garments, and is here depicted made of fancy coating. It is fashionably long, extending below the knee, and is shaped by single bust and under-

arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam. The adjustment is comfortably close, and the back and gores are shaped below the waist-line to produce the fluted effect now so fashionable. The fronts are reversed at the top in stylishly broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and below the lapels the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves display the fashionable flare at the top and are smooth and of comfortable size below the elbow, the wrists being plainly completed.

The skirt, which is made of camel's-hair, introduces the prominent features of the circular modes and is fashionably wide at the bottom. The front and sides are becomingly close-fitting at the top and are distended in regulation fashion below, and the back displays the fumel-shaped folds seen in all modish skirts. The decoration consists of a single band of fancy braid-trimming applied at deep hem depth.

The coat may match the skirt or be made up independently, as preferred. It may be developed in melton, kersey, pilot cloth, diagonal, hopsacking, cheviot, tweed, etc., and will be most elegant when finished in regulation tailor fashion with one or two rows of machine-stitching. A lining of handsome plaid or changeable silk will always be in order. The skirt may be made of bouclé mohair, two-toned rep, hopsacking, cheviot or mohair crêpon and may be hooped at the bottom and at the knee with braid.

The hat is a novel shape in fine French felt, simply adorned with bows and rosettes of ribbon.

FIGURES NOS. 499 D AND 502 D.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 608 and 609.)

FIGURES NOS. 499 D AND 502 D.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6612 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35

cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given another representation on page 626 of this publication.

The costume is very graceful and will be especially becoming to women of slender figure. At figure No. 499 D the costume is pictured developed in two shades of faience-blue cloth and trimmed with fancy serpentine braid. The skirt is of the fashionable five-gored variety and presents the regulation close adjustment at the top of the front and sides and a decided flare below. The back is gathered at the top to fall in a succession of flutes that spread gracefully to the lower edge, where a broad band of the darker goods is applied. The skirt is hooped with four bands of serpentine braid of graduated width, each band combining the two shades of blue.

The fronts and seamless back of the round waist are drawn smoothly at the top over fitted linings; the fulness at the waist-line is collected in forward-turning plaits at the front and in backward-turning plaits at the back, and a perfectly close adjustment is secured by under-arm gores. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. Deep Bertha-bretelles, the square ends of which flare slightly at the front and back, are arranged upon the waist in the outline of a round yoke, and the yoke effect is made more pronounced by rows of serpentine braid applied to follow the upper outline of the bretelles. Two rows of similar braid decorate the standing collar, which closes at the front, and a single row is arranged above a deep cuff-facing of the contrasting goods applied to the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve. The sleeve is mounted upon a smooth, coat-shaped lining and displays picturesque fulness at the top and the regulation smooth ef-

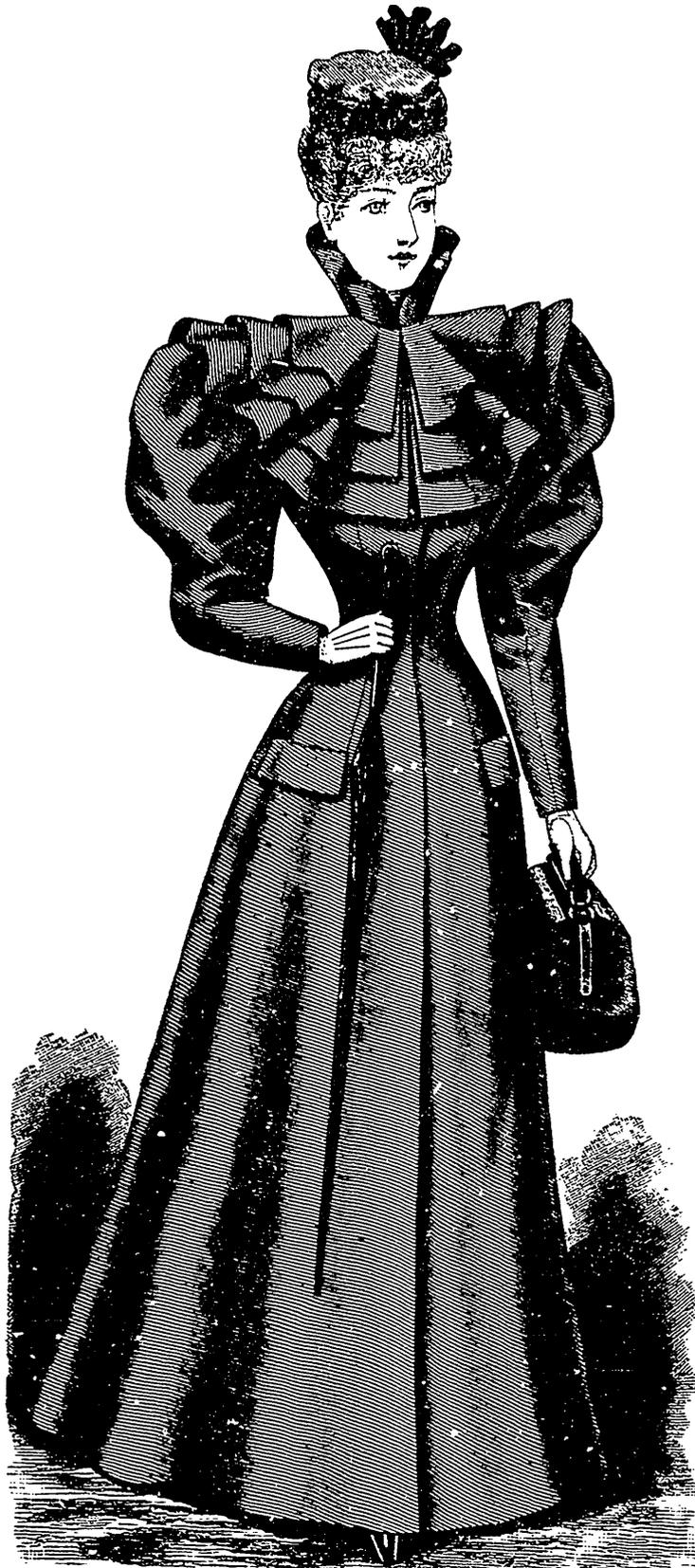


FIGURE NO. 507 D.—LADIES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6610 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 618.)

fect upon the forearm. The waist is worn beneath the skirt, and is encircled by a section of the contrasting goods arranged

to form a crush belt, which, however, is not included in the pattern. The blue felt walking hat is bound with blue velvet and trimmed with Mercury wings, a fold of velvet and a buckle.

Figure No. 502 D portrays a back view of the costume made up in tan cloth and velvet. The bretelles are made of cloth overlaid with black soutache braid, and several rows of similar braid decorate the bottom of the skirt and the sleeves at the wrists. The portion of the waist exposed with yoke effect above the bretelles, and the standing collar are of black velvet. The waist is encircled by black ribbon arranged at the back in a fanciful bow.

The costume is particularly desirable for dressy afternoon wear, and is fanciful enough to do duty as a reception gown. It will develop exquisitely in all sorts of handsome silks, such as taffeta, Bengaline, Surah, etc., and also in all fashionable wools and silk-and-wool novelties. Satin-antique or velvet will unite attractively with any preferred variety of wool goods, the combination bringing out the attractive features of the mode to the best advantage. Decoration may be applied by serpentine satin ribbon, Renaissance guipure insertion over ribbon of contrasting color, or rich passementerie or galloon.

FIGURES NOS. 500 D AND 501 D.—LADIES' PRINCESS COSTUME.

(For illustrations see Pages 608 and 609.)

FIGURES NOS. 500 D AND 501 D.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6611 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 depicted on page 623 of this *DELINEATOR*.

At figure No. 500 D the costume is shown made of shaded green-and-rose camel's-hair and rose silk of heavy quality. The skirt is made of silk and is in

five-gored style. A smooth effect at the front and sides is produced by tiny darts at the top, and the fulness at the back is massed in

coarsely drawn gathers which spread in fan fashion to the lower edge.

The back of the Princess is superbly conformed to the figure by the customary seams, and below the waist-line the gores and backs fall in the graceful ripple folds now so much admired. The fronts are adjusted with becoming snugness by double bust and single under-arm darts and are arranged upon darts. Fitted lining-fronts, which extend to basque depth; and the closing is made invisibly at the center. The left front is cut away below the lining front in front of the first dart, and the right front laps diagonally upon the left front to the hip and falls almost straight below. The right front is disposed in a series of soft, diagonal folds by gathers at the shoulder edge and forward-turning, overlapping plaits at the front edge below the waist-line. These plaits flare stylishly upward, and below them is formed a group of tiny upturning plaits, which, with a short row of gathers in the back edge below the hip, produce a series of soft folds and wrinkles across the skirt of the right front. Short rows of gathers produce slight drapery folds in the left front, and below the left hip the front edges of the fronts separate with a gradual flare to reveal the skirt in a long, narrow, inverted V. The exposed portion of the right lining-front is faced with the material. The *gigot* sleeves are of silk and are shaped by inside seams only; they are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings and spread in balloon fashion above the elbow, below which they closely follow the outline of the arm. The wrists are tastefully trimmed with upturning



FIGURE No. 508 D.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 6595 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 6583 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 619.)

milliners' folds of silk, and the sleeves are topped by ripple caps of the shaded goods that are quite broad at the top and are narrowed

almost to points under the arms. The free edges of the caps are adorned with passementerie, and similar trimming encircles the close-fitting standing collar. The front edge of the overlapping front, the skirt portion of the left front and the bottom of the Princess are richly trimmed with passementerie, and diagonal rows of passementerie are effectively applied on the body portion of the left front and right lining-front. The skirt exposed with panel effect is modishly adorned with three graduated frills of silk, the highest one being set near the knee. The costume may be made up with a slight train or in round length, as preferred.

The small velvet toque is trimmed at the front with velvet ears, roses and a jet aigrette.

Figure No. 501 D portrays a back view of the costume, the materials being fawn cloth and velvet. The sleeves are made of velvet, and the caps and standing collar are entirely overlaid with black mohair braid, similar braid covers the center and side-back seams to the waist-line.

Very elegant gowns may be developed by the mode in satin, velvet, brocade, Liberty satin, cloth, Bengaline, velours or any of the handsome bouretted suitings, color combinations being particularly effective. Bands of fur, passementerie, jet, braid, insertion, gimp, galloon, etc., will form attractive garnitures, and may be applied sparingly or abundantly, according to the material selected for the gown.

FIGURE NO. 503 D.—
LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For illustration see Page 310.)

FIGURE NO. 503 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 6576, and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 627.

Handsome India silk showing black discs on a gray ground is the material here represented in the tea-gown, which introduces

huge puff sleeves and a Watteau effect that will be decidedly becoming to the general woman. The front is shirred to yoke depth at the center and falls below in soft, unbroken folds to the lower edge, the closing being made invisibly to a desirable depth at

the center. The shirtings are tacked to short, closely adjusted lining-fronts, and long under-arm darts ensure a becomingly close adjustment at the sides. The back which is arranged upon short center-backs of lining, is shirred at the top to correspond with the front, the fulness appearing between the side-back gores with the graceful effect of a Watteau. Deep Bertha-bretelles arranged upon the gown at round yoke depth stand out broadly over the full sleeves, and their ends disappear beneath the fulness at the center of the front and back. The edges of the Bertha-bretelles are trimmed with ribbon, and tiny bows of ribbon are placed on the rows of shirring at the front and over the closing of the stylishly high standing collar. The immense puff sleeves spread in balloon fashion, and their smooth, coat-shaped linings are covered below the puffs with round cuff-facings.

Developed in an inexpensive woollen material, the mode will produce a pretty and serviceable wrapper for a busy housewife, while the choice of plain, figured or flowered silk, silk or cotton crêpon, challis or cashmere, with a profuse decoration of lace or ribbon, will render the gown sufficiently ornamental to be worn at an informal luncheon or a breakfast *en famille*. A particularly dainty gown may be made of primrose-yellow eglantine, with yellow-and-brown shot velvet for the sleeves and collar.

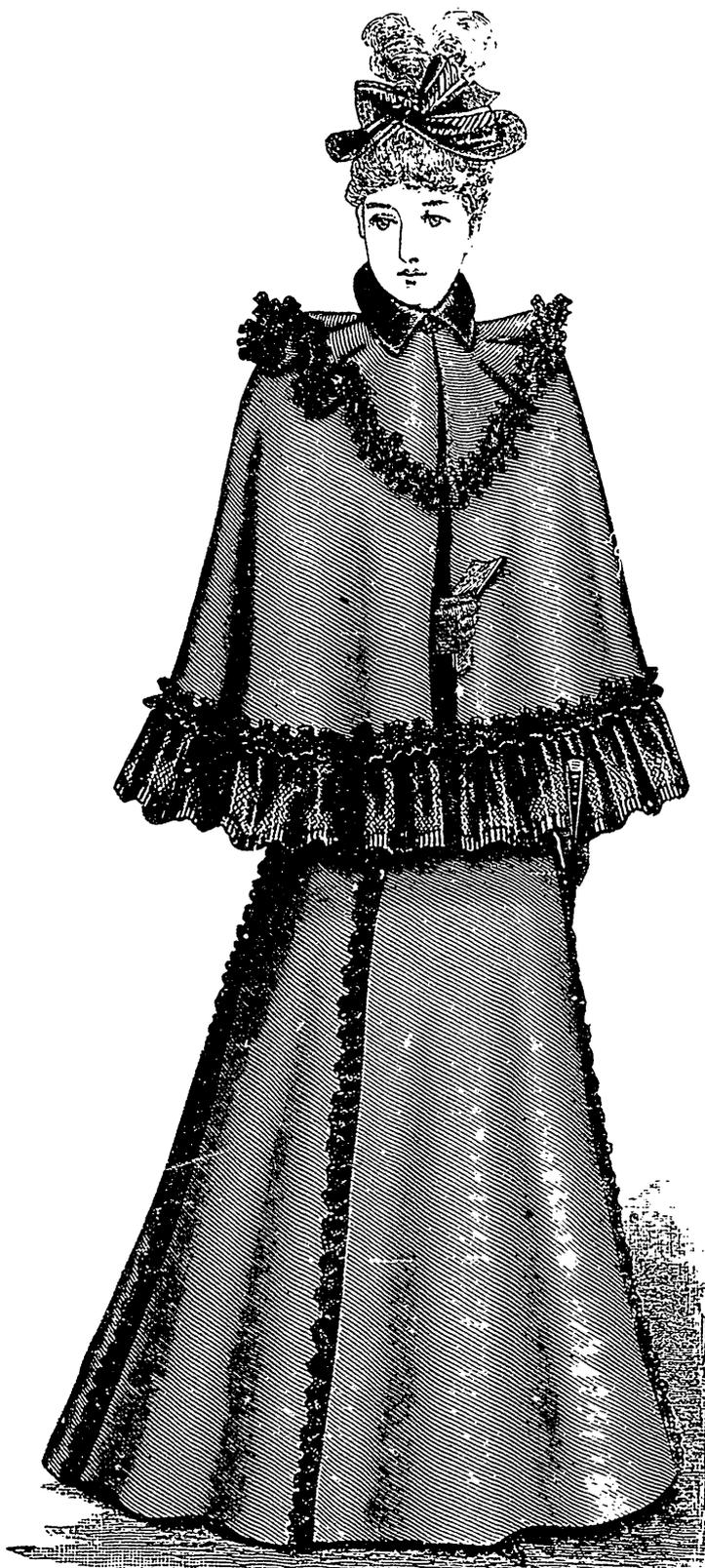


FIGURE NO. 509 D.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Cape No. 6615 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 6511 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 620.)

FIGURE NO. 504 D.—
LADIES' EVENING
TOILETTE.

(For illustration see Page 611.)

FIGURE NO. 504 D.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and Marquise skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 6577 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen

sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 637 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6600 and costs 1s. 3d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is otherwise depicted on page 641.

The toilette is here represented made of white *beau de soie*. The skirt is fashioned after one of the most graceful of the popular Marquise modes, and is also illustrated at figure No. 497 D, where its construction is fully described. In the present instance the foot decoration consists of a fanciful arrangement of Bougival ruching and flouncing, the latter being cut out in Vandyke points all round and headed with the ruching, which serves to make the pointed effect more pronounced. The seam joining the upper and lower portions of the skirt is covered with Bougival ruching, and the seams of the gored upper-portion are covered with dainty floral garnitures; similar floral trimming appears midway between the side-front seams, and short floral sprays depend gracefully upon the lower portion in line with those upon the upper portion.

The round waist is known as the Princess May bodice, as it is fashioned in a style made popular by the young Duchess of York. Its surplice fronts cross in regulation fashion over dart-fitted fronts of lining and fasten invisibly at the under-arm seams, being disposed in soft, becoming folds over the bust by overlapping plaits at the shoulder edges and gathers at their closing edges. The high-necked fronts of lining are here cut away to reveal the neck in gracefully pointed outline, to accord with which the seamless back and its fitted lining are also cut low. The fullness at the lower edge of the back is collected in plaits that flare prettily upward, and under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth effect at the sides. The very full puff sleeves spread in balloon fashion over their smooth linings and are caught up in an artistic manner at the back of the arm by a cluster of side-plaits arranged underneath a dainty knot of the material. Sprays of flowers matching those on the skirt stand upright upon the shoulders, with very dainty effect. The waist may be made with long sleeves

The toilette is remarkable alike for simplicity and genuine artistic beauty, and is suitable for state dinners, balls, evening receptions, weddings and the opera. It will make up exquisitely in crystal, Bengaline, Ondine, *peau de cygne*, *villé*, heavy twilled Surah or shot or changeable taffeta. Lace of any dainty variety, *chiffon*, *passementerie*, etc., may trim it elaborately or simply, as personal taste may dictate.



FIGURE No. 510 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.—This illustrates Ladies' Jacket No. 6606 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 6588 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 621.)

FIGURE No. 505 D.—LADIES' COSTUME.
(For Illustration see Page 612.)

FIGURE No. 505 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6617 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different portrayal on page 624 of this DELINEATOR.

Réséda camel's-hair, black Ondine silk and net are here effectively associated in the costume, with jet and Bougival net flouncing and ruchings for decoration. The skirt is in the admired circular style, its straight edges being joined in a seam at the center of the back. It is smooth at the top of the front and sides, and at the back the slight fullness is collected in gathers which produce graceful folds to the lower edge. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a flounce of Bougival net headed by a ruching to match, and above with three similar ruchings set at equal distances apart. The edges of the flounces and ruchings are followed by gros-grain ribbon.

The introduction of two ripple skirts imparts a very modish air to the basque, which has fitted fronts reversed to the lower edge in tapering lapels that are very broad at the top. The lapels are smoothly faced with net and are overlapped by smaller lapels of Ondine, and between them is effectively revealed a draped vest of net, which is gracefully disposed by plaits at the shoulder edges. The basque has dart-fitted lining-fronts that are closed invisibly at the center, and the back and sides are admirably conformed to the figure by the customary seams. The sleeves are in mutton-leg style and are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings; they are shaped by inside seams only and fall in draped folds to the elbow, below which they closely follow the outline of the arm. Each wrist is finished with a deep, pointed cuff of Ondine silk that flares in a

her fashion at the back of the arm. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar overlaid with net. The basque is lengthened by two ripple skirts of silk of unequal depth, the lower one extending well down upon the hips. The skirts are headed by a band of rich jet passementerie, and two bands of similar trimming are set higher up on the basque.

Very elegant theatre gowns may be developed by the mode in satin, Bengaline, faille, brocade or crêpon, with crêpe de Chine, beaded net or embroidered mousseline de soie for the vest. Handsome trimming may be supplied by jewelled, jet or silk floral passementerie, gimp, galloon, Persian bands, etc.

The small velvet hat is stylishly trimmed with jet, velvet, crêpon rosettes and a fancy feather pompon.

FIGURE No. 506 D.—
LADIES' VISITING
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 618.)

FIGURE No. 506 D.

This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 6599 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given another portrayal on page 638 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6582 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 639.

The toilette possesses an originality of design which will be especially appreciated by women who seek novel effects in their gowning. It is here shown to advantage in a unique combination of gray vicuna and black satin. The skirt, which is also illustrated at figure No. 493 D., where it is fully described, has a flounce of black satin that is partially revealed below the graceful over-skirt; and just above the edge of the over-skirt is applied a band

of black satin decorated at each edge with a piping of white satin. The waist is of the short, round variety and is lengthened styl-

ishly by a ripple skirt that flares in regulation fashion. The fronts are closed invisibly below the bust and flare widely above to reveal the dart-fitted under-fronts in deep V shape. The fulness below the bust is collected in plaits at each side; and to the flaring edges

of the fronts are attached black satin Restoration lapels, which overlap the sleeves and emphasize the broad-shouldered effect. The seamless back is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores and is smooth at the top, while the fulness at the waist-line is plaited nearly to a point at the center. The seam joining the waist and ripple skirt is covered with a band of black satin edged with white satin pipings, the ends of the band being bowed at the center of the front. The mutton-leg sleeves, which are arranged upon smooth linings, droop picturesquely on the shoulders and present innumerable soft folds and wrinkles below. They are banded at the wrists with folds of black satin edged with white pipings; the lapels are decorated to correspond, and the exposed portions of the under-fronts are made fanciful by evenly spaced bands of satin. A satin collar in close-fitting standing style is at the neck.

The toilette will make up exquisitely in any of the silk-and-wool novelties which are now offered in so many handsome varieties and at prices to suit all purses. Particularly attractive gowns may be developed in combinations of hopsacking and satin or of camel's-hair and Bengaline, with galloon, gimp, passementerie, etc., for decoration. The small, close-fitting hat is stylishly adorned with jet, ribbon and feathers.

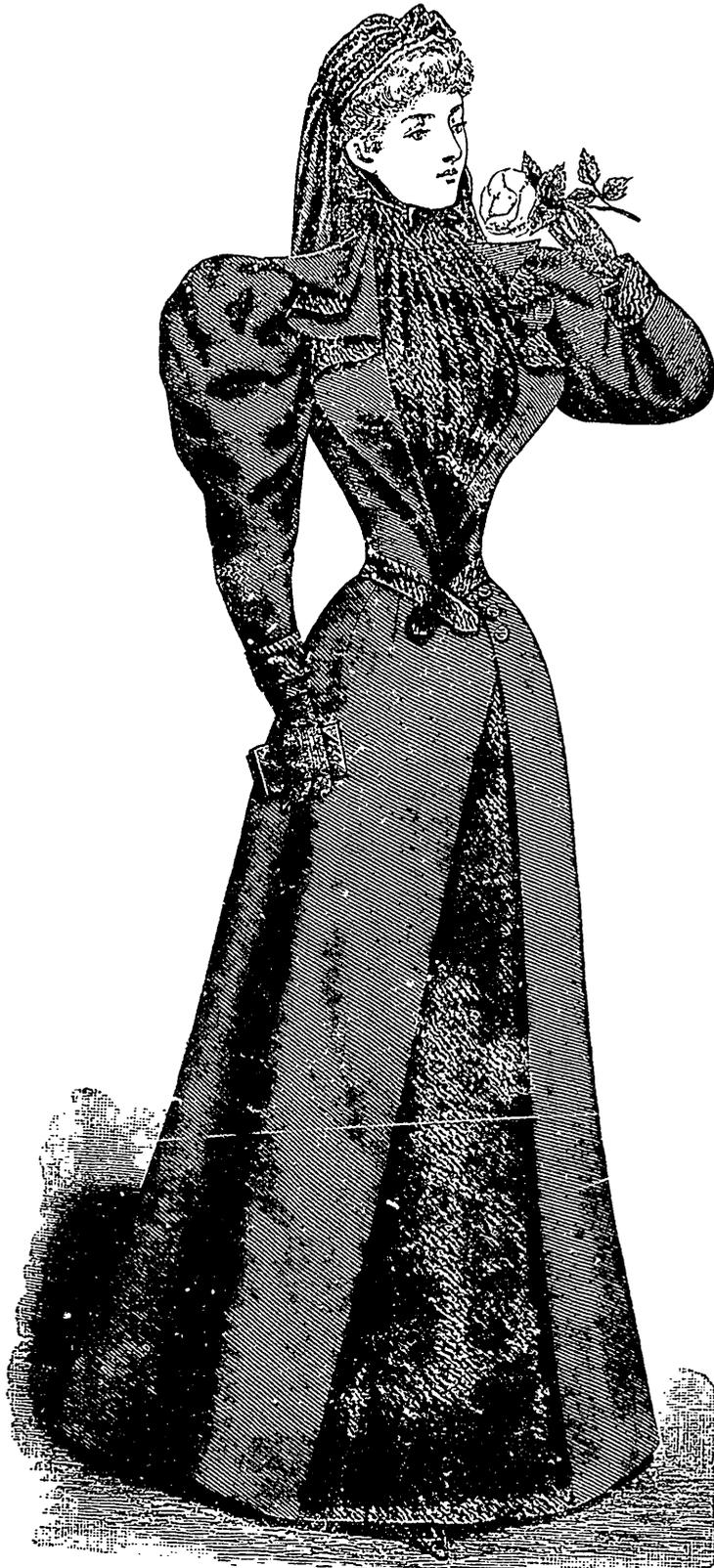


FIGURE No. 511 D.—LADIES' MOURNING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 6571 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 6584 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 621.)

FIGURE No. 507 D.—
LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see
Page 614.)

FIGURE No. 507 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6610 and costs 1s. 6d.

or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given another portrayal on page 630.

Prussian-blue cloth was here selected for the coat, which is thoroughly protective, and will, therefore, be a popular style for traveling and for use in stormy weather. The garment is superbly adjusted by the customary darts and seams, the center seam termina-

is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 635 of this *DRAW-EATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6588 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is illustrated in two views on page 640.

The toilette is here shown developed for second mourning in black crépon and net, with ruffles and ruchings of Bougival not edged with grosgrain ribbon for decoration. The skirt illustrates one of the most notable Winter styles and pleasingly introduces an apron over-skirt. It consists of five gores and is smoothly adjusted over the hips by darts, while the fulness at the back is laid at each side of the center in deep, backward-turning plaits that flare to the lower edge in fan fashion, the back-gores being lined with crinoline to emphasize the flare. The front and side gores are tastefully adorned at the bottom with a ruching of the net edged with narrow grosgrain ribbon. The apron over-skirt extends almost to the bottom of the skirt and has a fanciful lower outline. Darts at the top insure a comfortable adjustment over the hips, and a deep and a shallow backward-turning plait are laid near each back edge to make slight drapery folds. The back edges almost meet at the top at the center of the back and flare broadly below, and the bottom is daintily trimmed with a ruffle of the net headed by a ruching of the net. The pattern provides for a deep, self-headed flounce that may be applied across the bottom of the front and side gores of the skirt.

The basque extends to a becoming depth below the waist-line and effectively displays the modish bretelle collar. The fronts are fitted by single bust darts and are arranged over short, dart-fitted fronts of lining, which are closed invisibly at the center; they open gracefully over a short vest of net, the fulness of which is prettily disposed by gathers at the top and shirrings at the bottom, the closing being made invisibly at the left side. Under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam secure a close adjustment

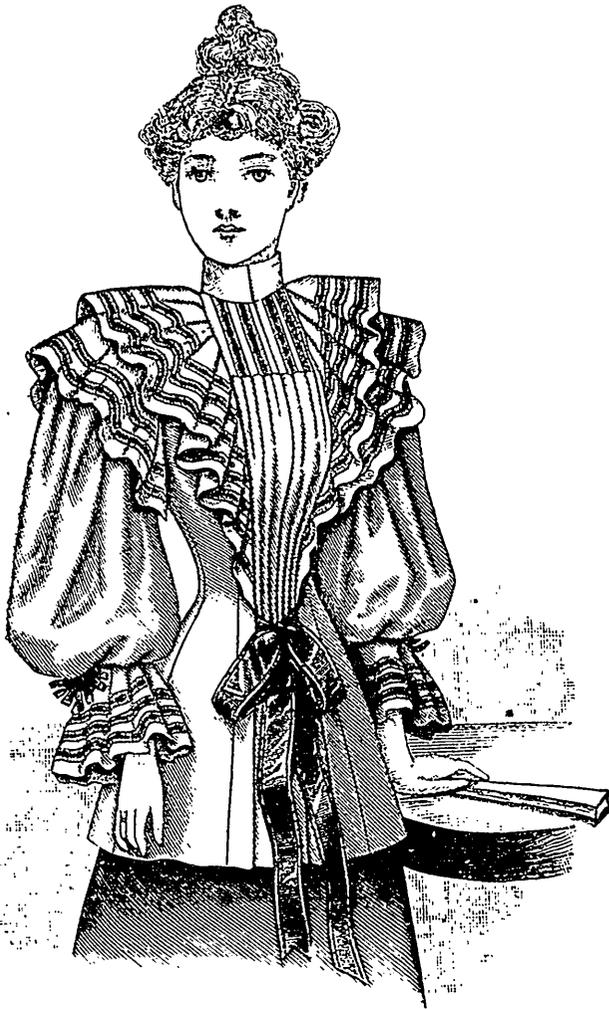


FIGURE NO. 512 D.—LADIES' TEA-JACKET.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6573 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. (For Description see Page 622.)

ting a little below the waist-line above coat-laps; and the shaping of the gores and back below the waist-line produces the decided flare which is a distinguishing feature of fashionable coats. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The upper part of the coat is covered by a triple cape-collar, which falls in a series of ripples all round and is topped by a collar that stands very high about the neck in a series of ripples, which are held in place by tackings to a moderately high curate collar. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are voluminous at the top, where they are gathered to present the broad-shouldered effect now so desirable; they are smooth and comfortably close-fitting below the elbow, and the wrists are plainly completed. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, and their edges, like all the other edges of the coat, are perfectly plain.

The coat will be a general favorite during the Winter and early Spring, as its stylish appearance and air of warmth will strongly appeal to every woman who considers comfort as well as good style in her gowning. It will make up handsomely in melton, kersey, beaver, faced cloth, diagonal, whipcord, cheviot or serge, and may be finished with one or two rows of machine-stitching.

The close-fitting cloth turban is trimmed with Astrakhan, and a velvet pompon placed at the left side.

FIGURE NO. 508 D.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE. (For Illustration see Page 615.)

FIGURE NO. 508 D.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6595 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents,



FIGURE NO. 513 D.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6581 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. (For Description see Page 623.)

at the sides and back, and below the waist-line the backs and gores fall in a series of graceful ripples. The *gigot* sleeves are of great

width at the top and are shaped by inside seams only; they are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings and fall in pretty, broken curves above the elbow, below which they closely follow the outline of the arm; and each wrist is adorned with three ruchings of the net. The crush collar is of net, and a wrinkled girde-section of net crosses the bottom of the vest, concealing the shirrings. The bretelle collar falls deep at the back, where it presents a rounding and lower outline; and its tapering ends extend to the waist-line, being joined to the front edges of the fronts. The free edges of the bretelle-collar are followed by a ruching of net, which is continued down the front edges of the fronts and the bottom of the basque.

The toilette will make up richly in faille, satin, Bengaline, brocade and fancy silk, and also in velours, *épingeline*, fancy hopsacking and the fashionable rough-surfaced novelty suitings. The vest may be made of *chiffon*, net, accordion-plaiting or Liberty satin overlaid with beaded net; and the collar may be cut from brocade, velvet or satin. Handsome trimming may be arranged with silk passementerie, jet, Persian bands, ribbon, gimp, galloon, etc., applied in a simple or elaborate manner, as preferred.

The stylish hat is made of cloth and is trimmed with jet, ribbons and aigrettes.

FIGURE No. 509 D.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 616.)

FIGURE No. 509 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 6615 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 634 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6511 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies



FIGURE No. 514 D.—LADIES' REDINGOTE COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6621 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 623.)

from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

An exquisite toilette suitable for carriage or promenade wear is here illustrated made of dove-gray cloth and daintily trimmed with Bougival frills, ruchings and flounces of net, all of which are edged with narrow ribbon. The skirt consists of five umbrella-gores, which form the front and sides, and a full whole back that is gathered up closely at the top and falls below in tubular folds. The skirt fits smoothly at the top of the front and sides and flares broadly at the bottom. Bougival frills of black net are included in all the seams, the effect being artistic and decidedly novel.

The cape extends to a fashionable depth below the waist-line and consists of a back and fronts joined in seams at the sides. It presents a smooth effect at the top and rippling folds below at the sides and back, and is rendered fanciful by the jaunty ripple collar, which is in two sections joined in a seam at the center of the back. The collar is shaped to fit smoothly at the top and fall in a succession of rippling folds below; it is deeper at the front than at the back and is quite narrow over the shoulders, the front ends flaring slightly. At the neck is a high rolling collar that flares broadly at the throat; and the cape is closed invisibly at the front. The lower edge is trimmed with a Bougival flounce of net headed by a ruching to match, and a similar ruching outlines the lower edge of the ripple collar.

Very attractive skirts may be made of velvet, Bengaline, satin, fancy silk, velours or any of the novelty suitings that are now so much in demand; and they may be decorated with graduated rows of braid, hindings of fur, Persian bands or jet passementerie. An elegant skirt of chestnut-brown velours is adorned just below the hips with

three frills of chestnut-brown satin ribbon headed by a band of *vieux-rose* satin overlaid with black beaded net. The cape may be made of Astrakhan, plush, velvet or satin, and may be rendered very fanciful by rich trimmings of jet, braid, gimp, galloon or lace.

The gray felt hat shapes a becoming poke at the front, where it is trimmed with a fanciful bow of ribbon a jet buckle and nodding plumes.

FIGURE No. 510 D.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.
(For illustration see Page 617.)

FIGURE No. 510 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 6606 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 634 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6588 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is given a different portrayal on page 640.

Plum-colored silk and bourretted suiting are here charmingly associated in the skirt, which is differently illustrated at figure No. 508 D, where it is fully described. The skirt is made of silk and tastefully adorned with four tiny frills of the material, each of which is edged with white silk. The apron over-skirt is cut from the suiting, and its free edges are attractively decorated with soutache braid applied in a coil design.

The jacket, which is rendered particularly pleasing by the introduction of a sprung collar, is made of bourretted suiting matching that in the over-skirt. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons, and are reversed at the top in lapels, which form notches with the broad sprung collar. Under-arm

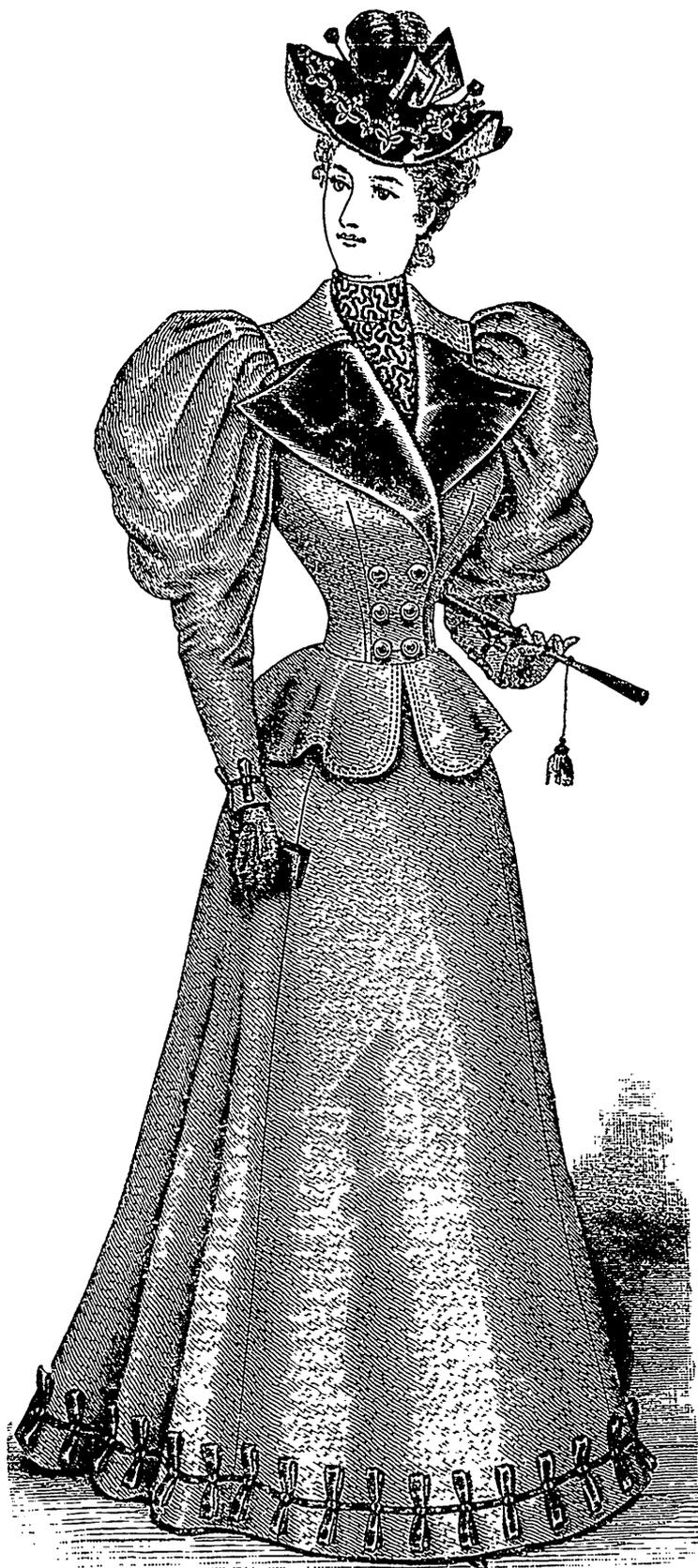


FIGURE No. 515 D.—LADIES' CARRIAGE TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque No. 6622 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Four-Gored Skirt No. 6302 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Description see Page 624.)

and side-back gores and a well curved center seam produce a smooth adjustment at the sides and back, and below the waistline the gores and backs spread in umbrella style. The mutton-leg sleeves are shaped by inside seams only, are of great width at the top, and closely follow the outline of the arm below the elbow. The sprung collar is shaped by a curving center seam and two well curved seams at each side; it spreads broadly over the sleeves, producing a very broad-shouldered effect, and presents a becomingly rounded lower outline. Square pocket-laps are jauntily placed on the fronts to conceal the openings to inserted pockets, and their free edges, as well as the outer edges of the collar and lapels, are decorated with gimp applied in a coil design to correspond with the decoration on the over-skirt.

The skirt will make up most satisfactorily in a combination of fabrics, such as Bengaline and shaded camel's-hair, velours and velvet, or satin and fine cloth. The skirt may be decorated with graduated bands of braid, and the over-skirt may be plainly completed; or both may be adorned with bindings of fur, Persian bands, gimp, galloon or passementerie. The jacket will develop modishly in melton, fine serge, diagonal, whipcord, kersey, etc., and will usually be finished in true tailor style with stitching.

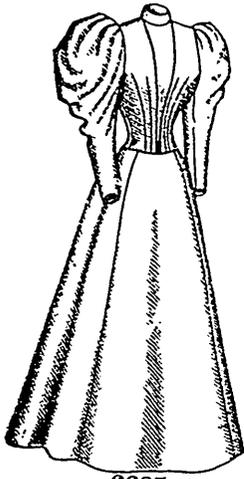
The felt hat is trimmed with feathers, dark and light ribbon edged with lace, and a fancy buckle. A *cravate* and *nuff* are worn.

FIGURE No. 511 D.—LADIES' MOURNING TOILETTE.
(For illustration see Page 618.)

FIGURE No. 511 D.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 6571 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust meas-

ure, and may be seen in two views on page 637 of this publication. The skirt pattern, which is No. 5584 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on page 642.

The toilette is here portrayed made up for deep mourning wear in black Henrietta cloth and crape. The skirt is given a pleasing air of novelty by the introduction of a panel over-skirt, the long, unbroken lines of which will render the style universally becoming. The skirt consists of five gores and is shaped by darts to fit smoothly at the top of the front and sides, while the bottom displays a fashionable flare. The back is arranged in well defined fan-plaits, and the front-gore, which is cut from crape, is revealed effectively between the flaring front edges of the panel over-skirt. The over-skirt consists of two panels, which meet for a short distance at the top at the left of the center of the front and flare widely to the bottom, a perfectly smooth adjustment over the hips being secured by darts at each side. The back edges of the panels overlap the side-back seams of the skirt and are concealed by a backward-turning plait at each side.



6605

View without Rolling Collar and Lapels.

the folds displaying an effective underfacing of crape. A full vest of crape arranged upon the dart-fitted lining-fronts appears between the flaring edges of the fronts and is closed invisibly at the center. The seamless back, which is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores, is smooth at the top and has fulness plaited to a point at the lower edge, the plaits flaring upward and being tacked to the fitted lining. The slightly pointed lower edge of the basque is covered with crape belt-sections, the pointed ends of which are crossed at the center of the front and back. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which display numerous soft folds and wrinkles above the elbow, are arranged upon smooth linings and trimmed at the wrists with bands of crape; and a crape collar in close-fitting, standing style is at the neck.

While the toilette is particularly well adapted to the various fabrics devoted to mourning wear, it will also make up effectively in less sombre materials. The panel over-skirt renders the mode especially desirable for the development of handsome combinations, such as brocade and satin, velvet and *peau de soie*, or satin antique and mohair crépon; but a single material of either silken or woollen texture may be employed throughout, with eminently satisfactory results. Hercules or serpentine braid, gimp-edged fur bands, galloon, passementerie, etc., will provide suitable decoration.

The close-fitting capote is covered with a veil of nun's-vailing that is caught up gracefully at the back.

FIGURE No. 512 D.—LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 619.)

FIGURE No. 512 D.—This illustrates a Ladies tea-jacket. The pattern, which is No. 6573 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 638 of this magazine.

The jacket is a most becoming *négligé* garment for an informal luncheon or for morning wear at home, and is here represented made of white India silk. The fronts are nicely curved to the figure by single bust darts and open over a full vest having a square yoke top and closing invisibly at the center. The back is sufficiently trim above the waist-line to please the most fastidious, the adjustment being due to the usual gores and a curving center seam; and the shaping below the waist-line produces soft ripples or flutes that spread in umbrella fashion over the skirt. Broad bretelles of silk decorated with three rows of lace beading through which baby ribbon is run are joined to the flaring front edges of the fronts as far as the waist-line, where they are narrowed to points, they are continued around the back to form a deep frill below the standing collar, which is close-fitting and becomingly high. The voluminous puff sleeves are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, and are gathered at the top and bottom to droop in stylish folds over deep



6605

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 624.)



6605

Side-Back View.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Three buttons covered with crape decorate the front edge of the left panel near the top.

The fronts of the shapely basque are rolled back in broad lapels, which are plaited at the top to fall in soft jabot-folds to the bust,

frills of silk which are each trimmed with three rows of ribbon-run beading; and two rows of similar beading decorate sleeve caps that droop in pretty folds all about the arms. A rosette-bow of baby ribbon trims each sleeve at the back of the arm, and the vest is drawn

is closely at the waist-line by tie-strings of satin-edged ribbon, which are bowed at the center and fall prettily over the skirt. The yoke is decorated with lengthwise rows of beading, through the meshes of which baby ribbon is passed. The feminine wardrobe is now considered incomplete unless it contains several dainty tea-jackets. They are variously developed in China silk, Surah, silk crêpon, cashmere, vailing, cotton crêpon and flannel, and lace edging, chiffon or net may be employed for the bretelles and sleeve caps. Velvet or satin ribbon, feather-stitching or some other dainty garniture may be applied with a lavish hand, or a simple completion may be adopted.

FIGURE NO. 513 D.—LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.
(For Illustration see Page 619.)

FIGURE NO. 513 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' dressing-sack. The pattern, which is No. 6581 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is given a different portrayal on page 639 of this DELINEATOR. The dressing-sack is here shown made of figured India silk and, while simple in construction, is fanciful in effect. It extends to a becoming depth below the hips and has loose fronts, which are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, pretty fulness being disposed over the bust by short rows of shirring made at the neck at each side of the closing. Under-arm darts and a well curved center seam secure a smooth adjustment at the sides and back, and below the waist-line the sides and back spread gracefully in umbrella fashion. Ribbon ties are included in the under-arm darts at the waist-line and are tied in a bow at the center of the front, holding the fulness becomingly to the figure. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which are tastefully rounded; and its free edges are adorned with a frill of white lace. The puff sleeves are of great width and are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, which may be revealed at the wrists with round-cuff effect, or may be cut away below the sleeves as in this instance. The lower edge of each sleeve is decorated with a frill of lace headed by a band of ribbon, which is bowed jauntily at the outside of the arm.

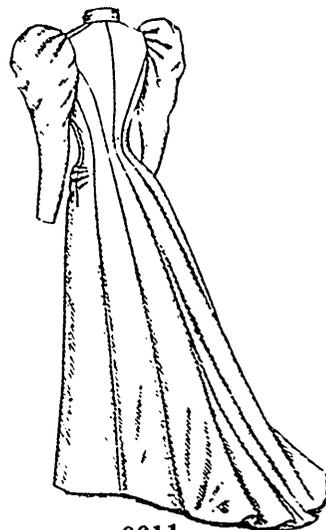
Surah rougeant, taffeta, cashmere, crêpon and fine light-weight camel's-hair are the materials usually selected for making dressing-sacks, and lace, passementerie, fancy braid, ribbon or insertion may be applied in any admired way for decoration.

FIGURE NO. 514 D.—LADIES REDINGOTE COSTUME.
(For Illustration see Page 620.)

FIGURE NO. 514 D.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6621 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 625 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is a revival of an old-time favorite, and is here represented developed in green-and-violet shaded wool suiting and plain green velvet. The four-gored skirt is of regulation width and presents a gracefully distended appearance. It is daintily decorated at the bottom with a piping of green velvet,

The skirt is almost wholly concealed by the long redingote, the superb adjustment of which is accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm gores having side seams that terminate in dart fashion, and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores producing tubular folds or flutes that spread toward the lower edge. The right front is widened by a short gore to close in double-breasted fashion below the bust with three button-holes and buttons, and the fronts flare widely above the closing to reveal a short velvet chemisette which is sewed to the right front and closed invisibly at the left side. The pointed ends of the deep bretelle-collar are joined to the flaring edges of the fronts and fall with a rippled effect that is extremely stylish. This collar is deep and round at the back and stands out deeply on the shoulders, where it emphasizes the broad effect produced by the huge mutton-leg sleeves. At the neck is a close-fitting velvet collar



6611

View with Train and without Caps.



6611

Front View.



6611

Left Side-Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS COSTUME, WITH RIPPLE BACK HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH), AND WITH A FIVE-GORED UNDER-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 625.)

in standing style, the ends of which are closed at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves, which are cut from velvet, are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and present a much-wrinkled effect above the elbows. The edges of the bretelle collar and the front

and lower edges of the redingote are decorated with a velvet piping.

The long, unbroken lines of the redingote are becoming to tall figures, and also decidedly improving to women of short, stout build. The attractive features of the mode may be brought out to advantage in a combination of satin antique with two-toned rep, bouclé mohair, hopsacking, wool Bengaline or silk-and-wool novelty goods. Whipcord, camel's-hair, cheviot and serge will also make up satisfactorily in this way, and braiding, galloon, gimp, folds, bands, etc., will provide artistic garniture.

The green felt plaque is fancifully bent to suit the face, and is trimmed with velvet, ribbon, feathers and iridescent beads.

FIGURE No. 515 D—LADIES' CARRIAGE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 621.)

FIGURE No. 515 D.—This consists of a Ladies' double-breasted basque and four-gored skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 6622 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 636 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 6202 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is given a different portrayal on its accompanying label.

Navy-blue fine-twill suiting and black satin are here effectively associated in the toilette. The skirt, which consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a seamless back, presents a *fourreau* effect at the top of the front and sides and falls in *volutés* at the back and in less pronounced folds at the sides. It flares broadly at the bottom, where it is uniquely trimmed with a narrow satin band on which milliners' folds are looped at intervals with bow effect.

The basque is admirably designed, and its ripple skirt renders it especially becoming to tall, slender women. The fronts are closely adjusted by double bust darts and are mounted on dart-little lining fronts which are closed invisibly at the center. They are reversed at the top in Restoration revers that are faced with satin, and below the revers the closing is made in double-breasted style

with button-holes and buttons. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam conform the back and sides accurately to the figure, and between the revers is effectively revealed a chemisette richly ornamented with a braiding design done with *soutache* braid. Similar braiding decorates the close-fitting standing collar. A natty air is given the basque by the broad, turn-down collar the square ends of which slightly overlap the tops of the lapels. The voluminous *gigot* sleeves are shaped by inside seams only and are arranged over smooth, coat-shaped linings; they fall in graceful, drooping folds from the shoulders and are close-fitting on the forearm; and each wrist is adorned with a satin band and milliners' folds arranged to correspond with the trimming of the skirt. The basque is lengthened by a stylish ripple skirt having rounding front corners. The free edges of the skirt, and also those of the turn-down collar are finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

Very dressy tailor-made gowns may be developed by the mode in serge, French sacking, tweed, camel's-hair or homespun, the rough-surfaced suitings being especially elegant. The chemisette will

frequently contrast with the basque and may be cut from cloqué or chamois. The gown may be enriched by very ornate decorations, but a simple finish is always in good taste.

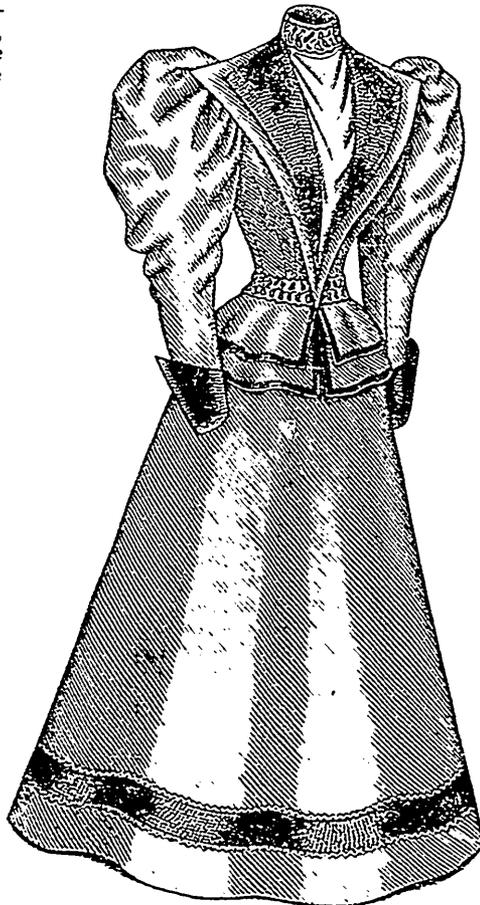
The large felt hat is bent becomingly to suit the face, and trimmed with passementerie, ribbons, feathers and fancy puns.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 622.)

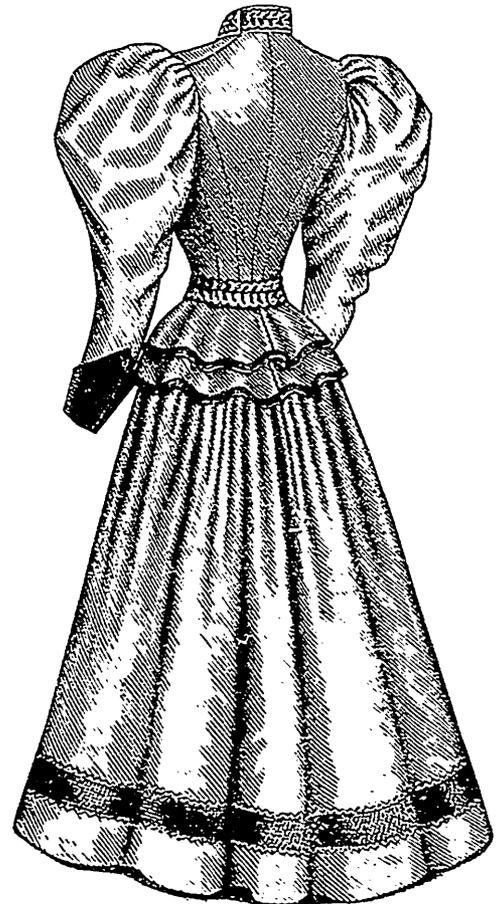
No. 6605.—Brocaded black silk and plain white satin are associated in this stylish costume at figure No. 496 D in this magazine, passementerie and gimp providing the decoration.

The costume is here portrayed developed in mohair-finished suiting. The skirt is a graceful example of the four-gored variety and is fashionably wide, measuring four yards at the bottom in the medium sizes. It presents a fashionably smooth appearance at the top of the front and sides and the regulation flare below, and the fulness



6617

Front View.



6617

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 626.)

is massed at the center of the back in well defined funnel folds or flutes by coarse gathers at the top. The placket opening is made at the center of the back, and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt. A broad band of velvet headed by three rows of gimp forms the foot trimming, and a narrower band of velvet is applied near the knee and is surmounted by three rows of gimp.

The round basque has fronts that fold back in wide, tapering revers all the way down, revealing a smooth plastron that is sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hooks and loops to the left lining-front, the lining fronts being closed at the center. The adjustment of the basque is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the lower back corners of the backs being rounded with jaunty effect. A square yoke-facing of velvet trims the upper part of the plastron, and below it are applied five lengthwise rows of gimp, which meet at the lower edge. A stylish rolling collar falls deep and in cape-collar outline at the back and forms notches with the revers; and the collar and revers are covered with a fitted facing in tailor fashion and

trimmed with a single row of gimp. Three rows of gimp decorate the close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the left shoulder seam. The voluminous leg-o'-mutton sleeves are shaped by inside seams only and arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings. They droop in a succession of graceful folds to the elbow and are banded at the wrist edges with three rows of gimp, two rows being arranged a little above. The lower edge of the basque is decorated with two rows of gimp. The basque may be made up without the ravers and rolling collar as shown in the small engraving.

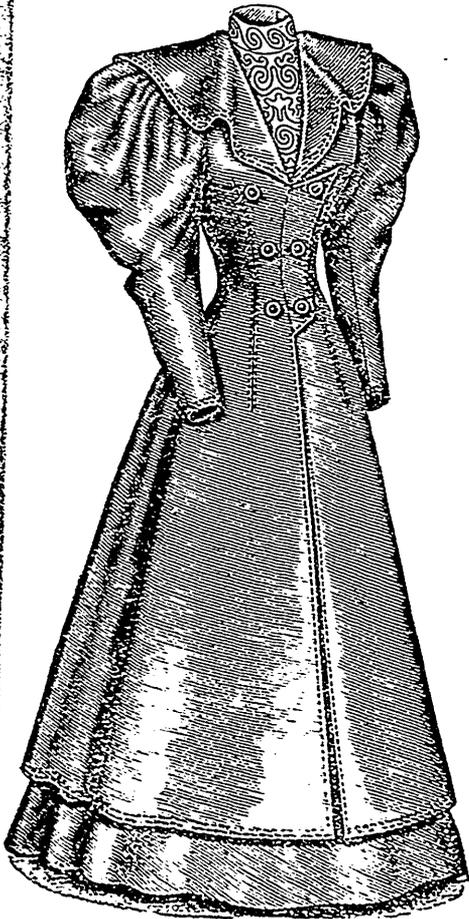
The mode offers opportunity for unique disposals of braid, passementerie, gimp, ribbon and galloon and will be becoming to all figures. It will make up handsomely in all sorts of silks and with particularly stylish effect in the new woollen and silk-and-wool novelties. Such standard fabrics as camel's-hair, serge, chevot and foulé are also adaptable to the mode, and with any of these materials velvet, satin or Bengaline may be stylishly associated.

We have pattern No. 6605 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume

and an elegant garniture is provided by narrow bands of fur. The costume consists of a Princess dress and a five-gored skirt. The skirt, which is made of silk, has a front gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores, and is rendered perfectly smooth-fitting at the front and sides by a dart in each side of the front-gore and two darts in each side-gore. The slight fulness at the back is collected in gathers and falls in well defined folds to the lower edge; and as the skirt serves principally as a foundation, it is not very wide at the bottom, measuring only about two yards and three-fourths round in the medium sizes. A dainty foot-trimming is provided by two tiny trills of black silk, the upper one finished to form a self-heading.

The back of the Princess is superbly adjusted by side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the gores and backs being shaped below the waist-line to present a series of ripples or flutes, which are maintained by elastic straps tacked underneath. The fronts are adjusted with becoming closeness by double bust and single under-arm darts, the bust darts being taken up with corresponding darts in the lining fronts, which extend to basque depth and pass into the

under-arm darts. The left front extends but to basque depth in front of the first dart, and the right front laps diagonally upon it to the left hip and falls almost straight below. The right front is draped in soft folds across the bust in surplus style, the folds being produced by gathers at the shoulder edge and forward-turning, overlapping plaits at the front edge below the waist-line. The plaits flare becomingly upward and are stayed by tackings; and just below them is formed a group of tiny upturning plaits, which, with a short row of gathers in the back edge below the hip, throw the skirt of this front into a series of graceful cross folds and wrinkles. Short rows of gathers made at corresponding points in the front and back edges of the left front produce becoming drapery folds. The garment is closed invisibly at the center above and beneath the right front, which is secured with hooks and loops on the left lap, and below the hip the fronts separate gradually to reveal the skirt in a



6621

Front View.



6621

Side Back View.

LADIES' REDINGOTE COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 626.)

for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' PRINCESS COSTUME, WITH RIPPLE BACK HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH) AND WITH A FIVE-GORED UNDER-SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 623.)

No. 6611.—This costume is shown made of different materials, with other trimmings, at figures Nos. 500 D and 501 D in this DELINEATOR.

Perhaps in no style are the graceful outlines of the figure shown to better advantage than in the Princess modes, which are especially adapted to the development of rich, handsome fabrics. In this instance the gown is pictured made of Havane dress goods and silk,

result from gathers at the top. Surmounting the sleeves, and included in the arm's-eye seams, are ripple caps, which are becomingly broad on the shoulders and quite narrow under the arms; they are shaped to fit smoothly at the top and to ripple below, and their lower edges, as well as the wrist edges, are tastefully outlined with bands of fur. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar trimmed at its upper edge with a fur band, and a similar band ornaments the entire front edge of the overlapping front and the loose front edge of the left front. The Princess displays the approved flare at the bottom, where it measures about three yards and a half round in the medium sizes; it may be made up with a slight train or in round length as illustrated. The caps on the sleeves may be omitted, as shown in the small engraving.

The costume will develop beautifully in velvet, satin, either plain or brocaded, Bengaline, fancy silk, crêpon or any fashionable fabric, and affords opportunity for many charming combinations of color and material. Fur, embroidered bands, passementerie, plain or fancy braid, gimp, galloon, etc., will afford choice garnitures. A very pleas-

ing effect may be obtained by covering the left front and also the exposed portion of the skirt with an elaborate braiding design.

We have pattern No. 6611 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs eight yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with five yards and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires fifteen yards, and an-eighth twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 624.)

No. 6617.—Camel's-hair, Ondine and net are associated in this costume at figure No. 505 D in this DELINEATOR, with flouncing and ruchings of net and passementerie for decoration.

The costume introduces the fashionable basque-skirt, and is here portrayed developed in wool suiting, shaded silk

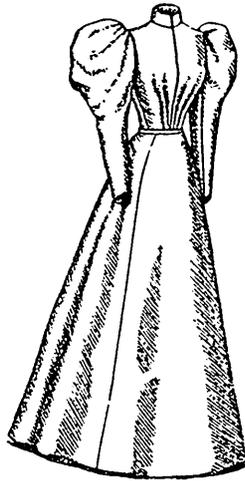
terie. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt, and a placket finished above the seam.

The waist is of the round variety and is lengthened by double basque-skirt, which is in circular style with center seams, being smooth at the top and drooping over the skirt with a pretty ripple effect. The fronts are arranged upon the fronts, which close invisibly at the center, and are reversed in stylish, broad lapels. The close adjustment of the waist is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-bust gores and a curving center seam. The fronts are covered between the lapels by a full silk vest which is permanently sewed at the right side, secured with hooks and loops at the left side, and disposed in becoming cross folds and wrinkles by three upturning plaits at each shoulder edge. The reverse parts of the fronts are smoothly faced with the suiting and overlapped nearly to the outer edges by velvet lapels of similar outline. A band of passementerie trims the waist just above the basque-skirt, the free edges of which are decorated with velvet bindings. The mutton-leg sleeves have inside seams only; they are arranged upon coat-shaped linings and display the fashionable full, drooping effect at the top. Deep pointed cuffs of velvet complete the wrists, and the standing collar, which closes at the left shoulder seam, is overlaid by a band of passementerie.

The mode is especially well adapted to stylish combinations both of shade and texture. The new ombre silk-and-wool novelties will unite exquisitely with plain velvet. Bengaline or satin, and a combination of hopsacking and shaded velvet

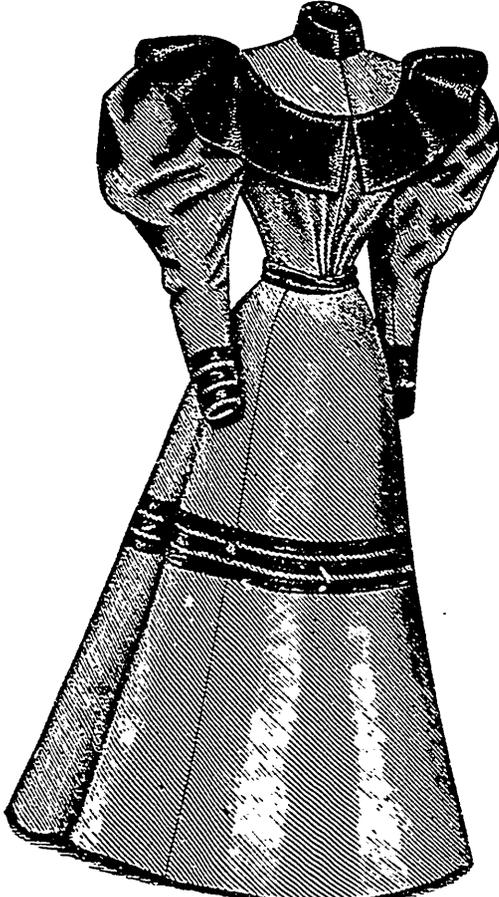
or crystal Bengaline will also be dressy and becoming. Camel's-hair, boucle novelty woollens, faced cloth and serge are equally well adapted to the mode, and garnitures of fancy braid, gimp, passementerie, Russian embroidery, milliners' folds, serpentine satin ribbon, etc., may be added in any artistic manner desired.

We have pattern No. 6617 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 six yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need thirteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6612

View without Bertha-Bretells.



6612

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 627.)



6612

Side-Back View.

(COPYRIGHT.)

LADIES' REDINGOTE COSTUME WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 625.)

No. 6621.—A handsome combination of velvet and woollen suiting is shown in this costume at figure No. 514 D in this DELINEATOR, and decoration is supplied by velvet pipings.

The costume is here portrayed developed in mulberry lady's-cloth and is a revival of an old time favorite. The skirt is fashioned in four-gored Empire style, consisting of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a wide back-gore. The shaping of the gores produces the distended appearance at the bottom, where the skirt is fashionably wide, measuring fully three yards and a half in the medium sizes. It presents just enough fulness at the top of the front and sides to

and velvet. The circular skirt has straight back edges joined in a center seam. It is of fashionable width at the bottom, measuring fully four yards and three-fourths in the medium sizes; and the shaping produces a becomingly close adjustment over the hips, the slight fulness at the back being collected in gathers. It falls in rolling folds and flares stylishly toward the lower edge, which is trimmed with a band of velvet decorated at each edge with passemen-

...ure a smooth adjustment over the hips, the fulness at the back being collected in gathers and falling in rolling folds that spread gracefully to the edge. A placket is finished at the center of the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The redingote extends nearly to the bottom of the skirt and introduces umbrella or funnel folds at the back. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, wide under-arm gores having side seams that are terminated in dart fashion a little below the hips, and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores below the waist-line producing the fluted effect at the back. The right front is widened by a short gore of lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons from the waist-line to the bust, above which they separate to the shoulders to reveal a chemisette, which is sewed underneath to the right front and secured with hooks and loops to the left front. The long, tapering ends of a deep bretelle collar are joined to the flaring edges of the fronts and fall with a ripple effect that results wholly from the shaping; the bretelle-collar is shaped by a center seam and falls deep and round at the back; and rising high above it at the back is a close-fitting curate collar, the ends of which are closed at the left shoulder seam. The curate collar and chemisette are all-over braided with an artistic design wrought with soutache braid, and the edge of the bretelle collar is finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The mutton-leg sleeves are shaped with inside seams only; they are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and are sufficiently full at the top to droop in numberless folds and wrinkles to the elbow. The wrists are finished with two rows of machine-stitching, and the lower edge of the redingote is similarly completed. The front edges of the fronts are finished with a single row of stitching, and all the seams of the redingote are pressed open and stitched at each side in regulation tailor fashion.

The costume is remarkably stylish in effect and will develop handsomely in two-toned rep, homespun, hopsacking, bouclé, mohair, glacé woollens and cloth. Velvet, satin antique, Bengaline, moiré, etc. will unite beautifully with any preferred variety of woollen goods, and, if garniture be desired, fancy braid, serpentine satin ribbon, lace insertion, galloon or gimp may be added in any way becoming to the figure.

We have pattern No. 6621 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 seventeen yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards forty-four inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 626.)

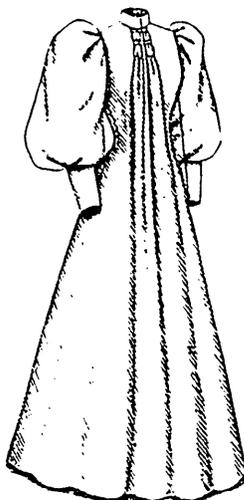
No. 6612.—This handsome costume is shown differently made up at figures Nos. 499 D and 502 D in this issue.

The costume introduces the salient features of the season's most approved modes and is here represented developed in camel's-hair and velvet. The skirt is of the gored variety and consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores, the shaping of the front and side gores producing an almost perfectly smooth adjustment at the top and the fashionable distended effect below the hips.

It is fashionably wide, measuring fully four yards at the bottom in the medium sizes, and the fulness is collected at the center of the back in gathers at the top to fall in the long, rolling folds or flutes that distinguish the modes of to-day.

The skirt is banded at the knee with three folds of velvet, an arrangement of trimming which is at present very popular. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a cording of the material. The skirt is worn over the round waist, the edge being concealed by a velvet ribbon girdle, the ends of which are tied in a stylish Empire bow at the center of the back.

The waist has a seamless back separated from the fronts by under-arm gores, and is made up on a body lining, which is closely adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts are smooth above the bust, and the fulness below is disposed in two forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at



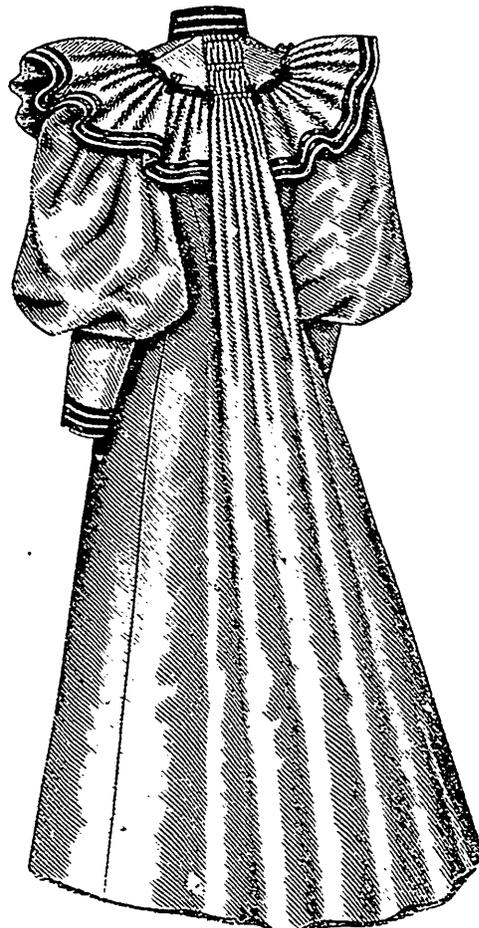
6576

View without Bertha-Bretelles.



6576

Front View.



6576

Side-Back View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 623.)

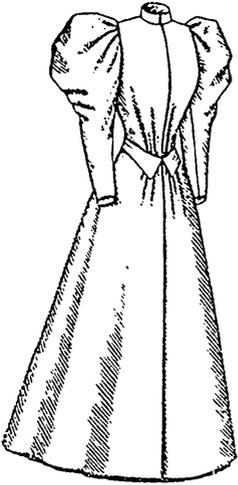
the center, the plaits flaring becomingly upward and being stayed by tackings to the lining. The back corresponds with the fronts, being smooth at the top and having fulness at the waist-line collected in two tiny backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. Arranged upon the waist at round-yoke depth are quaint Bertha-bretelles which stand out broadly on the shoulders and with a suspicion of rolling folds, the folds resulting entirely from the peculiar shap-

ing. The Bertha-bretelles fall smoothly at the back and over the bust and their ends flare slightly at the center of the front and back.

The sleeves are in mutton-leg style with inside seams only; they are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and are sufficiently full at the top to rise and spread in picturesque fashion on the shoulders. A smooth effect is observed upon the forearm, and the wrists are decorated with three encircling folds of velvet. A velvet collar in close-fitting standing style is at the neck. If preferred, the costume may be made up without the Bertha bretelles, as shown in the small engraving.

The costume is one of the most quaintly picturesque designed this

invisibly. The fulness falls entirely at the center and is collected the top in three double rows of shirrings, from which it falls in free folds to the foot. The full, seamless back is arranged upon short center-backs of lining shaped by a curving center and is separated from the front by side-back gores. The top back is shirred at the center to correspond with the front and produce folds which fall with the effect of a graceful Watteau round yoke depth from the top are arranged Bertha-bretelles, the ends of which are concealed beneath the fulness at the front back. The Bertha-bretelles are gathered at the top to fall in folds at the front and back and stand out broadly on the shoulders; their lower edges are ornamented with two rows of ribbon and the gathered edges are concealed by a band of ribbon tied at intervals in dainty bows. The puff sleeves are of width and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep cuff-facings of the material ornamented with three bands of ribbon. Three bands of ribbon trim the standing collar, which is close-fitting and stylishly high. If a



6591

View without Bertha-Bretelles.

season and is sure to find favor with women of refined taste. It will make up exquisitely in whipcord, velours, bourretted or novelty woollens, wool Bengaline, satin Duchesse, plain or shaded hopsacking and all sorts of fashionable plain and fancy silks. Combinations both of hue and texture are especially effective in a costume of this kind, and velvet ribbon, braid, gimp, passementerie, etc., judiciously applied, will add greatly to the general good effect. A stylish costume may be fashioned from tan broadcloth and golden-brown velvet.

We have pattern No. 6612 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume calls for six yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, and a yard and a fourth of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs ten yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 627.)

No. 6576.—This pretty wrapper is shown made of gray India silk figured with black at figure No. 503 D in this DELINEATOR, black grosgrain ribbon providing the decoration.

The wrapper introduces the voluminous puff sleeves and full Bertha-bretelles which are so distinctive a feature of the season's modes, and is a charming *négligée*. It is here represented developed in violet cashmere. The loose front is becomingly curved to the figure at the sides by long under-arm darts; it is arranged upon lining fronts, which extend to basque depth and are closely adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center, the back edges passing into the under-arm darts. The front is slashed at the center to a convenient depth and finished for a closing, which is made

fanciful wrapper be preferred, it may be made up without the Bertha-bretelles, as shown in the small engraving.

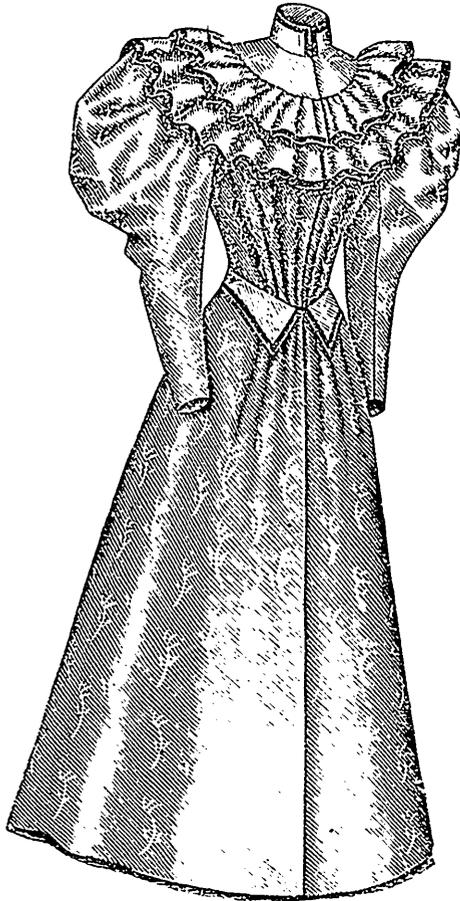
The wrapper, while perfectly comfortable in adjustment, is sufficiently trim in appearance to please the most fastidious. It will make up admirably in India or China silk, Surah, crépon, cashmere, challis, serge and plain and fancy silks and woollens of all seasonable varieties, and fancy braid or gimp may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 6576 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires twelve yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6591.—This wrapper unites the trim appearance of a well-



6591

Front View.



6591

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

ing house-dress with the air of comfort that always pervades a gown, and is here portrayed developed in figured cashmere. The loose sack fronts, which are curved to the figure at the sides, long under-arm darts and arranged upon short, dart-fitted under-arms that close at the center with lacing cords drawn through the full, seamless back, which is arranged upon a short, smooth back adjusted by a curving center seam. The back is smooth at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn in closely by rows of shirrings which are tacked to the lining. The fronts are held in prettily at the waist-line by fanciful girdle-sections, which are included in the under-arm darts and closed at the center, the ends flaring widely in deep points. The front ends and lower ends of the girdle are trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon, and a similar ribbon decorates the upper edge and ends of the close-fitting collar which forms a becoming neck-completion. The wrap may be made up with or without Bertha-frills of graduated depth, which are arranged upon it to outline a round yoke; the

LADIES' LONG COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6593.—At figure No. 494 D in this DELINEATOR this coat is shown made of coating and trimmed with fur binding.

The coat is especially desirable for travelling and general wear, as it completely envelops the form and conceals the costume. It is here represented stylishly developed in coachman's-drab cloth. The coat is superbly conformed to the figure and widens in tubular folds below the waist-line at the back and sides; the admirable adjustment being accomplished by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. The fronts and under-arm gores extend only to short basque depth and are lengthened by skirt portions to be of uniform depth with the back, the shaping of the skirt portions producing a rippled or undulating effect below the hips. The fronts are stylishly pointed at the center and are reversed by a rolling collar to form fashionably broad lapels, below which they are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and pearl buttons. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are comfortably smooth below the elbows, and the fulness at the top is collected in box-plaits to spread fashionably on the shoulders.

The coat is one of the most serviceable of recent modes and will make up handsomely in cloth, kersey, melton and plain and fancy coatings of all seasonable varieties. A collar facing of velvet may be added, if a more fanciful completion be desired, or machine-stitching or fancy braid will contribute stylish garniture.

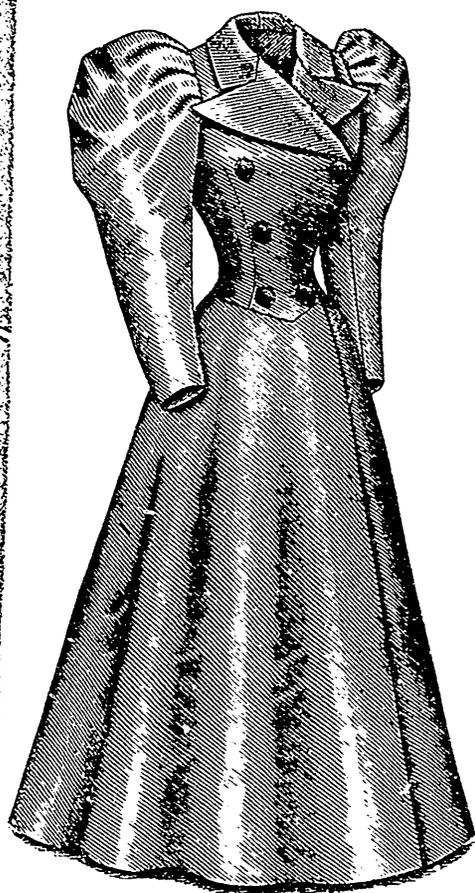
We have pattern No. 6593 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat requires twelve yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 630.)

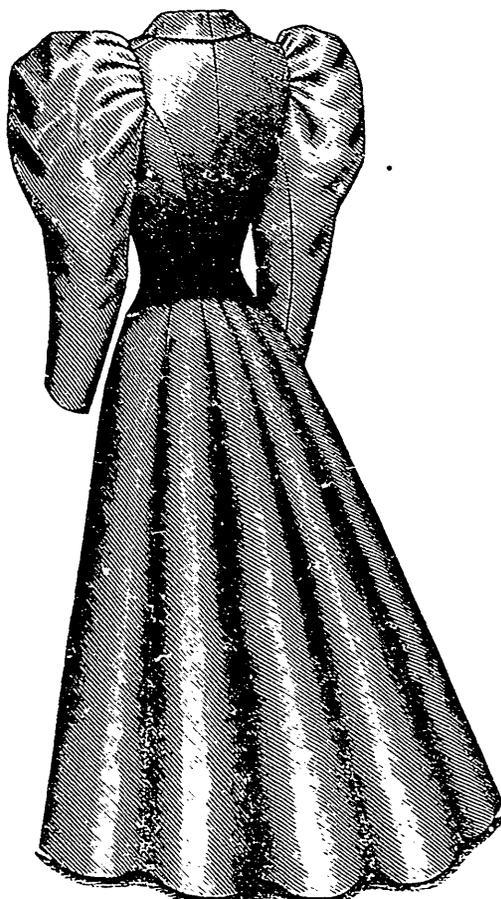
No. 6610.—At figure No. 507 D in this DELINEATOR this coat is shown made of Prussian-blue cloth and plainly finished. The coat is a thoroughly practical top-garment and has stylish features in the ripple standing collar and ripple cape-collars, which

give a youthful and graceful air to the garment and have the advantage of insuring additional warmth and protection about the neck and shoulders. It is here represented made of dark cloth and trimmed with Astrakhan binding. The close adjustment is made by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curved center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line at the top of extra widths, the width on the left back being turned under for a hem, under which the width on the right back is lapped and tacked at intervals. Pocket-laps neatly finished with machine-stitching are applied to the fronts of the garment and conceal openings to useful side-pockets. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves display a stylish fulness at the top and are fitted by inside and outside seams, the close adjustment below the elbows being not only fashionable but extremely comfortable in a garment of this kind. The ripple standing collar is tacked to and supported by a narrow close-fitting curate collar. The three ripple cape-collars are equally noticeable in their arrangement of fulness, which falls in a series of ripples and results entirely from their circular shape, the neck edges fitting smoothly.



6593

Front View.



6593

Side-Back View.

LADIES' LONG COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

frills are gathered with pretty fulness all round, and their lower edges are ornamented with velvet ribbon. The voluminous leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made with inside seams only; they are arranged upon coat-shaped linings and gathered at the top to droop with a much wrinkled effect to the elbow, being smooth and comfortably close-fitting below.

A charming wrapper for breakfast or luncheon *en famille* may be developed by the mode in plain or figured India or China silk, Surah, cashmere, flannel, crêpon or any other material devoted to house-gowns. A combination of fabrics will be effective in a wrapper of this kind, and if Bengaline, velvet or some other contrasting material form the Bertha frills and girdle, no other garniture will be needed.

We have pattern No. 6591 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

All the ripple collars, the hem of the back and the wrist edges are decorated with Astrakhan binding. The coat is closed with hooks and loops.

Although tall women wear a garment of this kind becomingly, all women who appreciate a combination of the practical and stylish will find in it a desirable and altogether satisfactory fashion. A protective coat of this kind is a real necessity in every woman's wardrobe. Such materials as light or heavy weight cheviot, cloth, long-napped camel's-hair, tweed, whipcord, serge and some wool suitings that may have a lining associated with them to insure satisfactory warmth are the best selections for a coat of this kind. On cloth, and always around the pocket-laps, machine-stitching will be a neat and appropriate finish; or bindings of Astrakhan, Persian lamb, mink tail, beaver or imitation seal may decorate the edges of the ripple collar and capes, the wrists and the free edges of the pocket-laps.

We have pattern No. 6610 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment requires eleven yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLY-BREADED COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 631.)

No. 6592.—This coat is illustrated made of fancy coating at figure No. 498 D.

The coat is a notably stylish top-garment and is here portrayed developed in light-tan kersey. It extends to the fashionable three-quarter length and introduces the popular umbrella folds at the back. The coat is adjusted with a closeness which is universally becoming by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores below the waist-line producing the tubular folds that spread gracefully over the flaring skirts now fashionable. The fronts are reversed by a rolling collar to form fashionably broad lapels that meet the collar in notches, and the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made with inside and outside seams and are broad at the top, where they are gathered to rise with the fashionable arched effect over the shoulders; they are smooth upon the forearm and are finished at the wrist with two rows of machine-stitching. The collar and lapels and the front edges of the fronts are also finished with two rows of machine-stitching. If preferred, the fronts may be closed to the throat, as shown in the small engraving.

The mode, which promises to be one of the most popular of the season's novelties, will be especially becoming to tall women. It will make up fashionably in melton, kersey, cheviot, diagonal, faced

cloth and plain and fancy coatings of all kinds. Velvet may be applied to the collar and lapels, or a perfectly plain will be in order.

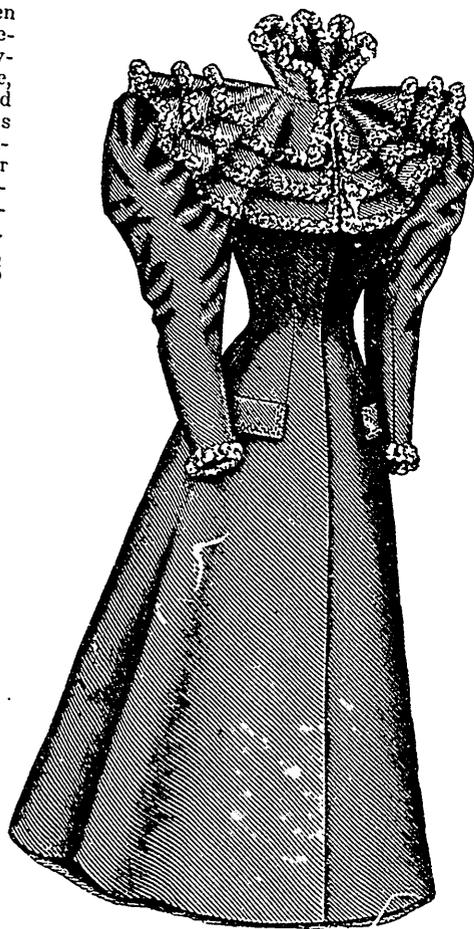
We have pattern No. 6592 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment needs eight yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COAT.

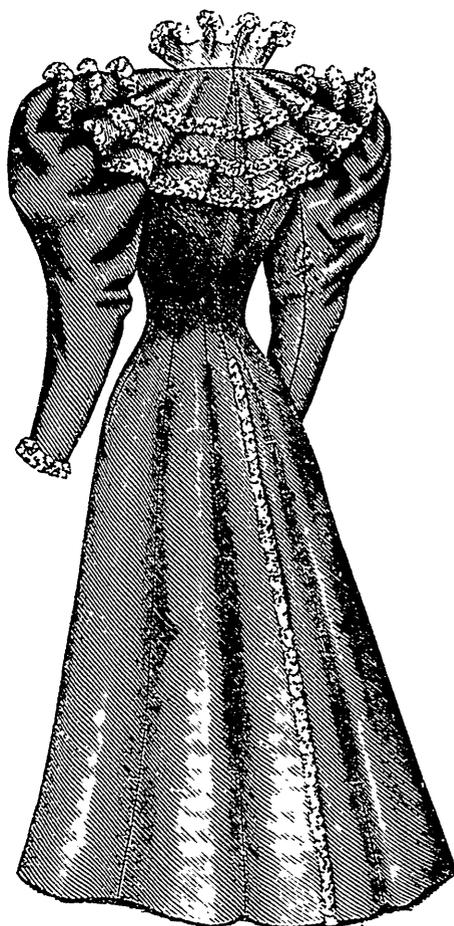
(For Illustrations see Page 632.)

No. 6607.—Rough-surfaced coating is the material illustrated in this handsome coat at figure No. 495 D in this DELINEATOR, and a perfectly plain finish is observed.

The rolling folds or flutes below the waist-line at the back and the large flaring collar introduced in this coat are characteristic



6610
Front View.



6610
Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 629.)

only and arranged on linings similarly fitted, is the adjustment of the fulness, the latter being laid in three box-plaits between two side-plaits at the top; for the heavier cloth and cloaking materials this disposition of fulness produces a stylish result and gives the desirable though not exaggerated broad effect. The free edges of the coat, collar and sleeves are trimmed with a row of fur, and another row is applied a little above the lower edge of the coat and sleeves, with fashionable effect.

Coats of this kind are made of reversible cloth, brocaded cloaking, kersey, corkscrew, diagonal, hopsacking or camel's-hair. The garniture may be fur or Astrakhan bands, or a stylish arrangement of soutache or Hercules braid may be adopted, although the cost of fur bands need not necessarily deter an intending purchaser, for various widths, qualities and colors are offered at reasonable prices.

We have pattern No. 6607 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will call for seven yards and seven-eighths of

characteristic the newest coats, which very elegant effect. The coat is here represented made of brown cloth with trimmings of mink fur. It is of fashionable three-quarter length, the lapels being lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons. The fronts are widely reversed at the top and joined to the sprung collar which consists of six sections that are joined by well curved seams. Openings to side pockets in the fronts are concealed by pocket-laps. The adjustment of the coat is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curved center seam, the gores and backs being shaped below the waist-line to produce the popular folds or flutes. An admirable feature of the mutton-leg sleeves, which are fitted by one seam

material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH PURITAN COLLAR (IN FOUR SECTIONS).
(For Illustrations see Page 632.)

No. 6601.—Dark-green velvet and light-gray cloth are combined in this stylish cape at figure No. 493 D in this magazine, with gold soutache braid for decoration.

Tan cloth and golden-brown velvet are in this instance charmingly associated in the cape, which is rendered extremely handsome by the Puritan collar. The cape is on the military order and extends to a fashionable depth; it is rendered perfectly smooth fitting at the top by two darts taken up on each shoulder, and at the sides and back it falls in a series of rippling folds. The Puritan collar is in four sections and extends to the bust at the front and to a corresponding depth at the back. It is perfectly fitted by a curving seam at the center of the back and at each side; and the top rolls softly and flares broadly at the throat after the manner of the Medici modes. The collar presents a gracefully rounded outline at the front and back and springs out in pronounced curves over the shoulders; it is lined with changeable silk and interlined with crinoline, canvas, hair-cloth or other stiffening material. The closing is made invisibly at the front.

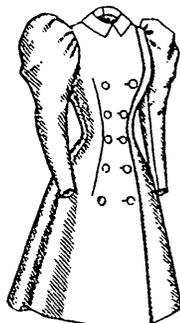
The cape may be worn *en suite* or it may contrast widely with the gown; very attractive garments are made of *mirroir* velvet, *satin duchesse*, *peau de soie*, Bengaline and velours, while less expensive ones are made of cloth, camel's-hair, whipcord and similar fabrics; and fur, jet, passementerie and handsome silk braid form elegant decorations. A beautiful cape was fashioned after this mode of *biscuit* broadcloth, with the collar of *biscuit* satin brocaded with green velvet, the collar and cape being lined with salmon-pink brocaded silk.

We have pattern No. 6601 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, requires two yards of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and three-eighths of velvet 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 fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

three-quarter depth, or it may be made of shorter length, as preferred, both lengths being illustrated in the engravings and provided for in the pattern; it has bias edges joined in a seam at the center of the back, and it is gathered at the top and falls in pretty folds from a round yoke, which is shaped by seams on the shoulders. A fanciful air is given the cape by the ripple ruffle of velvet, which is disposed on the yoke at shallow-yoke depth from the top; the peculiar shaping of the ruffle causes it to fit smoothly at the top and to fall below in a succession of rippling folds. The neck is finished with a binding, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The Columbia collar consists of six sections and is admirably shaped by a seam at the center of the back and by two well curved seams at each side; it presents a rounding lower outline and falls smoothly at the front and back and arches gracefully over the shoulders. The collar fits closely about the neck at the top and flares slightly at the throat and is tacked to the binding. The ripple ruffle may be omitted, and the Columbia collar may be rolled at the top in Medici fashion, at the option of the wearer.

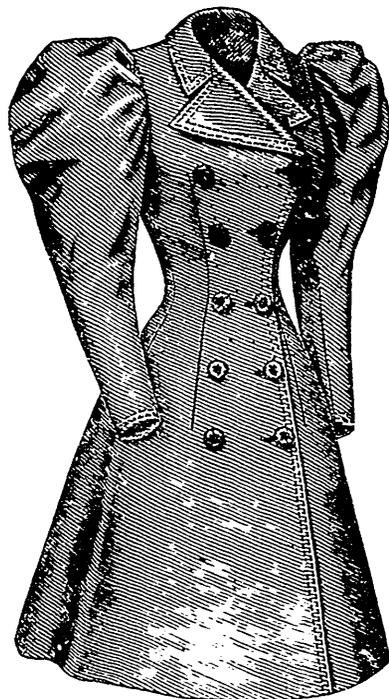
Velvet, satin, brocade, Bengaline and rough-surfaced camel's-hair will develop handsomely by this mode, and rich trimmings may be selected from bindings of fur, insertion, gimp, galloon and passementerie. The cape may be lined throughout with silk.

We have pattern No. 6602 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, will need three yards and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and three-fourths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it requires eight yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6592

View Showing Fronts Closed to the Throat.



6592

Front View.



6592

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT. (IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 630.)

LADIES' CAPE.
(SCISSIBLE FOR
CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN,
PLUSH AND
FUR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 634.)

No. 6615.—
Light cloth is the material pic-

tured in this cape at figure No. 509 D in this magazine, lace net and satin ribbon providing the garniture.

The cape extends to a stylish depth and introduces the ripple effect which is so prominent a feature of prevailing modes. It is here shown made of black Astrakhan and lined with satin. The fronts and back are joined in side seams that curve well over the shoulders and effect a perfectly smooth adjustment at the top, the shaping of the cape below the shoulders producing gracefully rolling folds or flutes. The ripple collar is deeper at the front than at the back and quite short on the shoulders; it rolls or flutes all round, and is topped by a high collar, which may be rolled slightly or deeply, as preferred, the ends flaring widely at the throat. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front.

A cape of this kind is almost indispensable to a well arranged wardrobe, especially in a variable climate. All fashionable varieties of fur, plush and Astrakhan are most favored for these capes, but, if liked, a combination of cloth and Astrakhan or Astrakhan and

LADIES' CAPE, WITH COLUMBIA COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND RIPPLE RUFFLE. (PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 633.)

No. 6602.—Réséda cloth and velvet are attractively associated in this cape, which pleasingly introduces the Columbia collar, or, as it is frequently called, the Cayvan collar. The cape extends to full

seal-skin may be selected, a silk or satin lining being invariably added.

We have pattern No. 6615 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

of which are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. An attractive jacket suitable for young women and matrons may be developed by the mode in coachman's--drab kersey, black or dark-blue melton, cloth, whipcord, diagonal, heaver, chinchilla or any other stylish coating. A lining of shot or changeable silk or taffeta may be added throughout, and a simple finish of machine-stitching will be the most suitable mode of completion.

We have pattern No. 6606 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

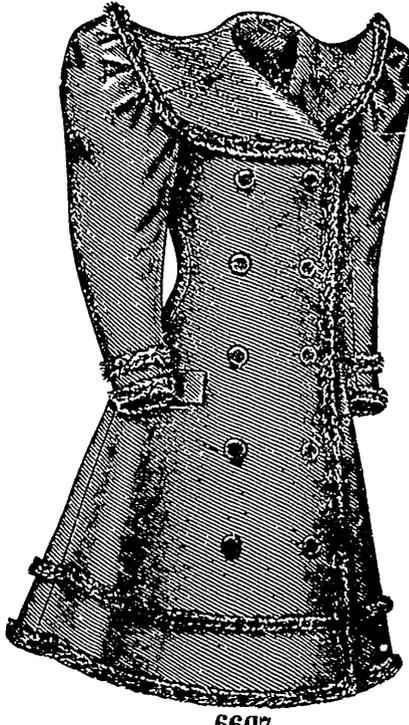
twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires seven yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND RIPPLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 631.)

No. 6606.— By referring to figure No. 510 D in this magazine, this jacket may be seen made of rough bouretted suiting and trimmed with soutache braid.

An exceedingly stylish ton-garment for the promenade or for driving is here pictured developed in cloth. It is of fashionable length, extending well below the hips, and displaying the ripple or fluted skirt, which is a distinctive feature of the season's modes. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons and are reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet the sprung collar in notches. The admirable adjustment of the coat is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores below the waist-line producing the ripple in the skirt. The sprung collar is composed of six sections joined in a center seam and two seams at each side. It is deep and round at the back and presents a gracefully "sprung" effect above the mutton-leg sleeves, which are fashionably full at the top and follow the arm with comfortable closeness below the elbow. The wrists, the lower edge of the jacket and the free edges of the collar and lapels are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with pocket-laps, the free edges

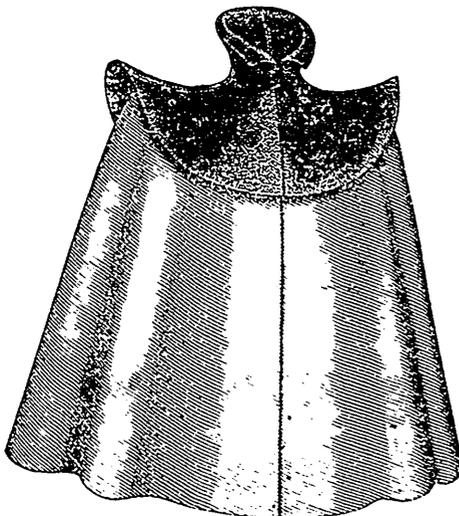


6607
Front View.



6607
Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 630.)



6601
Front View.



6601
Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH PURITAN COLLAR (IN FOUR SECTIONS). (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 631.)

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT-BASQUE, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 635.)

No. 6580.— Dark-blue dress goods were selected for this basque, which extends to a fashionable depth and introduces the stylish ripple-skirt. The garment is perfectly adjusted by double-bust darts, under-arm and side back gores and a well curved center seam, the proportions of the gores and backs spreading in graceful ripples. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons from the bust to a little below the waist-line, and below the closing they flare broadly, their lower corners being rounded. Above the closing the fronts are re-

versed in broad Restoration revers which extend beyond the rolling collar: and between the revers is effectively disclosed a short dart-fitted vest, which is included in the under-arm and shoulder seams of the basque. The darts of the vest are taken up with those in the basque, and the vest is closed to the bust with button-holes and buttons, and with hooks and loops below. The gigot sleeves are shaped by inside seams only; they are of great

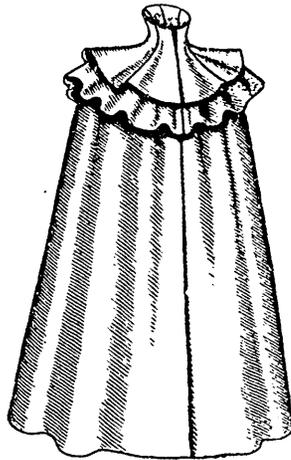
width at the top, where the fulness is laid in box-plaits, and below the elbows a perfectly smooth effect is maintained. The sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped linings, and at the neck is a close-fitting standing collar. The free edges of the basque, save the standing collar and vest, are finished in true tailor style with two rows of machine-stitching. The basque may be made up with or without the standing collar and vest, as shown in the illustrations.

Basques of this description will frequently form part of a stylish tailor-made gown, and will develop smartly in cloth, tweed, serge, hop-backing, homespun and the bouretted suitings. The vest may be of cloth of a contrasting shade or of chamois, although many conservative women prefer to have their vests match the gown. A perfectly plain finish or rows of machine-stitching is the usual completion.

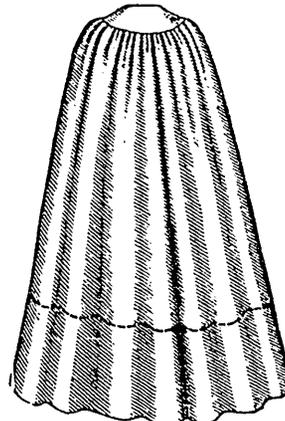
We have pattern No. 6580 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque needs six yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or three

The present fancy for umbrella or ripple backs is charmingly exemplified in the basque here pictured developed in Prussian-blue cloth and silk. The basque is of the round, half-long variety and has short lining-fronts adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. The fronts open from the shoulders over a full vest arranged upon the lining fronts, the right side of the vest being sewed to position and the left side secured with hooks and loops. The vest is disposed in full, soft folds over the bust by

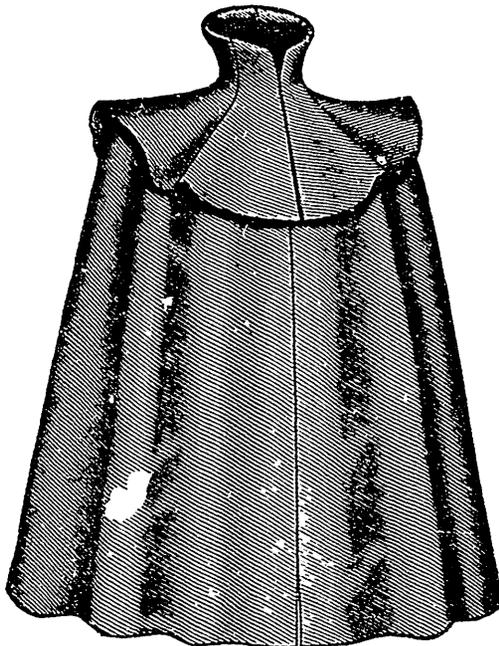
shirrings at the top and bottom, the shirrings at the bottom being covered by a short girdle section which is wrinkled prettily by gathers at each end. The superb adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores producing the fluted effect below the waist-line. The bretelle collar is narrowed nearly to points at the ends, which reach to the waist-line; it is joined to the front edges of the fronts and to the neck across the back, where it falls deep and round with the effect of a cape collar. It is covered with passementerie, and rising above it is a be-



6602
Front View, Showing Full Length.



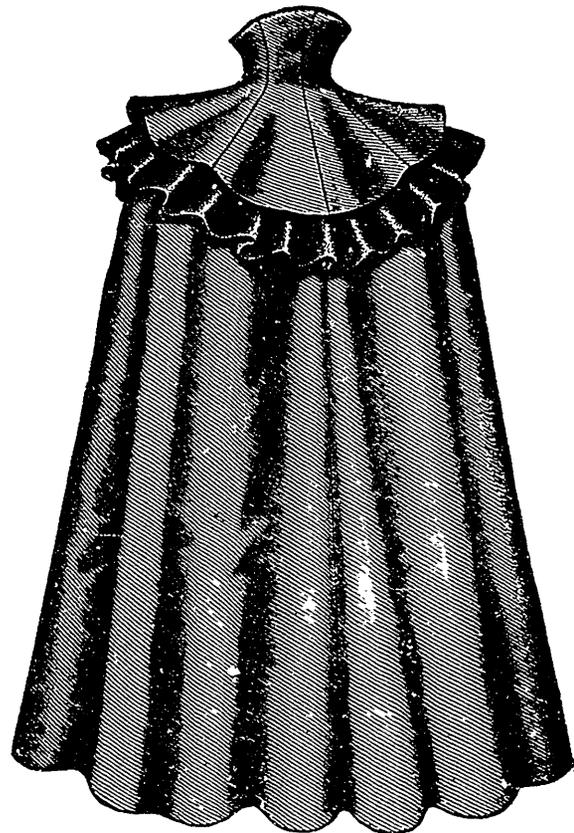
6602
Back View, Showing Cape without Collar and Ruffle.



6602
Front View, Showing the Cape in the Shorter Length and without the Ruffle.

LADIES' CAPE WITH COLUMBIA COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND RIPPLE RUFFLE. (PERFORATED FOR SHORTER LENGTH.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 631.)



6602
Back View, Showing Full Length.

yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH BRETELLE COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 635.)

No. 6595.—Black net and crépon are united in this stylish basque at figure No. 508 D in this DELINEATOR, ruchings of net edged with ribbon providing the trimming.

coming crush collar which is closed at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with inside seams only. They are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top to spread in balloon fashion. The wrists are trimmed with bands of ribbon. A similar band decorates the lower edge of the basque, and is continued up the front edges of the fronts to the belt section, the ends being narrowed to form points. The upright arrangement of ribbon is repeated on the lower part of the darts, and a large button is placed upon each front just below the bretelle collar.

The basque is very fanciful in design and will develop exquisitely in a variety of fabrics. A very stylish combination may consist of cloth, whipcord, vicuna, vigogne or velours, and Bengaline, shot silk, satin or Surah for the vest, and the decoration may consist of jet or braid gump or passementerie, ribbon or lace applied in any stylish manner. A basque of this kind developed in satin, brocade or taffeta may have a vest of *crépe de Chine*, India or China silk or chiffon. The bretelle collar may be of velvet or overlaid with braid

shoulder seam. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings; they display fashionable fulness above the elbow and are gathered up closely at the top to present the drooping effect now so much admired, the wrists being finished with three rows of machine-stitching. The loose edges of the ripple skirt are also completed with three rows of machine-stitching.

The mode is one of the jauntiest of the Winter styles and will be generally becoming. It will develop exquisitely in two-toned rep,

or jet passementerie, and the sleeves may be trimmed to correspond.

We have pattern No. 6595 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 seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three fourths forty-four inches

velours, plain or illuminated serge, chevrot, cloth, camel's-hair, wool Bengaline, bouclé, mohair and silk-and-wool varieties of all varieties. Velvet may be used for the lapels and collar facings.

We have pattern No. 6622 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque will require five yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide,

or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6615

Front View.

LADIES' CAPE. (SUITABLE FOR CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH AND FUR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 631.)



6615

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE. (SUITABLE FOR CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH AND FUR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 631.)

wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 636.)

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TURTLE BACK AND RIPPLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 636.)

No. 6622.—Satin and suiting are united in this handsome basque at figure No. 515 D in this magazine, with ribbon, braid and stitching for decoration.

No. 6603.—This basque is shown made of fancy novelty suiting and trimmed with plain and fancy braid at figure No. 497 D in this magazine.

The basque is exceedingly stylish and is here shown made of faience-blue cloth. It introduces a ripple skirt, which is shaped by a center seam and is joined smoothly to the lower edge of the round basque; the skirt is prettily rounded at its lower corners, and its peculiar fashioning causes it to fall in well defined ripples all round. The fronts are reversed in very broad lapels, and between them is revealed a short chemisette that is arranged upon the lining fronts, which are closed at the center. The superb adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts,

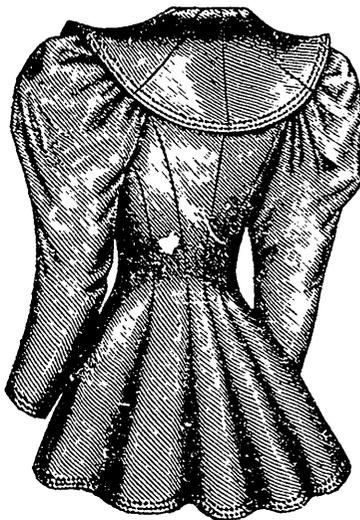


6606

Front View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 632.)



6606

Back View.

The broad turtle back is a decided novelty and is introduced in the basque here pictured developed in plain woolen goods. The basque extends to a fashionable depth and is shaped below the waist-line to form a ripple skirt, which stands out with a novel and graceful effect that is heightened by the series of curves or scallops observed in the shaping of the lower edge. The superb adjustment is due to single bust darts, wide side-gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The coat

under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the closing is made in double-breasted fashion below the lapels with button-holes and buttons. The rolling collar is deep and rounding at the back and laps slightly over the top of the lapels; and the edges of the lapels and collar are finished with three rows of machine-stitching. The neck is finished with a close-fitting standing collar, that is finished with three rows of stitching, and closed at the left

sleeves have full balloon puffs that are deeply overlapped by fanciful sleeve-caps, which droop upon the sleeves with a graceful drapery effect produced by upward-turning plaits in the ends, the ends passing into the arm's-eye seams on the shoulders. At the neck is a fashionably high standing collar. The lower edge of the basque is decorated with a ruffle of narrow satin ribbon.

The simple adjustment of the basque will be appreciated by the

home dressmaker, and the severity of the style will be admired by women of refined taste. It will make up attractively in all sorts of plain or fancy silk, mohair, crépon, hopsacking, glacé woollens, wool Bengaline, boucicé, mohair, camel's-hair, cheviot, serge, Princess cloth, etc. Braid, velvet or satin ribbon, passementerie, galloon, folds or quilting will contribute effective garniture.

We have pattern No. 6603 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque needs five yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6580
View without Vest.



6580

Front View.



6580

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT-BASQUE, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 632.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 637.)

No. 6571.—This waist forms part of the stylish mourning toilette pictured at figure No. 511 D in this DELINEATOR, the materials being crape and Henrietta cloth.

The waist is here portrayed made of blue serge and blue-and-red shot silk and is very fanciful in design, the fanciful effect, however, in no way concealing the graceful curves of the figure. It is made over a lining fitted by the usual darts and seams, and has smooth fronts without bust darts, a long dart extending from the top to the bust rendering the fronts perfectly smooth over the bust. The fronts are reversed to form fanciful lapels, which are plaited at the top to fall in pretty jabot-folds to the bust, the

folds revealing an underfacing of silk effectively. Between the fronts is disclosed a full vest that is gathered at the top and plaited to a point at the lower edge. The waist is closed invisibly at the center of the front. The seamless back is separated from the fronts by under-arm gores, and is smooth at the top and has fullness plaited to a point at the lower edge, the plaits flaring prettily upward and being stayed by tackings to the lining.



6595

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH BRETELLE COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 633.)

The waist extends but little below the waist-line and forms a short point at the center of the front and back, and its lower edge is covered with narrow belt-sections, the pointed ends of which are crossed at the center of the front and back. The mutton-leg sleeves, which are shaped by inside seams only, are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and display fashionable fullness at the top gathered to fall in a series of graceful folds and wrinkles, and present a comfort-

ably close and smooth effect upon the forearm. The wrists are trimmed with three double rows of narrow gimp. The close-fitting standing collar is decorated at its free edges with two rows of similar gimp. Two rows of gimp follow the edges of the lapels, and a single row is applied along the edges of the belt sections. The waist may accompany a gored or Marquise skirt and is equally adaptable to a single material or to a combination of fabrics. Illuminated serge, whipcord, broadcloth, foulé and wool Bengaline as well as all fashionable varieties of silk, will make up stylishly in this way, either with or without velvet, shaded silk or satin for the sleeves, vest, belt sections and collar.

We have pattern No. 6571 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and an eighth of dress goods forty inches

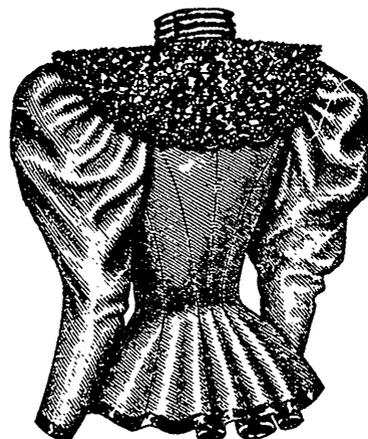
wide, and four yards of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will require five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' WAIST. (KNOWN AS THE PRINCESS MAY BODICE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 637.)

No. 6577.—At figure No. 504 D in this DELINEATOR this waist is pictured made of white *peau de soie* and trimmed with flowers.

The waist is here shown made of crépon. It is fashioned in a style that is just now very much admired in England, having been introduced there by the popular English Princess whose name it bears. It has surplice fronts arranged upon dart-fitted lining-fronts that close invisibly at the center. The surplice fronts are disposed in soft folds by upturning, overlapping plaits in the shoulder edges; they cross the bust in characteristic fashion and are closed invisibly along the lower part of the under-arm seams, the closing edges being gathered and finished with stays. Between the surplice fronts is revealed a chemisette that is permanently sewed to the right lining-front and secured with hooks and loops to the left lining-front. The seamless back is arranged upon a lining back fitted by side-back gores and a curving center



6595

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH BRETELLE COLLAR. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 633.)

seam; and under-arm gores complete the adjustment of the waist. The back is smooth at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected at each side of the center in two tiny backward-turning, overlaping plaits that flare gracefully upward and are tacked to the lining. The coat sleeves are rendered fanciful by full puffs which reach nearly to the elbow, the puffs being draped in a graceful manner by a cluster of upturning plaits at the back of the arm near the lower edge, the plaits being concealed by dainty knots of the material. Similar knots are coquettishly placed on the shoulders. The wrists are trimmed with five encircling rows of fancy braid, and three rows of similar braid decorate the close-fitting standing collar, which closes at the left shoulder seam. The chemisette is ornamented at the top with three rows of fancy braid arranged in rounding outline, the braid being continued in similar outline across the back. The waist may be made up with short sleeves and with a low, round or pointed neck, as shown in the small engravings, the pattern providing for the several styles.

The waist is decidedly becoming to youthful figures, and, made up with a low neck, will very appropriately form part of a ball, reception or opera toilette. It will develop exquisitely in *crêpe de Chine* or *chiffon* over satin or taffeta, and quite as handsomely in *peau de soie*, crystal Bengaline, Ondine or satin. All sorts of woollens are also adaptable to the mode, and ribbon, plain or serpentine braid, gimp, passementerie, fancy bands, folds of silk or satin, rosettes, floral garnitures, etc., may provide the decoration.

We have pattern No. 6577 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, calls for four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

plaited closely at the center, the plaits flaring prettily upward. The fronts flare widely above the bust to reveal a deep, pointed yoke-facing applied to the lining fronts; and to their flaring edges are joined unusually broad Restoration revers that extend well upon the sleeves and are narrowed nearly to points at the ends. The fulness below the bust is collected at the waist-line in forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. The ripple skirt, which is shaped by a center seam, is joined smoothly to the lower edge of the waist, the joining being concealed by a band of passementerie. The voluminous mutton-leg sleeves are shaped by inside seams only; they are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings and droop from the shoulder in numerous soft folds and wrinkles, a smooth and comfortably close effect being observed below the elbow. At the neck is a fashionably high curvate collar passed at the throat. The free edges of the revers are followed with passementerie, and bands of similar passementerie are arranged upon the yoke facing to form a deep V at the center.

The introduction of the Restoration revers and the drooping mutton-leg sleeves impart the broad-shouldered effect which is so much admired just now and is so universally becoming. The waist will make up attractively in bouclé, mohair, hopsacking, faced cloth, woollens, glacé, crêpon and such standard woollens as foulé, Princess cloth, camel's-hair and serge. Facings of material of contrasting shade will heighten the good effect, and garnitures of passementerie, braid, folds or bands, satin ribbon, etc., may be added.

We have pattern No. 6599 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the waist requires five yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-



6622

Front View.

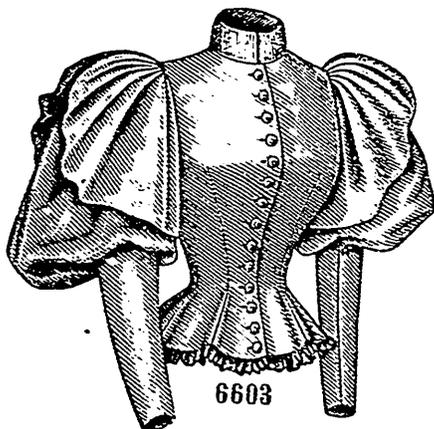


6622

Back View.

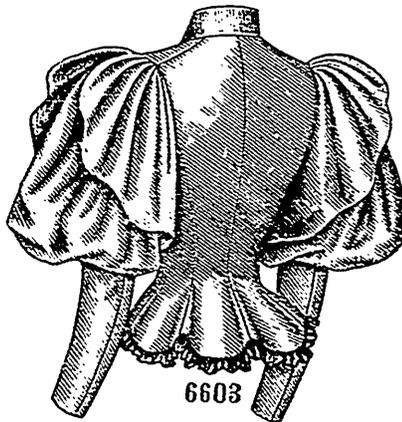
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED BASQUE, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 634.)



6603

Front View.



6603

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH TURTLE BACK AND RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 634.)

four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT SEWED ON.

(For Illustrations see Page 633.)

No. 6599.—This stylish waist is pictured made of gray vicuna and black satin at figure No. 506 D in this DELINEATOR, satin being also used for decoration.

The waist is here shown made of mohair crêpon, and displays a ripple skirt, which falls over the flaring skirts in vogue in a series of funnel-shaped folds or ripples and extends to a becoming depth below the hips. The fronts and seamless back are separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a smooth lining adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a curving center seam. The back is smooth at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is

LADIES' LARGE LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE, WITH LINING.

(FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

(For Illustration see Page 633.)

No. 6598.—This sleeve introduces the newest arrangement of the fulness at the top and is shown made of a seasonable variety of coating. It is of large size and fits smoothly below the elbow, and is arranged over a lining, which, like the sleeve, is shaped with only an inside seam. The lining is gathered at the top, while the fulness at the top of the sleeve is arranged in three broad box-plaits between two side-plaits to droop softly and present the broad-shouldered effect in vogue. The wrist is plainly completed. The sleeve is suitable for a three-quarter or full-length coat or

jacket developed in beaver, melton, whipcord, corkscrew, chinchilla, hopsacking, diagonal, velvet or plain or fancy cloth. The wrist may be ornamented with stitching or any fashionable variety of fur.

We have pattern No. 6598 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen 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, requires two yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 638.)

No. 6573.—A pretty illustration of this jacket is given at figure No. 512 D in this magazine, where it is made of India silk and trimmed with ribbon and beading.

A charming *négligé* jacket for an informal luncheon or breakfast *en famille* is here portrayed developed in violet India silk and white lace. It is becomingly long, extending well below the hips, and introduces the fashionable umbrella back. The jacket is rendered becomingly close-fitting by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores below the waist-line producing graceful flutes or folds that spread in umbrella fashion to the lower edge. The fronts open from the shoulders over a pretty vest, the upper part of which is a square yoke from which the lower part falls in graceful folds. The yoke portions are

overlaid with lace net and pass into the shoulder seams, and the back edges of the vest are attached underneath to the fronts. The closing is made invisibly at the center. The vest is drawn in closely to the figure at the waist-line by ribbon ties, which are bowed prettily at the center. Gathered *bretelle* frills of lace that are narrowed to points at the ends fall in full, soft folds down the front edges of the fronts to the waist-line and are continued across the back just below the standing collar. The puff sleeves are very full and are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings: they may be finished with deep cuff effect or with deep frills of lace edging drooping prettily over the hands, as illustrated. Full caps of lace edging fall quaintly over the top of the sleeves, and the standing collar is covered with ribbon, the ends of which are tied in a dainty butterfly bow at the back. If a less fanciful jacket be desired, the *bretelle* frills and sleeve caps may be omitted, as illustrated in the small engraving, where the cuff finish is also shown.

The jacket will make up beautifully in India or China silk, cashmere, vailing, *crépon* and all sorts of pretty silks and woollens devoted to these garments. A combination of plain and figured silk, or figured silk and plain woollen goods will be effective in a jacket of this kind, and charming accessories of lace or ribbon may be added in any dainty way preferred.

We have pattern No. 6573 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the tea-jacket for a lady of medium size, will require seven yards and a half of silk twenty inches wide, with six yards and a fourth of lace edging six inches wide, and a fourth of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



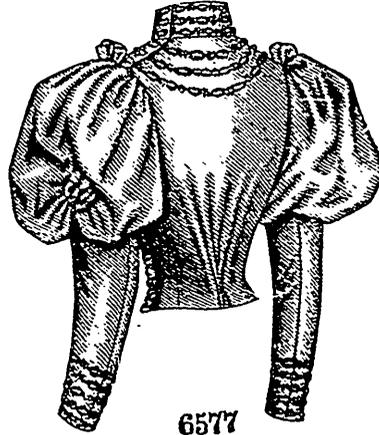
6577
View Showing Short Sleeves and Pointed Neck.



6577
View Showing Short Sleeves and Round Neck.



6577
Front View.

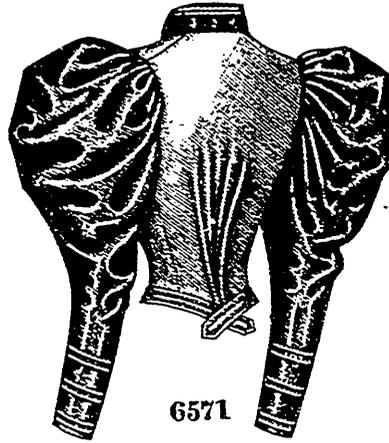


6577
Back View.

LADIES' WAIST. (KNOWN AS THE PRINCESS MAY BODICE.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 635.)



6571
Front View.



6571
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 635.)

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustration see Page 639.)

No. 6581.—This pretty sack is shown developed in figured silk and trimmed with lace and ribbon at figure No. 513 D in this magazine.

The simplicity and gracefulness of this sack will make it a most acceptable mode to the average woman. The sack is here represented made of pink French flannel, with ribbon tie-strings and white lace edging for decoration. The loose fronts are partially fitted at the sides by under-arm darts and are gathered at the top at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the front with button-holes and pearl buttons. Ribbon tie-strings inserted in the under-arm darts at

the waist-line are tied prettily in front, drawing the garment in quite closely to the figure. The back is rendered shapely by a curved center seam and is shaped below the waist-line to produce the fashionable flutes or ripples. The picturesque bishop sleeves are finished with round cuffs and are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, which, however, may be omitted. At the neck is a rolling collar, which is prettily rounded at the ends and trimmed with a frill of lace edging.

Becoming and inexpensive sacks of this kind may be made of delicately colored French flannel, such tints as pink, blue, lavender or rose being very pretty. Various dress goods can be utilized for this purpose, particularly pale shades of cashmere or Henrietta cloth. Dressy sacks will be made of Surah or China silk trimmed as represented or as personal taste may suggest. One of the chief charms of the sack being its simplicity, the home dressmaker will find it a most satisfactory mode and in every way practical.

We have pattern No. 6581 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the sack requires five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

or more wide, or a piece of fur with the skin measuring eleven inches and a half by twenty-one inches and a fourth, each with

PATTERN FOR A MUFF

For Illustration see Page 639.

No. 6613.—This muff is shown again at figures Nos. 494 D and 521 D in this DELINEATOR, where it is pictured made of fur.

The muff is a necessary adjunct to a Mid-winter toilette and may be made up to match special costumes. It is here represented developed in black Astrakhan cloth and lined with satin. The

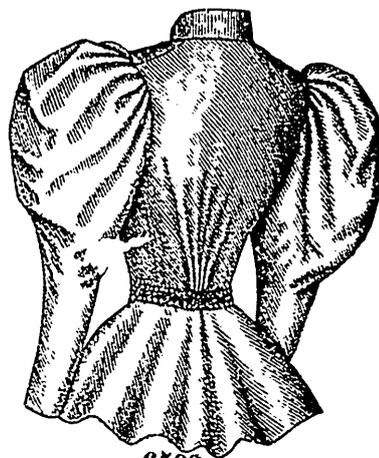
muff consists of an outside section, the ends of which are joined in a seam, and a lining of satin that has its ends similarly joined. The side edges of the lining are turned under for hems and joined to the corresponding edges of the outside, and close to the hems the lining is stitched together in tuck fashion to form a casing for a silk elastic that draws the fulness up closely and forms the hems in pretty frills. The muff is thickly padded with cotton batting.

Astrakhan cloth or fur are, perhaps, the most suitable fabrics for muffs, but, Ondine, Bengaline or any variety of heavy corded silk or any dress material devoted to Winter wear



6599

Front View.



6599

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH RIPPLE SKIRT SEWED ON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 632.)

five-eighths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT WITH DRAPED OVER-SKIRT AND CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(For Illustrations see Page 639.)

No. 6582.—Other views of this skirt may be seen at figures Nos. 493 D and 506 D in this DELINEATOR.

A revival of the over-skirt is noticeable in many of the newest skirts and is a feature of this skirt, which is here illustrated made of suiting goods. The skirt is of the five-gored variety, with dart-fitted front and side gores, and two wide back-gores that are gathered up with considerable fulness at the top. It flares stylishly toward the foot, where it measures about three yards and a half round in the medium sizes, the flare being made greater by a circular flounce, which is put on without fulness, but which

from its circular shape falls with pretty flutes all round. The flounce is trimmed at the bottom with two rows of narrow braid, and is deeply overhung by the over-skirt, which consists of a wide apron front and two wide back-gores. The apron front is fitted with perfect smoothness at the top by four darts and shows diagonal drapery folds at the sides, the folds being produced by three forward-turning plaits in the top near each side edge; it joins the back-gores in seams that are hidden by the folds of the wide triple box-plait in which the back-gores are formed, the folds of the box-plait spreading with an effect that is both artistic and graceful. The seam joining the bias back



6573

Back View.

LADIES' TEA-JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 637.)



6573

Front View.



6598

LADIES' LARGE LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE, WITH LINING. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 636.)

if preferred, velvet, plush, heavy corded silk or any dress material devoted to Winter wear

may be used. Fur of every variety is, of course, appropriate for muffs, and the lining is usually of seal-brown or black satin, and the finish invariably as represented.

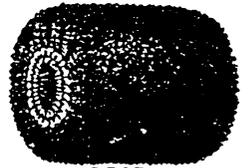
We have pattern No. 6613 in four sizes for children, girls, misses and ladies. In the ladies' size, the muff calls for five-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches

edges of the back-gores is directly at the center of the box-plain, which widens decidedly toward the foot. The over-skirt dips pret-

Columbia collar, which is sometimes called the Cayvan collar, is represented made of velvet; it is composed of six sections joined in a center seam and two curving seams at each side. It rises high about the neck and falls about the shoulders with the effect of a deep cape, the sections being shaped to spring out well toward the lower edge and flute slightly. The upper and lower corners may be made up square or rounding and the top may be rolled in Medici fashion or deeply all round as illustrated.

The Puritan collar, which is shown developed in cloth, presents the quaint severity characteristic of the Puritan modes. It consists of four sections joined in a center seam and a seam on each shoulder, and shaped to curve quaintly with a decided spring on the shoulders and present a smooth effect at the front and back. It forms a pretty cape about the shoulders and rises high about the neck, the top being rolled in Medici fashion, while its corners are square. Both collars are lined with silk and interlined with crinoline, canvas, hair-cloth or similar material, to provide necessary stiffness, and are closed invisibly below the throat.

A last year's longcoat or jacket may be wonderfully freshened by adding



6613

PATTERN FOR A MUFF. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 638.)

either of these collars made of the same material or of any preferred contrasting fabric. All sorts of coatings either of plain or fancy weave are appropriate for collars of this description, and if trimming be desired, any variety of fur, silk feather-trimming, gimp-edged fur, passementerie, gimp, galloon, fancy or plain braid, etc., may be applied to the edge. A dark or pretty bright lining of plain or shot silk or taffeta is always in order. When a perfectly plain completion is desired, one or

tily at the center of the front and back and is shortest at the sides, giving a very graceful outline to the lower edge. The top of the skirt and over-skirt are finished together with a belt. A wide, bias band of velvet headed by two rows of braid trims the bottom of the over-skirt. Crinoline or canvas may be used in the skirt and over-skirt to give a more pronounced flare. Often only the back-gores of the skirt are lined with the stiff material, so that the skirt will stand out well at the back and the front and sides fall naturally.

For economy's sake the skirt will often be made of lining goods, as the over-skirt and flounce entirely conceal it and have a facing of the material at the bottom. Cloths and all varieties of dress goods will make up handsomely by the mode, and trimming is entirely optional. Flat trimmings are preferred, braids and passementeries of all varieties having a large vogue. Sometimes the flounce will be of a different material from the over-skirt. The skirt may be worn with any style of bodice desired, but it will make a particularly handsome toilette combined with basque No. 6599, shown elsewhere in this magazine.

We have pattern No. 6582 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, call for ten yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' COLUMBIA COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND PURITAN COLLAR (IN FOUR SECTIONS). (FOR STREET WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 640.)

No. 6597.—Long and short coats, jackets and wraps and street costumes of all kinds are rendered stylish by either of the collars here portrayed. The

two rows of machine-stitching may be applied to the free edges. We have pattern No. 6597 in three sizes, small, medium and



6581

Front View.

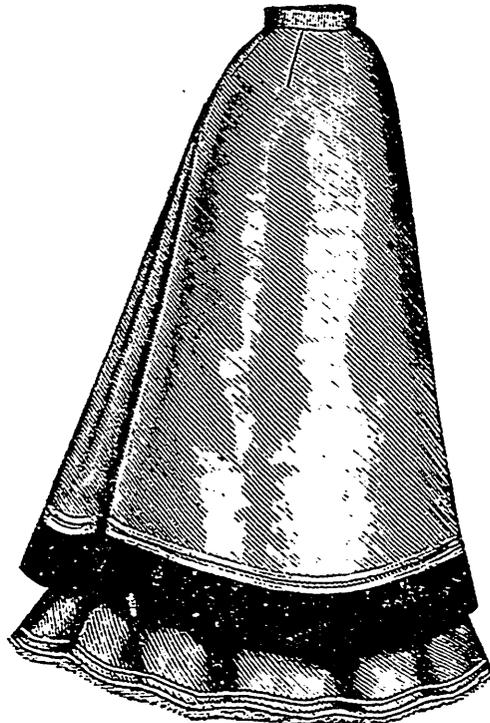


6581

Back View.

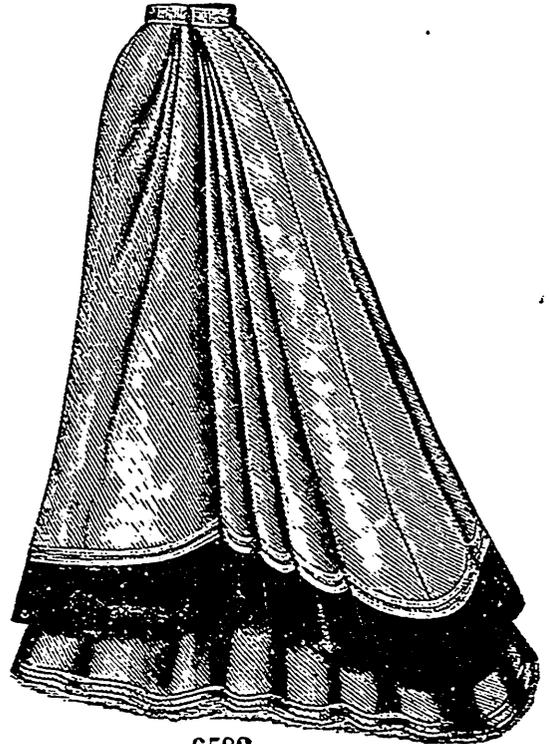
LADIES' DRESSING-SACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 637.)



6582

Side-Front View.



6582

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH DRAPED OVER-SKIRT AND CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 638.)

large. In the medium size, the Columbia collar needs a yard and seven-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard fifty-four inches wide, or a piece of fur with the skin measuring twenty-five by forty-five inches. The Puritan collar calls for a yard and three-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or half a yard fifty-four inches wide, or a piece of fur with the skin measuring twenty-five inches by thirty-two inches and a half. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

or four yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' MARQUISE SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR LOWER PART AND CIRCULAR OR GORED UPPER PART.

(For Illustrations see Page 641.)

No. 6600.—By referring to figures Nos. 497 D and 504 D in this magazine, this stylishly devised skirt may be observed made of different materials, with other trimmings.

The Marquise skirt having either a gored or circular upper part has survived the test of a first season and remains one of the most popular of prevailing modes. The skirt here pictured is developed in illuminated serge combining red and blue, and consists of a circular lower part, and an upper part which may be either in

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH APRON OVER-SKIRT.

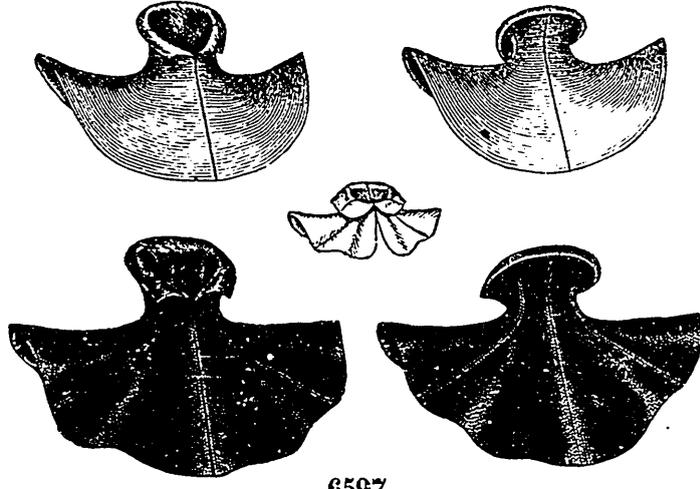
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6588.—At figures Nos. 508 D and 510 D in this DELINEATOR this skirt is shown differently made up.

The skirt is a decided novelty, as it introduces an over-skirt, a revival of which is promised for the near future. The skirt is here portrayed developed in old-blue hopsacking and trimmed with braid. It consists of five gores, the front and side gores being fitted by darts to produce a smooth adjustment over the hips. The back-gores are stiffened with an interlining of canvas, crinoline or hair-cloth and arranged in fan-plaits that spread in graceful fashion and maintain their pose to the lower edge, where the skirt measures nearly three yards and a fourth in the medium sizes. Upon the lower part of the front-gore and side-gores is a deep, gathered flounce of the material, which is prettily revealed below the fancifully curved lower edge of the apron over-skirt. The over-skirt is fitted smoothly at the top by two darts at each side of the center; its back edges almost meet at the top of the fan-plaits at the back and flare widely toward the lower edge, a graceful drapery effect being produced by two backward-turning plaits at each side. The over-skirt is decorated at its lower and back edges with two rows of braid, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt, the placket being finished above the center seam.

The skirt may accompany any of the plain or fanciful coat-basques or round waists now in vogue. It will develop attractively in all sorts of handsome silks, such as Bengaline, Ondine, villé and such fashionable woollens as hopsacking, wool Bengaline, foulé, whipcord, Princess cloth, faced cloth and silk-and-wool novelties. Flat garnitures, such as braid, bands of ribbon, folds of satin or velvet, may be applied in any manner desired.

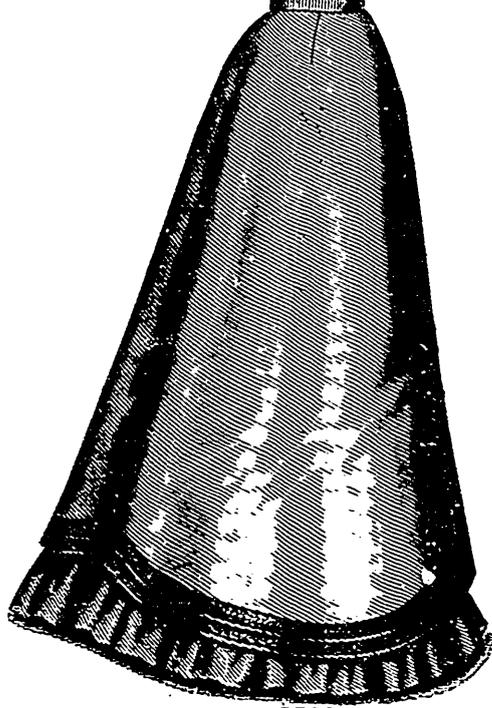
We have pattern No. 6588 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the skirt requires nine yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide,



6597

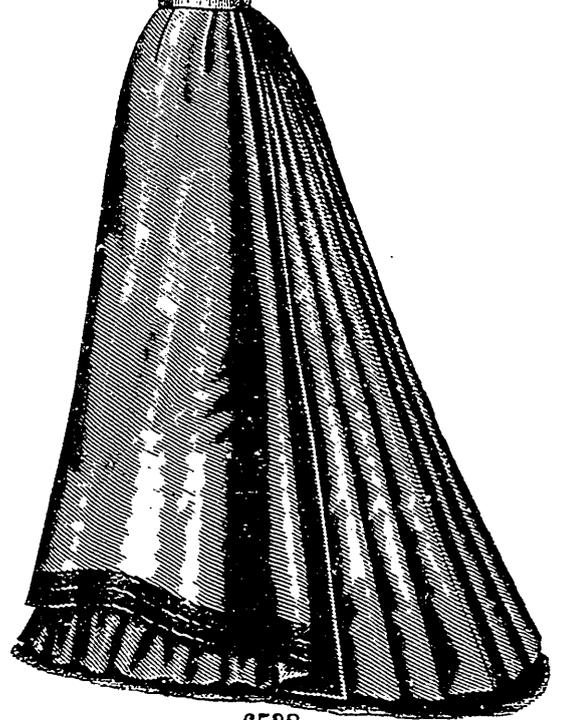
LADIES' COLUMBIA COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND PURITAN COLLAR (IN FOUR SECTIONS). (FOR STREET WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 639.)



6588

Side-Front View.



6588

Side-Back View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH APRON OVER-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

circular style or composed of five gores, both modes of shaping being provided for by the pattern. The upper part extends little more than midway to the knee, and the lower part is joined to it smoothly, the circular shaping of the lower part producing gracefully rolling folds at the sides. The gored upper part fits with perfect smoothness at the front and sides, while the circular upper part has just enough fulness gathered in at the top to fit well over the hips; and at the back the skirt is arranged in fan-plaits at each side of the

center seam, the plaits flaring gracefully to the bottom, where the skirt measures about four yards and a fourth in the medium sizes. The lower part may be stiffened with canvas or crinoline to emphasize the distended effect. The seam joining the upper and lower parts is covered with a shirred ribbon ruching. The placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The mode will develop exquisitely in taffeta, shot or shaded silk, Bengaline, ondulé and such fashionable woollens as Princess cloth, whipcord, hopsacking, serge and silk-and-wool novelty goods. When a silken fabric is used, the decoration may consist of a full pinked ruching of the material applied over the seam, and at the bottom, if desired. Fancy braid, satin or velvet ribbon, ribbon ruching, milliners' folds, flat bands, etc., may form the garniture for a skirt developed in woollen goods, or serpentine satin ribbon may be chosen for decoration. A handsome skirt

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

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH PANEL OVER-SKIRT.

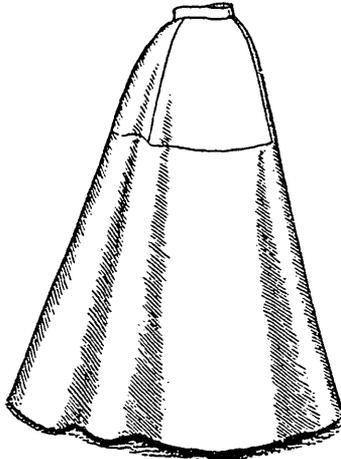
(For Illustrations see Page 642.)

No. 6584.—This skirt forms part of the mourning toilette shown at figure No. 511 D in this magazine, the materials being Henrietta cloth and crape.

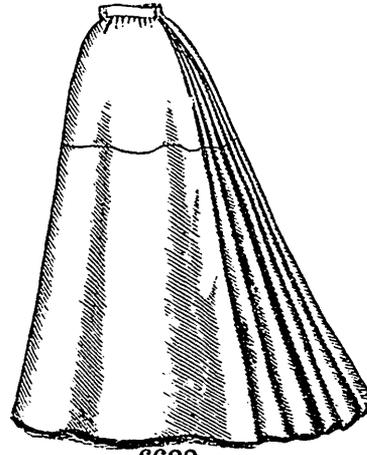
The skirt is here represented developed in fine camel's-hair and handsome brocade. It has a front-gore, a gore at each side and two back-gores, the shaping of the front and side gores, together with darts at each side, producing a smooth effect at the top and the regulation distended appearance at the bottom. The fulness at the back is collected at each side of the placket in two backward-turning plaits that spread in graceful fashion to the bottom, where the skirt is fashionably wide, measuring nearly three yards and a fourth in the medium sizes; and the well defined folds are preserved by an interlining of crinoline or hair-cloth. The front-gore is cut from brocade and appears with rich effect between the flaring front edges of the panel over-skirt, which consists of two panels that meet for a short

distance at the top a little to the left of the center of the front and flare widely to the bottom. The panels are smoothly fitted at the top by darts and their back edges overlap the side-back seams of the skirt and are concealed at each side by a backward-turning plait which overlaps the fan-plaits at the top and spreads below. The flaring front edges of the over-skirt are tacked at intervals to the front-gore, and the front and lower edges are trimmed with two rows of velvet ribbon. A placket is finished above the center seam, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

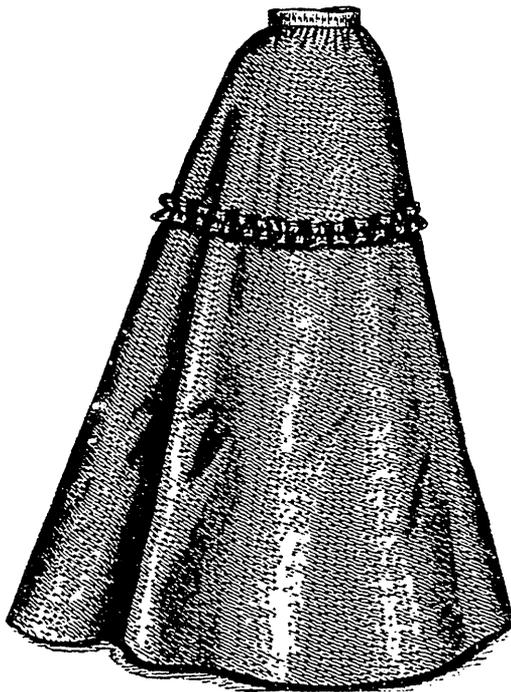
The mode is especially desirable for developing materials of contrasting shade or texture, and will, therefore, be useful for remodeling a partly worn or *passé* skirt. Hopsacking, whipcord, wool Bengaline



6600

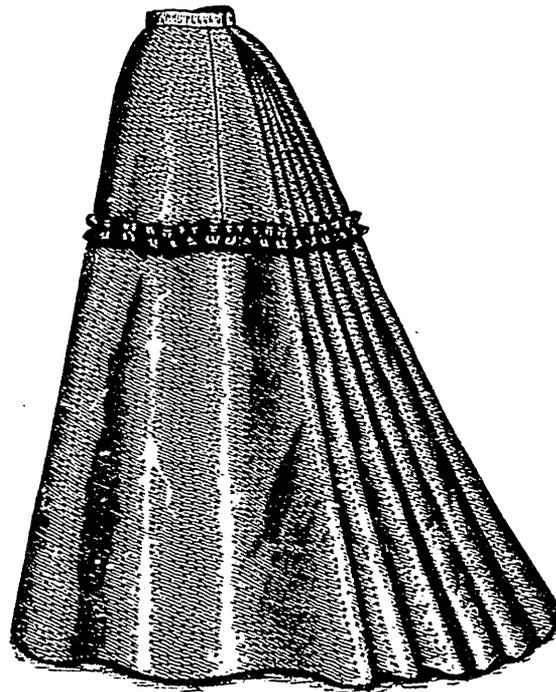


6600



6600

Side-Front View.



6600

Side-Back View.

LADIES' MARQUISE SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR LOWER PART AND CIRCULAR OR GORED UPPER PART. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 640.)

for the promenade made up by the mode is of fancy black hopsacking and trimmed with milliners' folds of black satin piped with white satin, the black and white combination, by-the-by, being just now very fashionable.

We have pattern No. 6600 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt with the circular upper part requires six yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a half fifty inches wide. The skirt with the gored upper part will need six yards and three-

and all sorts of seasonable woollens will unite exquisitely with satin, plain or ombre velvet, Bengaline or brocade. Serpentine braid or ribbon, soutache or Hercules braid, stitching, etc., may contribute tasteful garniture, or a simple completion may be adopted. If a very elaborate decoration is desired, the front-gore may be all-over braided in a vermicelli design with soutache braid.

We have pattern No. 6584 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires four yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, and a yard and five-eighths of brocaded silk twenty inches wide.

Of one material, it needs seven yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or four yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

ing folds that spread gracefully to the lower edge of the petticoat. The petticoat is designed with special reference to the disten-

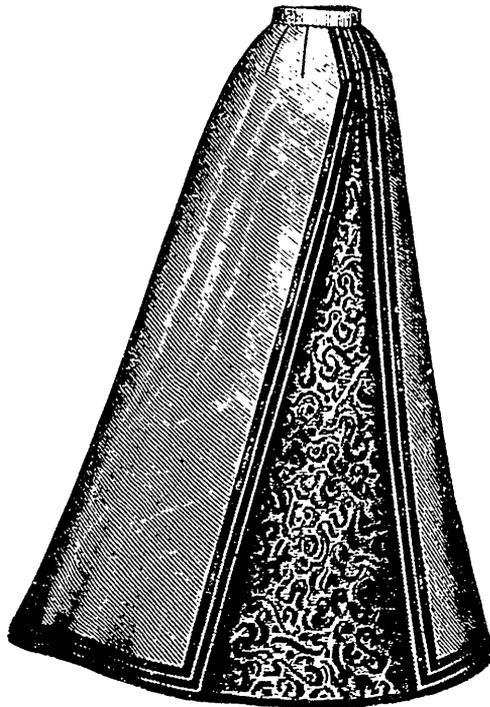
LADIES' PETTI-COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6587. — This petticoat is fashioned to wear with the newest skirts, and is represented developed in both white muslin and shaded silk, and decorated with two spaced frills of edging, the gathered edge of each frill being covered with a feather-stitched band. It consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a wide back-breadth, the placket being made at the center of the back. The shaping of the gores with the aid of the darts at each side produces a perfectly smooth adjustment over the hips, and the petticoat flares in regulation fashion to the bottom, where it measures fully three yards in the medium sizes. The top of the petticoat is finished with an underfacing, which serves as a casing back

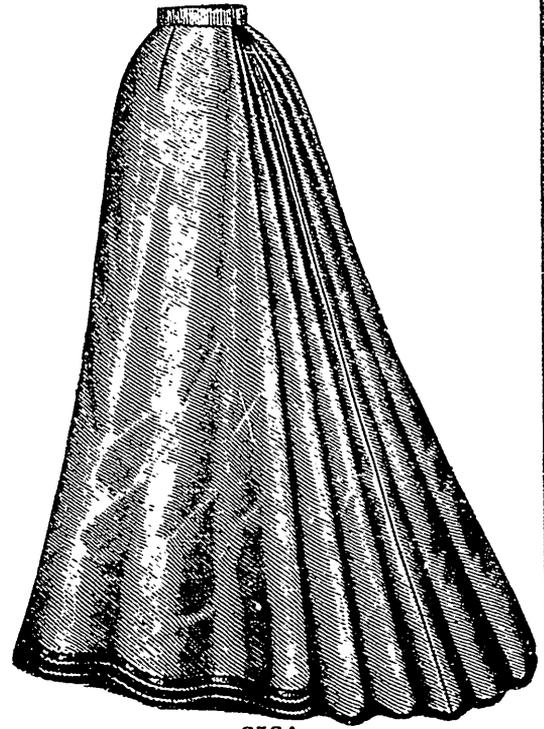
skirts now fashionable, and will make up equally well in changeable or shot silk, moiré or the new Japanese skirting. Surah, satin, gloria, lawn and cambric are also adapted to petticoats of this kind, and one made of silk may be made as elaborate as desired by adding lace-trimmed ruffles of the material headed by beading through which ribbon is run. A lawn or cambric petticoat may be trimmed with frills of Hamburg edging or *point de Paris*, Medici, torchon or Valenciennes lace or insertion, feather-stitched bands, frills of the material having hemstitched hems, etc.

We have pattern No. 6587 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment calls for six yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths



6584

Right Side-Front View.

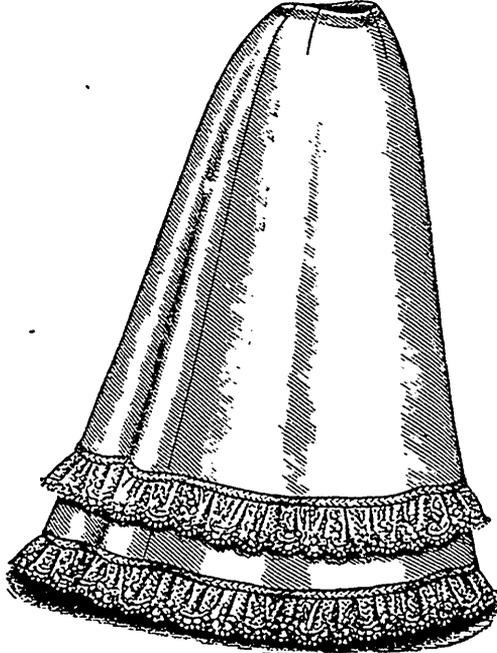


6584

Left Side-Back View.

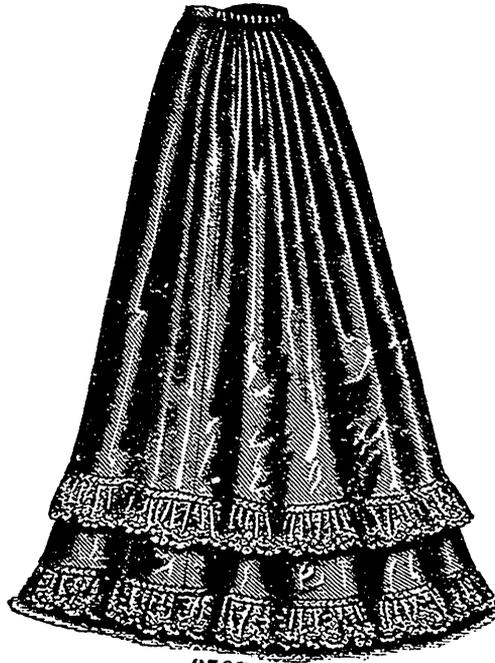
LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, WITH PANEL OVER-SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 641.)



6587

Side-Front View.



6587

Side-Back View.

LADIES' PETTI-COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

of the darts in the side-gores for tapes that are drawn up closely to adjust the fulness about the waist, the fulness falling in pretty roll-

ings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURES NOS. 516 D AND 517 D.—GIRLS' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 516 D.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6590 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is given a different drapery on page 652 of this DELINEATOR. Canary cashmere and white Surah are here attractively associated in the dress, which is charming enough to gladden the heart of the most fastidious little maiden. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is gathered at the top, where it falls in pretty rolling folds from the fanciful body, which is arranged upon a lining



FIGURE No. 516 D.



FIGURE No. 517 D.



FIGURE No. 518 D.

FIGURE No. 516 D.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6590 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 517 D.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6599 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 518 D.—MISSIS' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6609 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 643 and 644.)

fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The waist has smooth side-fronts and side-backs, which are joined in

side seams and in short seams on the shoulders; and between them are effectively revealed a full center-front and center-backs that are joined in short shoulder seams. The fulness is prettily

disposed by gathers at the bottom and on the shoulders and by rows of shirring at the top, the shirrings being made far enough below the upper edge to form a dainty standing frill about the throat. Very full puffs that reach to just below the elbows are arranged over the smooth, coat-shaped sleeves, which are revealed with deep cuff effect below. Each wrist is adorned with three rows of black soutache braid, above which on the outside of the arm is placed a handsome braid-ornament. Drooping over the sleeves are

tion, fine embroidery, velvet or satin ribbon, braiding design, fancy stitching, embroidered bands, gimp, galloon or narrow pique sementerie will form dainty garniture and may be applied in the manner suggested by good taste.

FIGURE No. 517 D.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern which is No. 6589 and costs 10c. 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 652 of the magazine.

A very attractive house-dress is here portrayed made of scarlet camel's-hair of light weight, with ribbon in the same shade for decoration. The dress has a full front and full back joined by seams at the sides, the fulness being disposed in three box-plaits at the top of the front and back. The full portions are joined to a short yoke that is simply shaped by shoulder and very short under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the center of the back, the joining being concealed by a band of ribbon that is tastefully bowed at the front. The neck is daintily finished with a standing frill of the material. The bishop sleeves are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrist with round-cuff effect; and the exposed portions of the linings are attractively faced with the material and trimmed with a band of ribbon. A band of similar ribbon provides a simple but attractive foot-decoration.

The dress is extremely pretty and very easy to make, and will develop charmingly in plain or figured crêpon, challis, vailing, cashmere and similar fabrics. It may be adorned with lace, insertion, gimp, galloon or fancy braid, and the yoke and cuff facings may be cut from velvet, silk or all-over embroidery. Rows of lace insertion may be set into the skirt or applied over bands of ribbon. A pretty school dress may be of light-

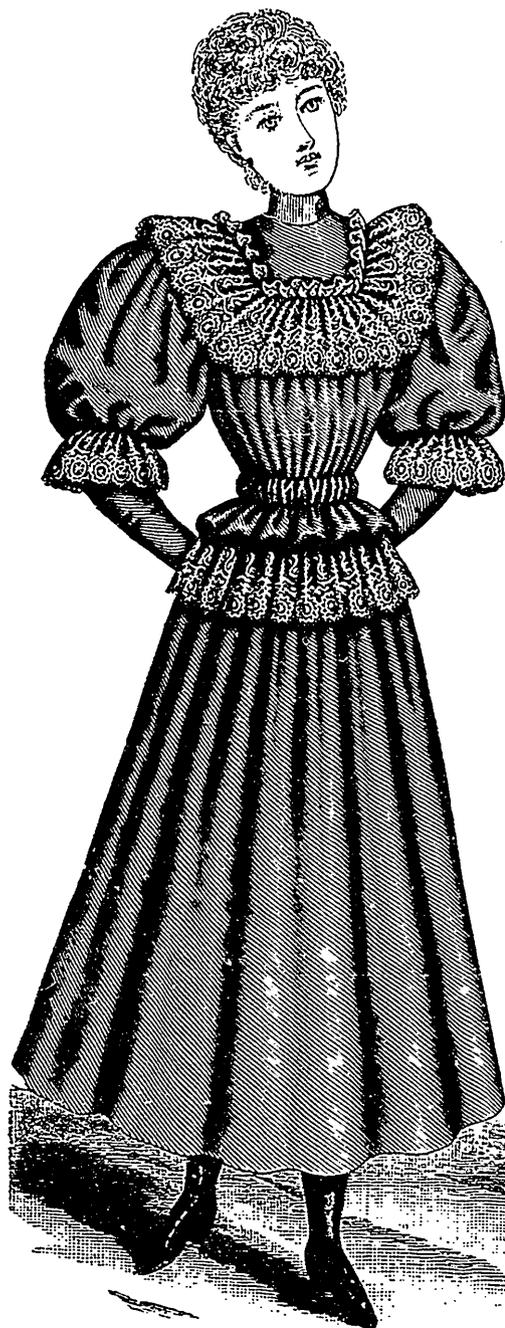


FIGURE No. 519 D.

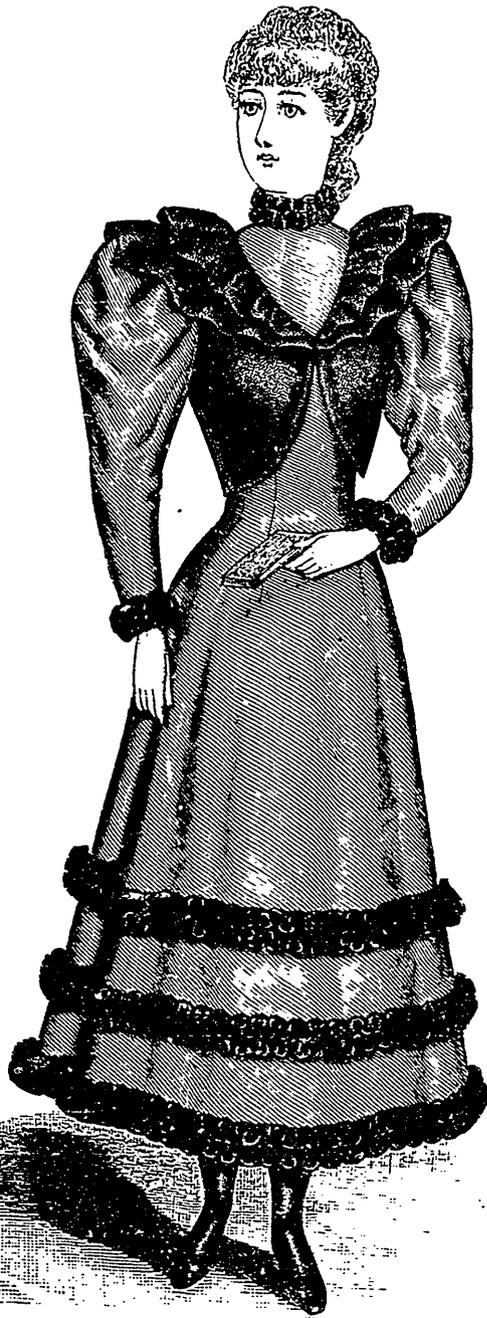


FIGURE No. 520 D.

FIGURE No. 519 D.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6614 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. FIGURE No. 520 D.—MISSES' PRINCESS COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6594 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 643.)

smooth, epaulette-like bretelles which are attractively lined with silk and richly trimmed at the corners with braid ornaments. Three graduated rows of braid follow the front edge of each side-front, the longest row extending almost to the waist-line.

The mode affords excellent opportunities for combinations of both colors and fabrics. Camel's-hair and Bengaline, crêpon and velvet, and vailing and fancy silk will look well together, and lace, inser-

brown serge and dark-brown velvet, the latter forming the yoke and cuff-facings.

FIGURE No. 518 D.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 643.)

FIGURE No. 518 D.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pat-

... which is No. 6609 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is given a different portrayal on page 648 of this publication.

A dainty and attractive costume for a miss is here represented made of gray vicuna and velvet, gray silk soutache braid and bands of velvet supplying tasteful decoration. The skirt is fashioned in the approved four-gored style, consisting of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a wide seamless back; it presents a becomingly smooth effect at the front and sides and rolling folds at the back, and the bottom is trimmed with a band of velvet all-over decorated with a rich braiding design in gray silk braid.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and has a full front and full back separated by under-arm gores; it is arranged over a body fitting by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The

fanciful body, to which it is joined. The body has a full front and full backs shaped in Pompadour fashion at the top and arranged upon a high-necked body-lining adjusted by single bust darts and the customary number of seams; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The front and backs are drawn by gathers at the top, are turned under deeply at the lower edge, and are drawn by two rows of shirring at the waist-line, the fulness below the shirrings drooping with puff effect over the skirt. The body lining exposed to square-yoke depth is covered with yoke facings of the taffeta, and a frill of lace finished at the top to form a self-heading droops gracefully from the upper edge of the front and back. A close-fitting standing collar forms a becoming completion for the neck. The coat sleeves have full puffs, which reach to the elbow and droop in regulation fashion on the shoulders. A frill of lace droops softly below each puff, and a similar frill falls



FIGURE No. 521 D.

FIGURE No. 522 D.

FIGURE No. 521 D.—MISSSES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This illustrates Misses' Coat No. 6574 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Muff No. 6613 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 522 D.—MISSSES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6572 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 646 and 647.)

FIGURE No. 519 D.—MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 644.)

FIGURE No. 519 D.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6614 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from 10 to 16 years of age, and is also shown on page 651.

In the present development of the dress gray-and-rose shot taffeta and white net-top lace are associated, with similar lace for trimming. The skirt is full and round, is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and is gathered at the top to fall in full, soft folds from the

upon the skirt from beneath the puff at the bottom of the body. The dress is both simple and picturesque and will, therefore, find great favor with the home dressmaker. It will make up exquisitely in *crêpe de Chine*, India silk, vailing and other dainty fabrics suitable for party dresses, and with equally satisfactory results in all sorts of woollens and silk-and-wool novelties. The skirt may be made fanciful by the application of rows of velvet ribbon, bands of braid, ruffles, ribbon quillings, etc., for a foot trimming; and similar garniture may adorn the body.

FIGURE No. 520 D.—MISSSES' PRINCESS COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 644.)

FIGURE No. 520 D.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pat-

tern, which is No. 6594 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 649 of this magazine.

The costume is designed in the graceful Princess style and is here shown developed in pale-mauve camel's-hair and dark-green velvet. The accurate adjustment is due to single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and curved closing edges below which the backs are joined. The top of the costume is revealed in pointed-yoke outline above a jacket, which is joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and meets at the center of the front and back, the edges rounding away gracefully below. From the upper edges of the jacket fall Bertha-brevelles of unequal depth, which are becomingly broad upon the shoulders and are narrowed to points at their front ends. The standing collar is covered with a full, box-plaited ruching of velvet, and similar ruchings trim the wrists of the shapely leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are sufficiently full at the top to rise picturesquely above the shoulders. The skirt is hooped at the bottom, just below the knee and midway between with velvet ruchings.

The Princess modes are extremely becoming to misses having tall, well developed figures and are especially suitable for party and exhibition costumes, for which purposes they may be developed in *crêpe de Chine*, *crêpon*, India or China silk, vailing, etc. If a more serviceable costume is desired, cashmere, hopsacking, serge, wool Bengaline, camel's-hair or chevrot may be chosen. The mode invites tasteful combinations of colors and textures, and trimming may be supplied by braids, ribbon, gimp, galloon, ribbon quillings or any other stylish garniture.



FIGURE No. 523 D.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6619 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 647.)

FIGURE No. 521 D.—MISSSES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 645.)

FIGURE No. 521 D.—This illustrates the coat and muff of a Misses' toilette. The coat pattern, which is No. 6574 and costs 1s. or 25

cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and is given a different portrayal on page 654 of this DELINEATOR. The muff pattern, which is No. 6613 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for children, girls, misses and ladies, and may be seen again on page 639 of this publication.

Biscuit cloth was here selected for developing the coat, which has loose fronts that are reversed at the top in lapels and closed in a double-breasted fashion with button-holes and bone buttons. The back gores and a well curved center seam insure a perfectly adjusted fit, the center seam terminating below the waist-line above underfolded fulness. The skirt portion of the sides and back falls in well defined folds, and upon the front is arranged a square pocket-lap that conceals



FIGURE No. 524 D.—GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6596 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 648.)

opening to an inserted pocket. The sleeves are in mutton-leg style and are shaped by inside and outside seams, and shallow cuffs are simulated by a single row of machine-stitching. At the neck is a deep sprung collar, which is shaped by a seam at the center of the back and two well curved seams at each side. The collar arches stylishly over the sleeves, and its free edges, as well as the remaining free edges of the jacket, are finished with a single row of stitching.

The muff consists of an outside section of fur and a satin lining. The sides of the lining are stitched to form casings for elastics which draw the lining up closely and form frills. A ribbon is passed through the muff and is of sufficient length to pass about the neck.

Melton, kersey, diagonal, whipcord, cloth, camel's-hair and all kinds of fashionable coatings will develop pleasingly in the coat, which will usually be plainly completed, the only ornamentation being provided by the buttons, which may be as handsome as the wearer's means will permit. The hat is a becoming shape in felt profusely adorned with feathers; and a fur *cravate* is worn.

full dress sleeves, and are comfortably smooth-fitting below the elbows. The sprung collar is in eight sections and extends to the bust at the front and to a corresponding depth at the back; it is skilfully shaped by a curving seam at the center of the back and by three well curved seams at each side. The collar presents a rounding lower outline and arches stylishly over the shoulders; and its free edges, and also those of the rolling collar are handsomely outlined with passementerie. A belt effect is produced by two rows of passementerie, one row being placed along the joining of the skirt and body and the other a short distance above.

FIGURE No. 522 D.—MISSIES' COAT.
(For Illustration see Page 646.)

FIGURE No. 522 D.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6572 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for

The coat will develop handsomely in Bengaline, velours, cloth, camel's-hair or rough-surfaced suiting, any of which will make up well in combination with velvet or satin in a contrasting shade.

Fur bindings, gimp, galloon or fancy bands will afford attractive garniture, and the collars will frequently be lined throughout with satin. A handsome coat was made of red-and-black rough-surfaced goods, with black satin for the collars, sleeves and belt.

The felt hat shapes a becoming poke at the front and is artistically trimmed with plumes and a roll of velvet.



FIGURE No. 523 D.—MISSIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 646.)

FIGURE No. 523 D.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 6619 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and receives a different portrayal on page 650 of this DELINEATOR.

The costume is here represented made up for party wear in a charming combination of primrose-yellow tulle and chiffon. The skirt is fashioned in four-gored style and presents the regulation flare at the bottom. The front and sides are becomingly smooth at the top, and the back falls in a series of tubular folds that spread gracefully to the bottom, where the skirt is trimmed with a flounce of chiffon decorated with two rows of satin ribbon and headed by a ruching of chiffon.

The waist is arranged upon a closely adjusted body-lining and closed invisibly at the center of the back. The front is cut away at the top in low, fanciful outline, being shaped at the center in a

point that appears with pretty effect against a full, round yoke of chiffon, which is shaped by shoulder seams and arranged upon the body lining; and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the center and collected in gathers. The backs are shaped at the top to correspond with the front, and, like it, are drawn in closely at the waist-line by short rows of gathers at the center. Quaint bretelles of chiffon trimmed with satin ribbon droop from the upper edges of the front and back, showing picturesque fulness over double sleeve-caps of chiffon decorated with ribbon, the effect being that of triple caps that fall in a series of ripples all round the arm; and the coat sleeves, which are fashionably full at the top, are trimmed at the wrists with full ruchings of chiffon. The stylish close-fitting standing collar is trimmed with two rows of narrow

FIGURE No. 525 D.

FIGURE No. 526 D.

FIGURE No. 525 D.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6579 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 526 D.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6578 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

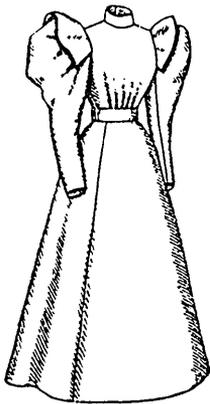
(For Descriptions see Page 648.)

misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 653 of this publication.

A very elegant coat is here depicted made of reseda cloth of fine quality, with black silk passementerie for decoration. The body of the coat is faultlessly fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. To the lower edge of the body is joined a deep skirt, which has a narrow gore at the center of the back; the skirt presents a smooth effect at the top at the front and sides and falls in ripples below, and at the back is laid a well pressed box-plait, which widens gradually to the lower edge. The gigot sleeves are shaped by inside seams only; they are of great width at the top to allow an easy adjustment over the fashionably

ribbon, and a ribbon belt encircles the waist, its ends being concealed by a rosette-bow at the left side.

The costume is remarkably simple in construction, but is so picturesque in effect that it will be appropriate for school receptions, parties and other occasions where full dress is required. It will make up exquisitely for ceremonious wear in Bengaline, Ondine, silk-and-wool crêpon, crêpe de Chine, Surah and other dainty fabrics of similar texture, and also in wool crêpon and vailing. A serviceable costume for best or every-day wear may be developed by the mode in whipcord, wool Bengaline, foulé, cashmere or silk-and-wool novelty goods, with ribbon, fancy worsted braid, gimp, galloon or serpentine braid for garniture.



6609

View without Tabs.

FIGURE No. 524 D.—GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 646.)

FIGURE No. 524 D.—This illus-



6609

Front View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 649.)



6609

Side-Back View.

(COPYRIGHT.)

trates a Girls' coat. The pattern which is No. 6596 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is pictured in two views on page 655 of this DELINEATOR.

The coat presents a Watteau back and the latest style of collar, and is here shown developed in a seasonable variety of coachman's-tan coating. It completely covers the dress over which it is worn and is closed in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are becomingly curved to the figure at the sides by long under-arm darts, and the back, which is adjusted by the usual gores and a curving center seam, is arranged in a graceful Watteau at the center, the folds spreading in regulation fashion from gathers at the top. The full puff sleeves droop in numerous soft folds and wrinkles over their smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep cuff-facings of the material and decorated at the wrists with jet gimp. The stylish sprung collar is composed of eight sections and rolls at the top in Medici fashion, the ends flaring widely at the throat; its shaping produces the fashionable spring on the shoulders, and the free edges and curving seams are decorated with jet gimp.

The coat illustrates one of the season's jauntiest modes for girls and will make up satisfactorily in handsome materials for dress uses and in less expensive fabrics for school wear. Plain and fancy cloths of all kinds, melton, kersey, chinchilla, beaver, etc., are adaptable to the mode, and fur, fancy braid, gimp or stitching will provide a stylish completion.

The felt hat is fashionably trimmed with feathers.

FIGURES Nos. 525 D AND 526 D.—GIRLS' DRESSES.

(For Illustrations see Page 647.)

FIGURE No. 525 D.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern which is No. 6579 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on page 652 of this DELINEATOR.

The dress introduces a quaint ripple collar and fanciful basque-skirt, and is here shown made of red and white serge. The full round skirt extends to a fashionable depth and is deeply hemmed at the bottom and decorated with three rows of soutache braid. It is gathered at the top to fall in natural folds from the body, which has a front and backs separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a closely adjusted body-lining. The front and backs are smooth at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in a short row of gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. Included in the seam joining the body and skirt are a cording of red serge and a fanciful basque-skirt; the basque-skirt is shaped in large scollops at the bottom, and its ends meet at the center of the front and back. The deep ripple-collar is in two sections, is shaped at the bottom to correspond with the basque-skirts, and, like it, is decorated at its free edges with soutache braid. A close-fitting standing collar appears above the ripple collar and is edged at top and bottom with soutache braid. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are fashionably full at the top and are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, and each wrist is trimmed with three encircling rows of soutache braid.

All sorts of suitable silks and pretty woollens will make up attractively by the mode, either alone or in combination with velvet, Bengaline, fancy silk, or wool goods of contrasting color. Tasteful trimming may be arranged with fancy braid, ribbon, gimp or galloon, although a simple completion would be equally appropriate.

FIGURE No. 526 D.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6578 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is represented in a different development on page 653 of this publication.

The dress is simple but very quaint and youthful-looking, and is here shown pleasingly developed in figured dress goods and satin ribbon. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top to fall in natural folds from the body, to which it is joined; and the lower edge is deeply hemmed and decorated with a frill of ribbon. The front and backs of the body are arranged upon fitted linings, and a Bertha-bretelle of satin ribbon is arranged upon them in Pompadour outline, being gathered on the shoulders to fall with pretty fulness upon the sleeves. The fulness at the lower edges of the front and backs is collected in a short row of gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons; and under-arm gores produce a smooth adjustment at the sides. Sections of folded ribbon trim the lower edge of the body, their front ends being concealed by a ribbon rosette at each side of the gathers in the front. The moderately high standing collar is trimmed with a folded ribbon, a rosette being placed at the left side. The puff sleeves display picturesque fulness, and deep cuff-facings that cover the exposed portions of the smooth, coat-shaped linings are trimmed at the wrists with folded sections of ribbon.

The dress will be found very easy to make and it may be rendered as fanciful as desired by tasteful disposals of garniture, velvet rib-

on, fancy braid, galloon and feather-stitching being, perhaps, the most appropriate decorations for little folks' dresses. The mode will develop attractively in merino, cashmere, serge, flannel, cloth or novelty goods, and as it is particularly well adapted to combinations, velvet, Surah, faille or a contrasting woollen material may be suitably united with any of the above-mentioned fabrics.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 648.)

No. 6609.—Gray vicuna and black velvet are associated in this stylish costume at figure No. 518 D in this DELINEATOR, with a braiding design for decoration.

Very attractive yet simple withal is the tasteful costume here portrayed made of réséda-green dress goods, with Astrakhan bindings for decoration. The skirt is in four-gored style and consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a seamless back-gore; it is smooth-fitting at the top of the front and sides, while at the back it is gathered to fall in a series of flute-like folds. After the manner of the prevailing modes the skirt flares broadly at the bottom, where it measures about three yards round in the middle sizes; and an underfacing of canvas, moreen or crinoline is usually added to emphasize the flare. The skirt is simply yet stylishly trimmed with two rows of Astrakhan, one row being set at the lower edge and the other a short distance above.

The waist is worn beneath the skirt and is mounted on a body lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the back. The full front and full backs are separated by under-arm gores and present a smooth effect at the top, the slight fulness at the waist-line being collected in short rows of gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing. At the neck is a close-fitting standing collar, and all its edges, as well as those of the belt which encircles the waist, are outlined with bindings of Astrakhan. The sleeves are of the *gigot* order and are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings; they are shaped by inside seams only and are of great width at the top, where they are gathered to stand out broadly. Below the elbow they are comfortably smooth-fitting, and each sleeve is trimmed at the wrist with a row of Astrakhan binding, another row being placed a short distance above to simulate a moderately deep cuff. Topping the sleeves are epaulette-like bretelles, which are smooth at the top and are shaped to fall in graceful, undulating curves below; and disposed on the waist at round-yoke depth are oblong tabs which flare slightly, the tabs, in connection with the epaulette-like bretelles, producing somewhat the effect of a fanciful Bertha-bretelle. The costume may be made up without the tabs as shown in the small illustration.

The costume will develop stylishly in cloth, velours, nouretted suiting, tweed and homespun, and these fabrics will unite attractively with velvet, Bengaline and fancy silk. Hercules, soutache and fancy braids, gimp, passementerie and embroidered bands will be largely used as garnitures, and they may be applied either sparingly or in profusion, according to individual taste.

We have pattern No. 6609 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the costume calls for seven yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

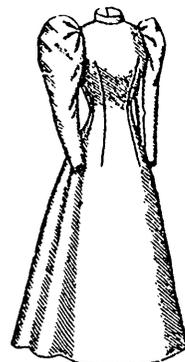
MISSES' PRINCESS COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6594.—Pale-mauve camel's-hair and dark-green velvet are combined in this costume at figure No. 520 D in this DELINEATOR, and ruchings of velvet provide the garniture.

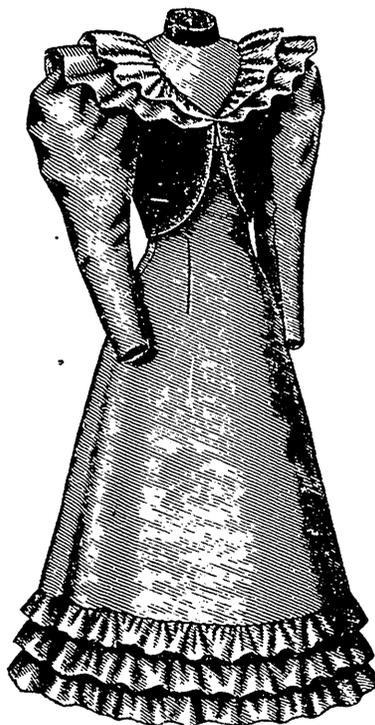
The costume is fashioned in a style that is at once quaint and becoming, and is here represented developed in an effective combination of mode camel's-hair and tobacco-brown velvet. It displays the graceful lines of the Princess modes, and is closely adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and curved

closing edges, below which the back edges of the backs are joined. The shaping of the gores and backs below the waist-line produces the long, flute-like folds seen in all the new modes, and the closing is made invisibly. The costume may be made up with or without a fanciful velvet jacket, which is shaped in low, pointed outline at the top and fitted by under-arm and short shoulder seams. The fronts and backs of the jacket meet at the top and round gracefully below, and from their upper edges double Bertha-bretelles droop with picturesque effect. The Bertha-bretelles are gathered to fall in pretty folds all round and are deepest over the shoulders, and their front ends are narrowed to points. The sleeves are fashionably full at the top and fit the arm closely below the elbow; they are shaped by inside and outside seams and are gathered at the top to rise and spread on the shoulders in regulation fashion, the wrists being plainly completed. At the



6594

View without Jacket.



6594

Front View.



6594

Side-Back View.

MISSES' PRINCESS COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

neck is a moderately high velvet collar in close-fitting standing style. The lower edge of the costume, which is of stylish width, measuring two yards and three-eighths in the middle sizes, is decorated with three ruffles of camel's-hair.

The mode offers opportunities for novel combinations both of hue and texture, and for unique disposals of garniture. Crépon, hopsacking, plain or illuminated serge and silk-and-wool novelties are adaptable to the mode, and any of these fabrics will unite exquisitely with velvet, fancy silk, Surah rougeant, etc. Serpentine braid, outline-gimp, frills or ribbon ruchings may be added for decoration in any pretty way preferred, or a perfectly plain completion may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 6594 in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume needs three yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for seven yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6619.—This costume is shown made up in primrose-yellow taffeta and chiffon at figure No. 523 D in this DELINEATOR, chiffon flouncing and ruchings and ribbon providing the decoration.

The costume is both quaint and picturesque and is here portrayed developed in a charming combination of green-and-red shaded suiting and plain green silk. The skirt, which is fashioned in the popular four-gored style and displays the regulation distended appearance at the bottom, fits smoothly at the top of the front and sides. At the back the fulness is massed at the center by closely drawn gathers to fall in a series of funnel shaped folds or flutes that spread prettily to the lower edge, where the skirt is fashionably wide, measuring three yards round in the middle sizes. The skirt is hooped above the knee with three rows of fancy braid. A placket is finished at the center of the back, and the top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

The fanciful round waist has a full front and full backs separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a body lining adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The front and backs are cut away in low, fanciful outline at the top to form a point at the center of the front and back, the points appearing very effectively against a full yoke, which is shaped with shoulder

seams and disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top. The fulness at the waist-line of the front and backs is drawn in closely to the figure by a short row of gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the back. The coat sleeves are rendered fanciful by double caps, which fall in ripples all round the arm and lend a decidedly quaint air to the costume. They are overlapped at the top by bretelles, which are gathered on the shoulders to droop with pretty fulness over the caps, giving the effect of triple caps; they narrow to points at the front and back, and, like

the sleeve caps are lined with silk. The lower edges of the bretelles and the fanciful upper edges of the front and backs are decorated with fancy braid. The upper and lower edges of the close-fitting standing collar are trimmed with a row of similar braid, and three e-circling rows of braid decorate the sleeves at the wrists. The waist is worn beneath the skirt, and a belt with square ends encircles the waist, its edges being followed with fancy braid.

The costume will develop exquisitely in plain or fancy silk, crêpon, vigogne, whipcord, rep, wool Bengaline, poplin and plain and illuminated serge. Velvet, changeable or shot silk or Surah will unite beautifully with either of the above mentioned fabrics in a costume of this kind.

We have pattern No. 6619 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



6619

Front View.



6619

Back View.

MISSIES' COSTUME, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSIES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 651.)

No. 6614.—This dress is shown made of gray-and-rose taffeta and net-top lace at figure No. 519 D in this magazine.

A charming dress to be worn at a school reception or dance party or on any other semi-ceremonious occasion is here represented made of *rienx-rose* India silk. It has a full, round skirt, which is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and gathered at the top and falls from the body in graceful folds to the lower edge, which is of stylish width, measuring fully three yards in the middle sizes. The body has a full front and backs, shaped in Pompadour fashion at the top and arranged upon a high-necked body-lining fitted to single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the closings being made invisibly at the center of the back. The front and backs are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and are disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top. The lower edges are turned under deeply, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected in two widely spaced rows of shirrings, below which the fulness droops with puff effect over the skirt. The lining exposed to square yoke depth is covered with facings of the material and a close-fitting standing collar is at the neck. The upper edges of the front and backs are concealed beneath a Bertha frill of silk turned under and shirred to form a self-heading. The coat

sleeves are rendered fanciful by full Empire puffs, which are gathered at the top and bottom and stand out prettily from the arm, and to the lower edges of the puffs are sewed drooping frills of the material. If a low neck and short sleeves be desired, the lining will be cut away above the Bertha-frill and the sleeves off beneath the frills, as shown in the large front view. When a high neck gown is desired, the neck is finished with a standing collar.

The dress will make up charmingly in plain or figured India or China silk, crêpe de Chine, Surah or taffeta for party or school-reception wear, and for every-day or best wear in all sorts of pretty woollens, such as cashmere, plain or illuminated serge, chevrot, whipcord and novelty goods of all seasonable varieties. A combination of velvet and woollen goods or shaded silk and cashmere will be very effective in a dress of this kind, and, if garniture be desired, rows of ribbon, braid or gimp may decorate the skirt, wrists and collar.

We have pattern No. 6614 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, will call for ten yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 652.)

No. 6589.—By referring to figure No. 517 D in this magazine, this dress may be observed made of scarlet camel's-hair and trimmed with ribbon to match.

The dress is a quaint, simple style, and is here represented.

made of chestnut-brown cashmere, with brown velvet ribbon for decoration. The front and backs are joined in under-arm seams and divided in three pretty box-plaits at the center, the plaits retaining their fullness to the lower edge; they are joined to a pretty yoke that has a curved lower outline and is fitted by shoulder seams and very short under-arm seams. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop prettily over round cuff-facings of the material applied to the smooth, coat-shaped linings on which the sleeves are mounted. Velvet ribbon in two widths is used to decorate the cuff facings, the wider ribbon being placed at the wrist and the narrower at the top of the facing. At the neck is a standing frill of velvet ribbon. The yoke is prettily trimmed with alternate rows of wide and narrow velvet ribbon placed at equal distances apart. A row of wide and a row of narrow velvet ribbon trim the skirt at hem depth from the lower edge.

Pretty school dresses may be made up in this way from novelty wool goods, or the serviceable and pretty cashmeres, hopsackings that show a solid or original mixtures of color, or faced cloths that come in brown, blue, red, green, heliotrope or tan. Sou-tache, Hercules or serpentine braid, ribbon, fancy stitched bands or ribbon will be selected for decorating little dresses of this kind.

We have pattern No. 6589 in several sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the dress needs four yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 632.)

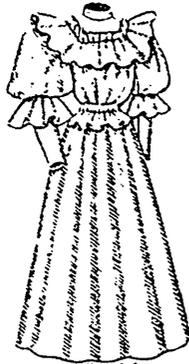
No. 6579.— Two shades of serge are united in this dress at figure No. 525 D, soutache braid being used for the trimming.

The dress is here represented made of cadet-blue whipcord, and prettily trimmed with cordings of black velvet. The body has a full front and full backs separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a body lining, which is closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made down the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The front and backs are smooth at the top, and the fulness at the lower edge is drawn to the center and collected in gathers. The body is made quite ornamental by a ripple collar in two sections; the collar is cut in round scallops at the lower edge and is shaped to be perfectly smooth fitting at the top and to stand out in ripples all round, tackings to the body holding the ripples in position. The ripple collar is lined with silk, and its free edges are finished with cordings of velvet; it passes into the seam with the moderately high standing collar, and a cording of velvet is included in the joining, a similar cording decorating the upper edge of the standing collar. The sleeves, which are in mutton-leg style, are shaped by inside seams only and are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, the fulness at the top being sufficient for the present demands of fashion; and the wrists are neatly finished with a cording of velvet. The full skirt is deeply hem-

med at the bottom, and at the top it is gathered and joined with the basque-skirt to the waist, a cording of velvet being included in the joining. The basque-skirt is in two sections and has no perceptible fulness, being shaped to set gracefully over the full skirt; it is lined with silk and scalloped at the lower edges, which are finished with a cording of velvet.

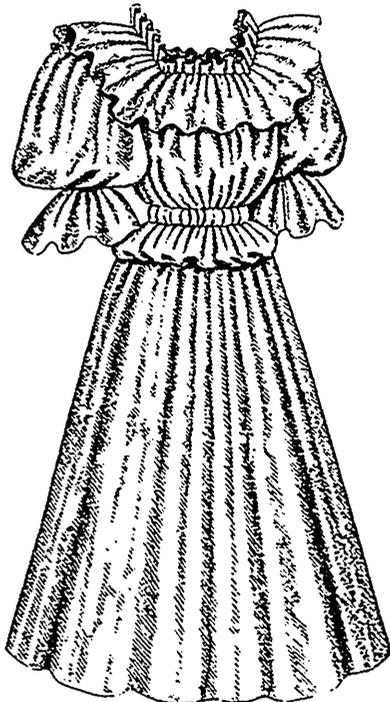
Fashionable combinations, such as brown and green, canard-blue and black, or black and red will be very effective. Brown cashmere with green velvet pipings would be fashionable and Frenchy, and the new shades of blue will look well with accessories of black. Jacqueminot-red is an aspirant for popular favor and it comes in the new hopsackings, cashmeres and serges. For little girls this brilliant color is quite appropriate, though, if desired, its brilliancy can be subdued with black velvet. French novelty woollens of inexpensive quality and the soft, pretty Henrietta cashmeres that come in pale colors so suitable for the young will always be good selections.

We have pattern No. 6579 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs six yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



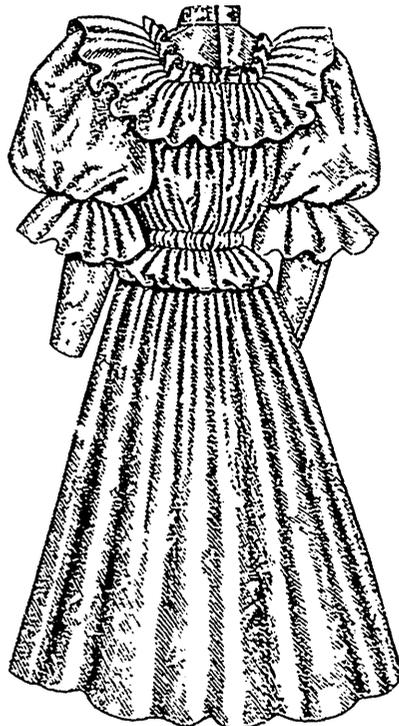
6614

Front View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.



6614

Front View, Showing Low Neck and Elbow Sleeves.



6614

Back View, Showing High Neck and Long Sleeves.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 650.)

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 632.)

No. 6590.— Canary cashmere and white Surah are combined in this dress at figure No. 516 D in this DELINEATOR, with braid for decoration.

The dress is here represented made of cactus-red cashmere and trimmed with black braid. The waist lining is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and shoulder seams, and the closing is made invisibly down the center of the back. The waist has a full center-front and full center-backs, which are joined on the shoulders

and are prettily revealed between the smoothly fitting side-fronts and side-backs, that are shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams. The center-front and center-backs are shirred near the top, forming a pretty standing frill at the neck. They are also gathered at the shoulder and lower edges, the fulness lying in soft even folds. Square epaulettes neatly lined follow the upper edges of the side-fronts and side-backs, falling gracefully over the full sleeves. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, the exposed portions of which are faced with the material and trimmed at the wrist with two encircling rows of braid. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the waist. The epaulettes are trimmed with two rows of narrow braid, and the side edges of the side-fronts and side-backs below the epaulettes are followed by two rows of similar braid.

For school wear very serviceable and becoming little dresses will be made of subdued shades of cashmere or of pretty Scotch mixtures in all wool or the new hopsackings that show bright colorings. For dressy occasions soft silks, plain or figured, fine French challis and sometimes cream-white cashmere, or alpaca



6589
Front View.



6589
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 650.)

trimmed with velvet ribbon of a gay color will be stylish. Any preferred variation in the method of trimming may be adopted without lessening the becomingness of the mode. We have pattern No. 6590 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the dress needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 653.)

No. 6578.—At figure No. 526 D in this magazine this dress is represented made of figured dress goods and ribbon, the ribbon being also used for decoration.

The comfortable and becoming little dress is here represented made of Gobelins blue cashmere trimmed with black satin ribbon. The Bertha-bretelle gives an especially dressy appearance to what is in reality a most simple and practical gown. The body has a full front and full backs separated by under-arm gores and arranged upon a lining closely adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, the closing being made down the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The front and backs are smooth at the top, the fulness at the lower edge of the front being drawn in closely to the center by gathers; while at the back the fulness is similarly collected at each side of the closing. The Bertha-bretelle has a plain effect across the front and back, but is gathered to

with upright rows of ribbon, and two rows of similar ribbon trim each wrist and the loose edges of the bretelle. The Bertha-bretelle may be omitted when severe simplicity is desired.

The new woollens, which come in plain colors or in a mélange of many colors, will make up nicely in this manner, and so will the new cashmeres and Henriettas, goods that are in pretty shades of tan, canard-blue, jacqueminot-red, heliotrope and dahlia. Braid, velvet or satin ribbon contrasting or matching the goods in color may be selected for decoration. In order to secure a less dressy effect the omission of both garniture and bretelles will be necessary.

We have pattern No. 6578 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, will need five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6590
Front View.



6590
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 651.)

MISSES' COAT. WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS).

(For Illustrations see Page 653.)

No. 6572.—At figure No. 522 D in this magazine this coat is shown made of light cloth and trimmed with passementerie.

The coat is here represented made of rough coating. It is admirably adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a

stand out full over the shoulders, drooping gracefully over the top of the puff sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged on coat-shaped linings, the exposed part of the lining being faced with the material. The neck is completed by a moderately high standing collar tastefully trimmed with two rows of ribbon. The full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, and the top is gathered and joined to the waist, the fulness falling in even, graceful folds around the figure. Above the Bertha-bretelle the body is decorated



6579
Front View



6579
View without Rip-ple Collar and Basque-Skirt.



6579
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 651.)

curving center seam and is lengthened to the fashionable three-quarter depth by a skirt, which is made with a gore at the center, where it is arranged in a box-plat that widens all the way down. The skirt is shaped to fit smoothly over the hips and flares in rolling flutes below. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The nut-on-leg sleeves, which are made with inside seams only, are stylishly full above the elbow and comfortably close-fitting below; they are gathered at the top to rise full and high

above the shoulders, and are trimmed at the wrists with a narrow band of fur surmounted by three encircling bands of fancy braid. The front edges of the fronts are decorated with fur, and three rows of braid encircle the body just above the seam joining the body and skirt. The coat may be made up with or without a sprung collar shaped by a center seam and three seams at each side. This collar is deep and round and stands out broadly on the shoulders, its ends flaring slightly. Its free edges are trimmed with fur, and a similar decoration is applied to the lower edge and flaring ends of the rolling collar, which tops the sprung collar and forms a comfortable neck-completion.

The coat is desirable for school or best wear and may be developed in all sorts of plain and fancy coatings, plush, velvet or Astrakhan cloth, and fur, machine-stitching or fur-edged gimp may provide the trimming.

We have pattern No. 6572 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years the coat needs five yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

are reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet the deep sprung collar in notches, and the closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The collar is formed of six sections joined by well curved seams and falls deep and round at the back and square at the front corners. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves have inside and outside seams and are fashionably full at the top, where they are gathered to spread broadly on the shoulders. The wrists are finished with two encircling rows of machine-stitching, and two rows finish the lower edges of the coat and the edges of the collar and lapels. Side pockets inserted in the fronts are provided with pocket-laps, the free edges of which are finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

A handsome coat to accompany a church or visiting toilette may be developed by the mode in melton, kersey, broadcloth, etc., and a less expensive but equally stylish garment may be developed in chevot, tweed, homespun or diagonal. A pretty bright lining may be added throughout, and a tailor finish of machine-stitching will be the most fashionable mode of completion, although fur bindings or narrow gimp is sometimes applied for decoration when smooth-surfaced cloth is used. The collar and lapels may be of satin or velvet if a combination is desired.

We have pattern No. 6574 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, calls for six yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Of goods fifty-four inches wide, two yards and five-eighths will suffice. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6578
Front View.



6578
View without
Bertha-Bretelle.



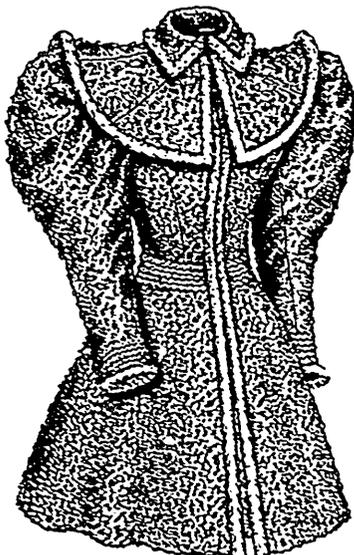
6578
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 652.)

MISSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 654.)

No. 6574.—By referring to figure No. 521 D in this DELINEATOR

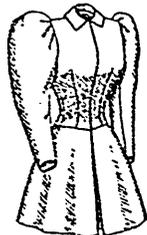


6572

Front View.

MISSES' COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 652.)



6572

View without Sprung Collar.

this coat may be observed made of cloth and finished with machine-stitching.

The coat is appropriate for both dressy and general wear. It introduces the latest novelty—the sprung collar—and is here represented made of fancy coating. The coat extends well below the hips and displays the distended effect below the waist-line. The adjustment is simply accomplished by side-

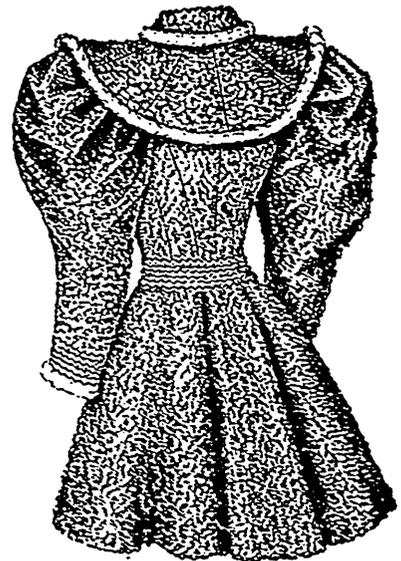
gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width which is turned under for hems and arranged in an underfolded, forward-turning plait at each side. The fronts

MISSES' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS) AND RIPLE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 654.)

6618.—Among the season's protective garments for misses the full-length, double-breasted coat with stylish sprung collar and ripple skirt will be very popular. The coat is here represented made of navy-blue cloth and trimmed with black fur. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and a curved opening to a side pocket in each front is finished with machine-stitching and stayed at the ends with triangular ornaments of silk. The

adjustment of the coat is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the gores and backs below the waist-line producing the popular ripple effect. The neck



6572

Back View.

MISSES' COAT, WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT AND SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 652.)

is completed by a standing collar that is concealed by a sprung collar consisting of eight sections joined in well curved seams. The sprung collar curves gracefully over the tops of the sleeves and is tacked to

the upper and front edges of the standing collar, the lower edge presenting a rounding outline. The sleeves are in mutton-leg shape with one seam and are mounted on linings that are also shaped with one seam; at the top the fulness is laid in three box-plaits between two shallow side-plaits, and the fulness of the lining is regulated at the top by gathers. The sleeves fit closely to the arm below the elbow, but are sufficiently wide to slip easily over the dress sleeves. Fur trimming decorates the free edges of the sprung collar and the wrists of the sleeves.

Cloth, tweed, chevrot and some of the fancy cloakings will be good selections for the garment when intended for school wear. For best wear there are handsome brocaded cloakings, beaver cloth or the lighter faced cloth, which can be increased in weight and made sufficiently warm by a wadded lining. Fur, Astrakhan or braid will form a suitable garniture.

We have pattern No. 6618 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a miss of twelve years, the coat requires eight yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

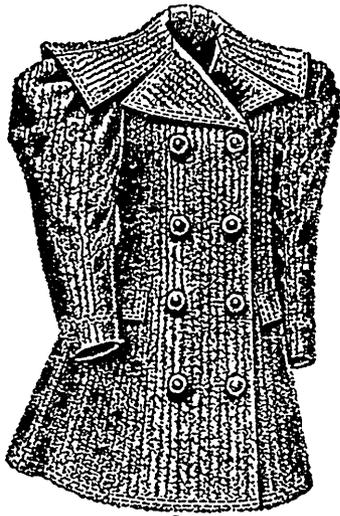
joined by a seam at the center of the back and by two well curved seams at each side, the sections being shaped so that the collar springs well over the shoulders. The collar falls to the bust at the front and to a corresponding point at the back and presents a rounding lower outline; at the top it fits snugly about the neck, rolls slightly and flares at the throat in Medici fashion. The upper and lower corners may be square or rounding, as preferred, and the top may be deeply rolled.

The Puritan collar is made of *coquelicot* cloth and consists of four sections joined by a well curved seam at the center of the back and on each shoulder; it presents a rounding lower outline, and is perfectly smooth at the front and back and springs stylishly over the shoulders. The collar rolls and flares at the top in Medici style. Both collars are closed invisibly at the center of the front and are lined throughout with silk and stiffened with crinoline, canvas, hair-cloth, etc.

Very elegant collars are made of velvet, satin, Bengaline, velours, cloth or bouretted suitings; they may be plainly completed or their free edges may be followed with bindings of fur of any preferred variety, gimp, galloon, passementerie, etc. A rich lining of silk, satin or brocade will be a handsome addition, and frequently the seams are covered with braid, gimp or passementerie, or cordings of silk or velvet are inserted in the seams.

We have pattern No. 6583 in four sizes from six to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the Columbia collar requires a yard and a fourth of material twenty inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide, or half a yard fifty-four inches wide, or a piece of fur with the skin measuring twenty-two inches by thirty-four inches and a half. The Puritan collar needs seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty inches wide, or half a yard forty-four inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches

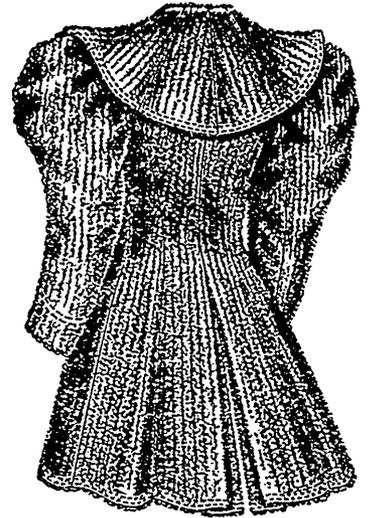
wide, or a piece of fur with the skin measuring twenty inches by twenty-nine inches and a half. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



6574

Front View.

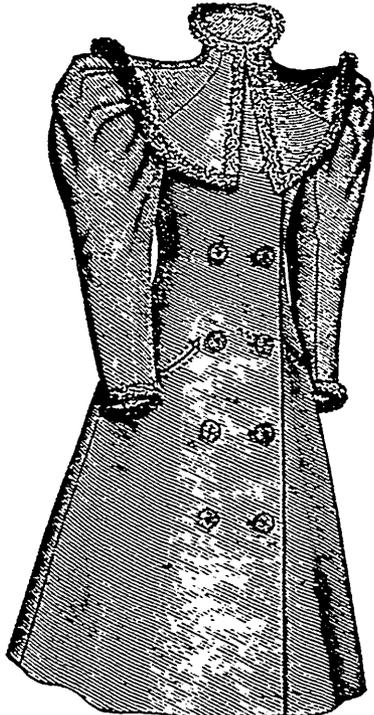
MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 653.)



6574

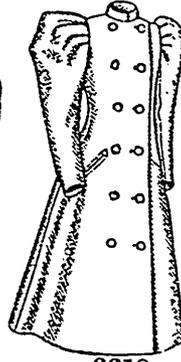
Back View.

MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 653.)



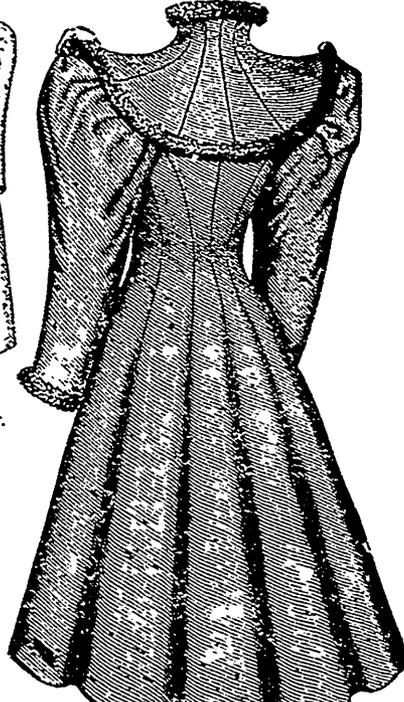
6618

Front View.



6618

View without Sprung Collar.



6618

Back View.

MISSSES' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS) AND RIPPLE SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 653.)

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' COLUMBIA COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND PURITAN COLLAR (IN FOUR SECTIONS). (FOR STREET WEAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 653.)

No. 6583.— Much attention is paid this season to the fanciful collars which are as notable a feature on the top garments of young people as on those worn by their elders. Two elegant styles are here portrayed and are known respectively as the Columbia and the Puritan. The Columbia, which is sometimes called the Cayvan

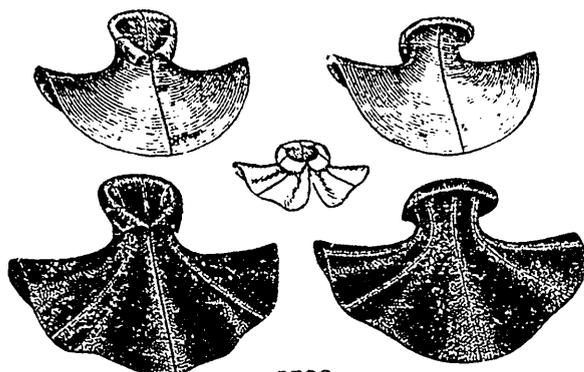
collar, is made of dahlia-colored velvet, and consists of six sections

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6620.—This coat introduces the umbrella back and sprung collar and is pictured developed in plain coating of seasonable texture. It extends to the bottom of the gown and is nicely curved to the figure at the back and sides by under arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the shaping of the back and gores below the waist-line producing the funnel-shaped folds that form the fashionable umbrella back. The loose fronts lap widely and are closed to the throat in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and large pearl buttons. The sleeves are in mutton-leg style with inside seams only; they are gathered at the top to rise fashionably above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. The sprung collar is deep and round and stands out with a broadening effect upon the shoulders, its ends flaring slightly. It is composed of eight sections joined by a center seam and three seams at each side, and is topped by a rolling collar, the ends of which flare widely at the throat. The edges of both collars are finished with a double row of machine-stitching.

A fashionable top-garment for Midwinter wear may be developed by the mode in melton, kersey, chinchilla, beaver and fancy coatings with either



6583

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' COLUMBIA COLLAR (IN SIX SECTIONS) AND PURITAN COLLAR (IN FOUR SECTIONS). (FOR STREET WEAR.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 654.)



6620

Front View.



6620

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Coachman's-drab cloth and tobacco-brown velvet are here effectively united in this fashionable top-garment, the most prominent features of which are a sprung collar and a Watteau back. The loose fronts are adjusted quite smoothly over the hips by long under-arm darts and are closed to the throat in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The Watteau and back are in one, and the back is adjusted by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that extends but little below the waist-line. The side edges of the Watteau are joined in a seam underneath, and the seam is tacked at intervals to the seam of the back. The Watteau is gathered at the top to fall in pretty folds that spread gracefully toward the lower edge of the coat. The full puff sleeves are arranged upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with deep cuff-facings of cloth. At the neck is a velvet sprung collar, which is in eight sections and rolls prettily at the top, the corners flaring widely; it is shaped by a curved center seam and three curving seams at each side and falls deep and round at the back; and its ends flare slightly at the front. It springs gracefully over the full sleeves and is lined with changeable silk; its seams are covered with passementerie and its edges are decorated with fur.

The coat is of fashionable length and will be suitable either for best wear or ordinary occa-



6596

Front View.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

a smooth or rough surface. One or both collars may be of velvet of a harmonizing shade, and a tailor finish of rows of machine-stitching will form the most appropriate finish.

We have pattern No. 6620 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6596.—Rough coating is pictured in this stylish coat at figure No. 524 D, jet-gimp providing handsome garniture.

sions. It will make up attractively in smooth or rough surfaced coating, cloth, camel's-hair or Ottoman cloth combined with velvet, Bengaline or plush. A pretty bright collar-lining is always in order, and fancy braid, otter or beaver fur, fur-edged gimp, etc., may provide handsome garniture.

We have pattern No. 6596 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat requires two yards and a fourth of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet and the same quantity of silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



6596

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT, WITH SPRUNG COLLAR (IN EIGHT SECTIONS). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 527 D.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 527 D.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6616 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 657 of this DELINEATOR.

Vieux-rose cashmere was here selected for the quaint little dress, with cream ribbon for garniture. The full, round skirt, which extends almost to the floor, is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and daintily trimmed with a band of ribbon upon which rosettes are disposed at intervals. The skirt is gathered at the top and falls in pretty rolling folds from a round body, which is simply shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are of the mutton-leg order and are shaped by inside seams only; they are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, stand out prettily from the arm above the elbow, and are perfectly smooth-fitting below. Each wrist is tastefully trimmed with a band of ribbon, and a band of narrower ribbon conceals the standing collar. Two bands of ribbon encircle the body at the waist-line and just below the arms'-eyes, the ends of the bands meeting at the center of the front under rosettes.

Although the mode is by no means intricate in design, it may be made fanciful by trimming, and will develop charmingly in cashmere, merino, challis, crépon or light-weight camel's-hair, with pretty decorations of gimp, galloon, fine embroidery, lace insertion or narrow passementerie. Applied yoke-facings of embroidery, lace or velvet may be used, with satisfactory results.

FIGURE No. 528 D.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 528 D.—This illustrates a Little Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 6575 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from one to six years of age, and is given a different portrayal on page 658 of this magazine.

One of the most picturesque coats lately devised for little people is here represented made of seasonable, coating and attractively decorated with fur bindings. The full skirt is hemmed at the lower and front edges and is gathered at the top, where it falls in graceful,

rolling folds from a round body shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The full sleeves droop gracefully from the shoulders and are mounted on smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are revealed at the wrists with round cuff effect; and each sleeve is trimmed at the hand with a fur binding. A fanciful air is given the coat by a deep cape, which is gathered at the top and secured to the body at shallow-yoke depth. The cape is topped by a Bertha-bretelle, which stands out becomingly at the sides and produces the fashionable broad-shouldered effect. The lower edges of the cape and bretelle are decorated with bindings of fur, and a similar trimming conceals their gathered upper edges. At the neck is a standing collar, which

is decorated at its upper edge with fur binding.

Very dainty little coats are made of Bengaline, faille, cloth, velours, camel's hair and whipcord. They may be rendered very dressy by rich trimmings of fur, braid, passementerie, gimp or galloon, or they may be plainly completed. A handsome coat was cut from fawn cloth, and the lower edges of the cape and frill were scalloped. The garment was lined throughout with old-gold satin.

The large felt hat is bent becomingly to suit the face and profusely trimmed with feathers.



FIGURE No. 527 D.

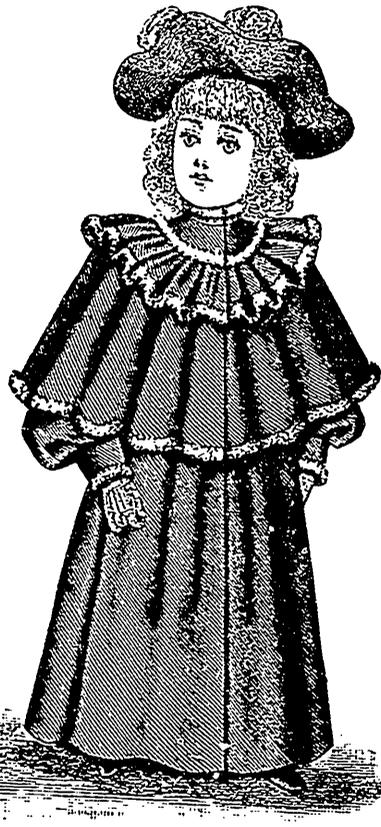


FIGURE No. 528 D.

FIGURE No. 527 D.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6616 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 528 D.—LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6575 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 529 D.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS

(For Illustration see Page 657.)

FIGURE No. 529 D.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 6608 and

costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 657 of this magazine.

The dress displays the short-waisted effect of the picturesque Empire modes and is here shown developed in *vieux-rose* camel's-hair and silk of a darker shade. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and is gathered at the top and joined to the body, from which it falls in pretty folds all round. The body has a full front and back arranged upon plain portions of lining and drawn into soft folds at the center of the front and back by gathers at the top and bottom; and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the back. The puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and the coat-shaped linings exposed below are covered with round cuff-facings of the silk. Quaint sleeve-caps of silk, which are deep on the shoulders and narrowed to points at the ends, droop with a pretty rippled effect over the sleeves; and a standing collar of the silk is at the neck. A bow of satin-edged ribbon decorates the front of the body at the waist-line.

A charming dress for a wee maiden may be developed by the mode in cashmere, serge, flannel, foulé or any other pretty woollen, in combination with velvet, Bengaline, changeable silk, etc. The skirt may be trimmed with rows of velvet ribbon or fancy braid, and the cuff facings and collar may be decorated to correspond.

We have pattern No. 6616 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress requires five yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6616.—This pretty dress is shown made of cashmere and trimmed with light ribbon at figure No. 527 D in this magazine.

The dress is remarkable for its simplicity of construction and the opportunity it affords for novel disposals of garniture. It is here pictured made of Prussian-blue serge. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, above which three rows of braid are applied; and the top is gathered and joined to a short body that is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the



FIGURE No. 529 D.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 6608 (copyright), price 10d or 1 cent.

(For Description see Page 656.)

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

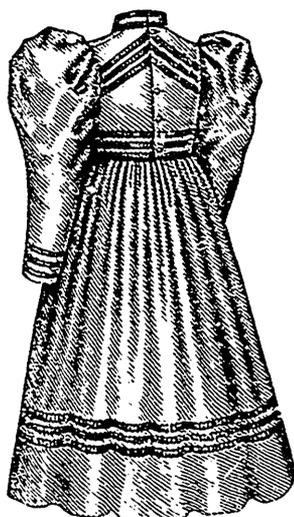
No. 6608.—*Four-rose* camel's-hair and silk of a darker shade are combined in this dress at figure No. 529 D in this magazine, with ribbon for decoration.

Mothers who desire simplicity coupled with picturesqueness will find in this dress a thoroughly practical and dressy little gown that can be easily made. In the present instance the dress is represented made of quaker-gray cashmere trimmed with velvet ribbon. The quaint little short waist, with just sufficient fulness in the front and back to be graceful, is mounted on a smooth body-lining. The waist is



6616

Front View.



6616

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

old-rose camel's-hair and is trimmed with several rows of black soutache braid applied in waved lines.



6608

Front View.



6608

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

center of the back with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are in leg o' mutton style, with inside seams only; they are arranged upon coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top to rise full and high above the shoulders. Each wrist is trimmed with three encircling rows of braid, and three rows of similar braid trim the lower part of the body. The upper part of the body is decorated with three rows of braid arranged to form points at the center of the front and back below the neck, and two rows of braid ornament the moderately high standing collar, which forms a becoming neck completion.

The dress is appropriate for best or everyday wear and may be developed in cashmere, serge, foulé, plaid goods, wool Bengaline, challis and various other seasonable fabrics. The skirt may be trimmed with rows of ribbon, braid or gimp or frills of the material, and similar garniture may be applied to the body in any way becoming to the figure. A pretty dress made up by this mode is of

shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams only, and the fulness is prettily disposed by gathers at the top and bottom at the front and back. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are mounted upon coat-shaped linings, which are faced below the sleeves with the material and trimmed at the wrists with velvet baby ribbon. The circular caps, which are lined with silk and decorated at the edge with three rows of velvet baby ribbon, are broad over the shoulders and round prettily toward the ends; they fit smoothly at the upper edge and fall in ripples over the sleeves. At the neck is a standing collar decorated with three rows of velvet ribbon, and full rosettes of similar ribbon daintily ornament the front and back of the waist at each side of the fulness at the lower edge. The simple skirt is full and round and is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top and sewed to the waist. The skirt is decorated at the top of the hem with five rows of velvet baby ribbon placed their width apart. Very lovely party dresses can be made after this mode. For a

little brunette a primrose-yellow China silk or cashmere trimmed with black velvet ribbon would be extremely quaint and becoming, and a little blonde girl could wear similar material in a pale pink or blue tone. For ordinary wear dark cashmere in such serviceable shades as navy-blue, Havane, cardinal, sage-green, heliotrope or rose will be a good selection, and any desired variation in the method of trimming may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 6608 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the dress requires five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or

to six years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the coat requires seven yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6586.—This little apron is one of those practical, simple modes that delight young mothers. It is pictured made of blue Holland and attractively trimmed with white embroidered edging. The tucked front and plain back are joined by short shoulder seams, and by under-arm seams that are curved to render the apron shapely and graceful. The front is made ornamentally by a cluster of four backward-turning tucks at each side of the center; the tucks are sewed from the neck to below the waist-line, below which the fullness falls free in folds to the lower edge. The back edges of the backs are completed with hems, and the closing is made at the center to the waist-line with button holes and small pearl buttons. The strings of the material are secured to the front at the waist-line underneath the tucks, and bowed at the back, the front ends being laid in two upward-turning plaits. The neck is shaped in moderately low, round outline and decorated with a falling frill of embroidered edging, and the arms' eyes are finished with frills of similar edging.

All materials suitable for children's aprons can be made up by this mode, but it is especially suitable for lawn, nainsook, dimity, striped or cross-barred nainsook or Holland. Such garnitures as lace or embroidery will always be appropriate and effective. For school wear blue or cerise tinted Holland will prove serviceable, as it will not soil easily and may be prettily decorated with any of the inexpensive lace or embroidered edgings in vogue. For dainty afternoon wear the mode will make up prettily in nainsook, lawn, Swiss and a variety of other sheer fabrics devoted to such garments; and lace, fancy-stitched bands, colored or plain embroideries, ruffles of the material, etc., may form the trimming.

We have pattern No. 6586 in nine sizes for children from one-half to eight years of age. Of one material for a child of five years, the apron requires two yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S SACK NIGHT-GOWN.

(For Illustrations see Page 659.)

No. 6585.—Fine white muslin was selected for developing this simple night-gown, which is in sack style. The loose sack fronts join the loose seamless back in under-arm and shoulder seams. The fronts are lapped widely all the way down, and closed with button-



6575

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6575

View without Cape and Bertha-bretelle.

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

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

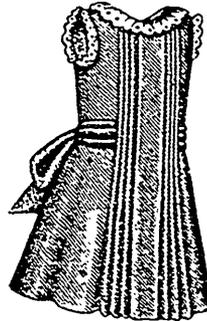
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 6575.—By referring to figure No. 528 D in this DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen stylishly made of coating and trimmed with fur.

One of the quaintest of the Winter top-coats for little girls is here represented developed in dark-green cloth and trimmed with beaver fur. It has a full, straight skirt, which is gathered at the top to fall in graceful folds from a short body. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem, and the front edges are completed with narrow hems. The body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front, is revealed in yoke outline above a full cape and a short Bertha-bretelle. The cape, which extends below the waist-line at the front and back, is gathered at the top to fall in pretty folds all round; the Bertha-bretelle is similarly gathered, its upper edge being concealed by a band of fur, which is continued up the front edges of the body and along the edges of the moderately high standing collar. A row of similar fur decorates the lower edge of the cape. The puff sleeves are unusually full and droop in picturesque fashion below the cape; they are mounted upon smooth, coat-shaped linings, which are covered below the puffs with round cuff-facings of cloth decorated at the upper and lower edges with bands of fur. If preferred, the garment may be made up without the cape and Bertha-bretelle, as shown in the small engraving.

The coat is a most desirable top-garment for Winter and early Spring and will make up handsomely in a single fabric or in a combination of materials. Pilot or billiard cloth, whipcord, homespun, serge, camel's-hair, cheviot and diagonal are a few of the many fashionable coatings adapted to the mode, and fur of any stylish variety, fur-edged gimp, braid, etc., will contribute effective garniture.

We have pattern No. 6575 in six sizes for little girls from one



6586

Front View.

CHILD'S APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



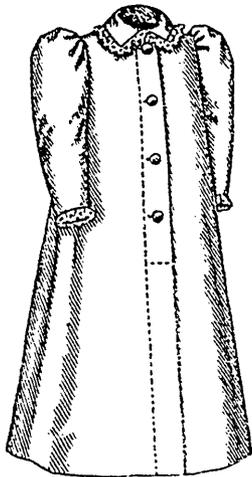
6586

Back View.

holes and small pearl buttons to a desirable depth and stitched to position the rest of the way to form a plait, above which the overlapping front is hemmed. At the neck is a Byron collar; the ends flare broadly at the throat, and the free edges are daintily trimmed with a narrow frill of embroidered edging. The coat sleeves are shaped by inside and outside seams and are gathered at the top, and each wrist is neatly trimmed with a frill of embroidered edging.

Various fabrics are employed in developing garments of this kind, among the most favored being fine French nainsook, linen, lawn, cambric or long cloth. A fanciful effect may be produced by trimming the collar and wrists with white or two-toned embroidery, but a daintier finish may be contributed by tiny frills of *point de Paris* or *torchon* lace.

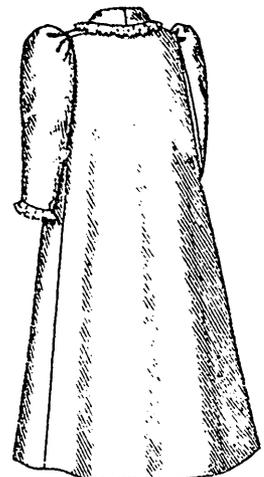
We have pattern No. 6585 in eight sizes for children from one to eight years of age. To make the garment for a child of five years, calls for two yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10c. or 20 cents.



6585

Front View.

CHILD'S SACK NIGHT-GOWN.
(For Description see Page 658.)



6585

Back View.

CHILD'S SACK NIGHT-GOWN.
(For Description see Page 658.)

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 530 D.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 530 D.—This

The reefer jacket is a comfortable and very stylish garment for either best or everyday wear. It will make up attractively in all sorts of

consists of a Boys' reefer jacket and trousers. The jacket pattern, which is No. 6604 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from nine to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 660 of this *DELINEATOR*. The trousers pattern, which is No. 4398 and costs 10c. or 20 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on its label.

The jacket is jaunty in appearance and is here pictured made of rough coating. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and are reversed at the top to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. A button-hole is worked in each lapel. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by a curving center seam and joins the fronts in shoulder and side seams. The sleeves are of comfortable width and are finished with two rows of machine-stitching in round cuff outline. A side pocket in each front and a change pocket in the right front are provided with laps, and a welt finishes the opening to a breast pocket in the left front. The edges of the welt and pocket-laps and all the outer edges of the jacket are finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

The trousers are made of striped trousering of reasonable weight. They are of fashionable width and fit well over the boot. The usual seams and hip darts are employed in their shaping, and straps with pointed ends are buckled at the back to adjust them at the top. A side pocket is inserted in each outside leg-seam, and a hip pocket is at the right side. The fronts are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and the legs are finished at the bottom with the usual hems.



FIGURE No. 530 D.—BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Boys' Reefer Jacket No. 6604 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Trousers No. 4398, price 10c. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

rough coatings, checked, plaid and striped suitings of seasonable weight, chevot, melton, kersey, etc. A finish of braid or machine-stitching will usually be preferred. The trousers may be cut from plain or fancy cloth, chevot, mixed suiting or serge. The hat is a black Derby of fashionable shape.

BOYS' REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 660.)

No. 6604.—This jacket is pictured made of rough coating and bound with braid at figure No. 530 D in this magazine.

A stylish example of the reefer jacket, which maintains its place among the favored styles for boys, is here shown developed in a seasonable variety of twilled cloth. Its loose fronts are reversed in lapels by a rolling collar which meets the lapels in notches, and the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons, a button-hole being made in each lapel. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by a curving center seam and joins the fronts in shoulder and side seams. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide, and each is ornamented in round cuff outline with a row of doubled braid, which is continued down the outside seam back of two buttons. A side pocket in each front and a change pocket in the right front are provided with pocket-laps, and a welt finishes a breast pocket in the left front. The edges of the welt and pocket-laps and all the free edges of the jacket are neatly bound with silk braid.

A jacket of this kind may accompany long or short trousers and will make up fashionably in the trousers fabric or in a contrasting material. Tweed, chevot,

rough or smooth surfaced cloth and chinchilla are among the most popular materials for Winter wear. Machine-stitching may furnish the completion, if the braid binding be undesirable. We have pattern No. 6604 in eight sizes for boys from

nine to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket of one material for a boy of eleven years, calls for two yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

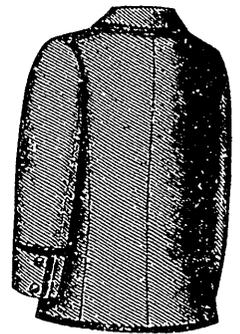


6604

Front View.

BOYS' REEFER JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 659.)



6604

Back View.

BOYS' REEFER JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 659.)

Patterns for Dolls and Animals.

FIGURE No. 531 D.—LADY DOLLS' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 532 D.—LADY DOLLS' EVENING DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 661.)

FIGURE No. 532 D.—This illustrates the dress contained in Lady Dolls' Set No. 165,

which also includes a cape. The Set, which costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is portrayed in full on page 661 of this magazine.

The dress is here shown made of ivory-white silk and lace edging and trimmed with lace and ribbon. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and is gathered at the top, where it falls in soft, rolling folds from the fanciful waist, which has a full, low-necked back and low-necked fronts separated by under-arm gores and arranged over a fitted body-lining. The fulness is becomingly drawn to the center and disposed in gathers at the top and bottom at the center of the back and at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center of the front. Over the short sleeve are

gracefully disposed two frills of lace, with the effect of double caps, and a Bertha-frill of similar lace droops softly from the neck edge. The waist is encircled by a band of ribbon, which is bowed gracefully in front; and ribbons are carried up diagonally to the center of the front and back, where they meet under jaunty bows. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a ruffle of lace arranged in festoons and decorated at intervals with bows of ribbon. If preferred, the dress may be made up with a high neck and long sleeves, the pattern also providing for this style.

A charming party gown may be made up for Miss Dolly in chiffon, Brussels net, crepe, mull, Swiss, vailing, China silk, tulle or embroidered vailing, and it may be trimmed with garlands of flowers, lace, jewelled gimp, galloon or ribbon applied in any manner suggested by good taste.

skirt, pointed waist and muff contained in Lady Dolls' Set No. 164, which also includes a fancy collar. The Set, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is displayed in full on page 662 of this DELINEATOR.

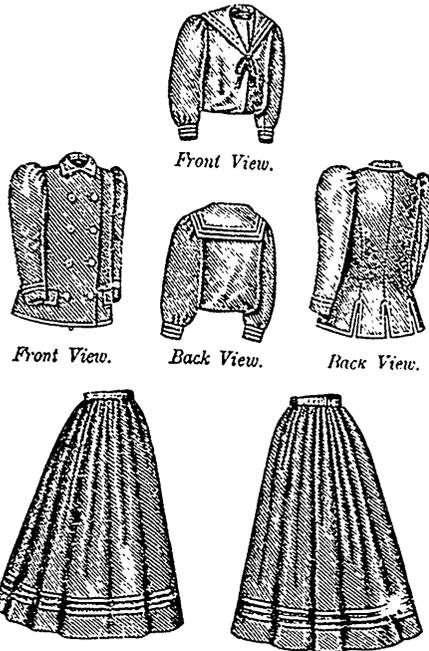
Cloth, brocaded silk and velvet are here effectively associated in the development of the toilette, which is fanciful enough to please the most fastidious little mamma. The skirt is in four-gored style and presents a smooth effect at the front and sides and rolling folds at the back; the front-gore is cut from brocaded silk and has the effect of a panel, and a broad band of velvet outlines it at each side. The waist is very stylish in effect and presents a pointed lower outline. It is perfectly fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and the right front is wide enough to lap and close diagonally from the shoulder. A fanciful air is given the waist by broad, tapering bretelles, which flare stylishly over the shoulders and meet in points at the lower edge at the center of the front and back. The bretelles are made of velvet, and the portion of the waist revealed with vest effect is faced with brocaded silk, which is also used for the close-fitting standing collar. The mutton-leg sleeves are shaped by inside seams only and spread in balloon fashion to the elbows, below which they follow the outline of the arm closely. A fanciful collar included in the pattern is here omitted.

The muff consists of an outside section of velvet and a lining section of satin. It is interlined with wadding, and the sides are turned under and shirred to form frills. Ribbon ties suspend the muff from the neck. The gown will make up attractively in faille, India silk, cashmere, light weight camel's-hair, crepon or challis, and may be decorated with plain or fancy braid, gimp, galloon, lace or insertion. The fancy collar and muff may be made of velvet or plush, and their linings will usually be of some bright satin in a contrasting shade. The velvet hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbon and feathers.



FIGURE No. 531 D.—LADY DOLLS' VISITING TOILETTE.—This illustrates the Skirt, Waist and Muff in Lady Dolls' Set No. 164 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 168.—CONSISTING OF SKIRT, SAILOR BLOUSE AND REEFER JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRL DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF SKIRT, SAILOR BLOUSE AND REEFER JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 168.—A natty toilette for a girl doll will comprise the three pretty garments here shown developed in navy-blue cloth and

rimmed with white braid. The skirt is full and round and trimmed above its deep hem with three rows of white braid. The top is gathered to fall in pretty folds all round and is completed with a belt, a placket being finished at the center of the back.

The blouse is shaped with shoulder and under-arm seams and closed invisibly at the center of the front. Its lower edge is turned under for a hem in which is run a tape or elastic to regulate the fulness about the waist, the blouse drooping in sailor fashion over the skirt. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands decorated with three rows of braid, and three rows of similar braid ornament the edges of the sailor collar, which falls deep and square at the back, its long, tapering ends meeting at the bust. A ribbon tie is passed underneath the collar and arranged in a bow at the center of the front.

The reefers jacket is fashionably long and has loose fronts closed to the throat in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The back is gracefully curved to the figure by under-arm gores and a curving center seam, the center and side seams being terminated a short distance above the lower edge to form the back in tabs. The coat sleeves display pretty fulness at the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed a little above the lower edge with two encircling rows of braid. At the neck is a rolling collar with flaring ends. The edges of the collar and the lower and loose edges of the jacket are ornamented with a row of similar braid. The free edges of the pocket-laps, which cover the openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts, are trimmed with a row of braid.

All sorts of pretty flannels either of plain, striped or figured varieties, serge and cloth are suitable for the skirt and jacket, and plain or spotted India silk, Surah or some other prettily contrasting goods may be used for the blouse. Soutache braid or gimp may furnish the decoration, and nautical emblems may be applied to the sailor collar.

Set No. 168 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the Set for a doll twenty-two inches tall, requires two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF EMPIRE EVENING DRESS AND CAPE.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 165.—The dress included in this Set is again represented at figure No. 532 D.

The wardrobe of the fashionable doll should contain an evening or dinner gown, for Miss Dolly and her little mamma will receive many invitations during the gay season. A dress which may do duty at an afternoon tea, a dinner or an evening party is here represented made of China silk and white lace edging. The skirt is full and round and finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, excepting for a short distance at the left side, where it is finished with a band. The body has a full, low-necked back and

necked body-fitting, which is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the front. The fulness at the back and fronts is drawn closely to the center by gathers at the top and bottom. The exposed portion of the body lining is covered with round yoke-facings of the material, and from the upper edge of the full back and fronts a deep Bertha-frill of lace falls quaintly. The coat sleeves are rendered fanciful by double caps of lace edging, which are gathered at the top to droop in pretty ripples all round the arm. Sections of ribbon are arranged upon the body to outline a giraffe, the ends being tied in pretty bows at the center of the front and back.

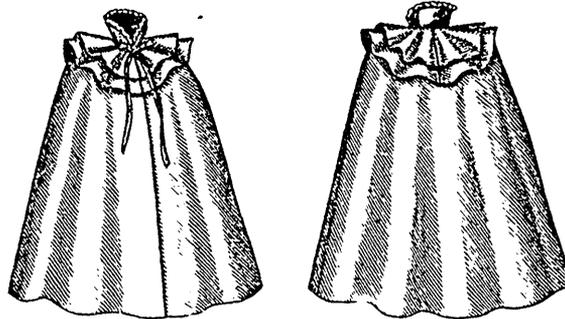
The cape extends to three-quarter depth and is pictured made of cashmere and lined throughout with rose silk. It is in circular style and is fitted smoothly on the shoulders by a dart at each side, the shaping producing a series of pretty flute-like folds. A double ripple collar falls in flutes all round and is topped by a standing collar of the Medici order. The collars are lined with silk, the standing collar edged with a tiny frill of lace, and a bow of ribbon is arranged over the closing, which is made invisibly at the throat.

The dress will develop exquisitely in India or China silk or *crêpe de Chine*, and with specially dainty results in Valenciennes lace over silk, Surah or satin. Vailings, albatross or cashmere in light colors will also make up beautifully in this way, and lace, ribbon, fancy braid, etc., may provide the garniture. The cape may be made of silk or woollen goods and may match or contrast with the dress it accompanies.

Set No. 165 in in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the dress for a doll twenty-two inches tall, requires two yards and an eighth of China silk twenty inches wide, with three yards and a fourth of lace edging three inches wide. The cape calls for seven-eighths of a yard of cashmere forty inches wide, and a yard and a half of silk twenty inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

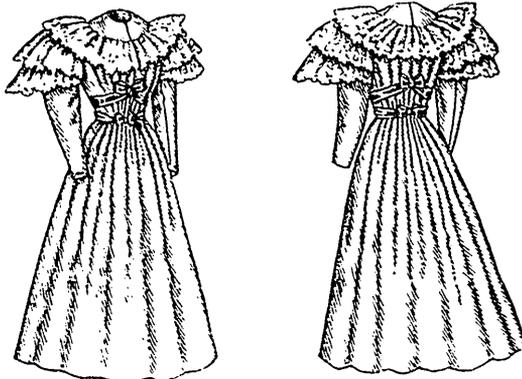
GIRL DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF EMPIRE DRESS, COAT AND CAP.
(For Illustrations see Page 662.)

No. 166.—Nothing could be more becoming to a girl doll than this short-waisted Empire dress, which is pictured prettily developed in white India silk. The front and back are shaped in low, round outline at the top and joined in shoulder and under-arm seams; they are arranged upon a short body-lining adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams, the closing being made invisibly at the center of the back. The upper edge of the dress is turned under and drawn at the center of the front and at each side of the closing by two rows of shirrings to form a frill at the top and graceful fulness below. The short-waisted effect is achieved by ribbons, which are tied in a pretty bow at the center of the front just below the frill, passed under the arms and tied at the top of the back in a bow with long ends. The short puff sleeves are turned under at the lower edges and drawn closely by two rows of shirrings to form frills.



Front View.

Back View.



Front View.

Back View.

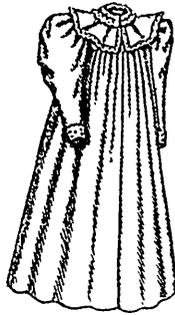
LADY DOLLS' SET NO. 165.—CONSISTING OF EMPIRE EVENING DRESS AND CAPE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE NO. 532 D.—LADY DOLLS' EVENING DRESS.—This illustrates the Dress in Lady Dolls' Set No. 165 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 660.)

The coat is also fashioned in the prevailing short-waisted style and is made of cashmere. It has a full, straight skirt deeply hemmed at the bottom and narrowly at the front edges; and it is gathered at the top to fall in pretty folds from the short body, which is shouldered and very short under-arm closed at the center of the front hoies and buttons. The body is concealed by a deep ripple collar, which are trimmed with lace. The orated with a ruching of lace, and wider lace is plainly applied to the wrist edges of the one-seam mutton-leg sleeves.



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 166—CONSISTING OF EMPIRE DRESS, COAT AND CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 661.)

Set No. 166 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the coat and cap for a doll twenty-two inches tall, requires one yard of cashmere forty inches wide, and five-eighths of a yard of ribbon for the ties; the dress needs two yards of India silk twenty inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

LADY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A FOUR-GORED SKIRT, POINTED WAIST, FANCY COLLAR AND MUFF.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 164.—The skirt, waist and muff of this Set are combined in the pretty toilette shown at figure No. 531 D in this magazine.

A very modish toilette for a fashionable young lady doll is here portrayed made of shot serge and plain velvet. The four-gored skirt displays the stylish distended effect at the bottom and is close-fitting at the top of the front and sides. The fullness at the back is gathered at the top to fall in spreading folds or flutes to the bottom, where the skirt is decorated a little above the lower edge with four rows of velvet ribbon. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt, and a placket is finished at the center of the back.

The pointed waist is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and is closed diagonally at the left side. The front and backs of the waist form a shapely point at the center of the lower edge, and arranged upon them are stylish revers, which are becomingly broad on the shoulders, where they flare, and narrow to points at the ends, which meet at the point of the front and back, the left revers on the front concealing the closing. The free edges of the revers are ornamented with two rows of velvet ribbon. The one seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are fashionably full at the top, where they are gathered to rise and spread upon the shoulders in the prevailing fashion, and the wrists are trimmed with two rows of velvet ribbon. The standing collar, which closes at the left shoulder seam, is decorated

at its upper and lower edges with a single row of velvet ribbon. The fancy collar is made of velvet and lined with silk, shirred near the top to form a pretty standing frill about the neck and falls below in a series of ripples all round.

The muff consists of an outside section of velvet and a silk lining. The ends of both sections are joined in seams at the top and the side edges are turned under and shirred to form pretty frills. An interlining of cotton batting is placed between the outside and lining, and a bow of ribbon decorates the top of the muff. A section of ribbon is used to suspend the muff from the neck, its ends bowed at one side.

All sorts of pretty silks and woollens are appropriate for a toilette of this kind, and satin ribbon, fancy braid, gimp, feather-stitching, fur, etc., may contribute fashionable garniture. The muff may be of the same material as the skirt and lasque or it may be of velvet of some prettily contrasting color.

Set No. 164 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the waist and skirt will require one yard of dress goods forty inches wide. The collar and muff call for three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRL DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF DRESS AND HAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 663.)

No. 167.—This dainty dress and hat, which are simple enough in construction to be made up by the deft fingers of Miss Dolly's little mamma, are portrayed made of pink chambray and trimmed with lace edging, beading and ribbon. The dress has a full, round skirt deeply hemmed at the bottom and decorated above the hem with three rows of beading, through which *bébé* ribbon is run. The skirt is gathered at the top to fall in pretty folds from a rather short body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center of the back with button-holes and tiny buttons. A fanciful air is given the dress by bretelles, which are broad upon the shoulders and are gathered to droop with pretty fullness upon the sleeves; they are smooth below the gathers and narrow gradually toward the ends. The sewed edges of the bretelles are concealed by beading, through which ribbon is run, and similar beading and ribbon trim the neck edge below a tiny frill of lace. The full sleeves are gathered at the top to stand out prettily, and are turned under at the bottom and shirred to form drooping frills about the wrists, the shirrings being concealed beneath beading interlaced with ribbon.

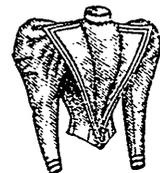
The picturesque little hat has a brim that flares broadly over the face and narrows toward the back, where its ends are lapped and tacked together. The brim is lined with the material and stiffened with an interlining. The round, soft crown is tacked to the brim at intervals, a pretty fullness being visible between the tackings. The edges of the crown and brim are trimmed with lace edging, and tie-strings, which are tacked underneath, are prettily bowed under the chin.

Very charming little dresses for a girl doll may be developed by the mode in nainsook, chambray, gingham, cambric or barred muslin, washable goods being considered more appropriate and serviceable than the stately silks and fashionable woollens with which the lady dolls are dressed. Lace, Hamburg edging, tucks,



Front View.

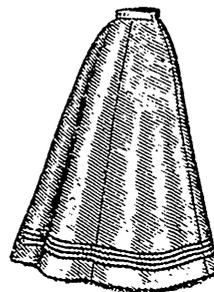
Back View.



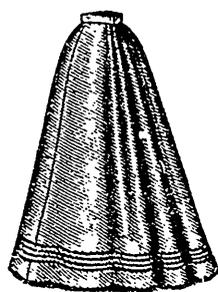
Front View.



Back View.



Side-Front View.



Side-Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET No. 164.—CONSISTING OF A FOUR-GORED SKIRT, POINTED WAIST, FANCY COLLAR AND MUFF. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

ather-stitching and insertion are pretty garnitures which may be applied in any way preferred, or a simple finish may be chosen. The at may contrast with the dress it accompanies, but a fashionable doll will have her hat and dress correspond both in color and texture.

Set No. 167 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make the Set for a doll twenty-two inches tall, calls for two yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

PATTERN FOR A JOINTED RAG DOLL.

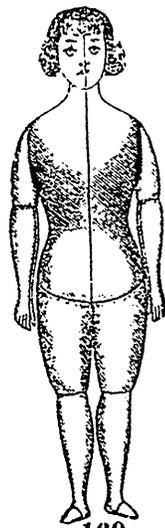
(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 169.—This doll, without which no well regulated doll family is complete, is made of white muslin and white kid. The back and front of the body are extended to form the head and the front of the body is extended to form the upper part of the legs. The front and back portions are joined by side seams, a seam at the center of the front and back and a seam across the top of the upper part of each leg at the back, the cross seams being stitched to the front to produce the jointed effect.

The lower part of each leg is shaped by a seam at the center of the back; it is extended to form the heel, and the toe joins the heel in a curving seam over the ankle and is shaped by a seam along the center underneath and a seam at the front, the latter seam terminating in dart style at each end. The lower leg-portsions join the upper portions in seams that are tacked together to permit the limbs to move as though jointed. The arm from the shoulder to the elbow is made of a single section of muslin; below the elbow it is made of white kid and is extended to form the hand. A seam along the outside and inside of the fore-arm completes the shaping, and the fingers are joined by over-and-over stitches. The arms, like the legs and body, are closely stuffed, and the tops are joined to the body, the joinings permitting the arms to be moved as freely as the legs. A stick is inserted at the center of the body to keep it firm. The nose is shaped in the head, tackings drawing it into form. The eyes and mouth are formed with paint. A pretty hair wig may be adjusted on the head or the head may be tinted or have thread drawn through to produce the effect of hair.

Muslin, Silesia and similar fabrics are used for dolls of this kind, and kid or white leather is generally used for the hands. Sawdust, bran or cotton batting may be used for stuffing, cotton batting being the most satisfactory for the purpose.

Pattern No. 169 is in seven sizes for dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. To make a doll twenty-two inches tall, will require five-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide, and a piece of white leather measuring five inches and three-fourths by nine inches. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



169

PATTERN FOR A JOINTED RAG DOLL. (COPYRIGHT.)

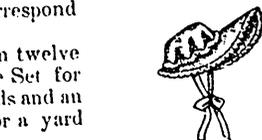
(For Description see this Page.)

narrow under section which forms the underpart of the body, and to which the insides of the legs are joined. Tiny dart seams in both the outside and inside leg-sections give shape to the heels, and a

circular section is inserted in the head to form the snout. The pig may be stuffed with cotton batting, bran or sawdust. The ears are formed of sections that are gathered and folded at the edge inserted in the darts which shape the head. The eyes are done with embroidery and the marking on the snout and for the mouth may be executed with ink or a pencil. The tail, which is rolled, glued, wired and curled, is sewed to the end of the body.

A pig of this kind will be a welcome addition to the toy farm-yard and is sure to find a warm place in the heart of the tiniest lad or lassie in the family. It will usually be made of white or black muslin or Canton flannel made right side out, the latter fabric being, perhaps, more durable.

We have pattern No. 6624 in three sizes for pigs from six to eight inches high. To make a pig seven inches high, will need half a yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



Front View.



Back View.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 167.—CONSISTING OF DRESS AND HAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 662.)

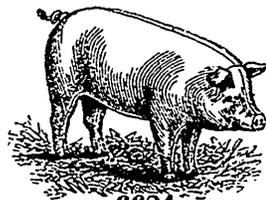
PATTERN FOR A HORSE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 6623.—This horse will be a most acceptable Christmas present and a welcome addition to the toy stable or menagerie. It is portrayed made of Canton flannel with the fleece side out, muslin being used for the mane, forelock and tail. The body consists of an under section and two upper sections, the upper sections being extended to form the head and the outsides of the legs. The upper sections are joined from the chest along the neck, over the head and across the back to the end of the body, and the head and hips are snapped by a dart seam at the top at each side of the center seam. To the lower part of the upper sections is joined the under section, to which are joined the inside sections of the legs, and a circular piece forms the bottom of each hoof. The horse is compactly stuffed. The mane is of muslin frayed and sewed firmly along the center seam, and the forelock, which is also of frayed muslin, is sewed to the head between the ears, which are inserted in the dart seams. The mouth and nose are formed by stitches, and the eyes are embroidered with black and gray silk. The long, flowing tail is formed of a section of muslin frayed, rolled evenly and sewed to position. A mixture of mucilage and ink is used to tint the hoofs.

A toy horse of this kind will be doubly dear to the baby members of the family, for no amount of ill-usage in the shape of blows or falls can mar its beauty. It will invariably be made of Canton flannel either in white, gray or black, with muslin for the tail, mane and forelock. Cotton, bran or sawdust is used for stuffing, cotton being much preferred, as it is light in weight and easy to handle.

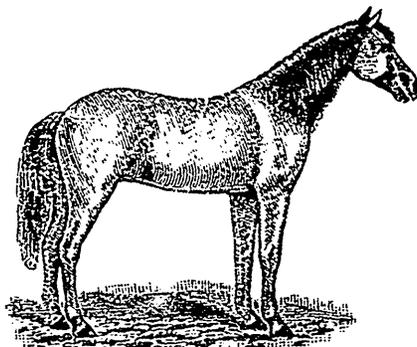
We have pattern No. 6623 in three sizes for horses from eight to twelve inches in height. To make a horse ten inches tall, calls for three-fourths of a yard of Canton flannel twenty-seven inches wide, and a fourth of a yard of muslin thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it needs a yard of muslin thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths seven-eighths of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



6624

PATTERN FOR A FIG. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



6623

PATTERN FOR A HORSE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

Illustrated Miscellany.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 664 and 665.)

Feathers are still extensively used in the decoration of *chapeaux*, but as it grows colder fur also comes in for its share of popularity.

The hats are all more or less fancifully bent, and the *plateau* is very much liked for this reason. These shapes are obtainable in satin and felt, and lace or silk cord may form a neat edge decoration.



FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' HAT.

Very often satin, silk or felt crowns are added, and the brims are wired and bent after the manner of the felt shapes.

Large hats are greatly favored, but for wear with tailor-made gowns the Alpine and small Continental shapes are preferred. Notwithstanding their long vogue, quills are still popular, especially for garnituring the Alpine and Continental hats.

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' HAT.—This fancifully bent shape

is of green felt. The sides are deeply rolled toward the back, and the front is broad and forms a sharp point at the center. The under edge of the brim is decorated with a milliners' fold of green satin, and the hat has a full trimming of green velvet arranged in stylish loops. At the left side of the bow rises a cream wing. The hat is appropriate for wear with a promenade costume of green cloth.



FIGURE NO. 3.—YOUNG LADIES' Plateau.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' CONTINENTAL HAT.—

Very dressy indeed is the hat portrayed in this engraving. It is made of black velvet and has a brim of moderate width that is caught up to the crown at intervals with ribbon edged with beaver fur. Rising above the crown at the left side is a loop of satin ribbon, also edged with beaver fur, and at the base of the loop rest a fur head and tail. Two fancy stick-pins add much to the good effect.

FIGURE NO. 3.—YOUNG LADIES' Plateau.—A stylish hat for a young lady is here illustrated. The shape is black felt and is rolled



FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' CONTINENTAL HAT.

very deeply and tacked at the back, where a bow of black satin ribbon having long streamers is secured. Two plumes arranged beneath the bow fall coquettishly forward over the top of the hat. The front pokes becomingly, and to the under side is fastened a pink satin rosette which rests lightly upon the bang. Any color scheme may be achieved in this hat, and a pink rose or rose-bud may be secured under the brim instead of the rosette.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' ALPINE HAT, WITH VEIL.—This hat is especially desirable to accompany a tailor-made gown.



FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' ALPINE HAT, WITH VEIL.

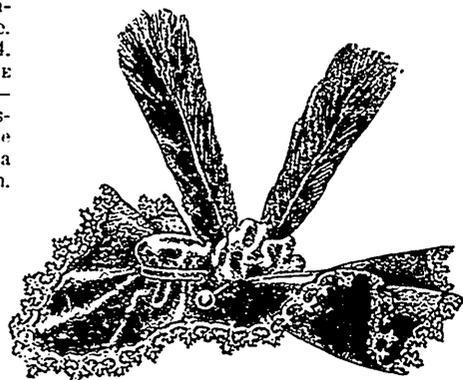


FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.

It is of dark-brown felt, and is jauntily trimmed with fancy braid arranged in a knot at the center of the front and in a bow at the left side. Through the knot are thrust two short brown quills, and a longer quill stands above the bow. With the hat is worn an accordion-plaited veil of plain net, with two rows of baby ribbon run in and out through the meshes at the lower edge.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—NEW VEILS.—These two veils are of plain net accordion-plaited, the top of the plaits being tacked firmly together. Two spaced rows of cream Valenciennes lace insertion trim the bottom of the veil shown at figure No. 5, while a single row of similar insertion decor-

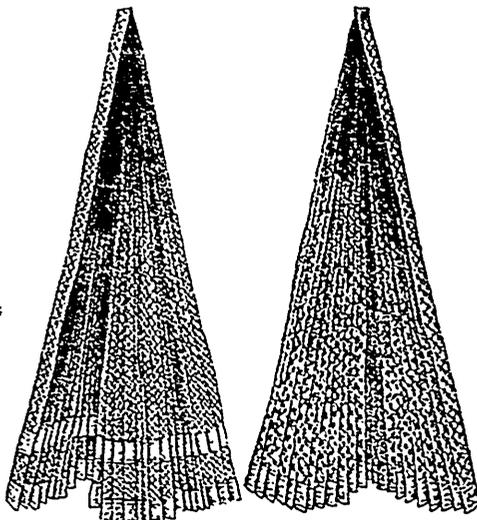


FIGURE NO. 5. FIGURE NO. 6. FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—NEW VEILS.



FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 664 and 665.)

ates the veil seen at figure No. 6. In adjusting the veil, the bunch of plaits is caught to the front of the hat, and the sides are passed about the hat to the back. These veils are very stylish with large hats.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—A large plateau of black satin forms the foundation of this stylish hat. The front of the brim is prettily bent to suit the face of the wearer, and the back is tacked to the low crown under a rosette of black satin. At the front the satin is bunched in rosette fashion and

through the rosette are thrust fancy pins, while above it rise two fancy black quills. The brim is edged with a row of black lace.

satin plateau decorated at the edge with white silk *point de Gène* lace edging. Felt plateaux are equally popular, and thick wired silk cords will provide a neat edge finish.

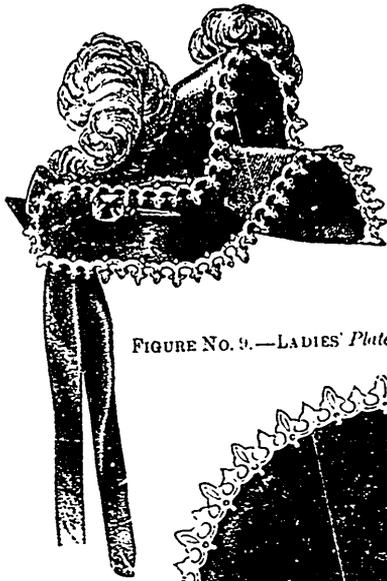


FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' PLATEAU HAT.

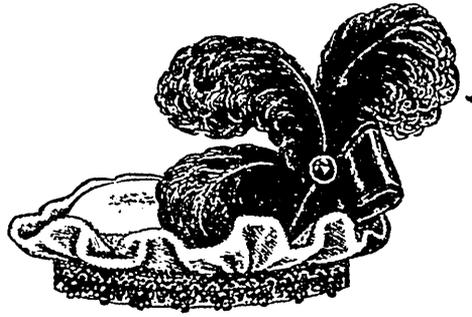


FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' DRESS HAT.

Such a hat will prove exceptionally becoming to a young, piquant face.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' HAT.—Black felt is pictured in this oddly bent hat. The crown is quite high, and at each side of the front are arranged a black and a white Mercury wing; at the center of the front, apparently serving as a support for the wings, are displayed loops of black satin ribbon that rest lightly on the brim. The brim is cut out in rounding outline at the front, and its under side is edged with fancy braid. With a black-and-white costume this hat will prove especially effective.

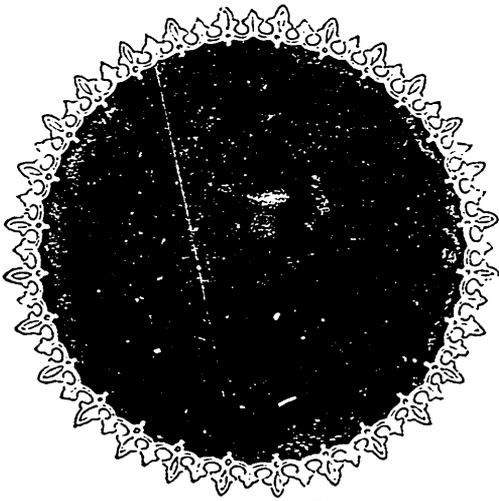


FIGURE NO. 11.—Plateau.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 9, 10 and 11, see "Hats and Bonnets," on this Page.)

use and ornament. Sets consisting of a fancy collar and muff made of satin or velvet and elaborated with lace, fur or jet trimmings, are used on both dressy and ordinary occasions by fashionable women, although



FIGURE NO. 2.—FANCY COLLAR.



FIGURE NO. 4.—WAIST GARNITURE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Pages 665 and 666.)

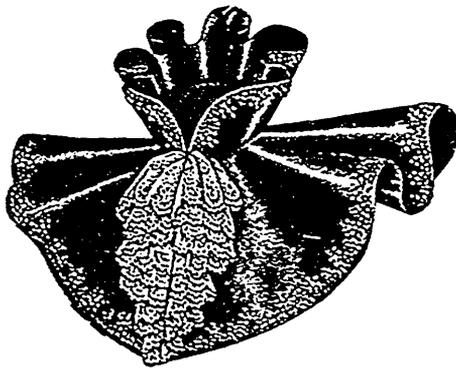


FIGURE NO. 1.



FIGURE NO. 3.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 3.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR AND MUFF.—(Cut by Pattern No 6561; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

plain round muffs have by no means been displaced by the more fanciful styles.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 3.—LADIES' FANCY COLLAR AND MUFF.—At figure No. 1 is shown the collar, which is made of black satin and decorated with jet passementerie. The collar ripples on the shoulders, and rising high about the throat is a ripple standing collar supported by a stock collar. A jabot of white lace is secured at the throat.

and rising high about the throat is a ripple standing collar supported by a stock collar. A jabot of white lace is secured at the throat.

FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' DRESS HAT.—This is a picturesque shape in light-tan felt. A plateau is plaited to form a smooth crown and a puff ruffle over a turban frame, the brim of which is covered with silk overlaid with passementerie. At the left side rise three nodding brown plumes and a loop of brown satin, a fancy pin being added with good effect. This hat will be appropriate for development in all-black, and when made up to match the costume with which it is to be worn will be very stylish.

FIGURE NO. 11.—Plateau.—At this figure is portrayed a black

Figure No. 3 portrays the muff. It also is developed in black satin and is decorated at its side edges with jet passementerie. The sides are gathered some distance in from the edge to form frills, and to the inside of the frills are sewed frills of white lace. On the top of the muff is tacked a large rosette formed of lace, ribbon, and a rose with its foliage. A satin suspension ribbon is passed through the muff and bowed at one side. Velvet, rich, heavy silk, cloth and light-weight coatings may also be used for the muff, and less elaborate decoration may be added. Bindings of fur are much liked for ornamenting cloth muffs. The collar and muff were cut by pattern No. 6561, which costs 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURE NO. 2.—FANCY COL-



FIGURE NO. 6.—LACE BRETTELES.

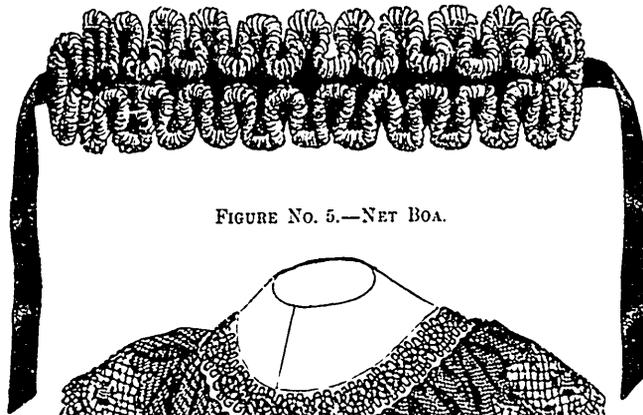


FIGURE NO. 5.—NET BOA.

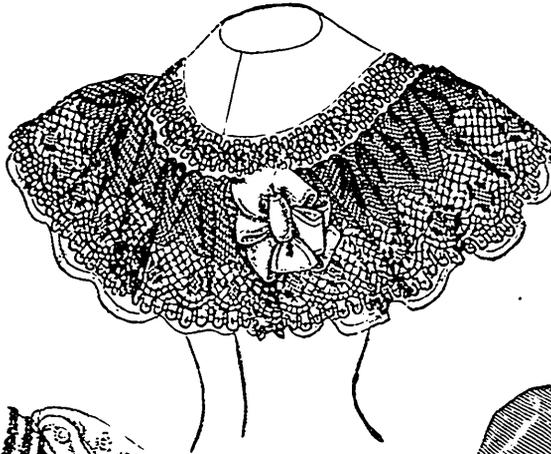


FIGURE NO. 7.—FANCY BERTHA.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6 and 7, see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)

of white satin ribbon overlaid with black lace and gathered to fall in full folds over the shoulders. A dainty rosette-bow is secured to the left side of the front and lends a coquettish air to the Bertha. Such a garniture

LARETTE.—This dainty neck-garniture is pictured in black lace net edged with ribbon; it is mounted on a black ribbon foundation upon which the net is box-plaited. Below this ruche is a very full frill of lace net, which, like the ruche, is edged with ribbon, the net and ribbon being prettily crinkled. Such collarettes are very fashionable at present, and plain and figured nets are equally attractive for their development.

FIGURE NO. 4.—WAIST GARNITURE.—The beauty of a plain all-black costume will be greatly enhanced by the addition of this garniture, which consists of sections of jet that meet at the waist-line of the front and back, spread toward the shoulders and are decorated on the shoulders with epaulette-like ornaments of jet. The neck is elaborated with a collar of short black ostrich tips that rise from a band of jet. A long rain fringe falls from the lower edge of the ornament upon the skirt. A handsome effect may be produced by underlaying the jet with a widely contrasting color.

FIGURE NO. 5.—NET BOA.—Boas are attractive and decidedly improving adjuncts. The engraving shows one of these soft neck-completions made of black net. The net is arranged in single box-plaits, and the edge finish is provided by white soutache braid disposed in tiny



FIGURE NO. 1.—STYLISH COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6615; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

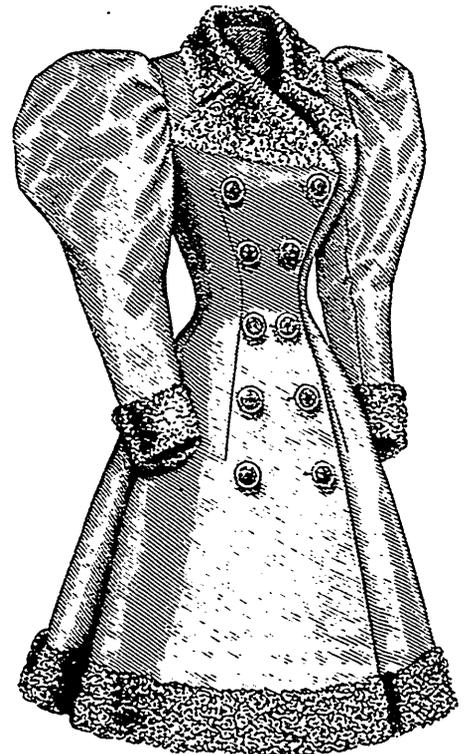


FIGURE NO. 2.—FUR DECORATION FOR A LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6592; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 667.)

will prove very serviceable, as the black-and-white union permits of its being worn with almost any gown. For evening use white lace underlaid with bright silk that harmonizes prettily with the color of the dress may be selected.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 666 to 669.)

Ripple effects hold complete sway in the flutes appearing in the form of ruffles on the shoulders and of basque-skirts on the hips, while two or three ripple caps over sleeves in addition to bretelles cause no comment.

loops. The boa is secured by ribbon in the customary fashion.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LACE BRETTELES.—White lace was employed for the development of this dainty garniture. Three rows of shirring are made at the upper edge, and a band of jet is applied over each row. Between the bands two little puffings of the lace are visible, and the fullness below droops prettily over the shoulders. These bretelles will form a handsome accessory for an evening gown in any pale tint, and will be equally effective made of black lace.

FIGURE NO. 7.—FANCY BERTHA.—This dainty Bertha will greatly relieve the sombreness of a plain dark gown. White satin ribbon overlaid with a band of jet forms the heading. The frill, which is very full, is

Plain skirts are no longer favored by la Mode, panels and draperies having once more found their way into the circle of her admiration. Severely designed skirts can, however, be transformed beyond recognition by skilful disposals of trimming, which may be very successfully arranged to simulate draped effects.

Capes in three-quarter or shorter length are variously developed in cloth or fur of any variety, and are extremely dressy and becoming,

round at the back and in a deep point at each side of the closing. A lining of silk is added throughout. The cape may be of one material, which may be cloth, Astrakhan or fur.

FIGURE NO. 2.—FUR DECORATION FOR A LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.—This fashionable coat is pictured developed in London-smoke cloth, the design being provided by pattern No. 6592, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The fronts of the coat are reversed in stylish lapels that are faced with gray Astrakhan and form notches with a rolling collar of Astrakhan. The mutton-leg sleeves are sufficiently large to allow of being slipped easily over the dress sleeves, and each is decorated at the wrist with a band of Astrakhan. A similar band ornaments the lower edge of the coat. Protective coats are fashioned from fancy coatings or heavy cloths and trimmed with fur or soutache or Hercules braid.

FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—Gray velours and gray silk are combined in this costume, which possesses stylish features in the double lapels and basque-skirt. The fronts of the waist are reversed in lapels, which are edged with narrow black braid and widely overlapped by smaller lapels trimmed with fancy braid edged with the narrow braid. Between the lapels is a full, narrow vest of silk that is pointed at the lower edge. Wide braid trimmed at the edges

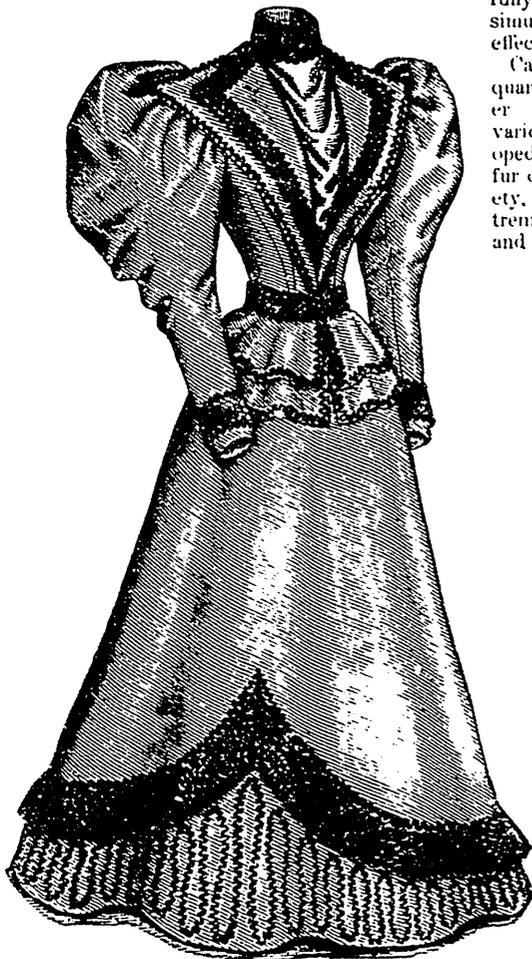


FIGURE NO. 3.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6617; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME AND METHOD OF MAKING BOX-PLAITS DECORATING THE SKIRT.—(Costume cut by Pattern No. 6605; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 667 and 668.)

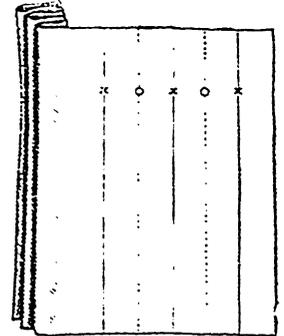


FIGURE NO. 6.

with narrow braid covers the standing collar and is disposed on the waist just above basque-skirts, which fall in soft ripples and are decorated with narrow braid. The *gigot* sleeves are trimmed near their lower edges with wide braid edged with narrow. The skirt is in circular style and is trimmed simulation of over-skirt braid edged narrow is at short distance the low

is carried in curves to form a deep point at the right front, and below it narrow braid is applied in Pattern No. 6617, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, provided the costume.

FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—The effectiveness of black is stylishly illustrated in this waist, which No. 6571, price 1s. or 25 cents. The waist lining, and has smooth fronts of black between which appears a full vest of white satin, and the edges are full slight fulness at the waist-line

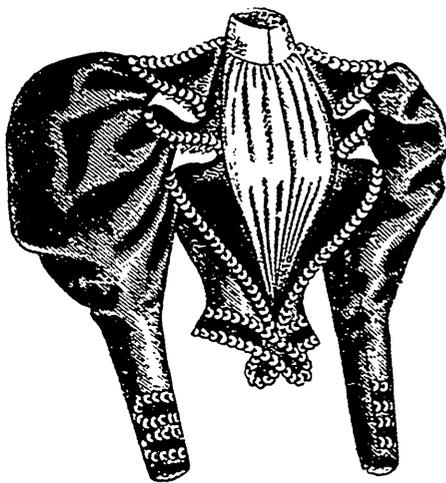


FIGURE NO. 4.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6571; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

cape, which was cut by pattern No. 6615, price 1s. or 25 cents. The cape is shaped by a seam at each side and falls in pronounced folds to below the hips. At the neck is a deep rolling collar, below which is a collar that ripples stylishly over the shoulders and falls

especially to tall figures.

FIGURE NO. 1.—STYLISH COMBINATION FOR A LADIES' CAPE.—Seal-plush and Astrakhan are united in this

edge, which is slightly pointed at the front and back, is concealed by velvet straps edged with spangles and crossed at the center of the back and over the closing. A curate collar of white satin is at the neck. The large leg-o'-mutton sleeves are of black silk and are each decorated with two spangle-edged straps of velvet extending across the back of the arm and ending in points. The waist would be distinctive as part of an afternoon reception toilette.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME, AND METHOD OF MAKING BOX-PLAITS DECORATING THE SKIRT.—Novelty suiting showing pale-olive and heliotrope tints was united with black velvet in the construction of the costume shown at figure No. 5. The waist is round at the lower edge and is adjusted with the utmost nicety, and the fronts reveal a plastron of velvet, which is sewed to the right lining-front and secured at the left side. Jet ornaments trim the fronts at each side of the plastron, fringe depending from the lowest

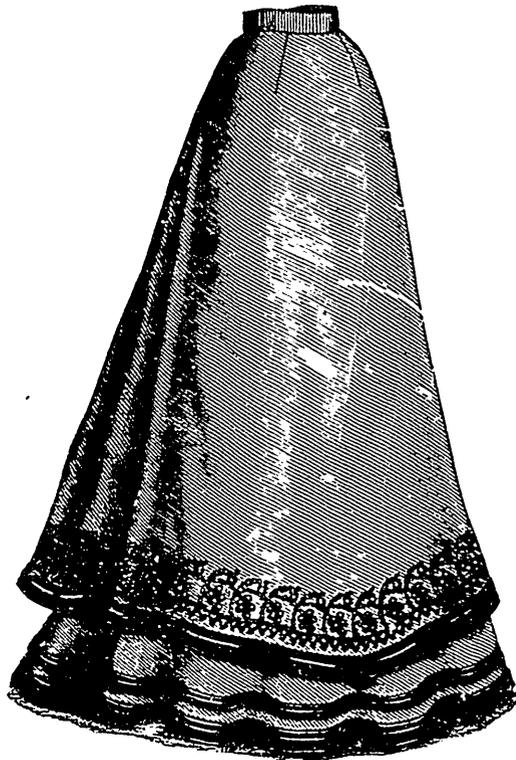


FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6582; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

ornaments and falling over the skirt. The great mutton-leg sleeves and the standing collar are of velvet. The pattern arranges for a fancy collar at the back, and also for revers, which are extensions of the fronts. The four-gored skirt flares fashionably toward the bottom, where a novel disposition is arranged with triple box-plaits of the suiting, the top of the plaits being caught down under fringed jet ornaments matching those on the waist. The plaits are evenly disposed, one on each side-front and side-back seam and one midway between these seams, the effect being unique and attractive. The costume was shaped according to pattern No. 6605, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Figure No. 6 shows the method of making the box-plaits. The goods are plaited so that the dotted lines in the diagram and the outer edges come together underneath at each side, and the top of the plait is turned down at the indicating lines in the diagram and fastened to position.

FIGURE NO. 7.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES'

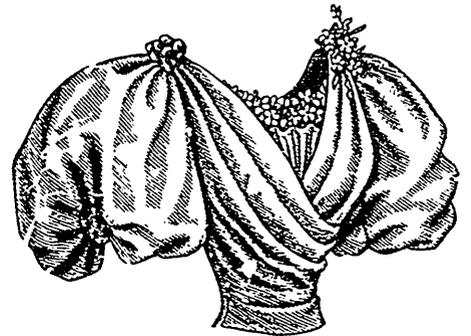


FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING BODICE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6577; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6612; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

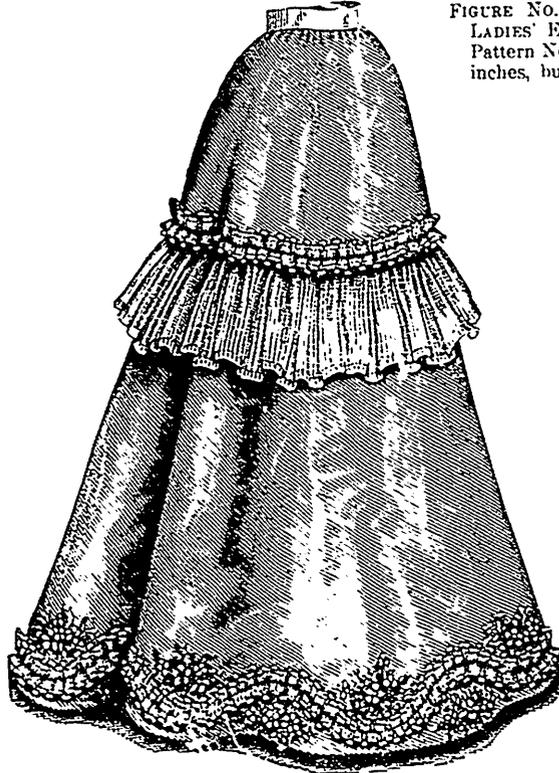


FIGURE NO. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' MARQUIS SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6600; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 668 and 669.)

SKIRT.—A draped over-skirt is a noticeable feature of this skirt, which is developed in Havane whipcord; it was made by pattern No. 6582, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt has dart-fitted front and side gores and two gathered back-gores, and the flare toward the foot is made more pronounced by a circular flounce. The over-skirt has a graceful lower outline and is smoothly fitted at the top of the front and draped at the sides, and the gores forming the back are arranged in a triple box-plait. The flounce is trimmed with two black satin milliners' folds, and the lower edge of the over-skirt is decorated with a similar fold surmounted by a row of jet passementerie.

FIGURE NO. 8.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A pretty

combination is effected in this costume with dark-blue crepon and white cloth. The skirt is of the five-gored order and is decorated with three groups of braid in graduated widths arranged at wide intervals; in the lowest group four widths are used, while in the highest only the two narrowest and in the middle group

the three narrowest widths appear. The fanciful waist is arranged on a fitted lining, the fulness at the waist-line being laid in plaits at the center of the back and each side of the closing. The standing collar is of white cloth, and the fronts and back are faced with the same material above Bertha-bretelles arranged at round-yoke depth. The bretelles are edged with braid in the two narrowest widths and

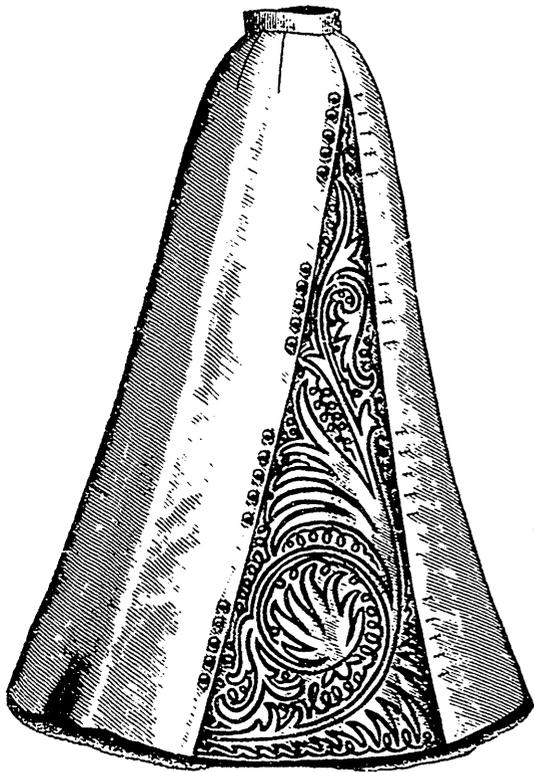


FIGURE NO. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6584; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

stand out quaintly over full mutton-leg sleeves, which show a wrist trimming of three rows of braid. A wrinkled girde of white cloth conceals the upper edge of the skirt, which is worn over the waist. The costume was shaped according to pattern No. 6612, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE NO. 9.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' EVENING BODICE.—White silk is shown in this bodice, which will complete a charming evening toilette with the skirt



FIGURE NO. 1.—TEA-COSY.

pllices that close at the under-arm seams, and between the surplices is a chemisette covered with *crépe lisse* prettily fullled on. The neck is cut low and round, and along the upper edge of the chemisette is placed a spray of flowers. A bunch of flowers adorns the left shoulder, and on the right shoulder is a knot of the silk. The neck

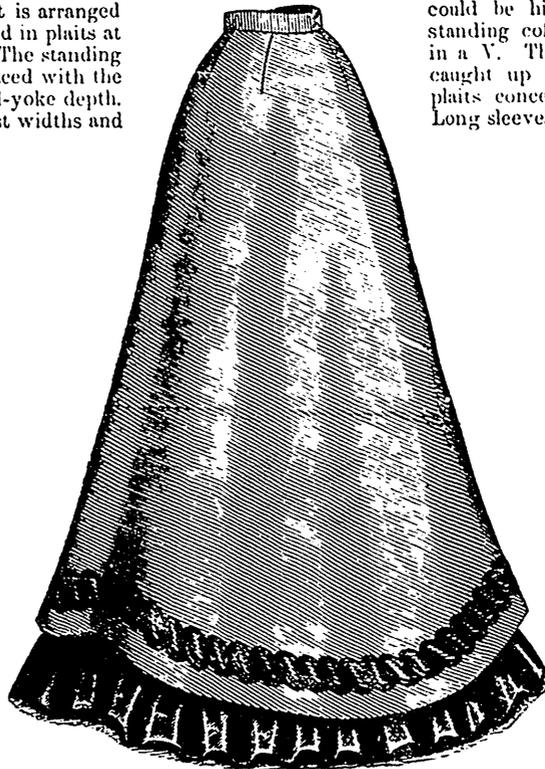


FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 6588; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.) (For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 11 and 12, see "Dressmaking at Home," on this Page.)

could be high and finished with a standing collar, or it could be shaped in a V. The short puff sleeves are caught up near the lower edge in plaits concealed by a knot of silk. Long sleeves are also provided for by the pattern, which is No. 6577, price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE NO. 10.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' MARQUISE SKIRT.—White silk was selected for this skirt, which consists of an upper and a lower part, both of circular shape. A fashionable flare toward the lower edge is presented, and the seam joining the upper and lower parts is covered with a ruching of *crépe lisse* edged with ribbon, which forms a heading for a ribbon-edged flounce of the *crépe*. The foot trimming consists of a waved row of *crépe lisse* ruching and pretty nose-gays. The skirt was made according to pattern No. 6600, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 11.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—*Réséda* serge is represented in this skirt, which was cut by pattern No. 6584, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt is in five-gored style, darts at the sides and fan-plaits at the back

disposing of the fulness at the top. Arranged on the skirt is a panel over-skirt consisting of two panels which meet for a short distance at

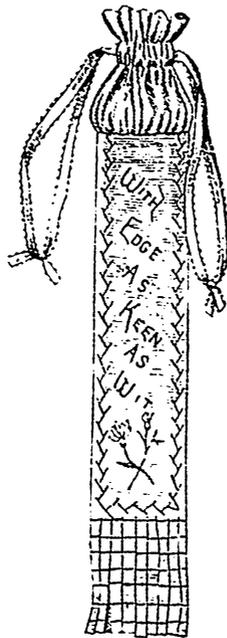


FIGURE NO. 2.—RAZOR-BAG.

pictured at figure No. 10. Over close-fitting lining-fronts are arranged sur-

round the top of the front and separate below to partly reveal the front-gore, which is all-over braided between the panels. The front edge of the right panel is ornamented with groups of buttons, and button-holes to correspond are simulated on the left panel.

FIGURE NO. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—This skirt introduces an apron over-skirt and pleasingly

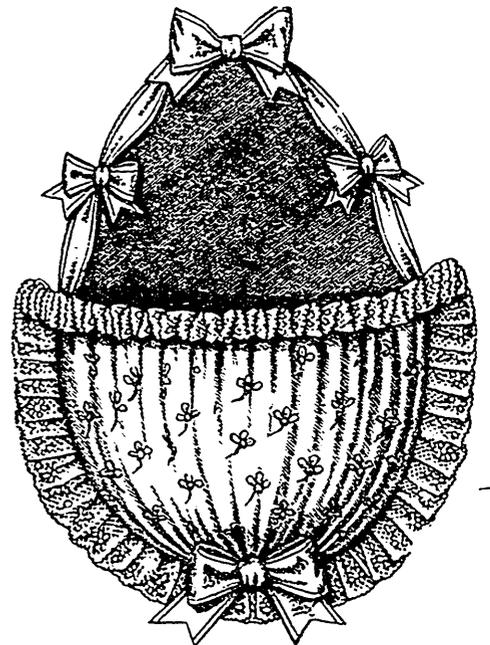


FIGURE NO. 3.—WALL-POCKET.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 670.)

combines mode dress goods and black silk. A flounce of black silk is arranged on the lower part at the front and sides, appearing attractively below the curved lower edge of the over-skirt. The back

end of the bag. At the top is disposed a bag of red silk, which is turned down at the top for a deep hem that holds draw-ribbons of red silk. On one side of the bag the epigram, "With Edge as

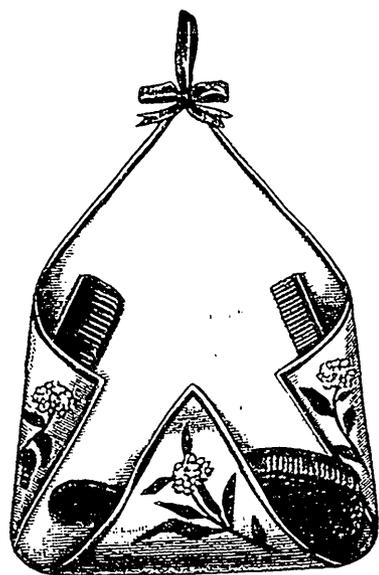


FIGURE NO. 4.—COMB-AND-BRUSH CASE.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4, 6 and 7, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

edges of the over-skirt almost meet at the top at the back and flare widely below, and the lower edge is trimmed with braid twisted in rope fashion. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 6588, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

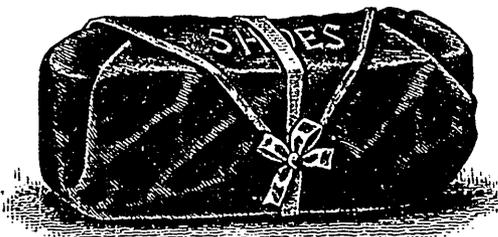


FIGURE NO. 6.

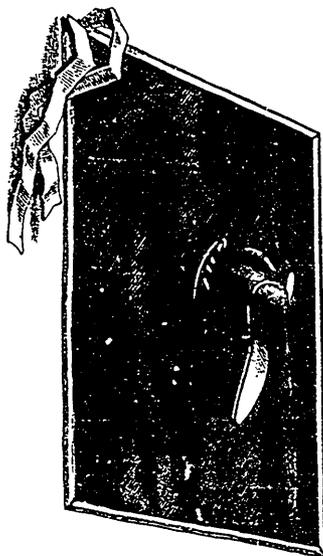


FIGURE NO. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—SHOE-CASE, OPEN AND CLOSED.

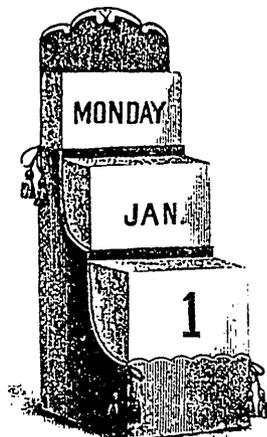


FIGURE NO. 1.—CALENDAR-CASE.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 671.)

Keen as Wit," is done with ink, and below it a flower is embroidered in red silk.

FIGURE NO. 3.—WALL-POCKET.—A dainty wall-pocket is here pictured. The back is cut from card-board, neatly covered with dark silk, and edged with white ribbon formed in bows at the top and at each side. The pocket is made of flowered China silk and stiffened with crinoline to hold it out. It is gathered at the upper and lower edges, the lower edge being rounding. Valenciennes lace is jabotted along the upper edge, and laid in plaits round the lower edge. A bow of wide ribbon is placed at the center of the bag at the bottom, providing a pretty finish.

FIGURE NO. 4.—COMB-AND-BRUSH CASE.—A practical article for the bath-room or boudoir is shown in this engraving. The case is cut from card-board in diamond shape, and covered on both sides with silk, the edges being bound with

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 669 and 670.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—TEA-COSY.—A dainty addition to a well appointed tea-table is the tea-cosy. In this instance the article is made of light silk bordered with red plush, and within the border is embroidered a conventional design done in Japanese gold thread, with jewels scattered through the design. At each end of the cosy is fitted a section of silk matching the plush, the silk being joined some distance from the edge. A quilted satin lining is added, and at the top is adjusted a handle of gold cord.

FIGURE NO. 2.—RAZOR-BAG.—A suitable

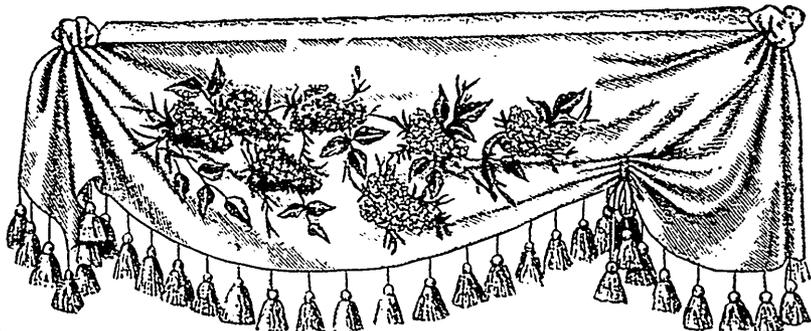


FIGURE NO. 2.—MANTEL-DRAPERY.

(For Description see "The Work-Table," on Page 671.)

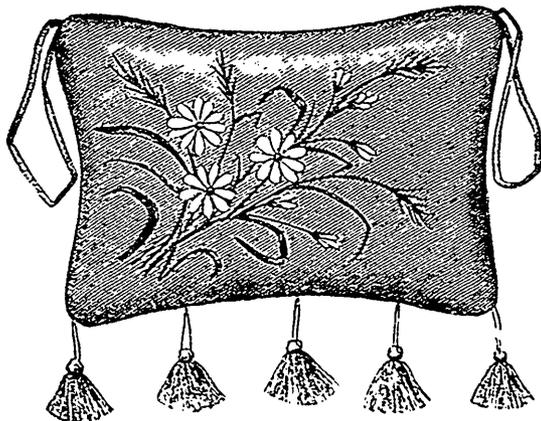


FIGURE NO. 5.—HEAD-REST.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

Christmas gift for a man friend may be reproduced from this illustration, which represents a practical receptacle for a razor. Two long, narrow strips of chamois are

ribbon, which is arranged in a bow at the upper point, one of the loops of the bow serving as a suspension loop. Floral designs are worked on the under side of the case near the side and lower points of the diamond, and the points are tacked on the upper side to form receptacles for a brush and combs, the designs being prettily displayed by the arrangement. If desired, the case may be painted instead of embroidered.

FIGURE NO. 5.—HEAD-REST.—A head-rest is as delightful for ornament as for use upon a willow rocker or arm-chair. The one here illustrated is made of light-yellow China silk and is oblong in shape. A design of daisies and leaves is wrought in satin stitch upon the outside of the pillow. The flowers are done with white and yellow silks, the latter being used for the centers; and the leaves are worked with shaded green silks. At each upper corner is adjusted a suspension loop of narrow yellow silk ribbon. From the lower edge fall five yellow silk tassels which provide a pretty finish.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—SHOE-CASE, OPEN AND CLOSED.—This article will prove a veritable boon to the traveller. In it several

joined at the side edges with cat stitches done in red silk. Strips of chamois are cut to suggest a fringe and sewed to the lower

pairs of shoes may be neatly packed, and the case will occupy very little room in a trunk or satchel. Figure No. 6 represents the case closed, and the word "Shoes" embroidered near the corner.

As shown at figure No. 7 the case is made of red flannel, cut almost square, and neatly bound with white ribbon, two ends of the latter being attached to one corner. The shoes are simply laid in the case; the upper left and

through to draw the drapery up a trifle and impart an artistic effect. White silk tassels decorate the lower edge, being placed at equal distances apart.

FIGURE No. 3.—DECORATIVE PEN-WIPER.—A unique suggestion for a pen-wiper is a sole made of cream-colored felt, with an appropriate inscription printed on it in ink as illustrated. A bow of red ribbon completes the heel end, while a small calendar is placed diagonally across the in-step. Such calendars can be bought for decorative purposes.

FIGURE No. 4.—CHRISTMAS CARD.—A handsome Christmas card made of white satin is here represented, with a beautiful design of holly leaves and berries in their natural

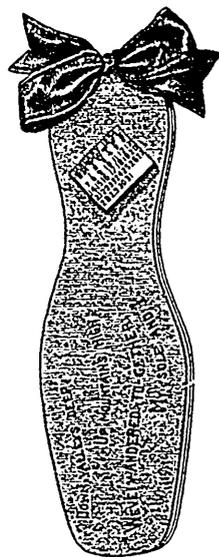


FIGURE No. 3.—DECORATIVE PEN-WIPER.

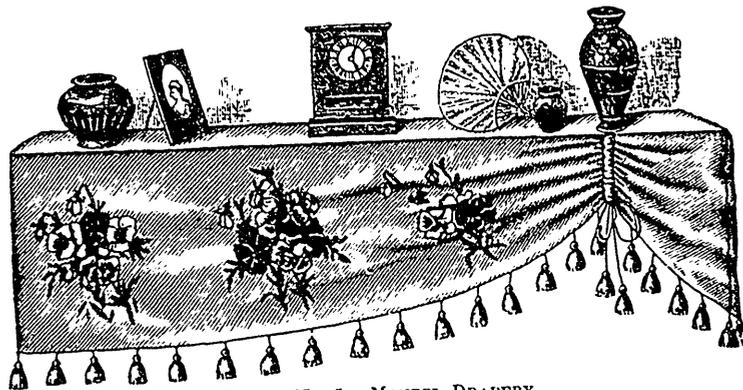


FIGURE No. 5.—MANTEL-DRAPERY.

the opposite lower corners are folded over, then the remaining corners are similarly disposed, and the ribbon is tied round and fastened in a bow.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 670 to 672.)

FIGURE No. 1.—CALENDAR-CASE.—The calendar-case here portrayed is made of card-board, the front, sides and back being laced together

with silk cord, the ends of which are bowed at the top and tipped with tassels. The three sections necessary for the slips are made of straight pieces of card-board of the requisite size tacked like steps to the background. The slips on which the month, day and date are respectively printed rest in

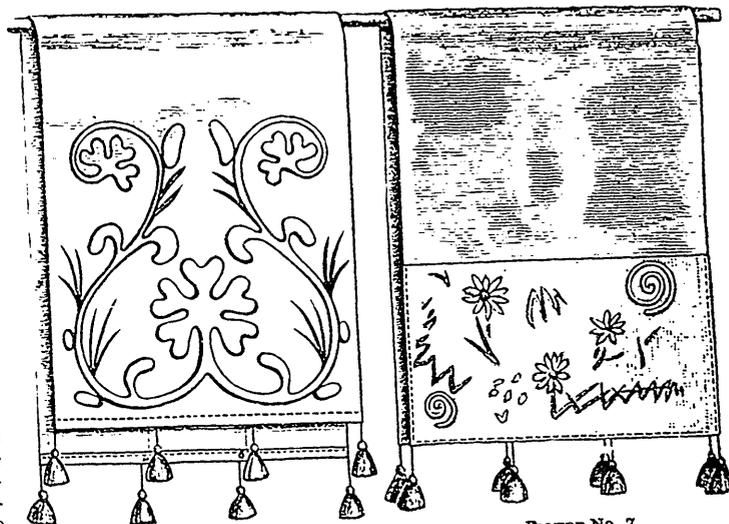


FIGURE No. 6.
FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—FANCY SCARFS.

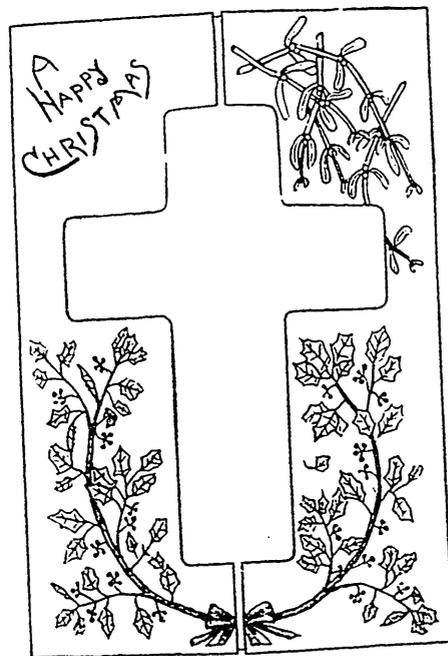


FIGURE No. 4.—CHRISTMAS CARD.

the sections. Printed slips as represented can be bought in almost any stationery store.

FIGURE No. 2.—MANTEL-DRAPERY.—An opportunity for the exercise of a truly artistic taste is given in this suggestion for a mantel-drapery. The beautiful lilac is the flower painted on the white China silk, which lends itself so admirably to both simple and elaborate draperies. The board is smoothly covered, and the drapery is caught up in rosette fashion at each end, while near the lower right-hand corner a very small casing is made and a silk cord run

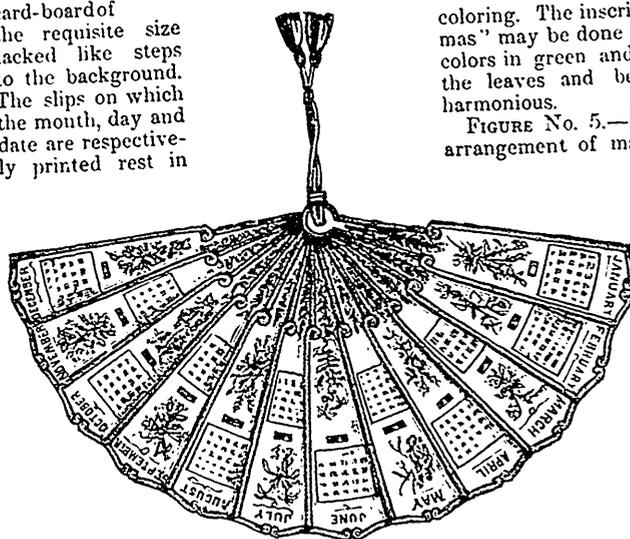


FIGURE No. 3.—CALENDAR FAN.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, see "The Work-Table," on Page 671 and 672.)

coloring. The inscription "A Happy Christmas" may be done in silk, although water-colors in green and red, the tints used for the leaves and berries, would be more harmonious.

FIGURE No. 5.—MANTEL-DRAPERY.—The arrangement of mantel draperies is an important element in home decoration, for they give to a room a finished and artistic appearance that is very pleasing. The suggestion offered in this design can be easily followed. The mantel-board is covered with white silk, and the draped portion is hand-painted. Pansies in their natural colorings show on the white background, the clusters of flowers being painted at equal distances apart. A casing is made near the right end, through which a silk cord is run to draw up and secure the drapery in position. White silk tassels decorate the lower edge, and such ornaments as are suitable for a mantel are disposed across the top.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—FANCY SCARFS.—The engravings show two styles of fancy scarfs. The scarf pictured at figure No. 6 is of silk painted in water-colors, the ends being hemmed and finished with silk tassels. Those who use paints skilfully will select the light tints of silk and display their taste in colors, in the artistic design suggested.

Figure No. 7 offers something new in a design for bolting-cloth. Lustra painting is effectively done near the ends, and tassels complete the scarf tastefully.

FIGURE No. 8.—CALENDAR FAN.—The useful and ornamental are combined in this calendar fan, which can be hung in the library, sitting-room or boudoir.

A woman with deft fingers will cut a shapely fan from card-board and make the calendar sections from silk, printing or painting the dates. The silk sections must be secured on the fan with glue and separated by a stroke of the brush or pencil or a fanciful ornamentation.

such as spot and ring filled centers, some with plain inch-hemmed borders, and some with little cords inside the hem. When the centers are plain the borders are a little more elaborate. The colors are new, being chocolate, gold, heliotrope or one of the new blues. Hems a sixteenth of an inch deep are the latest thing for the ultra-fashionable.

For the extreme Paris novelties nothing can be too fancy, the designs being bold, the hems two inches and a half wide, and the colorings combinations of blue and tan, sky and pink, gold and buff, etc. All sorts of gay effects are displayed throughout this line of handkerchiefs—indeed, it is to the French makers that we have come to look for startling patterns.

The most novel effects in the season's neckwear are: Loie Fuller

(blue), coquelicot (red), serpolet (mousse), Ceres (gold), Toreador (orange), mauve, azure, Nil, Giroflée, Ribés (pink), white, Lyons-blue, lavender, and last, but by no means least important, cardinal.

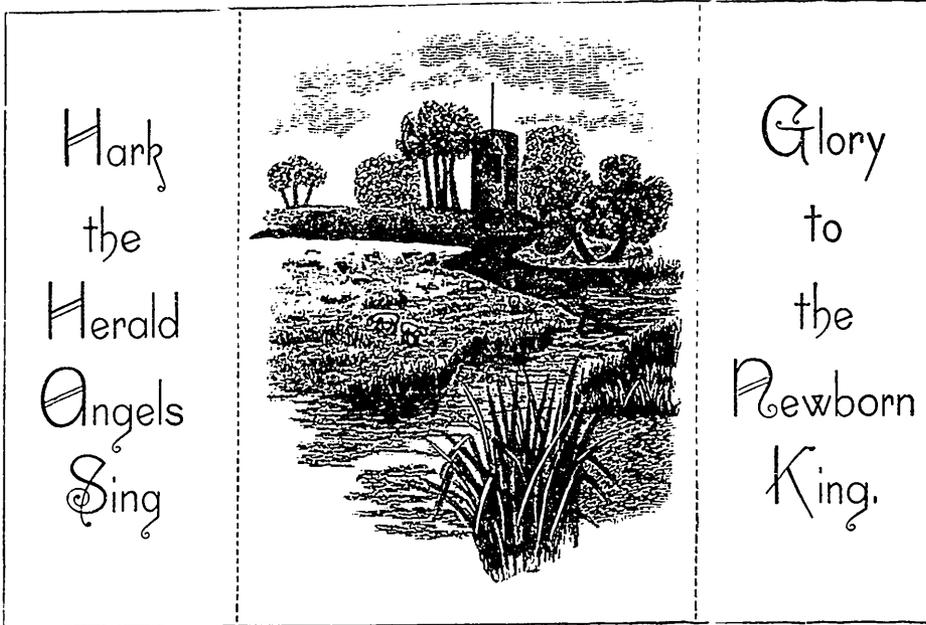


FIGURE No. 9.—CHRISTMAS CARD.
(For Description see "The Work-Table," on this Page.)

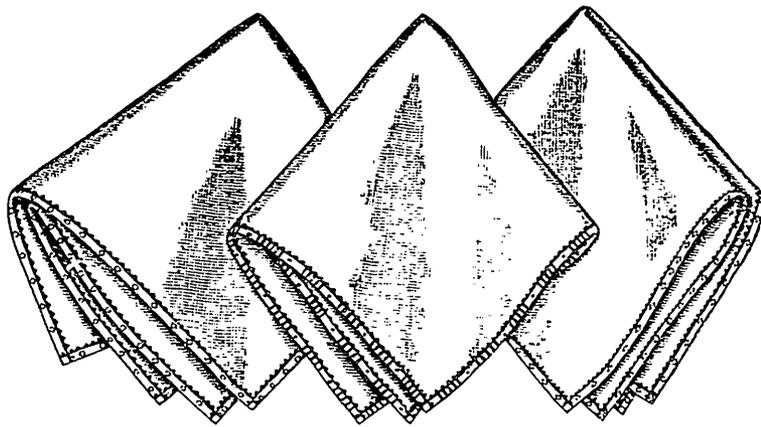


FIGURE No. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Skilful and ingenious young women will see in this fan an opportunity for originality in design and execution.

FIGURE No. 9.—CHRISTMAS CARD.—This pretty Christmas card is made of satin, and the hand-painted landscape is exquisitely done in water-colors. The mottoes at the sides are lettered in gold, but on some colors bronze or sepia would be more effective. Mottoes that are suited to the person for whom the card is designed may be substituted for those here chosen, but whatever inscription is used should be appropriate to the feast day on which the gift is offered.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 672 and 673.)

In the new linen handkerchiefs colored centers in blue, tan or heliotrope, with extracted figures and spots, have met with great favor for travelling use. In the finer qualities neater effects are seen,

The illustrations in this department for the current month are most appropriate to the season at hand, and comprise three styles of mufflers, a pair of wristlets, a Teck scarf and a group of linen handkerchiefs.

FIGURE No. 1.

—GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—The handkerchiefs in this group are the latest offering from Fashion's shrine. The borders are hemmed and only a sixteenth of an inch deep; and they are



FIGURE No. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S TECK SCARF.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1 and 2, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Pages 672 and 673.)

ornamented with small, neat designs, such as rings, dots, spots, cubes or dashes in blue, black, red, etc.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S TECK SCARF.—The engraving shows a scarf of the Teck order made up with a small-size knot. The material chosen for it is black satin figured with blue and red. The shape is known as the Warwick.

FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S WRISTLETS.—These wristlets are made in ribbed fashion and are of black and ciel silk. The peculiarity of the weave is that they cling closely to the wrists and are not bulky; and they are perfectly adaptable to ladies' use.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—GENTLEMEN'S MUFFLERS.—The display of mufflers for this season is really magnificent, and in the quality of material used in their manufacture they excel the product of all previous years. Paisley, cashmere and India patterns are shown on all sides, and although they are perforce rather expensive, better value for the money could not be obtained; and, besides, after being worn for several seasons they do not grow dingy-looking, as some of the inferior qualities are most likely to do. The muffler shown at figure No. 6 is made of fine quality silk in the beautiful silver shade so fashionable just now. The figures are made up of irregularly shaped crescents, floral pieces, broken lines, etc.

Figure No. 4 illustrates a muffler made of heavy black silk figured in the diamond pattern, with the figure in red silk. The muffler pictured at figure No. 5 is the cashmere pattern, and is woven in true colors and with the pure silks.

Fur capes in military style are again very fashionable. Those now offered differ but slightly in design from those worn last Winter.

Borderings of sable, mink and other fur tails are generously

display of the handsome linings, which may be of satin, silk, Surah, plush or fine wool goods.

Shot velvets are even handsomer than they were last year and are very stylish for sleeves and other parts of ceremonious and visiting gowns. They should only be associated with solid-hued materials.

Plain, damassée, chené, striped, plaided and changeable fabrics are equally favored for coat and cape linings.

Heavy laces are profusely applied upon woollen demi-toilettes that are to be worn at family and unceremonious dinners, at dressy concerts and in orchestra seats at the opera. Limerick, guipure, Carrickmacross, Donegal and tape laces are preferred for this purpose; they are rather expensive, but are so durable that they are really more economical than cheaper varieties.

Braiding is once more popular for trimming gowns, vests and coats. It is wrought in novel patterns, but the braids and the mode of applying them are the same as heretofore.

A smart suit of gray camel's-hair includes what is very properly called a shawl cape.

This is made of a square of wide goods that is slashed from one corner almost to the center, bias edges being thus arranged. An oval piece the size of the throat is cut out near the center, and to the neck edge is joined a high Henry VIII. ruff of gray silk. The edges of the cape are deeply braided in geometrical patterns with wide and narrow braid, the narrow braid being less flat than the wide; a wool fringe, matching the braid is added, and the cape is warmly lined with gay flannel. Long ribbon ties are placed at the throat, and an invisible closing is made to the belt line with hooks and eyes. When this graceful wrap is properly made and adjusted, one point will fall at the center of the back, one behind each elbow and, of course, two in front. The accompanying skirt is decorated with binding corresponding with that on the cape.

A stylish pointed bodice is trimmed at the lower edge with a

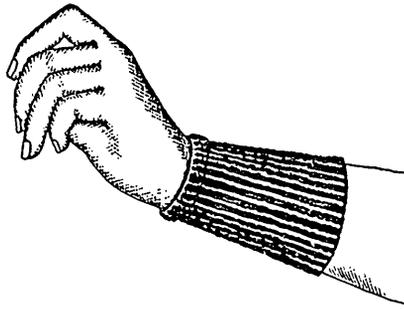


FIGURE NO. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S WRISTLETS.
(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

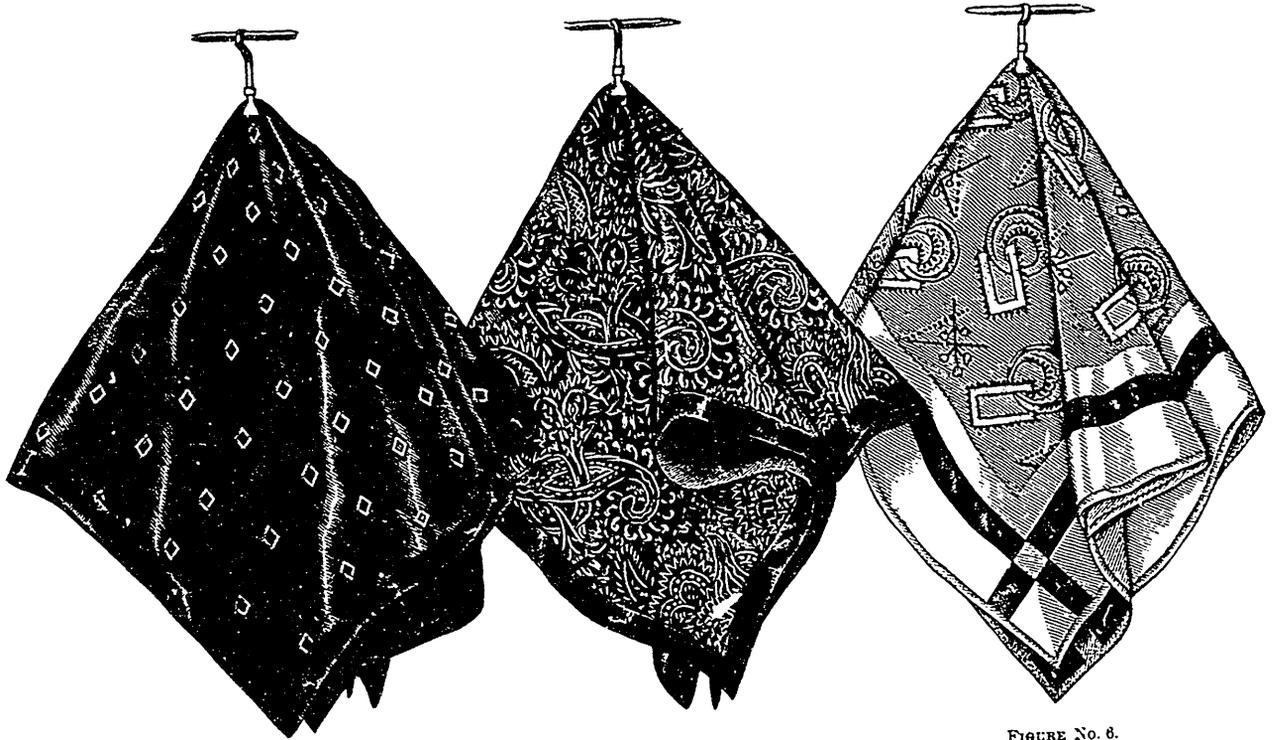


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURE NO. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—GENTLEMEN'S MUFFLERS.
(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

used on cloths, velvets, satins, silks, moirés and Bengelines, as well as on fur apparel.

One of the most comfortable top-garments of the season is a softly lined coat of frieze that has three rippling capes arranged in Carrick fashion. The ruffling of the capes arranges a fascinating

deep ruffle of lace, a narrower and much fuller ruffle is arranged at the throat, and a frill of lace in a width midway between the other two falls from each elbow. This style of decoration is much admired just now, and the ruffles may be made of *chiffon*, accordion-plaited Liberty silk, light-weight *crêpe de Chine*, etc.

COSY CORNERS AND ARTISTIC NOOKS.—No. 24.

Luxurious furnishings are not absolutely necessary to the attainment of comfort in the home. One's means may be limited and the dwelling unpretentious, yet by skillful management the home may be rendered the cheerful, inviting place which the very name suggests.

Sometimes the living room must needs render service also as a drawing-room. In this event the home-maker must rely entirely upon her taste and fancy, and eschew conventionalities. Draperies are nowadays introduced in almost every room and are an evidence of cultured taste.

In the present illustration, which will furnish a suggestion for such an apartment, the draperies are very artistically disposed over the windows and mantel and in one corner of the room, giving the latter the appearance of an alcove. The floor is covered with a

framed landscape, and below the picture stands a maple desk. A bracket supporting a small lamp is fixed in an angle of the wall near the desk.

A rug of white goat fur lies before the desk, in front of which stands an upholstered chair; and a willow waste-paper basket and a foot-stool complete this snug nook. Not far from the book-case stands a large red plush sofa, that is made inviting by large sofa-pillows, one of which is of plain blue silk and the other of figured plush. An upholstered rocker stands near the sofa, and before it lies a Smyrna rug.

In the center of the room is another easy chair, and near it stands a square table, over which is spread a table-cloth of blue denim with a border done in roco work. The directions for executing this work appeared in the July DELINEATOR. Upon the table



velvet filling in a light-écru shade, which agrees very well with the various colors in the draperies, etc.

The walls are draped with old-rose cartridge paper having a floral frieze showing gold, brown and blue.

The windows are hung with lace curtains simply held back with white ribbons, and over them, from gilt poles, fall curtains of old-blue China silk.

At one side of the window at the left end of the room is placed a low book-case hung with a curtain of blue rep. On top of the case is a growing palm in a fancy yellow jardinière.

In the window stands a small mahogany table holding a growing plant in a fancy pot, and at the right of the window near the ceiling a drapery of blue silk edged with tassel fringe is arranged on spears, the points of which are crossed at the center.

Beneath the drapery, which suggests a canopy, hangs a neatly

rests a metal banquet-lamp with a fancy shade of yellow silk, and also books and a vase of cut flowers. A Wilton rug lies before the table.

The open fire-place is especially charming. It is faced with cream-white encaustic tiles, and the grate trimmings are brass. A rug of white goat-skin lies before the hearth.

The mantel is covered with yellow China silk bordered with Madras, and over it falls a drapery of yellow silk caught up in knots at the front corners.

The cabinet is mahogany; upon its top shelf stands a growing palm, and on its side shelves are odd vases, while a tall, unique-looking bit of pottery is reflected in the circular mirror before which it stands on the mantel itself. A gilt-framed portrait hangs high on the wall at the right of the mantel, and below it is a brass stand holding a growing palm. Such an apartment may be exactly reproduced at a moderate outlay, and with very gratifying results.

OUR WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR.—Every woman who desires to make any or all of her Christmas gifts with her own hands should be sure to see our Winter HOLIDAY SOUVENIR, in

which are presented a variety of patterns for articles that are especially appropriate for holiday presents. On receipt of two cents to prepay postage, we will send this pamphlet free to any address.

TO OUR PATRONS.

REDUCED PRICES OF NEW PATTERNS.

THE DELINEATOR FOR 1894.

The reduction made in the prices of our patterns, beginning with the issue for November and announced in that number of this magazine, has been received everywhere with satisfaction, and hundreds of correspondents have congratulated us on taking such action at the present time, when even the slightest lessening of the pressure of the purse-strings is appreciated. While the business situation has improved somewhat during the past few weeks, there is still grave cause for anxiety, and even under the most favorable circumstances there will remain in the majority of households throughout the country a necessity for the practice of a most rigid economy in order that the Winter may be passed through with a minimum of discomfort.

Wise economies are those which effect a substantial saving while entailing little or no deprivation of things to which we have become accustomed. Economies which proclaim themselves to all who will see and announce the narrow means which make them necessary, are injudicious because they are hurtful to one's pride and self-respect. Moreover in many cases they are quite avoidable.

Relatively considered, the dress of the various members of the household offers the largest field for the practice of true economy. New fabrics and trimmings may not always be within reach, but when by the aid of a moderate-priced pattern old garments can be fashioned to accord with present styles, no one can be excused for not appearing in seasonable and appropriate clothing.

The user of our patterns is asked to do nothing but follow implicitly the directions given in the labels. If the figure should differ considerably from the normal, this difference must, of course, be considered; but unless the divergence is very marked, the allowances made in the patterns will be sufficient to ensure a perfect fit. The thorough test given the patterns from the time of their inception until they are put on sale warrants us in declaring them as perfect as they can be made, in all sizes, large and small, as well as medium; a condition which can only be appreciated by one who has been the victim of patterns the reliability of which lessens in proportion as they depart from the medium size.

The reduction in the prices of our patterns, to which we again call attention, has already resulted in a largely increased demand for them, as well as for our various fashion publications. The plates and periodicals issued by us are unsurpassed for exactness of information and artistic excellence. The colored Fashion Plates of *The Quarterly Report* and of *The Report of Juvenile Fashions* should be in the hands of every dressmaker, whether amateur or professional, and whether she uses our patterns or not. They indicate more clearly than the most accurately worded descriptions could do, the various shapes, tints and textures that have the approval of the fashionable world. Each figure is, in fact, fully as expressive as a carefully dressed model, since every detail of coloring, making and trimming is carefully reproduced by artists who have been especially trained for work of this sort.

In addition to these handsome plates, there is the *Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashions*, which illustrates all the styles in vogue for Ladies, Misses and Children and gives full information regarding the quantities of materials in various widths required to cut each garment in the medium size with the least possible waste; and there is also *THE DELINEATOR*—the *Woman's Magazine par excellence*—in which is presented a complete array of the latest modes, together with designs and instruction for all sorts of fancy work, and numerous articles on fashionable, household, artistic and social topics.

With the aid of such complete and practical assistants, and with patterns at hand which are absolutely correct in every way, and which are accompanied by the most explicit directions for making and trimming, there is no reason why any woman who has the will to try, should not be able to produce wholly satisfactory garments for herself and her family.

With the present number *THE DELINEATOR* completes the most successful and vigorous year of its existence. Beginning in January with an edition of **500,000**, its circulation has reached the enormous total of **565,000** for the current issue, thus showing a steady increase of over **5,000** copies for each month of the twelve; and this growth is the more remarkable when it is remembered that it has taken place in the face of an almost unprecedented depression in all branches of business and in every field of labor. The secret of the magazine's strength lies, of course, in its practical helpfulness to women of every degree, but particularly to those who aim to secure comfort and refinement on a moderate income. It aims to cover the whole work of the housewife and housekeeper, to teach true economy while raising the standard of sensible living, to enlarge the mind and improve the manners, to make the hands more useful, and through healthful sports to render the body more vigorous.

During the ensuing year the magazine will be conducted along these lines, with, of course, a broadening of its scope whenever necessary to embrace new subjects of general interest to woman-kind, and with a due regard to the tendency of the times in the field of feminine endeavor and advancement. The chief features of the present number will be continued and will include fresh topics in regular course; and contracts have been made with special writers for papers on popular themes to appear at specified times throughout the year.

The Fashion department will continue as heretofore to make a perfect presentment of the latest and most artistic styles for Ladies, Misses and Little Folks, and to report all seasonable intelligence regarding materials, trimmings, millinery and other matters of importance to those who aim to combine style and good sense in the designing of their raiment.

THE DELINEATOR has long been unexcelled as a purveyor of novel, beautiful and original designs for fancy work, and as an instructor of beginners and experts in the most popular varieties of feminine handicraft; and this branch of the magazine will be maintained in its usual high state of efficiency. The regular lessons in Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, Lace-Making and Netting will be continued, and the customary assortment of unique designs for decorative work with the needle and brush will be offered in each issue.

The series on the Delsarte System of Physical Culture will end with a number of papers on Voice Culture, which will make the entire course the most practical and scientific dissertation on this branch of training ever published.

The popular subject of Skating will be discussed in the "Sports and Pastimes" series by J. Mortimer Murphy, a well known authority upon this sport; and a simply written and practical treatise on Horsemanship for Women will be begun early in the Spring.

The present (second) course of articles on Child Life will terminate in the February number, and will be followed by a third and concluding series on the Diseases and Ailments of Childhood and what can and should be done for them in the way of domestic treatment and nursing.

In the March issue will be inaugurated an interesting and instructive course of articles on the Relationship of Mother and Daughter, in which many vexed questions will be introduced and fairly discussed.

Another valuable series of papers, now in course of preparation, will consider the broad subject of the Preservation of Life through Hygienic Living. The present generation has learned much about the nature of foods and food products, but there is still much to be said on the subject that will be new to the majority of women, and the writer of these articles will say it so plainly that the lessons will be easy to learn and difficult to forget.

Numerous other subjects will be introduced during the year and will be announced in later issues.

The Subscription price of *THE DELINEATOR* is One Dollar or Five Shillings a year.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [LIMITED],

171 to 175, Regent St., London, W.; and 7 to 17 West Thirteenth St., New York.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.—

No. 24.

The fancy for embroidery in its various styles was never more general than at present, and never has there been a more attractive display of this artistic work.

The very acme of art has been attained in the evolution of Rococo work, and we illustrate this month several designs showing the new feature of working over *papier maché* moulds.

Figure No. 1 illustrates a dainty mat, which is made of white felt embroidered with soft shades of green and pink. Moulds in two unique shapes are used upon this article, and fancy stitches outline the edges. A jewel is placed in the center of each diamond-shaped mould, and a jewel also ornaments each space between the large moulds; and in the center of each large mould a spider-web is worked, which is finished at the center with a jewel.

At figure No. 2 is illustrated a baby's blanket. This deli-

arrangement of moulds for embroidery is displayed. The cloth is a very handsome shade of dark-green, and the embroidery is done with soft shades of pink, an iridescent jewel forming the center of the cob-web that is made in the center of each ring mould



FIGURE NO. 1.—MAT.

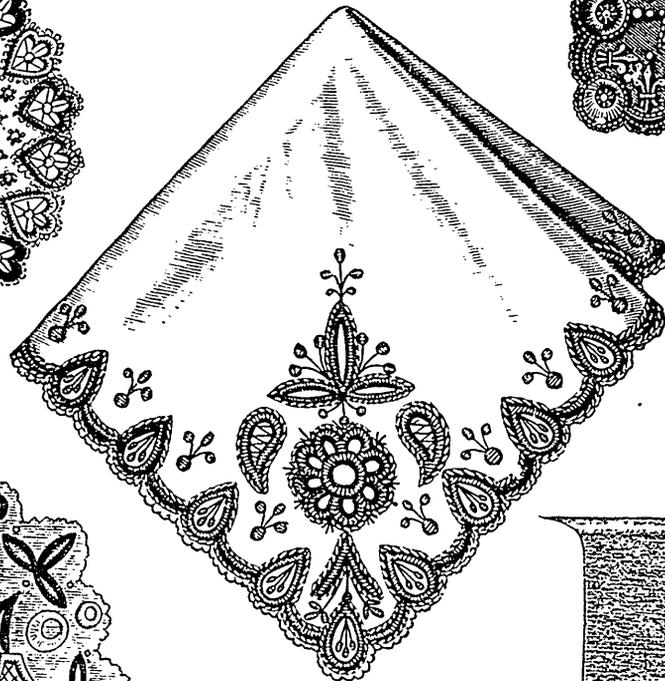


FIGURE NO. 2.—BABY'S BLANKET.

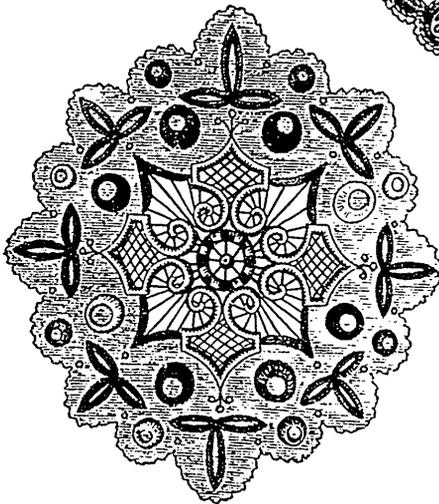


FIGURE NO. 3.—DISC.

embroidered with yellow silk; the sprays are tipped with French knots, which also finish the sprays that complete the design at each corner. A gold cord outlines the edges of the moulds.

Figure No. 3 represents a disc, which may be used for a variety of purposes. It is made of blood-red cloth, and the moulds, which are arranged in an artistic design, are held in position with coarse embroidery silk. At the very center a cob-web is worked, which is completed at its center with a jewel; and the other figures are filled in with fancy lace stitches done with finer silk. The outer edge of the disc is pinked. Linen is also used for this work, and celluloid moulds may be used in place of the more perishable *papier maché* ones.

At figure No. 4 is portrayed a very handsome portière, which may be used for book-cases, cupboards, etc.; and in this another

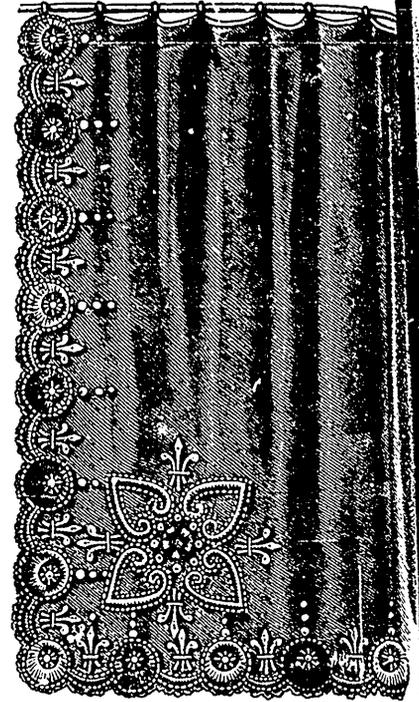


FIGURE NO. 4.—PORTIÈRE.

around the edge. Jewels also tip the sprays between the four moulds which form the corner design. The edges of these moulds are outlined with tiny beads, and the outer edges of the portière are pinked.

Figure No. 5 illustrates a very handsome scarf made of *écru* felt. The design shows a variety of moulds arranged to form a charming design,

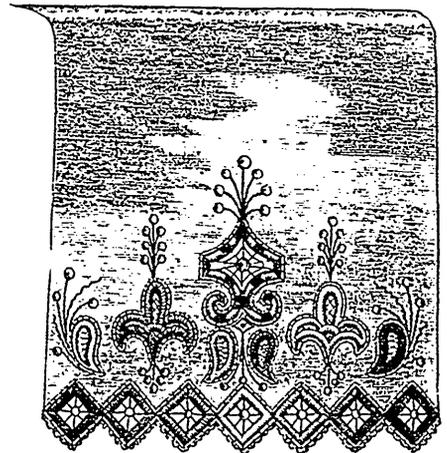


FIGURE NO. 5.—SCARF.

cate little creation is made of white cloth, and the moulds are covered with pale-blue and old-pink silk. The outer edges are pinked, and between the moulds a dainty little design is

which is worked with Rococo yarn in various shades of brown and outlined with a gold thread. A spider-web is embroidered in the center of each diamond-shaped mould, and the center of each spider-web is finished with a jewel.

The little sprays which complete the design are also tipped with jewels, and a fancy lace stitch is embroidered in each palm leaf. The ends of the scarf are pinked.

At figure No. 7 is illustrated a group of the different moulds used in the several articles represented, the moulds being shown in one-half their size. The material chosen for this work may be felt, velvet or satin, while Rococo or any of the heavier yarns, embroidery silk, etc., with jewels, and gold thread will be used for the embroidery. The moulds are tacked upon the material in any preferred design, and then, with the yarn or silk, they are covered with the satin stitch, as pictured at figure No. 6, where two styles of moulds are shown tacked upon the material ready for embroidery. The moulds used in this work may be procured from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MATERIALS.

The Winter fabrics "yield variety about end," and this diversity is produced, not only by the designs and textures, but also and more especially by the tintings, which are truly kaleidoscopic. Fashion is wholly content, however, with the elegant array of colors which has been provided, but further diversification is provided by the use of the various modes by the use of black fabrics, which she divests of brilliancy by associating them with white, the union yielding fascinating effects of light and shade. Almost as many novelties are offered in black as in colors, and silk enters largely into their composition. The crêpon weaves are numerous and differ widely in texture. In some the crinkles are small and seed-like, in others they take the form of waves, in others again they are wholly irregular, and in still others they are uniform and very pronounced. A choice member of the last-mentioned class presents detailed ripples and has been appropriately named ocean-wave crêpon; and another variety has small but well defined crimps and is called granite crêpon. Both these materials are silk-and-wool mixtures. Zigzag stripes of camel's-hair are woven in a crêpon that is slightly crinkled, the stripes being almost as lustrous as silk.

Two very superior kinds of crêpon are honey-combed with silk and are handsome enough for informal dinner gowns; and an equally attractive weave shows glistening silken undulations. The latter material was employed in conjunction with white *satin duchesse* in the development of a stylish visiting costume. The skirt is circular, and the material is admirably adapted to the style. The basque has a close-fitting back and a very fanciful front. Each front is rolled back in a revers, over which is disposed a second revers of white satin overlaid with black *point de Gène* lace. A draped vest of satin under lace fills the space

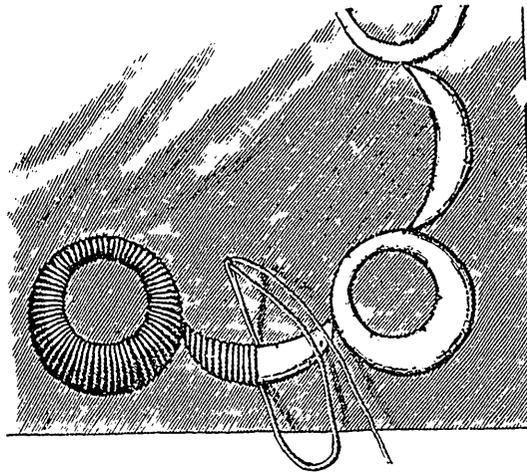


FIGURE NO. 6.—METHOD OF APPLYING MOULDS.

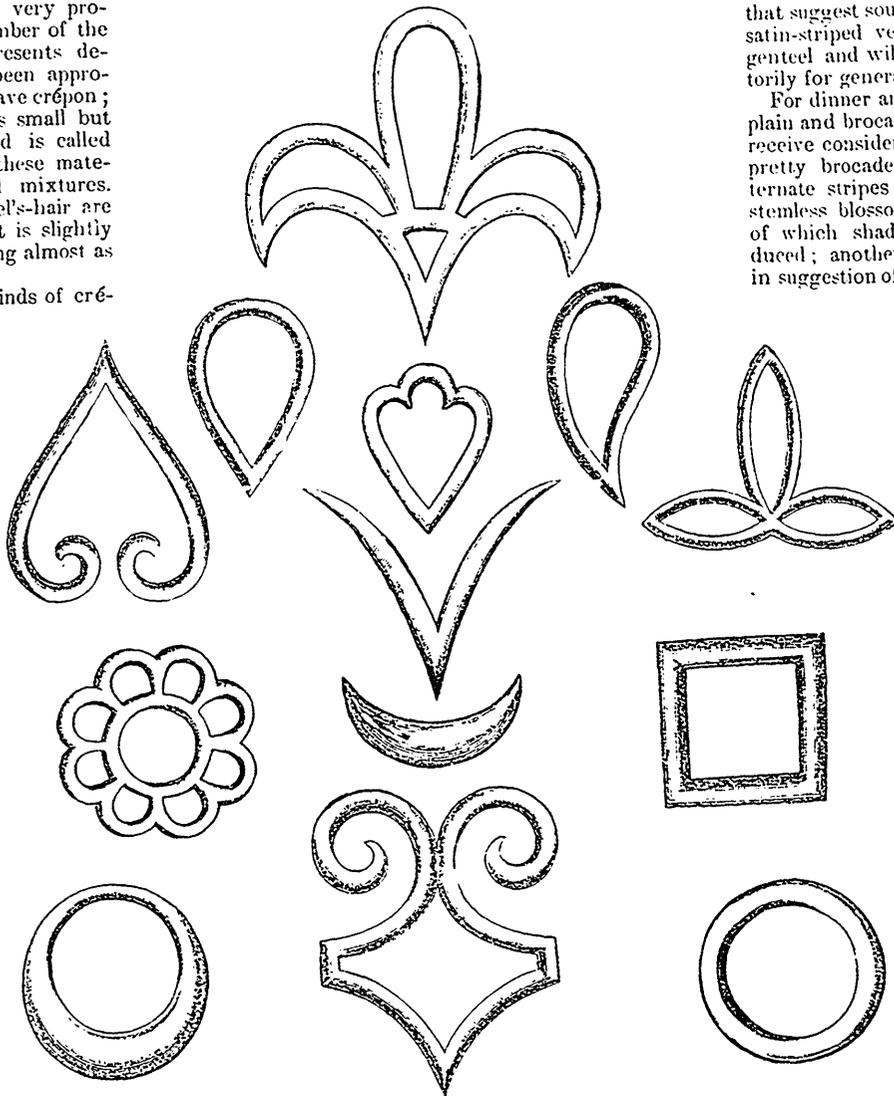


FIGURE NO. 7.—GROUP OF MOULDS.

joining of a double basque-skirt to the waist. The *gigot* sleeves are furnished with gauntlet cuffs of satin overspread with lace. The hat is a black felt *plateau* trimmed with black-and-white plumes, and the gloves are black *Sucées* studded with white and closed with large white pearl buttons. A rich black fabric relieved by silken dots and serpentine lines woven *en bayadère* would be a desirable choice for developing the fashion just described, and black-and-white figured *moiré antique* could be used in combination, if preferred to an all-white material.

A pretty all-black novelty is crossed by double lines of puckered silk, between which are woven tiny silk dots. Black diagonals are variously patterned with silk serpentine stripes, heavy and fine vertical silk cords, and broad silken wales that suggest *soutache* braid. A black satin-striped velours is quiet and genteel and will make up satisfactorily for general wear.

For dinner and reception gowns plain and brocaded black satins will receive considerable attention. One pretty brocaded satin presents alternate stripes of large and small stemless blossoms, in the weaving of which shaded effects are produced; another specimen is seeded in suggestion of a fine vesting cloth,

a third shows a scaly design, and a fourth is figured with serpentine lines and pin-dots. These satins will be much improved by association with a white material, which may be satin or *moiré antique*; and they may be appropriately trimmed with jetted net or grenadine.

White silks and satins figured with black are in high favor for gowns of ceremony. Corded lines, stripes and flowers in black are seen upon white satin, *moiré* and taffeta surfaces. A charming toilette designed for a Christmas-eve party is fashioned from white *moiré antique* seeded with black. The five-gored skirt

between the revers and is a very ornamental accessory. The standing collar is of satin covered with lace, and a belt to match conceals the

hangs in fashionable flute folds and flares toward the foot, and each seam is hidden by a row of glistening jet galloon. The full bodice

is pointed at the bottom, the neck is cut out in low, rounding outline, and from the upper edge depends a jet-trimmed Bertha frill of the material. The sleeves are spherical pulls that cover only the tops of the arms. Hip rolls added to the lower edge of the bodice provide a very fashionable completion; but it must be remembered that these rolls are only becoming when the waist is slender and the hips of proportionate breadth. They may be omitted without lessening the good style of the bodice. With this toilette will be worn Oxford ties to match, and white *Suède* mousquetaires with black stitching and black buttons.

Silk in the various street shades and in black will be extensively favored for promenade toilettes during the Winter. An eminently serviceable silk known as *la favorita* has a diagonal wale and is shown in both solid and changeable colors. The texture is soft and lustrous and lends itself with perfect grace to the various draped effects which are once more coming into vogue.

Liberty satins possess the same excellent qualities as the silk just named and will be used for the same purposes. A very artistic example of this class has a golden-brown ground, on the reverse side of which are woven Gobelin-blue stripes that show through very faintly on the surface; and an olive-green background is enriched by stripings of darker green on the right side.

Moiré antiques are as sumptuous as ever and are devoted wholly to ceremonious wear. They are figured with stripes, discs and flourishes, and rare tintings play upon their surfaces. A beautiful white *moiré* shows short waved cross-wise stripes of white satin, and similar stripings in colors are seen on tinted grounds. Thus, a pearl-gray *moiré* surface is crossed by undulating stripes of rose satin. White and colored *moirés* are figured with rose-buds and lilies in their natural hues, and a shaded green-and-rose ground is thickly strewn with minute black dots and shadowy light-green discs. *Damas aquatique* belongs to the *moiré* family. It has a satin ground in iridescent shadings, upon which are uniquely contrasting figures that suggest a succession of islands submerged in a tinted sea.

The modern brocaded satins fairly rival the much-vaunted brocades of the olden time. A glistening white surface is superbly brocaded with garlands of white rose-buds and isolated purple violets, a lilac satin ground is figured with white stripes and small red flowers, and a golden-yellow satin is strewn with shaded heliotrope roses, between which appear dashes and short waved lines of heliotrope. This last combination is striking and rather daring, but the effect is wonderfully pleasing.

Peau de cygne is used for entire gowns, and also for the sleeves, vests and other adjuncts of woollen costumes. The grounds are shaded and display floral stripes or sprays, small detached blossoms, dots, pastilles or stars. A glacé gray-and-white *peau de cygne* ground furnishes a field for white stars of every magnitude, and a gold and Gobelin-blue surface is similarly spangled with gold stars. Fancy blouses may be made up in these soft silks for wear with skirts of plain-hued wool goods.

The most prominent of the all-wool fabrics are camel's-hair.

diagonal and cheviot in both the rough and smooth varieties. Camel's-hairs in dark shades of plum, green, blue and brown show shadings of lighter tones of the same colors, with fine fibres in neutral tints thrown up on the surface. The *ombré* striped camel's-hairs are very wintry-looking, having brown, gray, red, green and blue grounds barred with black fri-é vertical lines that suggest Astrakhan. These goods are admirably adapted to the fashionable flaring skirt and long, umbrella-back coat, and require no garniture.

Diagonals have rather wide wales, which are woven in alternating hues or *ombré* stripes. In the former variety are seen such combinations as Gobelin-blue and black, green and plum, golden-brown and canard (duck)-blue, and navy-blue and gold. Very rich color schemes are followed in the *ombré* diagonals, but the hues are always subdued. In one instance light golden-brown deepens to black, which in turn changes to a rich purple; in another specimen dark-green is lightened to *réséda*, which shades to dark-blue and then to olive-green; and in a third pattern black, dark-red, dark-blue and sky-blue stripes merge into one another with artistic gradations of hue.

Among the rough chevots the *mélange* varieties are always favored. Their prevailing tones are neutral, but an illuminating touch is given by bright knots placed here and there among the sober-hued threads.

Smooth chevots have long since won the admiration of conservative women, and they will in all likelihood retain it as long as such textiles are fashionable. A mixed brown and-white sample looks very much like covert coating, and so does another in which Gobelin-blue is united with a slightly darker shade of blue. Maroon and China-blue form a popular combination in these goods; and the herring-bone patterns in mixed browns, blues and greens have not lost prestige, despite the decided liking shown for novelties and richly colored goods.

A pretty church gown for a young matron is made of mixed-blue smooth cheviot and black satin. The gored skirt flares stylishly, and but little of it is visible below the redingote, which is accurately fitted by seams that are stitched in tailor fashion. The back falls below the waist-line in the undulating folds now so generally admired. The right front is made with a gore, which extends from the bust to below the waist-line and closes over the left front with large smoked-pearl buttons. The fronts flare above the bust over a chemisette of satin, and a satin standing collar is at the neck. A bretelle collar of cheviot finished with machine-stitching falls smoothly at the back and in ripples in front, the collar having the effect of a cape. The mutton-leg sleeves are of satin. A black satin hat trimmed with blue-and-black plumes, and black glacé gloves complete the outfit.

To supply several vests or chemisettes for use with a single costume that admits of such accessories is an economy that is as improving as it is practical. Very little material is required in their construction, and their effect in producing variety in a limited wardrobe yields ample compensation for the trouble of making.

SEASONABLE TRIMMINGS.

The prevailing modes of arranging garniture strongly presage a general revival of draperies. Draped effects have thus far timidly appeared only in the form of apron over-skirts, double skirts, pelisses and the like, but voluminous styles of gowning may with reasonable certainty be predicted for the near future. Skirt decorations are applied in encircling rows at the foot, knee or hip, or at all these points at the same time, and are disposed in waves, festoons and Vandykes, as well as in straight lines; and such arrangements are regarded by the most reliable authorities as certain precursors of the graceful draperies which have been so long in retirement.

The display of dazzling jets and delicate laces is fairly bewildering, and scarcely less varied and attractive is the assortment of substantial-looking braids, gorgeous-colored trimmings and other standard and novel garnitures, all of which deserve admiration as much for their appropriateness as for their artistic beauty. Winter garments will be prodigally decorated, and not infrequently two or three kinds of trimming will be used upon the same gown. Lace and jet, and jet or lace and ribbon will often be associated, and so will lace and fur, to which jet will be added to produce striking but very pleasing effects.

Laces are truly charming trimmings, and womankind will rejoice to learn that they may be appropriately applied upon street costumes as well as upon ceremonious toilettes. They are offered in black and white, and also in cream, *écru* and butter-color. Bands

of heavy *point de Gène* lace are applied on cloth, hopsacking and kindred woollens, being used in one or in graduated widths on both skirts and waists.

An extremely stylish street gown of black hopsacking and black satin is richly decorated with *point de Gène* bands in three widths. The gored skirt, which flares fashionably and presents the admired rippling fold, is trimmed at the foot and again at the hips with a group of three bands arranged in the order of their width. In this instance the narrowest band is placed at the top in each group, but the reverse order is likewise popular. The waist is made with plaits that flare upward from the bottom both back and front, and the top is perfectly smooth. A Bertha of satin that falls naturally in graceful waves is applied in the outline of a round yoke, and the yoke effect is accentuated by bands of lace in the three widths applied above and parallel to the Bertha. The wrists of the mutton-leg sleeves are trimmed to correspond, and a satin standing collar is at the neck. About the waist, in lieu of a girdle, is passed a twist of satin, the ends of which meet at the back under a long bow of satin. The combination of black and white is also carried out in the hat, which is a black felt *plateau* that is becomingly bent and is trimmed with a great bow of black-and-white striped ribbon, a small bunch of black tips and a white aigrette; and the gloves are black glacé with white stitching. One width of lace could be used on such a costume and could be applied in serpentine rows, which could be

arranged singly at regular intervals, or in a group at the hip or knee. Insertions of Margot and Bruges laces are extensively favored for morning silk gowns, and edgings to match are shown. Volants on both skirts and waists are often trimmed at and above the edges with these insertions. A pretty design in Margot lace insertion displays pointed edges which afford a pleasing variation from the usual straight effects. Vandyke points have reappeared in various kinds of lace, and such trimmings are invariably applied straight, with the points turned upward or downward, as most becoming. Guipure and bourdon are among the most popular of the black laces, and they are most effective when applied over white or colored silks or satins, the gleam of which throws the patterns into relief and greatly enhances their beauty. Black or white lace insertions are framed in fur on very elegant gowns, and quite as frequently fur is used to head a row of insertion, while jet is applied at the opposite edge.

Black-and-white laces may adorn either black or white silks. They are very light and dainty and present vine designs at the center done in white or black on Brussels net; and the insertions have white scrolls at both edges, while the flouncings and edgings show this finish at one edge only. Black-and-yellow lace insertions and edgings are also popular and are wrought in the same designs as the black-and-white varieties.

White and black Brussels net demi-flouncings embroidered with white, colored and jet beads and spangles are used exclusively upon evening toilettes. White nets are enriched with white and colored pearls and beads arranged in serpentine and floral patterns. In some instances pendent spangles are applied in conjunction with the embroidery, and narrow fringes are woven at the edges. In the adornment of the black net flouncings both jet and colored beads and spangles are introduced. *Paillettes* are thickly sown upon the net in serpentine rows, and in addition there are embroideries done with jet, steel, gold and colored beads. Yokes, Berthas, bretelles, epaulettes and other accessories are formed of these flouncings for gowns of moiré, silk, satin or velvet. Insertions to match are obtainable, and unique and handsome effects are produced with them.

A very effective black net floucing is ornamented with three-undulating lines of shaded metal and jet beads, and a narrow fringe is applied at the edge. Another charming specimen is all black. The net is seeded with tiny jet beads, and at intervals are wrought black silk *fleurs de lis*. The edge shapes a succession of points, and the outline is followed by fine silk cord between two rows of scale spangles. The flouncings are generally furnished in two widths.

A dinner costume of changeable green-and-gold Bengaline is effectively adorned with the all-black floucing in two widths, an outlining of jet spangles being also used for a finish. The gored skirt is decorated some distance above the edge with a festooned floucing of the wider lace, and a little above this the narrower floucing is similarly applied, both flouncings being topped with the jet trimming. The bodice is smooth at the top, and at the bottom are laid plants that spread in fan fashion above. At the neck is a puckered stock collar, and below it falls a frill of the narrower lace, which in turn overhangs a frill of the broader floucing, the entire arrangement being very softening to the face. Frills of lace in the two widths fall over the top of each sleeve, and a basque-skirt is

simulated by a ruffle of wide lace that falls below the moderately broad soft girde which encircles the waist. Velvets especially favor this style of floucing.

Quite as artistic as the embroidered net flouncings are the delicate-jetted grenadines and Brussels nets. One of the choicest of the grenadine bands is adorned with several rows of spangles alternating with single lines of beads, each spangle being held in place by a fine jet bead; and very rich effects are produced with overlapping spangles arranged in waved lines between waved or straight lines of beads or fine *cabochons*. These bands are offered in various widths and are frequently set over a color that contrasts with that of the gown.

Then there are single ruffles of mohair braid, with jet or open-work silk braid insertions and edgings. One variety is made with a festoon heading of soutache braid. Three rows of this trimming in graduated widths may be applied at the bottom of a cloth or cheviot skirt, and the waist may be decorated in suggestion of a fish with the broad and medium widths.

Waved bands of Hercules braid are admirably adapted to certain styles and are generally used in three widths on both waists and skirts. Some are plain and others are dotted with jet *cabochons*. Very rich waved bands are made of changeable velvet and edged with nail-heads, and may be chosen to trim both silks and woollens.

Black and colored silk appliqué garnitures suggest fine needlework. They are wrought in scroll and conventional floral patterns and are produced in several widths of edgings and insertions. Pale-pink, heliotrope and white are united in a narrow appliqué band that is dainty enough to adorn a silk or crêpe gown. If carefully applied, this trimming will have the appearance of embroidery wrought upon the material.

Bands and edgings of fish-net worked with black silk cord in vine patterns are very pretty for trimming matrons' dresses. Net bands are also rendered ornamental by rows of narrow white lace edging arranged in alternation with lines of jet spangles or *cabochons*. Other net bands show stars of white lace thickly strewn with jet *cabochons* and beads, and along the edges a fancy design is wrought in jet beads. A vine of jet *cabochons* runs along the center of a band of white lace or net, and here and there *cabochons* stud the edges. The lace in these trimmings suggests the dainty designs seen in tatting. The narrow jet trimmings are simply invaluable in the development of the prevailing fashions. The various accessories included in many of the latest designs often demand such a finishing touch as these slender, glittering lines can give them; and quite as frequently the jets are used as a principal trimming, being applied over the seams of a basque and skirt, or in encircling rows upon both garments.

A word of advice concerning the application of garnitures. Width is essential in both skirts and waists, but this defect must not be secured at the expense of becomingness. Lengthwise arrangements are permissible and, indeed, necessary for short, stout figures; and such disposals may be readily effected, whether the skirt is made with or without gores, and whether the basque has many or few seams. A gown fashioned after the newest and most artistic mode cannot be counted correct if not perfectly adapted to the individual who is to wear it.



FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MOST amicable relations exist just now between green and brown. The new tones in these colors are faithful copies of the russet and pale leaf tints seen in Autumn foliage, and the contrast may, therefore, be regarded as of Nature's own devising. A green hat may be trimmed with brown, or a brown one with green; or the combination may be effected entirely in the decoration, the hat being black, white or of any harmonizing hue. Black and Magenta, or Jacqueminot as the shade is often called, are also happily associated, but this color union is less generally becoming than the other.

A new variety of piece velvet used for covering and decorating hats is shown in both plain and changeable colors and is marked

with small sunken dots that seem to differ in shade from the raised pile. *Satin antique*, which is a sleek, lustrous fabric suggesting silk beaver, is greatly admired for trimming. Both of these materials are chosen for the construction of rosettes, bows and pouter ears, which often imitate feathers or flowers on the new *chapeaux*.

Birds, wings and quills are as much in demand as ever, but plumes and tips furnish a far richer decoration. Flowers are once more beginning to bloom, being seen on both felt and covered hats; and the variety is increasing. Violets and all kinds of roses are again in conjunction with feathers or fur, and the effects, though by no means new, are always gratifying.

A charming flower-trimmed hat is a unique shape in green felt, with a brim that is rolled at the back and slashed twice in front. The inner corner formed by one slash is reversed, and a bunch of violets and leaves that seem to be lightly covered with frost cross the brim between the slashes. At each side of the violets are thrust two quills colored to imitate a tiger's skin, one pair being spread and the other standing saucily erect. At the back are more violets and leaves, placed so as to give prominence to their stems, which seem faded and frost-touched.

Roses contribute most satisfactorily to the decoration of a skillfully designed black felt. The brim is rolled in front, after the manner of the Napoleon shape, under a great bow of Magenta grosgrain ribbon. At the back the brim is simply bent up under a bunch of shaded Magenta and yellow-hearted black roses, which straggle over the hair in a very artistic manner. Hats with slashed or rolled brims can be safely assumed by youthful women only, such head coverings being too severe for faces that require softening influences.

A handsome theatre hat has a brim of white *point appliqué* lace and a soft crown of pink *miroir* velvet. Three nodding black tips are bunched in front and provide the entire trimming. The hat is built on a *bandeau* of pink velvet that fits it to the head. An equally effective hat, also for evening wear, is a *Garde Française* of riveted jet. Three black tips are secured in front to wave as they will, and at the back are bunched a few yellow roses, which illuminate the hat most effectively.

Sets consisting of a hat and collarette are stylish for driving and promenade wear. A new carriage costume of black silk-and-wool novelty goods is supplemented by a collarette and turban of Magenta dotted velvet. The crown of the turban is soft, and the velvet is disposed in pointed ears at each side of the back. On the brim is applied a band of mink fur, and over it falls *céru* Margot lace, which is arranged to fall in a rather long bow at the back and in a frill at the front and sides that only partially veils the fur. Directly in front is a sparkling jetted butterfly with outstretched wings, above which rises an iridescent aigrette. The collarette is disposed in a series of puffs to within a short distance of the ends, the puff at the center of the back being the largest and presenting the effect of a rosette. The ends are edged with fur, below which hang deep frills of lace.

A round sequin veil of black tuxedo net showing iridescent spangles and flies could be suitably worn with a hat like that just described. Sequin veils are largely used with evening hats, the glitter of the sequins, which are of jet or composition in shaded metallic tints, being very attractive under artificial light. Loin Fuller veils are also stylish. They are made of accordion-plaited net edged with lace, and the plait are caught together at the top.

Only women who admire ultra styles will choose the new chenille-dotted veils, which are round, according to the latest ruling of la Mode, and are made of Tuxedo net covered thickly with large chenille dots that will effectually conceal all blemishes of the complexion. A border of wide velvet ribbon is applied at the lower edge, and exactly at the center of the top is fastened a rosette of velvet baby ribbon. These veils are fashionable in black, white and colors. Tuxedo veils thickly strewn with very minute dots are also popular, and so are plain Tuxedo veils. Golden-brown veils of the latter variety are particularly improving to the complexion.

For shopping and travelling, white, black and dark-colored *chiffon* veils with satin borders are fashionable and very serviceable. The white ones may be easily washed with soap and water and will last an entire season.

The stylish Napoleon shape is attractively illustrated by an all-black hat covered with velvet and faced with satin. A band of fancy *coq* feathers edges the brim, and in front are placed two long plumes with tops that nod forward, and two smaller tips that droop over the brim, a jet ball pin being adjusted at each side of the arrangement of plunage. At the back are placed two rosettes of jetted lace that brighten the hat in a most desirable manner.

Very uniquely decorated is a large black felt carriage hat. The brim is cleft in front, and underneath it is applied gold-and-*céru* lace, which is wired to stand somewhat away from the hair, the brim being bent to permit this disposal. The lace is narrowed at the sides, and at the back it falls away from the brim and over the hair in a rather deep frill, the effect being that of a cap worn beneath the hat. At each side of the slash in the brim is a black ostrich plume that falls over the brim; at the end of the feather on the right side is fastened a black satin rosette, and over the other feather, also at the end, is placed a bunch of black aigrettes.

Fully as well adapted for carriage wear is a large hat having a brim of black velvet, and a soft crown of emerald-green velvet upon which a large hat is embroidered with jet beads, the velvet being shaped in pointed ends at four corners, and long jet pins being crossed at the back. The brim is slightly rolled back, and four tips are arranged to fall in all directions.

A stylish Magenta felt hat that may be suitably worn with a

gown of the same color, is bound at the edge with black lace, and at the back the brim is rolled and bent in crinkles, two black satin rosettes being placed over tackings to the crown. Two shaded purple tips droop forward over the crown from the back, and in front is a tangle of shaded purple pauses.

Pink crush roses give an unmistakable charm to a medium-sized hat consisting of a ridge crown of black satin and a brim of light-tan felt. In front is a bunch of black plumes, and at the back the brim is convoluted, the roses being placed in the recesses thus formed. A *bandeau* of satin is adjusted underneath, and upon it in front is set a cluster of roses that rest prettily upon the hair.

The fashionable green-and-brown combination is carried out in a very stylish *chapeau* formed of a *plateau* of green felt that is convoluted all around and edged with cream-white lace. In front are crossed two steel pins, and at the back is a mass of brown tips. The *bandeau* upon which the hat is built is of brown satin. A steel ornament is placed at the front, and at the back is a large brown satin bow that falls on the coiffure.

Another green felt *plateau* is faced with brown velvet, and at some distance from the edge is inserted a band of *céru* lace. In front are shaded green-and-brown Valkyria wings, and at the back are shaded green-and-brown feathers. A brown veil would look uncommonly well with either of the two hats last described.

A desirable hat for an afternoon reception is covered with light-blue *satin antique* and faced with black satin, a row of spangle trimming being applied at the edge. At the left side is a great bow of black satin held in place by a fancy jet ornament, and at the back are shaded black-and-blue feathers.

The new toques are wonderfully jaunty and smart-looking, especially when wings are included in their decorations. A tiny toque that looks as if the wings trimming it would bear it away is made of jetted wires. In front is an ornament of riveted jet, and at each side of the ornament is a jetted Valkyria wing. A rosette of green velvet trims the back. Toques and bonnets will be affected by very young women and will be chosen for both street and evening wear.

The crown of a novel toque is of jet and is drawn to a point at the center, the point being tipped with a ball of jet; and several similar balls are secured upon the crown near the edge. The brim is of soft *céru* lace caught through jet rings at the front and sides, the lace falling in loops and ends at the back. In front are a pair of jet Valkyria wings that give a finishing touch to a very effective trimming.

Not unlike this toque in shape is a dressy bonnet which is rendered very dignified by a bridle of black velvet. The crown is of velvet, and the brim is of gold-and-black lace and is drawn through a hoop of Rhinestones in front. On top of the crown is a bow of black velvet, in front at each side of the glittering jewelled hoop are Valkyria wings of jet and gold, and between the wings is a black aigrette.

A wintry-looking bonnet that will prove a fitting companion for a cape or other top garment of mink, is made entirely of that fur, a small head with glittering eyes being arranged directly in front and suggesting a slightly pointed brim. At each side of the head is a fancy ornament of steel, and at the center of the crown is a rosette of emerald-green velvet, from the middle of which rise two erect pointed ends. At the back are two rosettes of velvet holding riveted steel wings, and a green velvet bridle. Brown velvet could have been used in place of the green, and jet ornaments instead of the steel ones, although the latter are very stylish just now.

A dressy little bonnet is made of golden-brown *miroir* velvet and faced with old-ivory satin under a facing of jetted net. In front two light-green satin rosettes support a full white aigrette, and ties of brown velvet are held at the back by a satin bow. Another dainty bonnet is of spangled net over black satin. An ornament of riveted jet sustains black-and-white Valkyria wings, and under the brim, which is slightly bent at the center of the front, nestles a tiny white satin rosette. The strings are of black satin.

Bonnets for elderly matrons are somewhat larger than those described above. For dressy wear brown, dark-plum and black velvet is preferred, with jet, ribbon and feather trimmings; and for general use felt bonnets are liked, being decorated with ribbon and either wings or feathers. Flowers may be sparingly applied on bonnets of all kinds.

THE IMPROVED QUARTERLY REPORT.—The Winter number of the *Quarterly Report*, now ready, displays several novel features which greatly increase its technical and artistic value. The Plate as usual presents the latest modes and the most fashionable fabrics, tints and garnitures; and the figures upon it are so grouped that the Plate may be readily divided into several smaller Plates suitable for convenient handling. Included in the issue for Winter,

1893-'94, and furnished without extra charge, are three smaller Plates illustrating respectively "Visiting and Carriage Toilettes," "Promenade Costumes," and "Evening Dresses." In addition, the illustrations and descriptions in the magazine which forms part of the publication are more numerous and complete than heretofore, thus giving the dressmaker the fullest measure of information. The Subscription Price of the *Quarterly Report* is \$1.00 per year.

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS CORNER.

A DWARF ENTERTAINMENT.

The thought has just occurred to me that you would like to plan an entertainment for the holidays, so I will tell you how to carry out a very novel and amusing idea, which will delight your audience whether it be composed of little or of grown-up folks.

Let me introduce a family of dwarfs, which you may easily impersonate, and in their guise form a company of merry-makers. You will wonder how you can transform yourselves into such pigmies, and take, perhaps, one or two feet from your height. But, listen. Only the upper part of your body is visible, and somebody else's arms make all the necessary gestures, your own being thrust into a pair of boots.

At figure No. 1 is pictured the method of preparing for the character you wish to assume. The upper part of the body is clad in suitable costume, and the arms made to appear like legs by slipping them into boots or shoes. Behind the body exposed to view is hidden someone who uses his or her arms, which are held close to the visible body to perfect the deception; in fact, at a short distance the spectator cannot tell that the arms are not yours and that your own booted ones are not legs. The performance must take place on a table covered smoothly with unbleached muslin or colored cambric, and draped in front with the same. At the back is arranged a curtain, which may be either white or black, for a background. The performers stand behind the table, and rest their booted arms upon it.

Figure No. 2 portrays the group which you will represent. A queer-looking lot, are they not? You will understand that you must cover your faces with *papier-maché* masks, otherwise you could never "make up" to look like these people. At the left end stands Mr. Sambo, who is grinning broadly at the audience. He is clad in a sailor suit of bright scarlet, which makes a happy contrast with his coal-black complexion and woolly locks. The blouse, all but the sleeves, is slipped over the body, and the trousers are worn over the arms. The arms behind wear the blouse sleeves, and the hands are blackened to match the face. Sambo holds his sides, for he is shaking with laughter.

A very respectable gentleman togged in his full-dress suit stands

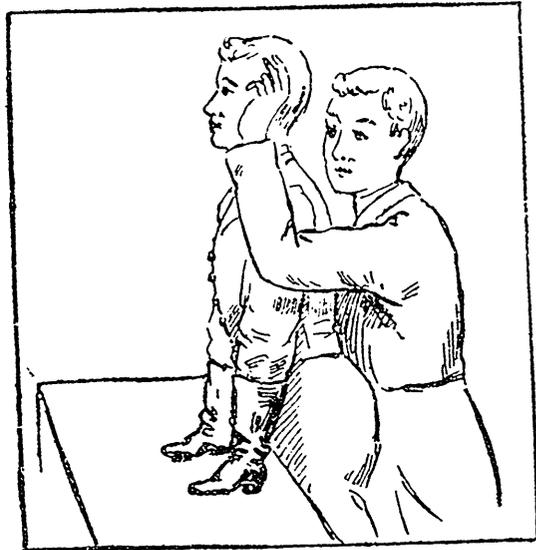


FIGURE NO. 1.—METHOD OF PREPARING FOR CHARACTERS.

wears a hoopskirt? Her skirt puffs out so. The skirt is dark-gray, for the widow doesn't fancy colors. Over it she wears a white apron, with pockets; and over her chest is crossed a white neckerchief. Her bonnet is rather large, isn't it? But then there must be room enough to show the white widow's cap, you know. She is rubbing her hands; perhaps she is expecting some nice Christmas gift from the neighbor on her right, and is secretly rejoicing over it.



FIGURE NO. 2.—GROUP OF DWARFS.

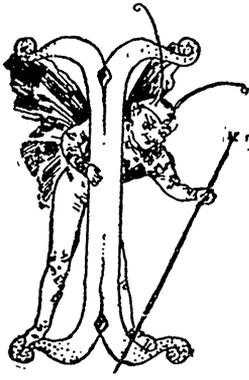
next to Sambo. His trousers are light-blue, his swallow-tail coat dark-green, his vest red and his shirt spotless white. His hat is a real tall beaver of the "stove-pipe" order, and a beauty, too. His arms are thrust behind under the tail of his coat. Doesn't he look jolly?

Santa Claus greets his audience from his exalted position and wishes all a merry Christmas. His costume is a very light-green in color, and is trimmed with white fur, or curled paper made to resemble fur. His boots reach quite to the knees, and look stout enough to brave a snowstorm. His cap, which he so politely touches with his left hand, matches his costume. Are not his eyes merry, and doesn't his long, white, flowing beard make him look like the kindly creature you know him to be?

The Widow Machree has not yet outlived her popularity. Here she is, prim and neat as ever widow was. Don't you think she

John Chinaman, who completes the group, seems to be laying down the law. Perhaps he is trying to explain that starch and soap have "gone up" in price, and that he must charge more for his laundry work. His costume is all white, save the cap and shoes, which are red. The fan, without which the Celestial's attire would be incomplete, is blue.

You need not restrict yourself to these gestures and positions, but may assume any that you please, the more grotesque the better. Sambo might execute a sailor's horn-pipe and his "dressed-up" neighbor a jig. Santa Claus could act as drolly as he pleased, and sing a merry song besides. As for the Widow, she might pour out her tale of woe in rhyme or otherwise, and John Chinaman could do the same. All might sing and dance together. Don't you think you could manage to make Christmas merry with such an entertainment?



THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN THIMBLE.

IT WAS Felicia Hunt's birthday, and yet here she was, sitting alone in the woods, looking very discontented, not to say unhappy.

She had been early reminded that it was her birthday, for upon sleepily opening her eyes in bed that morning, she had been startled to discover seven very bright little eyes blinking away at her from the foot of her

bed. You may be sure she was wide awake and sitting upright in an instant; and then she found that the seven bright eyes belonged to seven little candles ranged in a row upon the foot-board.

"Sure enough," she said to herself. "I am seven years old to-day." Then she scrambled out of bed, dressed herself, and surprised the family by being the first one down to breakfast.

When breakfast was over her mamma handed her a dainty little box, and Felicia, opening it hastily, discovered inside, lying upon a bed of pure white cotton, a perfect little gem of a gold thimble. You will doubtless imagine that Felicia's eyes sparkled a great deal brighter than the candles on beholding this pretty gift, but I am ashamed to have to tell you that they dimmed! As Felicia would have expressed it, she *hated* to sew, and the beauty of the present was quite forgotten in the thought that now mamma must intend that she should really begin to sew in earnest. The mother saw the look of disappointment and felt grieved but not wholly surprised; and she wisely waited without a word for her little girl's better thoughts to assert themselves.

Directly after Felicia had opened the little box she started for the clump of woods that was near her home, and there we find her at the beginning of our story. This grove was a favorite resort of hers, but "the little folks of the forest" had seldom seen her wear such a woe-begone expression as that which now clouded her usually sunny face.

She had settled herself as comfortably as she could upon the twisted roots of an old tree and clasped her hands about her knees, "to think," when she was surprised by the sudden appearance of the most gorgeous little man she had ever beheld. He wore a vest and knee-breeches made from a humming-bird's plumage, a long, flowing white cloak of a silk-worm's spinning, and upon his head a golden crown formed from a butter-cup's petals. Felicia thought she never had seen so handsome a personage in all her life, but she was surprised to notice that he looked quite gloomy and troubled.

"Whatever can be the matter with such an admirable little fellow, to make him look so cross?" she said to herself; and then, almost before she

knew it, she exclaimed aloud, "Why, what is the matter? Can I help you in any way?"

The little man almost fell backward, he was so astonished at being thus addressed; but upon looking up and discovering Felicia, he quickly recovered himself and came nearer to her. Then he stopped and surveyed her critically.

"Perhaps you might," he said. "You look like a person of taste." Somehow Felicia wanted to laugh, but she did not dare. "What can I do?" she asked him demurely.

After another thoughtful survey, the little man seated himself upon the toe of her shoe in quite a sociable fashion and, looking earnestly into her face, remarked, "Well, you see, the fairies' dress-makers have struck!"

"What!" exclaimed Felicia, with such a start that the little man almost fell off her foot. "Oh, excuse me," she apologized hastily.

and immediately added: "Yes, the fairies' dress-makers have struck. I am king of the fairies, as I suppose you know," gracefully touching his crown, "and this turn of affairs makes it very unpleasant for me. Why, if the matter isn't settled at once, I expect nothing else than that the ladies of my kingdom will all turn anarchists and assassinate me!"

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Felicia, "how dreadful that would be!"

"Yes, I think so myself," responded the king. "Until I saw you, I could think of no way out of the trouble, but now, perhaps, I do."

"I'm sure I shall be glad to help you if I can," said Felicia so earnestly that the king could not possibly doubt her sincerity.

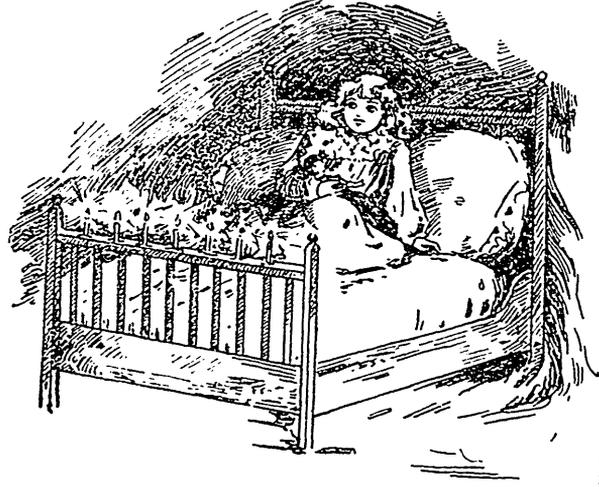
Thus encouraged, he slipped down upon her ankle, leaned back against her foot as though he were in a high-backed chair, and said: "Well, then, I'll tell you all about it. To-night—mind, I say to-night—there is to be a wedding, a very grand affair, and everyone in the kingdom is invited. Prince Thistle-Down is to be married to my-lady-in-waiting, Velvet Eyes; but not a new gown have all the ladies of the court among them! The dress-makers, with the queen's own dress-maker at their head, have declared that they will not make another gown until they are promised higher wages. Now I have paid the queen's dress-maker fifty pollens of gold-dust for every gown she has made, and I say that's enough!"

"I should think so!" exclaimed Felicia. She had no idea how much a pollen of gold-dust was worth, but she was sure it must be a great deal.

"Yes, and the queen said I should not pay her any more than that. So all the dress-makers have struck; and the worst of it is—they boast that to-night at the wedding they will be dressed more beautifully than any of the ladies of the court. Think of that!" Here the king assumed a tragic air which would have been quite comical in so small an individual had the matter been of less serious importance.

"Now," continued he as he looked at Felicia with the gravest countenance, "do you suppose you could make some dresses for the fairies?"

This question almost took Felicia's breath away, and she was just about to exclaim, "Mercy, no!" when a picture of the gallant little king being assassinated by the ladies of his court rose before



"SEVEN VERY BRIGHT LITTLE EYES."



"THERE SUDDENLY APPEARED A MOST GORGEOUS LITTLE MAN."

her mind, and she answered doubtfully, "Where would I get the things to make them of?"

"Oh, I'll see to all that," the king exclaimed briskly, as he hopped off her foot in a most undignified fashion.

"Well, then, I'll try," replied Felicia.

At this the tiny man disappeared quickly into the woods, and very soon returned

with his arms quite full of the daintiest fabrics for dresses that Felicia had ever seen. There were rose petals, and butterfly wings, and cobweb lace, and dew-drops, and ever so many other beautiful things.

"There!" said the king with a long breath, as he dropped them without ceremony into Felicia's lap.

Felicia began to think it would be real fun, for all she so disliked to sew.

"But what am I to sew with?" she asked, feasting her eyes the while upon the beauties in her lap.

"To be sure!" said the king with a merry laugh; and again he disappeared. This time he came back with the dearest little gold thimble, made, like his crown, from a battercup, and slipped it upon Felicia's finger.

"Oh, how pretty!" said Felicia, and then something within her gave a sharp little twinge.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, as she put her hand upon her side. "What is it?" asked the king, who had now become quite merry and sociable.

"Oh, nothing, I guess," Felicia answered. "It's gone now."

So the king busied himself again about the sewing. He broke off two little grass blades and fastened them together into the finest pair of shears. "Now for a needle and thread," he continued.

"There goes a 'darning-needle'; ask him for his," said Felicia, who began to enter quite into the spirit of the occasion. But the fairy looked at her with such a reproving glance that she wondered what dreadful thing she had done.

"I declare!" he exclaimed in a tone of great smugness. "Haven't you children gotten over that notion yet? Why, we fairies all know that 'darning-needles' don't really have any needles. But then," he added, as he saw how surprised and chagrined Felicia looked, "one can't expect you to know all that the fairies do."

"I'll get a needle," he resumed in his former sociable tone. "These winged seeds have the sharpest and finest kind." And so it proved, for he laughingly gave Felicia a quick little stab with one as he handed it to her.

"Last of all, for the thread," he said as he caught an end of silk from a spider's web and wound it rapidly round his finger, while the big spider in the middle of the web reminded Felicia of a grandmother holding the skein to be wound.

"Now," said this strange king, seating himself beside Felicia and holding up his finger as though it had been a spool, for Felicia to unwind the silk. "we will begin with the bride's dress. It must be of this web-like lace and trimmed with the frost pearls. The queen's gown shall be made of royal-purple pansy petals, with diamond dew-drop ornaments."

"Oh, how lovely!" Felicia exclaimed. "What remarkably fine taste you have for a man"; and she unwound some silk from his finger and proceeded to thread her needle. It took some time to do this, for the needle was very fine; but she

finally succeeded and began to sew. The little king chatted away while she worked, until, suddenly looking at the seam she was making, he ejaculated in dismay. "Oh, my! What long stitches you take!" Felicia blushed to the roots of her hair and felt thoroughly abashed. She always had detested taking short, even stitches, but to have a man, and such a little man, reprove her for careless work was a dreadful blow to her pride.

"I really forgot the stitches were for fairies," she began to say, when her companion relieved her by interrupting: "Of course, I shouldn't have expected a person to take fairy-like stitches. I'll make that all right."

So once more he scampered away, and soon returned with a most bewitching pair of spectacles.

"I just made these on short notice from two dew-drops and a clover stem," he explained as he hung them in place across Felicia's nose; "but I think they'll do."

"Yes, indeed, they will," said Felicia, after taking a peep through them. "It is much easier to take fairy stitches now."

So she sewed on, and the little king talked to her until the whole outfit was completed.

"Now," he said to her gravely as he surveyed the really beautiful dresses. "I know the fairies would be delighted to have you attend the wedding, for you have done the ladies such a favor, and you certainly have saved my life; but I don't see how it can be arranged."

"No," answered Felicia with a deep sigh. "I don't see either."

"But we certainly will send you some lasting gift which, I hope, will pay you for your trouble," he replied in a significant tone. Meanwhile he had been busily at work. First he plucked a large leaf and laid the dresses in a soft little pile upon it; and then, gathering the sides of the leaf, he pinned them together with a small thorn. This done, he gave a soft and peculiar call, and four beautiful butterflies came fluttering down. Harnessing them to the leaf with the silk remaining upon his finger, he climbed up on the top of his dainty load and, taking up the silken lines, floated swiftly away.

Felicia watched his preparations with alternate wonder and amusement, but when he actually took up the reins and vanished from her sight, she started up to ask him one last question. But he was gone. She rubbed her eyes to make sure that he was not still in sight. Then she reached for her handkerchief to make her vision still clearer, and as she did so, she felt something hard in her pocket. She drew it out, and there was the little gold thimble her mother had given her that morning.

"It is just like the one the fairy king made for me," she said

aloud. "I wonder what his gift to me will be. I wonder if I really saw him at all, or if I have been asleep and dreaming. I wonder—"; and she kept wondering all the way home.

When she reached the house, she went straight to her mother and thanked her most heartily for her beautiful gift, adding, "I am going to learn to use it, mamma, and very well, too."

To herself she said when she was again alone: "I believe the fairies' gift has really come. After this, when I sew, I'll just pretend I am making fairy dresses, and I'll make believe I have on those funny little glasses, so my stitches will be ever so fine and even. But I'll be so glad that I don't really have to

J. D. COWLES.



"LAST OF ALL, FOR THE THREAD," HE SAID.



"FOUR BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLIES CAME FLUTTERING DOWN."

make them quite as short as I did when I was making the fairies' dresses. My!"

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.



CHRISTMAS is essentially the children's holiday. Of all the gala days in the year no other appeals so directly or so powerfully to the juvenile imagination. In homes where there are no children Christmas lacks its chief element of success as a festival, for what can the day be without the happy chatter of black-eyed May over her new doll or toy house or the wild shout of joy from little Will as he marches forth in all the bravery of his gaudy sword and drum, a whole regiment in his own small self? The happy Christmas days of childhood are never forgotten. The keen and genuine delight they bring, both of anticipation and of realization, leaves a lasting impress upon the memory, and their joys are in a way experienced again by parents

when they behold the happiness of their little ones at Christmas-tide.

The desire of every loving parent is to make Christmas a special time of rejoicing for the children, and highly essential to this end are the outward and visible signs of the approaching day. Nothing so gladdens the heart of a child as anything in the way of decoration. Most of us can remember the exquisite joy of arraying ourselves in "grown up" attire and assuming airs of dignity and decorum suited to the characters assumed; and the same pleasure is felt by the little folks when the house is being adorned for the Christmas season. They will all gladly help in this charming labor, and will hail the various preparations with enthusiastic delight.

There is seldom a lack of evergreens in the country, and in the cities they may usually be purchased at trifling cost. If the decorations are to include mottoes, the letters may be cut from cardboard and covered with tiny sprigs of evergreen, which may easily be sewed to position. If colored lettering is desired, the cardboard letters may be covered with scarlet flannel or red swan's-down; and beautiful white letters may be made by spreading the card-board forms with a thin coating of mucilage, laying them upon sheets of white wadding that have been split to show the woolly surface, and cutting them out when dry. Wreaths of pine and laurel may be hung in the windows, bunches of the crisp foliage may be tacked over the doorways, and numerous other disposals may be made to give the house a true holiday appearance.

For many days before Christmas busy hands and brains are engaged in preparing gifts for the loved ones who are to be remembered, and wise parents always try to give their children just what they most desire. In one happy household the little folks write letters to Santa Claus long before Christmas, telling him just what presents they hope he will bring them in his mysterious sleigh drawn by tiny reindeer; and even the father and mother are induced to write to the merry old gentleman, that he may know exactly how to bestow his gifts when he arrives. The presents should, if possible, be chosen with reference to the desires expressed; for children are usually reasonable beings, and if articles that are beyond the parents' means are wished for, the little ones may be made to understand that Santa Claus cannot afford such gifts this year.

In many homes the children are given an allowance of money each week, and they should be urged to save this toward the purchase of the Christmas presents which they wish to bestow. Thus they may be induced to practise self-denial for many weeks, that they may have the pleasure of giving pretty reminders to the relatives and friends whom they love best. This early training will not be lost when the children have grown to be men and women, for it will have taught them to think of others and to be unselfish in all their doings.

The wise mother does not give her children expensive toys or those that are painted. The mechanical toys are soon broken, and they give no more pleasure than the less costly varieties. The addition that is usually made to the doll family at Christmas time will bring very little joy if the new member is too fine to be used. In

the heart of the youthful mother no child takes the place of the rag doll. Patterns for such dolls are now issued, and very little skill is needed to make one and then outline eyes, nose and mouth upon the face.

Books are always a delight to children, and the collection of a library should be early encouraged. Above all, in choosing gifts for the young do not forget their special inclination: in study or handiwork, but add to their possessions something that will aid them in their favored pursuits.

There are many ways of bestowing Christmas presents, every family being a law unto itself in the matter. When there is to be no tree and stockings are not to be hung in the chimney corner, the gifts may be placed on the chairs about the breakfast table, or a chair may be set apart in the parlor or sitting-room for each person's collection. Where there are children, however, nothing can take the place of the stockings suspended beside the chimney. A charming air of mystery attaches to the hanging of these time-honored receptacles for Santa Claus' favors, and, besides, the sentiment of centuries is expressed in the practice. Christmas without the hanging of stockings would be just no Christmas at all to many children. If there is a tree, it is regarded as of secondary importance, although it is looked forward to very eagerly, since the larger gifts are saved for it. The smaller presents are placed in the stockings, each being wrapped in white tissue paper, with the name of the donor printed upon it. Half the pleasure of the gifts is found in the moment of charming uncertainty as to what each of the white bundles may contain for its happy recipient. In addition to the gifts, each stocking should contain a goodly array of rosy apples, juicy oranges and candy of various sorts.

The Christmas service in church is beautiful and joyous, and it would be difficult to think of a celebration in which the glad carols and the brightness of the greenery and lights had no part. All the children are, therefore, taken to church on Christmas day, and with the first note of the white-robed choristers in "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing," there is brought to the youthful listeners the thought of the Christ-child, God's wonderful gift to men. The beauty of the church services does much to give Christmas its peculiar charm. The carols are sung by every tiny child present, and the baby voices seem especially fitted to the "Carol, Christian, Carol" that fills every part of the sacred edifice.

For a perfect celebration, the Christmas bill of fare must contain certain distinguishing features which long usage has made peculiar to the day. The breakfast is sure to include some especially favored dish, while the plum pudding at dinner and the Christmas cake at tea both help in their own way to mark the glad some occasion. The sensible mother has dinner served at midday for the sake of the small members of the family. There is the delicious turkey, roasted to a turn and flanked by just the dishes that children love best; and to end the feast there is the glorious Christmas pudding, which in itself is an event to be thought of from one end of the year to the other.

For those who would like to know how to make this ancient and honorable pudding, we give the following formula, which was awarded the prize offered by the Queen of England for the best Christmas pudding, being chosen from a collection of five hundred recipes:

1 pound of raisins.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound of brown sugar.
1 " " currants.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " flour.
1 " " suet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a nutmeg, grated.
$\frac{3}{4}$ " " bread-crumbs.	Rind of 1 lemon, grated.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of brandy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound of candied orange peel.
	5 eggs.

Clean, wash and dry the currants, stone the raisins, and mix all the dry ingredients well together. Beat the eggs, add to them the brandy, pour the mixture over the dry ingredients, and mix thoroughly. The preparation is then ready to place in the pudding bag, which should be made of thin unbleached muslin, and should always be scalded and wrung as dry as possible just before using. Butter the inside of the bag generously, sprinkle thickly with flour, pour in the batter, tie the mouth of the bag securely, plunge it into a pot of boiling water, and boil steadily for four hours. In adding water to the pot see that it is boiling hot, and on no account allow the pudding to cease boiling. When ready to serve, lift the bag into a colander, drain for a minute, and then untie the bag and turn the pudding out upon a hot dish. Serve with a hard sauce made by stirring half a cupful of butter and a cupful of powdered sugar to a cream, and flavoring with a tea-spoonful of vanilla and a grat-

ing of nutmeg. Sprinkle the pudding with a little powdered sugar, thrust a sprig of holly into the center, pour over the whole a wine-glassful of brandy, set fire to it, and carry the pudding to table in a blaze. The pudding may be boiled in a pudding mould, if preferred, but in that case six hours should be allowed for the cooking.

After the Christmas dinner, tea is a very mild affair, and it will be more enjoyable if made quite informal.

What may not be planned for the children's entertainment on Children's night! First of all there is the tree. It may be small, and there may be little to put on it; but to the average child the day would be incomplete without it. The tree is made as bright as possible with colored candies, tinsel, gilded walnuts and silvered chestnuts, gold and silver paint being used in decorating the nuts. If the tree is not to be lighted, a generous display of white will in a measure make up for the absence of lights. Tufts of cotton sprinkled with crystal powder will represent snow upon the branches, and strings of pop-corn, cranberries, etc., will form very graceful ornaments. A sheet of Canton flannel spread beneath the tree and pushed into irregular folds will prove a good imitation of snow. Only very light articles should be suspended from the branches of the tree, as the shape would be impaired by a bending of the limbs. Group the heavy gifts at the bottom, and they will be just as welcome to the eager throng.

If the tree is lighted, as it usually will be, constant care should be exercised to prevent disaster. A pail of water should be within reach while the lights are burning, and a reliable person should be at hand with a blow-pipe to extinguish any candle that seems likely to make trouble.

In many households some pleasant surprise is devised for Christmas night. A "bran pie" will provide much fun for a company of little folks. To prepare this wonderful pie, first wrap the gifts, of which there should be one for each person present, in white tissue paper, and tie them with string, leaving a long end of string on each, and fastening ribbon bows of various colors to the ends of the strings. Place the gifts in the bottom of a large pudding-dish and fill the dish with bran or meal, allowing the bows to rest upon the surface. A certain color is allotted to each person, and then, beginning with the youngest child, everybody draws his or her color from the pie until it is emptied of its contents. The pie is certainly very pretty with its decoration of many-colored bows,

and will be sure to delight those who are to share its mysterious treasures.

Another year the children's gifts may be wrapped and labelled with the names of the recipients, and then hidden in various parts of the room in which the company is to assemble. On Christmas night the mother will mention the number of packages to be found, and the merry group will then commence the hunt. As each parcel is found it is laid upon the table, and when all have been brought forth from their hiding places, they are distributed to those for whom they are marked.

The "suspended stocking" is another means of merrily ending the day. This stocking is made of colored tissue paper and measures sixteen inches from the heel to the top, thirteen inches from the heel to the toe and six inches from the instep to the sole, the foot tapering to a point at the toe. A piece of paper is cut according to these measurements, and another is shaped one inch larger all round. The two pieces are placed together, and the edges of the larger one are folded over the smaller and pasted down all round, except at the top. The stocking must be prepared some days before Christmas, so it will be perfectly dry and secure when needed. In this receptacle may be placed small, unbreakable gifts, or it may be filled with bonbons or paper mottoes prettily done up. The top is securely tied, and the stocking is suspended from the center of a doorway. Each member of the company is then blindfolded in turn, and a bamboo cane placed in his or her hand; and the "blind-man" is turned about three times and then allowed to take three steps and strike at the bag. Of course, the steps are seldom taken in the right direction, as the turning about is very confusing; and the stroke is usually made when at last some lucky individual strikes and breaks a locking-shaped bag, there is a scramble to secure the gifts or candy scattered about by the blow.

In preparing for the children's Christmas remember that costly presents and elaborate amusements are by no means necessary to give them true enjoyment. Bright and healthy little folks who have never been spoiled by over-indulgence can make their own pleasures with little assistance from their elders, and it is almost a sin to deprive them of their natural love for simple amusements by providing them with a constant succession of costly playthings.

E. HAVERFORD.

A KRIS KRINGLE PARTY.

Kris Kringle will call for you in his Sleigh, between the hours of Seven and Eight, on Monday evening, Dec. 25th, 1893. Please be ready to go with him.
May Ballinger.

These words were daintily written on a pretty card, in one corner of which the broad, jolly face of Kris Kringle was looking through a bough of holly leaves, while below it was the familiar greeting, "A Merry Christmas."

"What does it mean?" asked Jane of her companion when she had looked at her card.

"What it says, evidently," answered Elizabeth.

"But who is Kris Kringle, and why should he call for me between the hours of seven and eight, on Monday evening, December 25th, 1893?" continued Jane, reading from her card: "and why should I be ready to go with him, and where are we to go?"

"Do you expect all those questions to be answered singly or in a lump?" inquired her friend.

"It does not matter so my curiosity is at once relieved," said Jane with a laugh.

"Well, you are expected to go to May Ballinger's, of course, stupid!" cried Elizabeth. "May told me the other day she was going to give an entertainment soon, and this is to be it, I suppose."

"It's just like May to send out invitations like this, now, isn't it?" queried Jane.

"Exactly," assented Elizabeth. "she is a firm believer in the beauty of originality, and I am confident that she will give her friends a jolly time. So don't fail to be in readiness to go with Kris Kringle when he calls for you. I must stop at this post-office and see if I am to expect a call from him, too."

Jane obeyed her friend's parting injunction, and at half-past seven on Christmas evening she was becomingly attired and ready for her caller. A little after the half-hour there was heard in the street below a loud jingling of sleigh bells, accompanied by a blowing of tin trumpets and a beating of small drums; and then came a resounding knock on the front door.

On descending to the parlor, Jane was met by a jolly, fur-clad individual, who told her in gruff yet good-natured tones that had a strangely familiar ring that his sleigh was waiting at the door, and that he was at her service.

The sleigh was a commodious affair, and Jane found it already partly filled with several of her girl companions, who had supplied themselves with tin horns and drums and performed upon them vigorously as they rode along.

When Jane had been snugly tucked under the buffalo robes, the driver touched his spirited team, and away the gay party glided over the sparkling snow, while sounds of merriment rang gladly out as they sped onward.

The Ballinger homestead was ablaze with lights when they reached it, and they were at once taken upstairs to lay aside their wraps.

The lower halls and rooms had been converted into perfect bowers of cedar, fir, holly, box and mistletoe, and interspersed among the dark-green leaves were numerous glittering tinsel ornaments and silvered glass balls, such as the Germans are fond of using for their Christmas decorations.

In addition there were many fairy lamps of colored glass, which were hung here and there among the garlands and festoons adorning the walls and entwining the stair-rail. Tiny wicks floating in sperm oil burned in these pretty glasses and emitted a soft, mellow light that charmed the vision and made one think of a gala night in fairyland.

Unique chandeliers formed of wooden frames and hoops were covered with evergreens and held waxen candles, and fairy lamps were also suspended from their framework.

On the walls of the halls and parlors were inscriptions, suitable to the season, wrought in evergreens and lighted with fairy lamps. Among them were "A Merry Xmas," "On Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men," "In Christmas Greeting," and "God rest you, merrie gentlemen, Let nothing you dismay."

On the end wall of the back parlor was a large star of evergreens,

outlined with fairy lamps of yellow glass, and with its center similarly illuminated; and above and below it was a line of the couplet:

O Christmas Star!
Shine thou afar.

In the center of the hall, under the open space formed by the stairway, stood a pretty fir tree in a tub. From the stair-rail above depended a bunch of narrow colored ribbons, the ends of which were fastened here and there to the lower branches of the tree by bright tinsel stars of various hues.

The young men, who had all arrived alone, and had been notified that they were expected to take some one home after the entertainment, were bidden to gather round this tree; and each was requested to select a Christmas star and follow the ribbon attached to it, that he might discover what Fate held in store for him.

The sound of subdued laughter above stairs proved that the young ladies were gathered there in full force; and each of the gentlemen boldly made choice of a star and, taking the attached ribbon, wound it as he ascended the stairs. At the top, amid much merriment, he found the other end of the ribbon fastened to one of the gay bevy of maidens grouped in the upper hall awaiting whatever escorts Fate should send them.

Shouts of laughter greeted one young man, who found his ribbon fastened to a stylishly dressed lay figure that had been borrowed from a *modiste's* window for the occasion. Nothing daunted, he carried his mute partner down stairs and set her in a conspicuous place in the parlor, remarking that if she couldn't talk, she could at least *keep still*, and that was a much rarer accomplishment of the sex.

This silent guest afforded a good deal of fun during the evening, for she kept her position in the parlor, and the hostess insisted that the several young gentlemen should meet her "friend," who she assured them was a rare listener. Some amusing pantomimes were indulged in during the evening by two or three bright young fellows, who professed to be deeply smitten by the lady's grace and beauty; and one on his knees made her a passionate declaration of love before a highly delighted audience, who loudly applauded the clever actor.

After each of the men had selected a ribbon and found a pretty partner at the other end of it, all the young folks gathered in the parlors, where a charming scene awaited them. Against a background of evergreens in the rear parlor stood May and her brother.

The latter, still clad in his fur-trimmed cap and coat, impersonated Kris Kringle, while May posed as Winter, being appropriately dressed in a white costume, the glossy surface of which was flecked with eider-down and sprinkled with diamond dust to represent snow and frost. In her hair and on her bodice and skirt were clusters of mistletoe and holly.

Young Dawson found an opportunity to whisper in tones that brought a pretty flush to her face that she was far from proving a "Winter of discontent" to him on this occasion.

After the guests had been properly received, dancing and conversation were indulged in until supper was announced. The supper-room was tastefully decorated, and the center of the table was made most attractive by a novel Winter landscape. On a small mound of boulders and jagged rocks was built a miniature log cabin, perfect in detail, even to the mud-plastered chimney, and two small windows on each side, through which the ruddy glow of firelight seemed to shine. These windows were covered with red isinglass, and a lighted candle was placed within.

At the base of the mound in front of the cabin was laid a mirror that looked like a frozen pond, and the outer edge of the mirror and the outer base of the mound were bordered by a band of cedar, mistletoe and holly. At one side of the cabin rose a graceful fir tree about three feet high, and the whole landscape was sprinkled with flour and diamond dust to represent snow.

On the tree were hung a number of pretty trifles, most of them made by May's nimble and skilful fingers; and these were given as souvenirs to her guests.

At each one's plate there was a dainty Christmas card, inscribed with some appropriate text, and a tiny wax candle in a toy candlestick. These Christmas candles yielded considerable amusement to the company, who lighted them as nearly at the same time as possible, and watched them with eager eyes as they burned down; for that one which burned out the soonest prophesied that its owner would be the first to marry during the ensuing year.

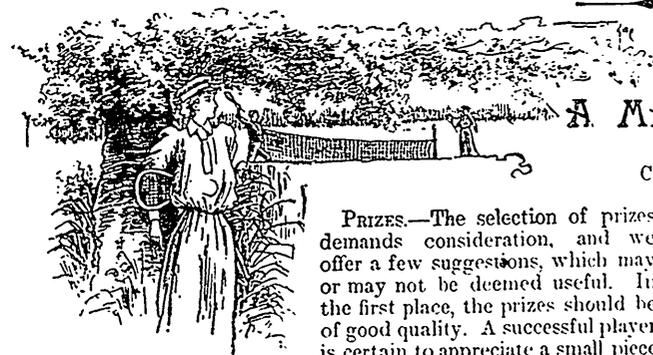
After supper there was more dancing, and then screens were set up in the back parlor, and a bright one-act play was given by several of the company, who had quietly learned their parts under May's tuition some days before. The play was appropriately preceded by a Christmas madrigal well rendered by a quartette of excellent male voices.

All in all, the Kris Kringle Party was a most novel and enjoyable affair.

H. C. W.

A MANUAL OF LAWN TENNIS.

CHAPTER VIII.—TOURNAMENTS—(CONCLUDED).



PRIZES.—The selection of prizes demands consideration, and we offer a few suggestions, which may or may not be deemed useful. In the first place, the prizes should be of good quality. A successful player is certain to appreciate a small piece of solid ware much more highly

than a large and elaborate plated article. In the second place, it should be remembered that prizes which have some practical value are generally preferred to those that are simply ornamental. To make sure of gratifying the taste of the various prize-winners, an arrangement should be made with the dealer or silversmith by which any of the prizes may, if unsatisfactory, be exchanged for any preferred article of equal price in his stock. It has been found in many cases that the best value for the money can be obtained from the larger firms that make the designing and carrying in stock of articles suitable for trophies a special department of their business.

At some tournaments the prizes are formally awarded to the winners on the last day of the play, but this plan is not always satisfactory, as some of the men may desire to leave before the time appointed for publicly distributing the prizes, and, besides, the whole performance is apt to be rather trying and embarrassing. If the prizes are placed on exhibition in the club-house or at the grounds, so that all the spectators can see them, their value and beauty will be generally appreciated, and there will be no need of further public display.

DRAWINGS.—The entries for a tournament usually close two or three days before the tournament begins, so as to give time for the

drawings to be made and the programmes printed. When, however, there are several events that do not all open at the same time, the entries for the later ones may often be increased if left open for a day or so after the arrival of the players in the first contest.

The Bagnall-Wild system is now generally used for making drawings, and its working is certainly very simple. The name of each player entered is written on a slip of paper, which is folded and dropped into a hat. If there are several men from one club, two or more hats may be used to prevent the useless encounter of such players, at least until later in the tournament. In the first case, the slips are drawn from the single hat in turn, and the names they bear are written in a column, one below the other, as they are called. In the second case, the slips are equally divided among the hats, and are then drawn in turn from the first hat, second hat, third hat, etc. By this system the first point is to reduce the number of players in the first round to some power of 2, as 8, 16, 32, etc. To do this, another round, called the preliminary, is introduced, in which the extra contestants play off for a place in the first round. The preliminary will, therefore, always consist of a number of matches equal to the extra number of entries. The "byes," or positions in the first round are given to those fortunate ones whose names were drawn first or last; and if the number of necessary byes is uneven, the odd one goes to the bottom. The accompanying diagram (figure No. 12), designed by Dr. Dwight, shows the manner of drawing more plainly, perhaps, than any detailed description could do.

The first day of a tournament is generally the most difficult to pass successfully; but if all the above-mentioned arrangements have been attended to—if the grounds are in readiness, the umpires and line men assured and the programmes and tickets ready to be

placed on sale at the grounds, and if the players have been notified of their respective matches, of the hour and of the number of the court on which they are to play (which number should be marked

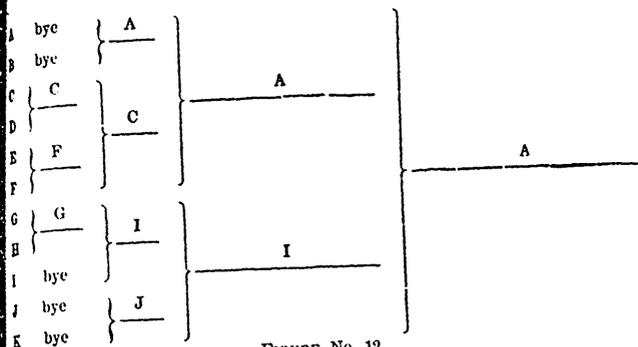


FIGURE No. 12.

clearly on one of the net post.)—there will be much less in the first day to try the patience of the committee.

Two matches a day are the utmost that should be required of any one player. As mentioned before, it is important that the work should be evenly divided. It is usual to play off the preliminary and first round on the first day, provided the number of matches does not exceed the capacity of the courts. In this way the earlier and less interesting play is quickly concluded, to be succeeded by the more exciting encounters of the later rounds. If the entries have been numerous, it may be necessary to thus push through the first two days of play, after which the hours may be shortened to half a day, either morning or afternoon, as may best suit the convenience or taste of the audience. In Newport, for instance, much more interest is shown in tennis in the morning than in the afternoon, when there are many other diversions to divide the attention of the public. The open half-day also allows more time for preparing the grounds, which need constant attention during a week of such hard usage.

After each day's play at a large tournament, programmes should be printed showing the progress and scores in the several events, from the first drawings on (See figure No. 13.)

PRELIMINARY ROUND.	FIRST ROUND.	SECOND ROUND.	FINALS.	WINNER.
	A	A	}	}
	B	6-2, 6-4, 7-5		
C	C	F	}	}
D	6-1, 6-3, 6-1	by default		
E	F	I	}	}
F	6-2, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4	4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1		
G	G	K	}	}
H	6-0, 6-4, 6-3	6-2, 6-0, 6-4		
	J			
	K			

FIGURE No. 13.

We have thus far given the details of an ordinary open tournament. Invitation tournaments differ only in the manner of filling the entry lists, and handicap tournaments are essentially the same, with the additional labor of correctly classifying the players. This task is sometimes entrusted to a special committee, and this plan seems to be the best. A clause, also, must be added to the circular requesting a statement of the last tournaments in which the entering player took part, or other information that will aid in determining where to place him among his fellow competitors. The players having been divided into classes of presumably equal skill, the classes are then handicapped by their average stands.

HANDICAPPING.—The matter of handicapping has always proved a difficult one to handle, for as yet no mathematically correct system has been devised covering the requirements. Nevertheless, we do progress, however slowly, in this field. The cruel attempts of early times to equalize contests between players of unequal skill by forbidding to the better man certain parts of his opponent's court have long since given place to fairer systems of handicap scoring. Of these there are but two with which we need concern ourselves—the bisque system and the quarter system.

The first, taken from the indoor court tennis, is, after long service, gradually disappearing. "The unit of the system is the bisque.

The bisque is one stroke in each set, to be taken at any time that the player having it may wish, excepting just after he has served a fault, or while the ball is in play. Fifteen is divided into six bisques, and the scale of odds runs as follows: one bisque, two bisques, half fifteen, half fifteen and a bisque, half fifteen and two bisques, fifteen, etc."

In the quarter system "fifteen is divided into four quarters. One quarter of fifteen is one stroke given at the beginning of the second, sixth and every fourth game thereafter in the set. Two quarters (the old half fifteen) is one stroke at the beginning of the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth games, and so on."

In both systems provision is made for what are called "owed odds," where, as it were, "one player starts behind scratch and has to win one or more strokes before he is love. The advantage of owed odds is that they allow time for a player to make up his odds." By the bisque system "the smallest theoretical odds are to owe half fifteen for two bisques, i. e., to have two bisques in return for owing half fifteen. When the odds are owed (in the quarter system), one quarter is one stroke in the first and fifth games, two quarters is one stroke in the first and third, three quarters is one stroke in the first, third and fourth games, and so on."

Tables showing the odds to be offered by one class to another of lower rank are given in the "93 Guide," and make the task of handicapping much less perplexing.

TOURNAMENT PLAYING.—In concluding this branch of the subject a few suggestions to young tournament players derived from the practical teachings of those who have gone before may save the learning of some disagreeable lessons from that able but severe teacher, experience. Tournament playing requires qualities that are too often slighted and underestimated.

The first requisites are strength and endurance. We have said that tennis need not be an exhausting game, and that is true, since even tournaments can be arranged so that there will be little drain upon the strength of the contestants. But as tournaments are now carried on, at least for men, they seem to be tests quite as much of bodily condition as of skilful wielding of the racket. Four or five hard and exciting sets of tennis in one day may not be very trying on one occasion, but when repeated every day for a week they mean an amount of work that few should undertake without preparation.

Training, then, is necessary, if one would be a successful tournament player. Wholesome and nourishing food, plenty of sleep and regular practice will make a firm foundation, and care, skill, perseverance and self-control will build the rest. But be careful not to overdo the matter, either in strictness of training or in practice. From three to five sets of tennis a day will be sufficient, but it is necessary to always play with a motive. Above all, try to improve in accuracy, and never play carelessly or drop your game by playing with opponents much inferior to yourself in skill. It is often considered a very good thing for a would-be tournament contestant to practise with a number of different players, that he may become accustomed to various styles of game. If there are enough good players at hand to permit this variety of practice, it would probably be an advantage; but if the player is at all adaptable, and has thoroughly learned his own game, the court and every stroke, he is not more likely than others to find it difficult to play a new opponent.

During the tournament itself rest as much as you can, but do not stand about idly and worry over the next match; it is much better to amuse yourself with something that does not call for much thought or exertion. In the matches save your strength when you can. There is no need to run when you go to pick up a ball or to take your position in court, nor is there advantage in returning all faults. Never begin a match without a few minutes' practice in passing to get your hand in. You must know the length of the court from the first, and be as familiar as possible with your surroundings before the match really begins.

As we have previously advised, learn beforehand what you can of your opponent and his game, and study how you can best meet his play. It is well, also, to discover, if you can, whether he has more or less endurance than yourself, as this knowledge will affect your own game favorably. If he has the advantage in this respect, you must play a harder game, take more risks, and kill the ball every time you can. If, on the contrary, you are the stronger, you may take your time and risk little; there will be no need of short-cutting the rests, since they will tire him sooner than yourself.

A striking illustration of the value of a previously planned attack was given in the match between Hovey and Wrenn at Newport this year. Wrenn carefully watched Hovey's encounters with other players, and discovered where he was strong and where weak. Then, with deliberate forethought, he massed his own strength against the weakness of his adversary, driving continuously to Hovey's far backhand corner, while keeping him from his strong net position by accurate lobbing. It was a well planned siege, persistently carried out.

S. S. WHITELSEY.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 31.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain knitting.
n.—Narrow.
k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as **n.**
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next star. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *) means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice after knitting it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

KNITTED CATCH-ALL FOR TOILET-TABLE.

FIGURE No. 1.—The catch-all as here pictured is knitted with knitting cotton No. 18, and 4 steel needles No. 16.
 Make a slip-knot in the cotton, leaving the loose end quite long;

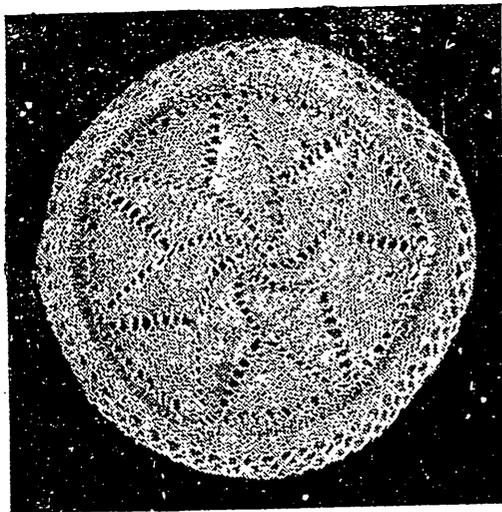


FIGURE No. 1.—KNITTED CATCH-ALL FOR TOILET-TABLE.

then in the loop cast on 7 stitches thus: Use two needles and, working with the loose end of the cotton, k 1 stitch, then purl 1 in the first loop, until there are 7 in all; then pass 2 onto each of 2 needles, and leave 3 on the 3rd; then draw up the slip-knot, plain, and knit first and every alternate round to the thirty-seventh, plain.

Second round.—* Th o, k 1, and repeat from * for entire round.
Fourth round.—* Th o, k 2, and repeat from * to end of round.
Sixth round.—* Th o, k 3, and repeat from * to the end of round.
Eighth round.—* Th o, k 4, and repeat from *.
Tenth round.—* Th o, k 5, and repeat from *.
Twelfth round.—* Th o, k 6, and repeat from *.
Fourteenth round.—* Th o, k 7, and repeat from *.
Sixteenth round.—* Th o, k 8, and repeat from *.
Eighteenth round.—* Th o, k 9, and repeat from *.
Twentieth round.—* O, k 1, o, sl and b, k 7, and repeat from *.

Twenty-second round.—* Th o, k 3, o, sl and b, and repeat from *.
Twenty-fourth round.—* Th o, k 5, o, sl and b, k 5, and repeat from *.
Twenty-sixth round.—* Th o, k 7, o, sl and b, k 4 and repeat from *.

Twenty-eighth round.—* Th o, k 9, o, sl and b, k 3, and repeat from *.
Thirtieth round.—* Th o, k 11, o, sl and b, k 2, and repeat from *.
Thirty-second round.—* Th o, k 13, o, sl and b, k 1, and repeat from *.
Thirty-fourth round.—* Th o, k 15, o, sl and b, and repeat from *.
Thirty-sixth round.—* O, n, and repeat from *.
Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first rounds.—Purl.
Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth rounds.—Knit.
Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth rounds.—O, n, and repeat for the entire round. Knit the five even rounds between the last rounds.
Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first rounds.—Knit.
Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth rounds.—Purl; then bind off.

KNITTED BOOK-MARK.

FIGURE No. 2.—This useful article is knitted with knitting silk in two colors. Red and white, or blue and écu would make a pretty combination. One must be careful to keep all the threads carried from one point to another, on the wrong side. As far as possible the letters *w* and *r* will be used in these directions to indicate white and red.

Cast on 21 stitches with white silk.

Knit 2 rows plain.

Third row.—K 1; o and n, 10 times. K 6 rows plain.

Tenth row.—K 8. Join red silk; k 1 red, 2 white, 2 red, 8 white.

Eleventh row.—K 7 w; purl 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r; k 7 w.

Twelfth row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 7 w.

Thirteenth row.—Like 11th.

Fourteenth row.—K 8 w, 2 r, 2 w, 1 r, 8 w.

Fifteenth row.—K 7; p 7; k 7 with white.

Sixteenth row.—K across plain with white.

Seventeenth row.—Like 15th.

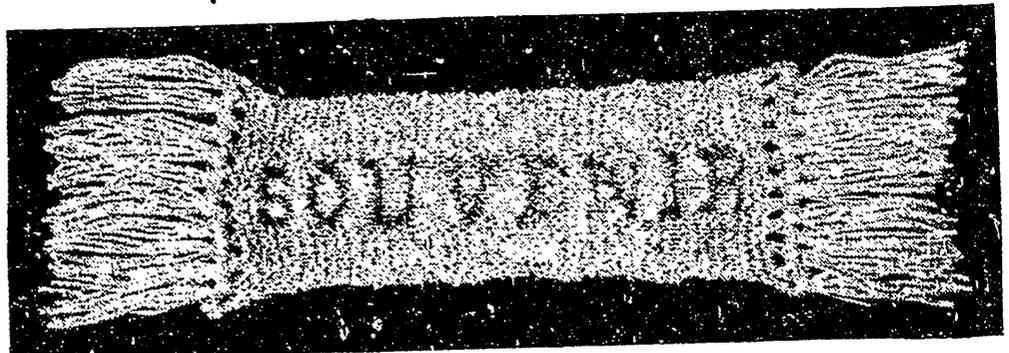


FIGURE No. 2.—KNITTED BOOK-MARK.

Eighteenth row.—K 9 w, 3 r, 9 w.

Nineteenth row.—K 7 w; p 1 w, 1 r, 3 w, 1 r, 1 w; k 7 w.

Twentieth row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 5 w, 1 r, 7 w.

Twenty-first row.—K 7 w; p 1 r, 5 w, 1 r; k 7 w.

Twenty-second row.—K 8 w, 1 r, 3 w, 1 r, 8 w.

Twenty-third row.—K 7 w; p 2 w, 3 r, 2 w; k 7 w.
 Twenty-fourth row.—Like 16th.
 Twenty-fifth row.—Like 15th.
 Twenty-sixth row.—Like 16th.
 Twenty-seventh row.—K 7 w; p 1 r, 6 w; k 7 w.

Eighty-first row.—K 7 w, p 1 w, 2 r, 1 w, 3 r, k 7 w.
 Eighty-second row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 13 w.
 Eighty-third row.—Like 15th.
 Knit five rows plain, then knit 1; o and n ten times; then knit 2 rows plain, and bind off. Tie fringe in the spaces at each end.

KNITTED EMERY-CUSHION AND NEEDLE-BOOK, COMBINED.
 (STRAWBERRY DESIGN.)

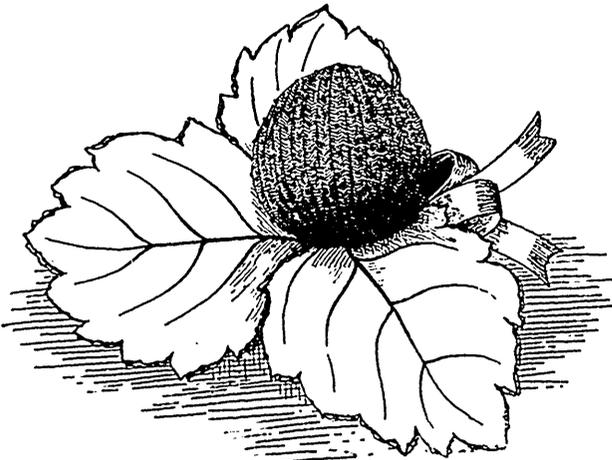


FIGURE NO. 3.—KNITTED EMERY-CUSHION AND NEEDLE-BOOK, COMBINED. (STRAWBERRY DESIGN.)

FIGURE No. 3.—The emery-cushion here illustrated is made of strawberry-red knitting silk, and the leaves may be of green felt, cloth or velvet.

Make the Cushion-Cover as Follows: Use 4 very fine knitting needles, and cast 10 stitches onto 2 of the needles, and 12 on the 3rd.

Knit round with the 4th needle until you have a sufficient depth (say an inch and a half), in the same way as you knit a stocking; then narrow at each end of every alternate round until you have 2 stitches left on each of the 2 needles, and 4 on the 3rd one, on which there were originally 12. Pass a needle and thread through all these loops or stitches so as to secure them from dropping or raveling. Take out the knitting needles, turn the work on the wrong side, restore the 4 loops to one needle and 4 to another, and then cast off. This prevents the strawberry from being pointed at the top.

In narrowing, the following method is recommended: At the beginning of the rows take one stitch on the needle, knit the next, and pass the 1st stitch over the 2nd; at the end of each row take two stitches together. This produces corresponding lines of contraction.

The emery-cushion must be cut from cloth by the diagram seen at figure No. 4, three sections being necessary. Turn in the edges and over-hand together; fill with the emery. Now slip the knitted

Twenty-eighth row.—K 8 w, 6 r, 7 w.
 Twenty-ninth row.—K 7 w; p 6 w, 1 r; k 7 w.
 Thirtieth row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 13 w.
 Thirty-first row.—Like 29th.
 Thirty-second row.—Like 30th.
 Thirty-third row.—K 7 w; p 6 r, 1 w; k 7 w.
 Thirty-fourth row.—K 13 w, 1 r, 7 w.
 Thirty-fifth row.—Like 15th.
 Thirty-sixth row.—Like 16th.
 Thirty-seventh row.—Like 15th.
 Thirty-eighth row.—Like 34th.
 Thirty-ninth row.—K 7 w; p 1 w, 1 r, 5 w; k 7 w.
 Fortieth row.—K 10 w, 4 r, 7 w.
 Forty-first row.—K 7 w; p 4 w, 2 r, 1 w; k 7 w.
 Forty-second row.—Like 30th.
 Forty-third row.—Like 41st.
 Forty-fourth row.—Like 40th.
 Forty-fifth row.—Like 39th.
 Forty-sixth row.—Like 34th.
 Forty-seventh row.—Like 15th.
 Forty-eighth row.—Like 16th.
 Forty-ninth row.—Like 15th.
 Fiftieth row.—Like 20th.
 Fifty-first row.—K 7 w; p 1 w, 5 r, 1 w; k 7 w.
 Fifty-second row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 7 w.
 Fifty-third row.—K 7 w; p 1 r, 1 w, 1 r, 1 w, 1 r, 1 w, 1 r; k 7 w.
 Fifty-fourth row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 5 w, 1 r, 7 w.
 Fifty-fifth row.—K 7 w; p 1 w, 1 r, 3 w, 1 r, 1 w; k 7 w.
 Fifty-sixth row.—Like 16th.
 Fifty-seventh row.—Like 15th.
 Fifty-eighth row.—Like 16th.
 Fifty-ninth row.—K 7 w; p 1 r, 5 w, 1 r; k 7 w.
 Sixtieth row.—K 8 w, 5 r, 8 w.
 Sixty-first row.—K 7 w; p 1 r, 6 w; k 7 w.
 Sixty-second row.—K 11 w, 2 r, 8 w.
 Sixty-third row.—K 7 w; p 3 w, 2 r, 2 w; k 7 w.
 Sixty-fourth row.—K 8 w, 1 r, 2 w.
 Sixty-fifth row.—K 7 w; p 1 w, 6 r; k 7 w.
 Sixty-sixth row.—Like 34th.
 Sixty-seventh row.—Like 15th.
 Sixty-eighth row.—Like 16th.
 Sixty-ninth row.—Like 15th.
 Seventieth row.—Like 50th.
 Seventy-first row.—Like 51st.
 Seventy-second row.—Like 50th.
 Seventy-third row.—Like 15th.
 Seventy-fourth row.—Like 16th.
 Seventy-fifth row.—Like 15th.
 Seventy-sixth row.—K 7 w, 1 r, 5 w, 1 r, 7 w.
 Seventy-seventh row.—K 7 w, p 7 r, k 7 w.
 Seventy-eighth row.—K 10 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 7 w.
 Seventy-ninth row.—K 7 w; p 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 3 w, k 7 w.
 Eightieth row.—Like 78th.

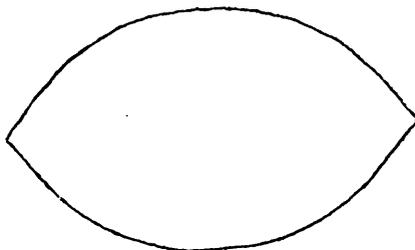


FIGURE NO. 4.—SECTION OF BERRY (FULL SIZE)

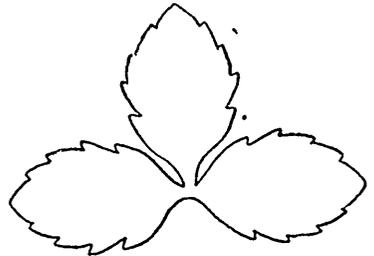


FIGURE NO. 5.—SHAPE OF LEAVES (QUARTER SIZE)

cover over this and draw up the end with a needle and thread. The seeds are made by a stitch like a "back-stitch," with yellow silk. Cut the leaves from green velvet or cloth, shaping them like figure No. 5; and nicely button-hole the edges with green silk a shade or two lighter. Cut the leaves in which the needles are to be stuck from green or black cloth, making them a little smaller than the velvet ones. Make a bow with ends, of green ribbon half an inch wide, and sew where the leaves join. Sew the berry to the middle leaf, just behind the bow, and you have something useful as well as ornamental.

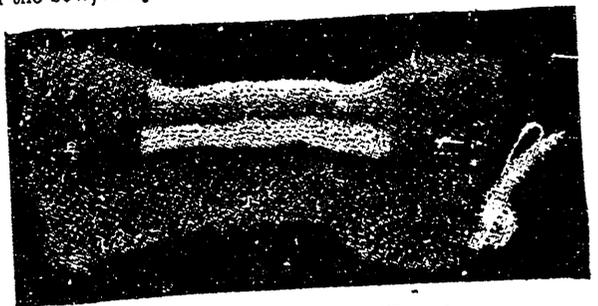


FIGURE NO. 6.—KNITTED HOLDER.

KNITTED HOLDER.

FIGURE No. 6.—Knit on 2 needles, using red and white, or any other colors preferred, in cotton or wool. Cast on 45 stitches of red, and knit 20 rows. Twenty-first row.—K 10 r; k 5 w, k 5 r, 5 w, 5 r, 5 w, 10 r. Twenty-second row.—K 10 r; p 5 w, 5 r, 5 w, 5 r, 5 w; k 10 red. Continue like 21st and 22nd rows, alternately, until you have 40 rows of stripes. Now k 20 red rows, and bind off. Fold together and tie one end with a tiny bow of baby ribbon. When knitting the stripes, draw the threads tightly across each time, to give the ridged appearance represented in the engraving.

CROCHETING.—No. 33.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l.—Loop.
 ch. st.—Chain stitch.
 s. c.—Single crochet.
 d. c.—Double crochet.

h. d. c.—Half-double crochet.
 tr. c.—Treble crochet.
 p.—Picot.
 sl. st.—Slip stitch.

Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 9 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

HAIR-PIN CUSHION.

FIGURE No. 1.—To make the *Brim*.—This dainty cushion is made of pale-pink zephyr and stuffed with curled hair. Make a chain of 5 stitches and join in a ring; then make 14 d. c. over this ring, and close with a slip stitch.

Next round.—Make 3 ch. to take the place of 1 d. c., and as this is made in each round, it will not be mentioned hereafter; then 2 d. c. in each d. c. underneath, making 31 d. c., counting the 3-chain as 1 d. c. Then in the next 6 rounds widen often enough by putting 2 d. c. in one to make the work lie flatly, and work each row in the back part of the stitch.

For the Border.—Make 1 slip stitch through the back part of a d. c., also taking the stitch through the cross-loop at the back, then another slip stitch through the same cross-loop; make 2 chain, skip 1 d. c., and repeat for the entire circle.

For the next four rounds.—Make 1 slip stitch under the end of the 1st chain, * 3 ch., 1 slip stitch under the same chain at the other end, then 1 slip stitch under the next chain, and repeat from *; work very tightly, as the effect is lost if crocheted loosely; this completes the brim.

For the Crown.—Make 4 ch. and join to form a ring; 3 ch., then 14 d. c. over the ring, and close with a slip stitch. Make 3 ch. to take the place of 1 d. c.; then 2 d. c. in each d. c. underneath, except at the end, where you make 1 d. c., the 3-ch taking the place of the 2nd one.

Second round.—Make 3 ch., * 2 d. c. in the 1st d. c. underneath,

Now, for the side, work 4 rows of d. c. without any widenings, closing each round with a slip stitch, and working up with the 3-ch.; work in the back part of the stitches. Line the sides of the crown with pasteboard and stuff it with curled hair; then sew it to the inner edge of the brim. Make a cord and tassel and tie about the crown in a double bow-knot to conceal the joining, and also arrange a band of ribbon about it. Turn up the brim at one side and fasten to the crown, and over the fastening place a bow of ribbon; also fasten a tassel of wool under this bow, as seen in the picture.

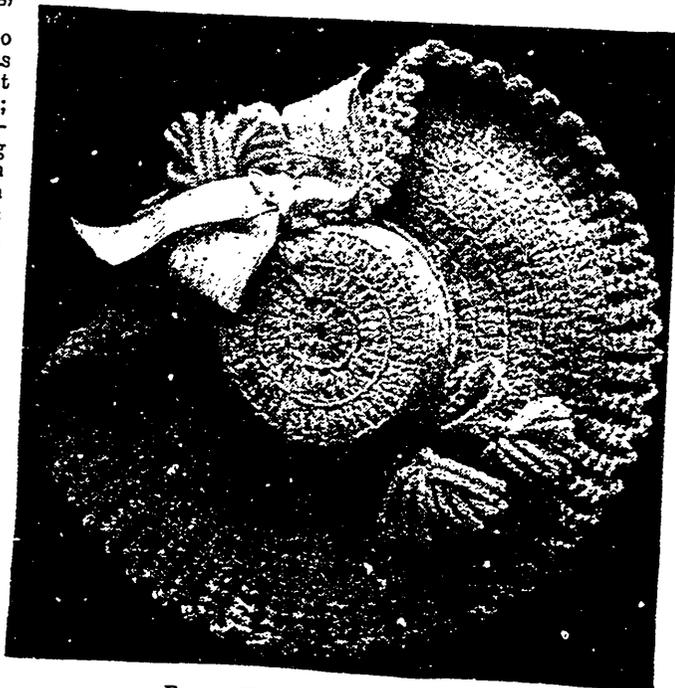


FIGURE No. 1.—HAIR-PIN CUSHION.

ORNAMENTAL SLIPPER FOR TOILET-TABLE.

FIGURES Nos. 2 AND 3.—This dainty slipper is made of Kensington crochet cotton and then gilded. Fine macramé may be used if preferred. Begin with a chain of 16 stitches, and in this make 15 s. c.; turn, make 1 ch., then 1 s. c. in each of the next 7 s. c., 3 s. c. in the next one, and 1 in each of the next 7; work this last and every succeeding row in the back part of the stitch to produce the ribbed effect. Make the next row without any widening, then widen at the middle of the next row, and so continue, widening in every other row, until there are 33 stitches in the row, or 9 ribs and a half; always make the 1-rib without widening; this is for on side of the slipper; then make 22 ribs more, widening 1 stitch in each rib; this brings you to the center of the back; then work the other side to correspond, narrowing in each rib which was widened on the other side, and join the end to the part first made.

For the Sole (see figure No. 3).—Leave 21 ribs at the back for the heel, then count 14 ribs and begin in the 15th, and work s. c.

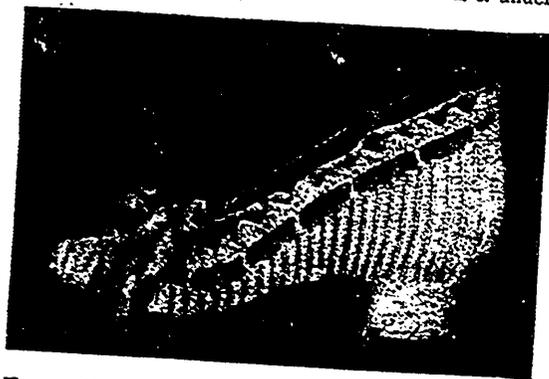


FIGURE No. 2.—ORNAMENTAL SLIPPER FOR TOILET-TABLE.

1 in the next, and repeat from *, unless the work is inclined to draw, in which case omit the 1 d. c. between the groups of 2 d. c. and work so that it will lie perfectly flat; this completes the top of the crown, which forms the cushion for the reception of the pins.

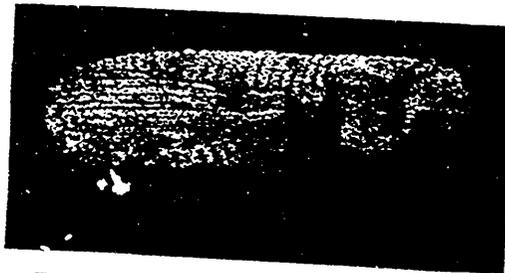


FIGURE No. 3.—SOLE OF ORNAMENTAL SLIPPER.

along the edge across the toe, and to with 14 ribs of the heel at the other side. For the next row, begin 6 ribs nearer the heel, and work to within the same distance of the heel at the other side; work through the back part of the stitch in every row.

Next row.—Begin 2 ribs nearer the heel, and work in the same way; then work 2 rows beginning at the heel, and in the last

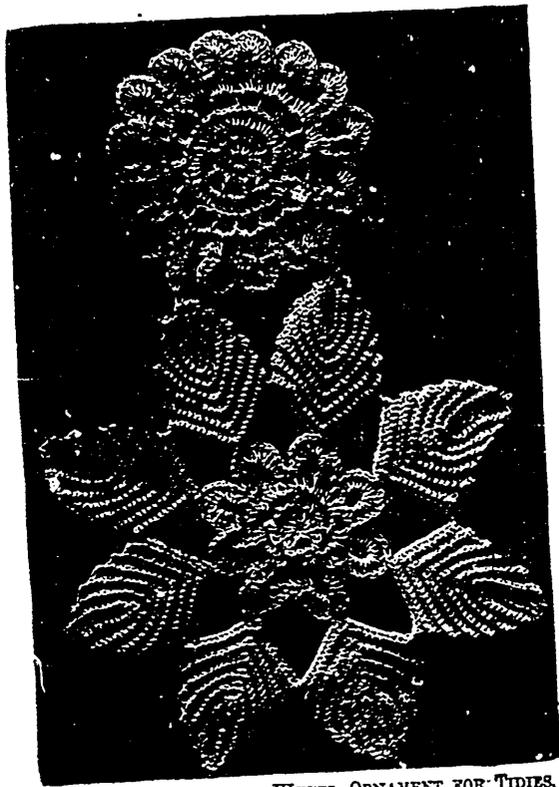


FIGURE NO. 4.—LEAF-AND-WHEEL ORNAMENT FOR TIDIES, ETC.

of these 2 narrow at the toe so the work will be flat: these last two rows will meet near the heel for 8 ribs, and the small space left must be filled in with another row, which is narrowed at the toe;

then a row is made half-way, and the sole crocheted together (see picture). For the heel make 1 row across ten ribs at the center of the back, or 5 ribs at each side of the center; then in the next row begin at the 2nd rib from the front corner; next begin at the 1st rib, then at the outer row of s. c. on the sole, and afterward work round and round until there are 7 rows, which continue all round; then you narrow down gradually, to make a perfectly flat bottom to the heel.

Finish the upper edge thus: Make d. c. in every other rib with 5 or 6 ch. between; work so that the d. c. will come in the second rib from the corner, then skip 3 stitches across the front edge so as to make the corner lie flatly; across the front skip 4 stitches between each d. c.

Next row.—In every space make 1 s. c., 1 half-double, 2 doubles, 1 half-double, 1 s. c., except at each corner space, where you put only 1 s. c. Stiffen the slipper with very thick starch, and pull it into as perfect shape as possible, using a slipper heel to shape the heel over. When thoroughly dry, gild the slipper, line it with satin or silk, and run a ribbon through the spaces around the upper edge, tying it in a double bow-knot as seen in the picture. The slipper may be used as a receptacle for jewelry, bon-bons or perfumery.

LEAF-AND-WHEEL ORNAMENT FOR TIDIES, ETC.

FIGURE No. 4.—For center Rosette.—Make a chain of 6 and join with a slip stitch.

First round.—Make 3 chain, 15 d. c. in ring, and join to first 3 chain with a slip stitch.

Second round.—Make 6 chain, * skip 2 d. c., make 1 d. c. between the next 2, 3 chain, and repeat from * 6 times more; join with a slip stitch in 3rd stitch of 6 chain.

Third round.—3 ch., * 2 d. c. in first space, 7 ch., and 3 more d. c. in same space, 1 double in next; repeat 7 times more from *; join with a slip stitch in 1st d. c.

Fourth round.—Make 15 d. c. in space made by 7 chain, 1 s. c. between third and fourth d. c. underneath, and repeat 7 times more; fasten the thread on the wrong side of the work, and break off. This completes the center rosette.

For each Leaf: First row.—Make a ch. of 14, turn, skip 2 ch, make 1 s. c. in each of the next 11 stitches, 3 s. c. in last stitch, 1 s. c. in the 11 stitches on the other side.

Second row.—(Work in back half of stitches.) Make 1 ch, skip 1 st., make 1 s. c. in each of next 11, 3 s. c. in the next one, and 1 in each of the next 11; turn, make 1 ch., skip 1, 1 s. c. in each of the next 11 stitches, 3 s. c. in the next stitch, 1 s. c. in each of the next 11. Always leave 1 stitch at each end to form the serrated edge of the leaf. Repeat until you have 6 ridges on the right side; and when the center of last ridge is reached, make 1 s. c. in center stitch; drop a stitch from hook, draw it through the center stitch of the 15 double crochets of rosette, 1 s. c. in same stitch, 1 s. c. in each of 11 s. c. of leaf. This completes one leaf.

Make 7 more similar leaves, joining them to the rosette in the same manner, and to each other by single crochets at the ends of their last rows.

Make 4 of these figures or ornaments, and then make the wheel, joining the ornaments to it as seen in the picture, as the scollops are made, by a single crochet at the middle of every 5th scollop.

To make a Wheel.—Make a chain of 6 and join with a slip stitch to form a ring.

First and second rounds.—Like those in rosette.

Third round.—Make a chain of 3, 5 d. c. in first space, * 1 d. c. in double underneath, 5 d. c. in next space, and repeat from * 6 times more; join to first 3 chain with a slip stitch.

Fourth round.—Make a chain of 6, * skip 2 d. c., 1 d. c. in the next one, 3 ch., and repeat from * until you have 16 spaces; then join with a slip stitch, in 3rd stitch of 6 ch.

Fifth round.—3 chain, * 2 d. c., 7 ch., and 3 d. c. in first space, 1 d. c. in next space, and repeat from * 15 times more; join with a slip stitch in first 3 chain.

Sixth round.—7 d. c. over the 7-ch.; now pass the hook through the points of two leaves of two of the ornaments (one leaf of each) and join the two to the scollop with 1 s. c.; then 8 d. c. to complete the scollop, 1 s. c. between 3rd and 4th d. c. underneath. Make 3 more scollops with 15 d. c. in each, and then make another scollop joining to next leaf of one of the two ornaments and another leaf of a third. Repeat until all the scollops are made and the 4 ornaments are joined by the wheel to form a section.

As many figures as may be desired may be made and joined for tidies, scarf-ends, doileys, etc., and fine or coarse thread, silk, linen or cotton may be used for the work.

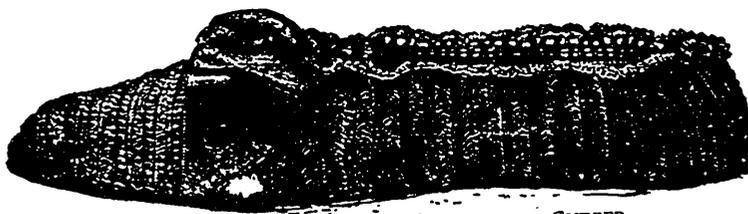


FIGURE NO. 5.—CROCHETED SILK BEDROOM-SLIPPER.

CROCHETED SILK BEDROOM-SLIPPER.

FIGURE No. 5.—This slipper is made of cro-

cheted silk in a pretty shade of red, and is completed with an elastic cord run in the top, and a bow of satin ribbon over the instep.

Begin with a chain of 25 stitches.

First row.—Make 1 double crochet in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th stitches of chain; 3 d. c. in 13th stitch, and 1 d. c. in each remaining stitch of chain.

Second row.—Chain 3; 1 d. c. in each d. c. of previous row, taking up the under loop of stitch each time. Widen each row by making 3 d. c. in middle stitch of preceding row. Continue

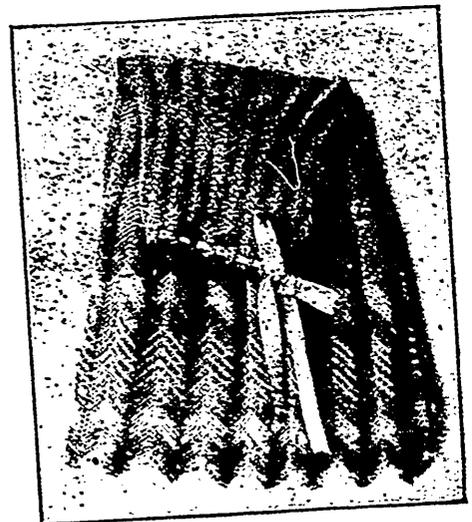


FIGURE NO. 6.—CROCHETED PETTICOAT.

crocheting in exactly the same manner until there are 24 rows.

Twenty-fifth row.—Chain 3; 1 d. c. in each stitch of last row until there are 24 d. c.

Twenty-sixth row. Chain 3, and continue as before until there are 78 rows. Join this to toe of slipper, and finish top with two or three rows of d. c., and a row of shells.

CROCHETED PETTICOAT.

FIGURE No. 6.—This petticoat is shown made of pink and drab Germantown wool or yarn.

Make a chain of 210 stitches with the drab wool, for the top, and make 1 row of s. c., then 1 row of d. c.

Next row.—Make 1 s. c. in each of the next 2 stitches, * 3 in the next one, 1 in each of the next 2 stitches, skip 1, make 1 in each of the next 2, and repeat from * across the row. Work in the front half of the stitch; turn.

Next row.—Skip 1 stitch, then make 1 s. c. in each of the 2 singles underneath; * 3 s. c. in the center of the 3 s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 2, skip 2, 1 s. c. in each of the next 2, and repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat the last row 24 times more, always working in the front half of the stitch. In all of the remaining rounds work in the back half of the stitch, and around the skirt instead of back and forth.

Next row.—Make 1 s. c. in each of 6 stitches, then 3 in the next and so on around.

In the next 16 rounds make * 3 s. c. in the middle stitch of the cluster of s. c., 1 in each of the next 4, skip 2, then 1 in each of the next 4, and repeat from * for the entire round.

Next round.—Make 5 s. c. in the middle one of the group of then 1 in each of the next 10, and repeat for the round.

Next eleven rounds.—Make 3 s. c. in the middle one of the cluster of s. c., 1 s. c. in each of the next 6, skip 2, 1 s. c. in each of the next 6, and repeat for the round.

Next round.—Make 5 s. c. in the center one of the cluster of 3 s. c. in each of the next 14, and repeat for the round.

The next and all succeeding rounds make thus: 3 s. c. in the center of the cluster of s. c., 1 in each of the next 8, skip 2, 1 in each of the next 8, and repeat for the round.

Make 8 more rounds of drab like the last round, then 5 rounds of pink, 5 of drab, then 9 rounds of pink and drab alternately, then 5 of drab, 5 of pink, 5 of drab, and finish with a round of pink in double crochet. Crochet a round of s. c. around the placket, and run a ribbon over and under every 2 d. c.

If preferred, the skirt may be made narrower and shorter; if it is to be made shorter, make fewer rounds between the two rounds in which there are clusters of 5 single crochets.

(CHILD) LIFE.—SECOND SERIES.

THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN.

CHAPTER X.—SPORTS AND GAMES.

Youths and maidens cannot spend their entire time in working eating and sleeping. There is a time for all things, and there must be a time for relaxation. Indeed, amusement should be an important factor in the education of the young. Lord Derby once said, "The students who think they have not time for bodily exercise will, sooner or later, find time for illness."

When we regard amusements as a legitimate part of education and moral training, we disarm much prejudice against them. They should be blended so intimately with life that they will form a perfect counterpoise for the weight of more serious duties. They should consist of simple sports and games that will enliven and invigorate the mind and render the body graceful and sturdy. Outdoor sports are to be especially commended, for they not only exercise and strengthen the muscles, but also compel a free expansion of the lungs with pure, life-giving air.

Exercise is of paramount importance in early life to develop the limbs and make the joints supple. There is little likelihood that children will play too long or too violently. One of the great dangers of a civilized existence is that it does not allow the young sufficient time for play and keeps them too much confined to the house. Action is natural and, therefore, pleasurable. Children will run about all day and not be conscious of fatigue, because they are only exercising the muscles as Nature intended.

Any one who sits all day at a desk or work-bench knows the pleasure to be derived from a brisk walk in the open air after the daily task is completed. At such a time a weight seems to be lifted from the whole being, and the worker, a few moments before oppressed with a sense of weariness, feels like running and leaping in the buoyancy of his spirits. It is a pity that adult dignity prevents this expression of exuberant vitality, for running and jumping are fine exercise. The old Greeks and Romans recognized this fact, and their youths were early encouraged to run, leap and wrestle, with the result that the national physique of both races was superb.

It is often claimed that outdoor labor will give a boy all the exercise he needs. This may be so, but he requires something more than a mere hardening of his muscles. Any one who has lived on a farm knows that a healthy-minded boy will work diligently all day with plough, hoe or spade, and then, after the day's labor is over, when it might naturally be expected that he would wish to rest, he will play ball for an hour with his companions, or, failing these, will be satisfied to pitch the ball against the side of the house or barn, thus finding solitary but apparently very enjoyable sport. Labor is exercise, but its most enthusiastic advocate cannot claim that it supplies recreative amusement, which the young must have, pure and simple. If left to themselves, they may not always choose that form of amusement which is best calculated to develop the faculties, but a little advice from older heads will soon correct errors of judgment in this direction. Those who are allowed to romp and play in their childhood will be more capable of battling with the labors

and trials of after life than those who are more delicately reared, just as a flower that has been inured to the cold by being left outdoors during the first cool days, will endure the Winter much better than those that have been carried into the house at the first approach of Autumn.

Some children show a strong tendency to habits of indolence while growing rapidly, not because they are naturally lazy, but because they require all their vitality to build up their constitutions. It is not wise to require them to perform very long or very laborious tasks at this time, as the work would absorb part of that strength which is necessary for maturing the body. They should, of course, be made responsible for certain small home duties, but parents must see to it that they are never overtaxed in any way. Common sense and good judgment must go hand in hand in any reform, and a vast amount of both is necessary in bringing up children.

The ancient orators took a great deal of bodily exercise in order to put themselves in the best condition for public speaking, considering gymnastic practice the best strengthener of the voice. All parts of the body require constant exercise. Nature has formed every muscle and limb for use, and if any one is allowed to remain idle, it will soon shrink and become diseased.

The time has passed when it was thought improper for girls to engage in outdoor recreative sports. They now hold their own with credit in many of the popular games and the exercise entailed has given them not only much wholesome pleasure, but also healthy bodies, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and active brains. Much of this good has been accomplished by the very general use of the bicycle. The writer is sufficiently antiquated in her notions to admit that she does not like to see a girl ride a bicycle, as it seems to take away some of her womanliness; but the exercise is really excellent, and the weight of evidence in its favor should, perhaps, triumph over mere prejudice.

Lawn tennis has proved of incalculable benefit to many girls, and it is to be hoped that the game will continue to increase in popularity. An hour's practice with the racket and ball will relieve a case of indigestion more surely than a dose of medicine, and will have the advantage over the medicine of leaving no bad effects. Croquet was widely favored some years ago, but it has lately lost much of its popularity. This is not to be wondered at, for the game has little to commend it save the fact that it is played in the open air. The player usually stoops so much in using the mallet as to run the risk of impairing the graceful poise of the shoulders; and, besides, the amount of standing required is tiresome and cannot possibly be of any benefit. If the handles of the mallets were longer, so that it would be possible to stand upright while playing, the game would be almost as improving as tennis.

Archery is said to develop the arms and chest, and many girls practise it for that reason. Calisthenic exercises produce the same result, but in a mechanical manner. Springing an arrow from a bow is a natural action and is much more graceful than the machine-like motions of calisthenics. We would not be understood, how-

to decrie the latter form of exercise, for it has proved of great benefit to school girls, many of whom would probably have no opportunity to indulge in any other form of physical training or recreation. We merely maintain that mechanical motions are not so beneficial as the free and natural movements required in a healthful and amusing game. There can be no doubt that the extensive teaching of calisthenics greatly improves the physique and general carriage of the girls of to-day. The movements broaden the chest and render the muscles supple and the step elastic, just as military training gives strength and activity to boys.

Skating is an excellent pastime for the young, and especially for girls who remain much indoors. It affords open-air exercise at a time when the atmosphere contains the greatest amount of oxygen. Vigorous inhalation of the crisp air will strengthen the lungs better than any other known process, because it is one of Nature's own remedies; and the vigorous motion will give the cheeks a color and the eyes a sparkling light that the most skillful use of rouge and belladonna could not imitate. Furnace-heated rooms wither the faces of our girls and women all too quickly, and the antidote of the evil is to be found in a free inhalation of oxygen and exhalation of carbon.

Sea bathing and even the breathing of salt air are too stimulating for persons of a highly nervous temperament, but both will be found very invigorating to those who are ordinarily constituted, if indulged in properly. There are a few rules which every bather should observe if good results are to be obtained. Never enter the water immediately after eating or when the stomach is empty. Digestion will be impeded if the natural heat of the body is reduced just after a meal. The bather must feel comfortably warm before entering the water, as the system requires all its heat to recover from the shock of the plunge. Do not remain in the water if there is the slightest feeling of chilliness, for this sensation indicates that the body has lost too much heat, so that the blood will not readily return to the surface. In taking a sea bath, first immerse the body entirely, immediately leave the water until reaction has set in, and then plunge in and exercise vigorously.

Rowing is a most desirable form of exercise for strengthening the muscles of the arms and chest and is too much neglected by girls. With a little instruction, and with oars that are light enough to suit her strength, any girl can quickly learn to row, at least well enough for recreative purposes. As there is always more or less risk of a small boat capsizing, especially when managed by inexperienced hands, girls should always learn to swim before attempting to row.

There are numerous gymnasiums for both sexes which have done an immense amount of good. The varied practice they afford strengthens muscles that would otherwise remain wholly inactive, and renders the limbs flexible and the motions quick and graceful. If boys cannot attend a good gymnasium, an excellent substitute can easily be made at home by setting two large posts in the ground and securely fastening a smooth, stout bar across the top. On this bar the boys can exercise and "skin the cat" to their heart's content. The expensive rings, bars and other paraphernalia of the gymnasium will be lacking, but there will be a great sufficiency of

pure air and ample opportunity for effective physical development.

There are few American lads who do not like base-ball. It is called our national game, and it is so universally played that every little country "cross-roads" has its "team." Pitching, batting and running are all such good exercise that the game should be encouraged. In some of the larger colleges it has, perhaps, been carried to excess, so that the best ball player is considered more worthy of admiration than the most successful student; and the same may be said of rowing and of the hero-worship lavished upon the "Varsity crew." But any good thing can be overdone, and sound judgment must always be used to restrain youthful enthusiasm within the bounds of reason.

If no other means of exercise can be found, walking is always possible. Walking for exercise should, however, be performed under proper circumstances and in the proper way. The pedestrian should wear broad shoes with low heels, and clothing that will allow free use of the limbs. The step should be long and firm, and the arms should be allowed to swing easily, the head held erect and the breast thrown out. The lungs may be greatly strengthened in walking by the following simple process: Close the lips and inhale as much air as the lungs will hold; retain it as long as possible and then slowly exhale it, counting the steps while so doing. If this practice is persisted in for a few weeks, the pedestrian will be surprised to find how many steps can be taken before the air is all expelled from the lungs.

When the weather is too cold for outdoor sports, there are many delightful games for the house. The shops are full of them, and any taste can be gratified. When planning entertainments for the family on Winter evenings, the mother should not forget music. Children generally like it, and will become very fond of it if encouraged. They can be taught to sing simple songs which will not strain their voices, and delightful evenings may thus be spent at home which all after years cannot efface from their memories. A book of conundrums can be bought for a trifling sum that will interest and amuse a large circle of all ages for many hours.

Fairy tales, ghost stories and fables! What sensations of delight, what little thrills of terror and what troops of good resolutions come looming up in one's memory at the words! As soon as children can understand anything they enjoy these stories, and they lavish their devotion on the person who tells them best and oftenest. How the little folks revel in Mother Goose's rhymes and melodies, how they sigh over Cinderella's hard lot before the fairy made her a carriage from a pumpkin, with mice for horses, and how they listen in wonder to the marvellous tales of the Arabian Nights. Then the gentle-voiced mother tells of the babe that was born in a manger on that Christmas night nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and of the angels who came down to earth and sang of peace and goodwill. The young heads round the fire droop lower and lower as they listen, but the bright eyes show their unflinching interest. The pop-corn is forgotten and burns to a crisp, and the embers in the fire become white with ashes. The great theme throws all others into insignificance, sports and games are forgotten, and good-nights are said in quiet reverence.

M. C. MURRAY.

THINGS THAT SHOULD BE LEFT UNSAID.

Silence is said to be golden, and very often it is; but speech of the right sort and at the right time is equally precious. There is a sort of conversation, however, that is heavier, duller and deadlier than lead, because it not only kills time, but, worse still, is fatal to the patience of the listener, though doubtless often without intention. Leaden speech injures only by its persistence, but words that are skillfully poisoned by anger or animosity sooner or later destroy that which is dearer than life. There is also a variety of speech that possesses a quality which, while it may not immediately harm us, has yet the power to wound sensitive and cultivated souls to the quick. Who has not writhed under a succession of blows, intangible but none the less painful, delivered by the lips of an habitual croaker? Who has not found the journey of life much more difficult and fatiguing than it need be because objectors to enterprise and cavillers of expectations are seldom beyond hearing? Who has not caught and retained, through the quickness of his own ears and the faithfulness of his memory, the slovenly enunciations and illiterate phrases of others, and then blushed at the sound of his own repetitions of them? Who has not been wearied to wretchedness by the hopelessness, nervelessness and rapid complainings of another, the contagion of whose weakness could only be escaped by flying from it when its continuance threatened

to weaken endurance? Who has not watched the gradually decreasing resistance and inevitable downfall of a husband when his wife lacked faith in his capacity for success and wantonly and wickedly reiterated her lack of confidence in him? Who has not seen a wife fade and waste away, or, worse still, live on in dull hopelessness, because her husband continually complained of her incapacity and never helped her to renew her courage by hoping that her future would be more successful than her past?

Words of wrangling or even of reproach or blame should never be admitted into the domestic vocabulary, and neither should imperfect enunciations, pronunciations, or words unsuited to the best of thoughts. Grim and unpleasantly suggestive comparisons are hateful to good taste. "How forcible are right words," said Job, who had suffered agonies from listening to wrong ones, his wife in particular having made a most cruel speech to him during his season of terrible suffering.

Somebody has written of Milton's words, "He electrifies the mind through conductors." Carlyle did the same; his words more than his thoughts stir the soul. Solomon said, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver"; and if his wisdom had only gone further and told us what those words are like which are unfit to be spoken, many offenses of the tongue might be

avoided by those who err from thoughtlessness rather than from a deliberate desire to wound.

It is stated that the Japanese have no vituperative, malevolent or discourteous words, and that when they desire to manifest anger or enmity by means of sounds, they can only do so by increasing the emphasis of the voice according to a generally recognized scale of vehemence. This mode of expression is, of course, understood in Japan, but it cannot be as incisive and wounding as definite language; and varying degrees of emphasis or accent can no more be quoted by gossiping lips than can the distinctly comprehended shrug of a Frenchman's shoulders.

Among the thousands of things that ought not to be said, because they are unkind, incorrect or in bad taste, is the word of disparagement levelled at conspicuous goodness—the serious criticism of a mud speck upon the garment of a saint. Even comparative perfection is close to another world and quickly passes into it, and we should, therefore, tolerate with thankfulness that little defect in a good man's character which serves to detain him among less worthy mortals.

Never mention family failings. If they are so prominently *en evidence* that they cannot be passed in silence, ask pardon for them or briefly mention a charitable excuse for their existence. Under no circumstances allow them to be a subject for discussion with friends, much less with acquaintances. A dignified reserve regarding the imperfections of those to whom we are bound by ties of blood or obligation is certain to win respect; and, as a rule, such examples are a powerful rebuke to gossip, since they carry an injunction to be reticent in forming an opinion and slow to condemn the faults of others, that is duly obeyed by those whose perceptions are acute and whose minds are generous.

Little faults are transformed into larger ones by being described or even mentioned, so readily does evil thrive in speech.

Never use words that are misleading, and especially avoid those that throw a veil of sentiment over wrong. Speech ought to reveal the fulness of moral indignation, but it need not be personal.

Never permit the manner of delivering a sentence or phrase to contradict its literal meaning. Directness of speech, when it regards tolerated subjects, is an indication of dignity and honesty of character. Speak directly or not at all when a serious topic is under consideration. Tallyrand declared that language was intended to conceal thought, but that idea was formed and uttered in a land and epoch that differed widely from our own in both breeding and morals. Do not choose concealing words, for silence is easier and safer, and also more generous.

It is said of a certain historian that his style is one in which it is impossible to tell the truth, and this deserved accusation leads simple, non-professional writers and talkers to inquire of themselves what portions of their own communications with others ought to be left unwritten or unsaid. Even the most sincere and conscientious persons are sure to discover here and there much that may be righteously omitted from their conversation. By detecting the hypocrisy of our own language we are likely to discover the true dignity of words, of which Prof. Mathews has so cleverly and even learnedly written.

But by this dignity and sincerity of speech is not meant an unpleasant frankness or the disclosure of one's whole mind upon any subject, and especially upon personal afflictions or distastes, since what may be true of likes and dislikes should, as a rule, be left unspoken. Have we not learned, through experiences that we would gladly have escaped, that the friendships of yesterday do not all or always fit into the grooves of to-day? Those that are out of date need not be discussed, because their decadence is among the many unpleasant things that could not have been avoided and are always mourned by just and tender-hearted men and women.

Do not preach; and do not quote the wisdom of others as if it were your own. Such appropriations of the intellectual or moral belongings of others is a proof both of conceit and of hypocrisy.

Take society at its word, and do not contradict it. It is bad form, and also unavailing to dissent from its rules as long as it is upright (and it usually is, even when it is whimsical to excess).

When a family is loosely bound together only by habitual associations and *les convenances*, it is ungenerous to mention domestic sym-

pathies and mutual devotion; these terms may be words in unknown tongue to that uncongenial group, but for all that site is safer and more kindly.

Do not describe minutely the mental architecture of any man's mind, in either praise or dispraise, to a woman, unless you are acquainted with her husband or lover and his career; because you would then be working upon a structure that might be unsafe to her peace of mind.

Never talk of happy or of wretched marriages unless you are familiar with the domestic setting of each one of your listeners.

It is useless to find fault because things are gone, for it will not bring them back; and it is worse than useless to grieve for that which is impossible, because such regrets breed discontent, discontent sullenness, and sullenness dislike.

Never criticize methods of speech unless you are certain of the perfection of your own language. A vain and egotistic woman once said to another, "I expect Mrs. A wasn't properly educated. Her cynical but correct hearer replied, "Her school education closed a dozen years ago, and I do not expect anything from matter that are concluded; but I suspect that her educational advantages were few." A blush of embarrassment assured observers that except by a slip of the tongue, this self-constituted critic would not again use a word that applied only to the future when discussing something wholly in the past.

Do not cause needless unpleasantness by describing or condemning bygone errors.

Never say to a person who has just related an anecdote that you have heard him or some one else tell the same story before. It is both discourteous and unkind to thus disappoint one who desired to be entertaining.

Do not so strive after exactness in insignificant details as to be fatiguing to your listeners. If it does not matter whether an event occurred on a Saturday or a Monday, it is in bad taste to try your hearers' patience by audibly arguing the matter with yourself until you have fixed upon the day to your own satisfaction.

Now and then we fall into the company of an easy-going, sweet-faced feminine doll, who does nothing so prettily and would be busy so uselessly, that it would be foolish to talk to her of industry, unselfishness and helpfulness. If she is a "lily of the field" who neither toils nor spins, be thankful that she is graceful in her helplessness, and do not nag her about it. Protests will not alter her nature. Beauty and brains are not always born together, but this fact need not be mentioned where it will hurt. Everybody craves both gifts, and by commenting on the infrequency of their union in the same person, we are apt to wound the sensibilities of most of our auditors.

Do not promise a child a reward for doing right, but encourage his or her self-respect to grow into a satisfactory compensation. Similarly, do not threaten the child with punishment for wrongdoing, but explain clearly the moral consequences of misdeeds. The hope of rewards breeds selfishness in the young and easily and naturally leads to the spirit of bribery in after years.

Do not say to a child "I cannot believe you." By often repeating this sentence you are apt to destroy the germs of the little one's self-respect.

Be careful how you encourage rivalry in children. "Emulation produces growth in greed, but not in good," says George MacDonald.

Do not accuse anyone, man, woman or child, of being romantic, sentimental or whimsical, who is striving to reach an ideal of duty or of attainment, unless you are willing to be responsible for the perishing of aspirations after a nobler life. Immature resolutions too often perish in the pitiless flame of sarcasm, and even under the chill of faint discouragements.

Say hopeful things or nothing to the faint of heart; but on the other hand, be sincere of speech when plain-speaking is really necessary, and never permit a weakling to be unaware of his limitations. The latter may spread and his horizon broaden, if his forces be not scattered by inordinate praise or by too flattering encomiums.

To praise untruthfully and, therefore, unwisely, may be a grace, but it cannot be called a virtue in either man or woman. Especially is flattery a sin when directed toward children.

TO CHRISTMAS GIVERS.—Our Winter Holiday Souvenir, a very attractive pamphlet containing illustrations of a large variety of patterns for articles that are certain to prove acceptable as holiday gifts, is now ready, and will be sent free to any address on receipt of two cents to cover cost of mailing. The woman who has a long Christmas list to prepare will find in the Souvenir numerous novel and original suggestions that will greatly aid her in the choice and making of holiday gifts for friends and relatives of all ages, tastes and conditions. Send your address and a two-cent stamp at once for a copy of this very interesting and seasonable little pamphlet.

BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING.—This is the name of a carefully prepared pamphlet, lately published by us, in which full instruction is given in the most approved methods of caring for cage-birds of every description. Food, breeding and management in both health and sickness are thoroughly considered, and the pamphlet is illustrated with numerous engravings of singing and talking birds, cages, and many convenient appliances for cages and aviaries. The little work may be read with profit by professional as well as amateur bird fanciers, and is excellent for reference. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. or 15 cents per copy, and it will be sent prepaid to any address.

THE ART OF NETTING.—No. 7.

NETTED MOUCHOIR OR PHOTOGRAPH CASE.

FIGURE No. 1.—Use satin of any preferred color for the lining of the case, and Glasco lace thread for the netting, although knitting silk may be used, if preferred. Make the lining or inside of the case a quarter of a yard wide,

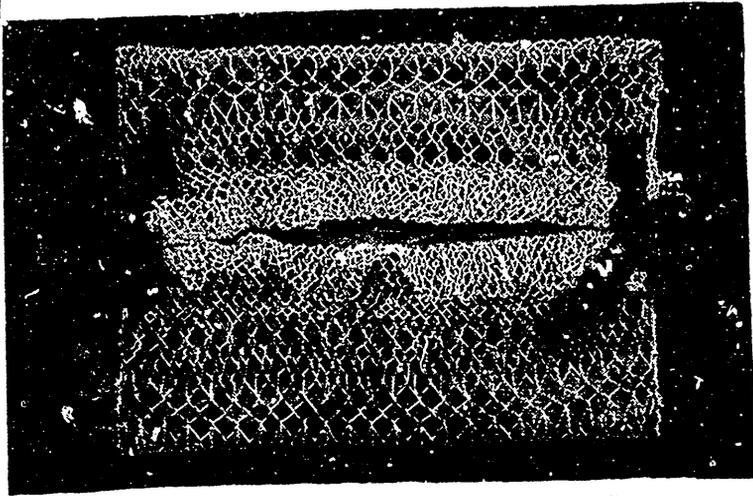


FIGURE No. 1.—NETTED MOUCHOIR OR PHOTOGRAPH CASE.

and thirteen inches and a half long. Two pieces of this size will be required, and a layer of sheet wadding is placed between them.

For the Outside.—First make 50 stitches over the foundation loop, with a coarse bone needle for the mesh, and then net 5 rows with the same mesh. Next make 3 rows with a coarse steel needle, then 1 fancy stripe thus:

Use a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh and make 1 row plain; then with the bone mesh pass the thread over the mesh and fingers in the regular way; then pass the needle through the loop on the finger as usual, through the first loop, then through the second; draw the second through the first, then the first through the second, and tie in the customary manner. Next, work through the second loop, and repeat this movement across the row. Make 2 more plain rows with the bone needle; then another fancy stripe made thus:

One row with the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh; next use the bone needle and work through 2 loops at once; 1 row with the same mesh plain; then with the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh make 2 stitches in every loop. Next make 7 rows with the bone needle, then make another fancy stripe like the first one, 6 rows plain with the bone needle, then another fancy stripe like the second one: this brings you to the center. Work the other half to correspond, following the directions in reverse order. At each end make 6 or 7 rows with the bone needle, making 2 stitches in every loop in the first row; then 1 in each loop in the remaining rows. This forms the full portion, which is to be stiffened with borax water and fluted with the fingers. Fit the outside over the inside, fold the inside together so that the ends meet over the center, and sew it over and over along the sides, then sew the outside together across the sides separately from the inside, first having sewed the ends having the fluted ruffle to the inside. Make bows of ribbon and arrange at each end (see picture).

FINGER-BOWL DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

FIGURE No. 2.—The doily illustrated by this engraving is made of linen lawn and netting.

Make the center $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, hem narrowly, and use No. 20 Coats' cotton for the border. Use 3 sizes of mesh-sticks—the largest $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, one just a trifle smaller, and another about the size of a rather coarse steel knitting-needle. Net 137 stitches over the foundation loop (which should be large enough to encircle the center); turn and work back with the same mesh, netting 1 stitch in the first mesh, and 2 in the next; then repeat *across*. (If you work *around* in this row, the first stitches will slip.) Now be very careful that the work is not twisted on the foundation loop, and join the 2 ends; then work round and round with the smallest mesh until you have 4 rows.

Sixth round.—Use the largest mesh and make 1 stitch in every loop.

Seventh round.—Use the medium-size mesh and work through 3 loops at once, for the entire round.

Eighth round.—Use the largest mesh and put 6 stitches in the first loop, 1 in the next and repeat to end of round.

Ninth round.—Use the smallest mesh and make 1 stitch in every loop; cut the thread. Do not break the string on which the netting is done until the netting is sewed to the center. Take the linen and fold it in 4 quarters, and also quarter the netting; put each quarter of the netting to the quartered center, having the netting on top; take a stitch in the linen, then slip the needle through the knot on the foundation string, then another stitch in the linen, and so on until it is all sewed on; then cut the foundation thread and pull it out. This completes the mat.

To make larger or smaller mats, cast on more or less stitches in beginning and cut the center accordingly. The design given for this doily would be exceedingly pretty worked out in pale-blue, pale-pink, lavender, réséda or yellow silk in a set of bureau mats.

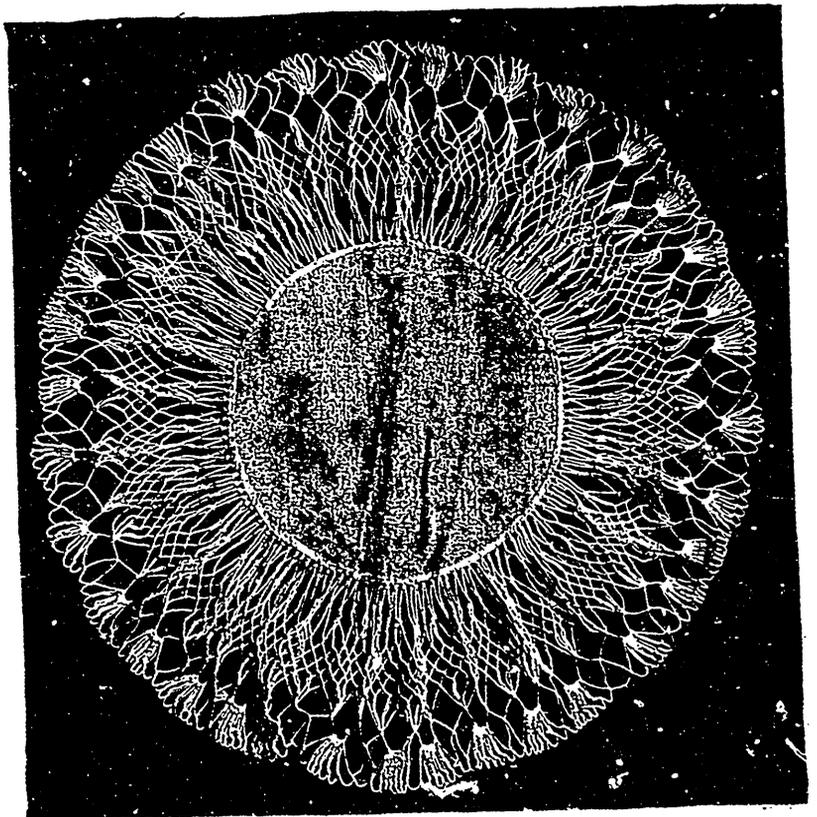


FIGURE No. 2.—FINGER-BOWL DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

PARTY GOWNS FOR MISSES AND GIRLS.

In former days simplicity was the chief characteristic of attire for girls and immature misses, and the styles then counted correct were in many cases neither pretty nor becoming. The little lass of to-day, however, is much more fortunate. Her dresses embody many of the most artistic features displayed by the raiment of her elders, often rendering her a quaint and diminutive replica of her grown sister. But while elaborate designs are now largely favored for little folks' gowns, simple materials and garnitures are alone deemed appropriate for their development; and this rule is especially observed when dresses for party wear are to be constructed.

The question of social pleasures for girls who are not yet in society is one on which there are many opinions, but there seems to be no good reason why a girl or miss should not attend parties and other simple entertainments suited to her age. The days of youthful party-going and party-giving, when viewed through the vista of years, are recalled as life's golden season and no sensible mother need hesitate to allow her little daughters a reasonable gratification in this respect. The preparations for a children's party need never be elaborate, and in any case the trouble involved will be trifling indeed when compared with the amount of happiness afforded the young folks.

Fashion has been most kind in providing for her youthful followers. Dainty and inexpensive fabrics are offered in large assortment, and from them may be evolved party gowns that will prove a veritable delight to all who have an eye for really artistic costuming. The woollens adaptable to this purpose are soft and pliant enough to yield gracefully to any fashion. The lustreless crépons are just as effective as their richer cousins, the silk crépes, and are offered in a full range of the delicate tints appropriate for dancing and party dresses. The silk-and-wool mixed crépons present the effect of crépes and, like them, are variously crinkled. All these goods are shown in solid and shaded colors, and in plain and figured varieties.

Plain, embroidered and broché crépes are greatly admired in both white and colors and require little applied decoration. The plain and broché China silks are charming fabrics, and not unlike them in appearance are

the Lansdownes, which are constantly gaining new friends. Figured and embroidered Lansdownes are of very recent production, but they are already largely used for evening wear.

Wool batiste and plain and embroidered vailings are light and delicate and lend themselves to almost any style of draping. The embroidered vailings show diminutive blossoms in natural colors, or single or clustered dots in self or contrasting hues.

Among the tissues are *crêpe gaufré* (a fluted transparent crêpe), silk mull, *chiffon* and *mousseline de soie*. A new and exquisite variety of *mousseline* presents alternate plain and puckered stripes, and upon the plain stripes are embroidered small conventional floral designs in silk. The embroidered designs are in such colors as pink, Nile-green, pale-blue and golden-yellow on white grounds, and in self on pale-hued grounds.

Decoration for misses' and girls' party dresses is principally provided by lace and ribbon. *Point appliqué* being very light in weight, is much used on dainty fabrics, and so are *point de Gène*, Margot, Bruges and imitation point laces.

Satin or *Suède* Oxford ties or sandal slippers, in pure-white or in a color to match the dress, are more appropriate for girls than the fancy varieties of footwear; and the hosiery invariably agrees with them in color.

A corded corset-waist is well suited to an undeveloped figure, and slightly boned stays are also well liked. All the garments described below will fit well over either waists or stays.

Gloves may be selected to match the gown, although white-gloves, which, by-the-bye, are *Suède* mousquetaire style, are often preferred to colored ones.

Now a word about the coiffure. For a miss the hair is waved and drawn loosely back, but not over the ears, as was the fashion a year ago. The back hair is easily coiled in an "eight" and pinned rather low on the neck, or else is braided and turned up, not under, and secured with a shell buckle or pin, the braid also falling somewhat low upon the neck. The ends of the braid, which

extend to the crown if the hair is long enough, are prettily curled, and only a single curl falls over the forehead at the center in place of the thick fringe lately fashionable. The hair may be more softly and easily secured with shell than with steel hair-pins. A girl under twelve years of age wears no bang, unless its omission would be unbecoming, in which event an uncurled rounding or pointed fringe is permitted to fall over the forehead. The hair is held back by a shell fillet and is allowed to flow down the back, being short at the sides and pointed at the center, and the ends only being curled.

The quaint beauty of a recent Empire mode for girls is illustrated by a little party gown made of pink crépon figured



FIGURE NO. 2 M.G. FIGURE NO. 3 M.G.



FIGURE NO. 1 M.G.



6132



6132

with embroidered white dots. The full skirt is gathered at the top and lapped over a body lining, upon which are disposed a full front and backs that are gathered at the side edges. The backs are shirred far enough from the ends to produce narrow frills, and the front is shirred three times at the center under a flat bow. The neck is cut low in shallow V outline, which is emphasized by an edging of narrow *point de Gène* lace. The short puff sleeves are edged with similar lace. The style will be popular for *mousseline de soie*, China silk and fine woollens. The pattern is No. 6132, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

The dainty dress shown at figure No. 1 M.G. was cut by pattern No. 6129, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and pale-pink Margot lace insertion and edging were united in its construction. The skirt hangs in free folds from the waist and is finished



FIGURE NO. 4 M.G.

foot with a self-headed ruffle of the material. The waist is very full and is shaped in a Pompadour outline at the top. Above it the bodice is covered with vertical bands of Margot ribbon, and a narrow frill of edging to match hangs over the top of the waist. Caps of wide silk hang over the sleeves, which are full of puffs made over coat-shaped linings. Below the puffs the linings are faced with silk, and the puffs are trimmed at the wrist with an upturned ruffle of lace. A downward-turning row of lace covers the standing collar. A pink ribbon belt encircles the waist. A pretty gown of the same material could be made of fine white cashmere, with white heliotrope velvet for the yoke facing and white *point de Gène* lace for the caps, skirt ruffle and a neck frill.

Another charming style for a miss is pictured in figure No. 2 M G made up in pearl-gray *crêpe de Chine* and white Brussels net over rose-pink silk. The skirt depends from the body and presents rather free folds. At the bottom is flatly applied a pointed arrangement of gray ribbon, and ribbon bows are secured upon the lower points. The body is smooth-fitting and is cut low and round at the neck; its high-necked opening is faced above it with silk that shows delicately through a rather full yoke arrangement of net. A Bertha frill of *point appliqué* lace falls over the top of the body, serving to emphasize the yoke effect. At the neck is a stock collar of folded ribbon. The waist is encircled with rib-



FIGURE NO 7 M G.

each is ornamented at the shoulder with a bow of ribbon. If desired, the gored foundation-skirt may be omitted. Embroidered or shot *crêpon* could be effectively used for this dress, with lace for the skirt and waist decorations. The pattern is No. 4845, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Figure No. 4 M G pictures a unique and graceful style for a miss developed in white *crêpe de Chine* and white *chiffon*. The gored skirt falls in the round, pipe-like folds now so much admired, and sweeps out rather broadly at the bottom, where a *chiffon* flounce is applied. The flounce is headed by a ruching of *chiffon*, through the center of which is run a white satin ribbon. The short, full waist is very fanciful in design. At the top it is cut out low, with a point at the center; above it is revealed a full yoke of *chiffon*, and a standing collar trimmed with ribbon is at the neck. A full *bretelle* trimmed with two rows of ribbon crosses each shoulder, and two caps similarly decorated fall from beneath the *bretelle*, the arrangement producing the effect of a triple sleeve-cap. Each wrist is decorated with a *ruche* like that heading the skirt flounce. About the waist is worn a ribbon belt, the ends of which are fastened under a rosette of the same. Silk mull, China silk, silk warp *crêpon* or soft wool goods could be used in the construction of this gown. A soft, transparent fabric will usually be selected for the yoke and sleeve caps. The pattern used in the making is No. 6619, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

A charming costume for a miss may be fashioned in either high or low necked style by pattern No. 6186, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. This design was chosen for making up a dainty white nun's-vaing figured with small embroidered rose-buds, in conjunction with white Bruges lace and wide white satin ribbon. The gored skirt hangs in pipe-like folds and flares stylishly at the bottom, and two ruchings of white satin ribbon provide effective decoration, one being applied at the bottom and the other a short distance above. The waist is smooth at the top and has plaited fullness at the bottom. A very full Bertha of lace is disposed at round-yoke depth, and above it the waist is cut away. The design provides a standing collar to be used when a high neck-completion is desired. About the waist is a deep crush girde of satin ribbon. The full puff sleeves fall to the elbows over coat-shaped linings, that are faced with white satin below the puffs and trimmed at the wrists with ruchings of narrow satin ribbon. Any of the materials mentioned above could be made up in this way.



FIGURE NO. 5 M G.



FIGURE NO. 6 M G.

bon, which is formed in a bow at the left side; and ribbon crosses the waist diagonally above the waist-line, extending from under the right arm to the bow. The sleeves are moderately full elbow puffs and fall over coat-shaped linings, which are faced below the puffs. Pale-blue wool batiste could be pleasingly made up in this way with white *chiffon*, which could be used for the yoke and Bertha frill and for a festooned foot-trimming. Pattern No. 4818, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in constructing the dress.

A simple but artistic gown that could be suitably worn by a youthful bridesmaid is represented at figure No. 3 M G. The material is light-yellow silk mud over a white silk foundation, a shaded effect resulting from the union. The full skirt is arranged over a four-gored foundation-skirt and hangs from a full, square-necked bolice. At the foot are applied three overlapping *bébé* ruffles of the mull, the topmost one of which is finished with a frill heading. The Pompadour outline of the bodice is followed by two tiny frills of unequal depth that contribute a very soft completion. A white ribbon belt encircles the waist, being knotted at the center of the front and tied in a bow of long loops and ends at the back. Starting from beneath the knot are two ends of ribbon that flare to the bottom of the arms'-eyes. The sleeves are elbow puffs, and



a *gimpe*, if desired. The skirt falls in free folds from the body, which is full at the center and smooth at the sides. A graceful Bertha frill hangs from the neck edge, and the short sleeves are caught up with the Bertha by gathers on the shoulders. Bows of black velvet ribbon are tacked over the gathers. A velvet girde showing a pointed lower outline



FIGURE NO. 8 M G.

in front encircles the waist. Henrietta, wool batiste and the numerous varieties of crêpon are well adapted to this mode.

The pretty dress seen at figure No. 5 M G is made of rose-pink *satin de Chine* (which has the lustre of satin and the softness of China silk) and cream Margot lace. The skirt is plainly finished and falls in gleaming folds about the form, the top being gathered to the full waist. At the top the waist is cut out in Pompadour outline, exposing the faced lining above with a yoke effect; and the upper edge is followed by a self-leaded Bertha frill of lace. A standing collar of the material is at the neck. Two rows of shirring are made at the waist-line, and below the lower row the waist is extended and turned up to form a puffed basque-skirt, which droops over a frill of lace. The long puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, the exposed portions of which are faced with the material; and below the puffs hang frills of lace. The mode could be very effectively developed in Nile-green embroidered nun's veiling. Encircling bands of *point appliqué* lace could be set upon the skirt and Bertha frill, and vertical rows of the lace could be applied to the yoke and sleeves. Pattern No. 6614, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was used in making the dress.

One of the latest and most artistic styles for girls is shown made up in light-blue Henrietta cloth at figure No. 6 M G. The skirt hangs in rather full folds from the body, and three folds of blue satin furnish a pretty foot-trimming. The full waist is Pompadour-shaped at the top and overlies a high-necked lining, which is faced with the material and presents the appearance of a square yoke. Soft puffings cross the shoulders and are decorated at the ends with rosettes of blue satin ribbon, and a similar rosette is applied at the center of the front in line with the others. A very full Bertha that is trimmed to correspond with the skirt hangs stylishly over the top of the waist and arches in soft ripples over full sleeve-caps. The caps are trimmed with three folds, and so are the wrists. Over the joining of the skirt and waist in front are placed three ribbon rosettes like those at the top. The standing collar is moderately high. An equally stylish development of the mode could be effected with Nile-green crêpon showing slender lines of silk in a darker shade of green, in union with Nile-green taffeta, which could face the lining above the waist and form the Bertha and caps. Pattern No. 6565, price 1s. or 25 cents, was employed in shaping the dress.

A delicate heliotrope Lansdowne embroidered with tiny white blossoms was used for a simple little dress cut by pattern No. 6055, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The skirt is very full and is gathered to a body having a low, round neck. The front and backs of the body are full and the sides close-fitting, and over the front flare jaunty rounding jacket-fronts that are reversed in lapels at the top. The lapels are faced with white satin, which contrasts very daintily with the colored fabric. The sleeves are short puffs. Wool batiste, crêpon or China silk would also be satisfactory in a gown of this description, and insertions of lace could trim the skirt.

Figure No. 7 M G portrays a picturesque gown fashioned from cream-white Lansdowne. A succession of narrow ruffles trims the lower part of the full, graceful skirt almost to the knee, and along the top of the highest ruffle is applied a row of pearl-and-crystal

outline gimp. The body is full at the center of the front and lap and smooth at the sides, and tapering bretelles frame the full portions, producing the effect of a vest in front. The neck is cut low and round, and the top is finished with a frill. About the waist is a soft, full girdle of the goods formed in a knot at the center. Over the sleeves fall double caps of moderate fullness that give desirable breadth to the shoulders. The caps and bretelles are outlined with gimp, several rows of which trim the wrist of each sleeve. A union of white broché China silk and Nile-green velvet could be most satisfactorily effected by this design, which is embodied in pattern No. 6558, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE No. 9 M G.

chiffon over shaded pink-and-green taffeta. An accordion-plaited skirt of *chiffon* would hang prettily over a silken foundation. The pattern used in making the dress is No. 4691, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

An exquisite dancing gown for a girl is portrayed at figure No. 9 M G. The materials are yellow nun's-veiling and golden-brown velvet, smocking being introduced with very ornamental effect. The dress is smocked at the waist in the outline of a rather deep girdle. The skirt is extended to form the backs and fronts, which separate over full yoke-sections of the material. Gathers on the shoulders and the smocking regulates the fullness in the skirt. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet that fits quite closely. Over coat-shaped sleeve-linings are arranged elbow puffs that are smocked on the shoulders, and the linings exposed below the puffs are faced with the material. Embroidered crêpon could be similarly made up in conjunction with soft changeable silk, and bands of *point de Gène* lace could be inserted in the skirt. The pattern employed in the making is No. 6394, price 1s. or 25 cents.

Very airy and graceful is a gown of white *mousseline de soie* woven in alternate plain and crinkled stripes, with pale pink embroidered flowers on the plain stripes. The body is perfectly smooth, and from its lower edge the skirt falls in flowing folds all round. From the low, round neck droops a dainty Bertha frill of the material. The sleeves reach nearly to the elbows and have the effect of deep flounces. Broché China silk, *chiffon* or any light-textured woollen would make up well by this design, which is supplied by pattern No. 4686, price 10d. or 20 cents.



6055

6055



4686

4686

HOUSEHOLD RENOVATION.—No. 3.

TO CLEANSE FLOOR COVERINGS.—MOTHS.—TO FRESHEN WOODWORK AND FURNITURE.

TO CLEANSE FLOOR COVERINGS.—When a carpet is to be cleansed or renovated, it should first be thoroughly freed from dust, and then all spots removed. Whenever possible, the carpet should be hung on a line outdoors and well beaten with slender rods. Heavy sticks should not be used, as they are likely to tear or weaken the carpet, particularly if it has been long in use. Pliable rattan rods are best, although long, thin branches freshly cut

from peach or similar trees and stripped of their leaves will answer the purpose very well. After the dust has all been beaten out, it should be swept off the surface of the carpet with a light, clean broom. In hanging a carpet on the line to be beaten, place it so the seams will run crosswise; if it were hung with the seams parallel with the line, its weight would be brought directly upon the stitching, which would be likely to give way under the strain.

Early all spots, unless of long standing, may be removed by washing the parts with gasoline. This should, if possible, be done outdoors, as the odor of the gasoline will disappear much more readily in the open air, and there will be no danger of fire. If it is necessary, however, to apply the gasoline indoors, it should be done during the day and in a room remote from fires or lights. If the spots have been allowed to remain for a long time and have settled into them, they may be more easily removed by using ox-gall. Add a pint of ox-gall to two gallons of warm, soft water, and, with a woollen cloth dipped in this liquid, vigorously rub the spots until they disappear. If they are particularly obstinate, use a little soap in addition to the ox-gall; and after the soap has been removed, wash out the soap with water and a clean cloth, and then wipe the carpet as dry as possible with a dry towel. This work can be done most satisfactorily in the open air, although very good results may be obtained by treating the spots after the carpet has been relaid.

When the latter course is to be followed, choose a clear, dry day, and the carpet would dry slowly in damp weather and would be liable to mould. Having swept the carpet thoroughly, wash a small portion with flannel wet with the ox-gall water, and remove as much moisture as possible with a dry cloth. Continue thus, treating only a small section at a time until the whole carpet has been cleaned. When the water becomes much soiled prepare a fresh supply. If ox-gall cannot be readily procured, ammonia will be a very good substitute, a table-spoonful being allowed to each gallon of soft water. No sweeping or other work that would create dust should be done for several days after the carpet has been cleaned.

Before sweeping a very dusty carpet, it is well to sprinkle it with dampened bran, coarse saw-dust or leaves, to take up the dust and prevent it settling on the furniture and woodwork. This plan is only recommended, however, for dark-hued carpets, as the damp substances are likely to stain light or delicate tints.

If kerosene is spilled on a carpet, immediately wipe up as much as possible with a cloth, sprinkle the spot liberally with buckwheat flour or cornmeal and pin a paper or cloth over it. Five or six hours later sweep up all the meal, sprinkle with fresh meal and cover before. Repeat this operation twice a day until the oil has been absorbed, the length of time depending, of course, on the quantity of grease taken up by the carpet. If the spot is kept well covered to prevent dust settling upon it, there will be no visible stain after all the oil has been drawn out by the flour.

Straw matting should be cleaned with salted water and a soft flannel cloth. If there are spots that are badly soiled, first rub them with dampened cornmeal; then wash the matting with a clean flannel cloth that has been dipped in cold salt water, allowing a quart of salt to each pailful of water; and lastly wipe off all moisture with a dry cloth. Matting thus treated will not soon turn yellow.

Soap should not be used on oilcloth or linoleum, as it would cause the paint to crack and scale off. A soft cloth and warm, soft water will usually be found sufficiently cleansing, although a mixture of equal parts of soft water and skimmed milk is to be preferred to water alone. Having washed the oilcloth thoroughly, wipe it dry with clean flannel. The appearance of new oilcloth may be improved and its wearing quality greatly increased by applying one or two coats of raw linseed oil and, when this has entirely dried, a coat or two of varnish. This treatment renders the cloth more pliable and gives it a surface that resists both water and wear; and a coat of varnish added once or twice each year will double its durability.

Moths.—By constant vigilance and activity alone can the housewife expect to prevent the ravages of these destructive pests. It is well to learn their habits and mode of life, for this knowledge enables one to attack them to better advantage. The moth worm or larva is torpid and harmless during the Winter, but early in the Spring it changes into a chrysalis and then, about three weeks later, into a winged moth. The moths fly about the house in the evenings until May or June, deposit their eggs in dark places, and then die. The eggs, which are so small as to be hardly visible without the aid of a microscope, hatch in about two weeks, and the young worms immediately begin to gnaw. They seldom injure cotton fabrics, but woollens and furs have a special attraction for them.

As moths always work in the dark, clothing, furs and carpets that are exposed to the light are not in so much danger as those that are stored in closets and other dark places. Furs should be thoroughly beaten and brushed, and then wrapped in heavy paper bags, together with plenty of camphor and cedar chips, or else wrapped and placed in a cedar chest. The same plan should be followed with all woollen clothing that is not needed during the Summer. Both furs and woollens should be examined now and then to see that no eggs or small worms were left in them when they were packed.

When carpets are taken up in the Spring they should be carefully

examined for signs of moths, which are most likely to be found under low, stationary pieces of furniture and at the edges of the carpet, especially where any portion of it has been turned under. All moths that appear in the carpet or on the floor having been destroyed, the floor should be so treated that any worms or eggs that have been overlooked will be certainly exterminated. Wash the boards first with soapsuds, keeping a close watch for moths in the cracks and around the edges of the room; afterward wash with clear water to which turpentine has been added in the proportion of a table-spoonful to each quart of water; and then just before relaying the carpet, sprinkle the floor at the edges with insect powder or finely ground pepper. This will check the depredations of the moths for a long time.

If a carpet is believed to be infested with moths and it is not convenient to take it up, the pests may be destroyed by means of hot irons. Having removed a few of the tacks and become satisfied that moths are at work, dampen the carpet along the edges and wherever else the moths are likely to have gained a foothold, cover it with a thoroughly wet cloth that has been folded once or twice, and then go over it slowly with a hot iron. Have several irons heated, so that as soon as one cools a hot one may be immediately substituted. Continue ironing until all suspected spots have been steamed and then thoroughly dried. This process is certain to be efficacious if conscientiously applied. Particular attention should always be bestowed on the carpets in rooms that are usually rather dark.

Naphtha is an excellent exterminator of moths, but it must be used with extreme caution on account of the inflammable nature of its fumes. If poured liberally around the edges of a carpet, it will destroy both worms and eggs. The carpet should always be carefully swept before the naphtha is applied. When stuffed furniture has become infested with moths, it is always better to take it outdoors and pour naphtha over it until the liquid has penetrated to every part, completely soaking the article; for the efficacy of the application depends upon its thoroughness.

If very valuable pieces of furniture need treatment, it is safer to send them to some establishment that makes a specialty of destroying moths by means of steam heat or a complete immersion in a naphtha bath. Furniture should always be perfectly clean and free from dust before being submitted to steaming or the naphtha bath. A stiff furniture brush will quickly remove all dust and lint that may cling to tufted articles.

TO FRESHEN WOODWORK AND FURNITURE.—Various methods are followed for cleaning and brightening woodwork, according to the manner in which it is finished. Grained work may be most satisfactorily cleaned by washing it with cold tea and then wiping it dry with a soft cloth. Varnished or oiled natural wood may be cleansed with a soft flannel cloth, and soft water to which a very little household ammonia has been added; and it should then be immediately wiped dry with another cloth. A damp cloth will usually suffice to clean such surfaces, except door-facings that show the marks of fingers. After the wood has been carefully cleansed, it should be lightly rubbed with a flannel cloth that has been dipped in a polish prepared by mixing one part of raw linseed oil with two parts of turpentine. This will impart a handsome gloss and will leave the surface smooth and dry.

For woods that have only been oiled, a good rubbing with pure linseed oil cannot be excelled, but the oil must be of a good quality that will dry quickly, so that it will not soil anything that comes in contact with it.

To clean white paint, use a soft flannel cloth, and warm, soft water containing a very little ammonia. If this does not clean the paint perfectly, use a little finely powdered pumice stone on the much soiled places. Never apply soap of any kind to painted wood, as the alkali would soften the surface and cause white paint to turn yellow.

Before polishing furniture wipe off all dust, and clean the wood with a cloth wet with a little turpentine; then polish with flannel and raw linseed oil, rubbing the oil well into the wood. Many prefer the polish composed of one part of linseed oil and two parts of turpentine, rubbing it on with a soft cloth, and then polishing with a dry flannel. Dull surfaces require only the application of raw linseed oil well rubbed in.

When furniture is so much marred or scratched that the natural color of the wood shows through the finish, it should be rubbed with a cloth dipped in a polish prepared by mixing in a bottle an ounce each of shellac and kerosene oil and half an ounce each of raw linseed oil and turpentine. The bottle should be tightly corked and the polish vigorously shaken before it is used. This preparation, well rubbed in, will usually cause the scratches to disappear.

The white spots often seen on varnished furniture may generally be removed by rubbing them with spirits of camphor and immediately afterward with furniture polish or oil. In applying oil to furniture, it is advisable to use a soft cotton cloth for rubbing it into the wood and a woollen one for the polishing. M. M. M.

THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

TWENTY-FIRST PAPER.

After a long interval devoted to studying gesticulation of the hands, we will return to the consideration of the positions which the body and its members, in obedience to the laws of expression, should assume to accord with the various moods of the being. In other words, we will endeavor to make more clear the meaning of our oft-repeated statement that "the outward physical body should give expression to the inner emotional feeling." In earlier papers of this series we gave a few examples of the variety of facial expressions that are at our command through the exercise of certain muscles belonging to the different features; we will now proceed to the combination of the body in all its parts, and to simplify the subject we will form a gamut of expression, beginning with the body in perfect repose, as in sleep, and gradually awakening each part until the entire being is active and responsive, as in expressing the strongest passions.

high at the back to support the head. Wholly relax the muscles of the legs and feet, and allow them to rest at ease, with no tension

any part. Relax the body, arms and hands in the same manner, and the muscles of neck and face. In that the face has assumed an expression of calm repose and allow all the muscles to remain relaxed and completely quiescent. In this manner we simulate sleep, represented at figure No. 368.

AWAKENING.—Some noise arouses you, and the body gradually awakens. The first outward evidence is a sig-



FIGURE No. 368.



FIGURE No. 369.

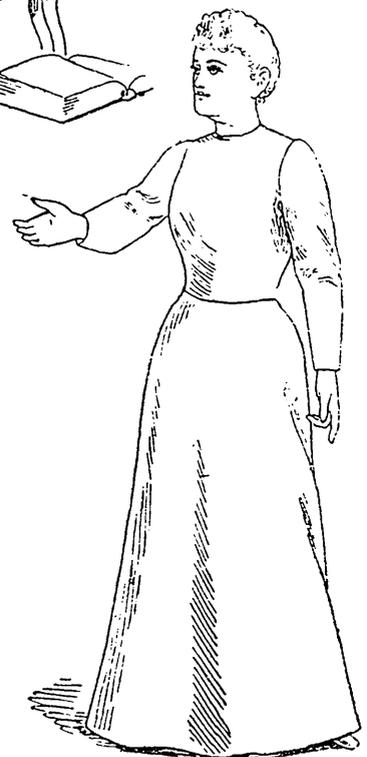


FIGURE No. 372.

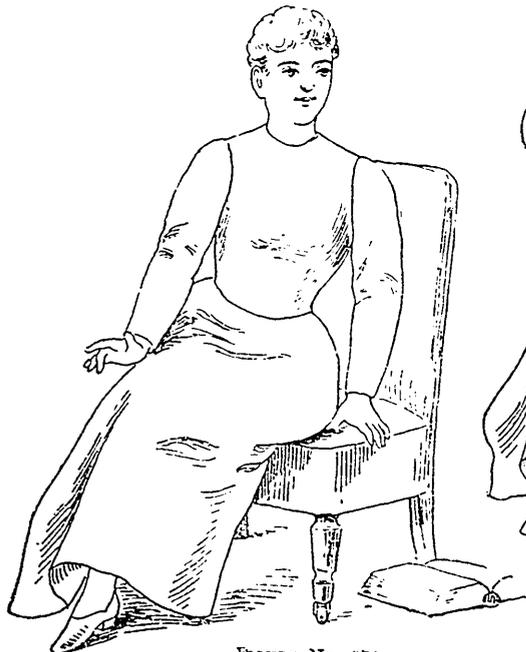


FIGURE No. 370.

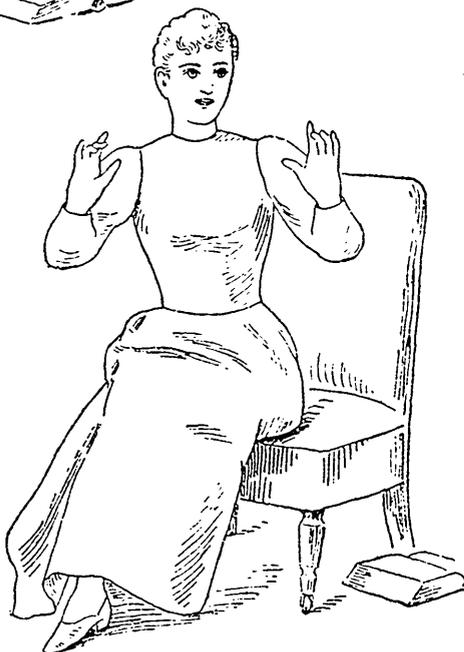


FIGURE No. 371.

heaving the chest; the head then moves, the eyes open and become partially conscious of the surroundings, the body rises slightly and becomes passively normal, and the lower limbs grow firmer or normal as they recover from the utter relaxation of sleep. The whole attitude in these first moments of awakening is probably indicative of indifference. (See figure No. 369.)

INTEREST OR ATTENTION.—Your attention is arrested by an unfamiliar figure in the doorway, and as the light is dim, you do not at first see the person clearly. The attitude of indifference gradually changes to one of extreme interest. The eye seeks the individual

REPOSE AS IN SLEEP.—A chair being usually more accessible than a couch, begin by seating yourself in a large chair that is sufficiently

concentrates its gaze, the head turns in the same direction, the also awakens to the feeling of interest and presses forward activity, and the limbs and arms be firm and ready for, but are not active. matter how rapidly the movements may be made, they should be successive as described. The action of this attitude is shown at figure No. 370. The action is governed by degree of interest felt; the latter may be only sufficient to turn the eyes of the head, or it may arouse the whole body.



FIGURE No. 373.

expressing nobility of feeling; the head is well raised in pleased animation, the chin and face express eagerness, the right hand and arm are extended in greeting, the left arm is sympathetic, and the weight is poised upon the advanced leg in an attitude of activity, as shown at figure No. 372.

SYMPATHY.—Your friend is looking quite ill, and you are shocked to see so great a change, but express your sympathy in actions rather than words. There is a slight recoil of the body, and the weight becomes more equally disposed in a slightly suspensive attitude, being thrown more forward than back; the arms are slightly extended with the hands in a tender attitude, the palms being turned downward if not in actual contact with the individual; the head is bent forward in an affectionate attitude, and the face is fully expressive of the sympathetic feeling. (Refer to figure No. 373.)



FIGURE No. 374.

INVITATION.—You invite your friend to take a chair. The weight is thrown upon the right leg toward the visitor, the right hand is extended toward her with the palm up, and at the same time the eyes seek the chair; then the face is again turned toward the visitor with the head inclined toward the chair, and the left hand is simultaneously extended to designate the place. The finished action is shown at figure No. 374. You assume this attitude

feeling. (Refer to figure No. 373.)



FIGURE No. 375.



FIGURE No. 376.



FIGURE No. 377.

citement, but are not strained. This is illustrated at figure No. 371. The portrayal of surprise is often attempted with a forward movement of the body, but this is wrong; the feeling is a kind of shock, and when we are timid, fearful, apprehensive, awed, startled or astonished the body naturally shrinks.

GREETING.—You recover from your momentary surprise, rise, and move forward to greet your friend with warmth and animation. The chest is held high and well forward,

because the visitor possesses your sympathy and affection. If she were a mere acquaintance, you might invite her more formally by

throwing the weight upon the left leg, extending the left arm in the same direction to designate the chair, holding the right hand toward the visitor, turning the face the same way, and inclining the head to the left toward the chair. (See figure No. 375.) The action must be governed by the spirit in which the invitation is given, but the law of opposition must prevail under all circumstances.

EXCITED INTEREST.—You are seated and have been hearing all the news and of many troubles which your friend has endured. You listen with animated but sympathetic interest expressed in the whole pose of the body, and at one point of her narrative, a recital of the grievous



FIGURE No. 378.

tense attitude, with only the hands active. (Example shown at figure No. 376.)

PROTEST.—As the friend's narrative proceeds your indignation becomes so great that you rise in indignant protest. The body sways back upon the retired leg, the chest is drawn inward, the arms are raised high in excitement, the hands are thrust outward with the palms downward and the fingers extended, and the head is thrown back in opposition to the arms, with the face expressive of the feeling actuating the attitude, a combination of anger and reproach. This is shown at figure No. 377.

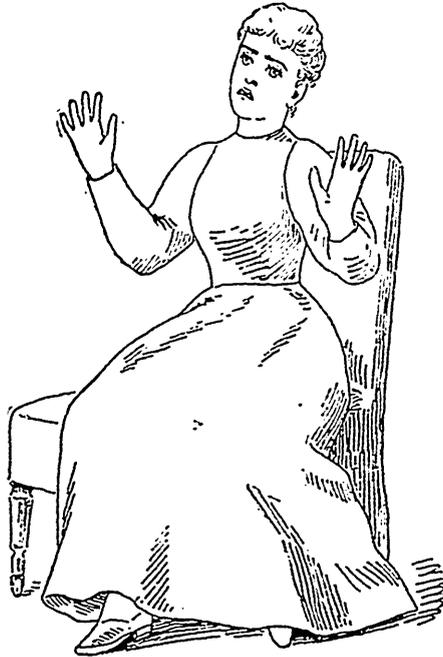


FIGURE No. 379.

wrongs she has been obliged to bear, your action is full of excitement and sympathetic indignation. The body is pressed well forward in a vehement attitude, the head is well raised, the face is alight with the feeling within, the lower limbs are tense or active, and the arms are either raised in sympathy with the excitement expressed in the rest of the body, or else are held in a

trated at figure No. 380. But with this sorrow comes a profound feeling of relief that the trouble is over. A sigh of satisfaction raises the chest to the normal attitude, and the head rises to its natural position as though it had just been relieved of a burden. You bid your friend be of good cheer, because the future may have much brighter things in store. Soon afterward she rises to leave and you accompany her to the door and bid her an affectionate adieu.



FIGURE No. 380.

CONTROLLED EMOTION.—She tells you, however, that much of her trouble is past, and that the perpetrator of all the wrong has received his punishment. In your interest to hear the end the hands and arms gradually lower, the chest relaxes from extreme tension, the head remains enger, the face is full of disapproving concern, and the whole body is suspensive or under emotional control, as shown at figure No. 378.

HORROR.—You learn of the enemy's death, caused by a most horrible accident; and as the narrator proceeds with her story, your muscles gradually relax from the horror of the tale, until at the end you sink into your chair, with relaxed body, with the arms uplifted and the hands spread out as if to shut out the dreadful sight, and with the jaw dropped and the eyes distended. (See figure No. 379.)

SORROW.—The dreadful tale is finished, and you can feel only sorrow for your friend's misfortunes. Sorrow is expressed with a relaxed chest, a downward action of the body, drooping shoulders, passive arms, a bowed head, a sorrowful countenance, and the lower limbs in sympathy with the rest of the body. This is illus-

ELEANOR GEORGEN.

SOME CHOICE DESSERTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The dainties described below are admirably adapted to the holiday season and will be found as economical as they are novel and delicious. The recipes were furnished by a well known chef, and all may easily be followed with the utensils and conveniences to be found in an ordinary domestic kitchen, the directions being perfectly explicit in every instance.

QUEEN ANNE PUDDINGS, WITH CHATEAUX SAUCE.

—Rub to a cream a cupful (half a pound) of powdered sugar and half a cupful (a quarter of a pound) of washed butter. Stir into this three eggs, one at a time, and half a cupful of milk, and then add half a tea-spoonful of ground mace and a cupful and a half of pastry flour that has been sifted with an even tea-spoonful of baking-powder. Beat all thoroughly, and color bright pink with

cochineal. Sprinkle the bottoms of about fifteen well buttered plain cup-cake moulds with French red cherries cut in small pieces, and fill the moulds three-quarters full with the batter. If the cherries are deemed too expensive, use very finely chopped green citron, and double the quantity of red coloring. Set the moulds in a heavy dripping pan, and bake for from fifteen to twenty minutes in a moderate oven. When the puddings are done turn them out, upside down, upon a deep platter, and pour over them the chateaux sauce.

CHATEAUX SAUCE.—In a granite or porcelain basin beat the yolks of three eggs very light with half a cupful of powdered sugar, and, still beating steadily, pour in slowly a small cupful of boiling water; set on the fire, beat until the whole is foaming, and then add half a wine-glassful of Rhine wine or hard cider and half

lemon, juice and rind. This is one of the finest pudding sauces known, being especially satisfactory with floating-island and every kind of baked, cake-like pudding. It should never be made or kept in a tin basin.

FLAMRI IMPERIAL.—Mix four ounces of corn-starch, five ounces of granulated sugar and one lemon zest with enough milk to dissolve; then add a quart of sweet milk and stir over a moderate fire until the mixture thickens. At the same time have another person beat the whites of six eggs very stiff, and immediately stir them rapidly and lightly into the cream. Place the preparation in a fancy glass dish, smooth it and press toward the center in cone shape with a knife dipped in cold water, and set away to cool. Just before sending to table pour some raspberry or strawberry syrup about the base of the *flamri*. If it is desired to serve this delicious dessert in a fancy shape, rinse a large pudding or jelly mould in cold water, dust it with fine sugar, pour the cream in quickly, and strike the mould smartly upon the table several times to smooth the surface.

CHOCOLATE CREME.—This is a new French recipe, and the quantities mentioned are sufficient for from fifteen to twenty people. Beat a pint of rich cream very stiff, and set it away in a cold place to settle. Dissolve a quarter of a pound of good chocolate and a piece of butter the size of a walnut in a gill of hot water over a moderate fire, stirring until perfectly smooth; then add six ounces of powdered sugar, stir a few minutes longer, and add the whipped cream, at first a little at a time. If there is any milk at the bottom of the cream, do not add it. Now quickly stir into the mixture an ounce of gelatine that has previously been dissolved in just enough water for the purpose, pour into a wet jelly mould, and set away to harden. Just before serving time dip the mould in hot water for a second, and turn the *crème* out upon a fancy glass dish. If liked, the dessert may be decorated about the bottom with sweetened whipped cream. If cream cannot be had, beat a pint of whites of eggs in place of the cream.

BIRD'S NEST A LA CREME.—This is an exquisite dessert for a Christmas dinner, and as it is quite easy to prepare and not very expensive, it will doubtless become a general favorite. The following formula provides for twelve persons. Cover a pint of large French chestnuts (skinned) with water to which a pinch of salt has been added, and cook them until soft but not mushy. Rub them through a sieve, and when cool, mix them with half a cupful of powdered sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a pinch of mace and half a tea-spoonful of vanilla. Press the mixture through a not too coarse colander upon a large fancy oval platter. Be careful to have the paste pass through in long strips, that it may have the appearance of a bird's nest. Make a large cavity in the center by carefully pressing the paste toward the outside with a wet spoon, fill the hollow with sweetened whipped cream, and sprinkle with finely chopped salted almonds. If French chestnuts cannot be obtained or are too expensive, boil two large, hard sweet potatoes and use them instead, following the recipe exactly in every other respect.

VIENNA CREAM TARTS.—Finely chop ten ounces of dry washed butter with a pound of pastry flour or fourteen ounces of bread flour, and add six ounces of powdered sugar, half a lemon rind, grated, and half a tea-spoonful of cinnamon. Stir all well together, and then mix very light with three small eggs, or, if convenient, with six yolks, as these would make the paste more tender. This paste is very extensively used for the crust of the delicious large fruit and cream tarts made in France and Germany. Line a large layer-cake tin with the paste made a little thicker than for pies and wash the edges with the white of an egg; then roll a long strip half an inch in diameter, set it around the edge, and flatten it somewhat, so it will come to the top of the tin. Bake the paste in a moderate heat, and set it away to cool. The top of the border may be cut with a pair of scissors and washed with white of egg to make it more fancy. When the paste is cold fill it with a cream made in the following manner: Bring to a boil a quart of water and a cupful of granulated sugar in a granite-ware or porcelain basin (tin must be avoided). While the syrup is heating, mix well the yolks of four eggs, an ounce of corn-starch, the juice of two lemons and one lemon zest; and stir this mixture into the boiling syrup. In the meantime have another person beat the whites of the eggs stiff; stir them quickly into the cream, and lastly add an ounce of gelatine that has previously been dissolved in a gill of water. Stir just long enough to make the cream smooth, and pour it immediately into the tart shell. Strike the tart gently upon the table several times to settle the cream, and then set away to congeal. If a very fancy dessert is desired, use oranges in place of lemons and arrange slices of orange around the border. For this purpose slice one or two oranges, place the slices on a sieve to dry,

and dip them in water frosting before laying them on the cream.

CHAMPAGNE OR IMPERIAL WAFERS.—These wafers will be a delicious and inexpensive novelty for a young people's party, being very attractive when served with a light sherbet or frozen lemonade. A very artistic course may be arranged as follows: Spread with napkins (round ones if possible) as many small dessert plates as there are guests, and upon them serve cream, punch or lemonade in small glasses. Tie the wafers in bunches of three with very narrow bright-colored ribbon, arranging the ribbon in a small bow on each bunch. Place three wafers on each plate beside the glass. The process of making these wafers is rather tedious but decidedly interesting. Allow half a pound of powdered sugar, a quarter of a pound of sifted pastry flour, a tea-spoonful of vanilla extract and four eggs, and beat all together until smooth. Carefully cleanse a number of cookie tins, heat them thoroughly, grease liberally with beeswax or butter, and set in a cold room until the grease hardens so that it will not mix with the batter. Place the batter by spoonfuls upon the tins, spread the cakes with a soft grease brush until they are as large as buckwheat cakes and as thin as paper, and then bake in a quick oven for two or three minutes. As soon as they commence to brown at the edges, remove the tins from the oven, lift each wafer with a thin knife, turn it bottom up, and immediately roll it tightly over a smooth, round wooden or iron stick about a quarter of an inch in diameter and ten inches long, greasing the stick a little at first. In beginning bake only about four wafers at a time until practice has given the necessary skill. When a light refreshment is desired, these wafers may be served with frozen lemonade, a recipe for which follows.

FROZEN LEMONADE.—For twenty persons freeze a sherbet made of a pound of granulated sugar, a quart and half a pint of water, the juice of three lemons and the zest of one, and the whites of two eggs. Just before serving time place half the sherbet in a basin, dissolve it in a pint of water, and color it light-pink with cochineal. Fill the glasses half full with the liquid, and then completely fill them with the frozen sherbet cut in small pieces. Serve as quickly as possible with the wafers.

NEW YEAR CAKES.—Cakes made according to this formula and cut in animal shapes, stars, rings, etc., are very pretty for decorating a Christmas tree. Stir together a pound of "A" sugar, ten ounces of butter or lard and a liberal tea-spoonful of powdered ammonia dissolved in half a pint of water; and then mix lightly with two pounds of sifted pastry flour, taking care that the dough does not become tough. If ammonia is not at hand, use half a tea-spoonful of saleratus with the water and an even tea-spoonful of cream of tartar with the flour. The dough may be flavored to suit the taste. Roll it thin, cut as desired, bake on slightly greased cookie tins, and ornament the cakes with boiled frosting prepared according to the recipe which follows.

BOILED FROSTING.—Boil half a pound of granulated sugar with one-third of a cupful of water until it will answer to the test of the "ball"—that is, when a knife is dipped in ice-water, then in the sugar and again quickly in the water, the syrup on the knife will be of a clinging consistency, so that it can be taken off and formed into a soft ball between the finger and thumb. When the syrup has reached this point, let it cool a little, dip a coarse brush into it, and rub it rapidly over the cakes until it is creamy and dry. This frosting is excellent for honey cakes, never becoming too hard.

MINCED FRUIT PIE.—This is a mixture resembling mince pie and has a novel and very agreeable flavor. Roast stale bread-crumbs until they are nicely browned, soak a cupful of them in a cupful of sweet cider or wine, and add a cupful of chopped apples, a cupful of brown sugar, a tea-spoonful of ground cinnamon, a grated lemon rind, a tea-spoonful of ground allspice, half a cupful of stoned large raisins, half a cupful of washed currants, two table-spoonfuls of butter and a cupful of chopped walnut meats. Then stir in an egg and enough hot water to make as moist as mince meat. Bake the same as mince pie.

FRENCH MADELEINE TARTS.—Line about fifteen scalloped patty pans with American puff paste, place a tea-spoonful of currant jelly in each, and fill with a mixture prepared as follows: Pound a cupful of blanched sweet almonds very fine with a cupful of fine sugar, and beat lightly in a bowl with six yolks and one small egg. Then add two tea-spoonfuls of melted butter, and mix in lightly three-quarters of a cupful of pastry flour, half a lemon peel grated, and, if preferred, half a tea-spoonful of baking-powder. If the mixture is very stiff, stir in a little sweet cream. Having filled the tarts, lay two narrow strips of paste crosswise on top of each, and bake in a moderate oven. If they brown too rapidly on top, cover with greased paper. Dust with powdered sugar before serving. Pies may also be made in this way. E. M. BRAUN.

SHEARS AND SCISSORS.—The prices of our shears and scissors have been considerably reduced. These goods are all of the finest quality and have gained a high reputation wherever their merits have been

tested. They have been before the public for many years and are universally acknowledged to be unrivalled for convenience, durability and accuracy of operation.

TATTING.—No. 19.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

d. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen.

CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

FIGURE No. 1.—The tatting for this handkerchief is made of very fine thread, and consists of various wheels and figures, which are made separately and then tied together.

The center of the material is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, and a tiny tatted beading surrounds it, each ring being made thus:

Make 3 d. s., then 8 picots each separated by 3 d. s., draw up,

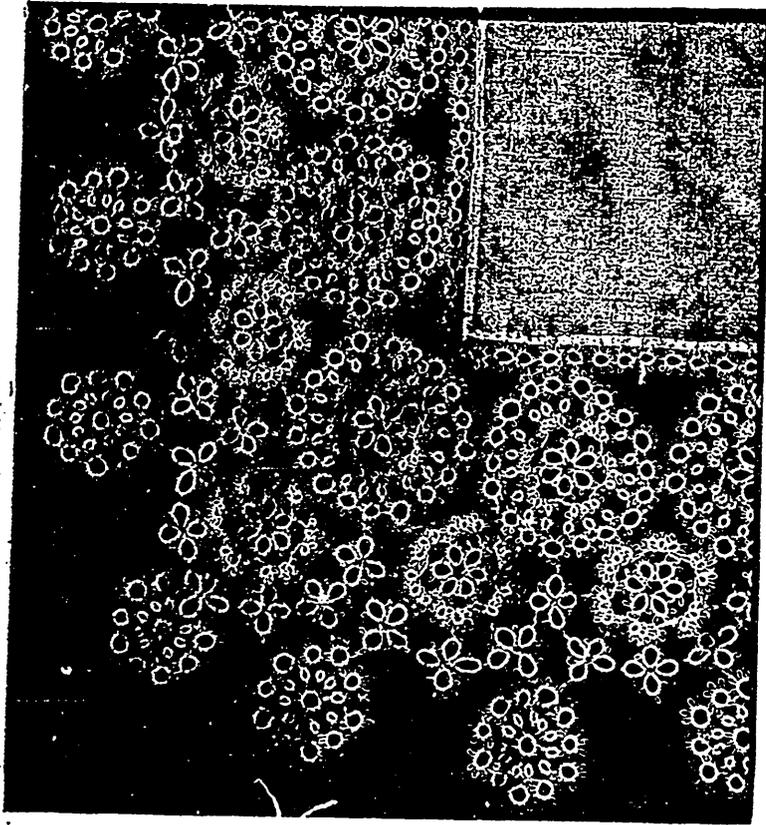


FIGURE No. 1.—CORNER OF TATTED HANDKERCHIEF.

tie the two threads, and cut off as closely as possible; make another ring like the last, but join to the first ring instead of making the 4th picot; then make 4 picots after the joining is made. Continue until the strip is as long as one side of the square, then make 3 more strips and tie so that when joined a ring will come at each corner, and there will be 16 rings between the corner rings at each side. Sew this to the square by the center picot of each ring. Next make the large wheels, each one being made thus: Make a ring of 8 d. s., then 5 p., each separated by 3 d. s., then 8 d. s., and draw up; close to this make another ring like the last, but join it after making the first 8 d. s. to the side-picot of last ring; continue in this way until you have 6 rings drawn out long instead of round, and when you make the last ring, join it to the first ring instead of making the last picot; tie the threads neatly and break. Now take two threads and tie in the center p. of a ring, and make a chain of 6 d. s.; then with one thread make a tiny ring of 2 d. s., 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s., then 2 d. s., and close; now with 2 threads, make a chain of 3 d. s.; then 2 more rings separated by the 3 d. s. chain; then make the 6 d. s. chain; tie to the center p. of next ring, and repeat in every ring; then tie the last 2 threads neatly together. Next, make with the shuttle only, *7 d. s., tie in the center picot of the middle ring in the group of 3, 7 d. s., and close; turn the work, and make a large ring of 3 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 3 d. s., 3 d. s., and close; make another small ring, joining it to the next group; then a large ring like the one made before, but join

this where the second picot would come, to the corresponding picot of large ring; now make another small ring, then a ring like the large one, except that you make 2 more picots in it, and repeat from * around the center. Make 12 of these wheels and join them as seen in the picture, also tying them to the beading (see picture). Next make the wheels which are tied between the large wheels. These are made like the first part of the large ones, except that the rings between the chains have 7 long picots instead of 5; tie one

of these between every 2 of the large wheels, and 1 on each corner. Next make the figures which surround the last rings, which are made in long and short strips and joined to each other as made. Make 4 strips having 7 figures in each, 8 strips having 4 figures in each, and 4 strips having 3 figures. Each figure is made of 8 d. s., then 3 p., each separated by 8 d. s., then 8 d. s., and close. Make 3 more rings like the last one, close together, then tie the threads closely and firmly to preserve the shape. Make another figure and join it at the middle p. of one ring, and continue until the strip is long enough. In tying these strips to the wheels, tie a long strip around each corner, then take the one having four figures and tie around the next wheel (see picture), and so continue; the one having only 3 figures will come between the last 4 strips and the next corner.

For the outer row of wheels, make 10 wheels, each made thus: Make a large ring of 3 d. s., then 10 p., each separated by 3 d. s., and draw up; break the thread and tie strongly and neatly. Now make *7 d. s., tie to a p. in center ring, then 7 d. s., and close; turn the work and make a ring a short distance from the other of 3 d. s., 7 p., each separated by 3 d. s., 3 d. s., and close; turn and make another

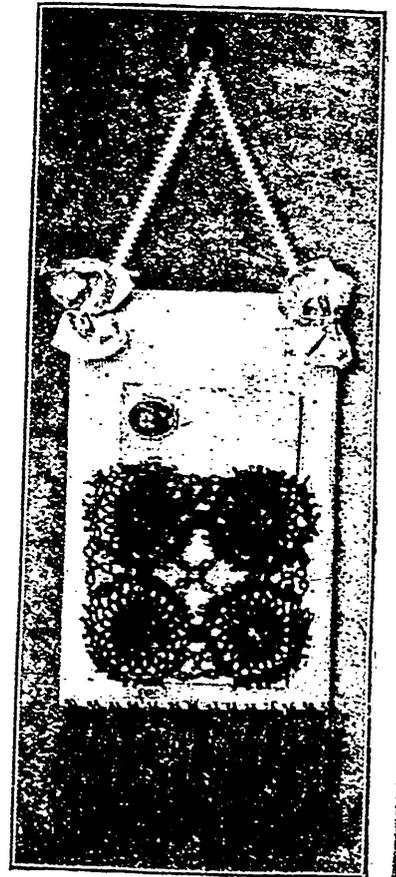


FIGURE No. 2.—POSTAL-CARD CASE.

small ring, then a large ring, but make 2 more picots in it than are in the last, and join at the 2nd picot to the corresponding picot of first large ring, and repeat from * until there are 10 rings; then tie neatly, and also tie the last large ring to the first large ring. For each corner make wheels like those just made, except that you only make 8 large rings, omitting the last 2, and thus allowing the wheel to fit over the center ring at each corner; tie to the last row, as shown in the picture. Make the picots all long, as this will add greatly to the beauty of the work.

POSTAL-CARD CASE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This

dainty case is designed both for use and ornament, and is made of a piece of ribbon stretched over card-board, to which silk tatting is tacked to form the pocket for holding the cards.

To make the Center Ring of Wheel with very long Picots.—Make 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., draw up and tie. With two threads work * 5 p. with 2 d. s. between, join to p. of center ring; repeat from * till you have gone around the ring; draw the thread through the last picot, work * 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw up, pass thread through next p.; repeat from * until the circle is complete.

For the Large Ring.—* Make 10 d. s., 1 p., 10 d. s., draw up; pass thread through p. of small ring. Repeat from * for circle.

For Outer Row.—Make 4 d. s., 1 p., * 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw; work ring as close to ring as possible, 4 d. s., fasten to last p. made, 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw; working with two threads, 4 d. s., join to p. of large ring, 4 d. s.

For Third Ring.—4 d. s., join to last p. made, 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., draw; with two threads, 4 d. s., join to p. of large ring, 4 d. s.

For Fourth Ring.—4 d. s., join to last p.; repeat from * in outer row. Make 4 large wheels; join with quatrefoil of large rings of 10 d. s., 1 p., 10 d. s., with 10 d. s. worked with two threads between. * Fill in each outer space with a trefoil worked in same manner as the quatre foil just described.



SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME-MADE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

COLD indeed must be the heart that does not beat more quickly at Christmas time with a warm desire to bring joy and gladness to those endeared by ties of blood or friendship. The feeling of "good will toward men" seems to awaken spontaneously at the approach of the holiday season, and manifests itself in the giving of loving mementoes and the bestowing of alms upon those who are in need. The gifts may be mere trifles, but the kindly thoughts that inspired

them are sure to make them precious in the sight of those who are thus assured of the donor's affection or esteem.

Tact is as necessary in the bestowal of gifts as it is in our daily intercourse with the world, and considerable planning is required to choose a list of Christmas presents that will suit the tastes and ages of the recipients and still be within the means of the giver. Those who make the majority of their holiday offerings with their own hands often find it difficult to obtain novel and appropriate designs for the useful or ornamental creations which they desire to produce; and for the benefit of those who thus possess the skill to execute but have not the ability to originate we offer the following suggestions, in which are embodied some of the most unique and original fancies of the season.

A gift that is certain to be acceptable to a young home-maker (for whom, by-the-by, it is never difficult to choose if one be thoroughly acquainted with her tastes) consists of a pretty carving-cloth or center-piece and, if neither time nor money need be considered, a set of doileys to match; for you are aware of her *penchant* for dainty linens, and you also know that your own handiwork will please her more than anything that you can purchase. You are, of course, fairly skilful with the needle and have taste in the selection of designs and colors. Sail-cloth is now a very fashionable variety of linen. Artistic wreath patterns are stamped on sail-cloth center-pieces, which are square, while the designs are circular; and the edges are fringed. The embroidery is done with Aleppo silk, which is washable and of a soft, flossy texture. All-white embroidery is highly favored, but colors are also liked. Among the doileys there should be two for water bottles. Doileys for this purpose are from twelve to fourteen inches square and are made of fine linen, and they may be purchased with the design stamped upon them, the edges hemstitched and the corners prettily drawn. The patterns are circular to correspond with those on the center-pieces. Plate doileys are, of course, much smaller, and both round and square ones may be selected, variety in form and device being deemed more desirable than uniformity. At figure No. 1 is illustrated a handsome square doily worked with yellow silk. The design is conventional and is very easy to follow.

For your young girl friend who takes pride in the dainty furnishings of her boudoir you may choose a bureau cover and mats. For the cover select an oblong section of Surah or China silk in a color that will harmonize with the appointments of the room. Line it with Silesia to prevent it from slipping, and edge it with a frill of Valenciennes, *point de Paris* or oriental lace, heading the frill with lace beading through which satin baby ribbon matching the silk has been drawn. At each corner tack a full rosette of the ribbon. The mats should be square and should be made and

trimmed exactly like the cover; and there should be three of them—one for the pin-cushion and two for toilet bottles.

If you are skilful with the brush, a pair of decorated toilet bottles will be easy to prepare and will prove a very handsome and artistic gift for another girl friend. Select bottles of opal or satin glass that are broad and flat at the bottom and have long necks. The satin glass bottles show cut-glass stoppers that glisten very attractively above the dull glass. Upon each bottle paint a pretty floral design in natural colors, and tie broad ribbon about the neck, forming it in a large bow in front. The opal bottles are provided with stoppers to match, and these are usually ornamented with painted designs like those on the bottles.

Sister's pin-cushion is sadly faded and really mocks the beauty of the other pretty trifles that brighten her dressing-case. You made it for her several years ago, and the fact that she keeps it now, forlorn-looking as it is, may be taken as a delicate mark of her appreciation. This year, then, she must have a new one. Satin-covered pin-cushions are offered so cheaply in the shops that it scarcely pays to make them. Select one in the desired color, cover it with a square of fine *point d'esprit* net, and at the edge apply a frill of *point d'esprit* lace edging three or four inches wide. Beneath the lace at each corner arrange a rather large bow of standing loops of ribbon matching the cushion.

We and dainty cushions for general use or for securing the collection of jewelled lace-pins are covered with square doileys of fine

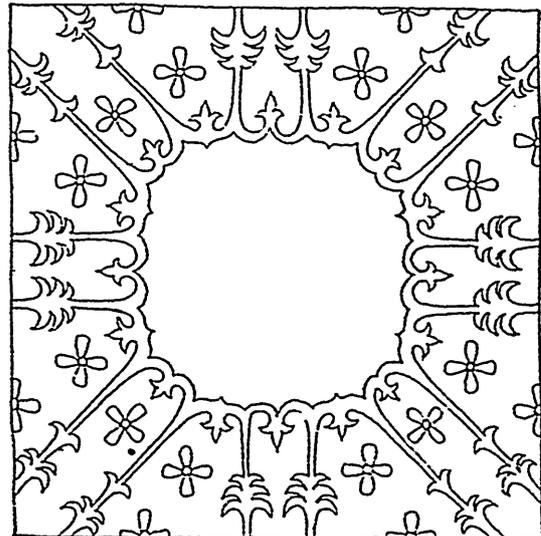


FIGURE No. 1.

linen embroidered with wreaths of forget-me-nots, or other small blossoms. Such a cushion is pictured at figure No. 2. The embroidery is at the edge, the material being cut away outside the work to make the cushion round. A disc of linen forms the bottom, and the cushion is filled with bran. A frill of oriental or fine Valenciennes lace conceals the joining of the top and bottom. The frill may be headed by a row of lace beading through which white or colored satin baby ribbon may be run, and the ribbon may be tied in two bows.

Pasteboard ribbon bolts may be used in making unique cushions

for stick-pins, and may be had in the shops for the asking. Remove the top of a bolt and neatly cover the outside with fine linen. Fill

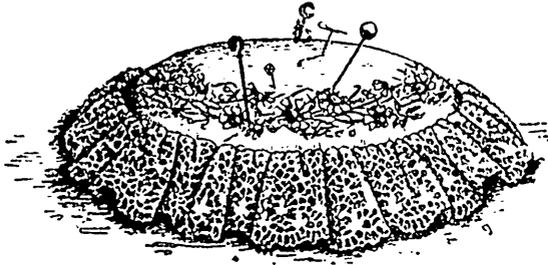


FIGURE No. 2.

the bolt with bran or short ends or clippings of worsted, using enough filling to give a rounded appearance to the cushion when covered. Make the cover of linen, embroider it with a small floral design, and to its edge secure a falling frill of linen having scalloped edges worked with silk like that used for the embroidery. Make the frill with a self-heading, and over the shirring apply a lightly twisted baby ribbon, arranging it in small rosette-bows at intervals.

If you have among your possessions a small light-colored silk handkerchief that has never seen service, you may now utilize it in the construction of another artistic stick-pin cushion. Lay the handkerchief flatly, place in the center a hair filling of proper size, fasten two opposite corners over the filling, and then tie the remaining corners rather high, allowing short, pointed ends to stand above the knot. Across the knot dispose a graceful spray of flowers. The cushion should be round at the bottom. It may be suspended, or laid upon the bureau or dressing-stand.

At figure No. 3 is shown a unique pin-cushion that will be more appropriate for a man's office or library desk than one of ordinary construction. It is shaped like a bellows, and the pins are inserted all round the sides. The sides are cut from pasteboard in the exact shape of a pair of bellows and are covered with satin, upon which a floral design is painted or embroidered. They are joined by satin ribbon about half an inch wide, and curled hair is placed between the sides to make the bellows stand out as though filled with air, and also to serve as a cushion for the pins. A long steel bodkin represents the pipe of the bellows, and on the handles are adjusted suspension ribbons.

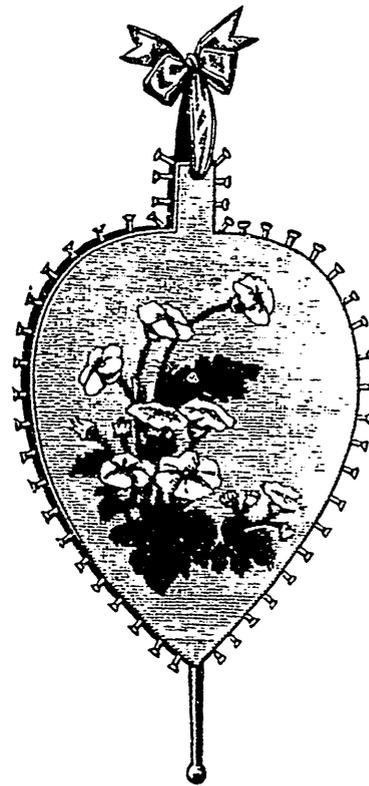


FIGURE No. 3.

edges and in a line from the point to the front edges. About the neck may be an ecclesiastical collar of felt or a stole collar of linen. If there is an infantile relative or friend to be remembered at

Christmas, a set of feeding bibs will be practical and may be very ornamental. Sail cloth bibs of goodly size and already stamped with a variety of pretty designs may be purchased in sets of five and they may easily be embroidered with bright flosses that are very sure to please baby's fancy for gay colors. Drawn-work or fringe, or hemstitching will usually provide a finish for such bibs.

Figure No. 4 illustrates another unique doll pen-wiper. The



FIGURE No. 4.

layers are leaf-shaped and are cut from yellow felt. One end is curled up, and on the outside layer is applied a section of red velvet. The doll represents Foily. The tall, conical hat is of yellow felt, with a tiny bell depending from the point. Rows of colored beads are applied as shown, and a red ribbon bow with bell-tipped ends is fastened in front. The deep collar of light-blue felt is cut in a succession of short points, each of which is finished with a bead; and in front is a bow of red ribbon with bells at the ends. Pen-wipers of this kind are very easy to make.

For the lover of fancy work no more satisfactory selection could be made than a bag to hold her unfinished work and colored silks and wools. A simply constructed but very ornamental

bag for this purpose has two pasteboard sides that are broader at the bottom than at the top. The pasteboard is very smoothly covered with linen and upon each side a spray of flowers is painted or embroidered. A bag is then made of yellow Surah

and a pasteboard bottom that is just as wide as the sides at their widest part is placed inside the bag, to which the sides are then

sewed with invisible stitches, with the bottom between. The bag is hemmed at the top, and in a casing made in the hem are inserted draw-strings matching the silk. Several compartments are formed inside by sewing the lower edge of a section of silk to the bag, and then making upright rows of stitching at intervals through the bag and inner section. The top of the inner section is shirred and finished with a frill heading. If the maker is unable to embroider or paint, art silk may be used to cover the sides and plain silk for the bag.

For the friend who has a special love for jewels and pretty trinkets a jewel bag will be a welcome gift. The purpose of such a bag made of chamois is the shape of an exquisite flower would never be suspected as it lies upon the dressing-table, for it looks as though it were intended only as an ornament. A pretty jewel bag and the outlines of two of its sections are shown at figures Nos. 5 and 6. The bag is composed of five sections of chamois cut in

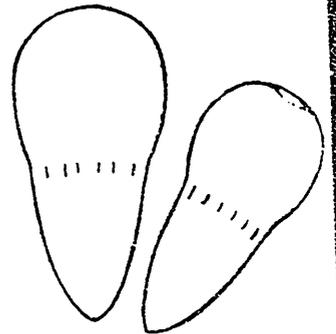


FIGURE No. 5.

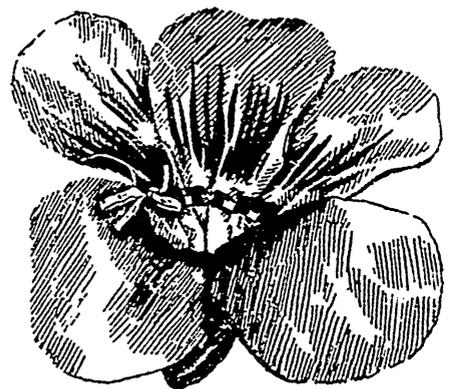


FIGURE No. 6.

and the outlines of two of its sections are shown at figures Nos. 5 and 6. The bag is composed of five sections of chamois cut in

points at the lower ends and rounding at the top, the sections being of unequal size at the top, as pictured. The sections are neatly joined with over-and-over stitches for a little less than half their depth, and where the stitching ends are slashes, through which yellow satin ribbons are inserted. The ends of the ribbons are drawn up to close the bag and are tied in bows. When closed the bag presents the appearance of a flower. The two larger petals are tinted golden-brown near the bottom and shaded to yellow toward the top, and the others are touched with yellow and striped at the center with red and brown. A band of leaf-green shows at the base of the petals when the bag is closed, completing the flower effect.

A photograph of one's-self in a dainty, flower-strewn frame is a charming present for a brother or for a man friend who is near and dear. A really artistic frame is cut from pasteboard. The edges are neatly trimmed, and Bristol-board is pasted against the frame at the back. An opening large enough to display the picture is then cut, and the edges are carefully gilded. A spray of wild-roses or forget-me-nots may be painted at one or both sides of the opening, or the decoration may consist of a bunch of violets, with a few loose violets scattered over the frame. The opening may be at the center or near one corner, as preferred. At the back of the frame is pasted an upright support of card-board.

A double frame in the same style may be decorated with bunches of blossoms tied with gold ribbon bows, the design being done with water color and lustra paints. The openings may occupy different positions in the two frames, and the back edges may be fastened together at the top and bottom with satin ribbon drawn through perforations made near the edges and tied in bows. Of course, supports will not be required for a double frame.

A head-rest for mother's chair will be highly prized by her. An improvement on the old-time head-rest is a combination chair-scarf and head-rest. Plain Surah, Bengaline or China silk or figured India silk may be used, the colors in the room being considered in the choice. At one end the silk is formed in an oblong cushion that is filled with down or feathers, and the other end falls free, being either fringed or hemstitched. The scarf falls gracefully over the side of the chair, and the pillow hangs at the center. A painted or embroidered design may decorate the lower end of the scarf when plain silk is used.

Father will be proud of a collar-and-cuff box of your devising. Procure a cube-shaped box of pasteboard, cover it with pongee in the natural *écru* shade, and embroider or paint a single purple iris at each side. At the center of the box inside paste a cylindrical cuff-box, which may be obtained at any haberdasher's. This will be used for cuffs, and collars may be laid about it. Instead of having a lid, finish the top with a bag of pongee. Secure one edge of the silk to

the top of the box, hem the opposite edge, make a casing at the bottom of the hem, and insert light-purple satin draw-ribbons, which may be arranged in bows at the ends. A ruching of satin ribbon may be set about the top of the box to give a dainty finishing touch.

The friend who fears to entrust the care of her *brie-à-brac* and various ornamental odds and ends to servants will be pleased to receive a pretty holder containing one of the tiny colored cog-leather dusters that are made especially for dusting articles which require very careful treatment. A duster and holder are represented at figure No. 7. The duster may be purchased for a trifling sum at any shop where household goods are sold. For the holder procure the head of a Chinese doll with an opening in the top large enough to admit the handle of the duster. Secure the head upon a disc of pasteboard, and arrange pointed ends of olive-green satin ribbon upon the disc about the head to produce the effect of a sunburst. When the handle of the duster is passed through the opening, the feathers will stand above like a gorgeous head-dress. The holder may be hung upon the wall wherever convenient.

And lastly a general present—one, in fact, that will be a surprise to the whole family and an ornament to the drawing-room or any other apartment in which you are pleased to place it. If a screen

has grown shabby-looking, replace the cover, not with a new one, but with a pretty drapery. Select China silk showing a dainty floral pattern in soft colors, and drape it as you would a scarf, knotting part of it over the top of the screen in a large bow, and permitting the remainder to hang in graceful folds. This arrangement is equally appropriate whether the screen consists of one or of several sections. An exquisite variety of silk for this purpose presents clover blossoms in their natural colors on a cream ground.

The bargain counters fairly groan under the weight of silks, ribbons, laces, etc., displayed to tempt the Christmas shopper, and astonishing quantities of the materials required to make the pretty trifles that are so desirable for holiday gifts may be purchased for a really moderate outlay. Caution in making selections is more necessary now, however, than at any other time, since the assortment of bright and attractive wares is so large as to be fairly bewildering.

Remember to wrap your Christmas presents neatly and tie them daintily. Fine manilla or white tissue paper should be used for wrapping, and baby ribbon instead of twine for tying, the ribbon being formed in a pretty bow on top of each parcel. A bolt of baby ribbon that is half cotton and half silk costs but a trifle, and will be sufficient to secure quite a number of packages.

Also remember to send with each gift your visiting card bearing a Christmas greeting or an expression of your good will and kindly sentiments for the recipient.



FIGURE NO. 7.



FASHIONS IN FUR GARMENTS.

THE advance which has lately been made in the furrier's craft amounts to little less than a revolution. The rich, soft pelts are now manipulated almost as deftly as textile fabrics, and their natural beauty is materially increased by artistic combinations of hues and by the stylish and becoming shapes in which the garments are fashioned. Accuracy of adjustment is obtained by skilful cutting, and fluffy effects are produced by a liberal use of the material in various graceful accessories.

From the almost shapeless loose *sacque*, which never really appealed to the æsthetic sense, has been evolved a smart jacket that fits almost as faultlessly as a tailor-made waist. This handsome

garment has a flaring skirt showing flute folds like those seen in the latest cloth coats, and jabotted fronts that are wonderfully graceful and becoming in spite of the thickness of the material. The always unprepossessing *dolman* or *visite* has given place to a higher development in the shape of the loose and flowing cape, which is almost always improving to the figure and may be assumed and removed with perfect ease. A fascinating feature of nearly all fur garments is the convoluted collar, which not only enhances the beauty of the capes and jackets but also adds greatly to their warmth.

The most fashionable furs for jackets are seal, Persian lamb, mink, Astrakhan, and *moiré* Persian, a sleek, glossy fur displaying shadings that suggest *moiré* silk. Seal, which has so long held the field without a rival, now divides honors with Persian lamb and its next of kin, *moiré* Persian, all three varieties being made up according to the same designs.

A handsome seal jacket has a flaring skirt that sets admirably over the costume, and double-breasted fronts closed with silk cord loops and olive buttons. This method of closing is wisely preferred to seal buttons, which quickly show signs of wear. The sleeves are of the mutton-leg order and are amply large to pass over the bodice sleeves without disturbing their puffs and wrinkles. The collar is in rolling style, but may be turned up for protection, if desired. Jackets of this kind vary in length from twenty-nine to thirty-two inches, according to the height of the wearer.

Another popular jacket has its fronts rolled in broad revers, which fall naturally in jabois; and a deep rolling collar forms notches with the revers. The skirt is full and rolls in fashionable folds. This garment is longer than the one described above, and, like it, is shown in a variety of furs besides seal.

The fashionable Columbia collar graces a beautiful seal jacket of three-quarter length. The fronts are reversed at the top in great triangular lapels, and the back is close-fitting above the waist-line and flares below in tubular folds. At the neck stands a collar that remotely suggests the Medici shape of several seasons ago, and over the shoulders undulates the graceful Columbia collar.

Some of the seal jackets are made with slanting pocket-openings in the fronts, and others have pockets in the linings, which are cut from plain seal-brown satin of heavy quality, glacé silk or bright-hued brocaded satin. The first-mentioned fabric is most frequently used, but personal preference rather than Fashion directs the choice in every instance.

Jaunty reefer jackets of seal-skin are still accorded a large measure of admiration and are eminently becoming to youthful figures. A box-plaited skirt with a slight flare distinguishes one of the new styles. At the neck is a notched lapel-collar that shapes a short point at the center of the back, and below the collar the fronts are lapped. The sleeves are in *gigot* shape and are of ample dimensions. Seal and Persian lamb are effectively combined in another reefer, the latter fur being used for the collar and for deep, pointed cavalier cuffs; and Russian sable and seal are united with equally good effect in jackets of similar shape.

Elderly matrons still favor the seal sacque, which is comfortably loose, as the name suggests, but is more shapely than the corresponding garment of former seasons. The new sacques are made with shawl collars and deep cuffs.

The acme of elegance is displayed in a seal ulster that may only be suitably worn in the carriage or sleigh. The skirt of the garment is open at the center of the back, and sweeps out at the bottom, where it drags slightly. The fronts are double-breasted, and the back fits with great precision. A large Russian collar finishes the neck and, when turned up, affords perfect protection for the throat and ears. The sleeves are rather high at the shoulders and widen toward the hands in suggestion of the flowing style. Sleeves of this shape are as practical as they are stylish and handsome, for the hands may be conveniently thrust into them, thus rendering a muff unnecessary.

As stated above, jackets of Persian lamb and moiré Persian are fashioned exactly like those of seal. The jabot revers and Columbia collar look uncommonly well in either of these charming varieties, and exert a softening influence that is greatly needed, since the glossy and rather harsh furs have a severe effect when made up plainly.

Mink jackets are offered exclusively for matrons' wear and are more simply shaped than the seal and Persian lamb garments. An attractive style has a close-fitting back with open skirt, graceful double-breasted fronts, a shawl collar and mutton-leg sleeves. These jackets vary from thirty to thirty-four inches in length.

Astrakhan jackets are dressy and quite inexpensive, the reefer style being most popular. The skirts are open at the back, the sleeves are of the regulation mutton-leg variety, and the collars are cut in shawl fashion.

Capes are made up in a diversity of styles and in every fashionable variety of fur. Box capes are still seen, being worn over coats, and also over very heavy costumes when the weather permits. They extend exactly to the waist-line and are made with rather high shoulders and high rounding collars.

Long capes are, of course, much handsomer and more protective than the box shape. An extremely effective cape is shown in moiré

Persian. The top is a round yoke, and below it fall three cape sections of graduated depth that fall in graceful flute folds. The collar is high and corresponds with the cape sections in its pretty curves and ripples. The length of this cape is twenty-four inches. Double capes are seen in the same fur, and also in Persian lamb.

A cape that is drawn in at the natural waist-line by means of a satin ribbon belt-tie fastened inside at the back is made of Persian lamb and is twenty-eight inches deep. A shallow cape-section is applied at round yoke-depth and falls all round in volutes with the effect of a Bertha frill. At the neck is a high standing collar showing a rounding upper outline. Openings are made for the hands and are especially convenient when a muff is carried.

Another long cape of Persian lamb is ornamented with a Bertha frill of unique design. Below the waist-line the cape falls open at the back, and the Bertha frill is much deeper on the shoulders than elsewhere, and is fashioned to fall in the popular pipe-like folds. The collar is of the high standing order. A third cape of Persian lamb has a high collar, and a round hood that is very ornamental.

Extremely elegant is a seal cape, thirty inches in length, showing a Columbia collar edged with sable. Mink and wolverine are also used to trim capes of this description.

Seal capes are made up with openings for the hands, and belt-ties to draw them in to the figure. A very pretty seal military cape measures twenty four inches in length. It has a round yoke outlined with Persian lamb, and a high collar edged with the same crinkly fur, and is lined with brocaded satin. Figured or shaded silks or satins are preferred to plain fabrics for lining capes, which expose their lining more frequently than close-fitting garments.

A unique effect is produced in a forty-inch seal cape that is made with a yoke. The yoke is outlined at each side with Russian sable, and a sable head and a leg with gilt claws fall at each front end, while a leg and tail are arranged at each back end. This garment is confined at the waist-line by ties.

Capes of Alaska sable and mink are long and are usually plainly fashioned. They are always provided with the regulation high collar, and some in the latter fur are made with a Columbia collar. Mink tails are used for the latter adjunct, the tails at the top and bottom of the collar falling loose with the effect of a fringe. Astrakhan and krimmer capes are well liked.

For opera and general ceremonious wear, capes of ermine are both correct and elegant. They are made up with Columbia collars, and the dainty ivory-white fur falls as gracefully as velvet or any other rich stuff. Plain white satin or flowered silk or satin linings are chosen for these garments, the beauty of which they greatly enhance.

Long wraps that comfortably envelop the entire figure are devoted exclusively to evening uses. They are made of plain or brocaded velvet or satin and are lined throughout with sable, mink, ermine or Thibet, the fur being only visible at the edges and on the collar, which in most instances is in Russian style. Lengthwise openings are made inside to protect the hands.

An exquisite wrap is made of ombré red-and-olive satin-striped velvet, and is lined with sable. The wrap falls all round in tubular folds, to which the material lends itself very effectively. A Columbia collar gives the garment an imposing appearance. Another handsome wrap is made of shaded heliotrope-and-black satin and is lined with Alaska sable. A plaited cape of black satin edged with jet falls over the shoulders, contributing largely to the decorative effect of the garment.

Eton jackets of fur are trim and stylish, but afford little protection at Midwinter, since they are made without sleeves, being only intended for wear over very heavy wool gowns. They are made of moiré Persian, Persian lamb, seal or krimmer and have rounding fronts and deep collars. Fancy silk contrasting with the fur is usually chosen for lining. Krimmer jackets are especially becoming to very young girls, the soft gray shadings in the fur suiting a pink-and-white complexion admirably.

If fur is introduced at all in the outdoor toilette, a muff must be carried; and this must match the other furs. Two or more varieties of fur may be combined in the same garment, but they cannot be associated in different accessories.

For the information presented above we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. Jaekel, No. 11 East 19th St., New York City.

A WOMAN'S PAMPHLET.—The value of pure toilet and flavoring extracts can scarcely be overestimated, yet every woman knows that purity is the quality which is most conspicuously lacking in the majority of such articles offered in the shops. To enable those who doubt the reliability of manufactured perfumes and cooking extracts to make them easily and cheaply at home, we have published a valuable little pamphlet entitled "Extracts and Beverages," in which are presented full instructions for preparing delicious syrups, refreshing beverages, colognes, extracts and various miscellaneous toilet accessories. All the recipes and directions are of such a nature that

they can be followed by any one, with the aid of the implements and utensils which may be found in the average home.

MEASURING TAPES.—No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once *accurate* and *legible*, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments she makes. On another page we publish an advertisement of tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee to be cheap, durable and of superior finish.

AROUND THE TEA-TABLE.

As the glad holiday-time draws near much of our thought is voted to those who are dear to us. We love the pretty gifts we make for relatives and friends, and if we are the healthy, whole-hearted beings we should be, life seems to hold a full measure of good things for us. That anyone with ordinary blessings could be less than happy at Christmas seems quite beyond the range of possibility, and yet we do not all realize how very much of the season's joy for those about us lies in our own keeping. We owe to ourselves and to all dependent upon us to infuse a true Christmas spirit into our observance of the festival, and the duty should be a pleasant and by no means difficult one.

ABOUT CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

In the first place, our gifts must not be commonplace or wholly of the severely useful sort; every one should have at least a suggestion of luxury about it. They may be adaptable and even useful without being extremely practical, if the giver will but make the distinction. To be thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the day, a Christmas present should be something that the recipient greatly desires but would not think of purchasing. By choosing for another the bit of jewelry which she would consider an unpardonable extravagance in herself, and for sister the dainty etching that she has so long wished for to cover the bare space in her bedroom, and for brother the set of books that he has almost despaired of possessing one is certain to extend the gladness of Christmas far beyond the close of the day itself.

There are few of us who do not sometimes feel like breaking loose from our economical moorings and plunging into extravagances that would shock the entire family for weeks to come. A mild epidemic of this kind in the home makes a thoroughly enjoyable Christmas for all. Elizabeth is then sure to receive that pretty copy of Tennyson, although she really needs stockings; Louisa will be made happy with a dainty ring, while her shoes are decidedly the worse for wear; and little Fred will obtain the much coveted gun, when if the truth must be told, he should be given a new overcoat. Years ago in a certain household where there were many mouths to feed and many feet to be shod, the gifts at Christmas were usually of the extremely practical kind—dresses, shoes, hats, etc., with only an occasional trifle that was purely ornamental; but of all the domestic treasures that have come down to the present generation, nothing is so fraught with charming memories as a certain china match safe. This bit of ware is perfectly useless, being too short to hold the matches for which it was intended, and is hideously decorated with a child and her cat; and yet the joy which the possession of this ugly ornament gave to the owner far outweighed the solid virtues of the dresses, shoes and hats and made that particular Christmas one to be remembered for many years to come. Let those, therefore, who are inclined to take Christmas too seriously endeavor to lighten the heavy spirit of their giving with a little of that unpractical but very pleasant utility which is necessary to smooth away the rough places of life.

In many cases the glad Christmas time is spoiled by sheer excess of giving. There has grown up a burdensome custom of perfunctory bestowing that cannot have any of the genuine Christmas spirit in it. It is simply trade and barter, a game of give and take, a sordid paying of real or imaginary debts. Such giving is a linnel on the spirit of the glorious day, for gifts cannot be typical of "peace on earth" where there is only a tumultuous feeling of protest in the heart of the giver. By striking from the Christmas list all that the heart does not sanction, we may remove all sense of burden from our giving and may make the day once more a joyous occasion to be looked forward to with unmixed pleasure.

Above all should we remember at Christmas those who are less fortunately situated than ourselves—who are going the same journey, but by a rougher road. Those who do not know at least one poor household into which they can bring happiness on this day of days are debarred from experiencing a pleasure that is beyond compare. By giving generously to those who are in need we not only make their Christmas a happy one, but also provide for ourselves a joy the impulse of which is that sweetest of graces, charity.

How cheerful the tea-table looks this blustering afternoon. There are certainly few of our minor institutions that have more reason for their existence than five-o'clock tea. It is a boon to tired and worn-out womankind, especially during the busy days of shopping that always precede the Christmas holidays. There seems truly to be a magic balm for quivering nerves in the delicate amber-colored fluid; and bless you! how quickly one becomes

acquainted with a new friend when chatting over the tea-cups.

Here is Margie. Welcome, my dear, welcome. Ah, you shake hands. That is quite as it should be, for what is more cordial than a hearty hand-clasp? We do not usually shake hands, however, when introduced to a new acquaintance, although our observance of this rule is to be governed by common sense. When a guest is brought to one's house by a mutual friend, it is but making a pleasant show of welcome to acknowledge the formal words of acquaintance with a pressure of the hand. Those who do everything by rule are the ones who never shake hands, but such people are always mechanical and seldom make the pleasantest of our acquaintances.

HAND-SHAKING À LA MODE.

The mechanical woman aims to be extremely stylish, and will adopt any fashion, so it be the latest. She never adapts a style to her face or figure. In the matter of dressing her hair she quite loses sight of the fact that to be artistic the coiffure should be regulated by the face and the poise of the head, and not by the whim of the hour. The full-faced woman who pins her tresses at the nape of the neck certainly does not realize how unbecoming the arrangement is, or she would never adopt it; and she whose face is long and narrow shows even less discretion when she heaps her hair on top of her head.

HAIR-DRESSING.

The mode of disposing the hair often makes a great difference in one's apparent age. The S-shaped coiffure at the back of the head below the crown has a foreshortening effect, and a long, thin face is modified by expansion. Waving the hair at the sides greatly improves a thin face, and a fluffy Pompadour bang relieves deep-set eyes. Reckless hair-dressing invariably makes a woman look older than she is; and the most beautiful face will appear to a disadvantage if the pretty locks are twisted so tightly that each hair seems to be stretched to its utmost tension.

Women who have ill-shaped hands often show a similar indifference to shielding their defects. When the hands are large, red or ungraceful, very few rings should be worn, and these of the quietest description. Gloves should be used as much as possible, and unceasing care should be bestowed upon the nails and finger tips. Much may be done to improve the shape of fingers that have been rendered almost deformed by the unfortunate habit of biting the nails. The woman who does rough house-work should give particular attention to her nails. Lemon juice will remove nearly all stains, and if but five minutes a day be regularly spent in cleansing and polishing the nails, they will always be attractive.

PERSONAL DETAILS.

One of the fads of the fashionable woman is to have a special color, flower and perfume. The color appears in all her belongings, even to the furnishings of her dainty room; the perfume lingers about her garments, and she wears no other flower than the one she has adopted for her very own. At present the violet girl is very much *en evidence*. Each drawer of her dressing-case is lined with a violet sachet, and her various articles of foamy *lingerie* are run through with violet baby ribbon and emit an almost imperceptible breath of the favorite flower. Of course, she does not use extracts or liquid perfumes of any kind to give her belongings this individuality of scent. The extracts have long since been tabooed by refined women, delicate sachet-powders now reigning in their stead.

Constant attention must be paid to detail if my lady would be the dainty woman she so much admires; for the effect of an entire costume may be impaired by a single small neglect—a hook without an eye, causing an unsightly gap in the closing; a skirt band that sags below the accompanying bodice, displaying its fastening of hooks and eyes; a soiled spot that was forgotten when the gown was brushed, and that grows more and more pronounced with every hour of wear; or a careless adjustment of the veil that gives the hat an unfinished and wholly unbecoming appearance. The really well dressed woman never allows her raiment to show any of these apparently insignificant faults, and her careful attention to details is one of the chief causes of her success in arraying herself attractively.

The small mask veils have gone entirely out of fashion. The newest veil covers the chin and is at least three-quarters of a yard deep. It is worn quite loosely and is gathered together at the ends and fastened at the back of the hat, the extra fulness being massed under the chin and back of the ears. When a broad-brimmed hat is worn, the veil may be

VEILS, ETC.

AND FIVE-O'CLOCK TEA.

more easily adjusted if a portion of the upper edge is gathered together at the center of the front and made into a small knot. This throws sufficient fullness to the front to allow an easy and graceful adjustment.

One of the pretty souvenirs of the great Fair is a dainty gold hook and eye for securing the ends of the veil at the back of the hat. Each end is put through one of the fasteners, and it is then but the work of a moment to unite the two at the back, no pinning or tying being necessary. A more useful piece of jewelry has not been devised in many a day, and a pair of the veil fasteners would make a charming Christmas present for that dear friend to whom you wish to give something quite new.

Have you observed that the tiny time-piece, which for so long swung from a brooch-like ornament on the bodice, has changed its place, and returned to its former location at the waist-line at the right side? It hangs there as conveniently as it did above; but have you ever considered the folly of thus displaying a watch? Jewellers all agree that ladies' watches are seldom in order, and this unfortunate condition is usually due to their treatment of them. Exposing a watch to varying temperatures is most injurious to delicate mechanism, and therefore it is wisest to tuck it away in the bodice at the end of the always decorative fob chain. If you are fearful of the watch becoming scratched or in any way defaced by possible hooks and eyes and the like, in the bodice, slip it in a chamois bag made to fit. A bag of this kind may be sewed in every bodice with which the watch is to be worn, and if neatly adjusted, its presence will not be suspected. Watch pockets have gone out of existence since there is no available space in the modern waist for its admission.

In these days of artistic photograph frames it is not a very difficult matter to make a satisfactory selection for the framing of a dear friend's picture, or a casing for one of your own which is to be sent to some relative many miles away. Although a frame may be purchased very reasonably it is much more satisfactory to make

one yourself, and to weave all kinds of loving thoughts and wishes in among the stitches. White or *écru* linen embroidered with wreaths or bunches of violets, forget-me-nots or buttercups tied up with fanciful bows made of Japanese gold thread couched on, are very beautiful, and the cardboard foundations over which they are to be applied may be purchased from any large stationer. In making up these frames remember to select one with a glass to cover the picture, and also to lay a double sheet of wadding between the cardboard and the linen. Fancy silk, Japanese crêpe and chamois are frequently employed in making these frames, and the chamois or crêpe may be artistically decorated.

A word of warning, my dears, for the cold weather. This is the time of year when cold cream or some other preparation of a similar nature is lavishly used to counteract the effects of frosty winds; and it must be remembered that too liberal and too frequent applications of any oily substance are likely to produce a fuzzy growth of hair upon the face. It is undoubtedly necessary to use some emollient, such as cold cream, lanolin or camphor ice, when the face is chapped; but she who applies an unguent every night to prevent chapping will find that she has made a serious mistake when the hairy growth begins to make itself visible.

I am quite sure you will all remember that the best way to remove grease from the face is by first washing the face with very warm water and soap, and then with cold water. Should you have occasion, however, to go out immediately after thus bathing the face, do not neglect to use a little rice powder, or one equally harmless, to keep the face from chapping. In regard to the soap. Castile and olive oil soaps, I know, are far less agreeable than perfumed soaps, but they are infinitely better and purer than the latter, the oil from which they are made tending to soften the skin.

And now, my dear girls, a very merry Christmas to you all!

E. S. W.

A WORD OF WARNING.

FLORAL WORK FOR DECEMBER.

WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS.

What to plant in the window garden, in order to secure a generous supply of bloom and foliage during the Winter months, is a question that puzzles many an amateur florist at this season of the year; and more failures are due to unwise selection of varieties than to mistakes in culture. Many plants will grow very well in an ordinary window throughout the Winter, but the number that will produce flowers freely under the same circumstances is comparatively small. For this reason it is wise to choose plants that have pretty foliage for indoor culture, for when the ground is bleak and bare or covered with snow, beautiful leaves will be almost as attractive as bright blossoms.

As stated in a previous paper, flowers that are intended for the Winter window garden should not be allowed to bloom during the Summer. All vegetation requires a season of rest, and any attempt to compel a plant to bloom in both Summer and Winter will surely result in disappointment, except in a very few cases. If one has neglected to keep back plants for indoor use, a supply may be purchased from a florist, who will understand that specimens are desired for Winter flowering, and will send plants which have been deprived of their buds during the Summer and are now eager to expend their pent-up energies in blossoms.

Geraniums make excellent window plants when not kept too warm. There are fine scarlet and crimson varieties, and a single cluster of their glowing flowers will be wonderfully illuminating in the house on a dull day. Geraniums should be pinched back very often, as this treatment causes them to grow bushy. The flowers being borne on the ends of the shoots, the quantity of bloom a geranium will produce depends on the number of its branches.

Bouvardias are among the most important plants cultivated for house decoration. The flowers are grace itself, being long and tubular in shape, and carelessly clustered on the stalks, as though

they happened by chance to fall into such beautiful groupings. During the Winter, which is their natural season of bloom, there appears to be literally no end to the elegant clusters. They bloom abundantly indoors from Autumn to Summer. The variety known as the "Alfred Neuner" is pure white and perfectly double. The "Flavescens" is of a very delicate shade of yellow while a soft, dainty pink is found in the "President Garfield." Bouvardias require a little more warmth than geraniums to bring their blossoms to perfection.

We frequently hear the remark that a plant "blooms all over" or that it is "covered with flowers." Literally speaking, this is seldom the case, but it is true in the most exact sense of the flower known as *linum trigynum*, in its season. The bright golden blossoms of this species expand in such numbers as to completely envelop the plant in a cloud of yellow. It grows very readily, and blooms during the entire Winter. Every window garden should contain at least one specimen of this admirable variety.

The aubutilon or flowering maple is a plant that is as easy to rear and yields as satisfactory results as the geranium. It is beautiful both in leaf and flower and is a very profuse bloomer. The rich bright reds and clear yellows that have lately been added to its list of colors have placed it high among decorative plants, and its graceful, pendent blooms are admirably adapted for floral pieces and corsage bouquets. The aubutilon will bloom all Winter if treated like a geranium.

Few house plants give better satisfaction than the primula or Chinese primrose. It requires to be kept cool, a north window sitting it best. Water should never be allowed to touch the buds, as it would cause them to rot. The new white primrose, called the *alba magnifica*, is exquisite in form and substance, being a great improvement on the old varieties. The flowers measure two inches and a quarter in diameter, and each petal is deeply and beautifully fringed,



BOUVDARIA.



AUBUTILON.

Vines of some kind are necessary for a graceful effect in the window garden. Most climbers are so delicately constituted that the least ill treatment or neglect will cause them to die or give them a withered, unhealthy appearance; but the house plant known in the catalogue as *campsidium filicifolium* is a conspicuous exception to this rule. It is so graceful that it has been likened to a fern in the specific Latin name, and it has as firm a possession of its every leaf as has the English ivy, and is hardy enough to be proof against all ordinary ills. It acquires its greatest beauty in a cool location, and may be grown in the same window with the Chinese primrose.

The violet or the heliotrope may be chosen to lend perfume to the indoor garden. Of all delightful odors, that of the violet is the most delicate and pleasing to the majority of people, and the modest blue flower will ever be among the greatest favorites in the floral kingdom. Violets may easily be brought into bloom during the Winter. They should always be kept at a low temperature, as they will not flower freely when in a warm atmosphere.

Perfume is a possession that bestows distinction upon the most humble flower, and for that reason the heliotrope is as sure of perpetual favor as the violet. Unlike the violet, however, it is quite tender and will not endure much cold. It requires a situation where it will be fully exposed to the sun, and plenty of nourishment in the shape of a good fertilizer. Many plants bloom best when pot bound, but this is not the case with the heliotrope; it must have plenty of room, and must also be abundantly watered.

One or two pretty hanging baskets will be very effective in a window devoted to Winter plants. The variegated ground ivy, *Plectranthus hederacea*, is an excellent plant for this purpose. Its leaves have a bright-green background marked with pure white, and emit an odor like that of mint. The plant is very graceful and entirely hardy.

The *trandescanti multicolor* is a very elegant variety of the well known "Wandering Jew" and displays a rare commingling of colors that renders it one of the best trailing plants for baskets. It grows freely without direct light, and its beautiful foliage, striped with white, crimson, pink and deep-olive, is much admired during the Winter.

NEW PLANTS.

The new dwarf stenia is a Winter-flowering plant that is certain to bloom if allowed to grow; and nothing can be easier to cultivate. The flowers are produced in great abundance and are small, pure-white and of feathery lightness.

The *pourettia Mexicana* is a plant lately introduced from Mexico. Its graceful, persistent and finely arched foliage endures the dry

atmosphere of living rooms better than that of most plants recommended for the purpose. In stateliness it rivals the royal Pandanus, and it has no sharp-pointed leaves, which some persons find objectionable in the last-named plant.

A very odd new plant is called the *ceropegia*. Its flowers look like a fantastic combination of a balloon and parachute and are very interesting in their construction.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Time, patience and courage are needed by the average flower enthusiast to discover the pleasure of growing for quality rather than quantity during the Winter months. With proper care a limited number of choice plants will develop into real ornaments, while a large collection placed in one window will soon show by their appearance, that they resent the lack of sufficient breathing space. Those who desire to see their windows decorated with shapely and healthy growths are advised to give each plant a good pot of suitable size, and to study the requirements of the different varieties and treat them accordingly. If they follow this advice intelligently, they may reasonably hope for relatively as good results in Winter as in Summer.

Do not expect blooms from plants unless they are placed near the glass and in the direct rays of the sun. Many varieties will grow in a less favored location, but plenty of light and warmth are usually needed to produce flowers.

Do not use larger pots than are actually necessary in arranging the window garden. A plant that has too much room will yield abundant foliage but very few blossoms, while one that is somewhat cramped will form leaves more slowly and have plenty of flowers.

Plants should be watered sparingly in Winter, as too much moisture sours the soil and causes the plants to mildew.

Be sure to store a box of potting earth in the cellar for Winter use. A handful of fresh soil placed upon the surface will greatly benefit a potted plant in the house.

The following formula makes a very good and safe liquid stimulant for house plants:

- 4 ounces of sulphate of ammonia.
- 2 " " nitrate of potash.
- 1 ounce of white sugar.
- 1 quart of hot water.

Mix in a bottle, cork tightly, and add a table-spoonful to each gallon of water used to irrigate the plants. A. M. S.

SOUTHERN SKETCHES.—No. 7.

A PLANTATION CHRISTMAS.

BLITHE and genial excitement pervaded the whole place, from the "big house," noisy with the din of festive preparation, down to the "quarters," where the light-hearted negroes made ready for Christmas, the longest, jolliest, gladdest holiday of the year.

At last the two lofty smoke-houses were fully stored with rows of juicy hams and bacon fitches and the final seasonings were added to the sausages; and then, while the happy little pickaninnies were yet steeped in the grease of "chithn's" and "cracklin' bread," preparations were begun for Christmas. Such a clatter of spoons and rattle of egg whisks sounded from the big brick kitchen, where Aunt 'Merica, assisted by Sis' Liddy, the under cook, fabricated the most marvellous of pies, cakes and custards at a fire-place furnished with oven and crane, and quite vast enough to roast a sheep whole! Such a pleasant murmur welled from the butler's pantry, where Cousin Giff, an ebony autocrat, superintended several younger negroes, as they polished silver, cut-glass and brass, volubly disputing the while as to which one should fill the much-coveted office of boot-black



Sis' LIDDY.

Even before this commotion had run riot, though chiefly centering in the spacious back-yard, where many dusky forms had hustled about, making short work of the regular December hog-killing. The scalding, cutting, salting and smoking of meat and the trying out of lard had been achieved with an infectious hilarity possibly inspired by the sight of porcine plenty, but certainly so peculiar to such occasions that the phrase, "er hog-killin' time," has become a plantation metaphor of most felicitous import.

for "de bachelor hall," with the
Across the yard (annihilation of

liberal fees pertaining thereto! distance was seldom considered in old plantation economy) echoed the patter of Aunt Lindy's cedar paddle as many pounds of fresh butter were worked over and put away down in the "dry well." From the laundry further on rang out gay laughter and mirthful chatter, as Aunt 'Leevia and her assistants freshened up the holiday reserves of napery and bed linen in anticipation of the crowd of Christmas visitors, whose prospective number would seem quite improbable to the skeptic unacquainted with the elasticity of accommodation peculiar to hospitable old Southern homes. In

slip out dey hides slicker'n a snake castin' his shed, en out de window dey'd sail into all kine er devilment. Ef dey tuck a notion to go in eny body smoke-house er sto'room, 'twan't no do' ner lock could hender 'em. Dey didn' had no key, nuther. All dey do wuz to sing:

'O whut de key-hole is over out!
By devil, I'm in!

En dar dey'd be inside, en es de young man say hit wid em, dar he wuz, too. Dey rush round en he'p deyse'f to whutsomedeve dey come atter, en den jes fo' cock-crow de witches upen raise nuther chune:

'O whut de key-hole is over out!
By devil, I'm out!

En out dey wuz, sho' 'nough. But de po' young man kep' on sayin' de dust speech, en jes' like he say, dat very way he wuz, caze dat how de spell work. En de folks found him dar, 'dout no skin on. en jes' nachelly redder'n a skunt rabbit; so dey tuck him out en

burnt him fer a witch. De which, ef dat rooster hadn't er crowed, dem witch 'oomans mought er come en got him out. En yit fundermo'," continued Unker Gin'ral instructively. "dem whut knows says dat on Chris'mus-Eve, es well es 'ole' Chris'mus, whut de white folks calls Twelfth Night, cows en muels en de turr beastesses gits down or dey knees en prays. I done seed em kneez



AILSEY.

the house itself there was such a busy hanging of garlands, such planning for the best disposition of the expected guests, and such arranging for a prompt serving of the different matutinal juleps, that even Mammy was needed, and had to leave Frances and Baby Nan to the unreliable care of their small negro maids, Mawnin' and Ailsey.

"Now," said she in warning to the little nurses, "you all tek good keer er Mis' chillen, en set here by de fire while I'm gone; caze if I hear tell er eny yo' prodjickin' en gwines on when I git back, I'm leetle mo'n gwine snatch yer bal' headed."

But this dire threat, being of daily utterance and ever postponed fulfilment, had so lost its terrors that all four children risked consequences and decamped instantly when Ailsey called from the window a few minutes later: "Lawd-e-e, chillen, ef yere ain't Unker Gin'ral wid Buddy en de buggy, en de coop up behind! Less go, fer I be bounce he gwine to de three-mile swamp to he tuckey trap. He say dey ain't no Chris'mus eatin' ekel to wile tuckey, 'less'n hit's coon meat en 'simmon beer."

Now Buddy was the slowest little ox imaginable, and "de buggy" the roughest of home-made carts; but the children were seldom happier than when perched on the rude seat beside Unker Gin'ral, and listening to his quaint wisdom as they jogged along the peaceful road. So they lost no time in overtaking the primitive vehicle.

"I tell you whut," began Ailsey as she climbed up, "to-morrow I'll be mo' out er breff den I is now, fer I gwine run up to de house en ketch all you uns Chris'mus gif', 'fo' de rooster kin crow fer day."

"Shucks, nigger," replied Mawnin' contemptuously, "ain't you got sense 'nough to know roosters bees crowin' all night long in de Chris'mus? Dey passin' de good news on; en mo' en dat, dey ain't no fraids, ner sperets, ner witches da's to go round, does dey, Unker Gin'ral?"

"Dat's de trouf, chile, sho's you born," corroborated Unker Gin'ral; "caze ever since I kin ricermember I has hyearen, dough I can't say es how I has seed it, dat when de cock crow, witches has got to leave off dey devilment en ack same like turr folks. Why, old Unker 'Poldo whar come from Afrika, say wunct dey wuz a young man tucken married a witch gal, de which her maw wuz a witch 'ooman, too; en dey laid off to mek a witch outen him. Witch folks has got slits back er dey naiks to jump outen dey skins th'oo. Wull, sir, ev'y night de Lawd sen', dem three



"UNKER GIN'RAL WID BUDDY EN DE BUGGY."

en I sho' did hear em sorter mumble ter deyse'f; but ef hit wuz prayin', 'twuz in some kin'er langridge I ain't nuver yit made out."

Here the old man drifted off into a familiar hymn, which the youthful quartet took up lustily, and later, when the little party returned, the sweet, fresh voices were still singing:

"Been er waitin' all day long.
Been er waitin' all day long.
To hear one sinner pray."

"Yas sir," called irate Mammy from the front gate, "en I been er waitin' all day long, too! Here I been er rarin' en chargin' wusser'n a wile steer, caze I couldn't fine Mis' chillen. Ef you two ain't de beatin'es' little niggers twix dis plantation en Frog Level, den I don' know whut hickory switches en de rough eend er gvardin palin's is meant fer," concluded the old dame with sinister meaning. Fortunately for the culprits, at this juncture the big white gate



UNKER 'POLDO.

swung open beyond the avenue of Spanish bayonets, a roomy old carriage rolled in, and everybody ran down the brick walk under the crepe myrtles to greet the first instalment of Christmas guests. By nightfall all had arrived; and after a supper prophetic of the morrow's feasting, the goodly company gathered in the parlor to play blindman's buff and other hearty games, from which, after a while, Mammy enticed the children by craftily setting forth the advantages of early stocking-hanging.

Soon the nursery mantel and the adjacent chairs were invested with their Christmas decoration of varied hosiery, beginning with Baby Nan's silken sock and ending with Mammy's own capacious yarn stocking, which occupied a conspicuous place, and was distinguished by a red string. "Caze," Mammy explained, "I don't want dar to be no rukus 'twix me en dem turr niggers, de which dey bleeged to be ef air one on em wuz to git dat gole piece Marse Sanshum Claws been in de 'customment er leavin' fer me."

Of course, the children were determined to stay awake, and for fully five minutes they really did watch the fire-light flicker on the pink walls. Then the next thing they knew it was dawn, and Ailsey had waked them with a jubilant "Chris'mus gif', chillen, Chris'mus gif'!" Hardly had they tumbled out of bed before Mawnin' bounced in with a gleeful repetition of the greeting, and then suddenly all four skurried behind

the door, the better to catch Mammy and Aunt 'Merica, who were heard approaching. What with the pranks and clamor, the delightful inspection of gifts, and the ambuscades and barefoot sallies down the hall, dressing was so protracted that, when the youngsters at last reached the dining-room, they found the rest of the household already assembled round the yule-log blazing away upon the wide hearth, and everybody "drinking Christmas in" from a great bowl of eggnog.

Of the foaming golden compound there was a liberal gobbletful for each of the quarter negroes collected out in the back-yard to wish "de white folks" a merry Christmas and receive a share of the showy garments, comfortable shawls, bandanas, hats, caps, gloves, knives and toys that had been packed away in the store-room ever since "Marster" had brought them from Mobile over a month before. Packets of candy, raisins and nuts were dealt out to the happy, grateful crowd, and a generous bundle of good things was made up for Frances and Nan to carry to old Unker Nora, who had not ventured out because of a threatened "risin' er de almonds er de years."

"Dat's you!" apostrophized the invalid approvingly as the children entered his cabin. "You er jes lak yer maw, allus studyin' 'bout some po', mis'ble creeter. En beense es how you all done fotch me all dis here Chris'mus den; niggers mought er disremembered wuz fer me, I gwi gin you er eyart en goat team I been layin' off to gin yer fer a coon's age. Here, Mawnin', you en Ailsey hitch up! Now, git in, chillen; don' be skeered. Dem wheels made outen oak log, en de harness is raw hide, en dem goats dar's tamer'n yo' tabby cat!" With many thanks for what they considered the very best present of the day, the delighted children drove off, with the two small negroes as breathless outrunners, and arrived at the house in time for breakfast.

The day was spent in frolicking and teasing; and at night the neighboring notabilities were invited in, the plantation musicians were summoned, and a Christmas ball was held in the great cross halls wreathed with holly and bright with wax-lights. Old and young joined in the merriment, moving gaily to jovial old

airs like "Zip Coon" and "Susannah"; and when the fiddlers struck up the Virginia reel, "ole Marster" himself led off with the prettiest girl in the room, greatly to the delight of the darkies looking on from the back door. Then came the serving of cherry bounce and apple jack, and so the day ended, as it had begun, with wassail.

Several days of festivity followed, with hunts, banquets and parties for the white people, and a very round of revelry for the negroes. One night the loom-house, swept and garnished, and brilliant with the parlor sconces and candelabra, was the scene of a ball in honor of Cousin Giff's marriage to Rosa, "a likely yaller gal." Next evening the jolly crew met in the roomiest cabin at the quarters for a grand candy-stew; and while two or three sober souls watched the molasses kettle, the others played games.

First two lines were formed, between which a leader walked as the rest sang:

"He's er walkin', he's er walkin', he's er walkin' by his true love ses-ion!
Call your true love en ast her out here, en ast her will she stan' by you.
Dog-in-de-wood-trecin'-er-squir'l,
My-true-love's-es-good-es-de-world,
Coffee-grows-on-de-white-oak-lin'b,
Rivers-all-flow-wid-brandy,
O-come-my-love-en-go-wid-me,
I'll-feed-yer-off-er-sugar-en-candy.
Miss Cindy, she love sugar en tea,
Miss Cindy, she love candy,
Miss Cindy, she kin whirl e round
En kiss her love so haady."

With that the first chooser stepped out, the singing was repeated, and Miss Cindy made a selection from the line of dusky beaux.

So the sport progressed merrily, until one of the girls who hadn't been chosen proposed a pastime in which all could participate. For this all joined hands in a circle, the girls facing inward and the boys facing outward. Then the leader, loosing one hand and diving under the first pair of upraised arms, drew the long line of dancers after him, twisting in and out, bowing, bobbing and cutting all sorts of whimsical capers, while above the energetic scraping of feet rose a joyous, non-sensical round, much varied according to individual fancy, but of which the chief burden was as follows:

"Reg'lar, reg'lar, roll over,
Me en my lady wan' water.
Come, gimme er go'de er cool water.
Me en my lady wan' water.
Reg'lar, reg'lar, roll over.
Ole cow hookin' in de cool water.
Come, gimme er go'de er cool water,
Reg'lar, reg'lar, roll over!"

And so the old year waned and the holiday drew to a close. At last the Christmas candles were burnt out, and of the yule-log but a brand was left to start the next Christmas fire; the last guest departed, the withered garlands were torn down, all the extra plensings were stored away, and at daybreak from the smoke-house belfry the great plantation bell was rung.

At the signal the different colored "drivers," or head men, called up their gangs of field hands for the knocking of cotton stalks, the burning of brush, or the clearing of "new grounds"; and the whole plantation sank back into the quiet routine of country life.

D. M. B.



AUNT 'MERICA.

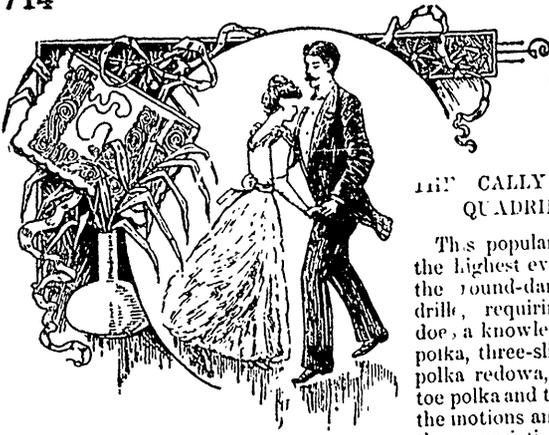


MISS CINDY.



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

DANCING.—FOURTEENTH LESSON.



III. CALLY POLKA QUADRILLE.

This popular dance is the highest evolution of the round-dance quadrille, requiring as it does a knowledge of the polka, three-slide polka, polka redowa, heel-and-toe polka and the Yorke, the motions and steps of these varieties of the

polka providing the novel features of the dance. The sets are formed as for the lancers, and the quadrille is composed of five figures.

FIRST FIGURE.

This is made up of the following movements: *Salutation*, eight bars; *Head Couples Half Right and Left*, four bars; *Side Couples Half Right and Left*, four bars; *Balancé with Partners*, eight bars; *Heads Half Ladies' Chain*, four bars; *Sides Half Ladies' Chain*, four bars; *All Polka*, eight bars.

SALUTATION.—Partners salute each other and then the corners.
HEAD COUPLES HALF RIGHT AND LEFT.—The members of each head couple join hands and walk two steps forward, the lady starting with her right foot and the gentleman with his left; then they unclasp hands and continue forward with the polka step, the ladies passing between the gentlemen. After the couples have passed each other, each head gentleman gives his left hand to his partner's left, and the couples continue across with the polka step. The head couples are now opposite their original positions, and here they remain until the repetition of the figure brings them back to place.

SIDE COUPLES HALF RIGHT AND LEFT.—This is danced as directed for the heads.

BALANCÉ WITH PARTNERS.—Partners face each other and join with both hands, extending the hands outward at the sides; and all dance the heel-and-toe polka to the center and back to place (four bars). Still joining hands, partners then dance the plain polka in a small circle about their position (four bars).

HEADS HALF LADIES' CHAIN.—Using the plain polka step, the two head ladies cross over, joining right hands in passing, and each passing round until the opposite lady's place, at the right of her partner, is reached. At the same time each gentleman advances to receive the opposite lady as she polkas toward him, and, extending his left hand to her, hands her round to his partner's place and stops upon his own (four bars).

SIDES HALF LADIES' CHAIN.—The side couples dance exactly as directed for the heads (four bars). Each gentleman has now the opposite lady for his partner.

ALL POLKA.—The four couples dance the three-slide polka once around the set, halting when their original positions are reached.

The entire figure, except the salutation, is now repeated, which returns the ladies to their former partners.

SECOND FIGURE.

Wait, eight bars; *Forward and Back*, four bars; *Cross Over*, four bars; *Forward and Back*, four bars; *Cross to Places*, four bars; *All Polka*, eight bars. This figure is danced four times; the first and third times the head couples forward, and the second and fourth times the sides forward.

FORWARD AND BACK.—Partners join hands and walk four steps toward the center, not passing opposites; then they face each other and dance the three-slide polka to place.

CROSS OVER.—Opposite couples forward four steps, passing each other with the ladies between; partners then face each other, each lady places her right hand in her partner's left, and each couple dances the three-slide polka to the opposite couple's place.

FORWARD AND BACK AND CROSS TO PLACES.—The two movements just described are now repeated, which brings the couples back to their original positions.

ALL POLKA.—All the couples dance the three-slide polka once around the set.

THIRD FIGURE.

Wait, eight bars; *Heads Forward and Back with Sides*, four bars; *Forward and Change Partners*, four bars; *All Chassez*, two bars;

All Cross Over, two bars; *All Chassez*, two bars; *All Cross to Places*, two bars; *Ladies Forward*, four bars; *Gentlemen Forward*, four bars; *Polka in Circle*, eight bars.

HEADS FORWARD AND BACK WITH SIDES.—The head couples face the sides, the heads turning to the right and the sides to the left; and all perform the movement as directed in the second figure.

FORWARD AND CHANGE PARTNERS.—All walk forward four steps, the heads and sides still facing each other. Each gentleman presents both hands to the lady opposite and turns with her so as to gain her partner's place. In this movement the first gentleman changes places with the third and the second with the fourth. Diagrams I and II show respectively the positions of the gentlemen before and after the change. All the remaining movements are danced with new partners thus obtained by changing, original partners being regained after the fourth time of dancing the figure.

ALL CHASSEZ.—Using the three-slide polka, the first and second couples *chassez* to the right and the third and fourth to the left. (As here named, the first couple is the one including the first gentleman, the second the one including the second gentleman, and so on. As the gentlemen have new partners and have left their original positions, this mode of indicating the couples is necessary.) In this *chassez* those to the left pass on the inside or to their right, and those to the right on the outside. By this movement the positions of the couples are again changed, the first changing with the fourth and the second with the third, as indicated by diagram III.

ALL CROSS OVER.—All the couples walk forward four steps, the heads going to the right and the sides to the left. Opposite couples pass each other, with the ladies between, and stop back to back. (See diagram IV.)

ALL CHASSEZ.—The first and third couples, still standing back to back, pass to the left, and the second and the fourth, also back to back, pass to the right, all using the three-slide polka. This brings the couples to the positions shown by diagram I.

ALL CROSS TO PLACES.—Heads still to the right and sides to the left, all forward and return to places with the three-slide polka, the ladies passing between the gentlemen. This returns the couples to position as shown by diagram II, each gentleman being one place to the right of the position made by the first change of partners. By these successive *chassez* after the first change of partners the entire tour of the set is made by each dancer.

	2		4		I		3
4	3	2	I	3	4	I	2
	I		3		2		4

DIAGRAM I.

DIAGRAM II.

DIAGRAM III.

DIAGRAM IV.

LADIES FORWARD.—The ladies walk forward, courtesy, and join hands in a circle.

GENTLEMEN FORWARD.—The gentlemen advance and form a circle outside the ladies' circle, and then place their joined hands over the ladies in front, thus forming a basket.

POLKA IN CIRCLE.—While in this formation all dance the three-slide polka to the left (two bars), to the right (two bars), and again to the left (two bars); the circles are then broken, and partners join hands and, gradually making their steps wider, return to place (two bars).

This figure is danced four times; the first and third times the head couples dance with the couples on their right, and the second and fourth times with the couples on their left. After the change of partners at the commencement of the figure, the gentlemen do not regain their partners until the fourth time the figure is danced.

FOURTH FIGURE.

The polka redowa and the Yorke are used in this figure. The movements are as follows: *Wait*, eight bars; *Forward Right Hands Across*, four bars; *Left Hands Back*, four bars; *Balancé and Cross*, eight bars; *Two Ladies Forward and Back*, four bars; *Two Gentlemen Forward and Back*, four bars; *Four Forward and Back*, four bars; *Return to Places*, four bars; *All Round with the Yorke*, eight bars.

FORWARD RIGHT HANDS ACROSS.—The first lady and opposite gen-

tleman advance, join right hands in passing, and turn the opposite lady and gentleman respectively.

LEFT HANDS BACK.—Returning, they join left hands, pass each other, halt before reaching their original places, and join right hands with their partners, thus forming a zig-zag line across the set, the ladies facing one way and the gentlemen the other.

Balancé AND CROSS.—While the dancers are in this position, with hands well raised, they *balancé* forward with the right foot and backward with the left, using the polka redowa step (four bars). Then separating, they swing round in line, which brings each couple to the opposite couple's place (four bars).

The remaining movements have been explained in previous lessons and are very simple. This figure is danced four times. The first time it is executed as described above; the second time the second lady and first gentleman, the third time the third lady and fourth gentleman, and the fourth time the fourth lady and third gentleman dance together.

FIFTH FIGURE.

Introductory Chord (no waltz); *All Chassez*, two bars; *Change Places*, two bars; *All Chassez Again*, two bars; *Change Places*, two bars. These four movements are repeated. The ladies *chassez* to the left, and each meets a gentleman at the corner of the set, presents both hands and walks half round to the left, thus changing places. When this change has been made four times, all the dancers reach their original places, having made a complete circuit of the set, the gentlemen to the right and the ladies to the left. The following movements are then executed: *Forward Heads*, two bars; *Circle Round*, two bars; *Separate and Join Sides*, four bars; *Slide to the Right*, two bars; *Slide to the Left*, two bars; *All Forward* two bars; *Join Partners*, two bars. The two head couples forward, join hands and circle round, using the three-slide polka step. Partners then separate and join the side couples, thus forming two lines of dancers. The ladies join on the left of their original positions and the gentlemen on the right; thus, the first lady joins the fourth couple, the gentleman joins the third, and so on. The two lines thus formed polka to the right (two bars) and back (two bars), and then all forward and turn partners, the first and second couples exchanging places, while the third and fourth retain their original positions. The figure is now repeated. Each dancer again makes a complete tour of the set (sixteen bars); and when the second part is repeated the first and second couples regain their original positions. Next the second part of the figure is danced twice by the sides, who forward and form lines with the heads, regaining their original places when the movements are repeated.

THE FINALE.

All forward two steps to the center (four bars), salute one another (four bars), return to places (four bars), and face and salute partners (four bars). The music is played slowly for these movements. A chord is then struck as at the commencement of the last figure, and all dance to seats with the three-slide polka.

THE MINUET.

This dance is not an easy one, but careful attention to the directions given below will enable anyone to master it. The music contains three beats to every bar and is played quite slowly and with accent. The "Minuet de la Cour," which has nineteen bars in the second movement, the music required for this form of minuet. This music, when fitted to the dance, is played entirely through twice, and is then again commenced, and an ending is made at the close of the sixteenth bar. This information is given because the repeats in the music are sometimes incorrectly marked.

The minuet consists of a series of simple motions, each of which is given a special French name. It is necessary to fix the five positions (described in the *DELINEATOR* for November, 1892) well in mind to clearly understand these motions.

There are seven motions employed in the minuet, named as follows: *Pas Marche*, *Pas Balancé*, *Pas Grave*, *Pas Menuet*, *Pas Bouré*, *Pas Sissoné*, and *Pas de Basque Pirouette*.

Pas Marche.—This is a simple walking step, three steps being taken to a bar.

Pas Balancé.—The *balancé* is of two kinds, the *Forward Balancé* and the *Backward Balancé*. In the forward movement step forward on the right foot, balance on that foot and extend the left to the second position. The backward movement is the reverse of this, the dancer stepping back with the left foot, balancing on that foot, and extending the right to second position. All these positions should be assumed with grace and daintiness.

Pas Grave.—Place the feet in the fifth position, with the right foot in front. Bend both knees, rise on both toes and descend on the left heel, bending the right knee by raising the right heel, and

allowing the right toe to remain on the floor (one bar). This is reversed when the left foot is in front, the left heel then being elevated. The *Pas Grave* always precedes the *Balancé*, the latter following on the succeeding measure. This motion is an exaggerated one, as, indeed, are most of the minuet movements. The bending of the knees should produce a decided dip of the body, and in all the motions a rather decided manner should be displayed.

Pas Menuet.—Place the feet in the fifth position, with the right foot in front. Bend both knees, rise, and in rising extend the right foot to the second position; then transfer the weight of the body from the left foot to the right and extend the left to the second position (one bar). This motion is continued in the same direction by passing the left foot behind the right at the moment of bending the knees for the repetition. Corresponding motions are used for passing to the left.

Pas Bouré.—Place the feet in the second position, with the right extended, standing on the toes of both feet. Draw the right foot behind the left to the fifth position, and then step to the left. Again pass the right foot behind and step to the left. Do this three times during one bar of music. The motions are the same for passing to the right as to the left, and are sometimes accelerated to twelve to a bar and sometimes retarded to three to a bar.

Pas Sissoné.—Place the feet in the second position of right. Pass the right behind the left to the fifth position, as in the *Pas Bouré*, and step to the left; then pass the right in front to the fifth position, and immediately place the left in the second position (one bar). Return to the right in the same way.

Pas de Basque Pirouette.—Place the feet in the fifth position, with the right in front. Then take the second position with the right, place the left in front in the fourth position, rise on the toes and swing half round to the right, thus bringing the right foot in front in the fourth position. If it is desired to face to the left, begin with the left foot and perform the same movement to the left.

In the original minuet the couples moved in a square space, but entirely independent of one another. The following dance, which is arranged as a quadrille, is the form of minuet generally favored nowadays.

THE QUADRILLE MINUET.

For this dance eight persons are required, and they form the same as for the lancers—a couple on each side of a square.

FIRST MOVEMENT.

Salutation to Partners, eight bars; *Salutation to Sides*, eight bars.

SECOND MOVEMENT.

Head Couples Forward with Pas Grave Twice, four bars; *Pas Menuet to the Right*, two bars; *Two Balancés Forward*, two bars; *Pas Menuet to the Left*, two bars; *Cross to Opposite Places with Pas Marche*, two bars; *Balancé*, four bars; *Right and Left to Places*, two bars; *Salute Partners*, one bar.

The salutations to partners and to sides are performed slowly. The ladies courtesy very low and rise slowly and with much dignity after bending the knees. The dress is sometimes grasped at each side and very daintily raised during the bend of the courtesy. The second movement is danced first by the head couples. In the *Balancé* the couples pass each other until they are back to back, when they perform the *Pas Menuet* that follows. When they are ready for the *Cross to Opposite Places*, they have already nearly reached the opposite places. Each gentleman takes his partner's left hand with his left, and the lady passes in front of her partner with a *Pas Marche*. This brings her to the right side of her partner in the opposite couple's place. The couples then salute each other and again forward and right and left to places, where they salute partners.

THIRD MOVEMENT.

Salutation to Partners, eight bars; *Salutation to Sides*, eight bars (as in the first movement); *All Balancé to Corners*, four bars; *Change at Corners*, four bars; *Salute*, four bars; *Return to Places*, four bars.

In this movement the heads turn to the corners, the gentlemen to the left and the ladies to the right, and *balancé*. They then execute a *Pas Marche*, give right hands to the corners and change places, saluting after the change is made. In returning to places, again with a *Pas Marche*, left hands are extended, and the movement is executed with the left-foot *balancé*.

The sides now perform the second movement (nineteen bars), and, beginning with the *Balancé to Corners* in the third movement, continue this as directed (sixteen bars). All then make the profound salutations described in the first movement.

The capacity of the human form for graceful motion is demonstrated in this courtly dance, which, if properly executed, may really be regarded as one continuous movement that offers not the slightest hint of awkwardness or abruptness. When young children dance it, their positions are quite exaggerated. When not join-

ing hands with their partners during the *Pas Marche*, they place their arms akimbo, with the hands upon the hips, and bend their bodies backward from the waist, with their heads gracefully inclined toward their partners.

TERPSICHORE.

AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

With one or two exceptions, the books noticed this month are of unusual excellence, being remarkable alike for high moral tone and for great literary merit. Many well known authors are represented, and also several whose names are less familiar to the reading public, but who are certain to receive a cordial welcome from those who now meet them for the first time. Romance is in the majority as usual, and the list includes two volumes of short stories that easily rank among the best of their kind.

Seven charming stories by Maxwell Grey are published in one volume by D. Appleton and Company, New York, the title page bearing the name of the first, *An Innocent Imposter*. Readers who were moved almost to tears by the pathos of *The Silence of Dean Mailland* will be surprised to find, when perusing some of these tales, that the same author can write with a most delightful drollery. The "Innocent Imposter" is full of sly humor and finds decided enjoyment in a situation which he at first detested, but which becomes agreeable to him as he learns lessons of deception given him as a duty, until at last he can hardly distinguish fact from fancy, or himself from the man he impersonates. Love plays an agreeable part in this ingenious story. "A Glass of Water" is a narrative of droll happenings, in which several exceptionally queer characters appear. Among them is a man who, as stated by another personage in the tale, has mislaid his wife; and the person who thus describes the singular mishap calls in his sister, who is said by him to have a great talent for finding articles that have been lost. The wife, who is a very newly made bride, chancas to crave a glass of water at a railway station, and her husband leaves the train (English, of course) to get it. What then happens is told in a most amusing fashion. "The Mysterious Guide" is a tragedy of Alpine climbing, related with blood-curdling definiteness. A brave girl, who desired to see the mantle of night slip from the white shoulders of a certain lofty crag, carried her point; and the imaginative reader will be enthralled by the account of how she did it and what befel her *en route*. There are fine poetic touches in the sublimer passages of this tale, through which may be caught glimpses of an appalling beauty.

The many readers who have found both pleasure and profit in *The Reflections of a Married Man*, by Robert Grant, will need no persuasion to peruse its delightful sequel, *The Opinions of a Philosopher*, in which we are told of the later experiences of the couple whose early married life was so amusingly described in the "Reflections." Like its predecessor, it is a book to be read once for its quaint humor and good-natured sarcasm, and then again and more slowly for the solid body of common sense and practical wisdom which forms a foundation for the author's lighter fancies. The kindly husband and father who tells us in this book how his children sprang up about him and how he and his wife grew old happily together, declares expressly that he is not a real philosopher, but merely an amateur from whom the best results are not to be expected; but for all that, his "Opinions" contain much philosophy, and that of a useful, helpful sort. The book is profusely and admirably illustrated. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Aunt Johnny, the title of a novel by John Strange Winter (Mrs. Stannard), will doubtless attract many readers who desire only to be amused; and while they will not be disappointed in their search for diversion, they will be given much solid food for reflection. The story is well written, as a matter of course; and it leads one to unconsciously protest against all social judgments and values that are based only upon appearances. "Aunt Johnny" is a widow whose vivacity and every-day applications of a light-hearted philosophy keep her youthful in manner and enthusiastic in her uses of all social advantages. She leads what may not inaptly be termed a life of fashionable informality, and she has what she believes to be a "good time," which she allows others to enjoy with her. Her pleasures may be whimsical and frivolous, but when an occasion for large-mindedness and persistent self-forgetfulness comes in her way, she is equal to it and is both brave and true. In fact, she grows most lovable as her life goes on, and she will doubtless form many friends. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

Under the suggestive title, *A House-Hunter in Europe*, William

Henry Bishop has written a book of travel that is refreshingly original in conception and unusually charming in manner and matter. In it he describes his search through various parts of Europe and the north of Africa for eligible quarters in which to establish his small household, and also gives much information regarding rents, living expenses and domestic arrangements beyond the seas. This quest took him into some of the most interesting localities of the old world, and he writes of the places, people and customs with a familiarity and an exactness that can only have been acquired by long intimacy and careful study. He does not follow in the footsteps of the ordinary tourist, but introduces us to types and scenes and bits of gossip that would have escaped a less accomplished traveller than himself. To read such books as this is the next best thing to beholding for one's-self the beauties and wonders of other lands. [New York: Harper and Brothers.]

One of the most notable of recent French novels is *The Tutor's Secret*, by Victor Cherbuliez, an excellent translation of which is among the late publications of D. Appleton and Company. The tutor has an exceptionally ugly countenance (which is, however, of value to him), a vast amount of available learning, a kindly and even susceptible heart, and no worldliness to hinder him from being a genuine friend. There is a genial quality in his character that makes him a most agreeable acquaintance, and his charm is heightened by the droll originality of his speech and his thoroughly Gallic surroundings. As a tutor, he is entrusted with the "finishing" of two young girls, one of whom, being possessed of a logical and flexible mind and having a philosophic tendency, develops under his care into a self-contained, useful woman who prefers to regulate the handsome home of her father rather than that of a possible husband. The fascinating account of this young woman and her likes and dislikes will give courage to many a girl who is inclined to pass through life in single independence. The other of the tutor's pupils is less intellectual but, perhaps, more lovable than her sister, and her doings and sayings will doubtless prove more entertaining to the average reader. Cherbuliez thoroughly understands human nature and human motives, and he draws his characters with equal strength and delicacy.

In *Sweet Bells Out of Tune* Mrs. Burton Harrison presents a picture of New York's most fashionable life that is not pleasant for optimists to dwell upon. The story is cleverly conceived and admirably written, and if it were purely a creation of the fancy, the reader would enjoy it immensely, just as we all, old and young, delight in horrible stories of giants and genii, robbers and ghosts, fairies and banshees. But, alas! the author only gives testimony with her pen to that which she knows to be true, when she tells us that the sweet bells of exalted society are often out of tune, and that the jangling, coarse-toned, insistent bells are so many that they drown almost beyond recognition the voices of those that are pure and gentle in tone. Truly it sets the teeth on edge to think that such things can be; and no one who considers how often the rich neglect the opportunities for good afforded by their wealth, can wonder that those who are in love with high thinking should be unwilling to breathe the social atmosphere which Mrs. Harrison has not imagined or even written about from hearsay. Those who are inspired by an unreasoning social ambition will find much in this book to cool the ardor of their desires. [New York: The Century Company.]

Dr. Conan Doyle has again gone to France for the scene of his latest historical novel, *The Refugees*, but in the latter half of the story transfers the interest to America. It is a tale of the Court of Louis XIV., and incidentally relates the experience of a Huguenot family about the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After the escape of the latter to America the adventures become more thrilling and the movement decidedly rapid, the interest being maintained until the end. Dr. Doyle is happy in his character sketching and descriptive passages; there is apparent, however, a slight religious bias which the reader regrets while it does not lessen his enjoyment of the story. [New York: Harper and Bros.]

Brothers and Strangers, by Agnes Blake Poor, is a strong, clear story, in which purely American characteristics are so cleverly pre-

sented, and individuals are fitted into them with so exact an adjustment, that it is not too much to regard the author's processes and their results as a proof of genius. One of the most interesting characters in the book is a widow who is a strange combination of piety and worldliness, the former trait being the result of inheritance and habit, and the latter a product of sordid surroundings and many clamoring needs. She maintains a pitiless grip upon her one self-made, capable son who supports her, and she displays a foolish, self-sacrificing compassion for her useless children and a sort of awesome gratitude to another son who is both vulgar and greedy, but who allows her the cast-off clothing of his family. The grasping man she understands and appreciates, but the upright, ambitious, generous one is beyond her comprehension. The first faint love affair of the good son and his second vivid one are effectively described, while the wooing and winning of his pretty widowed sister-in-law is a fine characterization of sweet worldliness on the woman's part, and of big-hearted, unpolished generosity on that of the man who seeks to marry her. The narrative opens with a letter that is so natural and original that it is almost impossible to believe that it was not written by a real mother to a real son. This letter furnishes the key-note of the entire novel. [Boston: Roberts Bros.]

The Passing Show is the title of a collection of half a dozen short tales by Richard Henry Savage. One of the stories tells of Spanish Honduras and is made up of appalling wickedness unrelieved by any pleasing incident, except the escape of a man from that awful place and its desperadoes. Another of the tales is a Russian experience, two are located in California and are keyed to the pitch of tragedy, and yet another, of which the scene is laid in Long Island, is painful to a needless degree. In fact, the array of scenes and incidents presented in this volume is so dreary that the reader is glad when the "Passing Show" is over. The author has written readable books, and, more than that, he has provided a novel-loving public with attractive romances: but these tales have little to commend them in spite of the ingenuity and large knowledge of many lands displayed in their construction. [Chicago: F. T. Neely.]

Captain Charles King, U. S. A., has given us another of his thrilling romances, its title being *Foes in Ambush*. He writes inimitably of frontier army life, and his delineations possess a clearness and a crispness that tell of his own personal experience with Apaches, Sioux, Mexican border ruffians, robbers of mail-coaches, express messengers and army paymasters, and various other unpleasant characters of the far western type. This story is fully alive with the "ping" of rifles, the thud of dropping men, the packing of army saddles, the buckling on of spurs, the crafty approach of ambushed enemies, the finding of hidden kegs of maddening whiskey, and the treachery of inn-keepers who entice, rob and murder their patrons; and there is, of course, a due admixture of heroism and loyalty to offset an immense amount of wickedness and treachery. The tale has two heroines, both of whom are beautiful and interesting. One is timid and tender and the other brave and true, and both are rescued from peril by their soldier lovers, who are wounded in their recapture and defense. This affords admirable opportunities for love-making, which are duly taken advantage of. The same troop is ordered to Chicago to quell a labor riot, and here Captain King has created his most brilliant effects, his descriptions being thrilling and vivid and evidently true to the actual facts. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.]

Joseph Zalmonah, by Edward King, is a sombre but interesting story of the Hebrew immigrants who come to our shores to find that liberty which is so cruelly denied them in many other lands. The appalling nature of the persecutions to which these people have been subjected is strongly suggested by their pitiful eagerness to secure homes where they can talk to one another with their doors and windows open without a constant fear that lurking enemies are listening to report their speech to a tyrannical government. The tale is a sad one, full of hunger, anxiety and apprehension; but it is only right that those who possess an abundance of worldly blessings should learn how their less fortunate brothers live. The author rightly finds much encouragement in the practical sympathy which prosperous Jews are ever ready to extend to indigent members of their race; and his book will do much to lessen prejudice and allow free scope for humanity in dealing with this alien people. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

Though a complete romance in itself, *David Balfour*, by Robert Louis Stevenson, is a sequel to *Kidnapped*, which was so cordially received by the author's numerous admirers. It is semi-historical, several well-known personages and a few authenticated facts imparting a flavor of truth and consistency to events which, but for this foundation, would be difficult to accept as probable; and its impressiveness is greatly increased by the fact that David

Balfour, who tells his own story, evidently expects his statements to be believed. He describes wild rides, fierce hand-to-hand conflicts, marvellous escapes, political jealousies and conspiracies, hatreds to the death, loves consummated through wonderful experiences, and friendships that were ideal in their loyalty and unselfishness. Altogether, David Balfour is a most fascinating character, and so is his sweetheart; while his handsome woman friend is at once faithful, sagacious, whimsical and bewitching. Only a Scotchman could have written so quaint and canny a tale in such archaic English, or have felt so intensely the feuds and friendships of the people he describes. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

An army novel in a new setting and with different movement to what we have been accustomed to is *In Blue Uniform*, by G. I. Putnam. Texas is the scene, and the doings for a short period of a certain regiment, with some added interest in the person of a fair visitor, furnish the theme. There is a dramatic climax which is exceedingly well worked up. As a new specimen of a military story this book is well worth reading. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Not Angels Quite is the significant title chosen by Nathan Haskell Dole for a tale that will doubtless give rise to a variety of comment and opinion. Few people believe that women are angels, even in Boston; and least of all can this author, who is the translator of Tolstoi's romances of very unangelic females, reasonably suspect that there are such perfect creatures. He deals in this story with Boston society, making it appear whimsical to a barbaric outside world. Perhaps it merits this accusation, but it deserves silence from him when he cannot truthfully give it praise. The romance is a history of two mistaken betrothals and their readjustment, and its circumstances afford the author many opportunities for airing his own freaks and quirks of thought, which are sometimes classic and sometimes modern. He certainly talks better than he writes, and it is, therefore, fair to conclude that he has it within his power to give the world a much more charming and artistic novel than the present one. Indeed, he must have been absent-minded or dreaming when he created some of the angelic characters of this story, so vague are they, and so lacking in realistic consistency. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

A number of amazingly interesting short romances by different authors have been collected in one volume by Tait, Sons and Company, New York, the group being entitled *Tuvisstock Tales*. The first one is by Gilbert Parker and is very suitably named "The March of the White Guard." It is a story of the great waste north country and opens at one of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts. Jasper Hume is the chief of several heroes; indeed, all men must be heroic who live so near the Great Slave Lake, where the cold is terrible and the Indians are dangerous when angry or insufficiently supplied with food. Jasper Hume must have actually lived, wrought, suffered and triumphed, so realistic, so ideal is his character. The story of his thoughts and deeds will inspire the most discouraged man or woman with a firmer belief in human excellence. Good for good's sake, love that has no self-seeking, and endeavor that hopes for no individual recognition are displayed as if all were possible to each one of us. No one can read this tale without blushing at the remembrance of his own lost opportunities for being noble, and yet the writer apparently intends only to tell a straightforward tale of love, and its power to lift us to higher spiritual and moral levels. "Sunshine Johnson" is also a tale of unconscious self-effacement, and so is "Pensee," an episode of the French Revolution. The former is by Luke Sharp and the latter by Rose Metcalfe. All the stories in the group are of rare literary merit and deserve from every point of view the approval of the most exacting taste. The book is profusely illustrated by various artists.

Roberts Brothers, Boston, have lately issued a revised and slightly enlarged edition of Helen Campbell's *The Easiest Way in House-Keeping and Cooking*, which has in the past helped so many inexperienced housewives over the rough places of domestic management. Being especially designed as a text-book for cooking schools, this work is admirably adapted to the needs of youthful housekeepers who desire to learn in a systematic way the most advantageous methods of performing their duties. The author's object is clearly expressed in her "Introductory," when she says: "This is no infallible system, warranted to give the whole art of cooking in twelve lessons. All I can do for you is to lay down clearly certain fixed principles; to show you how to economize thoroughly, yet get a better result than by the expenditure of perhaps much more material."

The tenth series of the *Good Things of Life* is issued as usual by the F. A. Stokes Co. In beauty of make-up this volume is quite equal to its predecessors, but the wit seems less pointed and the subjects less varied than before.

PATTERNS BY MAIL.—In ordering patterns by mail, either from this office or from any of our agencies, be careful to give your post-office address in full. When patterns are desired for ladies, the

number and size of each should be carefully stated; when patterns for misses, girls, boys or little folks are needed, the number, size and age should be given in each instance.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

(This department is open to all inquirers desiring information on household topics of any description.)

Gossamer:—The following process is said to restore to a waterproof its original softness: Dissolve a tea-spoonful of best gray lime in half a pailful of water, wipe the cloak well with a soft cloth wrung loosely out of this mixture, hang to dry, and repeat the operation in two hours.

F. H. B.:—Eight rounded tea-spoonfuls of flour, sugar or butter or two gills of any liquid are equal to a cupful. Pretzels are made of stiff dough, which is formed into rolls about as thick as the finger and then twisted into various shapes, the most familiar being a pattern suggesting a bow-knot. They are liberally sprinkled with salt while wet, after which they are thrown into concentrated lye until of a rich brown tint, and then baked hard in an oven.

M. A. R.:—Beer bottles with rubber corks are most convenient for catsup, but strong bottles with ordinary corks will also answer. Having soaked the corks well in boiling water, drive them into the bottles as far as possible, and pour a thin coating of melted sealing-wax over the top of each bottle and cork.

M. R.:—Excellent ginger-snaps may be made by the following recipe:

2 cupfuls of molasses.	1 tea-spoonful of soda.
1 " " butter or lard.	1 " " ginger.

Heat all until melted, and then add barely enough flour to admit of rolling the dough out. Shape the cakes, and bake in a quick oven.

J. F. M.:—To make four large loaves of bread with compressed yeast, use the following ingredients:

1 quart of boiling water.	3 large potatoes.
About seven pints of flour.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a cake of yeast.
1 table-spoonful of salt.	

Cook the potatoes for thirty minutes, and drain well; mash them, pour the boiling water over them, and set away to cool. When lukewarm, add the dissolved yeast-cake and three quarts of the flour, beating the flour in with a spoon. Cover the bowl with a cloth and then with a board, and let its contents rise over night. In the morning add the salt and half the remainder of the flour, the rest of the flour being used for kneading the bread. Turn the dough out on the board, and knead it for twenty minutes; then return it to the bowl, cover, and let it rise to double its original size. Shape into loaves, moulding them smoothly; and when they also have risen to double their original size, bake for an hour. The addition of a table-spoonful of sugar and one of lard or butter will improve the bread for some tastes; if used, they should be worked in with the salt when the bread is kneaded.

Mrs. K. K.:—For sponge ginger bread, use the following:

1 cupful of sour milk.	2 eggs.
1 " " molasses.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of saleratus.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " butter.	1 table-spoonful of ginger.

Flour to make as thick as pound cake.

Warm the butter, molasses and ginger, then add the milk, flour and saleratus, and bake as quickly as possible.

Mrs. M. E. M.:—To make plain crackers, proceed as follows: Rub two ounces of butter or lard into a quart of flour, and add a tea-spoonful of saleratus in a wine-glassful of warm water, half a tea-spoonful of salt, and milk enough to make a dough that can be rolled out. Beat well, roll thin, and cut into round cakes, pricking them with a sharp fork. Then bake until crisp. A recipe for layer cake appeared in the Housekeepers' Department of the October DELINEATOR. Rusty stoves can be cleaned by washing with kerosene and rubbing vigorously with plenty of stove polish.

JENNIE:—Use the following ingredients for sponge-cake:

3 eggs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful of baking-powder.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.	2 " " lemon or vanilla extract.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " flour.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of boiling water.

Beat lightly the whites and yolks of the eggs separately: then place them together, and beat again. Sift in the sugar, a little at a time, and add the flavoring, and the flour, into which the baking-powder has been stirred. Beat all well together, and at the very last stir in the hot water. Bake in one loaf in a well buttered tin for three-quarters of an hour. Break for serving.

Mrs. A. R. B. asks for a recipe for pickling mushrooms.

Mrs. L. A. B.:—A good silver polish for shirts may be made thus: Take an ounce each of isinglass and borax, a tea-spoonful of white glue, and two tea-spoonfuls of white of egg. Cook all well in two quarts of fine starch. Starch the shirts in this, let them dry, and before ironing apply some of the starch to the bosoms and cuffs with a cloth until the parts are well dampened. Iron at once with a hot glowing iron.

E. G. P.:—We have never heard of "branburys" Do you mean "banburys?"

J. E. C.:—The toughness of your angel cake was doubtless due to the fact that you did not beat the eggs to the proper consistency. They should be beaten so stiff that they will "stand alone."

Old Subscriber:—Proceed as follows to restore black silk: To a suitable quantity of ox-gall add enough boiling water to make it warm. Dip a clean sponge into the liquid and rub the silk well on both sides; squeeze it out thoroughly, and repeat the application. Rinse the silk in clear water, and change the water until the fabric is perfectly clean. Dry the silk in the open air, and then dip the sponge in glue-water and rub it on the wrong side. Pin the silk upon a table, and let it dry before a fire.

L. and MARTHA:—Sufficiently explicit directions for making elderberry and grape wine would be too lengthy to give in this department; you will find them and many other recipes of a kindred nature in "The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving," published by us at 6d. or 15 cents.

TYBEE:—The probable cause of your preserves turning to sugar is that too much sugar was used or else that they were boiled too long. To make candied chestnuts: First remove the shells and inner husks from boiled chestnuts, and dry the kernels thoroughly. Then throw them into hot syrup that is ready to candy, drain, let them dry, and then dip them again.

F. R. S.:—Cider may be preserved sweet for years by putting it up in air-tight cans after the manner of preserving fruit. It should first be allowed to settle and then be racked off from the dregs, but it should be canned before fermentation sets in.

K. B.:—An excellent stale-bread stuffing may be made thus:

1 cupful of grated bread-crumbs.	1 table-spoonful of butter.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " milk.	1 tea-spoonful of salt.
1 table-spoonful of chopped onion.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " pepper.

Add the seasoning and butter to the crumbs, and beat in the milk.

YOUNG TRAPPER:—To deodorize skunk skins, hold them over a fire made with red cedar boughs, and sprinkle with chloride of lime; or wrap in green hemlock boughs and leave for twenty-four hours.

ENGLISH HOME-BREWED BEER:—Mrs. George Styles, of Union City, Mich., has kindly favored us with the following recipe for English home-brewed beer: Measure four tea-cupfuls of brown sugar, four table-spoonfuls of ground ginger and a two-quart basin full of fresh hops. Place the hops and ginger together, cover well with water, using three or four quarts, and boil for an hour. Then strain, pour the liquor into a kettle, add half a cupful of molasses, and boil for half an hour. Put the hops, ginger and sugar in a crock holding four gallons, pour in the hot liquor, fill the crock with water, and add a cupful of yeast. Set the liquid in a warm place for eight or ten hours to ferment. Then skim, and bottle, tying the corks securely. Beer bottles with rubber corks are best for the purpose. In two days the beverage will be ready for use. Be careful in opening, as the beer will be "heady." Beer made in this way will keep all the year round.

Scrubber:—To restore velvet or plush that has been crushed, hold the material wrong side downward in the steam arising from boiling water, until the pile rises.

TORSY:—To wash a black lace veil: Add hot water to bullock's gall until the liquid is as warm as the hand can bear, and perfume with a little musk. Pass the veil through this liquid, squeezing but not rubbing it; and rinse it through two cold waters, tingeing the second with a little blue. When the veil is dry place it in a stiffening made by pouring boiling water on a very small piece of glue; then squeeze it out, and stretch and clap it. Pin it very evenly on a linen cloth, and when dry, iron it on the wrong side, first stretching a linen cloth over the ironing blanket.

THE DELINEATOR.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott Street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market; and it will only cost 1c. postage, to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Does Your Wife Do Her Own Washing?

If you regard her health and strength, and want to keep your home free from hot steam and smell, and save fuel, washing powders, and the clothes,

Get her
Sunlight
SOAP

WEDDING CAKES.

We make a specialty of WEDDING CAKES of superior quality, beautifully iced and ornamented, for city or country. Can be safely shipped by express. Send postal for prices, etc

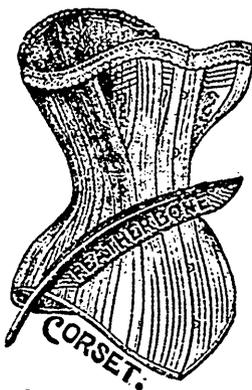
LUNAN & CO., Caterers and Confectioners,
267 Bleury Street, - - - MONTREAL.

AVENUE HOUSE, 17 & 19 McGill College Avenue, MONTREAL.

This popular Family Hotel is central, quiet, near depots and points of interest. Travellers and families will find clean, comfortable rooms and good table. Hot and cold baths. No liquor sold. Terms, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, according to rooms. Reduced rates to permanent guests, also table board. To insure rooms, please write or telegraph in advance. (Five minutes to C. P. and G. T. stations).

E. S. REYNOLDS, Prop.

F
E
A
T
H
E
R
B
O
N
E



C
O
R
S
E
T
S
.
.
.
.

The Standard Corset of Canada.

All Wearers Advertise Them.

Always ask for

FEATHERBONE CORSETS.

THE CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.

Is the Best Goods Obtainable for all the purposes it serves.

GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION

McLAREN'S THE ONLY GENUINE
All the Best Grocers Sell It.

COVERNTON'S NIPPLE OIL

Will be found superior to all other preparations for Cracked or Sore Nipples. To harden the Nipples, commence using three months before confinement. Price, 25 cts. Should your druggist not keep it, send us 31 cents in stamps for a bottle.

C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
121 Bleury Street, - - - Montreal.



GIRLS who love Chocolate Drops and would like to have the very best, the most delicious, should insist on having the G. B. Chocolate, "the finest in the land." If your confectioner does not have them, send us 60c. and we will mail you a one-pound box, postage free.

Ganong Bros., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.

The Women of Canada are Quick to Appreciate a Good Article



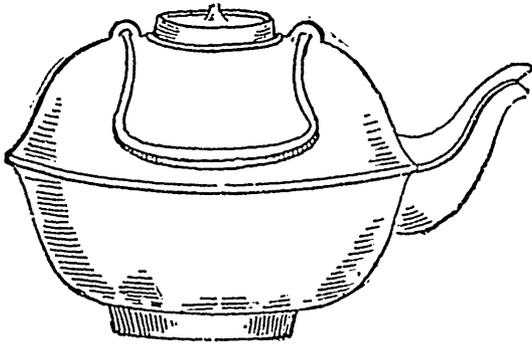
Every Lady in the Dominion wants a MELISSA wrap of some style. Costing only a trifle (about \$1.50) more than ordinary wraps of similar material, they are at once the most useful and most economical garments of the present day, because they are really two in one, being a rainproof garment as well as a stylish and comfortable wrap.

MELISSA wraps should not be classed with ordinary waterproofs. They are made up in all the latest styles, out of fine soft woollen materials (rendered thoroughly rainproof by the MELISSA process): beautifully finished, and they fit to perfection, as only tailor-made garments can.

Many ladies have written us asking for information, patterns, etc., etc., but as we do a strictly wholesale manufacturing business, cannot, in justice to our many customers, sell directly to anyone not in trade. Desiring, however, to give all information possible and place our MELISSA wraps within easy reach of every lady in the country, we invite direct correspondence, and will, on receipt of a letter from any lady, giving the name and address of the merchant with whom she deals, at once send that dealer a full range of our patterns, catalogues of designs, and other necessary information.

If there is no local dealer that will take the trouble to serve her in the way we suggest, we will place her in communication with one of our most reliable customers in some other place, who we can guarantee will be only too glad to give her every possible attention.

MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL.



A
TEA KETTLE
OF
HOT WATER

WITH
**SURPRISE
SOAP**

does away with that wash boiler that steam about the house—that hard work—that muss and confusion of wash day.

You Don't Boil or Scald the Clothes with **SURPRISE SOAP** is the

reason of it—the clothes are the whitest, sweetest, cleanest washed in this way—The directions on the wrapper tells you how its done—its quite simple.

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

**STERLING
SILVER
SPOONS**

Were never so low in Price nor so beautiful in Design as To-Day.

Our stock is very complete, and includes the output of

.. **GORHAM,**
.. **WHITING,**
.. **REED**
-- AND --
.. **BARTON,**

and other leading factories.

Write for Styles and Prices. We're glad to correspond with you if you cannot call in person.

RYRIE BROS.

Jewellers

Cor. YONGE & ADELAIDE STS.
TORONTO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IGNORANT:—*Tout à vous*, is a French phrase signifying "Yours affectionately"; it is used among intimate friends in ending a letter.

W. E. R.:—Velvet and silk sleeves are fashionable in outside garments. Cards are sent in by the servant answering the bell.

Mrs. J. W. H.:—The name of the French novelist and dramatist, Alexandre Dumas, is pronounced du-mar.

Mrs. S. B. W.:—Cut your mother's costume by pattern No. 6312, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Trim with passementerie as you suggest.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN:—Black cone fur will trim your green material effectively. Shape the toilette by basque pattern No. 6568, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 6535, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. These patterns are illustrated in the November DELINEATOR.

BUSTY BEE:—We would not advise wearing a dotted Swiss in the evening at this season of the year.

Mrs. J. B.:—Your material is brocaded silk, and can be becomingly remodelled by waist pattern No. 6504, price 1s. or 25 cents, and skirt pattern No. 6458, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Combine black satin with it, and trim with jet.

BESS:—A cobweb party would prove very amusing. The cobwebs are made by unwinding spools of silk, cord or thread in every conceivable portion of the house from the garret to the cellar, twining the thread about the chandeliers, *bric-à-brac* and the legs of chairs. Upon the arrival of the guests each person is duly presented with an empty spool; and the object is to find the cobwebs and rewind them without tangling or breaking them. At the end of each web a prize is attached, usually of a ridiculous character. The threads should be frequently crossed to increase the confusion.



1892

Model

1892

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER

George Bengough,

45 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE 1207.

200 Machines rented for office use or practice. Operators supplied. Situations procured for efficient operators without charge to them or employers.

THE

DA

CORSETS.

Have But

LARGE

NO

IMITATORS

EQUAL.

**Sterling
Soap.**

TO the Lady sending us the most "Sterling" Wrappers from August 1st, 1893, to August 1st, 1894, we offer the following Cash Premiums, viz.:

First, - - \$50.00 in Gold.

Second, - 25.00 "

Third, - - 15.00 "

Fourth, - 10.00 "

Don't wait till end of year, but send in wrappers and we will acknowledge and credit you with number sent.

WM. LOGAN,
St. John, N.B.

On this and the succeeding Page is illustrated an Assortment of Patterns for

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS AND COATS,

Suitable for the Winter Season.

which many will no doubt be pleased to inspect.

The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers, Sizes and Ages desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co. (LIMITED).



Ladies' Whole-Back Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat (In Three-Quarter Length) (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Whole-Back Coat, with Vest, which may be Omitted (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Coat, with Removable Ripple Collar (In three-Quarter Length) (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Coat (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Russian Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Russian Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Russian Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Coat, with Ripple Collar and Jabot Fronts (Copyr't): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Ladies' Commodore Coat (Known as the English Coat) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Coat (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

Ladies' Empire Coat (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Coat (Suitable for Seal-Skin, Plush, etc.) (Copyright): 10 sizes. Bust meas., 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



Misses' Coat (Suitable for Seal-Skin, Plush, etc.) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Misses' Double-Breasted Coat (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Commodore Coat (Known as the English Coat) (Copyr't): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Girls' Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Misses' Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



Child's Coat (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 1 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Girls' Coat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Child's Empire Coat, with Ripple Collar (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Little Girls' Empire Coat, with Ripple Collars (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Child's Coat, with Hood, which may be Omitted (Copyr't): 5 sizes. Ages, 2 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



4954 Ladies' Coat: (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

4954 Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat (Known as the Newmarket Coat) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



6056 Ladies English Coat (For Rainproof or other Cloths) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

6056 Ladies' Coat, with Removable Capes (For Rainproof and other Cloths) (Copyright): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



6552 Misses' English Coat, with Removable Cape (For Rainproof or other Cloths) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

6552 Misses' Double-Breasted Coat (Known as the Newmarket Coat) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



6500 Girls' Coat (Copyright): 3 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

6408 Girls' Empire Coat (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



6555 Girls' Coat, with Removable Cape (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

6482 Girls' Coat, with Hood (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 5 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

6377 Girls' Coat (Copyright): 11 sizes. Ages, 2 to 12 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Herewith is illustrated a variety of Patterns for Ladies', Misses' and Girls'

Caps, Hats AND Bonnets,

which 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. (LIMITED).



4940 Alpine Hat for Ladies, Misses and Children (Copyright): 7 sizes. Hat sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head measures, 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



6009 Tam O'Shanter Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2; or Head measures, 19 1/4 to 23 3/4 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3637 Ladies' Hood (Copyright). One size: Price, 7d. or 15 cents.



3637 Pattern for a Commodore Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



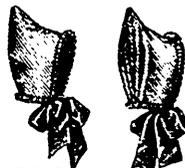
6092 Child's Hat (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4593 Little Girls' Hat (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4959 Child's Bonnet (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



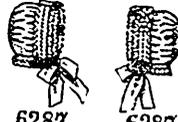
4748 Little Girls' Bonnet (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4846 Child's Bonnet (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 1 1/2 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



2989 Child's Cap (Copyright): 4 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



6287 Infants' Cap (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



2174 Cap with Hexagonal Crown (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 6 3/4; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 21 1/2 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



6075 Pattern for a Polo or Travelling Cap (Copyright): 6 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3033 Pattern for a Cap (Available for Tam O'Shanter or Sailor Style): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 6 3/4; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 21 1/2 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



4393 Pattern for a Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 6 3/4; or Head meas., 19 1/4 to 21 1/2 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3167 Pattern for a Polo or Travelling Cap (Copyright): 6 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3636 Pattern for a Scotch Cap (Also Known as the Highland Bonnet) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



3166 Pattern for a Cap for Outdoor Sports (Copyright): 6 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



1914 Gentlemen's House-Cap: 5 sizes. Cap sizes, 6 1/4 to 7 1/2; or Head measures, 20 3/4 to 23 3/4 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S

VICTORIA KNITTING SILK WASH SILKS ROMAN FLOSS

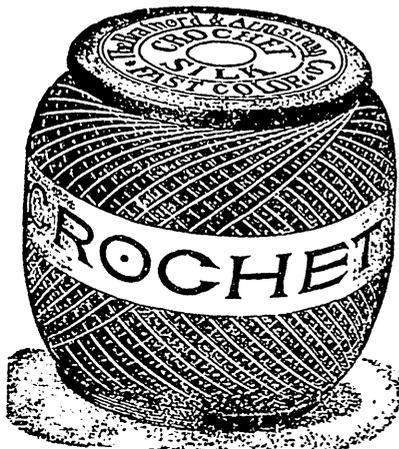
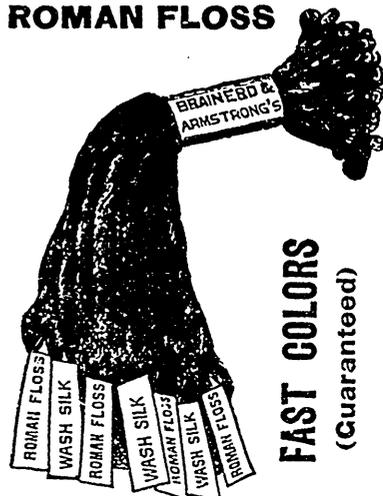
ASIATIC DYES

ARE MADE IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Roman Floss | Twisted Embroidery |
| Filo Silk | Mediæval |
| Rope Silk | Couching |
| Outline | Giant Embroidery |
| Crochet Silk | Victoria Knitting |

Such Fast-color Wash Silks were never before known, our process of Dyeing being a New Discovery.

These Goods are Sold Retail in the Leading Cities of the Continent.



NEW YORK:
R. H. MACY & CO.
T. G. FARNHAM.
J. B. SHEPHERD.

CHICAGO:
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.
SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

BOSTON:
R. H. STEARNS & CO.
E. J. STATES.
SHEPARD, NORWELL, & CO.

PHILADELPHIA:
JOHN WANAMAKER.
SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLE-WORK.
LEADING EMBROIDERY STORES.

CANADA

MONTREAL:
HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MISS C. DUPRE.
SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

TORONTO:
THE T. EATON CO. LTD.
R. WALKER & SONS.
JOHN OVENS.
MRS. M. J. PEAL.

OTTAWA:
H. W. WILSON & CO.
MISS A. G. MOSGROVE.
GEO. R. BLYTH.

WINNIPEG:
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
MISS A. E. MAYCOCK.

VANCOUVER:
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
CHAS. CLARK.

VICTORIA:
D. SPENCER.

QUEBEC:
SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

LONDON:
MISS L. RACEK.
MRS. A. WYCKOFF.

HAMILTON:
JAS. SCOTT.

Advice to Ladies.

BE SURE when you select your Jewellery for this season that you insist on having the newest designs in pearl and pearl and enamel. The patterns for this season are far more exquisite and varied than for many years past. The place to procure these new goods is at

ELLIS'

3 KING ST. EAST,
TORONTO,

Jewellery Manufacturers.

Diamond Brokers.

Illustrated catalogue sent free on application. Assorted parcels of **THESE BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS** sent to responsible parties furnishing suitable references for selection.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued.)

TULLA:—At a formal reception it is not expected that a ceremonious leave-taking will precede the departure of guests, especially if the drawing-rooms are well filled. Those who are unable to be present send their cards upon the day of the event, and, if possible, during the reception hours. They are left upon the hall table in care of the attendant. "Good Manners," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00, includes a chapter on "Visiting Cards and Visiting."

W. G. S.:—Your book plate may bear an heraldic device or an ornamental monogram and motto. *Foy pour devoir* (Faith for duty) or *Fortes fortuna juvat* (Fortune aids the brave) would be suitable.

WESTERNPORT:—You failed to give your name, so we are unable to answer you by mail. The selection of a name for your club depends on its object. If it is to be a literary club, name it after some author whose works are to be read and discussed at its meetings.

A. B.:—Cut your black satin costume by pattern No. 6551, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR; trim with black *point de Gène* lace, and make the belt and collar of pale-green velvet.

Mrs. A. B. C.:—The article entitled "Fitting Out the Family for Autumn and Winter" in the October DELINEATOR will give you suggestions regarding the little lad's clothes.

POLLY:—Chamois gloves are only worn in Summer. Choose London-smoke cloth for your coat. It is not good form to ask to see a bereaved person unless one is an intimate friend.

Mrs. M.:—Make Edith's frock for dancing school of green crepon by pattern No. 6534, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and is illustrated in the November DELINEATOR; and trim with graduated rows of ribbon in three of the wood-brown shades.

"UNEQUALLED"

Is the verdict of all those who have used the

STANDARD DRESS BONES.

Standard Dress Bone

The Steel is of extra quality, non-corrosive, Metal-tipped, securely stitched and fastened in a covering of superior Satcen. Can be relied on not to stain, cut through at the ends or become detached.

**ASK FOR THEM . . .
THEY ARE THE BEST.**

Sold by all the leading Retail Dry Goods merchants throughout the Dominion.
Manufactured by

The Crompton Corset Company,
78 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

NOTICE *Persons inquiring about or sending for goods advertised in this magazine will confer a favor by stating, in their correspondence with the advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in the Delineator.*

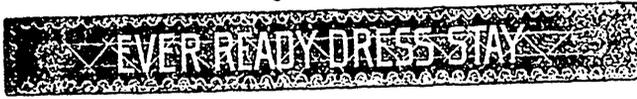
Ask for Williamson's Diamond Dress Shields



Best in the World.

Sold Everywhere.

"Ever-Ready" Dress Stays



(METAL TIPPED)

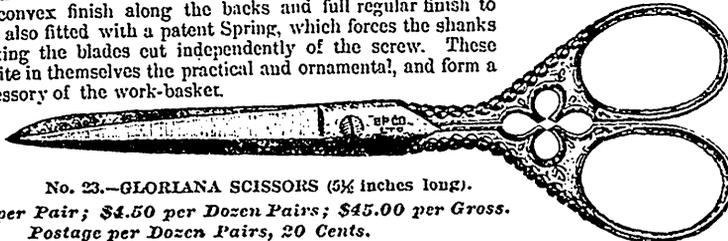
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!
ABSOLUTELY PERSPIRATION PROOF!

DURABLE ATTRACTIVE CONVENIENT

For sale by all the Leading Dry Goods Houses throughout the Dominion

Scissors for the Work-Basket.

THE GLORIANA SCISSORS.—Made of Finest Razor Steel, with Bows beautifully embossed in Nickel and Gold and fluted along the sides; with Blades finely polished and nicked, having a convex finish along the backs and full regular finish to the edges; also fitted with a patent Spring, which forces the shanks apart, making the blades cut independently of the screw. These scissors unite in themselves the practical and ornamental, and form a dainty accessory of the work-basket.



No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS (5½ inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

EMBROIDERY SCISSORS.—These Scissors are made of the Best Quality English Razor Steel, Nickel-plated and Double-pointed. They are used as Lace and Embroidery Scissors and Glove-Darners; being Dainty and Convenient



No. 9.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (3¼ inches long).
20 cents per Pair; \$1.25 per Dozen Pairs; \$13.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (3¼ inches long).
15 Cents per Pair; \$1.25 per Dozen Pairs; \$13.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

Implements of the *Nécessaire* and Companion, Indispensable to every Lady's Work-Basket.

Order by Numbers, cash with order. Ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, they will be sent prepaid to any Address in the

United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on lots of less than half a gross.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto Limited, 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

F. A.:—Brocades are very fashionable. Thank anyone for a gift; giving one in return is solely a matter of inclination. Accept an invitation thus:

Dear Mr. Bloodygood:
Thank you very much for your kind invitation, which I accept with pleasure.
Yours sincerely,
Adele Dash.

V. H. P.:—Select novelty hopsacking showing changeable colors for early Winter wear, and cut it by pattern No. 6489, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR.

Q. R.:—Rachel (Elizabeth Rachel Félix) was a tragic actress born in Switzerland. She made her debut in Paris and especially excelled in the characters of Mary Stuart and Joan of Arc.

BIBOU:—Your sample is serge, and the costume may be trimmed with black satin.

BROWN BETTY:—Vaseline applied to the lashes is said to improve their growth.

I. H. N.:—Green is among the prominent colors for Winter, and brown is a close rival. Silver, sapphire and cadet blue will be more generally worn than the navy shades.

"REIMER'S" PIANOS

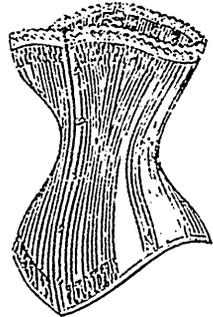
Artistic tone, with power equal to a concert grand; handsome finish; most scientific improvements of the age. Seven years' guarantee. MODERATE PRICES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

WHALEY & ROYCE PIANO CO.

158 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Corset Specialty Co. . . .



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL Standard Makes of Corsets and Ladies' Furnishings.

426 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO

Near Spadina Avenue

All Corsets Fitted. F. M. HOLMES.

Corsets made to order in best quality of Jean, Sateen and Cantell, all fashionable colors. Prices, \$2.00 upwards. Measure slips on application. Mail Orders get prompt attention.

MISSSES' CORSETS and CHILDREN'S WAISTS A SPECIALTY.

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM.

GOLD CURE IKBREIETY positively cured in from four to six weeks. MORPHINE HABIT in from five to eight weeks.

Our Resident Medical Superintendent devotes his entire time to the treatment of these diseases, and does not engage in general practice. Lakehurst Park is six acres in extent, overlooking Lake Ontario, and affords the utmost privacy to those desiring it. Our Sanitarium is the most delightfully located, and the best equipped in Canada.

Write for Pamphlet and terms to P.O. Box 215, OAKVILLE, ONT.

A is better (sometimes) than a hairy one, especially so in the case of **LADIES.**

SMOOTH **VAN-DAL-INE** is the only remedy that really destroys the hair-follable.

FACE NO | Arsenic irritation emollient humbug. Perfectly harmless wonderfully effective.

PRICE 50 CTS.

THE BERLIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BERLIN, ONT.

The Banner Button-Hole Cutters!

Order these Button-Hole Cutters by Numbers, cash with order. Button-Hole Cutters, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. Dozen rates will not be allowed on less than half a dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

No. 1.—In these Cutters the size of the Button-hole to be cut is regulated by an Adjustable Screw, so that Button-holes can be cut of any size and of uniform length. These Cutters are of solid Steel throughout and full Nickel-plated.



No. 1.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Outside Screw (4 inches long).
25 Cents per pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.

No. 2.—These Cutters are of the Highest Grade English Razor Steel, full Nickel-plated, and forged by hand. The Gauge-Screw being on the inside, there is no possibility of it catching on the goods when in use.



No. 2.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Inside Gauge-Screw (4 inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 3.—These Cutters are of the Highest Grade of English Razor Steel, Full Nickel-plated and Hand-forged. They are regulated by a Brass Gauge, with a Phosphor-Bronze Spring sliding along a Graduated Scale, so that the Button-Hole can be cut to measure.



No. 3.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale (4 1/4 inches long).
75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$65.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (Limited), 33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

MRS. J. PHILP, Yonge & College St.,
TORONTO.

THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER.

Manufacturer **LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' OUTFITS, SMALL BOYS' and GIRLS' DRESSES.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued.)

JULIE:—At a dinner the table-cloth is not removed for dessert, but the table is properly cleared of everything appertaining to the meal.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER:—An excellent tonic for the hair, said to have been prescribed by Dr. Erasmus Wilson, the noted dermatologist, contains the following:

- Tincture of cantharides, 3 ounces.
- Oil of rosemary,..... 1 "
- Bay rum,..... 6 "
- Olive oil,..... 1 "

It is said that an ounce of rock sulphur broken into small pieces, but not powdered, and added to this lotion will arrest symptoms of coming gray hair.

CALISTA:—The inside of a pretty cravat-case is made of pale-blue silk and the outside of old-gold. The two parts are joined at all their edges, and between them are several layers of wadding or cotton batting to produce a thick, soft effect. The cotton is liberally sprinkled with sachet powder, and the edges are followed with a row of thick silk cord that is formed in a single coil a little back of the right upper corner, which is reversed. The upper side of the case is embroidered with a word and a flower design in shades of green, blue and yellow.

MILDRED:—When the bride wears a traveling costume, the guests wear street toilettes. The giving of presents is optional.

ASK FOR THE ROYAL CORSETS

Take

Fit

No

and

Other.

Wear

GUARANTEED.

IF YOU ARE

out of sorts, use Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. It will sharpen your appetite, and put you right.

Sold in 5c. packages by all Druggists. Beware of so-called Substitutes.

Curtains, Carpets and Furniture.

Chenille Curtains in the Newest and Latest Fall Designs.

- Chenille curtains, with rich floral dado and fringe top and bottom, in crimson, blue, terra cotta, capote, bronze oak, camel and fawn, 3 yds. long, 36 ins. wide, at \$3.27 a pair.
- Chenille curtains, with fancy dado and heavy string fringe top and bottom, 45 ins. wide, 3 yds. long, \$4.75 a pair.
- Fine chenille curtains, very handsome broken dado fancy fringe top and bottom, 48 ins. wide, 3 yds. long, \$7.00 a pair.
- Extra fine chenille curtains, handsome all-over designs, assorted colors, deep knotted fringe top and bottom, 48 ins. wide, 3 yds. long, \$11.50 a pair, 3½ yds. long, \$15.00 a pair.
- Extra wide arch portieres, American turcomans, with deep fancy dado and long heavy fringe top and bottom, 72 ins. wide, 3 yds. long, at \$13.00 a pair; 3½ yds. long, \$15.00 a pair.

LACE CURTAINS.

- Nottingham lace curtains, 3 yds. long, 54 ins. wide, in white or ecru, at 87c. a pair.
- Nottingham lace curtains, 3½ yds. long, in white or ecru, latest designs, \$1.00 a pair.
- Fine Nottingham lace curtains, 3½ yds. long, 54 ins. wide, white or ecru, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a pair.
- Fine Scotch lace curtains, 3½ yds. long, 54 ins. wide, white and ecru, \$2.25 and \$2.50 a pair.
- Fine Nottingham and Scotch lace curtains, 4 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, white and ecru, \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair.
- Finest Scotch lace curtains, very effective designs, 60 ins. wide, 4 yds. long, white or ecru, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.
- Swiss lace curtains (Irish point), 3½ yds. long, all new patterns, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.
- Real Brussels net curtains, 3½ yds. long, at \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.50 to \$10.00 a pair; 4 yds. long, \$11.00 and \$15.00 a pair.
- American tapestry covering, new designs and assorted colors, 50 ins. wide, at 50c. a yard.
- Fine petit points, 50 ins. wide, 70c. to 90c. a yard.
- Satin finish tapestry, 50 ins. wide, new patterns, \$1.00 and \$1.10 a yard.
- Silk tapestries, rich effects, 50 ins. wide in assorted colors, at \$2.75 a yard.
- Silk Brocates, very rich designs, 50 ins. wide, \$3.50, \$4.75 and \$6.75 a yard.

SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

CARPETS.

Our facilities for supplying the carpet wants of the public is beyond question. Everything in the way of floor coverings is here, and nothing but what is the newest in artistic designs and colorings we place before you. Only the makes of the most reliable manufacturers are kept, and you buy with the assurance that what you get is perfect.

Drop a card giving us a description of what is required and you can be suited as well as though you were here.

Brussels Carpets in every variety of quality, design and colorings, 58c., 75c., 80c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15 a yard.

Tapestry Carpets. Best quality, Brussels effects, all new designs, 68c., 75c., and 80c. a yd.

Special lines in cheaper grades, 27c., 30c., 35 , 38c., 43c., 48c., and 58c. a yd.

Oilcloths, Canadian and English makes, in 1, 1½, 1½ and 2 yd. widths, 24c., 28c., 35c., 40c. and 45c. a sq. yd.

Linoleums, Extra qualities, in 2 and 4 yds. wide, 50c., 55c., 65c., 70c., 85c. and \$1.00 a square yd.

All-Wool Carpets, 65c., 75c., 78c., 90c. and \$1.00 a yd.

Union Carpets, 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c. and 65c. a yd.

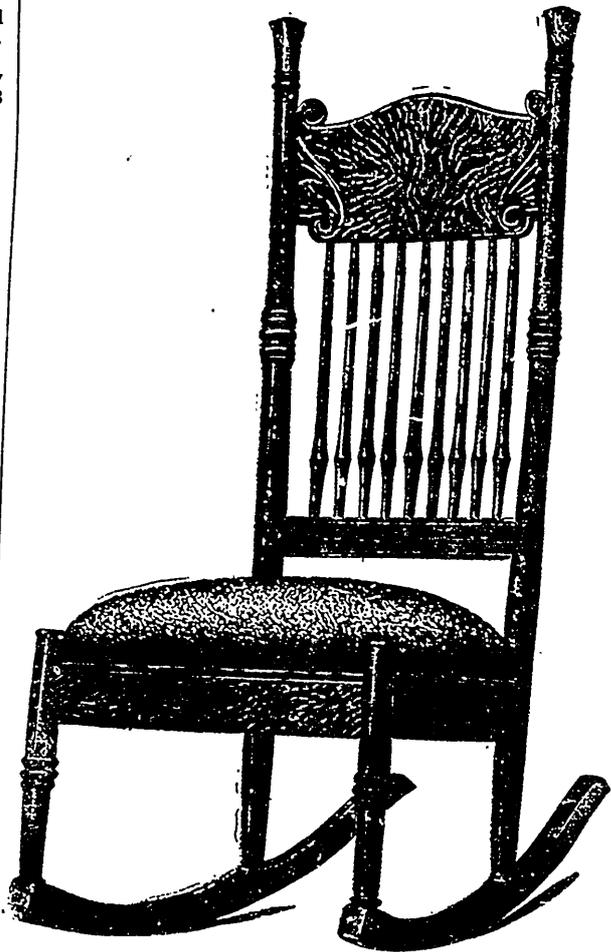
Hemp Carpets, patterned with tapestry effects, 20c., 22c., 25c. and 28c. a yd.

Hemp Stair Carpets, floral designs, 18 ins. wide, 10c., 12c., 15c. a yd.; 22 ins. wide, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c. a yd.

All needful requirements for the furnishing of Churches, Lodge Rooms and Hotels kept in stock.

Cocoa and string mattings in all widths. Special church design carpets. Masonic and Oddfellows' emblematic carpets—Masonic, 80c. a yd.; Oddfellows, 75c. a yd.

FURNITURE.



No. 7 Rocker, solid quarter-cut oak, polished, silk plush seat, \$3.10. Arm chair to match, \$4.75.

The above is one of the many pattern Rockers we carry in stock, and can be had in a large variety of different color seats, comprising coral, light and dark blue, crimson, terra cotta, sage, olive, etc.

No. 5 Rocker, solid oak, same size as No. 7, with lighter back, \$2.60.
No. 8 Rocker, solid oak quarter-cut, polished silk plush spring seat, high back, assorted colors, \$3.27.

Ladies' Rattan Rocker, 16th century finish, at \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.75, \$7.75.

Gents' Rattan Arm Chair, \$5.00, \$6.75, \$7.75, \$8.75, \$10.75.
Ladies' Writing Desk, ash antique finish, high, wide, deep, \$6.50 each.

Ladies' Writing Desk, ash antique finish, 54 ins. high, 30 ins. wide, 15 ins. deep, \$7.90.

The **T. EATON CO.** Limited

190 YONGE STREET,

Toronto, Ont.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

BOOKS ordered through our Mail Order Department sent post paid to all points in Canada.

The Life of our Lord. Fully illustrated. In simple language for little children, 25c.

The Bible Story. Easy words for children. Illustrated. Boards, 50c.; cloth, 70c.

The Gospel Story. Easy words for children. Illustrated. Boards, 50c.; cloth, 70c.

New Chatterwell Stories. Beautiful illustrations. Cloth, 70c.

Chatterbox for 1893. Boards, 70c.; cloth, \$1.00.

Mother Goose's Melodies. Set to music, 40c.

Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes. 350 illustrations. Board covers, 70c.; cloth, 90c.

Boys' Own Annual—1893, \$1.60.

Girls' Own Annual—1893, \$1.60.

Sunday at Home—1893, \$1.50.

Leisure Hour—1893, \$1.50.

Home Readings (1892 Quiver), 90c.

Cruden's Concordance. Complete. Cloth, 75c. and \$1.50.

The Life of Christ. By Canon Farrar. Large type. Fully illustrated, \$1.75.

Family Prayers. By Macduff, 75c.

The Family Prayer Book. Morning and evening prayers for every day in the year, \$1.25.

Pansy, Elsie, Bessie, Mildred, Ruby and Every Boy's Library. Cloth, 19c. each.

Ballantyne's Books for Boys. Cloth, 20c., 25c., 55c. and \$1.00.

Henty's Books for Boys. Cloth, 60c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Poems. Cloth, 45c. and 75c.; Leather, 85c., \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.50.

Booklets. Extra value, from 5c. upwards.

Christmas Card Packets—

5c. Packet contains 15 assorted cards.

8c. " " 20 " "

10c. " " 24 " "

25c. Box " 12 " "

OUR PRIZE AND PRESENTATION BOOKS are now in, and Mail Orders will receive prompt attention.

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE No. 26.

Customers ordering assorted lots of Christmas Cards or Booklets can depend on receiving the best assortment possible for the money sent. **Order at once.**

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

MAIN ENTRANCE—190 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO

AGENTS WANTED, male and female, to sell our new Kettle Cleaner. Entirely new; sells to every housekeeper. Also our Bread, Cake and Pastry Kettles, Cutters, and Knife and Blower Sharpener. No capital required. Easy sellers, big profits. **CLAUDE BISHOP CO.,** Lock Box 221, Toronto, Ont.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts, Birth Marks and all facial blemishes permanently removed by Electrolysis. **DR. OSCAR TESTER** and **G. B. FOSTER,** Room 21, The "Forum," Cor. Yonge and Gerrard Streets.

THE CHAMPION CHEAP SCISSORS.

The Lowest-Priced First-Quality Scissors ever placed on this Market. Made of the Best Quality English Razor Steel, full Nickel-Plated, and neatly finished.

Order by Numbers, Cash with order. When ordered at the Retail or Single-Pair Rate, those Scissors will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at Dozen Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 Cents extra should be sent with the order. Dozen Rates will not be allowed on less than Half a Dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor Gross Rates on less than Half a Gross.



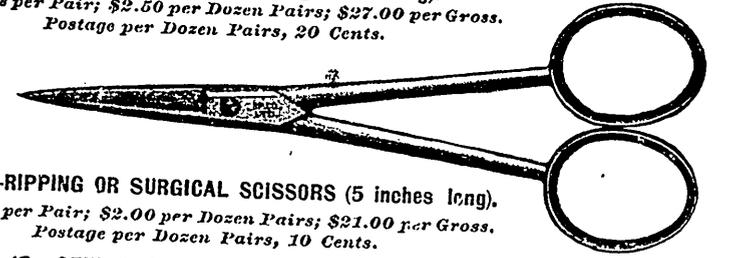
No. 11.—LADIES' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.



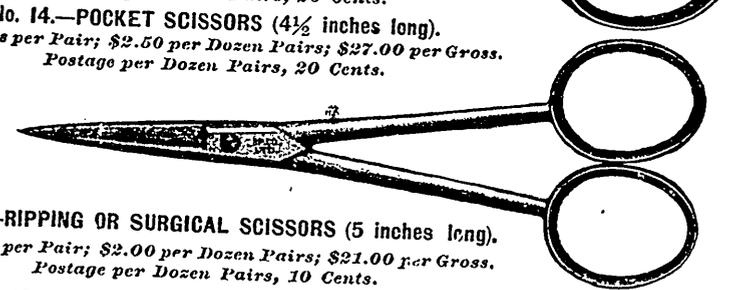
No. 12.—POCKET SCISSORS (3½ inches long).

20 Cents per Pair; \$1.60 per Dozen Pairs; \$17.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.



No. 13.—POCKET SCISSORS (4 inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.



No. 14.—POCKET SCISSORS (4½ inches long).

30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$27.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.



No. 15.—RIPPING OR SURGICAL SCISSORS (5 inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.



No. 17.—SEWING MACHINE SCISSORS AND THREAD-CUTTER (4 inches long).

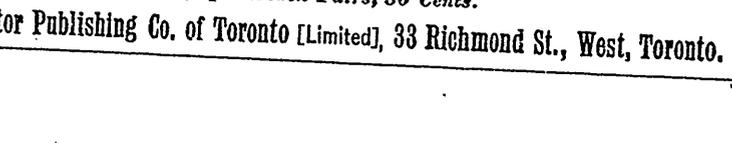
(With Scissors Blades 1½ Inch long, having File Forcep Points to catch and pull out thread ends.)

35 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.



No. 18.—TAILORS' POINTS AND DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (4½ inches long).

25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.



No. 19.—TAILORS' POINTS AND DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).

35 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 Cents.



No. 20.—TAILORS' POINTS AND DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (6½ inches long).

50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 Cents.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto [Limited], 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto.

INCORPORATED 1888 **TORONTO** HON. G. W. ALLAN PRESIDENT

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

COR. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.

University affiliation for Degrees in Music, Artists' and Teachers' Graduating Courses. Scholarships, Diplomas, Certificates, Medals.

Artistic and Systematic Instruction in all Branches of Music. Students trained for Concert, Church and Platform, as well as for Teaching and Degrees in Music.

Equipment, Staff and Facilities unsurpassed. Pupils received at any time.

CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION
H. N. SHAW, B.A., PRINCIPAL.

Elocution, Oratory, Voice Culture, Delsarte and Swedish Gymnastics, Physical Culture, Literature.

New Calendar, with full particulars of all departments, mailed free.

EDWARD FISHER, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

MISS BELLE:—Polka-dotted Bengaline will make a pretty silk blouse-waist; it may be shaped according to pattern No. 6498, which costs 1s. 6d. or 30 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Trim with lace insertion.

MARGERY:—A mother may make known her daughter's engagement by means of notes to her friends. This is sometimes done by the girl herself.

BUDDIE:—A cravat-case would be a sensible gift for a gentleman. Directions for making one are given to "Calista" elsewhere in these columns.

MINNIE:—A man cannot properly ask a young woman to accompany him to the theatre without first asking permission of her mother or chaperone, who should also be invited.

AMY:—Almost all shades of green are in favor for Winter wear. Select smoke-blue cloth for a promenade gown, and trim it with black moiré.

NINETEEN:—Decorate your table with masses of fresh leaves and vines. For a center piece secure a smooth, square block of clear ice weighing about ten pounds, and chip in the center of it a hollow about two inches in depth. Lay two or three folded napkins in the middle of a large platter, place the ice upon them. cover the dish with ferns or moss and fill the cavity in the block with flowers. Directions for conducting teas are given in "Good Manners," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00. Homes are generally named with reference to their environment. You might call your log cabin Deer Lodge, Blythebourne, Brentwood or Cedarhurst.

No Woman Can.



A man may afford to be ugly, but no woman can. **ST. LEON MINERAL WATER** has a marvelous effect upon the skin in removing wrinkles, blotches and pimples. It clears up the complexion left heavy and sallow from sickness or the excessive use of cosmetics.

ST. LEON HOTEL NOW OPEN.

M. A. THOMAS, Hotel Mgr.
ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE:
101 1/2 KING ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels.

LADY AGENTS WANTED.

One of the best articles for lady agents to handle. Now, cheap, attractive. Many of our lady agents have made from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per day. Small samples, easy and pleasant to show. Saves labor and expense, adds beauty to the home. For particulars and terms write us at once. Terms free. Samples 50c.

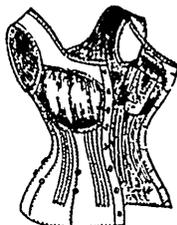
ADDRESS:

TARBOX BROS.

73 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO.

THE AMERICAN CORSET and DRESS REFORM CO.

316 Yonge Street, Toronto.

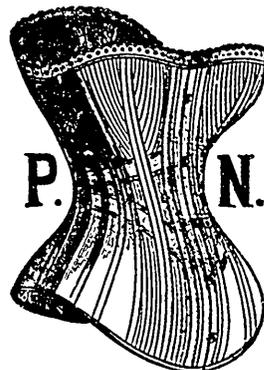


SOLE AGENTS
Jennens-Miller and Equipolse Waists,
Made to Order.
Puritan Shoulder Braces.
Abdominal Supporters.
Ypsilanti Union Suits.
FIN. CORSETS
Made to Order.
Agents Wanted.

ASK TO SEE THE P. N. CORSETS

MADE IN A GREAT MANY STYLES.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.



HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

For sale by all Leading Retail Dealers

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued).

M. N.—A tonic for arresting the coming of gray hair is given to "A New Subscriber" elsewhere in these columns.

HATTIE—Choose dark emerald velvet for your evening gown, and cut it by waist pattern No. 6432, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, and skirt pattern No. 6426, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Trim with fox fur. Your black silk is a suitable dinner dress.

ZOLA—Directions for those participating in the German are given in "Sports and Pastimes," in the July DELINEATOR. Figures for the German are described in the August, September and October numbers.

P. M.—Regarding a remedy for insects in the hair, see answer to "Washington" in Answers to Correspondents in the September DELINEATOR.

ANN—"Thank you," would be a fitting response when one says "I am pleased to have met you."

INEZ—Galop is pronounced as spelt. A pretty coiffure for a young girl may be arranged by drawing the hair softly from the face, permitting a few irregular locks to escape, and winding the back hair in a simple coil.

S. W.—We have no personal knowledge of the article referred to. Write to the advertisers for particulars.

R. M. O.—A gentleman always lifts his hat to a female acquaintance; it is not good form to merely touch the brim. In accompanying two ladies a gentleman walks at one side of both. As we have frequently stated, a lady takes a gentleman's arm; the reverse is bad form.

TORONTO BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE.

REORGANIZED.

NEW MANAGEMENT. FACULTY. EQUIPMENT. METHODS. **5 GREAT DEPARTMENTS:** BUSINESS. ENGLISH. SHORTHAND. TELEGRAPHY. Special Penmanship.

There is only one Toronto Business and Shorthand College, and it is the leading institution of its kind in Canada. Full term opens August 28th. Enter any time. Write for information.

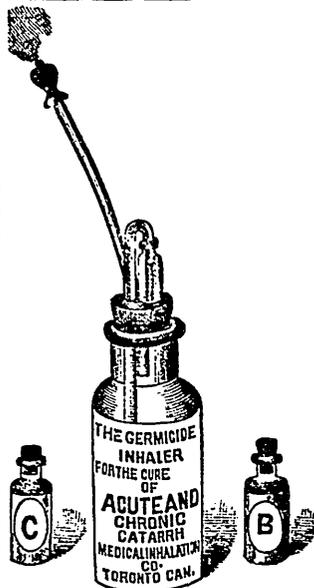
ADDISON WARRINER, Principal, 9 Shuter Street.

NOTICE—Applications received before September 30th, enclosing this advertisement, will be entitled to 10 per cent. reduction.

An Honest Offer

To those having CATARRH and desire to be cured without risk of losing their money we will send a Germicide Inhaler and Inhalant *without a cent of pay in advance.* After a fair trial having been given at your own home and you find it a genuine remedy you can send us three dollars (\$3.) to pay for same. Should you not be fully satisfied with the remedy you can return the Inhaler at our expense and need not pay us one cent. Can anything be fairer? You have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

This should prove to you that we have the fullest confidence in our remedy, or we could not afford to make such an unprecedented offer.



The above Inhaler and Medicine sent to any address on Trial, without any pay in advance.

TESTIMONIALS

REV. J. E. MAVETY, METHODIST MINISTER, MORRISBURG, ONT., writes:—"Your Germicide Inhaler has radically cured my daughter of a bad case of Chronic Catarrh. She has had no return of the disease for seven months."

REV. J. S. NORRIS, LATE OF 1ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORONTO, ONT., writes:—"The Germicide Inhaler I procured from you has been a complete success. Indeed, Toronto seems full of respectable citizens who have been cured by your remedy. I write this to inspire with hope and confidence those afflicted with Catarrh, and trust they will not fail to test a genuine remedy because so many worthless nostrums flood the country."

MR. JOHN A. McNAIR, SCHAW, ONT., writes:—"The Inhaler you sent has radically cured me. It is worth ten times your charge."

MR. DOUGLAS, CONDUCTOR, 11 ONTARIO STREET, TORONTO—"It just took two months for your remedy to cure me of Catarrh. Had the disease for several years and tried many doctors without avail. The Inhaler is pleasant to use and I can confidently recommend it to all sufferers."

MR. T. QUINN, P. O. DEPARTMENT, TORONTO—"The Inhaler cured both myself and my son of Chronic Catarrh. The one my next door neighbor procured has worked wonders too."

We have thousands of testimonials to the same effect. This Grand Remedy has cured thousands who have pronounced the cure a miracle. *It is no miracle.* It is the result of intelligent experiment resulting in the production of an instrument and medicine which destroys every vestige of Chronic Catarrh. Now, to those who suffer from Catarrh, a cure is of great moment. We give the amplest proof of our reliability and a failure to try the remedy on above liberal terms, becomes absolutely criminal. You can try it "without money and without price." This advertisement may not appear again, so write at once.

Address—

Medical Inhalation Co.

450 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

STELLA:—Your blue crêpe de Chine will make a pretty lounging-robe by pattern No. 4383, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The white lace will trim it effectively.

CHICAGO GIRL:—Bridesmaids wear very little jewelry.

A. H. N.:—Circumstances must govern the entertainments which follow the marriage of a widow, as no fixed forms can be given for them. An altar of flowers and a place for kneeling can easily be arranged for a home wedding.

Mrs. W. B.:—Your material is Sicileno and can be stylishly shaped by waist pattern No. 6498, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR, and skirt pattern No. 6400, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Trim all the seams of the skirt with jetted grenade bands. The ripple collar of the basque may be made of bourdon lace. Choose black Bengaline for a cape, cutting it by pattern No. 6397, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

RHEUMATISM CURRED IN A DAY:—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by druggists.



Listen
to plain facts about the B. & C. corset. You can't break the bones—for one thing. If you do, within a year, you'll have your money back. It fits like a glove. And hear how it's sold: if you're not satisfied, after a few weeks' wear, you can return it and get your money.

MANUFACTURED BY
BRUSH & CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



LADIES! If you desire a transparent, CLEAR, FRESH complexion, FREE from blotch, blemish, roughness, coarseness, redness, freckles, or pimples, use **VIENNA TOILET CREAM**, the finest preparation for the skin, perfectly harmless, and delightfully perfumed. Very useful for gentlemen after shaving. Price 25c. Vienna Pharmaceutical Co. All Druggists. **Holt & Co.,** Agents, Toronto.

LOOKING BACKWARD IN HOOKS AND EYES
ANCIENT DEVICES - MODERN.

THREAD LOOPS ETC.
BEFORE USE AFTER

FOR FLAT SURFACES EDGE PATTERN

FRANCIS PATENT METAL LOOPS

Out of Date Goods The Perfect Article

ALL WELL DRESSED AND WELL INFORMED LADIES PREFER OUR

FRANCIS' PATENT LOOP HOOKS AND EYES.

A great deal of the trouble of the Dressmaker has been overcome. The metal loops are easily set to place, need very little sewing, and are far neater and better than a loop of thread or the old eyes. When the edge pattern is used the draw is directly upon the edge and there is no gaping open, a perfect joining being the result. The loops can be removed to any desired place when fitting, and are very firm and strong.

For sale by leading dealers.

H. A. FRANCIS, Toronto, Canadian Agent.

FIRST QUALITY STRAIGHT AND BENT SHEARS,
AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Made of Solid Razor Steel throughout, full Nickel-Plated, with Finger-shaped Bows and Screw adjustment.



No. 1b.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' STRAIGHT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs;
\$15.00 per Gross.

No. 21.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).
(With Patent Spring that forces the Shanks apart and the Edges together making the Shears cut evenly independent of the Screw.)
75 Cents per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs;
\$65.00 per Gross.



No. 22.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (9¼ inches long).

(With Patent Adjusting Spring, as in No. 21.)

\$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs; \$90.00 per Gross.

Order these Shears by Numbers, cash with order. When ordered at the Retail or Single Pair Rate, they will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered a Dozen or Gross Rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering. In lots of half a dozen or more, they can, as a rule, be more cheaply sent by express. If a package is to be sent by mail, and the party ordering desires it registered, 8 cents extra must accompany the order. We cannot allow Dozen Rates on less than Half a Dozen of one style ordered at one time, nor Gross Rates on less than Half a Gross.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto [Limited], 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE
SCRIPT NAME OF
ON LABEL,
AND GET
THE GENUINE

Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN

"ACCORDION PLAITED"

Blouses and Skirts are the latest rage. With the expansion of skirts comes the revival of the graceful "Accordion Plaiting."

Blouses, 15 cents per Plain Yard.
Skirts, 40 cents per Plain Yard.

DONE ONLY BY

L. A. STACKHOUSE

124 King St. West, - - Toronto
(Opposite Rossin House).

N.B.—Goods returned the same day as received.

R & G
CORSETS
ARE THE BEST

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

MINNIE:—When the dessert is composed of more than one course, the finger-bowls are brought with the plates which are to be used for the course following the pie, pudding, etc. This is usually fruit. Each bowl is placed upon a dessert-plate, with a small doily between it and the plate. The proper method of dinner-serving is described in "Good Manners," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

J. D.:—In order to become a good musician, one must take instruction in a practical manner, and this can only be done under the guidance of a competent teacher.

POSITIVELY CURES PIMPLES, BLOTCHES
Boils, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Blackheads, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all eruptions of the skin. They give a delicate and beautiful bloom to the complexion. No lady should be without them. Perfectly harmless.

WESLEY R. HOAR, - CHEMIST
256, a box; 5 boxes for \$1. Sold by all druggists, or sent direct, postage paid on receipt of price; stamps taken. Please mention this paper.

TRADE MARK
FOR PIMPLES AND COMPLEXION
—10111



HERMAN & CO.
Feather Dyers

126 King Street West,
Opposite Rossin.

Good work. Low prices. Write for Price List.



IF YOU WANT anything advertised in this Magazine write to

GEO. H. MCKAY,

St. John.

YOU'LL GET IT.

AGENT FOR

Butterick's
Patterns.

If you want any DRY GOODS write for samples.

If you say you saw ad. in DELINEATOR we will send a small catalogue free.

Spoons and Forks
without Tarnish

"XII" SECTIONAL PLATING
ARE THE MOST ECONOMICAL FOR GENERAL USE

1847.

ROGERS BROS "XII"

SPOONS AND FORKS
Are plated **THREE TIMES HEAVIER** on the three points most exposed to wear.

SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
AND GUARANTEED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRO PLATE IN THE WORLD



\$1 A YEAR

POST-PAID, to any address in Canada or Newfoundland, is the subscription price of the DELINEATOR, the Canadian edition of which is identical with that published by the Butterick Publishing Co. Ltd., London and New York.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.
of Toronto, Limited.
33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

THE BUTTERICK MANICURE IMPLEMENTS:

The goods here offered are low-priced, of the Highest Quality and Best Designs, having the approval of Leading Professional Manicures and Chiropodists.

Order by Numbers, cash with order. Any of these Articles, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rates specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. Dozen rates will not be allowed on less than half a dozen of one Article ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS
(4 inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs;
\$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are of the best quality English Razor Steel, Needle-pointed, Hand-forged, and ground by French Cutlers.

No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors are of the Highest Grade of English Razor Steel, forged by hand, with curved blades and a file on each side.

No. 5.—BENT NAIL-SCISSORS
(3½ inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs; \$45.00 per Gross.
Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (With Blade 1½ inch long). 35 Cents per Knife; \$3.00 per Dozen; \$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—The Handle on this Cuticle Knife is of Finest Quality White Bone, and the Blade is of Best Hand-forged English Razor Steel, the connection being made with Aluminum Solder, under a Brass Ferrule.

No. 7.—NAIL FILE (With Blade 3¼ inches long). 35 Cents per File; \$3.00 per Dozen; \$32.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 15 Cents.

No. 7.—The Handle and Adjustment of this Nail File are the same as for the Cuticle Knife, and the Blade is of the Highest Grade English Razor Steel, Hand-forged and Hand-cut.

No. 8.—CORN KNIFE (With Blade 2¼ inches long). 50 Cents per Knife; \$4.50 per Dozen; \$45.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 8.—The Handle, Blade and Adjustment of this Corn Knife are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (Limited), 33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

Kindly mention

THE DELINEATOR

when writing about Goods advertised in this Magazine.

Established 1868

Telephone 1551

Enlarged 1892

DORENWEND'S

Beautiful Hair-Goods Styles

... AND ...

Hair Coverings for Bald Heads

ARE MUCH IN DEMAND NOW.

THE THOUSANDS who are wearing my goods attest that they are in EVERY WAY a NECESSITY to COMFORT, HEALTH and GOOD APPEARANCE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who are bald or have thin hair should use my Wigs or Toupees. These goods are worn by some of the best people in Canada and United States, and are manufactured so finely, and are so natural, that no falseness whatever is observed.

Over 25,000 wear these Goods. Why not you?

They are sold according to quality of workmanship and material used.

Wigs and Toupees for Gentlemen, at \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30.

Ladies' Full and Open Wigs, with long back hair, short, curly or wavy fronts, also curly all over, at \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35.



Switches of Best Cut Hair all long hair, at \$1, \$2, \$3.50, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15.

Natural Wavy Switches, at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50 and \$10; beautiful effect when coiled.

Pin Curls, at 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Finger Puffs, at 35c., 50c. and 75c.

Parisian Bang Style Bang Front, with long back hair to twist in with your own hair; can be worn high or low, at \$7.50, \$9, \$10, \$12.50 or \$15.

Water Waves of Natural Wavy Hair, at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10.



= = IN BANGS = =

I would draw the attention of ladies to my new styles. **THE DORENWEND BANG**, a Patent Bang, for appearance and comfort is the most perfect ever offered to the ladies of Canada. This Bang is manufactured on an entirely new principle. It is light in weight, and is far more durable and much handsomer than anything ever put upon the market. Can be had in five different styles—

No. 1, \$2.50; No. 2, \$3.50; No. 3, \$5; No. 4, \$6.50; No. 5, \$3.

Old Ladies' Plain Fronts, with or without back hair, at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.
The Wave Bangs, at \$3, \$5 and \$7.50.

HAIR PINS AND ORNAMENTS in Tortoise Shell, Silver, Gilt, Jet, Amber, Garnet, Rhine Stone, and at prices very low. These Goods are very choice, and specially selected by Mr. Dorenwend in Paris, Vienna, and other European cities.

PERFUMERIES of the most celebrated makers.
Powders, Cosmetiques, Imperial Hair Dye, Grease-Paints.

Sole Agent in Canada for MADAM RUFFERT'S FACE BLEACH.

TOILET ARTICLES, Hair Brushes and Combs, Crimping and Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Hinds' Curiers, Kid Curiers, etc.

My Hair-Dressing Department is the most complete on the Continent, where ladies can have their hair dressed, cut, singed, shampooed, dyed or bleached, etc., by experts. Charges moderate. The largest establishment of its kind in America. Ladies or Gents visiting Toronto should not fail to call and inspect my stock.

GOODS SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Persons when ordering Hair Goods, should enclose sample of hair the exact shade desired, also amount to cover purchase, when goods will be sent by first mail, otherwise goods will be forwarded C.O.D. per express.

Circulars and full information sent Free on application.

Goods forwarded and not found satisfactory will be exchanged.

Address all letters to—

A. DORENWEND, PARIS HAIR WORKS

103 and 105 YONGE STREET . . . TORONTO, CANADA.



Christmas Specialties and Presents.

Celluloid Shaving Cases in pink, white, blue or green celluloid, linings to match, with shaving cup, brush and razor, handsome, at \$3.50.

Celluloid Shaving Cases in pink, blue, green, white or black, satin linings to match, with shaving cup, brush, razor, mirror and comb, with gilt mountings, very handsome, \$5.

Dressing Cases in pink, blue, green, white or black celluloid, with satin linings to match, with white Florence fittings, containing brush, comb and mirror, at \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5. The trimmings, size and shape of case is what adds the price, as the fittings are of uniform quality, as is also the celluloid.

Dressing and Manicure Cases, colors, etc., as above, with manicure added, large showy cases, \$5.

Handkerchief and Glove Set, celluloid, colors as above, and very handsomely trimmed, \$3 set, or \$1.50 each.

Collar and Cuff Boxes, combined, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3. The colors are as above, the style and size of the case makes the difference in price.

Necktie Box, colors as above, very nicely trimmed, \$1.50 each.

Jewel Boxes, lock and key (celluloid, colors as above), with tray, size and style makes the different values, \$1.50 and \$3.

We have a very large assortment of Trinket, Jewel and Watch Stands, bevelled plate-glass, mounted in gilt brass, with padded satin lining, also Vases, Perfume Caskets, etc., at prices varying from 25c to \$5.

The Jewel and Trinket Boxes range at following prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5, according to design, size and finish.

Watch Cases, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, according to size, design and finish.

Perfume Caskets, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Vases are colored glass, hand-painted and mounted on metal stands, at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

We have a very fine assortment of Metal Photo Frames, at the following prices: Cabinets, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75; Sunbeams, 20c, 40c, 60c, \$1, \$1.25.

Work Boxes, inlaid wood, with tray, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.

Leather Goods.

Collar and Cuff Boxes, set, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, set, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$10.

Dressing Cases, brush, comb and mirror, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Dressing Cases, brush, comb and mirror, with manicure, \$4 and \$5.

Manicure Sets, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$5 and \$8.

We have many other lines of Fancy Goods, in plush, wood, leather and combinations of the different materials, also Photo Frames from 10c up. These are fairly well represented at the following prices:

Large Leatherette Frame, very showy, with sprays of one of the following flowers: Pinks, Carnations, Forget-me-nots, Daisies. Single frame, 10c; double frame, 20c.

Leatherette Alligator and Lizard, and many styles in plain glass with wood back, at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c.

Leather Dressing Cases (travellers), roll and hard, at following prices, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5, \$7.50, \$10. These cases are each good value at the different prices. When ordering state whether ladies' or gentlemen's.

Purses, Card-Cases, Wallets, Combination Cases, Etc.

Seal Leather, black, brown or tan color, two sterling silver corners, calf lining, combination Purse and Card-Case, large, well made, \$6 each.

Seal Leather, same as above but having only one sterling silver corner, \$5.

Seal Leather, same as above, plain, \$4.

We have some very handsome, well-made Pocket-Books, with silver lock and corners, in Morocco, at \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50, according to size and design; without corners, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.

Card-Case and Memo., spring back, Morocco, \$2; Seal, \$2.50; gents' Morocco, \$1.25; gents' seal, \$1.75.

Card-Case and Note Book, gents' Morocco, \$1; gents' seal, \$1.25; ladies' seal, \$2; ladies' Morocco, \$1.50.

Large seal Pocket-Book, very complete, black and tan, silver lock, \$5.

Alligator Combination Card-Case and Purse, \$3.

We have some very nice Purses in Seal Leather at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and up, as above.

Morocco, at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, up, as above.

Calf, smooth or pebble, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50.

Bag Purses. We have a very large assortment in every shade and color, light and dark colors, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.25.

Small Initial Purses, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Card-Cases. We have a big assortment at the following prices: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

Combination Sets, Card-Case and Purse separate, price per set, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.

Wallets, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.

Letter Cases, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$3.50.

Hand Bags, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6.25 and \$7.

Shopping Bags, 30c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

New Currants, 6c, 7½c and 10c a lb.

New Valencia Raisins, 6c, 7½c and 10c a lb.

New Sultana Raisins, 8c, 10c and 12½c a lb.

New Figs,

New Dates,

Old Dates, 7½c a lb.

Lemon Peel, 20c a lb.

Orange Peel, 20c a lb.

Citron Peel, 25c a lb.

Assorted Peel, 22c a lb.

Walnuts, 17c a lb.

Almonds, new, hard-shell, sweet, 10c a lb.

" " soft-shell, " 15c "

" " " " 20c "

Filberts, new, 10c a lb.

" " shelled, 20c a lb.

Almonds, new, shelled, sweet, 25c, 30c and 40c a lb.

Brazil Nuts (Nigger Toes), 15c a lb.

Pecan Nuts, 12½c a lb.

" " 17c a lb.

Chestnuts, 15c a lb.

Peanuts, shelled, Spanish (roasted), 10c a lb.

" " large " 12½ "

Spices, pure, all kinds at right prices.

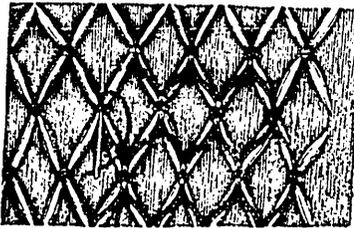
Mixed Spice, for cooking, 5c for small tin (about 2 ozs.); 10c for large tin (about 4 ozs.).

Mixed Spice, for pickling, 5c and 10c.

Write for prices of Canned and Dried Fruits other than above.

Cossacks or Crackers, per packet of 1 doz., at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c.

The **T. EATON CO.** Limited
190 YONGE STREET, Toronto, Ont.



Smocking & Fancy Stitches

For the Decoration of Garments.

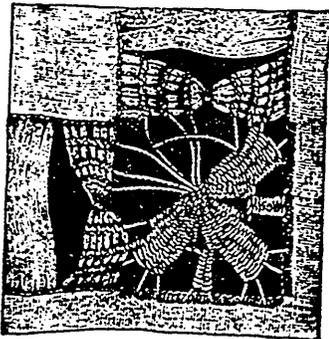
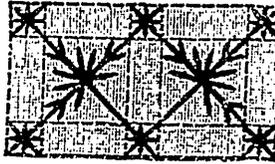
An Illustrated Pamphlet on the Manner of Making Smocking or Honey-Combing by both the American and English methods, including also illustrations of a large number of Decorative Stitches, any of which may be used in connection with Smocking, while also suitable for Decorating Garments that are not Smocked. Among the Stitches are Plain and Fancy Cross-Stitching, Feather-Stitching, Cat-Stitching and

Herring-Bone, Briar, Chain and Loop Stitches.

PRICE, 15 CENTS PER COPY.

If "SMOCKING AND FANCY STITCHES" 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.



DRAWN-WORK: Standard and Novel Methods.

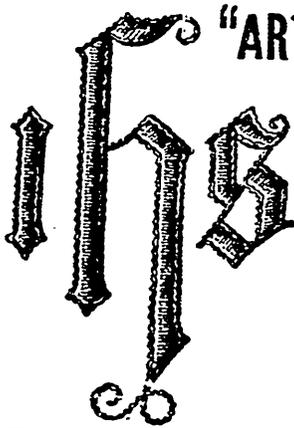
The most Complete and Artistic Book EVER PUBLISHED upon this fascinating branch of Needle-Craft. Every step of the Work, from the drawing of the thread to the completion of intricate work, fully Illustrated and Described.

The Book includes Engravings of SPANISH, MEXICAN, DANISH and BULGARIAN DRAWN-WORK, in Borders, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Doilies, Towels, Tray-Cloths, Ties, Infants' Garments, etc., etc., together with Instructions for Making the Work and Decorating the articles mentioned, and also Innumerable Suggestions as to Fabrics, Knotting Materials, the Selection of Colors, etc., etc.

Price, 50 Cents Per Copy.

If "Drawn-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 Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



"ARTISTIC ALPHABETS" For Marking And Engraving.

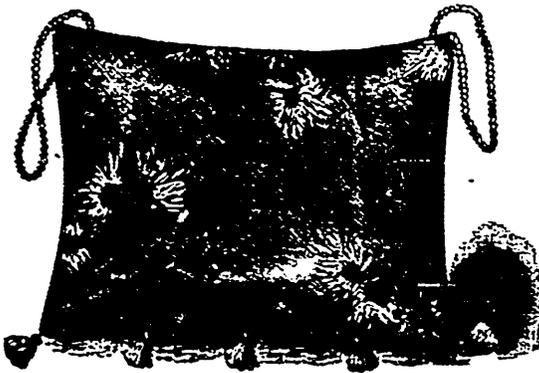
This Book illustrates Fancy Letters of various sizes, the fashionable Script-Initial Alphabet in several sizes, numerous Cross-stitch and Bead-work Alphabets, and a department of RELIGIOUS AND SOCIETY EMBLEMS. It is adapted to the requirements of the Artistic Housekeeper who desires to mark her HOUSEHOLD LINEN, and to those of the Dainty Lady who always embroiders her Initials upon her personal belongings. It is particularly useful in FANCY-WORK SHOPS where marking is done to order. The Designs are ORNAMENTAL, ORIGINAL and USEFUL, and are especially desirable for ORDER WORK.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER COPY.

If "Artistic Alphabets" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

NEEDLE-CRAFT: Artistic and Practical.



THIS will be found a Comprehensive and Eminently Useful Volume, replete with accurate Engravings of Decorative Needle-Work of every variety, with full instructions for their reproduction, and valuable hints regarding the manner of working and most suitable materials.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

If "Needle-Craft" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

To Advertisers!

Manufacturers and Dealers handling articles of household use or ornament can bring their goods prominently before the Buying Public by advertising them in the Canadian edition of

The Delineator

(identical with that published by the Butterick Publishing Co. Limited, 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.)

Actual sale for the first 10 months of 1893 averaged **25,880** copies per month, and the circulation is steadily increasing.

THE RATE for Advertising space is \$2 an inch per insertion, or \$20 a year, which is less than 1/2 a cent per agate line per thousand copies issued.

Remittances to Accompany all Orders.

ADDRESS—

The Delineator Publishing Co.

OF TORONTO, LIMITED

33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Cont. need).

VICTORIA H.:—Washing the hair with champagne is said to bring out its light hues.

ELIZABETH L.:—Combine fawn velvet with your green camel's-hair, and your black Lansdowne with white Bengaline.

DE W.:—The use of soap is not deleterious to the complexion; on the contrary, it is quite necessary to perfect cleanliness of the face. Plain white Castile soap of good quality is reliable and generally satisfactory. Write for particulars to the advertiser of the article mentioned.

HELEN:—Burke's "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry" trace the antecedents of the nobility and gentry mentioned therein as far back as they are known. Copies of the works can be seen at all public libraries.

M. E. T. B.:—Correct lengths for little girls' dresses are given in our patterns. Cover the walls and ceiling of your bath-room with tile paper and have the woodwork painted in imitation of oak. Have a cork mat for the floor. Any dealer in wall-paper will supply you with the tile paper.

KNOW-NOTHING:—Grenadine and Brussels net are preferable to lace for gowns. Accept an invitation to dinner in the following words:

My dear Mrs. Blank:

It gives me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation for dinner on Wednesday, the tenth, at half-past seven o'clock.

Yours cordially,
Alice Dash.

22 Maryland Avenue.
Monday.



Pastimes for Children.

A LARGE, Finely Illustrated Pamphlet for Children, containing Entertaining and Instructive Amusement 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 House, Furniture and Costumes; Puzzles, Charades and Conundrums; and also furnishes much other interesting matter.

Price, 25 Cents Per Copy.

If "PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN" 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.

Canada Paper Co.

15 FRONT ST. WEST

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL TORONTO
MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Wrapping Papers

AND IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY, TWINES, ETC.



DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES overcome by Wilson's Common Sense Ear-drums, the greatest invention of the age. Simple, comfortable, safe and inviolable. No wire or string attachment.

Write for circulars (Sent Free) to
C. B. MILLER,
Room 39, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto.



FOR COLDS,

COUGHS, HOARSENESS,
Bronchitis, La Grippe, Whooping
Cough, Croup, Asthma,
Pneumonia,

And for the relief and cure of all
Throat and Lung Diseases.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prompt to act, sure to cure.

BEAUTY: ITS ATTAINMENT AND PRESERVATION.



The Most Complete and Reliable Work ever offered to Those Who Desire to be Beautiful in Mind, Manner, Feature and Form. Defects in either direction are philosophically and scientifically discussed, and the remedies suggested have been gathered from the most authentic sources.

As this book is more comprehensive in its dealings with the subject of Beauty than any before published, its popularity is a foregone conclusion.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

If "BEAUTY" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND

and all commercial subjects practically taught by experienced and efficient teachers. Students admitted any time. Beautiful apartments and location. Send for terms and circulars to the

NIMMO & HARRISON BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COLLEGE

Cor. Yonge & College Streets, Toronto, Ont.

DR. COWLING'S ENGLISH FEMALE PILLS.

Head Office: Room 9.

49 King St. West, - TORONTO.

EUREKA TAPES.

Our New, Low-Priced, Durable and Accurate Tape-Measures.

WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY!

NOTE THE PRICES!

No.	Material	Each.	Per Doz.	Per Gross.
1.	Linen, Stitched,.....	5c.	40c.	\$3.50
2.	Super Linen, Wide, Stitched, ..	10c.	60c.	5 00
3.	Satteen, Sewed,.....	15c.	\$1.50	15 00
4.	Super-satteen, Sewed,.....	20c.	2.00	20 00
5.	Super Satteen, Wide, Sewed, ..	25c.	2.50	25 00

Order by Numbers, Cash to accompany all orders. Tapes ordered at the retail rates, will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate of 5 cents per dozen. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen of any style ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

(Continued).

BUTTERCUP.—Shaded brown *peau de cygne* could be combined with the tan material, and the gown could be remodelled by waist pattern No. 6498, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 6458, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Both patterns are illustrated in the October DELINEATOR.

MRS. F. W..—Brocaded silks are very fashionable, and black satin could be stylishly associated with your goods.

A READER.—The Spring medicine to which you refer is composed of the following:
Rochelle salts,..... 2 ounces.
Cream of tartar,..... 1 ounce.

Pour on these ingredients a quart of boiling water and allow the mixture to cool. Strain and bottle, and each morning before breakfast take a wine-glassful. This cools the blood; tones the stomach and prevents the eruptions and irritations which appear on the skin when the blood needs thinning and cooling.

E. M. R..—Trim your red dress with black soubache braid. Girls of fourteen should not receive attentions from men.

U. F..—Newmarket coats may be lined with tartan plaid silk.

B..—A smoking jacket can be developed in plaid cassimere or fancy cloth by pattern No. 1883, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Lined with quilted satin, and close with cord and cord frogs.

AMR.—Your striped sample is novelty woolen, and the other is étamine. The former may be shaped according to pattern No. 6499, which costs 1s. 3d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated in the October DELINEATOR. Trim with green velvet. The étamine may be satisfactorily remodelled by basque pattern No. 6418, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt pattern No. 6420, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

F. H..—Relative to making a pillow-scarf, read answer to "Bessie," elsewhere in these columns.

CELT.—"Flower-de-luce" is another name for the lily of France, being a corruption of the French *fleur-de-lis*, flower of the lily. The lily is the royal flower of France.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1809.

INVESTED FUNDS, UPWARDS OF . . . \$60,000,000.00.
CANADIAN INVESTMENTS, . . . \$4,599,753.00.

HEAD OFFICES . . .

LONDON,
EDINBURGH,
Canada—MONTREAL.

TORONTO OFFICES:

26 Wellington Street East.

AGENT—R. N. GOOCH, H. W. EVANS, F. H. GOOCH.



Tableaux, Charades and Conundrums

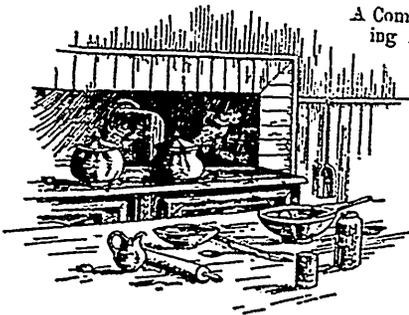
IS the title of our New Pamphlet upon this class of *Entertainments and Amusements*. *Charades* in all their different varieties, and *Tableaux* and the details necessary to their perfect *Production*, are *freely described and discussed*; and *Many Examples of Each are Given*. The *Department* devoted to *Conundrums* is *overflowing with Wit and Merriment*, and will of itself provide pleasure for *numberless Hours and Occasions*. The *Pamphlet* will form a *Delight* to both *Old and Young*, and will be especially useful to *Societies, Clubs, Schools and Families* in *Supplying Information and Instruction concerning Evening Entertainments*.

PRICE, 15 CENTS PER COPY.

If "TABLEAUX, CHARADES AND CONUNDRUMS" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited), 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto.

"The Pattern Cook-Book."



A Comprehensive Work on the Culinary Science, Showing How to Cook Well at Small Cost, and embracing The Chemistry of Food; The Furnishing of the Kitchen; How to Choose Good Food; A Choice Collection of Standard Recipes; Meats, Vegetables, Bread, Cake, Pies, Desserts; Proper Foods for the Sick; Items of Interest in the Kitchen and Household Generally.

Every Recipe in THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK has been thoroughly tested, and the Entire Work is written in Simple and Well-Chosen English, that everybody can understand. Especial attention has been paid to the Statement of EXACT WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER COPY.

If "The Pattern Cook-Book" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Concluded).

SARA:—At a day wedding the bride may wear white *Suède* gloves, and the groom gray *glacé* kid gloves and a white lawn bow.

POCAHONTAS:—As a good circulation is essential to the growth of the hair, as well as to make it fine and glossy, vigorous brushing should be a constant practice. A half-hour's brushing at night will render the hair glossy and handsome. Braid it loosely just before retiring.

GERTRUDE:—A good liquid dentifrice is made of the following ingredients:

Aromatic vinegar,.....	1 tea-spoonful,
Powdered borax,.....	¼ ounce.
Tincture of myrrh,.....	1 "
Water,.....	12 "

HARE-BELL:—We have no personal knowledge of the article referred to. The advertiser will furnish you with particulars on application. We do not recommend hair dyes and bleaches.

A. A. A.:—Directions for manuring are given in "Beauty," which we publish at 4s. or \$1.00. Girls of fourteen may arrange their hair in a *Catogan* braid.

BEYSBODY:—Remodel your bottle-green dress by *hasque* pattern No. 6418, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and skirt pattern No. 6420, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and trim with golden-brown satin.

TULLIA S.:—Your questions regarding a remedy for profuse perspiration, defects of complexion, safe tooth powders, etc., are answered in "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.

SUBSCRIBER: You neglected to give your name, so we cannot answer by mail. Trim your green hopsacking with black satin, and have a vest of black speckled vesting. For a good tonic for the hair read answer to "A New Subscriber" elsewhere in these columns.

IN answering Advertisements, please say that you saw it in "The Delineator."

**THE GERVAISE GRAHAM
DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**
Elegantly situated at 31 Avenue Street, Toronto,
south side of College Street, near University.

German Massage Baths.—For building up the tissues, curing rheumatism, sleeplessness, nervousness, and for fattening.
Facial Treatments.—Mrs. Graham Hydro-Vacu now in use. Best thing ever invented for curing pock marks, hollow cheeks, wrinkles, etc. Massage in connection with Hydro-Vacu, Steaming, or whatever your skin requires.
Electrolysis.—For the permanent removal of Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc. Electrical Treatments for Falling and Gray Hair.
Chiropody and Manicuring.—A skillful chiropodist cures Corns, Bunions, In-growing Nails at Foot Troubles, and attends to all Disfigurements of the Hands.
Bright Young Lady Student Wanted.



Some of Mrs. Gervaise Graham's Preparations.
Face Bleach removes pimples, freckles, sallowness, tan, liver spots and all impurities from the skin. Does not take away the natural rosy look. \$1.50; three bottles for \$4.
Jasmine Kosmeto—Cleansing, healing, prevents tan and sunburn. 5c.
Cucumber and Elder—Whitening, softening, purifying. \$1. Flower Cream, 50c.
Eugenic Powder—In white, flesh and brunette tints; finest powder in the world; we challenge comparison: vegetable. 50c.
Eye-brow Stimulant makes the brows and lashes grow long and dark, benefits sore lids. 50c.
Lip Rouge—A healing salve, imparts a beautiful rosy tint to lips and cheeks. 50c.
Hygienic Skin Food obliterates wrinkles, plitings, scars, softens and whitens. \$1.50; Eye-row Pencils, 25c.; Hair Restorer, excellent, \$1; Hair Vigor, \$1; light or dark brown Hair Dye, \$1.50, etc., etc. Send stamp for Booklet, "How to be Beautiful," and circulars.

31 Avenue Street, Toronto.



Something For Young Mothers.

MOTHER AND BABE:

Their Comfort And Care.

A PAMPHLET of 48 pages, fully illustrated and carefully prepared, containing full information concerning the proper care of Infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and specifying the various articles needed for a Baby's First Outfit. It also treats of the necessities belonging to the Health, Comfort and Care of the Expectant Mother, and contains hints as to Proper Clothing for Ladies in Delicate Health.

Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

If "MOTHER AND BABE" 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.

Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes.



THIS Book contains all the important Points concerning Carnivals and similar festivities, and presents between Two and Three Hundred Illustrations of Historical, Legendary, Traditional, Shakspearian, National and Original Costumes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Young Folks, with complete Descriptions, especially in reference to Colors and Fabrics.

It will be found Invaluable in arranging Amateur, School, Society and Church Entertainments. The *Débutante* will find its suggestions and instructions invaluable, and the Belle of several seasons, as well as the Host and Hostess, may profit by a perusal of its pages.

Price, 50 Cents per Copy

If "Masquerade and Carnival" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



**HOME-MAKING
HOUSE-KEEPING.**

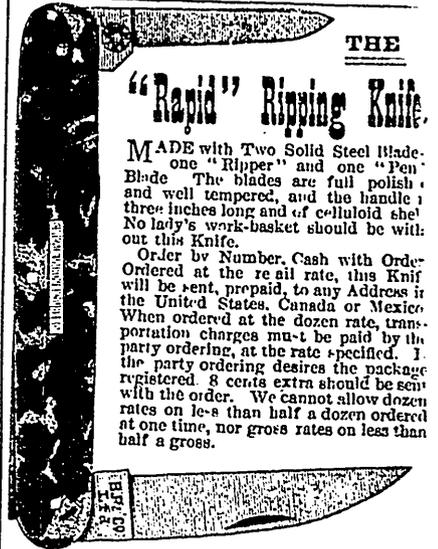
This Book contains full instructions in the Most Economical and Sensible Methods of Home-Making, Furnishing, House-Keeping and Domestic Work generally, treating instructively of all matters relative to making a Home what it can and should be.

Prospective Brides and all House-keepers, young or old, will find "Home-Making and House-Keeping" filled with hints and instructions through which the commonplace may be made refined and beautiful, the beautiful, comfortable, and all surroundings harmonious.

Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

If "Home-Making and House-Keeping" cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the Sale of our Goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Book will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited),
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



"Rapid" Ripping Knife.

MADE with Two Solid Steel Blades, one "Ripper" and one "Pen-Blade". The blades are full polish, and well tempered, and the handle is three inches long and of celluloid shell. No lady's work-basket should be without this Knife.

Order by Number. Cash with Order. Ordered at the retail rate, this Knife will be sent, prepaid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. When ordered at the dozen rate, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering, at the rate specified. If the party ordering desires the package registered, 8 cents extra should be sent with the order. We cannot allow dozen rates on less than half a dozen ordered at one time, nor gross rates on less than half a gross.

No. 30.—"Rapid" Ripping Knife.
25 Cents per Knife; \$2.00 per Dozen Knives; \$21.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Knives, 15 Cents.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto
(LIMITED),
33 Richmond St., West, Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
(Continued).

AN ENQUIRER:—A man who desires to pay his addresses to a young woman should always obtain her father's permission to visit her.

PANSY:—The bride's family supply the wedding invitations.

CLONIAN:—Numismatics is the science of coins and medals. Equal parts of Castile soap andorris root make a very cleansing and fragrant tooth-powder, and, if desired, an equal part of precipitated chalk may be added, the three ingredients forming a tooth-powder highly recommended by dental surgeons.

CALIFORNIA GIRL:—It is said that the neck may be made plump by massaging it with cocoa butter. Lemon juice is reputed to be excellent for whitening the neck.

R. C.:—Make some of the pretty novelties which appear each month in "The Work-Table" in this magazine, for your church fair.

MRS. ABIE B.:—Have an under-skirt of gray flannel prettily embroidered with red silk. Fashionable colors and materials are described each month in the DELINEATOR. Serviceable table-covers can be made of red denim worked in long-and-short stitch with black embroidery silk.

\$4.75 PER DAY from now until New Years. We want good active men and ladies to sell our goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars. If you have not a good paying thing now we can supply one.

J. J. FLEMING,
337 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Can.

ON this and the succeeding page will be found an assortment of Patterns for

DOLLS, ANIMALS
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

which will prove very convenient in the preparation of Gifts for the Holiday Festivals in which they take so prominent a part.

The Patterns can be had, in the sizes specified, from Ourselves or any of our Agents. In ordering, please specify the numbers and sizes desired.

The Butterick Publishing Co.
(LIMITED).



Lady Dolls' Set No. 103, Consisting of Dress, Zouave Jacket and Cape (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Lady Dolls' Set No. 140, Consisting of a Circular Skirt, Long Basque and Ripple Collar (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



Lady Dolls' Set No. 137, Nellie Bly Outfit—Outer, Cap and Divided Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Nurse Dolls' Set No. 111, Dress, Apron, Handkerchief and Cap. 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.

Lady Dolls' Set No. 144, Quaker Costume—Dress, Kerchief and Bonnet (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



Girls' Dolls' Set No. 156, Consisting of a Dress, Commodore Jacket and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Japanese Lady Dolls' Set No. 114, Costume: 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 161, Consisting of Coat and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 162, Consisting of Dress, Guimpe and Bonnet (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 151, Consisting of Dress, Guimpe and Cloak (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 126, Outing Costume and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 138 Red-Riding Hood Cloak and Ho-Peep Dress (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 148, Consisting of a Dress and Guimpe (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 134, Consisting of Greenaway Dress and Hat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



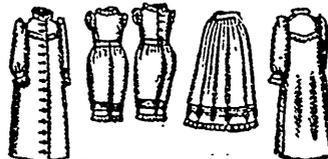
Girl Dolls' Set No. 129, Mother-Hubbard Cloak and Puritan Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 150, Consisting of a Dress and Tam O'Shanter Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cts.



Baby Dolls' Set No. 157, Consisting of a Dress, Skirt and Sack (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Girl Dolls' Set No. 149, Consisting of a Night-Gown, Skirt, Drawers and Under-Waist (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 ins. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Lady Dolls' Set No. 117, Chemise, Drawers, Night-Dress and Skirt (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



Baby Dolls' Set No. 125, Slip, Skirt and Pinning-Blanket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Baby Dolls' Set No. 119, Wrapper, Night-Gown and Bib: (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 154, Consisting of Sailor Trousers, Blouse and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boy Dolls' Set No. 116, Short Trousers, Blouse and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Gentleman Dolls' Set No. 122, Shirt, Trousers and Cap (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



Boy Dolls' Set No. 136, Blouse, Jacket and Short Trousers (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Boy Dolls' Set No. 123, Norfolk Jacket, Short Trousers and Leggings (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Set No. 159.—Costume for Santa Claus (Consisting of Coat, Vest, Trousers, Leggings and Cap) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

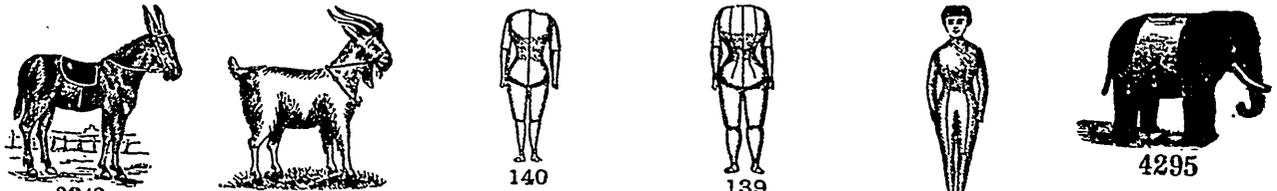


Gentleman Dolls' Set No. 99, Dress Suit—Pants, Swallow-Tail Coat, and Low-Cut Vest with Rolling Collar: 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

Baby Dolls' Set No. 132, Cloak, Cap and Slipper (Copyright). 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

No. 158.—Pattern for a Dolls' Body (Designed for Santa Claus and Other Corpulent Dolls) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths (with Head Attached), 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

Baby Dolls' Set No. 147, First Short Dress, Sack and Petticoat (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



2342 Pattern for a Donkey with Saddle-Cloth, together with Pattern of a Donkey in Profile: 3 sizes. Heights, 6, 8 and 10 ins. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

1887 Pattern for a Goat: 3 sizes. Heights, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.

140 Pattern for a Baby, Girl, Miss, Boy or Man Dolls' Body (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths (with Head Attached), 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

139 Pattern for a Lady Dolls' Body (Copyright): 7 sizes. Lengths (with Head Attached), 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

81 Rag Doll: 7 sizes. Lengths, 12 to 24 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

4295 Pattern for an Elephant and Blanket (Copyright): 5 sizes. Heights, 8 to 16 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



8990 Pattern for a Bear: 3 sizes. Heights, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

672 Pattern for a Dog: 3 sizes. Lengths, 8, 13 and 18 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

4858 Dogs' Blanket (Copyright): 4 sizes. Lengths Along Center of the Back, 8, 12 and 16 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

2999 Pattern for a Camel: 3 sizes. Lengths, 7, 11 and 15 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

4857 Pattern for Stocking-Bag (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

3034 Shoe and Slipper Bag (To be Made with Eight or Fewer Pockets) (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.



4799 Rolled-Clothes Bag (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

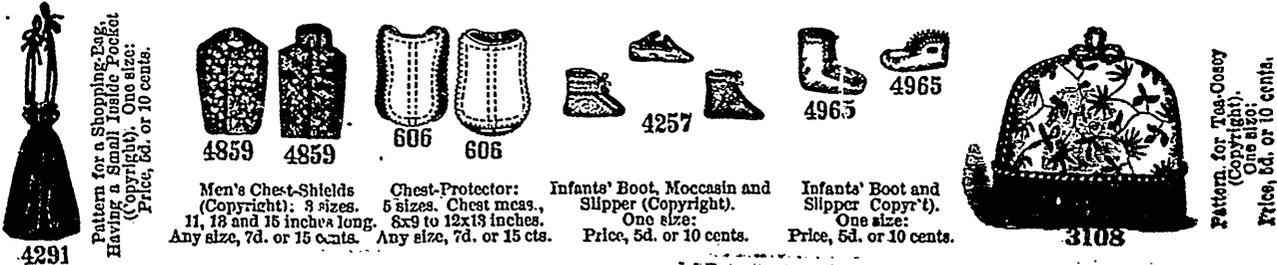
4514 Shawl and Travelling Case. One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

4800 Shoe and Slipper Pocket (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

4794 Ladies' Legging and Over-Gaiter (Copyright): 5 sizes. Shoe Nos. 2 to 6, or Calf measures, 13 to 17 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

9410 Misses' and Girls' Legging: 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 15 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

3475 Boys' Legging, Extending to the Thigh, and Perforated for Medium and Short: Lengths, 8 sizes. Ages, 3 to 10 years. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.



4291 Pattern for a Shopping-Bag, Having a Small Inside Pocket (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

4859 Men's Chest-Shields (Copyright): 3 sizes. 11, 13 and 15 inches long. Any size, 7d. or 15 cents.

606 Chest-Protector: 5 sizes. Chest meas., 8x3 to 12x13 inches. Any size, 7d. or 15 cts.

4257 Infants' Boot, Moccasin and Slipper (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

4965 Infants' Boot and Slipper (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

3108 Pattern for Tea-Cosy (Copyright). One size: Price, 5d. or 10 cents.

Holiday Goods.

December Trade

What December sees—the immense assortments of a large dry goods store; the choice novelties and rare bargains for Christmas buying.

We're not likely to soon lose the remembrance of last December. Our best efforts have been put forth to win business and confidence as well this year, only on a much larger scale. We want to duplicate the past twice over.

Can we do it?

Yes. We know the needs of the buying public. We've anticipated their holiday wants. The how is best shown in the merchandise itself.

Our decided word for it: The store never before saw the likes of such a display as we shall prepare for the holiday trade. The best of everything has been brought from near and far—quantity large enough and quality good enough to discount the trade.

Above all else, everyday prices will prevail; no special holiday profits.

Plenty to See

During December all departments are teeming with activity, but there's no livelier spot than among the toys for children—little and big.

Dolls in Rubber, Rag and Wax.
Pianos, Drums and Swords.
Steamboats, Engines and Safes.
Guns, Tin and Wooden Soldiers.
Doll's Tea and Dinner Sets.
Waggon, Sleds and the like.

Anything that the little bright eyes and go-betweens can possibly think of and admire.

Something as well for people of every variety and every taste. Think of nearly a hundred different departments under one roof, each a complete store in itself, and some notion of the magnitude of the whole may be found.

We have silver-plated ware good enough to raise an honest doubt in a burglar's mind, and a world of novelties in plush and leather, including:

Albums,	Toilet Cases,
Manicure Sets,	Photo Frames,
Purses,	Satchels,

and much else. Everybody who can possibly get to the store should come and see. Those who can't come should do the next best thing—Shop by Mail.

A Big Book Business

What better for Christmas giving than books? We sell all kinds of good books at dry goods prices, prepaying postage upon all sent by mail.

It is trite to remind you that our book business is growing. Some people consider that the store is already too big and they love to express themselves accordingly. But it doesn't need argument to prove that an express train is moving.

We sell good books cheaper than any store in Canada. Send for Catalogue and compare prices.

A Wide Range of Stocks

While we keep everything that a self-respecting dry goods store should keep, we don't stop there. We aim to have everything that you seem to want at the price you want to pay. That's why the store is bigger than it was—why every season sees satisfactory increase. Visitors to Toronto know by comparison that this is the biggest store in Canada—and the best. New stocks have been added from time to time until the range of merchandise includes:

Bicycles,	Shoes,	Furniture,	Silverware,
Books,	Cutlery,	Stationery,	Wall Papers,
Watches,	Spectacles,	Jewellery,	Music Goods,
China,	Crockery,	Glassware,	Tinware,
Candies,	Carpets,	Medicines,	Upholsteries.
Pictures,	Clothing,	Toys,	Furs,

Something of everything aside from dry goods. This is what we want everybody to know. The store is larger and more comprehensive than most people think, and however times may be elsewhere we have all we can do.

Useful Things

Your eye is quickly caught by beauty and novelty at a hundred points. The biggest show is here, and the shopping crowd is helping us to win the best month's trade in our history. Popular taste approves, more strongly than ever, of presents that combine the useful with the ornamental. That's reason enough for looking at such everyday stocks as

Millinery,	Mantles,	Books,	Dress Goods,	Gloves,
Pictures,	Furs,	Fans,	Embroideries.	

Every department is teeming with suggestions for Christmas giving. Plain figures represent the price marks.

MAIL ORDERS

Filled the Same Day as Received.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO