

THANKSGIVING'S PAST AND PRESENT. BY MARY CADWALADER JONES, IN THIS NUMBER.

VOL. XLVIII.

THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

NO. 5.

THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION,
CULTURE
and
FINE ARTS.

ROSEMARY, A STORY BY HARRIET RIDDLE DAVIS, COMPLETE IN THIS NUMBER.



CANADIAN EDITION

Identical with that issued by THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. (Ltd.), 7 to 17 West 13th Street, New York.

Printed and Published in Toronto

BY

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto
(LIMITED)

33 Richmond Street West, TORONTO, ONT.

NOVEMBER.

PRICE. 15 CENTS.

1896.



To and for Women

The Dodds Medicine Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—For a long time I have hesitated between a desire I have to benefit others by writing the particulars of my cure, and a hesitancy to make my name public. You seem not to be making known the value of your medicine for this as for other diseases, but I assure you that a large number of women would be blessed by the knowledge I have gained as to the virtues of Dodds' Kidney Pills in curing sufferings only too well known to need description. I never dreamed that your pills might be used in such a case until a friend of mine who had suffered told me of her cure by them.

After eight years of misery, which increased gradually, I am happy to say that a few boxes of Dodds' Kidney Pills have restored me to perfect health. In several cases I have told my experience to others, who have all professed to have been as promptly helped as I was myself by a few doses. Trusting that this may prove valuable to others as it has been to

Yours sincerely,

KINGSTON, September 24th, 1896.



D 56.

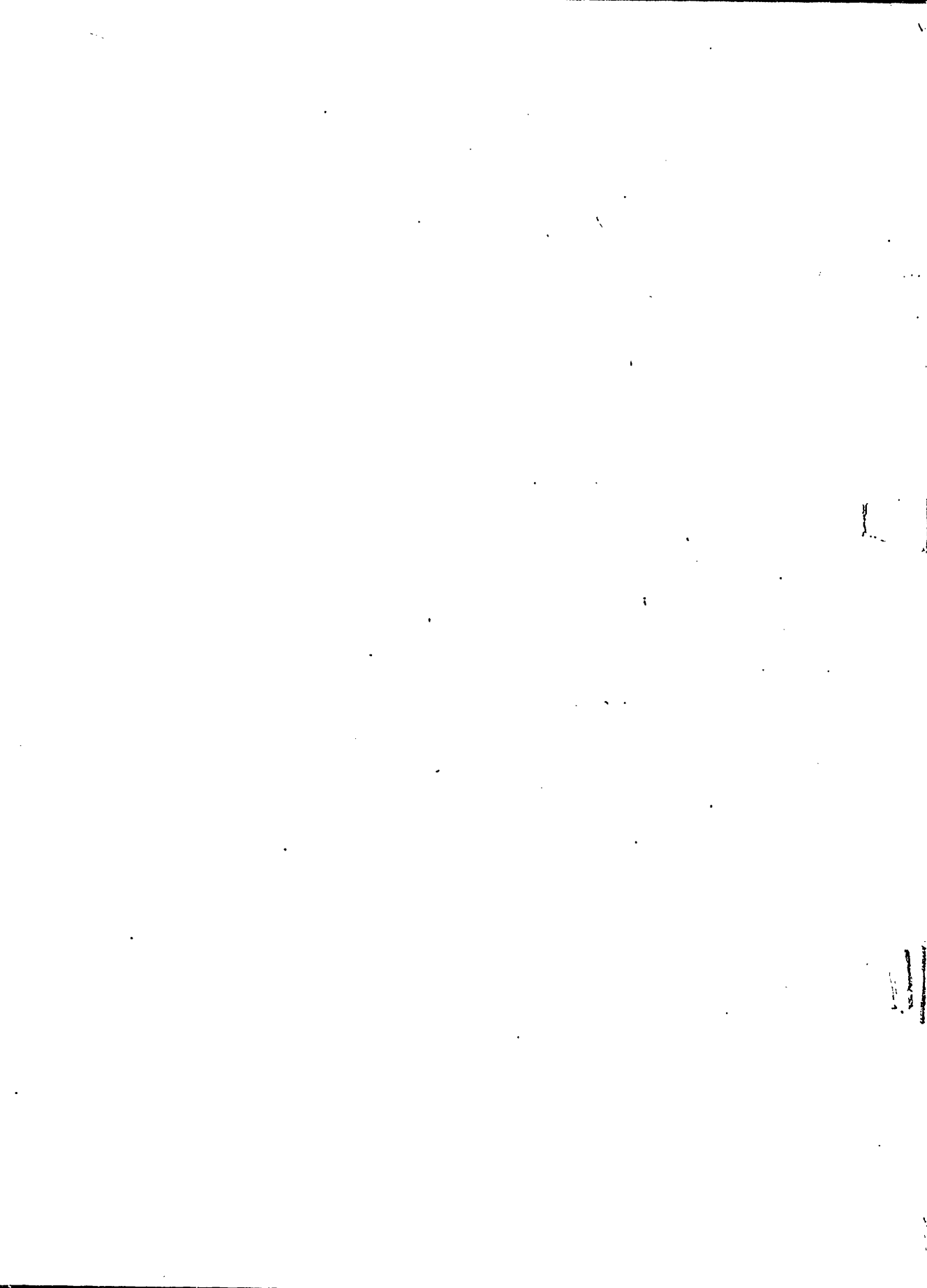
D 57.

The Delineator.

Visiting Toilettes

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 548

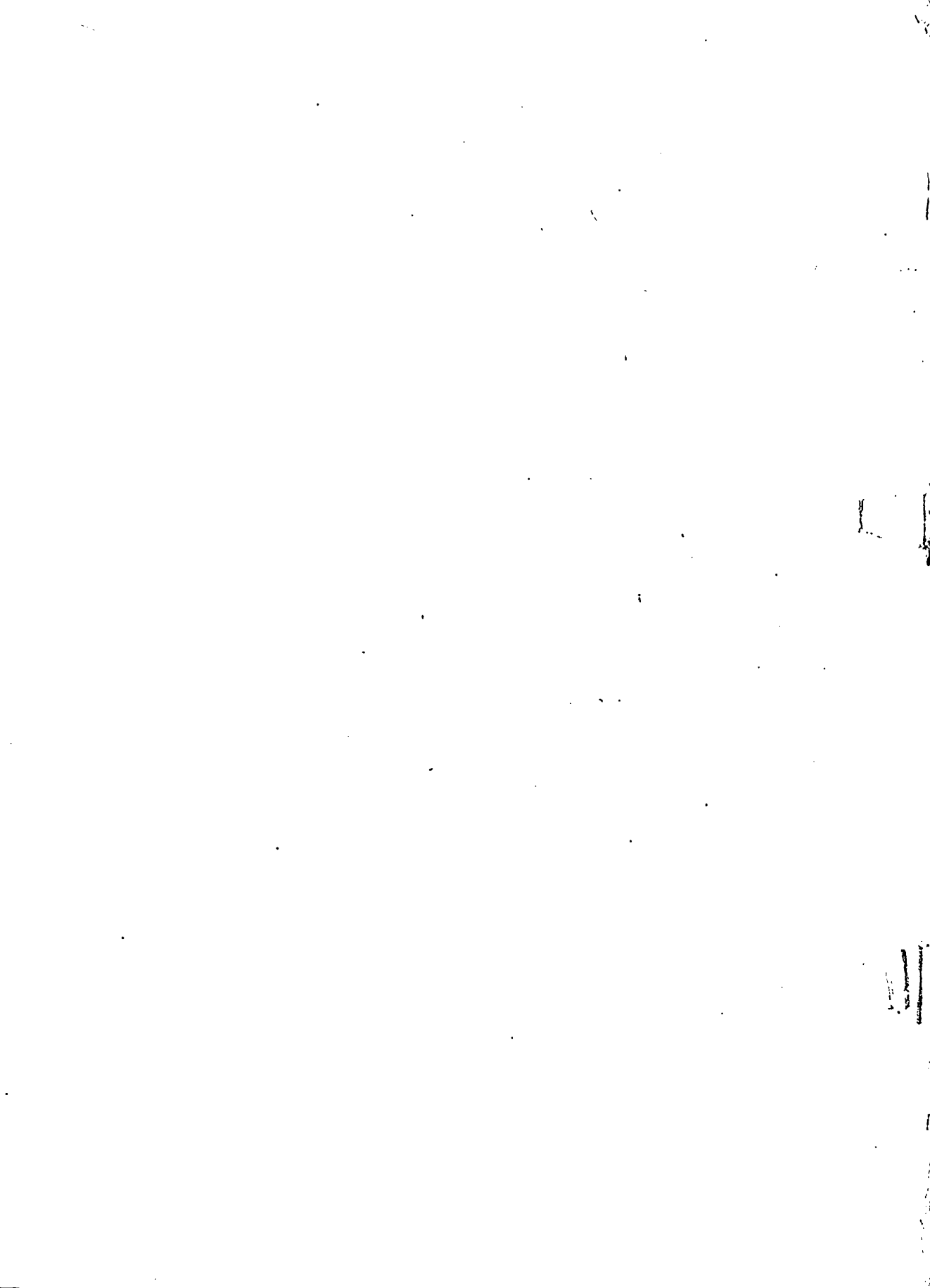
November, 1896.





D 58.

D 59.



LADIES! see that you get

KERR'S N. M. T.

SPOOL COTTON

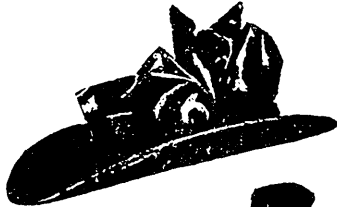
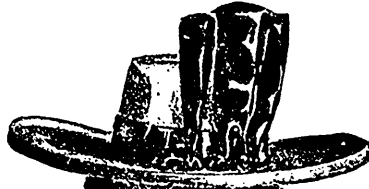
It is THE BEST for Machine or Hand Sewing

For Sale by all leading Dry Goods Merchants

THE DELINEATOR FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS

STYLISH WALKING AND TRAVELLING HATS.	536	SIX IMPORTANT DAYS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE. II. Maude C. Murray-Miller.	647
NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS FOR WINTER WEAR.	539	LEAF IMPRESSIONS.	649
HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.	541	RAINY-DAY GARMENTS. (Illustrated.)	652
WAISTS FOR EVENING WEAR.	543	AROUND THE TEA-TABLE. Edna S. Witherspoon.	655
STYLISH LINGERIE.	545	THANKSGIVING DAY. Mary Cadwalader Jones.	656
LADIES' FASHIONS. (Illustrations and Descriptions.)	547-597	"ROSEMARY, THAT'S FOR REMEMBRANCE." Harriet Riddle Davis	658
STYLES FOR MISSES AND GIRLS.	598-612	INTERIOR DECORATION (Conclusion.) Frances Leeds.	661
(Illustrations and Descriptions.)		A NEW DESIGN IN SMOCKING.	663
STYLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS. (Illustrations and Descriptions.) 613-617		KNITTING. (Illustrated.)	664
STYLES FOR BOYS. (Illustrations and Descriptions.)	618-621	TATTING. (Illustrated.)	667
STYLES FOR DOLLS. (Illustrations and Descriptions.)	622-625	THE LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Allie Hopkins.	668
ILLUSTRATED MISCELLANY.	626-633	SEASONABLE COOKERY. Blair.	669
MILLINERY. (Illustrated.)	634	EVENING TOILETTES. (Illustrated.)	670
CROCHETING. (Illustrated.)	640	AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.	673
FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES. Emma Haywood.	642	THE FLOWER GARDEN. E. C. Vick.	674
EARLY WINTER DRESS GOODS.	643		
FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.	644		
SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WOMEN.	646		



STYLISH WALKING AND
.. TRAVELLING HATS...

IN ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO
THE HAIR AND HAIR GOODS

CONSULT DORENWENDS Personally or by letter

There is no other house in America that can give you equal information, instruction and value. All branches pertaining to the hair and toilet are studied to perfection. If you are bald, and wish to hide it to defy detection, Dorenwend can send you a Wig, Toupee or Head-dress to suit the shape of face and head exactly. If you wish a nice Bang, Wave or Switch you can have the very best quality and latest style at lowest possible prices. If you require a Hair or Skin Tonic, Dye, Bleach or other preparation, Dorenwend can supply that which is most successful and harmless.

Since 1868 our Prof. DORENWEND has made these subjects his study, and the golden opinions and congratulatory recommendations from all quarters demonstrate beyond doubt that he is the greatest artist of the age in this profession.

Here are some **SPECIAL VALUES** for this month:

Frontpieces, curly, wavy or pompadour, \$2.00, 3.00, 4.50, 5.00 and 7.50.

Switches, of finest even length cut hair, \$2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.50, 10.00 and up.

Ladies' Wigs, in various style fronts, with back hair to dress high or low, \$10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30 and up.

Wigs and Toupees for gentlemen who are partly or wholly bald, \$10, 15, 18, 20, 25 and up.

Hair Magic, for restoring life and color to the hair, \$1.00.

International Hair Rejuvenator, for coloring the hair to any desired shade, \$1.00, 2.00 and 3.00 cases.

Eureka Hair Remover, removes all superfluous hair, \$1.00 and 2.00 per bottle.

Quinine Hair Tonic, \$1.00 per bottle.

Also Powders, Face Bleach, etc., etc.

ENCLOSE AMOUNT AND SAMPLE OF HAIR and article ordered will be sent by return mail.

The DORENWEND CO., Ltd., 103 and 105 Yonge St., TORONTO.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE—NOW READY.

Brainerd AND Armstrong's

(Asiatic Dyes.)

WASH SILKS WILL WASH.

The following list of threads is the most complete and perfect line of wash embroidery silk threads in the world:

FOR EMBROIDERING.

- "Asiatic" Filo Silk Floss.
- "Asiatic Caspian" Floss.
- "Asiatic Art" Rope.
- "Asiatic" Rope Silk.
- "Asiatic" Outline Silk.
- "Asiatic" Couching Silk.
- "Asiatic Roman" Floss.
- "Asiatic Parian" Floss.
- "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery.
- "Asiatic Honiton" Lace Silk.
- "Asiatic Medieval" Embroidery.

FOR KNITTING.

- "Victoria" Knitting Silk.
- "Florence" Knitting Silk.

FOR CROCHETING.

- "B. & A." Crochet Silk.
- "Corticelli" Crochet Silk.
- "Whip Cord" Crochet Silk.

WE will forward to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps, either Brainerd & Armstrong's last and best book on Art Needlework, Doyley and Centre-Piece Book, Jewel, Delft, Rose Embroidery, Bohemian Embroidery and Linen Designs, or our latest Wash Silk Shade Card.

Address—

CORTICELLI SILK CO. (LTD.)

Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.
St. John's, P.Q.

Brainerd & Armstrong's
PATENT SKEIN SILK
HOLDER

INVALUABLE TO USERS OF
FILO AND FLOSS SILKS

FOR WASH SILKS



Don't Let Yourself Get Thin

If you get hungry three times a day, enjoy your food, and enjoy the next two hours, you are happy enough.

If not, what you want is to get there.

A great deal of sickness begins with loss of fat. You know this. When your friend is in good flesh, you say, "How well you look!" and when he is thin you don't say what you think, but you worry about him.

Apply this to yourself. Don't let yourself get thin.

The diseases of thinness that we fear most are scrofula in the child and consumption in the adult. If you keep your child and yourself plump, you do not fear these diseases.

It will be useful to you to know the exact reason for this.

The germ of scrofula and consumption thrives on leanness. Fat keeps it down. Fat, then, is the food-means of getting the odds in our favor when contending against this germ.

Everybody knows that cod-liver oil is a fat producer.

Scott's Emulsion

is cod-liver oil made easy. The taste is concealed; the oil half-digested; it is half-ready to make fat.

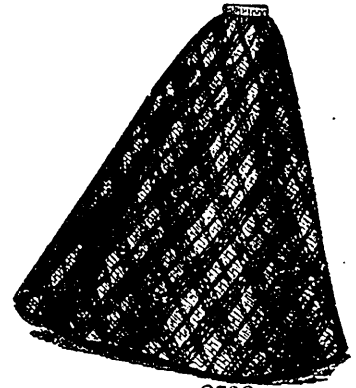
In health you get this fat from your ordinary food, and have no need of cod-liver oil. When you begin to lose flesh, you are not getting the fat that you must have out of your ordinary food, and you do need cod-liver oil. Take Scott's Emulsion.



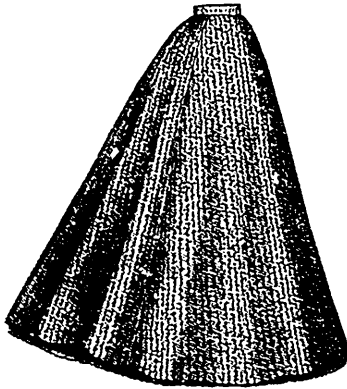
8735



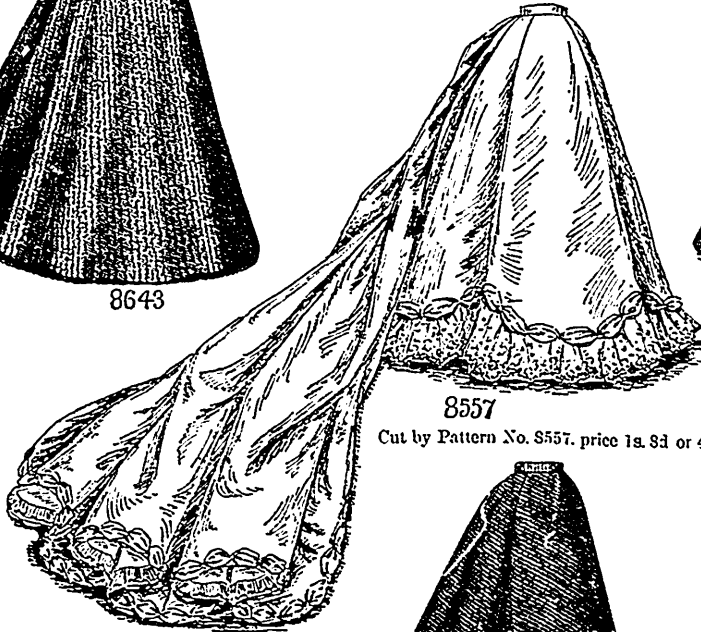
8735



8599



8643



8557

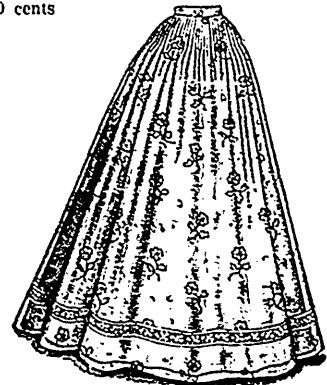
Cut by Pattern No. S557, price 1s. 8d or 40 cents



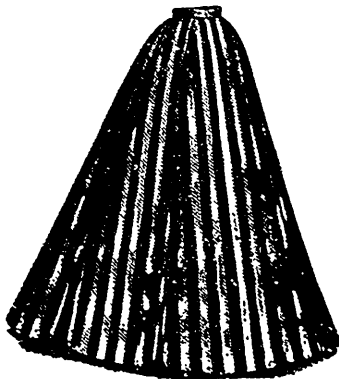
8587



8672



8663



8650

NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS FOR WINTER WEAR.

Each Skirt is cut in 9 sizes, from 20 to 36 inches, waist measure, and each costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, with the exception of No. 8557, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Article on Pages 611 and 612.)



An Awful Load On

A weak back, made so by weak kidneys, would be no load at all after taking **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**. Backs are not weak. Backs don't ache. It's the Kidneys every time, and there is no let-up to it except cure. And this is easy and sure. **DOAN'S PILLS** cure backache and kidney troubles as sure as you take them. They are not good for anything else. But they make new kidneys of old ones every time. If you don't like the way your kidneys act make new ones of them.

If you want proof ask Mr. John Clyne, 174½ Sackville Street, Mr. Samuel Kilgore, 263 McCaul Street, or Mr. R. P. Watkins, 173 Bay Street. These are three out of the hundreds who lost their bad backs and now enjoy back ease and comfort through Doan's Pills.

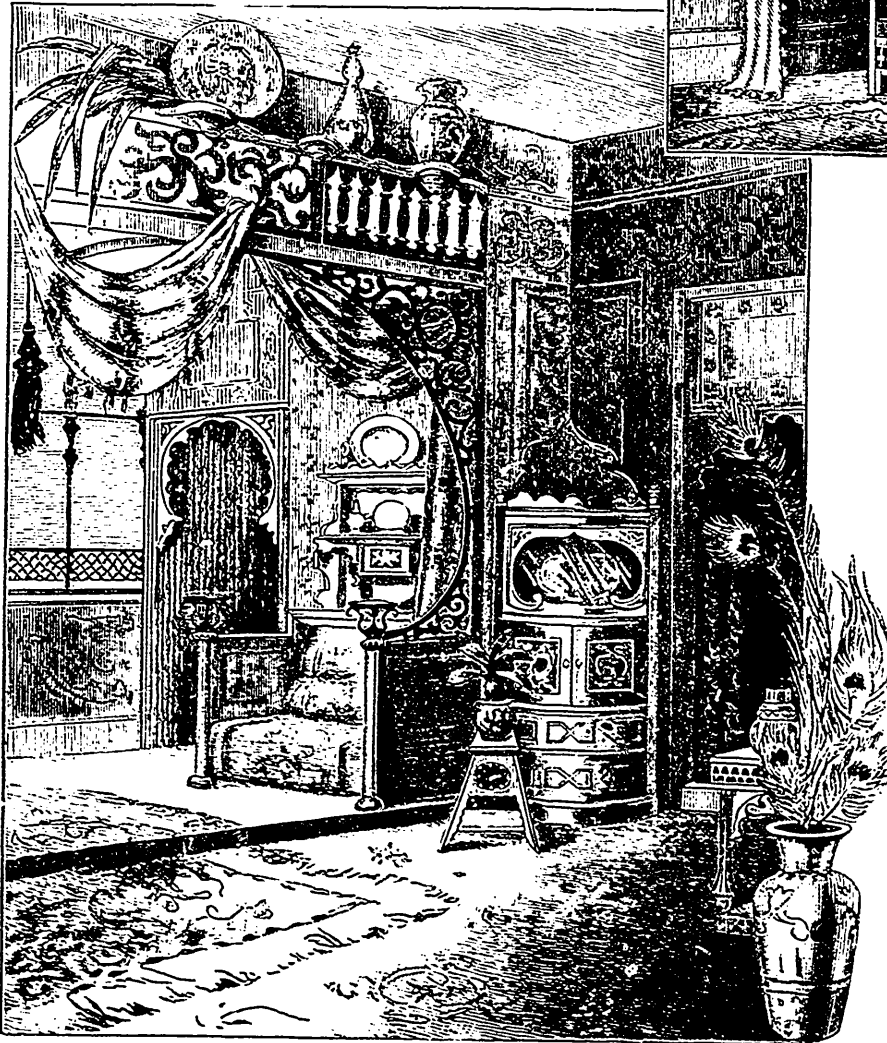
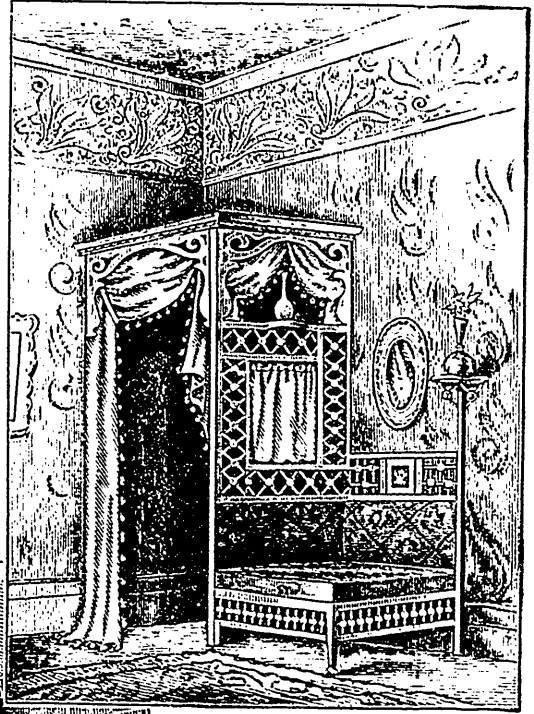
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are for sale by all druggists—price 50 cents.

T. MILBURN & CO.,
TORONTO.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

The aspect of a long, narrow room is generally unfriendly and the shape is decidedly unfavorable to the usual modes of treatment. A suggestion whereby the length could be interrupted and the symmetry of the room improved is offered in the cosy corner, which finds a ready place in every apartment. In the long room it will prove, perhaps, the only solution of the difficulty of furnishing, which embarrasses many homemakers.

A charming little nook is suggested in the first engraving, which would serve to correct any architectural defect. A carpenter can easily erect the frame-work of wood, which may match the wood-work of the apartment or contrast with it, as preferred. White enameling is dainty and accords with any sort of wood and likewise with all colors of drapery. A triangular, deep-seated settle is built and decorated with spindle work, and at one end is a stand for a flower pot, lamp, etc. The seat and sides are upholstered with figured London corduroy in this instance, but crêtonne or denim could be used in a bed-room; in a living-room the material will be chosen with reference to the hangings and furniture. Above the seat at one side is a square opening like a window space, hung with a white mull curtain drawn on a brass rod. An oval brass-framed mirror decorates the wall above the low side of the seat. Graceful draperies of dull-blue velours are hung in the entrance of a retreat and also at the sides above the window space, which opens upon the recess, a projecting ledge supporting a vase. The curtains are trimmed with ball fringe,



decorated with floaters and sinkers may be hung over a pair of crossed oars in the opening of the retreat.

In the second engraving an attractive bit of interior is shown. The floor is carpeted and a rug laid down and the panelled walls are covered with burlap and stencilled. An angle is appropriately filled with a cabinet, near which is placed a stand bearing a potted plant, and an arched doorway near the cabinet suggests a Moorish effect, dark portières being hung in the doorway. Another cabinet and a tall vase holding a bunch of peacock feathers completes the furnishing. A bay window is slightly raised above the rest of the room. A settle is built against the wall and upholstered with tapestry. Above it are built several shelves holding platters and vases. In an arched doorway between the settle and window is hung a Japanese bead portière. The opening of the bay is made ornamental by grille work, which supports a festooned curtain of silk trimmed with fringe, a heavy silk tassel marking the center of the drapery. Above the grille is a shelf holding odd pieces of porcelain. The walls and floor are covered like the remainder of the apartment, but the latter could be inlaid or stained. Sash curtains of dotted Swiss, tambour muslin or *point à esprit* could cover the windows. A rocker or two and a stand for books could be added.

and those in front are held back at the top with ribbon and may be released when utter privacy is desired. A fish-net drapery

ted Swiss, tambour muslin or *point à esprit* could cover the windows. A rocker or two and a stand for books could be added.

PEMBER'S HAIR GOODS

Are a little better than the best.



Our Ladies' Wigs
In different styles,
with long back
hair,
\$8, \$10, \$12, \$14,
\$16, \$18, \$20, \$25,
and upwards.

Natural Wavy Switches, specially adapted
for the large loose style of hair-dressing worn at
present. \$3, \$4.50, \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$12.

IN FOUR YEARS WE HAVE ESTABLISHED the largest business in
Canada in our line. Our business is continually spreading. We send Hair
Goods to all parts of Canada and the States, and employ as many hands as any
other two firms. These are the facts that speak. Ladies and Gentlemen, if
you have not bought your hair at PEMBER'S, do so. It is the largest and
most reliable house in Toronto. It did not need 20 or
30 years for us to gain the confidence of the public. Our
work and system of doing business is sufficient.

16 inch switches, all long hair, short stem,	\$1.75
18 " " " " " "	2.75
20 " " " " " "	3.75
22 " " " " " "	4.75
24 " " " " " "	6.25
26 " " " " " "	7.75
28 " " " " " "	9.00
30 " " " " " "	10.00

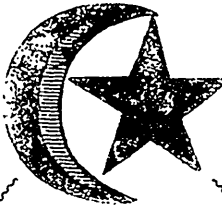


This pretty style, ready to pin on, \$5.



Our Branch Store,
... 778 Yonge St.

This Store is situated in the north
and residential part of the city, with
comfortable separate Hair-dressing
Rooms, and most convenient for ladies
in this locality. The greatest atten-
tion will be given to our patrons.
Ladies needing their hair trimmed,
singled, shampooed or dressed, should
visit us at 778 Yonge St.



TURKISH BATHS,
the best-equipped in Toronto.

Hair-Dressing Dept.

Seven chairs, experienced and well-
trained hair-dressers, ladies and gen-
tlemen, scientific treatment of the
hair after fevers, eczema, erysipelas
and other diseases of the scalp. Ladies'
and Children's hair-trimming, singe-
ing and shampooing. Convenient and
separate hair-dressing apartments,
and all the latest improvements.
The Borden Hair Structure in any Style,
and Bangs from one dollar up.

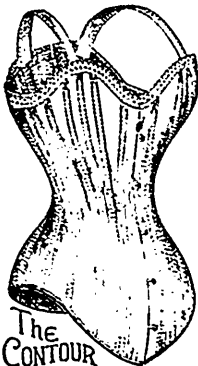
GENTS' WIGS
from \$12 up.

W. T. PEMBER, 127, 129, Yonge St., Toronto.
AND 778

INCORPORATED 1889 **TORONTO** HON. G. W. ALLAN PRESIDENT

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

COR. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.
EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director.
THE LEADING MUSICAL INSTITUTION IN CANADA
UNEQUALLED FACILITIES AND ADVANTAGES FOR A LIBERAL
AND ARTISTIC MUSICAL EDUCATION.
CALENDAR, with Full Information, FREE
H. N. SHAW, B.A., Principal Education School.
Elocution. Oratory. Delsarte. Literature.



Beauty

is a thing of geo-
graphical lines.
No lady can have
a graceful figure
who chooses ill-fit-
ting corsets. If you
desire the acme of
comfort, elegance
and style, procure

The Contour

Also see that your dressmaker uses the
Handmade Dress Bone

MANUFACTURED BY
The Crompton Corset Co.
TORONTO.

Who is the Lady?

Now that the hot summer days
have gone and cool evenings
and rainy mornings form a good
part of the weather probabili-
ties, the ladies with their
"Rigby" wraps, warm, comfortable and rainproof, pass along
the streets with an air of independence that is delightful to
behold. They have gone to their dealers and selected just the
cloth they wanted and ordered it "Rigby Proofed." The con-
sequence is they are wearing the latest materials that are out and
their wraps are perfectly waterproof, though the cloth is not
changed in the slightest degree. It is as porous and soft as
before. Do you know of any good reason why every lady should
not have her out-of-door garments "Rigby Proofed"?

TREATMENT OF HAIR.

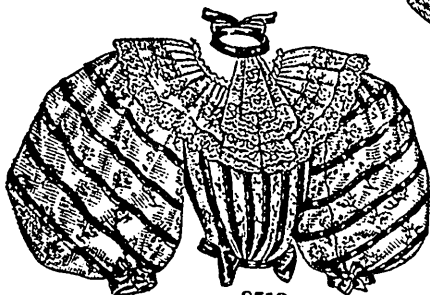
Is your hair weak, faded, falling out, or getting grey? If so, see to it at once and prevent
the head from becoming bald, by getting a bottle of BARNES' HAIR GROWER AND DAND-
RUFF CURE. Guaranteed to promote and strengthen the weakest hair to a strong and
healthy growth. It prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, grey, etc., and preserves its
luxuriance and color. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy; cures itching humors;
thoroughly removes dandruff, as well as toning up the weak hair roots and stimulating the
vessels which supply the hair with nutrition, and adds the oil which keeps the shafts soft,
lustrous and silky. This is no fake preparation. One bottle will convince you of its worth.
Agents wanted in every town throughout the North-West. Other preparations kept, such as
Hair Dyes, Hair Restorers, and every good preparation for the face to remove Pimples, Blotches,
Freckles, Summer Moles, etc., and Hair Goods of all kinds made to order on shortest notice.

PRICE LIST.

Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure, 4 oz.	- - -	\$0 50
12 oz.	- - -	1 00
Hair Dyes, Seven Shades, from 50 cents to	- - -	5 00
Face Wash	- - -	0 50

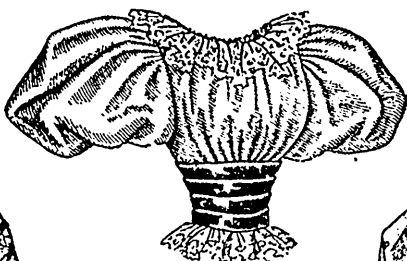
Phone 2348

T. BARNES, 413 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.



8510

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8510: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



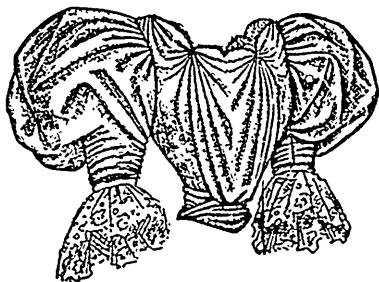
8713

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8713: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



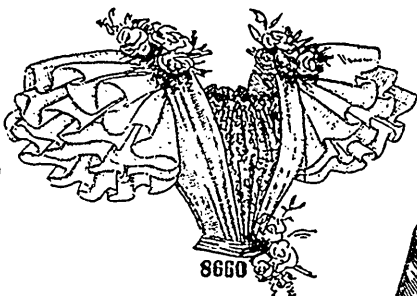
8637

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8637: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



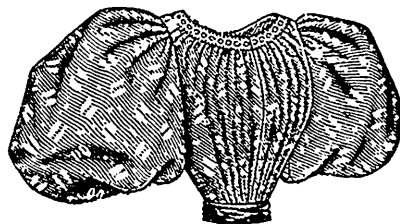
8574

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8574: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



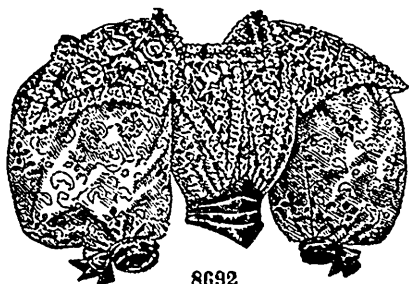
8660

LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8660: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



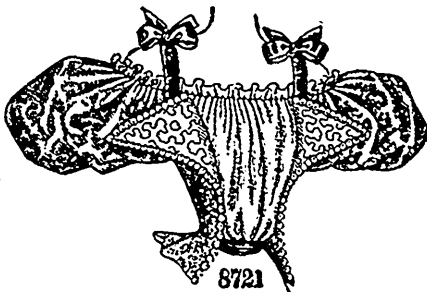
8707

LADIES' BABY WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8707: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



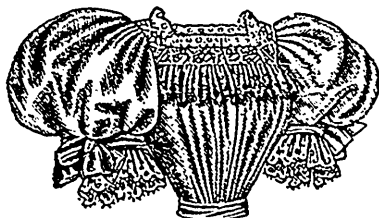
8692

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8692: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



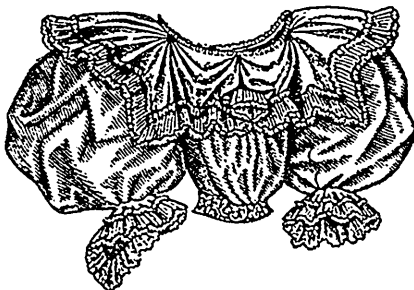
8721

LADIES' EVENING WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8721: 10 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)



8648

LADIES' YOKE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8648: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 35 cents.)



8569

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8569: 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

Some
Handsome
Waists
for
Evening
Wear.

(For Descriptions see Page 533.)

FASHIONABLE AND USEFUL HAIR GOODS.

We manufacture all our hair goods. It is made to be serviceable, not only to sell. American machine-made goods, which some dealers keep and advertise for first quality hair goods, are too dear at any price. When purchasing hair goods examine the foundation. You can easily tell by the finish and the machine sewing what kind of goods they are. We are constantly on the progress of improvement. Our hair goods are finely finished, light and as natural as nature itself. We have a large and well-sorted stock of really-made hair goods continually on hand. Ladies' and Gents' Wigs and Toupees, Ladies' Waves, Hair Coverings, Plain Partings, Wavy and Curly Fronts, Bangs, Fringes, Curls, Puffs, Coils, Chignons, etc. Now, Ladies, our fine hair switches still keep the lead over all others in quality and cheapness. Full-size switches, all long hair, first quality only:—

16 inch long hair switches, \$3 00	22 inch long hair switches, \$6 00	28 inch long hair switches, \$11 00
18 " " " " 4 00	24 " " " " 7 50	30 " " " " 15 00
20 " " " " 5 00	26 " " " " 9 00	

One-third size switch, a third of above price; half size, half of above price.

Ladies, you can rely on our goods in quality, quantity and price. SEE OUR LATEST STYLE OF PARISIAN COIL AND PIN CURL. The easiest, quickest and prettiest way of dressing the hair. Coil, \$1.00 each; Pin Curl, \$2.50. When ordering please send sample and amount enclosed. Mention this Magazine. Mail orders promptly attended to. You will get just as well served as if you were to make your own selection. Send for Price List.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING DEPARTMENT.

We have the largest and best appointed establishment. We employ the best trained Hair Dressers. Our Hair Dressing Parlors are separate and large; best of light. Ladies' and Children's scientifically treated after fever, illness, or general falling out of the hair. Hair and Scalp treated by correspondence.

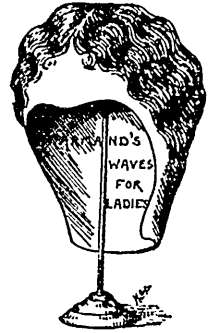
Medals and Diplomas from Paris and London, Eng., Schools of Hair Dressing and Hair Goods.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Armand's Instantaneous Grey Hair Coloring; simple preparation, all colors, \$1.00.

Restorer; best in the world, never fails, all shades and colors, easy to apply, harmless as water; World's Fair Award; Price, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. SURPRISING HAIR, successfully and permanently destroyed by using CAPILLERINE. By judicious treatment the hair is permanently destroyed never to appear again. Capillering is the best preparation of its kind on any part of the world. Extract of Walnuts, for coloring grey hair from light brown to deep dark brown, \$1.50. Rouge, 25c.; Eye Brow Pencils, 25c.; Face Cream, 25c. and 75c.; Face Powder, 35c. to 75c. Manicure Articles, please mention this Magazine. Telephone 2498.

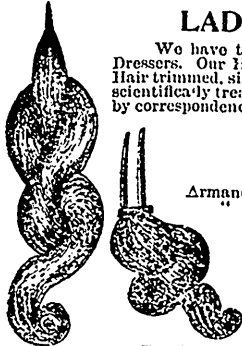
J. TRANGLE-ARMAND & CO., 441 Yonge St., cor. Carlton, TORONTO, CAN.



\$7.00 to \$15.00.



Lovely Style of Bang, \$3.00 to \$7.00.



Our New Coil, \$1.00 each.

Pin Curls, \$2.50 each.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

The Outward Sign of Inward HEALTH.



LOVELY FACES,

BEAUTIFUL NECKS,
WHITE ARMS AND HANDS,
DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC
COMPLEXION WAFERS
AND
FOULD'S MEDICATED ARSENIC
COMPLEXION SOAP
Will Give You All These.

If you are annoyed with PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, FRECKLES, BLOTCHES, MOTH, FLESH WORMS, ECZEMA, or any blemish on the skin, call or send for a box of DR. CAMPBELL'S WAFERS and a cake of FOULD'S MEDICATED ARSENIC SOAP, the only genuine beautifiers in the world. WAFERS by mail, \$1.00; 6 LARGE BOXES, \$5. Soap, 20 cents. Address all orders to H. B. FOULD, Sole Proprietor, 144 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT. LYMAN BROS. CO., Wholesale Agents, 71 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO, CANADA.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffer awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffer may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffer. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A REMEDY FOR THAT MOST DISTRESSING MALADY

Rev. J. M. McLEOD,

Zion Church, Vancouver, B.C.—"It is nearly three months since I finished the package of K. D. C., and though I have for more than twenty years suffered from indigestion, that one package seems to have wrought a perfect cure. Since taking your remedy I have not had the slightest symptom of a return of my old enemy. It affords me much pleasure to recommend K. D. C. to the numerous family of dyspeptics as the best known remedy for that most distressing malady." Sold by Druggists at 35 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Co. (Ltd.), Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Affiliated with Institute of Chartered Accountants.

DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

Edw. Trout, Pres. Monetary Times Printing Co. and Trustee.

Edw. R. O. Clarkson, F.C.A., Chartered Accountant.

Spalding Calhoun, Pres. Toronto Board of Trade.

Wm. McCabe, F.I.A., Managing Director, North American Life Assurance Co.

D. E. Thomson, Q.C., of Thompson, Henderson & Bell, Barristers.

S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Milliner.

Write for free prospectus.

EDW. TROUT, Pres. D. A. HOSKINS, Secy.

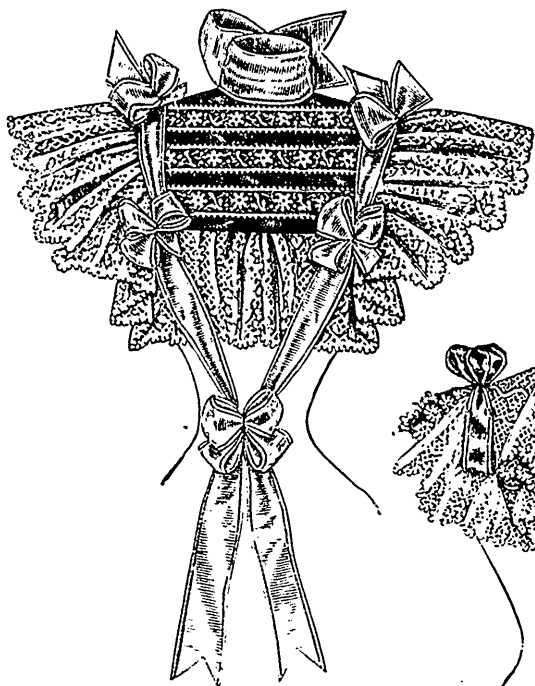


FIGURE No. 69 Y.



FIGURE No. 70 Y.

FIGURES NOS. 69 Y AND 70 Y.—LADIES' SQUARE AND POINTED YOKE-COLLARS.—
(Cut by Pattern No. 919; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE No. 73 Y.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1034; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

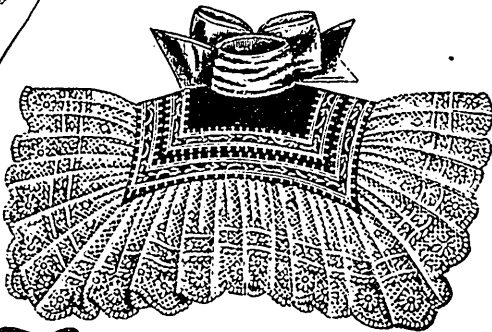


FIGURE No. 74 Y.

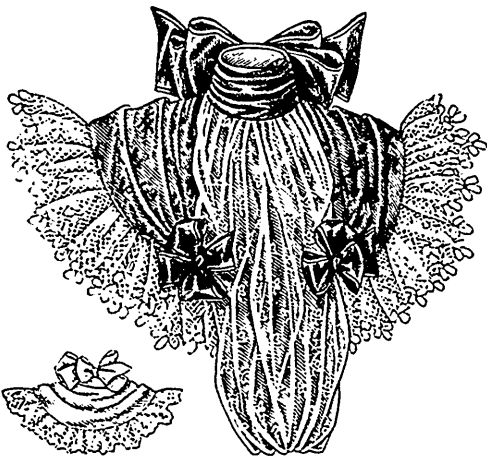


FIGURE No. 71 Y.—LADIES' MOÏÈRE VEST WITH FICHU COLLAR.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1191; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)



FIGURE No. 75 Y.

FIGURES NOS. 74 Y AND 75 Y.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—(Cut by Pattern No. 7783; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

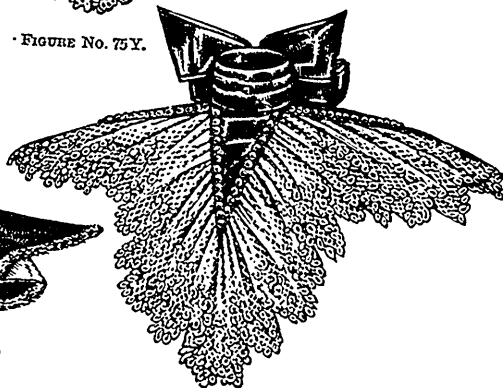


FIGURE No. 76 Y.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1033; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

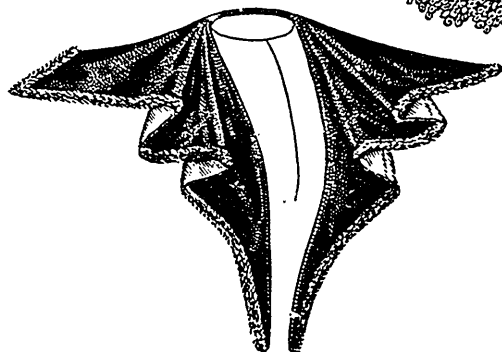
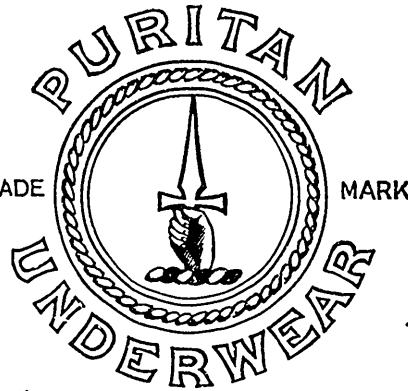


FIGURE No. 72 Y.—LADIES' DRAPED COLLAR.—(Cut by Pattern No. 983; 3 sizes; small, medium and large; price 5d. or 10 cents.)

STYLISH LINGERIE.
(For Descriptions See Page 610.)

The
Best...

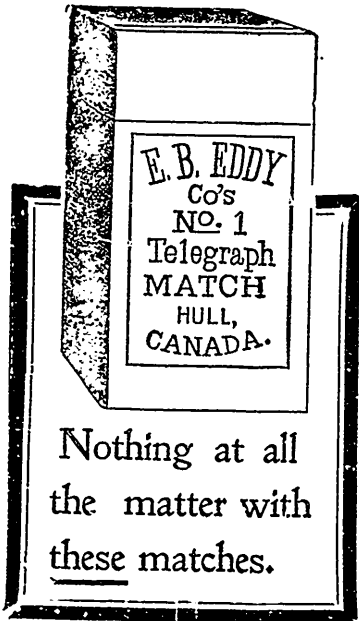
ELASTIC KNIT UNDER-
WEAR ON THE MARKET
FOR LADIES AND CHILD-
REN.



See that each garment bears this trade mark and ensure health and comfort.

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND COMBINATIONS All Sizes

LADIES' VESTS, DRAWERS AND COMBINATIONS
All Sizes



Nothing at all
the matter with
these matches.



THE
Class of Fashion

UP TO DATE

(Formerly the LADIES' MONTHLY REVIEW)

A FORTY-EIGHT PAGE JOURNAL, CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, INSTRUCTIONS IN FANCY WORK, ARTICLES ON THE HOUSEHOLD AND KINDRED SUBJECTS, AND A VARIETY OF GENERAL READING.

Terms of Subscription, 50 Cts. per Year.

Price of Single Copies, 5 Cts. Each.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.

OF TORONTO, LTD.,

33 Richmond St. West, TORONTO, ONT.



The DELINEATOR

VOL. XLVIII.

November, 1896.

No. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

ILLUSTRATION AND DESCRIPTION OF A STYLISH BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST.

Figure D 60 illustrates a very stylish Ladies' blouse or shirt-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8691 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 592 of this publication.

Figured taffeta silk is here pictured in the waist, which has a removable white linen collar and a black satin band-bow for a neck completion. The back is made with a double-pointed yoke and has three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist-line and spreading becomingly toward the yoke. Under-arm gores render the waist smooth at the sides. Becoming fulness in the fronts is collected in gathers at the neck and in plaits at the waist at each side of the closing, which is made with studs through an applied box-plait, and three moderately deep tucks at the bust render the waist very ornamental in effect. A row of insertion applied between the tucks imparts a wonderfully dainty touch. The stylish full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with turn-over cuffs that have rounding ends closed with link buttons; a group of three tucks near the top of the sleeves appear continuous with the tucks in the fronts and a row of insertion is applied between the tucks in the same way. The neck is completed with a neck-band to which the removable turn-down collar is attached. A white

leather belt closed in front with a fancy silver buckle is worn. Some new styles in shirt-waists appear made up in silk of



FIGURE D 60.—LADIES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8691, price 1s. or 25 cents.

lines are everywhere apparent in the new modes, which are skilfully shaped and but little trimmed.

The felt sailor-hat is trimmed with ribbon and ostrich tips.

plain, checked, figured, striped or brocaded designs. White linen detachable collars are features of them and they are delightfully youthful and *chic* in effect when made up in bright, becoming silks that need not be of heavy or expensive quality. Fancy studs and sometimes a jewelled or a silver buckle at the belt form an important part of the ornamental finish of these silk waists. Dainty and artistic silver studs and buckles are now so inexpensive that they are in general demand. The link buttons used for fastening the cuffs come in sets with the studs. Conservative tastes choose solid colors or subdued changeable effects instead of bright mixtures in silk and make the waist up, without lace decoration, using only the studs and detachable white linen collar and a belt as an ornamental completion. The skirts that accompany these waists may be of silk, broadcloth, zibeline, serge, cheviot or other standard weaves, or novelty goods showing irregular illuminated devices or indistinct figure markings, and the shaping is in keeping with the latest demands of Fashion. Graceful, straight

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATES 26, 27, 28, 29 AND 30.

FIGURES D56 AND D57.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

FIGURE D56.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8715 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 588 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8650 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

Rich *pouff de soie* in a dark salmon tint is here pictured in the toilette, the tab collar of cream-white Honiton lace and the ribbon stock and belt of changeable violet ribbon producing a pleasing color union. The full fronts droop slightly at the center over the wrinkled belt, and their fulness is drawn well toward the sides to leave the sides closing to leave the sides fashionably smooth. The seamless back has closely plaited fulness at the bottom and the admirably adjusted lining renders the waist trim and compact. The tab collar is in two sections and is included in the seam with the standing collar; it lies smoothly on the waist and is apart over the fulness in front, standing well out on the mushroom puffs at the top of the close-fitting coat sleeves.

The seven-gored skirt may be plaited or gathered at the back and is smooth at the top across the front and sides, breaking into stylish ripples below the hips.

New ideas are evolved in this toilette and the distinct point of difference between the newer and older styles of sleeves is strongly emphasized, the tendency toward modification in size being everywhere apparent. Silk with rich lustre will be chosen for the toilette when it is to do duty for visiting or reception calls, and in Midwinter velvet, cloth and some of the gorgeous novelty weaves that introduce a multiplicity of colors will be very appropriate. Lace may be used for the collar, and so may velvet or the material in the toilette, and the mode offers opportunity for a display of some of the handsome flat garnitures, such as spangled, embroidered or jetted.

The hat is a fancy braid decorated with violets and curling plumes.

FIGURE D57.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8679 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8599 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its label.

The toilette illustrates a stylish box-cloth jacket in association with a moiré poplin skirt. The jacket shows a tailor finish of machine-stitching and is decidedly *chic* in style. The loose fronts are lapped widely and are reversed in square lapels that are new in effect and flare slightly from the ends of a deep rolling collar; the closing is made with a button-hole and large button below the lapels and at the waist. At the sides and back the jacket is shaped to fit the figure closely and extra widths below the waist at the middle three seams are underfolded to form backward-rolling flutes. Neat, square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets, and roll-up cuffs that flare stylishly complete the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves.

The three-piece skirt is known as the new bell skirt and is circular at the front and sides and in two gores at the back. It may be dart-fitted or gathered in front and exhibits the popular flare and deep flute folds at the sides and back.

Moiré poplin, which may be purchased in solid colors or in checks, will make a handsome skirt to wear with a jacket of this style, and so will silk, zibeline and novelty goods. The jacket will be made of smooth-faced cloth or of rough-surfaced cloth and there are some two-toned effects that will be selected for comfort and warmth.

The hat has a felt brim and soft crown of velvet and plumes and ribbon adorn it effectively.



BACK VIEWS OF STYLES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATE 26.

FIGURE D58.—LADIES' STREET COSTUME.

FIGURE D58.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8724 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 559 of this number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

Sapphire-blue faced cloth and velvet form the combination pictured in this elegant costume and chinchilla and velvet decorate it handsomely. Seven gores are included in the skirt, which flares at the bottom in front and is gathered at the back; it breaks into deep flute folds at the back and below the hips and the bottom is decorated with a band of chinchilla below a band of velvet.

The waist is arranged over a well fitted lining and the closing is made at the center of the front. The front and back have fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom and are smooth at the top. A smooth plastron of velvet shaped to cover the upper part of the front and fall in square tabs at the bust is a beautiful accessory; it extends over the closing in graduated strap style, and, being included in the shoulder seam on the right side and fastened invisibly on the left side, has the effect of being continuous with broad tab-ornaments that droop over the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. The tabs and plastron are of velvet bordered with chinchilla and an edge finish of chinchilla is added to the top of the standing collar. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves present the

latest expression of Fashion's caprice: they stand out in short puffs at the top and fit the arm closely below, and a wrist finish of chinchilla below a band of velvet is very effective. The lower edge of the waist is followed by a band of chinchilla.

Light and medium weight cloth in dark or light shades will be selected for this costume, and moiré poplin, zibeline, serge and novelty weaves are also suitable. It is altogether a matter of individual taste what combination is chosen, but the possibilities for artistic effect are so evident that a refined taste will be prompt to adopt the mode.

The colors seen in the hat are in pleasing contrast with the costume, shaded plumes and an aigrette being the most prominent decoration.

FIGURE D 59.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 59.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8700 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 586 of this number of THE Delineator. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8673 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

Tan whipcord is the material here pictured in the toilette, and soutache braid and frog ornaments form a decoration that is admirably appropriate for the military tab basque, which is also known as the slashed basque. The fronts of the basque are fitted with great nicety by single bust darts, and wide under-arm gores separate them from the wide back, which is shaped by a center seam. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the front and frog ornaments over the closing and braid arranged in trefoils on the standing collar give the correct military air. The basque shapes square

tabs all round below the waist and braid borders the tabs and is arranged in a trefoil at the top of each tab. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves stand out in stylish puffs at the top and below the puffs they fit the arms closely, and braid fancifully arranged completes the wrists.

The five-gored skirt is smooth fitting at the front and sides and is gathered or plaited at the back. It accords with the demands of Fashion in the flare in front and in the rippling folds at the sides and back.

Eminently suitable for cloth, whipcord, zibeline and new weaves of serge is this toilette, which has the pleasing severity of the tailor modes and the admirable fit and finish that distinguish such styles.

The green felt hat supports an artistic adornment of feathers and velvet.

FIGURE D 61.—LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUME.

FIGURE D 61.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8726 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in

thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen differently developed on page 564 of this publication.

Valuable hints on the union of fabrics are given in this costume, which is here shown made of mixed cheviot and velvet, with a decoration of fur and velvet ribbon. The new style of leg-o'-mutton sleeves and other dressy accessories commend the mode to a refined taste. A well fitted lining closed at the center of the front insures a trim effect to the fancy waist, which has a full vest drooping below a smooth, pointed yoke of velvet. Side-fronts that are smooth above the bust and have fullness drawn well forward at the bottom open over the vest and are finished with large, oddly shaped revers of velvet that are bordered with fur. The basque may be made with a bias whole back or with a conventional basque back, and it may be lengthened at the back by a ripple peplum or finished without the peplum. A smooth belt of velvet pointed at the bottom in front is decorated at its free edges with fur and closed at the left side. Moderate fullness

is collected at the top of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which stand out in short puff style at the top and fit the arm closely below, upturned flaring cuffs of velvet bordered with fur completing the sleeve stylishly. Lace points fall over the standing collar, which displays a large ribbon stock bow at the back.

The five-gored skirt is smooth at the top across the front and sides, two darts fitting each side-gore over the hip. The back-gores are gathered at the top and fall in deep flute folds. Several rows of velvet ribbon decorate the skirt around the bottom, and a silk *balayuse* is added.

Rich costumes of fine broadcloth in deep shades of prune, dahlia, garnet, mulberry and green will be made up in this style, and velvet will combine effectively with the broadcloth, a decoration of fur being necessary to a dressy completion. Zibeline, canvas wool, and various novelty mixtures are also commended for it. With dark-blue

as the dominant tone, chinchilla or beaver fur will produce an effective contrast. On brown, chin hilla is also pleasing, and black Astrakhan or krimmer are in good taste. Persian lamb looks well on tan, gray or other light colors or mixtures in pale tones.

The velvet hat is decorated with a fancy band and willowy plumes and a veil is worn.

FIGURE D 62.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 62.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 8660 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8650 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its label.

The suggestions presented in this charming evening toilette are indicative of the trend of Fashion. The materials associated in this instance are *crêpe de Chine* and plain chiffon. The arrangement of the full center-front and side-fronts in the simple evening



BACK VIEWS OF STYLES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATE 27.

waist is unusually becoming. A fitted lining closed at the center of the front supports the waist, which is shaped with a low, square neck and is perfectly smooth at the sides. The soft, full center-front and center-back of chiffon are turned under and shirred at the top to form a frill heading and are drawn in close gathers at the bottom; and the center-front is sewed to the lining at one side and fastened with hooks and loops at the other side. The full side-fronts and side-backs flow over the center-front and center-back and are drawn up closely in gathers at the shoulder edges, the fulness being drawn well forward and gathered at the bottom. Coquettish ribbon bows are tacked on the shoulders, and frill sleeves are adjusted on shallow caps and stand out full and fluffy. The sleeves may consist of one, two or three frills, as preferred. A wrinkled belt of chiffon encircles the waist, and long sash-like ends of chiffon droop from it almost to the foot of the skirt at each side of the front, bunches of flowers catching the chiffon at intervals with dainty effect.

The seven-gored skirt is gathered or plaited at the back, smooth fitting at the front and sides and spreads and ripples in the manner exacted by Fashion. Two narrow ruffles form a dainty foot-trimming.

Chiffon over silk, gaze de chambray, crêpe de Chine, mousseline de soie and transparent fabrics of this kind are recommended for the mode, with such decorative accessories as flowers, ribbon and lace edging. A toilette combining pearl-white satin and sea-green chiffon was exceptionally lovely. The chiffon contributed the center front and back and the sleeves and was festooned about the bottom of the skirt.

FIGURE D63.—LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUME.

FIGURE D63.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8684 and costs 1s. 3d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches bust measure, and may be seen again on page 567 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Velvet is here pictured in the basque and skirt of the costume, with cloth for the plastron and standing collar and fur for the rolling collar and cuffs. The plastron and standing collar are all-over braided in a rich design, and large fancy buttons decorate the basque fronts. The smooth, pointed plastron is arranged on short lining-fronts that are closed at the center, and is sewed permanently at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The deep basque-fronts are fitted by double bust darts and separate slightly below the bust and flare above toward the shoulders, stylishly revealing the all-over braided plastron. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the close adjustment of the basque, and fulness below the waist at the middle three seams is underfolded in box-plaits that stand out stylishly. The handsome rolling collar of fur has broad curved ends that terminate at the bust. The one-seam gigot sleeves are gathered and stand out in a short puff at the top, and the deep, upturned, pointed cuffs flare stylishly.

The seven-gored skirt flares moderately at the front and is gathered at the back, where it stands out in deep flutes. It ripples stylishly at the sides and fits smoothly at the top across the front and sides.

The costume will be handsome for the Winter season made of cloth, velvet, cheviot and novelty goods that are warm in appearance yet light in tone, and fur will be a seasonable accessory with a plastron of contrasting color to give a greater air of elaboration. A gown of brown broadcloth had a plastron and collar of green velvet. The rolling collar was also of velvet and krimmer bordered the fronts below its shapely ends. A foot trimming of the krimmer completed a smart visiting costume. The jaunty hat is trimmed with ribbon and plume.

FIGURE D64.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE

FIGURE D64.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt.

The jacket pattern, which is No. 8728, 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 585 of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8672, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The stylish toilette illustrated at this figure shows a jacket of box cloth, with a velvet inlaid collar and cuffs, and a skirt of gay mixed cheviot. The jacket has a fly front and is known as the covert coat. The sides and back fit the figure closely and contoured and rolling contoured plaits appear below the waist. The loose fronts are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels that extend beyond the rolling collar. The one-seam leg-o-mutton sleeves stand out at the top in the moderate puffs now demanded by Fashion and are close-fitting below; they are completed with turn-up cuffs that flare handsomely. Square pocket-laps cover opening to inserted pockets. The jacket is finished in tailor style.

The five-gored skirt is smooth-fitting at the front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the back. It flares in front, and its rippling folds at the sides and back are especially graceful.

The toilette is very stylish for promenading, visiting and general outdoor wear. Smooth-faced cloth or rough-surfaced or mixed fancy coatings are seasonable for the jacket, with velvet for the collar inlay and machine-stitching for a finish. The skirt may be suitably developed in silk, broadcloth, cheviot or novelty wool goods of fine quality. Trimmings are not added to skirts unless they match the bodice, when they are sometimes treated to a decoration corresponding with that of the bodice. Either vertical or encircling disposals are permissible, the upright trimmings being arranged at the side-front seams.

The velvet hat exhibits the brilliant bird of paradise plumage drooping at each side and has in addition a full, broad trimming of wide ribbon.



BACK VIEWS OF STYLES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATE 30.



D 61.

Promenade Costumes

The Delineator.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 549

November, 1896.



D 62.

Evening Toilettes

The Delineator.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 550

November, 1896.



D 63.

D 64.

Street Toiletttes

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 550

The Delineator.

November, 1896.

Fashions of To-Day.



TOLE-LIKE fronts vary a cape that extends elsewhere in deep ripples to a trifle below the hips.

The ripple has not yet disappeared from the skirts of top garments, though it is less pronounced than formerly.

A rather large hood, which may be worn or removed at pleasure, adds not a little to the good style of a box reefer.

One of the new coats acquires distinction from its fronts, which may be lapped in double-breasted sack style or turned back in revers of uniform width.

In one of the new Empire coats double-breasted fronts contrast uniquely with a stylish flaring back.

The ribbon stock collar is gradually being replaced by fanciful ruffs or frills escaping from the top of a full collar.

The long effect of jacket sleeves below the puff is frequently interrupted by flaring cuffs that are either pointed or round.

A stately-looking top-garment with flaring bell sleeves is called the Marquise wrap.

The battlemented skirt of a military basque is its chief point of interest.

A past fashion is revived in a basque with gores extending to the shoulders and a habit back.

Picturesqueness is the ruling characteristic of the Louis XV. evening waist.

Full and low-necked back and fronts characterize the baby waist.

The fulness at the front of a basque-waist escapes through the slashes of a stylish waist-ornament.

Mushroom puff sleeves and a tab collar are pleasing accessories of a full basque-waist.

The short-waisted effect again sought in full bodices is achieved by an Empire girdle.

In one of the new blouse-waists the back is side-plaited below a deeply pointed yoke and the fronts are narrowly box-plaited only to the bust.

The effect of a yoke and epaulettes is produced with tucks made respectively in the waist and upon the sleeves of a fancy blouse-waist.

Very deep, overlapping tucks vary both the fronts and sleeves of a shirt-waist.

Most shirt-waists have bishop sleeves and removable turn-down collars.

A deep, many-pointed collar and a pointed crush girdle combine to render a square-necked evening basque unusually *chic*.

Scalloped fronts form an effective framing for the full vest of a basque-waist.

The peplum is still an admired feature of basques.

The comfortable Vassar blouse may be made decorative either by shirring or smocking made in yoke and cuff outline.

A graceful effect is produced at the back of a nine-gored skirt either with gathers or plaits.

Skirts are gradually decreasing in width, but rippling fulness is still admired.

The hem of a new bicycle skirt is cleverly arranged in the form of knickerbockers, and triple box-plaits at the back permit it to hang with graceful and comfortable fulness over the saddle when its wearer is awheel.

An eminently practical skirt, which may be worn for bicycling or in rainy weather, may also be lengthened for ordinary use.

Semi-classic in character is a gown for ceremonious wear, made with a Princess back and Greek front.

Tab epaulettes and a tab ornament extending to the waist-line in front are stylish adjuncts of a somewhat formal type of costume.

One of the new costumes comprises a five-gored skirt and a basque whose smooth whole back contrasts with a fluffy front.

A very deep, pointed collar, flaring cuffs and a perfectly smooth vest are attributes of a graceful tea-gown.

Not unlike a coat in style is the long basque belonging to a costume. A revers collar, pointed cuffs and a smooth vest make it an attractive fashion.

The mushroom puff on sleeves is broad and somewhat flat and presents the scalloped effect characteristic of the natural fungus.

A puff of this order mounted on a sleeve with a Venetian wrist is draped in butterfly fashion.

A double mushroom puff forms a very effective sleeve for an evening bodice; it may also decorate a long, close-fitting sleeve.

The puff in a fanciful sleeve is extended to form a ruffle and from the shoulder droops a handkerchief cap.

A quaint fancy is expressed in a fichu made with a Molière

vest, one of the many bodice decorations now offered for rejuvenating *passé* bodices.

Collars and cuffs cut in battlements or in points or scallops and very fluffily rippled are among the newest waist accessories. Leg-o'-mutton sleeves abide.

A belt of ribbon four or five inches wide finished in a bow of many outstanding loops and two or more ends at the back is at once more dressy and more useful than a narrow leather belt.



FIGURE No. 253 T.—This illustrates LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8392, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 532.)

FIGURE No. 253 T.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustration see Page 557.)

FIGURE No. 253 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8692 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 otherwise developed on page 590 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The pointed Bertha collar of plain mauve silk is a distinguishing adjunct of this basque-waist, for which rich brocaded silk showing a happy commingling of colors was here chosen, with green velvet for the girle and lace edging and velvet ribbon for decoration. The basque-waist is here made with a moderately low square neck and with three-quarter length puff sleeves, but it may prove of more practical value made with a high neck and full-length sleeves. The fulness in the front is drawn well to the center by gathers at the top and above the waist and by plaits at the bottom. The back also is gathered at the top and plaited at the bottom, and at the sides the waist is perfectly smooth, a close-fitting lining holding the fulness well in place. Drooping deeply over the basque-waist from the low neck is a Bertha collar which is perfectly smooth and is in two sections, shaped to form two slender points at the center of the front and back and a broader point over each sleeve. The completion of each sleeve is a close-fitting band that is covered with a wrinkled velvet ribbon, decorated with ribbon bows. Lace edging borders the Bertha collar and velvet ribbon softly wrinkled outlines the low neck, a dainty bow being formed at each corner. The handsome velvet girle is shaped to form a point at the top and bottom at the center of the front and is laid in upturned plaits that spread loosely in front and lie closely at the sides and at the back, where the girle fastens under a stylish bow.

The lines of this basque-waist are simple, but it is sufficiently dressy in effect to answer for the corsage of an elaborate dinner or reception dress, and may be used as a separate waist with silk or velvet skirts. Transparent fabrics are commended for it, and beautiful combinations of velvet, silk and *mousseline de soie* or chiffon are suggested, as the fancy for combinations was never more pronounced. As a finish on the Bertha collar lace edging or embroidered chiffon edging will be rich, sometimes jewelled, jetted or pearl passementerie will adorn it in conjunction with lace edging. A remarkably handsome waist was designed after this mode and in its construction dark heliotrope velvet and moss-green brocade



FIGURE No. 254 T.—This illustrates BRIDES' GOWNS.—The pattern is No. 8723, price 2s. or 50 cents.

(For Description see Page 559.)

were associated. Iridescent passementerie outlined the velvet Bertha collar and constituted the whole decoration, the combination in itself being dressy enough to render much additional garniture unnecessary.

FIGURE No. 254 T.—BRIDES' GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 558.)

FIGURE No. 254 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' trained costume. The pattern, which is No. 8723 and costs 2s. or 50 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-

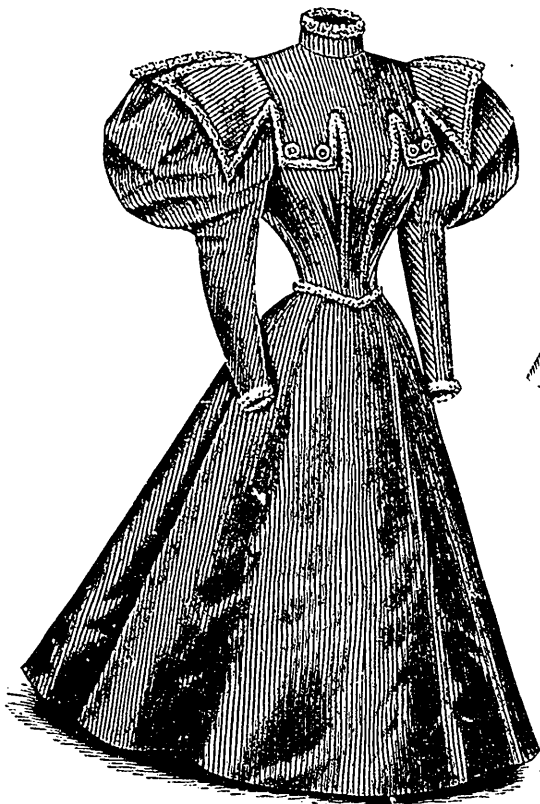
Faille may be included in the list of silks suitable for bridal gowns, but *poult de soie*, satin and *faulle façonné* are more decided preferences. Simplicity in decoration is in the best taste. The costume is also elegant for all occasions calling for a trained gown and may be made with a square neck and short puff sleeves. The train may have round instead of square corners or it may be in demi-length.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK.

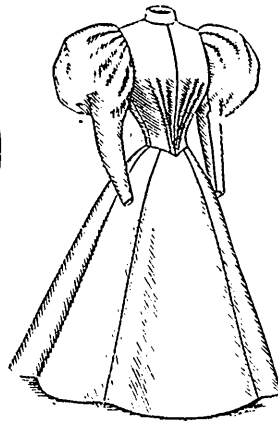
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8724.—At figure D 58 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this costume is shown differently made up. Another view of the costume may be obtained at figure A 120 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This costume is exceptionally stylish for street wear and is here pictured made of dark-green corduroy and decorated with Persian lamb and buttons. The short waist is slightly pointed at the back and front and is made over a fitted lining.



8724
Front View.



8724



8724

Side-Back View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK.
(For Description see this Page.)

six inches, bust measure, and is shown in four views on pages 560 and 561 of this publication.

Rich satin duchesse, lace edging and *mousseline de soie* embroidered with silver are here associated in this elegant bridal gown, which combines the newest style of trained skirt with a fanciful basque-waist. In the waist a full center-front of the embroidered *mousseline de soie* is revealed between side-fronts that have closely plaited fulness at the bottom and flare toward the shoulders. The back is smooth at the top and has fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom. The waist is made over a fitted lining and is closed at the center of the front. Deep bretelle frills of lace edging droop over flaring mushroom puffs at the top of close-fitting sleeves, which extend in Venetian points at the wrists and are decorated with frills of lace edging headed by a silver embroidered band. The neck is finished with a high, standing collar and over the collar droops a frill of lace edging that is caught up at intervals. Uprturned folds of satin outline the bottom of the waist.

Eight gores are included in the skirt, which is gathered closely at the top across the back and sweeps out in a long, stately train with square corners. At the sides and front the skirt fits smoothly. A band of silver-embroidered *mousseline de soie* is applied over each side-front seam and terminated a little above the foot under a stylish bow of satin ribbon.

The bridal veil is of vapory tulle artistically draped on the head.

Its seamless back is perfectly smooth across the shoulders, but has fulness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom, the plaits being tacked to a little above the waist-line and then flaring. Under-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides, and the fronts have fulness at the bottom laid in two forward-turning, over-

lapping plaits that are tacked to a short distance above the waistline and then allowed to flare. The closing, which is made at the center of the front, is concealed by a smooth, fur-outlined plastron that is included in the shoulder and arm's-eye seams at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The plastron tapers gracefully to the lower edge of the waist and is shaped at each side to form a broad, square tab at the bust; two buttons decorate each tab. The standing collar is trimmed at the top with fur and closed at the left side. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, fit closely to above the elbow and are gathered at the top; they stand out in the short, puff effect now fashionable and over each fall two handsomely curved tabs that are bordered with fur. Persian lamb decorates the wrists and also follows the lower edge of the waist.

The seven-gored skirt is dartless and smooth at the top at the front and sides and is gathered at the back, where it stands out in deep, rolling folds. It flares becomingly in front and measures about four yards and three-eighths round at the bottom in the medium sizes.

Broadcloth, canvas wool, chevrot and English and Scotch mixtures will make up stylishly in this manner, and on cloth and wool goods fur or Astrakhan bands will prove an effective decoration.

We have pattern No. 8724 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, calls for twelve yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.)

(For Illustrations see Pages 560 and 561.)

No. 8723.—This dainty costume may be observed elaborately developed at figure No. 254 T in this magazine.



8723

Front View.

LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.)

(For Description see this Page.)

A sumptuous bridal, reception, dinner or evening costume is here pictured made of *faulle Princesse*, lace edging and *mousseline de soie*. The waist is provided with a lining precisely fitted and closed at the center of the front. A full front of *mousseline de soie* gathered at the neck and shoulder edges and laid in overlapping, forward-turning plaits at the bottom, is seen in V effect between side-fronts having becoming fulness at the bottom laid in closely lapped, forward-turning plaits that are tacked for a short distance and flare prettily above. Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the back, which is smooth across the shoulders but has fulness at the bottom collected in backward-turning, overlapping plaits that are tacked for a short

distance and flare above. A highly ornamental effect is given by gathered bretelles of lace edging each shaped by a dart to droop in a deep point on the sleeve; they follow the front edges of the side-fronts to the bust, where they end in points. The waist may be cut low in square outline and finished with a twisted ribbon decorated at the corners with stylish bows, or it may be made with a high neck and a standing collar, a ribbon stock bowed at the back and a frill of lace edging falling over the stock from the top of the collar giving a pretty touch. A folded ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist and closes under a ribbon bow at the left side of the front. The waist may be made with full-length close-fitting sleeves having mush-

room puffs at the top and finished in Venetian points at the wrists or with short puff sleeves, as illustrated. The full-length sleeves are decorated at the wrists with a drooping frill of lace edging.

Eight gores are comprised in the skirt, which is dartless and smooth at the top in front and at the sides and is compactly gathered at the back. The skirt sweeps out in a stately train, the organ-pipe folds of which are given firmness by a silk lining and a stiff interlining. The train may be in full length and have square or rounding corners or it may be in demi length, as shown in the illustrations. The width of the skirt at the bottom in the medium sizes is seven yards and five-eighths with the square train, seven yards and an eighth with the round train and five yards and a quarter with the demi-train.

Satin brocades, rich *moiré* antiques, velvet, the sumptuous silks of the Louis XV. period and the newer silks that come in Renaissance designs, *faulle Princesse* and less expensive taffeta in stripes, brocaded or changeable effects will be selected for a

costume of this type, which is altogether suitable for ceremonious functions that may take place in the afternoon or evening.

Iridescent and other trimmings that give richness of effect may be added. Pearl passementerie looks particularly well with the fine laces that will be used for the frills.

We have pattern No. 8723 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume with long train needs seventeen yards and a half of silk twenty



inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of *mousseline de soie* forty-five inches wide, and four yards and a half of edging eight inches wide. Of one fabric, it calls for nineteen yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or sixteen yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or fourteen yards thirty-six inches wide, or eleven yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. The costume with the demi-train will require fifteen yards of silk twenty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of *mousseline de soie* forty-five inches wide, and four yards and a half of edging eight inches wide. Of one material, it will need seventeen yards twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or eleven yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 2s. or 50 cents.



LADIES' TRAINED COSTUME. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH A LONG TRAIN HAVING SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS OR WITH A DEMI-TRAIN.)

(For Description see Page 560.)

FIGURE No. 255 T.—LADIES' RECEPTION COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 562.)

FIGURE No. 255 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8705 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 563 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A triumph of aesthetic dressing in modified Greek style is here pictured. The costume is made of rich brocaded silk, with a frill of white lace in the flaring bell cuffs finishing the elbow puff sleeves, and the arrangement of the spangled trimming is very effective. As here made up the costume is appropriate for the most ceremonious occasions. For informal wear it may be made with a high neck and with full-length puff sleeves. The back is in Princess style and the skilful shaping of the parts below the waist produces flute-like folds that expand gracefully. In front the skirt is formed of a front-gore between two side-gores, all joined to the lower edges of the fronts; it falls in deep flute folds below the hips, and a backward-turning plait at each side conceals the side-front seams. The skirt spreads in Consuelo style at the front. A large bow of satin ribbon is tacked near the bottom of the skirt at the right of the center.



The draped or Greek front droops below the waist fronts, which have fullness laid in closely lapped plaits at the bottom and are closed at the center; it is laid in closely lapped plaits on the right shoulder and gathered at the bottom and is smooth at the left side, where it fastens invisibly.

This costume has the classic lines of Greek dress adapted to the requirements of modern attire in a thoroughly artistic manner. Stately silks, velvet and softly yielding, gracefully draping fabrics, such as vailing, crêpon, cashmere, etc., are commended for the mode and jewelled, spangled or embroidered bands may be used to adorn it elaborately.

ended for the mode and jewelled, spangled or embroidered bands may be used to adorn it elaborately.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A GREEK FRONT AND A PRINCESS BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES OR WITH ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES HAVING BELL CUFFS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 563.)

No. 8705.—By referring to figure No. 255 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this costume may be again seen.

This graceful costume is artistic and well calculated to display the form of the wearer as well as the dress goods to advantage. It has a Princess back and a Greek front and is here represented made of black crêpe de Chine over Nile-green silk, and decorated with jet scroll pas-

sementerie, spangled net and jet edging, with a ruffle of white lace edging in the cuffs on the elbow sleeves. It may be made with a high or round neck. The full fronts extend to within the round-yoke depth of the neck on the high-necked lining-fronts and have fulness at the bottom laid in three overlapping, forward-turning plaits over the darts in the lining fronts, the plaits being stitched for a short distance from the lower edge and spreading becomingly across the bust. In the high neck the lining fronts are faced above the full fronts with the spangled net. The Greek front is plain at the left side, but is draped at the right side by gathers at the lower edge and three forward-turning plaits at the shoulder edge, which is included in the right shoulder seam; it is secured with hooks and loops on the left shoulder, where a jet ornament is placed, and droops artistically. To the lower edge of the fronts are joined the front skirt-portions, which consist of a front-gore between two side-gores; the side-front seams are each concealed by a backward-turning plait and the side-gores are shaped to break into deep ripples below the hips. The Princess back is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and the shaping of the parts produces deep flutes. The width at the bottom is a little over five yards and three-eighths in the medium sizes. On the coat-shaped sleeves are large, drooping puffs ending at the elbow. The sleeves may be made in full length or in elbow length; in the elbow length they are completed with flaring bell cuffs that are bordered with jet insertion and inside the cuffs is arranged a frill of white lace edging. In the high neck the back is faced in round yoke outline with the jetted net and a standing collar is added, a frill of jetted lace falling from the top of the collar.

Stately silks, like *juille Princesse*, *poult de soie*, and brocades, will look handsome made up in this style, which is well calculated to display silk in its straight, classic lines. Softly yielding fabrics, like *crépon*, *mousseline de soie*, *chiffon* over silk, etc., are also commended. *Passementerie*, lace insertion, spangled bands and edging and ribbon are available for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8705 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs seventeen yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide, or thirteen yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or ten yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or nine yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or nine yards fifty inches wide, each with a yard and three fourths of edging seven inches wide for the frills. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK.

(TO BE MADE WITH A BIAS WHOLE BACK OR A CONVENTIONAL BASQUE BACK AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND CUFFS)
(For Illustrations see Page 561.)

No. 8726.—This costume is represented made of blue wide-wale serge and black velvet and is among the most distinctly refined of Winter styles. The basque-waist is arranged over a lining that is closely fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and closed at the center of the front. It may

be made with a bias whole back or with a conventional basque back fitted with a center seam and side-back gores, both styles being illustrated. With both styles of back, under-arm gores



FIGURE No. 255 T.—This illustrates LADIES' RECEPTION COSTUME.—The pattern is No. 8705, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.
(For Description see Page 561.)

are introduced to give a smooth effect at the sides. Side-fronts that are smooth above the bust and have fulness at the bottom

mid
flare
point
ered
yers
turn

LAD

ders
is le
A sh
clos
ing
new
over
fect
the
flar
ends
bein
pepl
eng
T
half
smo
and
dec
fold
able
A
this
ally
tw
med

laid in two closely lapped, forward-turning plaits, open with a flare toward the shoulders over a full vest having a smooth, pointed yoke at the top. The full portion of the vest is gathered at the top and bottom and puffs out in a stylish way. Revers of velvet prettily curved at their lower and back edges turn back from the front edges of the side-fronts from the shoul-

dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or eight yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

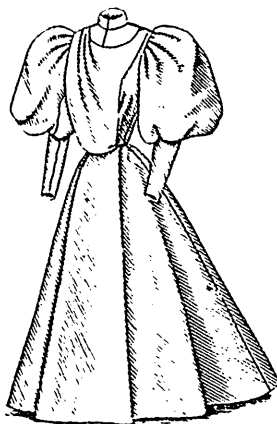


8705

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, HAVING A GREEK FRONT AND A PRINCESS BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR BOUND' NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES OR WITH ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES HAVING BELL CUFFS.)

(For Description see Page 561.)



8705



8705

Side-Back View.

ders to a little below the bust, and the back of the basque is lengthened by a ripple peplum shaped by a center seam. A shaped belt of velvet pointed in front at the bottom and closed at the left side is a stylish accessory. The standing collar is of velvet and is closed at the left side. The new style one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and have moderate fulness collected in gathers; they stand out in moderate puffs at the top and the adjustment below is close. Uprturned flaring cuffs of velvet complete the sleeves stylishly, the ends of the cuffs being apart and the seam of the sleeve being left open nearly half the depth of the cuff. The peplum and cuffs may be omitted, as shown in the small engraving.

The five-gored skirt measures about four yards and half at the foot in the medium sizes. The front-gore fits smoothly at the top, each side-gore is fitted by two darts and the two back-gores are gathered at the top and fall in deep, flute-like folds to the lower edge. Shallower flute folds appear at the sides below the hips, and the fashionable flare and effect of breadth are noticeable in front.

All sorts of seasonable dress goods will make up stylishly in this way and combinations of two or more materials are especially effective.

We have pattern No. 8726 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume needs seven yards and five-eighths of

velvet and is finished with machine-stitching. The five-gored skirt is close-fitting at the front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the back.

The basque is gored to the shoulders at the front and back and may be made with or without the notched collar. The style is calculated to display a symmetrical form handsomely.

FIGURE No. 256 T.—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 565.)

FIGURE No. 256 T.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8703 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 587. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8672 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

This handsome tailor-made suit is shown in a combination of checked cheviot, plain cloth and

It is gracefully curved over the hips, has a coat-tail back and is pointed in front. The fronts are closed with button-holes and buttons and are faced in V outline with the cloth between the lapels of the applied notch collar, the lapels extending in points beyond the rolling collar, which is of velvet. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves stand out in short puffs at the top and

invisibly at the center. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves fit the arm closely to above the elbow and are gathered and stand out in puffs at the top. Openings to inserted pockets are finished with welts and the neck is completed with a storm collar that stands high at the back and rolls with a flare at the ends. This collar may be turned down all round, if desired. The pattern also provides a Medici collar, which may be used instead of the storm collar.

A severe simplicity characterizes garments of this style, the perfect fit being their greatest charm. They will be made up in handsome mixtures or smooth cloth in such shades as brown, blue, gray and tan. Machine-stitching is the most popular finish.

The felt hat is trimmed with striped ribbon, chiffon rosettes, yellow roses and ostrich tips.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 567.)

No. 8684.—Another view of



8726

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH A BIAS WHOLE BACK OR A CONVENTIONAL BASQUE BACK AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND CUFFS.)

(For Description see Page 562.)

fit closely below. At the neck is a high standing collar.

This tailor-made suit depends upon precision of fit and neatness of finish for its good effect and style and the necessity for a becoming selection of goods is obvious. Small checks, narrow stripes and plaids will be satisfactory and broadcloth and zibeline will be recognized as appropriate for the mode, one highly approved as a Winter promenade and calling toilette.

The hat is trimmed with velvet and a bird having tail feathers that curl gracefully.



8726



8726

Side-Back View.

FIGURE NO. 257 T.—LADIES' NEWMARKET.

(For Illustration see Page 566.)

FIGURE NO. 357 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' Newmarket. The pattern, which is No. 8722 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 579.

The Newmarket, both protective and stylish, has many admirers; it is here pictured made of mixed coating and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. It presents the long-waisted effect characteristic of this season's close-fitting long coats and is fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. Coat-plaits are formed below the waist at the side-back seams and coat-laps are arranged below the center seam. The fronts are closed

this costume may be obtained by referring to figure D 63 in this number of THE DELINEATOR. At figure A 115 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, the costume is again illustrated.

This costume may be worn on all occasions for which a tailor-made costume is in good taste. It is here pictured made of rough-surfaced checked cloth and plain faced cloth and

decorated with bands of Astrakhan. The basque has short lining-fronts fitted by double bust darts and closed at the center, and on them is arranged a smooth plastron that is sewed permanently at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The deeper basque fronts are fitted by double bust darts, which are included in the darts in the lining fronts; they flare toward the shoulders above the bust and are only slightly apart below the bust, and to them are joined the broad, curved ends of a handsome rolling collar that terminates at the bust. The close adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and fullness below the waist at the middle three seams is underfolded in box-plaits that stand out stylishly. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are arranged over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top; they stand out in short puffs at the top and fit closely below, and are finished with deep upturned pointed cuffs that flare stylishly and are bordered with Astrakhan binding. The standing collar is closed at the left side and decorated at its upper edge with Astrakhan binding. The rolling collar and the front edges of the fronts are also bordered with Astrakhan.

The seven-gored skirt is gathered at the back and fits smoothly at the top at the front and sides, breaking into ripples below the hips and standing out in deep flutes at the back. It flares moderately in front and measures about four yards and a half round at the foot in the medium sizes.

Broadcloth, the new zibeline, canvas wool goods and novelties in checks, stripes and plaids will be made up in this style and combinations of velvet and cloth or rough-surfaced goods with cloth are suggested. Fur or Astrakhan bands will provide suitable decoration.

We have pattern No. 8684 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires five yards and a half of rough with seven-eighths of a yard of smooth cloth each fifty-four inches wide. Of one material, it will need thirteen yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or eight yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 571.)

No. 8689.—At figure No. 263 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR this handsome tea-gown is shown differently made up.

The tea-gown is here pictured in an attractive combination of old-gold faille silk and pale-blue crepon, with an effective decor-

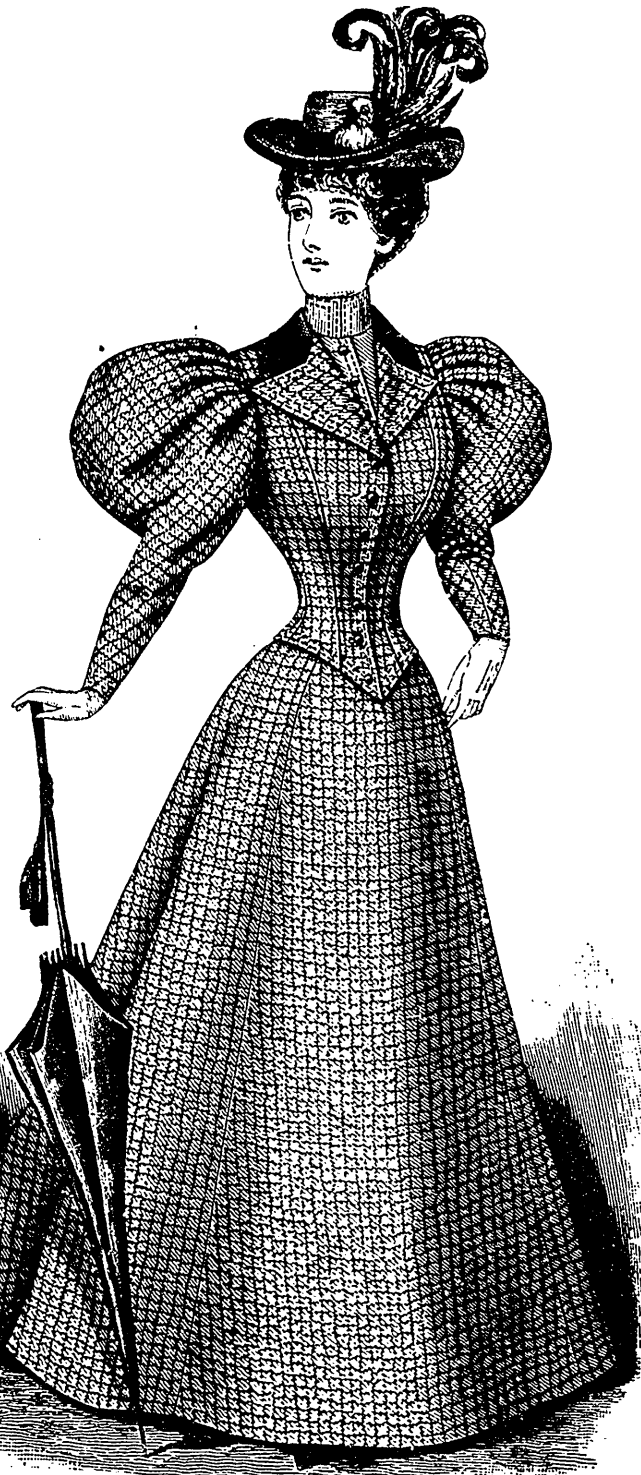


FIGURE No. 256 T.—This illustrates LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SKIRT.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque No. 8703, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 3672, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 563.)

ation of insertion and lace edging. The back of the tea-gown is fitted in Princess style by side-back gores and a curving center seam, the parts being shaped to fall naturally in deep flutes in

the skirt. The tea-gown may be made with a short train or in round length, as desired, both lengths being illustrated. Lining fronts that extend to basque depth and are fitted by under-arm and single bust darts and closed at the center render the tea-gown perfectly close fitting. Side-fronts open straight down over a plain center-front and are fitted at the sides by long under-arm darts. The center-front is sewed permanently all the way down to the right side-front and below the waist to the left side-front, and is secured above with hooks and loops or with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The side-fronts ripple gracefully below the hips and are decorated at their front edges with a row of insertion and a frill of lace edging, the trimming being carried around the lower edge of the gown. The center-front shows a similar decoration at the foot. An attractive accessory is a large sailor-collar that reaches to the bust and is curved to form pretty points at the back; it is effectively decorated with a row of insertion above a frill of lace edging. The standing collar, which closes at the left side, is encircled by a band of insertion and a frill of lace edging droops softly over from its upper edge. The stylish Paquin sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with roll-up flaring cuffs that are decorated to harmonize with the collar.

Tea-gowns afford an opportunity for the expression of individual taste in color and decoration, and there is considerable latitude of choice as regards the arrangement of the decoration. Silk is always selected for best wear, with a front of contrasting color or material, and next in order are crêpon, cashmere, vailing and soft woollens in pale tints or dark shades, as may be preferred. Lace, insertion, passementerie and spangled trimming are available for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8689 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the tea-gown calls for eleven yards and a half of crêpon forty inches wide, with two yards and seven-eighths of corded silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eighteen yards twenty-two inches wide, or fourteen yards and an eighth thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or eleven yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 258 T AND 259 T.—LADIES' EVENING WAISTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 572.)

FIGURE No. 258 T.—LADIES' LOUIS XV. WAIST.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 8721 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 591.

For evening wear this waist is unexcelled in beauty and grace. It has a low 1830 neck that reveals the shoulders all the way, narrow straps seemingly upholding it, yet the effect is modest. The materials here pictured are myrtle-green velvet and ger-



FIGURE No. 257 T.—This illustrates LADIES' NEWMARKET.—The pattern is No. 8722, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 564.)

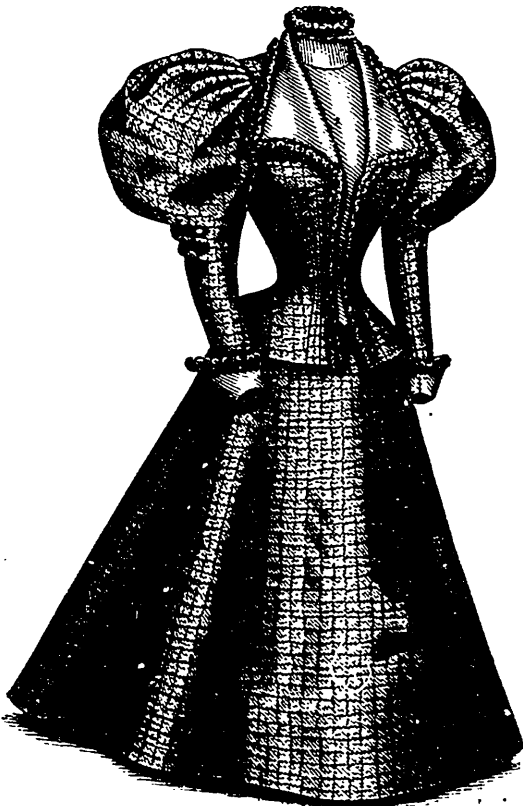
anium silk. The waist is closed at the center of the front and shows a full front drooping slightly over a wrinkled belt of velvet between jacket fronts folded back in pointed lapels that are silk-

faced and delicately embroidered in silver. The full front is all-over embroidered. At the sides and back the waist is of uniform depth with the jacket fronts and stands out in deep flutes. The center seam at the back is discontinued a short distance from the top and the backs are turned over above the seam to form revers that are silk-faced, a full yoke of silk being revealed above the revers. The short mushroom sleeves are novel and picturesque and are frill-finished at the top, the frill being continuous with the frilled upper edges of the full front and full yoke. The shoulder straps are covered with silver em-

broidered in silver. The full front is all-over embroidered. At the sides and back the waist is of uniform depth with the jacket fronts and stands out in deep flutes. The center seam at the back is discontinued a short distance from the top and the backs are turned over above the seam to form revers that are silk-faced, a full yoke of silk being revealed above the revers. The short mushroom sleeves are novel and picturesque and are frill-finished at the top, the frill being continuous with the frilled upper edges of the full front and full yoke. The shoulder straps are covered with silver em-

broidered in silver. The full front is all-over embroidered. At the sides and back the waist is of uniform depth with the jacket fronts and stands out in deep flutes. The center seam at the back is discontinued a short distance from the top and the backs are turned over above the seam to form revers that are silk-faced, a full yoke of silk being revealed above the revers. The short mushroom sleeves are novel and picturesque and are frill-finished at the top, the frill being continuous with the frilled upper edges of the full front and full yoke. The shoulder straps are covered with silver em-

broidered in silver. The full front is all-over embroidered. At the sides and back the waist is of uniform depth with the jacket fronts and stands out in deep flutes. The center seam at the back is discontinued a short distance from the top and the backs are turned over above the seam to form revers that are silk-faced, a full yoke of silk being revealed above the revers. The short mushroom sleeves are novel and picturesque and are frill-finished at the top, the frill being continuous with the frilled upper edges of the full front and full yoke. The shoulder straps are covered with silver em-



8684

Front View.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH SEVEN-GORED SKIRT GATHERED AT THE BACK.

(For Description see Page 564.)

broidered, and the jacket fronts are edged with pearl-bead gimp, which is continued about the bottom of the waist.

Combinations of velvet and silk are suggested, and chiffon over silk, or *gaze de chambray* and velvet may be associated. Elegant pearl, silver and jewelled passementerie should adorn the waist.

FIGURE No. 259 T.—LADIES' BABY WAIST.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 8707 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 591.

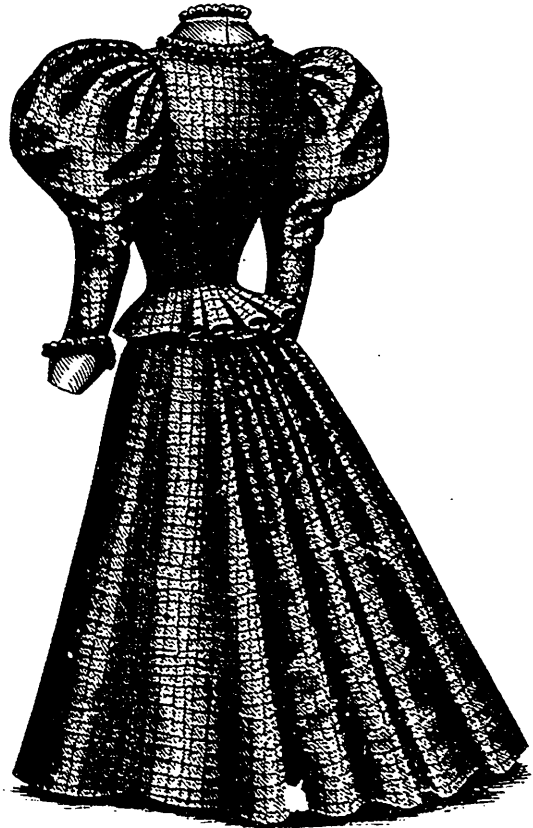
This is another of the dainty evening waists that win favor by their charming simplicity. The waist shows an arrangement of chiffon over silk and a pretty decoration of lace edging, lace insertion and ribbon. It is closed at the front and under-arm gores produce a smooth fit at the sides. Pretty fullness in the fronts and back is drawn well to the center by gathers and upright rows of insertion; decorate the fronts. A ruche of narrow lace edging outlines the low, round neck and handsome ribbon bows are tacked on the shoulders. The elbow puff sleeves are finished with narrow bands. A ribbon belt surrounds the waist and is bowed at the left side. The pattern provides for a high

FIGURE No. 260 T.—LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 573.)

FIGURE No. 260 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8711 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in four views on page 584.

Dark-blue beaver cloth and mink fur are here combined in this coat, which is finished with machine-stitching. The coat provides for two methods of closing, as well as for stylish open fronts. In this instance the loose sack fronts are made to close in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, but, if preferred, they may be buttoned back in revers and closed



8684

Side-Back View.

at the center or left open. The close-fitting back has coat-laps below the center seam and its shaping produces flute-like folds that roll toward the back. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered and stand out with the newest puff effect at the top; they fit closely below and have roll-up, pointed cuffs of fur. The large rolling collar lies smoothly on the coat and has broad, curved ends. Inserted side-pockets in the fronts have curved openings.

The trimness of this new jacket invites general attention; the length is stylish and becoming, and the close-fitting back insures warmth and comfort. Smooth-faced cloth, mixtures

(Descriptions Continued on Page 571.)

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

FIGURE D 65.—CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

FIGURE D 65.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 8719 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age, and is differently represented elsewhere in this magazine.

Gray broadcloth is here pictured in this handsome Empire coat and Astrakhan and silk-cord frogs ornament it tastefully. The upper part of the coat is a square yoke and the circular fronts are smoothly joined to it. The closing is made under a wide box-plait that extends to the neck; and the seamless circular back has a box-plait at each side of the center. A fancy collar bordered with Astrakhan falls deep and square at the back and its broad end reach to the bust, the front edges passing under the box-plait. The full sleeves are completed with round cuffs having a wrist decoration of Astrakhan to correspond with the finish on the standing collar.

FIGURE D 66.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

FIGURE D 66.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8712 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years, and may be seen again in the children's department.

The dress is here pictured made of velvet and cashmere. The round waist is closed at the back and faced with velvet in round yoke outline. The large Bertha collar is in two sections that flare in deep points at the front and back and are pointed over each sleeve; it is prettily trimmed with insertion and buttons. The full sleeves are faced with velvet to give a cuff effect and the standing collar is trimmed at the top with a frill of edging. The straight, full skirt is joined to the bottom of the waist and falls in soft folds about the figure and the waist is encircled with a velvet belt.

FIGURE D 67.—GIRLS' STREET TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 67.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket and dress. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8685 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years old, and is differently portrayed on page 608. The dress pattern, which is No. 8652 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

Cheviot is here pictured in the double-breasted jacket, which has a rolling coat collar of velvet and is finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The fronts are reversed above the

double-breasted closing in pointed lapels that extend beyond the rolling collar. Curved openings to side pockets are completed with stitching. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves flare moderately in a puff at the top and are comfortably close below.

The dress is made of silk and its straight, full skirt hangs in full folds about the figure.

FIGURE D 68.—GIRLS' DRESS.

FIGURE D 68.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8690 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on page 605 of this publication.

A combination of velvet and silk is developed in the dress in this instance, and plaitings of the silk and bands of velvet ribbon and lace insertion provide effective decoration. The fancy waist has a drooping front drawn by rows of cord shirrings at the top below a round velvet yoke on which upright rows of insertion are placed. Jacket fronts of velvet are folded back in revers from the waist to the shoulders and extended to form a fancy collar at the back; a plaiting of silk droops effectively over the standing collar. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves stand out in the fashionable way at the top. The straight, full skirt is tastefully trimmed at the bottom with a plaiting of silk below a band of velvet ribbon headed by a row of lace insertion.

The felt hat is decorated with birds and velvet ribbon.

FIGURE D 69.—LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

FIGURE D 69.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque-waist. The pattern, which is No. 8688 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 589 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Taffeta silk is here represented in the basque-waist, which has a picturesque waist-ornament of velvet embroidered in gold, lace edging, a ribbon stock and a velvet belt giving the decorative finishing touches. The basque-waist is closed at the left side and has a full front which puffs out stylishly below a round yoke. The waist ornament forms a large collar not unlike those characteristic of the nun's dress at the top and extends to the bottom of the waist in front, where it is prettily slashed from the lower edge to the bust, the slashed portions tapering toward the lower edge and standing out like the full front to give a puff effect. The one-seam *gigot* sleeves stand out in short puff effect at the top and fit the arm closely below.



BACK VIEWS OF STYLES SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.



D 65

D 66

D 67



D 68



D 69

(Descriptions Continued from Page 567.)

and heavy beaver and diagonal are suggested for the present season and fur, Astrakhan and machine-stitching are popular decorative accessories.

Curling ostrich plumes in profusion decorate the fine French felt hat and velvet and a fancy buckle add a handsome finish.

The one-seam *gigot* sleeves are laid in upturning plaits at the top, where they spread in the new puff style, fitting with comfortable closeness below; they are completed with roll-up flaring cuffs. A high turn-down collar completes the neck stylishly and protectively and large patch-pockets with turn-over, pointed

FIGURE No. 261 T.—LADIES' BOX REEFER.

(For Illustration see Page 573.)

FIGURE No. 261 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' reefer. The pattern, which is No. 8706 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 586 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Rough coating was here chosen to make this fashionable box reefer, which is also known as the golfing coat. A special feature of the mode is the storm hood, the use of which is optional. This hood falls low over the seamless sack back and has a bright lining of plaid silk. The double-breast-



8689



8689

Front View.

LADIES' TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 565.)



8689

Side-Back View.

laps are on the fronts. The reefer is finished in tailor style with machine-stitching.

Two-toned coatings are sometimes used for this reefer, the gay plaid or checked side of the coating showing in the hood. Smooth-faced cloths, heavy chevots and English mixtures that wear admirably and have a good style and subdued hues in their blending of colors are also selected. Machine-stitching is the popular finish.

The youthful felt hat is a modified poko decorated with ribbon, an aigrette and plumes.

LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 574.)

No. 8687.—An inexpensive woollen material was used for this practical wrapper, which may be made with a slight train or in round length and finished with a lace-edged rolling collar having pointed ends that flare at the throat or with

ed reefer fronts are fitted at the sides by long under-arm darts and closed in regular double-breasted style with button-holes and large smoked-pearl buttons. The side seams are in lapped style and are discontinued a short distance from the lower edge

the regulation standing collar, as preferred. The adjustment is close and is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The back ends a little below the waist-line and is lengthened by a full skirt-portion—that is

and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE No. 262 T.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see Page 575.)

FIGURE No. 262 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 8696 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 582. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8650 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

The cape is a pretty novelty and is here pictured made of black velvet and decorated with fur and jet passementerie and ornaments. It has pointed tab fronts extending to below the knees, and being of circular shaping, it fits with perfect smoothness about the shoulders and falls in deep flutes below. The tab fronts are joined



FIGURE No. 258 T.—This illustrates LADIES' LOUIS XV. WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8721, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 566.)

lapped on it after being turned under at the top and shirred to form a fringe heading; the shaping of the gores produces graceful flutes at the sides. The wrapper is closed at the front to a desirable depth with buttons and button-holes, and the front edges are lapped and tacked together below. The sleeves, which are in gathered leg-o'-mutton style with coat-shaped linings, stand out in a puff at the top and are close-fitting below.

The addition of pretty lace and ribbon trimming will make this wrapper suitable for afternoon wear. A cascade of lace down the closing, a row of insertion over ribbon at each side or simply a bow of ribbon at the throat give a satisfactory air of dressiness to wrappers of crépon, cashmere, inexpensive silks or novelty woollens. The train will be cut off on morning wrappers of durable wash goods or woollens in dark colors.

We have pattern No. 8687 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrapper for a lady of medium size, calls for twelve yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or eight yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards



FIGURE No. 259 T.—This illustrates LADIES' BABY WAIST.—The pattern is No. 8707, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 567.)

to the front edges of the fronts, and the seams are each concealed under a shallow, forward-turning plait. A narrow fur band borders the tab fronts and a broader band decorates the lower edge of the cape and covers the standing collar. Jet passementerie and ornaments render the cape very elaborate in effect. If preferred, a high flaring collar may be substituted for the standing collar.

Black silk is used for the seven-gored skirt, which is smooth fitting at the front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the back. It flares stylishly and has the broad, spreading effect at the front that is essential to good style.

The cape will suit an elderly lady, if appropriate materials and decoration be selected. Young ladies will ornament it showily with jet, lace and fur. Cloth, velvet, silk and satin, appropriately lined, are favored materials from which to develop it. Skirts for very dressy wear are fashioned from brocade, satin



FIGURE No. 261 T.



FIGURE No. 260 T.

FIGURE No. 260 T.—This illustrates LADIES' COAT.—The pattern is No. 8711, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 261 T.—This illustrates LADIES' BOX REEFER.—The pattern is No.

8706, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.—(For Descriptions see Pages 567 and 571.)

or velvet and worn with correspondingly rich bodices and wraps.

The dressy-looking bonnet of dark velvet is prettily trimmed with silk, jet, wings and feathers and has wide ribbon ties bowed under the chin.

LADIES' BLANKET WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 576.)

No. 8694.—A tan blanket showing a red-and-brown border was used for this comfortable wrapper. The loose fronts are smoothly adjusted at the sides by long underarm darts, and their fulness is laid in two forward-turning plaits in the neck at each side of the closing, which is made all the way down the center. The back is made with a center seam that has extra widths cut on below the waist and underfolded in a box-plait. The wrapper is held in becomingly by a belt

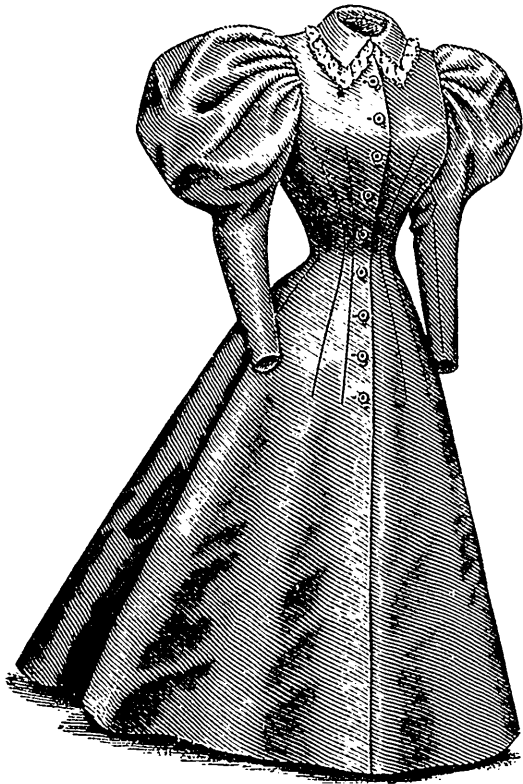
that is passed under straps on the side seams, crossed in front and secured with a button and button-hole, the ends being pointed. The neck may be finished with a standing or turn-down collar. The bell sleeves allow perfect freedom to the arms; they have slight gathered fulness at the top and flare at the bottom, and they may be caught up in a plait near the bot-

tom that is tied under the fronts to hold the back well in to the figure. In the skirt the plaits are allowed to fall free. Under-arm gores separate the back from the fronts, which are closed all the way down with button-holes and large buttons and laid in a deep, forward-turning plait at each side of the closing, the plaits being tacked to very short body fronts of lining and falling

free below. The large bell sleeves are gathered at the top and flare in characteristic fashion; they deepen in a curve toward the back of the arm, where they show a square outline. A deep underfacing of sable appears prettily at the edge and sable also covers the storm collar, which is rolled becomingly and flares at the throat.

The wrap affords complete protection and has a distinctive style to commend it. Handsome brocades, velours and fine cloth with rich adornment of fur and jet will usually be chosen for the making. A very serviceable wrap could be of black diagonal, with black Astrakhan for the collar and for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8736 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-



8687

Front View.

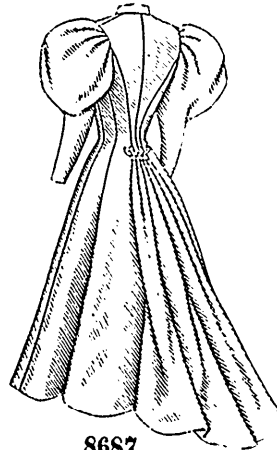
LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR AND WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 571.)

tom at the inside of the arm or allowed to fall freely, as preferred, both effects being illustrated. A capacious square patch-pocket is applied on each front.

This wrapper affords absolute comfort and may be used as a bath-robe. Blankets having a cotton warp come expressly for these wrappers and are preferable for them. All-wool blankets are also suitable and so are eider-down and flannel.

We have pattern No. 8694 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs one pair of blankets measuring in width not less than sixty-eight inches, or nine yards and a fourth of goods, twenty-seven inches wide, or six yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



8687



8687

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CLOAK, WITH BELL SLEEVES. (KNOWN AS THE MARQUISE WRAP.)

(For Illustrations see Page 577.)

No. 8736.—The elegance of this cloak, which is known as the Marquise wrap, renders it specially appropriate for carriage and evening wear. The cloak is here shown richly developed in black brocaded satin and sable fur. The back has a center seam at each side of which a backward-turning plait is laid from the neck down, the plaits being tacked to a very short, seamless body back of lining and, at the waist-line, to a ribbon belt-tie

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment calls for sixteen yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or twelve yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or eleven yards thirty-six inches wide, or ten yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or seven yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 263 T.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

(For Illustration see Page 578.)

FIGURE No. 263 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 8689 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently depicted on page 571 of this magazine.

The combination here pictured in the tea-gown, heliotrope crepon and plain and brocaded white silk, emphasizes its fine points, and a lavish decoration of lace edging is added. A smooth center-front of brocaded silk extends in plastron style between loose side-fronts that are fitted only at the sides by long under-arm darts. The back is in Princess style and falls in deep flute-like folds in the skirt, which may terminate in a slight train or in round length, as preferred. Lining fronts of basque depth render the entire adjustment close, even though the front appears loose. The front edges of the side-fronts are outlined with jabots of wide lace. A deep, fanciful collar bordered with a frill of wide lace is a noticeably stylish adjunct; it lies smoothly and stands out prettily over the handsome Paquin sleeves, which have roll-up flaring cuffs finished with a frill of narrow lace. A full frill of narrow lace droops over the standing collar, which closes at the left side.

Pleasing effects may be produced in this gown if becoming colors are combined. For a blonde, a pale blue, pink or a heliotrope front of plain or brocaded silk may be used with crepon of a darker hue. Deep, rich tints of wine, garnet, nasturtium yellow, ruby or vivid red will suit a brunette. In every instance lace edging is commended as a softening and improving decoration.

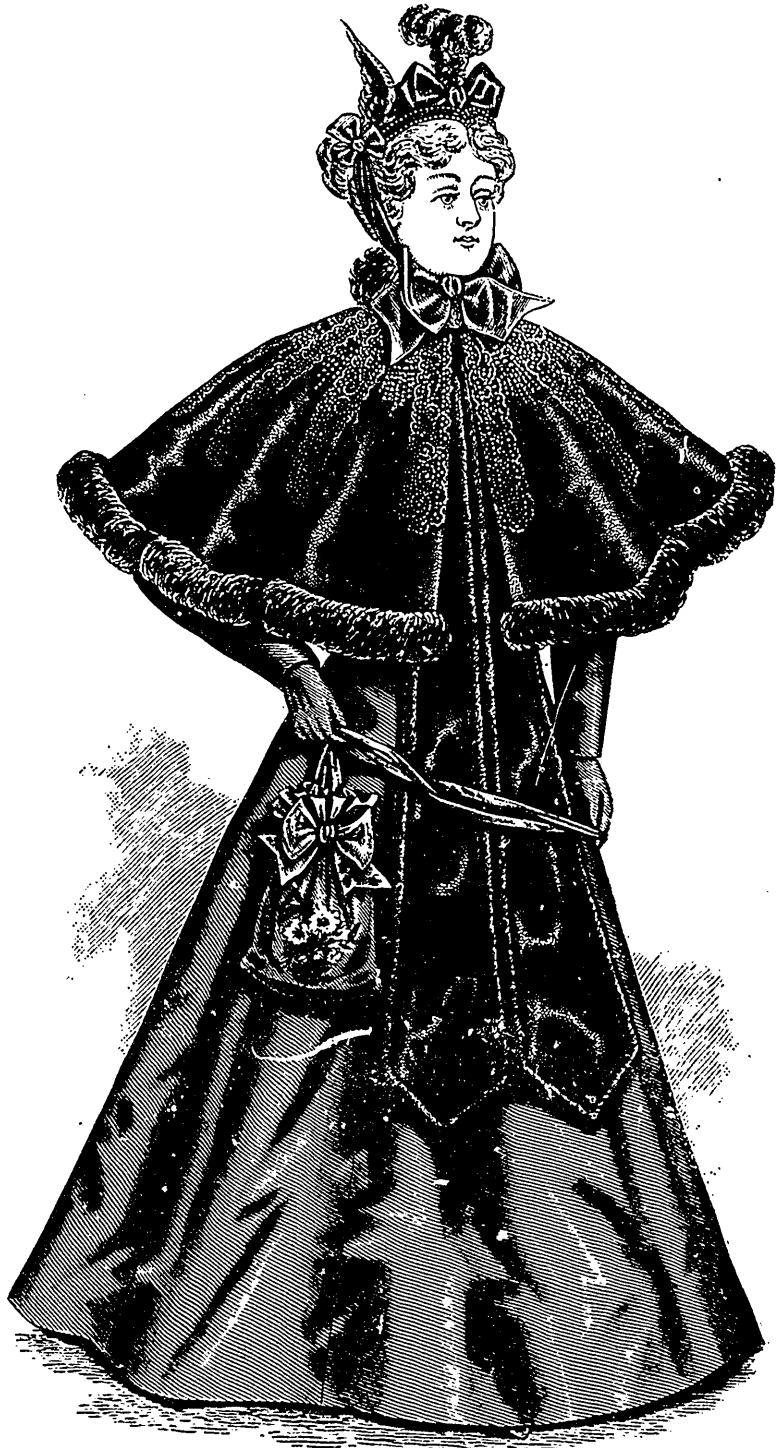


FIGURE No. 262 T.—This illustrates LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Cape No. 8696, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8650, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 672.)

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDICI COLLAR OR WITH A STORM COLLAR THAT MAY BE WORN STANDING OR TURNED DOWN.)

KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET. (For Illustrations see Page 579.)

No. 8722.—This coat may be again seen by referring to figure No. 257 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR. At figure A 124 on the Ladies Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, the coat is also illustrated.

This stylish coat, which is known as the Newmarket, is protective and graceful and is here shown made of brown fancy cloth and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. The close adjustment is due to single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and coat-plaits are formed below the waist at the side-back seams and coat-laps appear below the center seam. The fulness in the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve is collected in gathers and the sleeve stands out in a stylish puff at the top and is comfortably close below. The neck may be completed with

either a Medici collar or with a storm collar. The storm collar, which is large and protective, may be worn standing or turned down, as shown in the engravings. The Medici collar is shaped

with a seam at the center and at each side; it stands high at the back and its ends are reversed. The openings to side pockets in the fronts are finished with wels.

Smooth and rough surfaced cloth, plain and fancy cloaking, cheviot, chinchilla and other heavier coatings may be selected for the garment, which is appropriate for the approaching cold season and also for the intermediate seasons and for travelling.

We have pattern No. 8722 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the coat requires ten yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or seven yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 264 T.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 580.)

FIGURE No. 264 T.—This consists of a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 8727 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 582 of this number of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8672 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

Fancy rough coating in dark rich shades—brown prevailing—is here represented in the coat, which has a rolling coat collar and upturned flaring cuffs of Persian lamb and velvet piping for an edge finish. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons and above the closing they are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the rolling collar. The close adjustment at the sides and back is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and coat-laps are arranged below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams in true coat style. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves stand out at the top in moderate puffs and fit closely below.

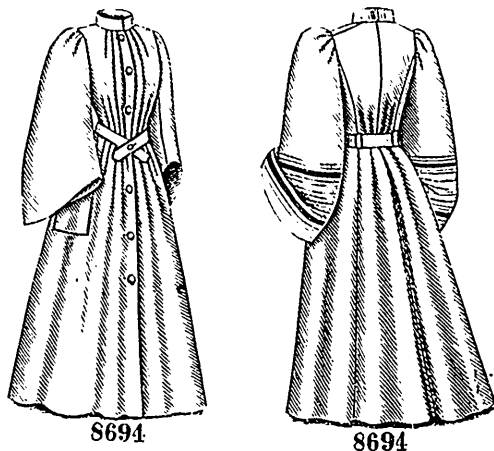
Brown zibeline is pictured in the five-gored skirt, which may be gathered or plaited at the back and fits smoothly at the front and sides. The flare in front is in keeping with the current fashion.

The richness of the new woolly or knotted goods will be well displayed in the free, flowing lines of the skirt, and if conservative tastes prefer plain silk, broadcloth and goods of smooth weave, they are equally commended. For the coat, mixtures or faced cloth will be chosen and fur or braid will form the finish.

The felt hat has a soft crown and wide brim and is trimmed with curling plumes and ribbon.

ber of THE DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8736 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 503.

An exquisite blending of colors is here shown in the Dresden silk of which the basque-waist is made, velvet cuff-facings



8694

8694

FIGURE No. 265 T.—LADIES' INDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 581.)

FIGURE No. 265 T.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8713 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 588 of this num-

Front View. LADIES' BLANKET WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) (For Description see Page 573.)

and velvet ribbon and the lace frill turning over from the top of the standing collar adding dainty touches. The basque-waist is susceptible of charming variations in the way of a deep or shallow Empire girdle, a high or low neck and full-length

or short puff sleeves. The closing may be made at the back or at the left side and a well adjusted lining insures perfect trimness. The full front and backs are shirred in round outline at the top and at the bottom the fulness is drawn well to the center. Strips of velvet ribbon are tucked at intervals along the collar seam and end in loops that droop below the shirring. Large puffs flare in the new way on the coat-shaped sleeves, which are finished at the wrists with round cuff-facings of velvet. The deep Empire girdle is laid in upturned plaits and arranged over a fitted lining; it closes invisibly at the back.

Black velvet is pictured in the nine-gored skirt, which is smooth-fitting at the front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the back. The fashionable flute folds appear at the sides and back and a moderate flare distinguishes the front.

The skirt is specially recommended for velvet, satin, silk and

and are reversed above the closing in lapels, which extend in points beyond the ends of the stylish rolling collar. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the coat handsomely at the back and sides, and coat-laps below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams add to the jaunty effect. Square laps cover openings to inserted side-pockets in the fronts. The sleeves are of the one-seam leg-of-mutton order gathered at the top; they stand out in the new puff style at the top, fit closely below and are completed with roll-up flaring cuffs. The finish of machine-stitching is in tailor style.

Broadcloth, whipcord, cheviot, chinchilla and fancy cloakings will be made up in this style with stylish results and a velvet collar and cuffs with machine-stitching will be effective.

We have pattern No. 8737 in thirteen sizes for ladies from

twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat needs five yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8736

Front View.

LADIES' CLOAK, WITH BELL SLEEVES. (KNOWN AS THE MARQUISE WRAP.)

(For Description see Page 574.)



8736

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH TAB FRONTS. (TO BE MADE WITH A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR A FLARING COLLAR.) (For Illustrations see Page 582.)

No. 8606.—Another view of this stylish cape may be obtained by referring to figure No. 262 T in this magazine. At figure A 121 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, the cape is again pictured.

The long tab fronts are a novel

feature of this handsome cape, for which velvet was here selected. The cape extends to a trifle below the waist and is of circular shaping, with a center seam; it fits with perfect smoothness about the shoulders and falls in graceful, deep flutes below. Tab fronts that widen toward their pointed lower ends extend below the knee; they are joined to the front edges of the cape, a forward-turning plait concealing each seam, and a narrow feather band follows their free edges. A wider feather band trims the lower edge of the cape. Two styles of collars are provided—a plain standing collar, for which a wide band of feather trimming forms a fluffy decoration, and a high flaring collar that is shaped with a center seam and is softly rolled in Medici style. A full bow of ribbon is placed at the throat, where the cape is closed.

Velvet, cloth and silken fabrics are very stylish for Autumn

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 582.)

No. 8727.—At figure No. 264 T in this magazine this coat is shown differently made up. It is also represented at figure A 116 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

The coat is here pictured made of chinchilla cloth and the collar and cuffs are inlaid with velvet. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons

capas. Velours is liked because of its practical width and drossy appearance, and brocades and bouclé cloths are also

shot or figured silk or satin is generally added to the cape. We have pattern No. 8096 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 three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



FIGURE NO. 263 T.—This illustrates LADIES' TEA-GOWN.—The pattern is No. 8689, price 1s. 3d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 875.)

FIGURE NO. 266 T.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 583.)

FIGURE NO. 266 T.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 8732 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 587. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8735 and costs 1s. 3d or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 598 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

In this instance the fancy basque-waist is shown made of black velvet, with white *mousseline de soie* for the vest front, and the skirt is of rich black satin brocade. A well fitted lining closed at the center of the front insures a trim adjustment to the basque-waist. The full vest-front droops slightly and is sewed at the right side and fastened with hooks and loops at the left side. The front edges of the fronts are scalloped and a box-plait is laid just back of them and drawn up by gathers at the lower edges; embroidery is wrought on the fronts in front of the box-plaits and the scalloped edge is fur-trimmed. The smooth effect at the sides is due to under-arm gores. The back has an applied box-plait over the center seam and is lengthened by a ripple peplum. The latest French idea is expressed in the sleeves, which are shaped by inside and outside seams and gathered at the top and for a short distance along the center of the upper portions to stand out in butterfly style, the effect being close below. The wrist edges are rounded prettily to form two scolops and are decorated with a frill of lace and a band of fur. The standing collar is fur-trimmed and embroidered to accord with the fronts. The fashionable nine-gored skirt is smooth fitting at the

avored. Bands of lace insertion, bindings of fur, and jet and ribbon are the trimmings usually adopted. A lining of plain,

and embroidered to accord with the fronts. The fashionable nine-gored skirt is smooth fitting at the

front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the back. There are a number of new ideas embodied in this toilette, which is recommended for combinations, the pretty basque-waist being well calculated to display two materials, silk and chiffon, velvet and silk or cloth and silk. The skirt is highly favored for silk velvet and goods of narrow width, its many gores making it graceful and practical.

The round hat is trimmed with a fur-edged ruche of velvet and Prince's tips.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED SHORTEMPIRE COAT, WITH YOKE BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 684.)

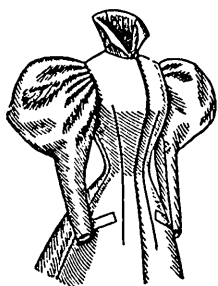
No. 8688.—At figure No. 267 T in this magazine this coat is again shown. It is also represented at figure A 122 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This handsome Empire coat is here pictured, made of tan faced cloth and the collar is inlaid with brown velvet. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style at the bust and just below the waist with button-holes and large buttons arranged in pairs. Above the bust they are reversed in lapels that form notches with and extend in points a little beyond the ends of the rolling coat-collar. The upper part of the back is a deep, pointed yoke, and the lower part, which is smoothly joined to the lower edge of the yoke, is of circular shaping and falls in two funnel-like flutes at the center. The sleeves are in one-seam mutton-leg style and are arranged in box-plaits at the top; they stand out in a puff at the top and fit comfortably close from the wrist to above the elbow. Upturned flaring cuffs ornamented at the back with three buttons complete the sleeves. The coat shows an ornamental finish of machine-stitching.

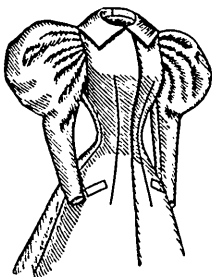
Kersey, broadcloth, cheviot, diagonal, covert cloth and melton,

with velvet for facings, will make stylish coats of this kind.

We have pattern No. 8088 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the coat requires six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three



8722



8722

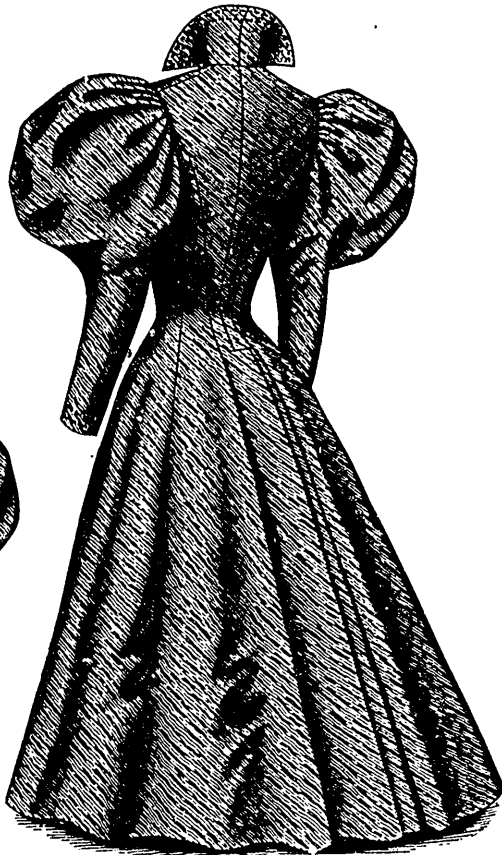


8722

Front View.

LADIES' SINGLE-BREADED LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDIC COLLAR OR WITH A STORM COLLAR THAT MAY BE WORN STANDING OR TURNED DOWN.) KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.

(For Description see Page 675.)



8722

Side-Back View.

yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COAT, WITH A CLOSE-FITTING BACK AND SACK FRONT MADE TO CLOSE IN DOUBLE-BREADED STYLE OR TO BE BUTTONED BACK IN REVERS AND CLOSED AT THE CENTER OR LEFT OPEN.

(For Illustrations see Page 584.)

No. 8711.—By referring to figure No. 260 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this coat may be seen differently made up.

The coat is susceptible of stylish and practical variations in the manner of closing and is here represented made of green faced cloth and decorated with braid. The sack fronts may be closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, or they may be buttoned back in revers and closed at the center or left open, as illustrated. The close adjustment at the sides is due to under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the center seam terminating at the top of coat-laps, the stylish ripples at

the sides are in keeping with the demands of Fashion. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered and stand out in puffs at the top and fit closely below: they are completed with roll-up pointed cuffs that are decorated with three rows of braid. The rolling collar presents a rounding outline at the back and has broad, square ends; its edges are followed with three rows of braid. Curved openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are plainly finished.

Broadcloth, fancy coatings that show pretty blendings of color, also cheviot, tweed, etc., will be selected for the coat and braid or machine-stitching will be used as a finish.

We have pattern No. 8711 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat requires five yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No 267 T—
LADIES' SHORT
EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustration
see Page 585.)

FIGURE No. 267 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8683 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 584 of this magazine.

This handsome short Empire coat with yoke back is here pictured made of fancy rough coat-

ing; the collar and cuffs are inlaid with velvet and the coat shows a decorative finish of machine-stitching. The upper part of the back is a deep, pointed yoke, the lower part is of circu-

lar shaping and, though joined smoothly to the yoke, its shaping causes it to stand out in two funnel-like flutes at the center. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style at the bust

and just below the waist with button-holes and large buttons arranged in pairs. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling coat-collar. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are plaited at the top, where they stand out in short puff effect; they fit with comfortable closeness below and have upturned, flaring cuffs.

Empire coats meet with much favor and are becoming and graceful. Fancy coating, smooth-faced cloth and some novelties in two-toned effects are appropriate for their development, and an inlay of velvet in the collar and cuffs or coverings of some stylish fur are highly commended.

The velvet hat is trimmed with feathers and flowers.



FIGURE No 264 T.—This illustrates LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat No. 8727, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Five-Gored Skirt No. 8672, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 570.)

seams, shallow ripples appearing in front of the plaits. The fronts, though in loose sack style, define the figure becomingly at the sides; they are lapped widely and closed with buttons and

LADIES' JACKET,
WITH FLY

FRONT. (KNOWN AS
THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see
Page 585.)

No. 8728.—At figure D64 in this number of THE DELINEATOR and at figure A 123 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, this jacket is shown differently made up.

This is a trim and becoming style of jacket and is also known as the covert coat. Tan broadcloth is the material here shown, and the finish of machine-stitching is in tailor style. A center seam and side-back and under-arm gores adjust the back gracefully and coat-laps are formed below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back

button-holes in a fly. Above the closing the fronts are reversed in lapels that form notches with a rolling coat-collar. Pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets and a left breast-pocket. The one-seam mutton-leg sleeves are gathered and stand out fashionably in puff effect at the top, and the wrists are completed with round, flaring cuffs.

An inlay of velvet on the collar and cuffs will brighten up dark-brown or blue or black cloth. On light colors, such as tan, dull-blue, gray or fawn, a finish of stitching is sufficiently decorative. On a very dressy coat of this kind an all-over decoration of black soutache on the collar, lapels and cuffs was seen. The material was biscuit cloth.

We have pattern No. 8728 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket will require four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' MILITARY TAB BASQUE. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE SLASHED BASQUE.) (For Illustrations see Page 536.)

No. 8700.—Another view of this basque may be obtained by referring to figure D 59 in this magazine. This smart-looking basque is known both as the military tab

basque and as the slashed basque and will be a popular Winter style. Military-blue cloth is here pictured, and the decoration



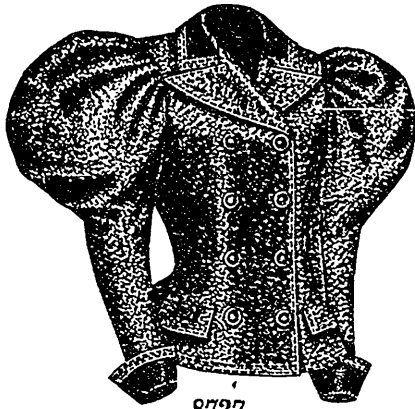
FIGURE No. 265 T.—This illustrates LADIES' INDOOR TOILETTE.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque-Waist-No. 8713, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Nine-Gored Skirt No. 8735, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 576.)

of black braid and the black frogs arranged down the closing, which is made invisibly, are in keeping with the style. The basque is made with a wide back having a center seam and wide under-arm gores and the fronts are closely fitted by single bust darts. The seams are terminated at the waist and the fronts are slashed a little back of the darts and slanted off below the closing to form the basque in square tabs all round. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top and arranged on cont-shaped linings; they stand out in stylish puffs at the top and fit closely below, the puff being upheld by tackings at the seam. The collar is in close-fitting standing style.

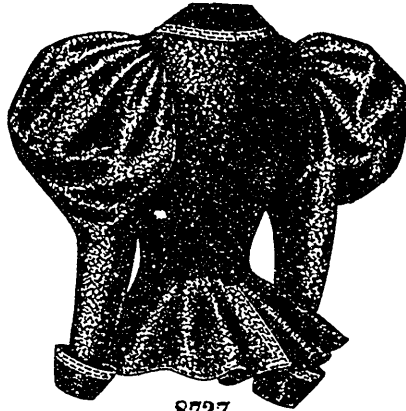
Broadcloth in garnet, dark-blue, gray, green, etc., will be made up into basques like this and decorated as illustrated. Straps of braid extending from the closing at each side will sometimes be used instead of the frogs. A striking decoration was arranged on a military basque of blue cheviot with white and gold soutache. The braid was coiled all around the edge of the basque and on the collar and formed in ornaments down the closing.

We have pattern No. 8700 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards and



8727

Front View.



8727

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Description see Page 577.)

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

LADIES' BOX REEFER, WITH REMOVABLE STORM HOOD. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE GOLFING COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 586.)

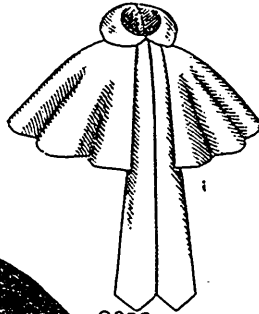
No. 8706.—By referring to figure No. 261 T in this magazine, this box reefer may be again seen.

This graceful box reefer has a novelty in its storm hood and is also known as the golfing coat. It is here represented made of double-faced cloaking, one side showing a stylish mixture and the other side a bright plaid pattern. Its loose, seamless back is connected

with the loose double-breasted fronts in shoulder seams and also in side seams that are broadly lapped and end several inches above the lower edge. The fronts are each fitted by a dart extending downward from the neck at the center and by under-arm darts, and are closed in regular double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. The two-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have fullness collected in upward-turning plaits at the top and are completed with roll-up cuffs that flare stylishly.

The removable hood is fitted by a dart at the top at each side of the center and is shaped by a seam extending from the point to the outer edge; a box-plait is laid at each side of the seam a short distance from the lower edge and the outer edge is hemmed and prettily reversed. Two straps having pointed ends are caught together

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



8696

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH HABIT BACK. (GORED TO THE SHOULDERS AT THE FRONT AND BACK AND TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE NOTCHED COLLAR.)

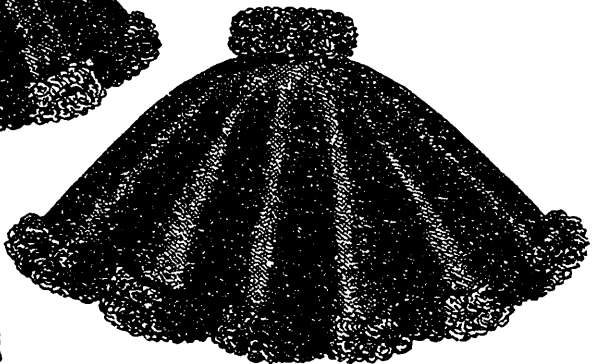
(For Illustrations see Page 587.)

No. 8703.—At figure No. 256 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR this basque is again represented. This handsomely shaped basque is here illustrated made of brown



8696

Front View



8696

Back View.

LADIES' CAPE, WITH TAB FRONTS. (TO BE MADE WITH A PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR A FLARING COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 577.)

cheviot and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. It is fitted by side-front and side-back gores extending to the shoulders, and the regular under-arm gores and center seam. The back is in habit or coat-tail style, with coat-laps below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. The sides are curved over the hips, and the fronts are

and to the hood with button-holes and buttons. The hood is secured under the high turn-down collar, which is composed of a deep turn-down portion and a high band arranged on a fitted inside-portion composed of four joined sections that give to it a graceful roll; its square ends meet at the throat and separate below. Large patch-pockets having pointed laps are stitched on the fronts. The coat is stylishly finished with machine-stitching.

Handsome double-faced coatings, as well as broad-cloth, whipcord, covert coating and plain and mixed cheviot, will be selected for this stylish garment and machine-stitching will provide a neat finish.

We have pattern No. 8706 in ten sizes for ladies from

pointed at the closing, which is made at the center with buttons and button-holes. The basque is made high-necked and finished with a high standing collar; and a notched collar may be applied or omitted, as desired. The notched collar is made up of a rolling coat collar and lapels, its ends meeting at the bust. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered to stand out in puffs at the top but fit closely below.

Broadcloth, serge, cheviot, mohair and novelty goods will be stylish for this basque, and machine-stitching will provide an appropriate and popular finish.

We have pattern No. 8703 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 537.)

No. 8732.—At figure No. 266 T in this number of *THE DELINEATOR* this basque-waist is shown differently made up. It is pictured again at figure A 125 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

As here made up the basque-waist is handsome for afternoon receptions, theatre and concert wear, etc. Golden-brown velvet and heliotrope-and-white shot taffeta silk form the attractive combination. A fitted lining closed at the center of the front insures trimness and comfort. The wide French back is made with a center seam and is separated by under-arm gores from the fronts, which open over a full vest that is gathered at the top and bottom. The vest puffs out stylishly and is sewed to position at the right side and secured at the left with hooks and loops. A box-plait is laid in each front a little back of the front edge, which may be plain or scolloped, as preferred; and the fronts are shirred at the bottom across and a little back of the plaits and puff out like the vest at the plaits. A box-plait that tapers toward the lower edge is arranged over the center seam of the back, and a ripple peplum, which is joined to the back and under-arm gores, is laid in a flaring box-plait exactly below this plait. The joining of the peplum is concealed by a row of gimp that is continued along the lower edge of the waist in front. Gimp trims the scolloped front edges and follows the lower edge of the standing collar, from the top of which droops a knife-plaited frill of edging.

The two-seam sleeve is gathered at the upper edge and at the center for some distance below and stands out in a butterfly puff at the top, the lengthwise gathers being tacked to the coat-



FIGURE No. 266 T.—This illustrates LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.—The patterns are Basque-Waist No. 8732, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8735, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 573.)

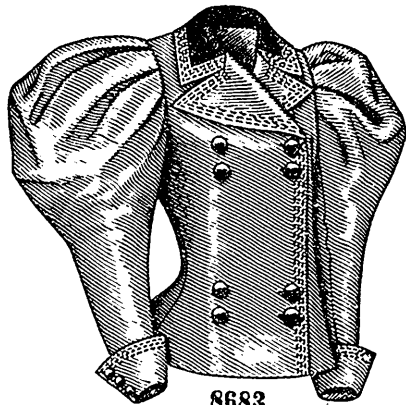
shaped lining. They may be plain at the wrist or shaped in two scollops and trimmed with a plaited frill of lace headed by gimp. Charming effects may be created by combining spangled or

embroidered tissues with satin, *moiré antique façonné* or others of the new silken weaves, or with fine cloths and novelties.

We have pattern No. 8732 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs five yards of velvet, with

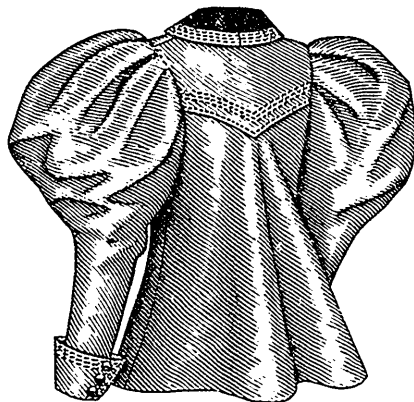
or velvet in dahlia, mulberry or other rich, dark colors will make charming waists for concert or theatre wear, and simpler effects may be produced by using camel's-hair or other soft woollens.

We have pattern No. 8715 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist needs four yards and three-fourths of silk and a yard and three-eighths of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material; it requires five yards and a half twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8683

Front View.



8683

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED SHORT EMPIRE COAT, WITH YOKE BACK.

(For Description see Page 579.)

five-eighths of a yard of silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

in another combination of materials by referring to figure No. 265 T in this magazine. The waist is shown differently made up at figure A 126 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

The basque-waist is here shown made of soft blue wool goods and black satin and decorated with lace edging and ribbon. It may be made with a high or round neck and with full-length or short puff sleeves. A perfectly trim ap-

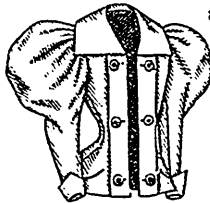
LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TAB COLLAR AND MUSHROOM-PUFF SLEEVES.

(For Illustrations see Page 583.)

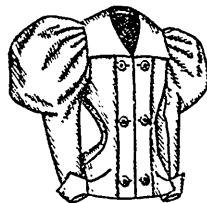
No. 8715.—At figure D 56 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this basque-waist may be again seen.

This basque-waist has attractive features that are emphatically brought out in a combination of materials. In this instance it is shown made of figured shot silk and dark-green velvet. A lining fitted by the usual darts and seams and closed at the front supports the waist, which has full fronts gathered at the top and bottom and drooping prettily at the center, the fulness being drawn well to the center so as to leave the sides perfectly smooth. The back is smooth at the top, but has fulness in the lower part collected in backward-turning, overlapping plaits at the center. An oddly shaped tab-collar in two sections that are included in the seam with a high standing collar gives an elaborate and stylish effect to the waist: the sections flare at the back and fall in a long tab to the bust at each side of the fulness in front, in similar tabs at the back and in two tabs over each sleeve. The sleeves are in coat shape, with short mushroom puffs at the top. A wrinkled girdle of velvet gives the finishing touch to the bottom of the waist and is closed at the back beneath a spreading loop-bow of velvet. Ribbon, matching the velvet in color was used for the stock.

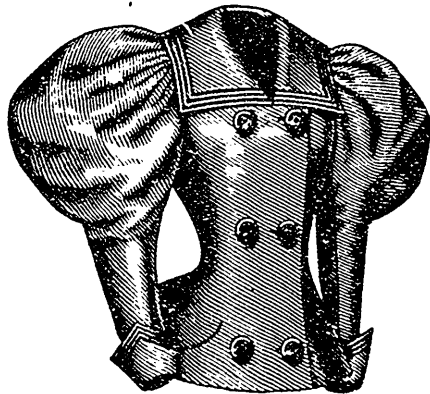
Silk in moss-greens or silver-grays in conjunction with brocade



8711

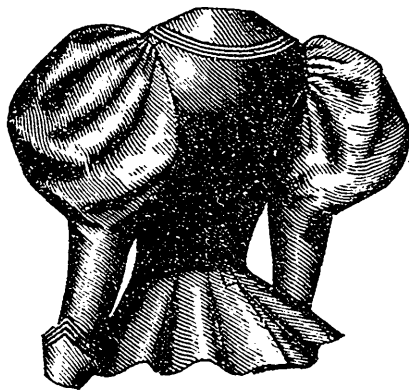


8711



8711

Front View.



8711

Back View.

LADIES' COAT, WITH A CLOSE-FITTING BACK AND SACK FRONT MADE TO CLOSE IN DOUBLE-BREADED STYLE OR TO BE BUTTONED BACK IN REVERS AND CLOSED AT THE CENTER OR LEFT OPEN.

(For Description see Page 579.)

pearance is insured by the well fitted lining and the closing may be made at the center of the back or along the left shoulder and under-arm seams, as desired. When the closing is at the left side, under fronts of lining fitted by double bust darts and closed

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(TO BE CLOSED AT THE BACK OR AT THE LEFT SIDE AND MADE WITH A DEEP OR SHALLOW EMPIRE GIRDLE, WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 583.)

No. 8713.—This basque-waist may be seen developed

at the center are added to the waist. The full front join, the full back in shoulder and under-arm seams and the front and back are gathered at the upper edge and double shirred in shallow yoke outline, the fulness being drawn well to the center both front and back by shirrings at the bottom. The front puffs out stylishly above a plaited girdle of silk that may be deep or shallow, as preferred, both depths being illustrated. The girdle is in two sections and is laid in deep upturned folds and arranged over a fitted lining; it closes at the left side. The coat-shaped sleeves fit the arm closely and have short flaring puffs at the top; they are decorated at the wrists with a frill of lace edging. The short puff sleeves are plainly finished. When the neck is high, it is completed with a standing collar that is covered with a stylish ribbon stock and decorated at the top with a frill of lace.

The basque-waist is suited to a combination of fabrics and with cloth or wool goods, silk or velvet will be an admirable accessory. Lace edging and ribbon are quite essential to a dressy completion.

We have pattern No. 8713 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 two yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of satin twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for six yards and an eighth twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE), WITH SLASHED WAIST-ORNAMENT.

(For Illustrations see Page 589.)

No. 8688.—This basque-waist is shown differently developed at figure D 69 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The slashed waist-ornament is an attractive and becoming accessory of this basque-waist, but it may be omitted if a simple effect be desired. Figured dress goods and plain silk are here shown in combination, and an outlining of jet on the waist-ornament and a wrinkled ribbon belt and stock, with large bows at the back, add to the stylish effect. A lining closely fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams and closed in front supports the waist, which has a fanciful front composed of a round yoke above a full, drooping front that is gathered at the top and bottom. The front is arranged on a fitted lining-front and the closing is made along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. Under-arm gores separate the front from the back, which shows fulness below the shoulders plaited to a point at the bottom. The slashed waist-ornament forms a broad, nun-like collar at the top, the ends of the collar



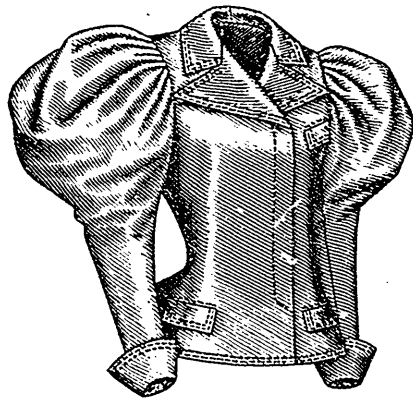
FIGURE No. 267 T.—This illustrates LADIES' SHORT EMPIRE COAT.—The pattern is No. 8683, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 580.)

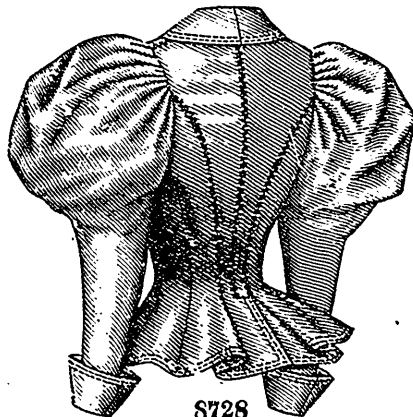
muttun sleeves, which are gathered at the top. The sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are smooth to above the elbow and expand in puffs that form graceful folds at the top. The standing collar is closed at the front.

The style is eminently appropriate for making up figured or plain silk, crépon, etc., for dressy wear, combining with these materials velvet, silk or some other ornamental fabric. Insertion, edging, gimp and many other trimmings that will suggest themselves to the tasteful modist are appropriate to the style.

We have pattern No. 8688 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs two yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide. Of one fabric, it requires four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and



8728
Front View.



8728
Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Description see Page 31)

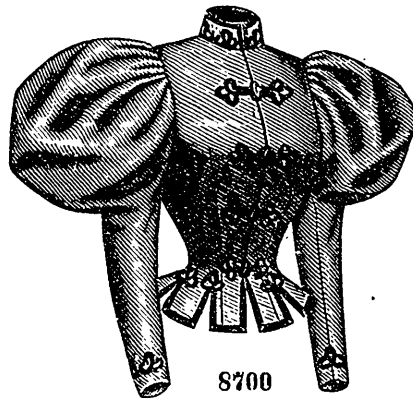
rounding away precisely at the back; it extends in three tapering straps to the lower edge of the front, the straps drooping with the front, and it stands out quite broadly on the one-seam leg-o-

five-eighths thirty-six 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.

LADIES' VASSAR BLOUSE (To be Smocked or Shirred.)
(For Illustrations see Page 539.)

No. 8697.—This picturesque blouse is illustrated made of light-blue China silk. The full fronts and full back are joined in under-arm seams and are separated on the shoulders by the full, one-seam sleeves, which extend to the neck. The blouse may be smocked to deep, round-yoke depth in a fanciful design or the fulness may be collected in rows of shirrings, as preferred, the upper edge in each instance being finished in a frill. The front edges of the fronts are hemmed and the smocking or shirring is terminated a little back of the hem to give the effect of a box-plait, through which the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. A yoke-shaped stay made with shoulder seams is added to the blouse and to it the seams joining the side edges of the sleeves to the fronts and back are tacked. The sleeves are smocked or shirred at the wrists to accord with the top, the lower edges being formed in frills, and a stay is added when the sleeves are shirred. The fulness is held in at the waist by a belt with pointed ends closed in front. The smocking is done with black silk and the belt and the simulated box-plait are outlined with fancy stitching also done in black. This

tints or restful grays, with the smocking done in a contrasting color, or with the shirring and a dainty trimming of lace. We have pattern No. 8697 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the blouse for a lady of medium size, calls for six yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards thirty inches wide, or four yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or

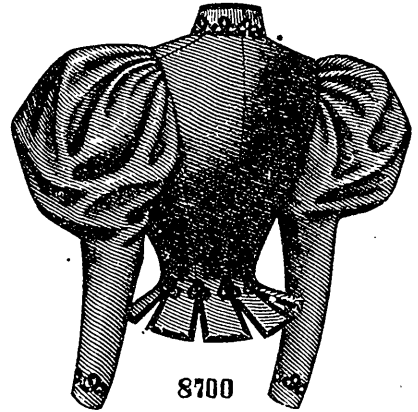


8700

Front View.

LADIES' MILITARY TAB BASQUE. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE SLASHED BASQUE.)

(For Description see Page 531.)



8700

Back View.

three yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

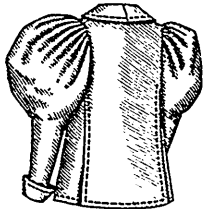
LADIES' TUCKED BLOUSE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 500.)

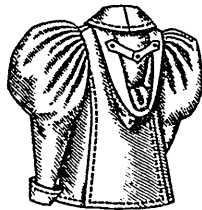
No. 8731.—This stylish blouse-waist is pictured made of taffeta silk and decorated with chiffon and ribbon. A lining fitted by double bust darts and the regular seams insures a trim adjustment. The full fronts extend to within square-yoke depth on the lining and are gathered at the top and at the waist-line and droop slightly at the center; its upper edge is sewed to the lining under a square yoke that is laid in deep, downward-turning tucks, and an applied box-plait conceals the closing and is decorated at each side with a frill of chiffon, the box-plait drooping with the front and extending to the neck.

Under-arm gores separate the fronts from the seamless back, which has fulness at the bottom laid in closely lapped backward-turning plaits and is tucked to yoke depth at the top to correspond with the front-yoke. The standing collar is encircled with a ribbon stock that is bowed stylishly at the back and above it rises a frill of chiffon. Over coat-shaped sleeves are arranged three-quarter length puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom and are rendered novel by a group of four tucks that appear continuous with the lower tucks in the front and back. The sleeves are faced below the puffs and roll-up cuffs that flare stylishly complete them.

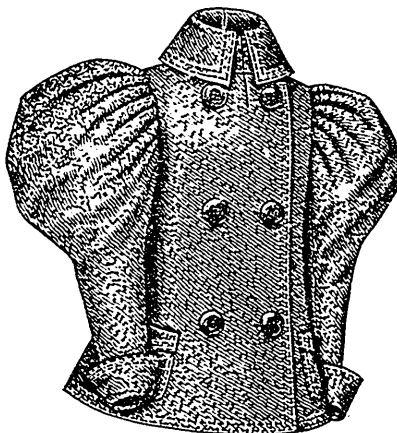
Silk in plain or fancy weaves and dark and light colors is chosen for blouse-waists of this kind and so are soft cashmere, vailing and crêpon. Ribbon and lace or chiffon are quite essential to the dressiness of the mode, but they need not be lavishly used, nor is it necessary to select an expensive variety in order to attain the dainty air that all such trimmings impart.



8706

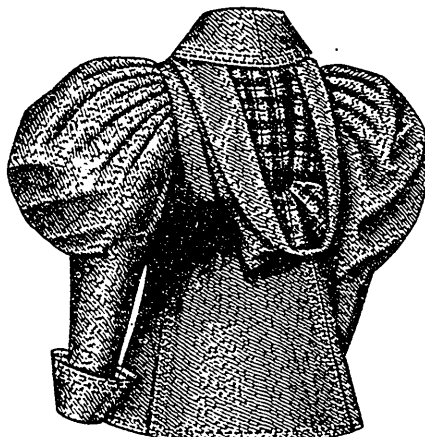


8706



8706

Front View.



8706

Back View.

LADIES' BOX-REEFER, WITH REMOVABLE STORM HOOD. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE GOLFING COAT.)

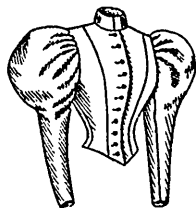
(For Description see Page 532.)

and Fancy Stitches," which costs 6d. (by post 7½d.) or 15 cents. The blouse will be comfortable and pretty for home wear developed in flannel, flannelette, cashmere or soft silk in light

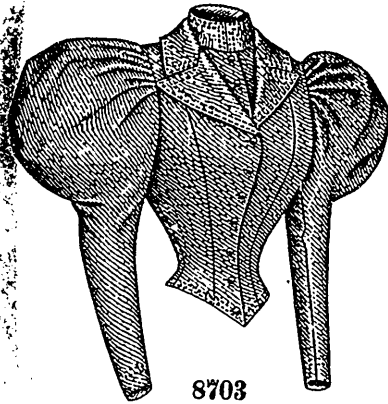
the dressiness of the mode, but they need not be lavishly used, nor is it necessary to select an expensive variety in order to attain the dainty air that all such trimmings impart.

We have pattern No. 8781 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse-waist will require six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three

gathers at the top and three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center at the bottom. When the waist is made with a high neck, the lining is covered above the full portions with a puff section of lace net that extends up on the high standing collar and forms a frill above the collar, the frill being cut in tabs that are bordered with a frill of lace edging and decorated at intervals with loop bows of baby ribbon. The puff section is gathered at the lower edge and along the top and bottom of the collar. A handsome Bertha collar in two sections lies smoothly on the basque-waist; it is shaped to form two long slender points at the front and back and a deeper and broader point over each sleeve and its free edges are decorated with a frill of lace edging, a

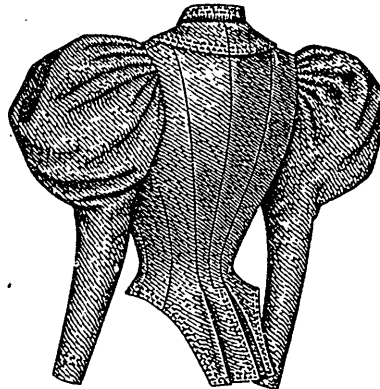


8703



8703

Front View.



8703

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH HABIT BACK. (GORED TO THE SHOULDERS AT THE FRONT AND BACK AND TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE NOTCHED COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 582.)

yards and three eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A MODERATELY LOW SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BERTHA COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 590.)

No. 8692.—Another view of this basque-waist may be obtained by referring to figure No. 253 T in this magazine.

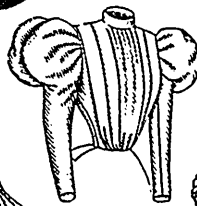
The basque-waist is very dressy and is here pictured in a

handsome combination of plain and figured silk and plain lace net, with ribbon in two widths and lace edging for decoration. It may be made suitable for day or evening wear, as the pattern provides for a high neck or a moderately low square neck and for full-length or three-quarter length sleeves. The full fronts and full, seamless back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and extend to within yoke depth of the neck on the high-necked lining, which is closely fitted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. The closing is made at the center of the front. The fronts are gathered at the top



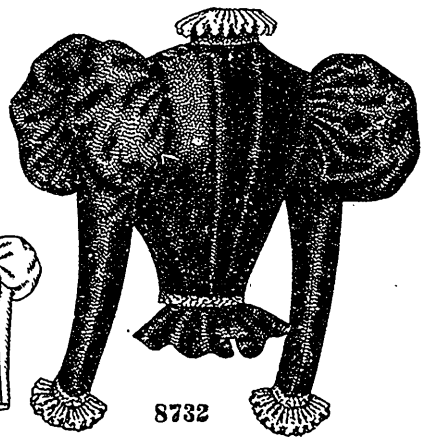
8732

Front View.



8732

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.
(For Description see Page 593.)



8732

Back View.

will be at all times attractive, and soft wool goods like cr epon or wool canvas may be chosen. Lace, passementerie and spangled trimming are available for decoration. A combination of white and yellow changeable silk and white brocade, the latter for the Bertha collar, would be notably artistic.

We have pattern No. 8692 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist requires four yards and three-fourths of taffeta silk, with a yard and seven-eighths of satin each twenty inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths

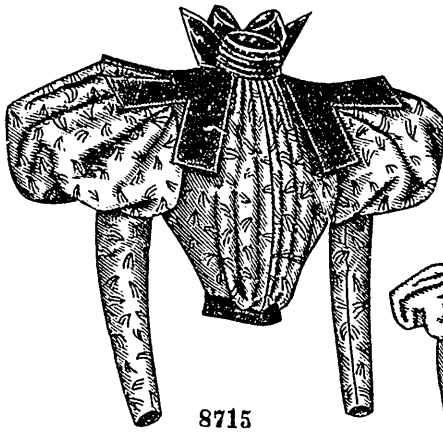
and above the waist-line and laid in overlapping, forward-turning plaits at the bottom, the fulness being drawn well to the center; and at the back the fulness is drawn well to the center by

thirty inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BABY WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 591.)

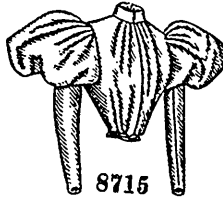
No. 8707. This waist is shown differently developed at figure

fine texture and camel's-hair, serge, etc. are suitable materials. We have pattern No. 8707 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist needs four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1- or 25 cent.

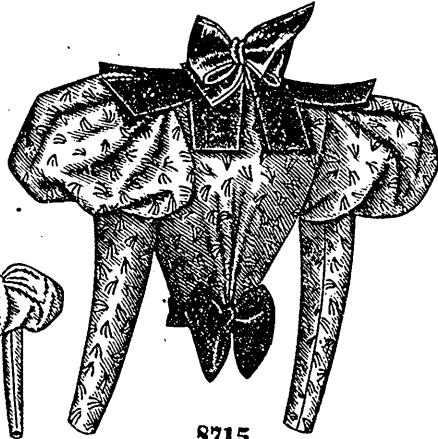


8715

Front View.



8715



8715

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH TAB COLLAR AND MUSHROOM PUFF SLEEVES.
(For Description see Page 584.)

LADIES' EVENING WAIST, IN LOUIS XV. STYLE. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES HAVING MUSHROOM PUFFS OR WITH SHORT MUSHROOM SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 591.)

No. 8721.— This waist may be observed

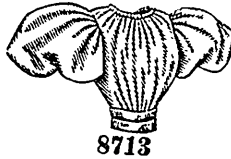
again at figure No. 258 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR. This is an exceedingly picturesque evening waist in Louis XV. style and may be made with full-length sleeves having mushroom puffs or with short mushroom sleeves. Dresden silk, white chiffon and white satin are combined in the waist in this instance and heading, pearl passementerie and lace edging provide the decoration. The waist is closed at the center of the front. The full fronts, which are arranged over lining fronts fitted by double bust darts, are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill

again at figure No. 258 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR. This is an exceedingly picturesque evening waist in Louis XV. style and may be made with full-length sleeves having mushroom puffs or with short mushroom sleeves. Dresden silk, white chiffon and white satin are combined in the waist in this instance and heading, pearl passementerie and lace edging provide the decoration. The waist is closed at the center of the front. The full fronts, which are arranged over lining fronts fitted by double bust darts, are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill

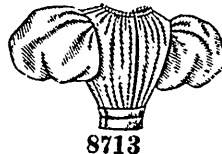
No. 259 T in this magazine. At figure A 118 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, it is again illustrated.

A becoming and exceedingly fashionable style of full waist is here shown made of a soft variety of plain dress goods. The full fronts and full back are shaped low in rounding outline at the top, where they are gathered, and the fullness is drawn to the center at the lower edge by gathers that are concealed under an applied belt. Underarm gores give a smooth effect at the sides. The waist is made over a high-necked, fitted lining and is closed at the center of the front. It may be made high-necked and finished with a standing collar, the lining being faced to give the effect of a round yoke, and a ribbon stock being adjusted about the collar; or the lining may be cut away a little above the full portions. The puff sleeves may be in full length or in elbow length, as desired, the puffs extending to the elbow on the close-fitting sleeves. In elbow length the sleeves are finished with bands that are trimmed with two rows of passementerie and between the rows with a wrinkled ribbon formed in loops at the front and back of the arm. Passementerie follows the upper edge of the full portions, and a ribbon belt is worn.

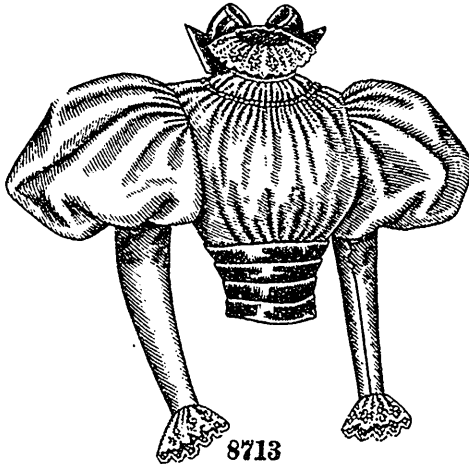
Waists of this style always have an air of youth and grace that is eminently becoming. Silk of all kinds, novelties of soft,



8713

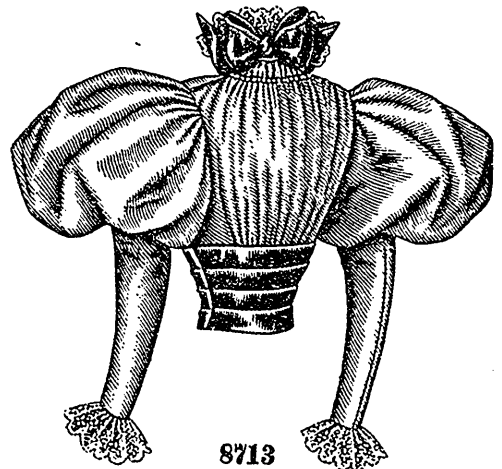


8713



8713

Front View.



8713

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE BACK OR AT THE LEFT SIDE AND MADE WITH A DEEP OR SHALLOW EMPIRE GIRDLER, WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Description see Page 684.)

heading; they are also shirred at the bottom at each side of the closing and droop prettily over a softly twisted belt of ribbon. Stylish jacket-fronts open widely all the way down over the full

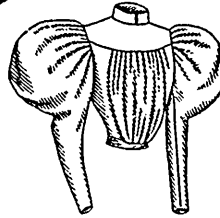
fronts and are folded back at the top in large three-cornered revers that are faced with the satin. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the close adjustment, and the parts are sprung below the waist to produce stylish outstanding flute-like folds. The center seam of the back is discontinued a short distance from the top and the backs are turned over in pointed revers that are faced with satin. Between the revers a full yoke of chiffon is revealed; it is turned under and shirred at the top to form a frill heading, and is gathered at the bottom and arranged on a smooth yoke-lining. The mushroom puffs are turned under at the top and shirred to form a frill heading that is continuous with the frilled upper edges at the front and back; they are gathered at the bottom and drop below the shoulders

to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist needs five yards and a fourth of Dresden silk twenty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of chiffon forty-five inches wide, and one yard of white satin twenty inches wide for facings, etc. Of one material, it requires six yards and three-



8688

Front View.



8688



8688

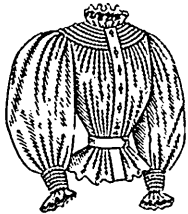
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST (CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE), WITH SLASHED WAIST-ORNAMENT.

(For Description see Page 585.)

in 1830 style, shoulder straps overlaid with pearl passementerie crossing the shoulders and apparently upholding the waist. The long close-fitting sleeves are shaped in Venetian points at the wrists and a frill of lace edging gives a dainty touch.

eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8697

Two colors and styles of silk will be seen in a basque-waist of this kind and mousseline de soie or chiffon will be combined with silk and sometimes velvet and silk or velvet and satin will form a dressy combination. The rich spangled and jewelled trimmings and

LADIES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

No. 8737.—This stylish blouse may be again seen at figure A 119 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-97.

Striped cloth is here illustrated in the blouse, which is finished with machine-stitching and made with a white linen removable collar. The fronts of the shirt-waist are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the right front, and the fulness at each side of the plait is disposed in five small box-plaits that are sewed along their under folds from the top to the bust and fall out in soft folds below. The seamless back is laid in four backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist-line and spreading with fan effect above; it is joined to a pointed bias yoke shaped by a center seam. A belt of the material having pointed ends confines the fulness in front becomingly. The neck is finished with a fitted band, to which the removable turn-down collar is attached with studs. The collar has square ends that flare prettily and is made with a high band, the ends of which separate slightly above the stud. The full bishop shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are made with openings that are finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps in regular shirt sleeve style, the laps being closed with a button-hole and



8697

Front View.



8697

Back View.

LADIES' VASSAR BLOUSE. (TO BE SMOCKED OR SHIRRED.)

(For Description see Page 586.)

pearl passementerie or embroidered or jetted bands will be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8721 in ten sizes for ladies from thirty

button at the bottom; the sleeves are finished with straight cuffs that have square ends closed with link buttons.

Taffeta silk in changeable hues or in stripes, checks or figures

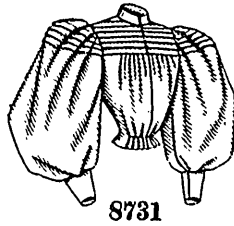
will be chosen for a waist of this kind and a white linen collar will be *à la mode* and becoming. Crépon, cashmere and some light-weight fancy wool goods are also available for the mode.

We have pattern No. 8737 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse needs five yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. The collar

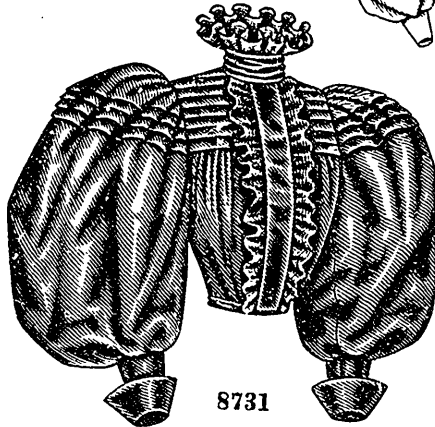
plait is arranged at the front edge of the right front and the plaits in the front and back are tacked to stays at the waist-line. Three downward-turning tucks are taken up in each front above the bust and they appear continuous with tucks in the bishop shirt sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom. The sleeves are slashed at the outside of the arm and finished with underlaps that are continued along both edges of the slash; they have roll-up cuffs rounded at the corners and closed with link buttons and the lower end of each slash is closed with a hook and loop. The tucks in the front and sleeves are bordered with lace edging. The neck is finished with a shaped neck-band. The removable turn-down collar has square ends that flare stylishly and is made with a high

band, the ends of which separate above the stud.

Taffeta silk, figured, striped, plain, plaided or checked or in the fascinating changeable varieties may be selected for the blouse and white linen collar will be effective and stylish. Cashmere and some of the bright novelty goods will also be chosen. A pretty blouse is of striped silk-and-wool novelty goods showing an admixture of brown, red and green tones softly blended. This waist could be suitably worn with a skirt of almost any kind.

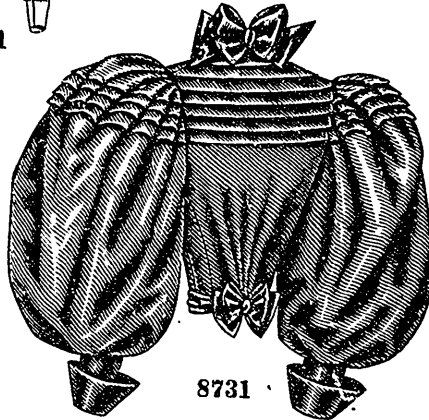


8731



8731

Front View.



8731

Back View.

LADIES' TUCKED BLOUSE-WAIST.

(For Description see Page 586.)

calls for half a yard of linen thirty-six inches wide, with the same quantity of coarse linen or muslin thirty-six inches wide for interlinings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

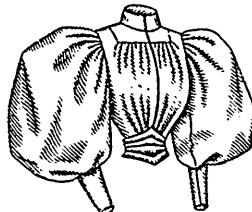
We have pattern No. 8691 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of

LADIES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLAR.

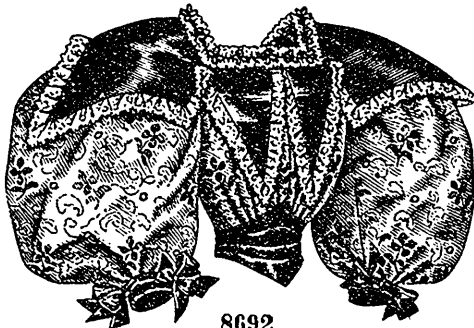
(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

No. 8691.—At figure A 127 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, this blouse is again illustrated.

This is one of the newest styles of blouse or shirt-waist; it is here pictured made of taffeta silk, with a removable white linen collar. The back has fullness laid in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist-line and spreading gradually above, and it is joined to a double-pointed yoke that is hollowed out prettily between the points. Under-arm gorges separate the back from the fronts, which have becoming fulness collected in gathers at the neck edge and in forward-turning plaits at the waist-line at each side of an applied box-plait, through which the closing is made with studs. The box-

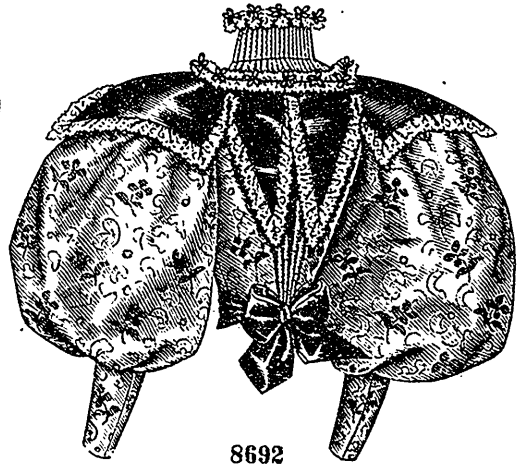


8692



8692

Front View.



8692

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK OR A MODERATELY LOW SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BERTHA COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 587.)

medium size, the blouse needs six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. The collar requires half a yard of material and the same quantity of coarse linen each thirty-six inches wide, the latter being used for interlinings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

medium size, the blouse needs six yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. The collar requires half a yard of material and the same quantity of coarse linen each thirty-six inches wide, the latter being used for interlinings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH MUSHROOM PUFF THAT MAY BE IN BUTTERFLY EFFECT. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A SHORT PUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 593.)

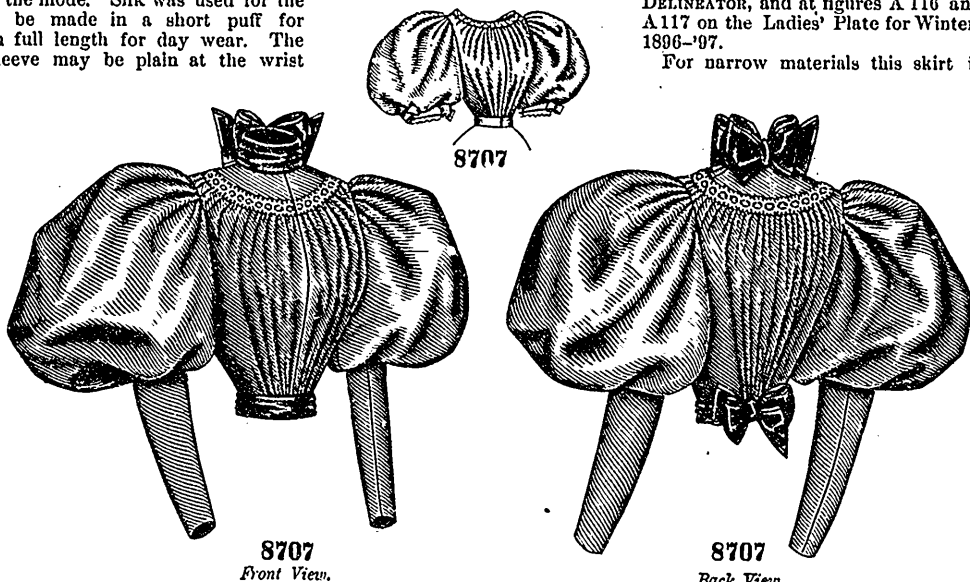
No. 1184.—The puff of this sleeve is radically different from the style popular last year and is a novelty that finds many admirers. The variations possible in the shape add to the attractiveness of the mode. Silk was used for the sleeve, which may be made in a short puff for evening waists or in full length for day wear. The close-fitting coat sleeve may be plain at the wrist or it may be shaped in a Venetian point on the upper side and decorated with a frill of lace. The puff is short and expands with the effect of a mushroom; it is gathered at the top, and bottom and if a butterfly effect is desired, it is gathered through the center on the upper side and tacked to position.

Any of the stylish Autumn dress goods now shown may be adapted to this mode, and the usual finish for the full-length sleeve is a frill of lace gathered, side-plaited or box-plaited, according to the fulness admired. We have pattern No. 1184 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of full-length sleeves will need three yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT, SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK. (DESIRABLE FOR SILK, SATIN, VELVET AND OTHER NARROW MATERIALS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 593.)

No. 8735.—Other views of this skirt are given at figures Nos. 265 T and 266 T in this number of THE Delineator, and at figures A 116 and A 117 on the Ladies' Plate for Winter, 1896-97.

For narrow materials this skirt is



LADIES' BABY WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Description see Page 588.)

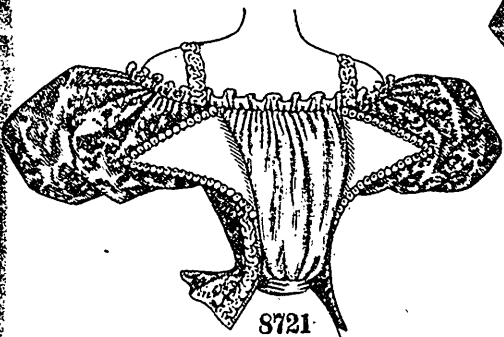
especially recommended. It is here pictured made up both in velvet and silk. Nine gores are comprised in it—a front-gore, two gores at each side and four back-gores. The front and side gores

are dartless and smooth at the top, and the back-gores may be box-plaited or gathered and fall in large flutes, while the sides produces only a few shallow ripples below the hips. The skirt measures five yards round at the foot in the medium sizes and flares broadly in front. The skirt is finished with a belt and the placket is at the center seam.

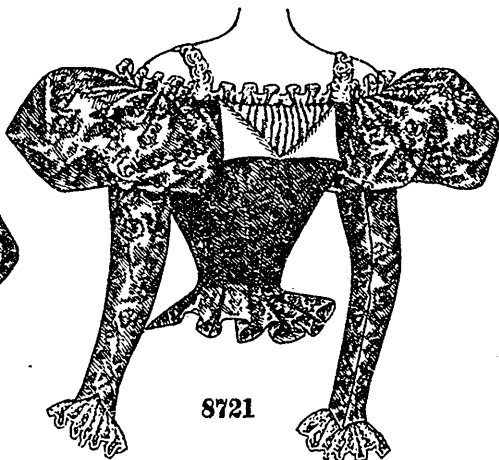
For silk, velvet, satin and many narrow-width goods the skirt will be a favored mode; it may be trim-

med with bands of flat garniture or left plain, as preferred.

We have pattern No. 8735 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires ten yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or six yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or five-



Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST, IN LOUIS XV. STYLE. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES HAVING MUSHROOM PUFFS OR WITH SHORT MUSHROOM SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 588.)

thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. A pair of short sleeves will require two yards twenty-two, thirty or thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

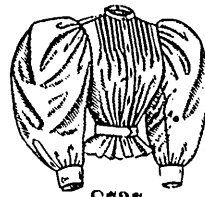
yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or five yards and an eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF.
(TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A SHORT DOUBLE PUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 591.)

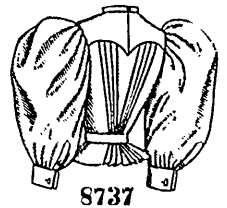
No. 1187.—This handsome sleeve is made of soft woollen goods. It consists of a two-seam coat-shaped sleeve having a double mushroom puff at the top. The novelty and picturesqueness of the style will be pleasing to many and the sleeve bids fair to win popularity for itself. The puff is gathered at the top and bottom and again about midway between to form a double puff. The sleeve may be in full length, or for evening waists it may be simply a short double puff. Silk, canvas, cashmere, Henrietta, or any soft woollen goods will be admirably suited to this style. A fashionable completion is a fringe of lace drooping from the wrist edges over the hands. It is usually set on underneath and requires no heading.

We have pattern No. 1187 in eight sizes for

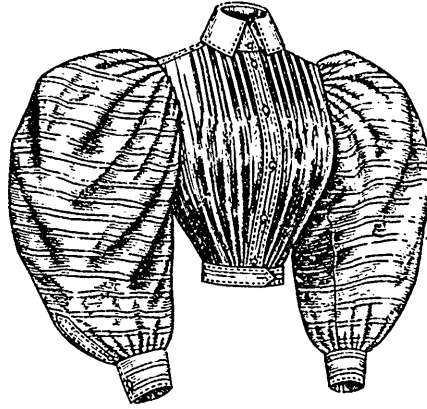
ladies from nine to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of full-length sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires four yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a fourth fifty inches wide. A pair of short sleeves will need three yards and



8737

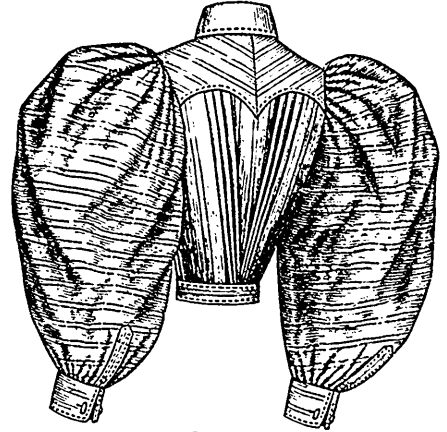


8737



8737

Front View.



8737

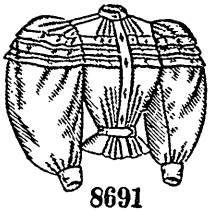
Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLAR.
(For Description see Page 589.)

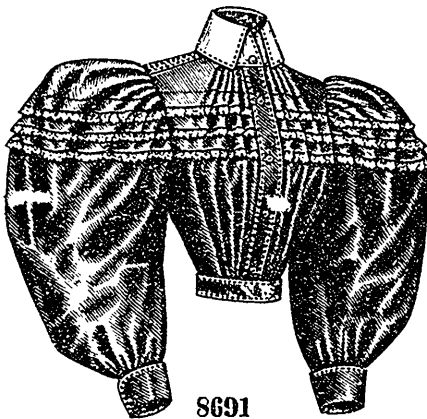
six, forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' CYCLING OR RAINY-DAY SKIRT, CONVERTIBLE INTO A SKIRT FOR ORDINARY WEAR BY AN EXTENSION-PIECE WHICH BUTTONS ON UNDERNEATH.
(For Illustrations see Page 594.)

No. 8702.—This skirt is entirely new in design and is destined to be extremely popular. It is pictured made of drab cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The skirt is composed of five gores—a front-gore that is perfectly smooth at the top, a gore at each side that is fitted by a dart, and two back-gores that are compactly gathered at the top and fall in soft, flute-like folds. In cycling length the skirt measures a little over three yards and three-fourths round at the bottom in the medium sizes; it is finished with a deep hem-facing, and a fly is double-stitched to it along the top of the hem facing. The extension piece is added when the skirt is desired in walking length; it is secured with buttons on it and button-holes in the fly. The fly and extension-piece are made with seams corresponding with the seams of the skirt. With the extension piece the skirt measures a little over four yards and a half round at the bottom in the medium sizes. A pocket is inserted in the right side-front seam and the top of the skirt is finished

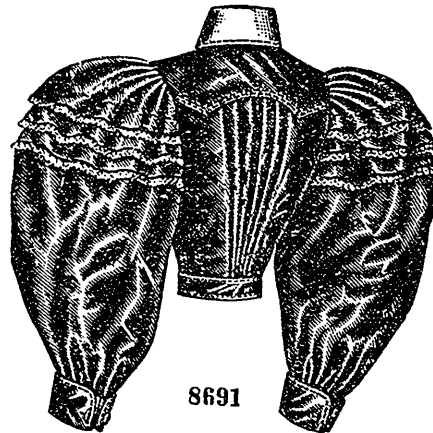


8691



8691

Front View.



8691

Back View.

LADIES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLAR.
(For Description see Page 590.)

three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-

round at the bottom in the medium sizes. A pocket is inserted in the right side-front seam and the top of the skirt is finished

with a belt, the placket being finished at the left side-front seam. A hem facing double-stitched at the top finishes the extension. Such materials as whipcord, cloth, tweed, chevot and cravenette, as well as corduroy and all-wool materials like serge, etc., will be made up in this manner, with most satisfactory results. Machine-stitching will provide the finish.

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

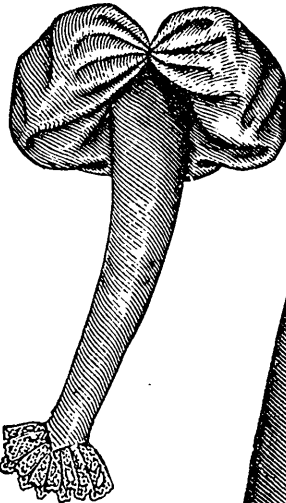
PLAITED TAM-O'-SHANTER CAP. (KNOWN AS THE DOUGLAS CAP.)

(For Illustrations see Page 594.)

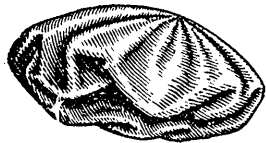
No. 1183.—This jaunty Tam-O'-Shanter cap is known as the Douglas cap. It is shown made of navy-blue cloth. The full, seamless crown is arranged at the bottom in side-plaits all turning from a double box-plait at the left side of the front, where the cap rises to a becoming height. A band that fits the head closely is joined to the crown and overlaid with velvet ribbon, which ends in a stylish bow at the left side. Under the bow are fastened, with jaunty effect, two upright quill feathers. The cap is lined with silk.



1184



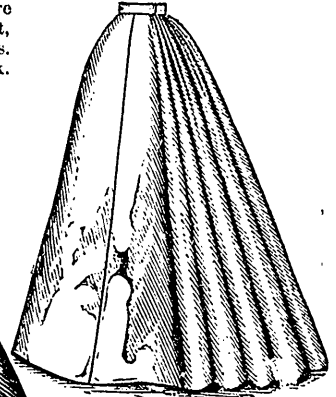
1184



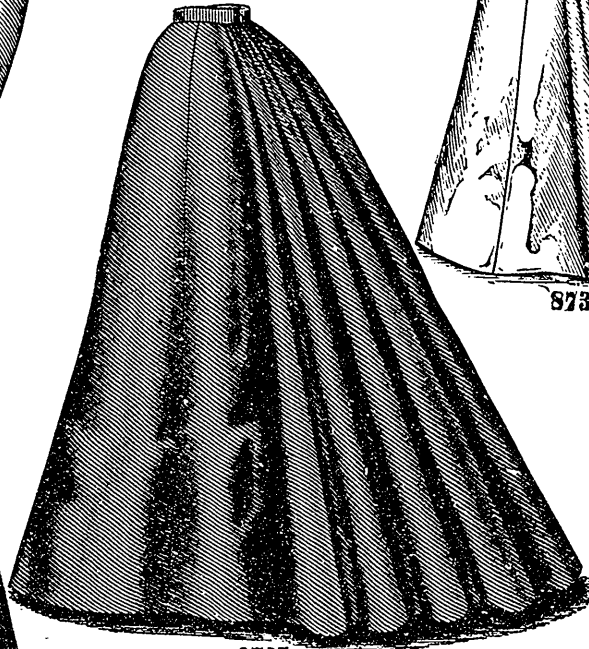
1184

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH MUSHROOM PUFF THAT MAY BE IN BUTTERFLY EFFECT. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A SHORT PUFF.)

(For Description see Page 591.)



8735

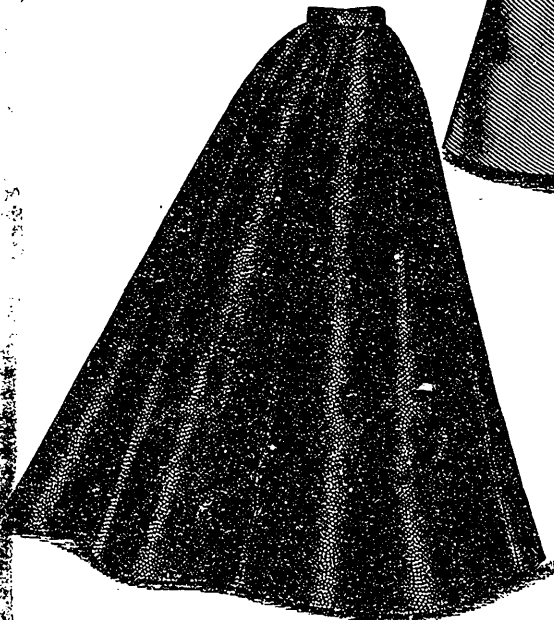


8735

Side-Back View.

LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT, SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT AND SIDES AND TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK. (DESIRABLE FOR SILK, SATIN, VELVET AND OTHER NARROW MATERIALS.)

(For Description see Page 591.)



8735

Side-Front View.

We have pattern No. 8702 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs eight yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or five

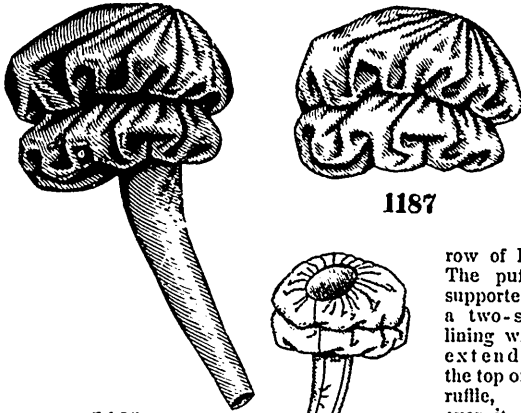
Velvet, corduroy and materials such as chevot, serge, etc., to match special suits will develop this cap satisfactorily for bicycling, tennis, yachting and general outdoor wear.

We have pattern No. 1183 in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures. To make the cap for a person wearing a No. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cap or whose head measures twenty-one inches and a half requires five-eighths of a yard of material twenty-four or more inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF AND RUFFLE IN ONE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE HANDEKCHIEF CAP.)

(For Illustrations see Page 595.)

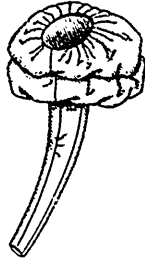
No. 1186.—The material used for this dress sleeve is a silk-and-wool mixture. The sleeve is made in three-quarter length; it is a large puff, gathered at the top and again far enough from the lower edge to form a deep ruffle that is deeper at the outside than at the inside of the arm. The ruffle is bordered with a



1187

LADIES' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A SHORT, DOUBLE PUFF.)

(For Description see Page 592.)



1187

row of lace. The puff is supported by a two-seam lining which extends to the top of the ruffle, and over it falls a deep, lace-edged handkerchief cap that ripples prettily and falls in four deep points.

The sleeve

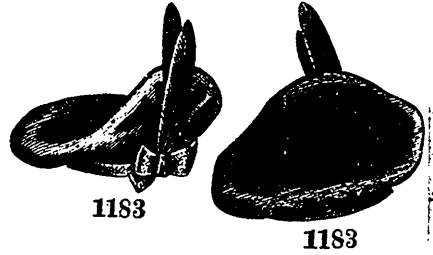
is perfectly adapted to soft woollens, silks or other materials of soft texture, and will be daintily trimmed.

We have pattern No. 1186 in eight sizes for ladies from nine to sixteen inches arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. For a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, a pair of sleeves will require three yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide,

LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRT, EXTENDED TO FORM A DEEP HEM AND KNICKERBOCKER LEGS.

(For Illustrations see Page 595.)

No. 1189.—This new and ingenious bicycle skirt is pictured made of mixed cheviot. It comprises a narrow front-portion and a wide back-portion that is arranged into two triple box-plaits at the back, the plaitsspreading toward the bottom of the skirt. In front of the box-plaits a short gathering at each side adjusts the skirt over the hips. The skirt is long enough to turn under for a deep hem that is double-stitched at the top, and also to form Knickerbocker legs that are gathered at the lower edges and finished with bands. The side edges of the Knickerbocker legs are bound and the bands are closed about the knee with buttons and button-holes. The seams joining the front and back portions are terminated

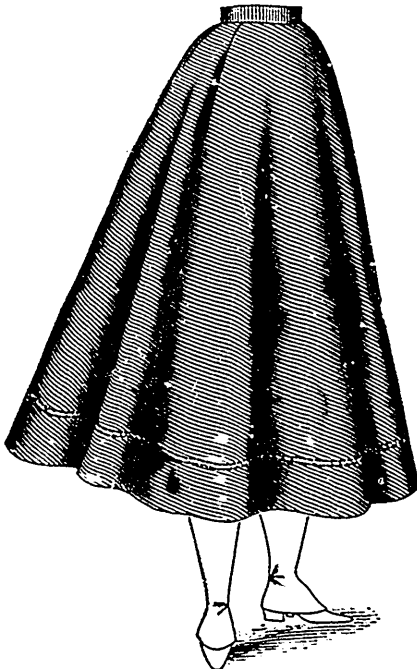


1183

1183

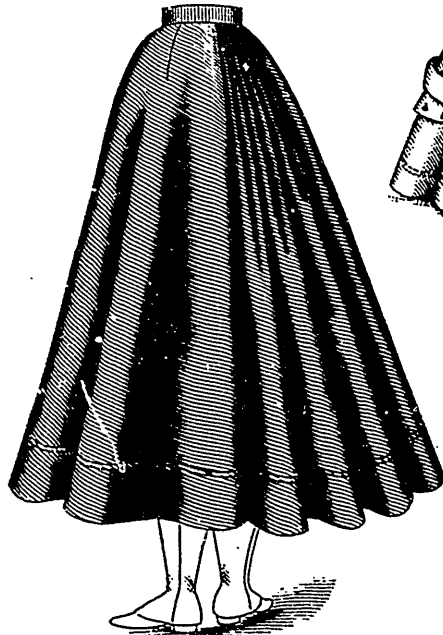
PLAITED TAM-O'-SHANTER CAP. (KNOWN AS THE DOUGLAS CAP.)

(For Description see Page 593.)



8702

Side-Front View.



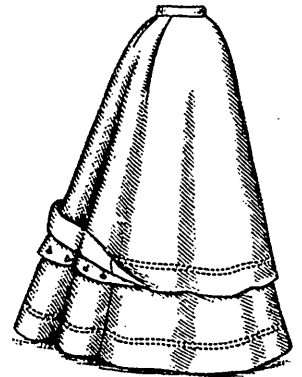
8702

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CYCLING OR RAINY-DAY SKIRT, CONVERTIBLE INTO A SKIRT FOR ORDINARY WEAR BY AN EXTENSION PIECE WHICH BUTTONS ON UNDERNEATH.

(For Description see Page 592.)

or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



8702

some distance from the top, below triple-pointed laps which are joined to the front portion and through which the skirt is closed with buttons and button-holes. The top of the back portion is finished with a belt which closes in front and the top of the front and laps is finished with a belt section that is fastened to the belt with hooks and loops. At the lower edge the skirt measures nearly three yards and three-eighths round in the medium sizes.

The excellence of the style of bicycle skirt is very apparent. All kinds of cloth in tan, brown, blue or gray used for evening costumes may be selected for the skirt and stitching and buttons will provide a neat finish.

We have pattern No. 1189 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches waist measure. For a lady of medium size the skirt needs seven yards and a half of material twenty-seven

inches wide, or six yards thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or four yards and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

OUTING HAT, IN ALPINE STYLE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1188.—Brown cloth was chosen for this pretty and becoming outing hat. The crown consists of three sections—a center between two smooth sides—the seams joining them being machine-stitched in welt style; it is dented in Alpine fashion and to its lower edge is joined the brim, which is rolled at the outer edge and decorated with evenly spaced rows of machine-stitching. An interesting of canvas stiffens the entire hat, which is finished with a silk lining. A bias band of the material encircles the bottom of the crown and ends at the left side under a section that is plaited at the center under a cross-piece



1186

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH DRESS SLEEVE, WITH PUFF AND RUFFLE IN ONE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE HANDKERCHIEF CAP.)

1186

(For Description see Page 593.)

this hat will be quite popular. Serge, cheviot, flannel or dress goods matching special suits will be satisfactory materials.

We have pattern No. 1189 in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, hat sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures. For a person wearing a No. 6½ hat or whose head measures twenty-one inches and a half, the hat calls for seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty-seven inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or half a yard forty-four or fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of lining silk twenty inches wide for the crown lining. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' RIPPLE COLLAR AND CUFF (TO BE MADE ROUND OR POINTED) AND TAB COLLAR AND CUFF. FOR WEAR WITH BASQUES, WAISTS, ETC.

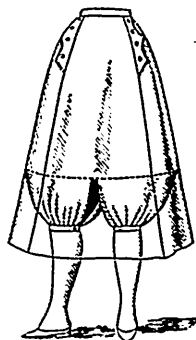
(For Illustrations see Page 596.)

No. 1194.—These accessories are pictured made of grass linen and decorated with lace edging and insertion. The ripple collar is composed of many sections connected by rows of insertion and sewed to a neck-band that is inside the collar of if closed in the ribbon bow is tack-back. The shaping tions causes the col- our in deep flutes



1188

OUTING HAT, IN ALPINE STYLE. (For Description see this Page.)

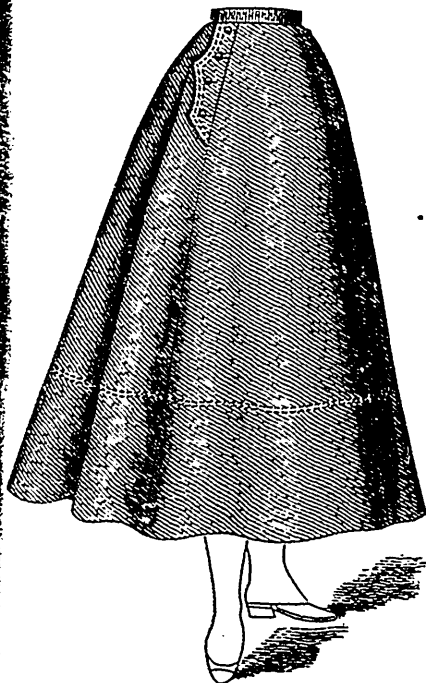


1189

decorates the free edges—and a row of insertion is added a little above the lower edge. The ripple cuff corresponds with the ripple collar in style, construction and decoration, and the band to which the sections are sewed is turned up under the dress sleeve.

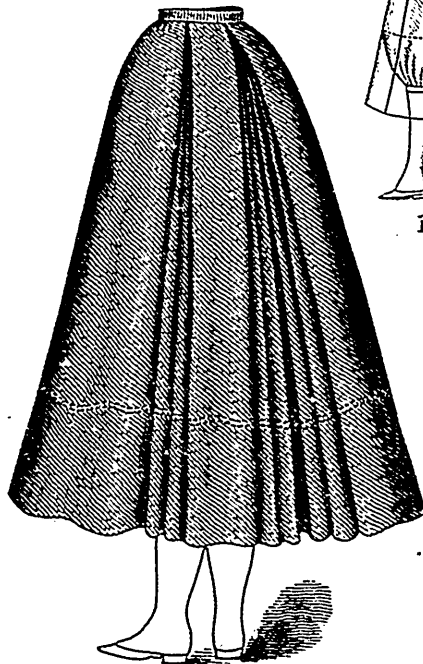
The tab collar consists of seven tabs sewed to a band that is turned down inside the dress collar. The tabs widen gradually toward their lower ends and are tacked together for a short distance at the top and then allowed to flare attractively. Lace edging adorns the edges of the tabs. The tab cuff corresponds with the collar in style and decoration. The tabs are sewed to a band that is turned up under the dress sleeve; they are caught together midway between the top and bottom and then

separate to give the stylish effect seen in the collar. Lawn, grass linen and fine nainsook will be most frequently chosen for accessories of this kind, and insertion and lace edging



1189

Side-Front View.



1189

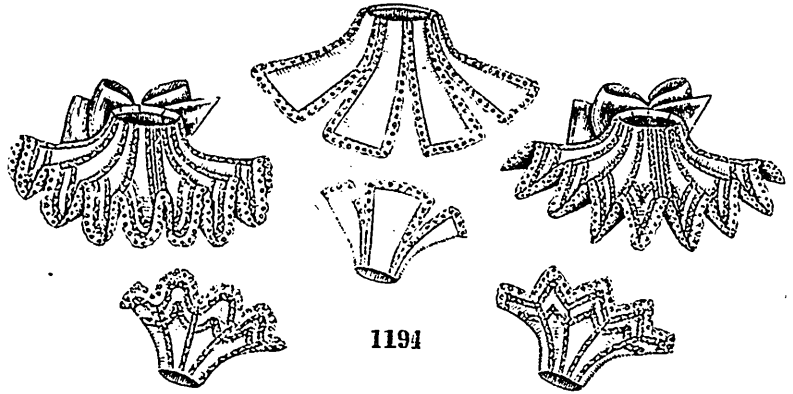
Side-Back View.

LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRT, EXTENDED TO FORM A DEEP HEM AND KNICKERBOCKER LEGS. (For Description see Page 594.)

and tacked to rest against the crown in two pointed ends. Two quill feathers fastened under the cross-piece give jauntiness. For bicycling, mountain and seaside wear and for travelling

will provide fashionable decoration.

We have pattern No. 1194 in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the ripple collar and a pair of ripple cuffs need a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard forty-five inches wide, each with four yards and three-fourths of insertion one-half inch wide. The tab collar and a pair of tab cuffs require one yard of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or half a yard forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

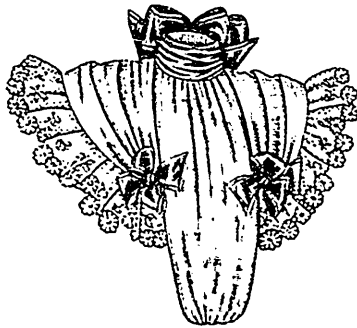


1194

LADIES' MOLIÈRE VEST, WITH FICHU COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1191.—This graceful accessory is pictured made of mull. The vest is gathered at the top and bottom and droops in blouse style, its lower edge being finished with a stay. The fichu collar is disposed in soft folds by gathers at the ends, which are tacked to the vest under bows. A standing collar finishes the neck and is covered with a ribbon



1191
Front View.

LADIES' RIPPLE COLLAR AND CUFF (TO BE MADE ROUND OR POINTED) AND TAB COLLAR AND CUFF. FOR WEAR WITH BASQUES, WAISTS, ETC.

(For Description see Page 595.)

and insertion and ribbon-run beading will form the decoration. We have pattern No. 1190 in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the corset-cover with sleeves requires two yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two or twenty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide; while the corset-cover without sleeves calls for a yard and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two or twenty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1191
Back View.

LADIES' MOLIÈRE VEST, WITH FICHU COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' TUCKED CORSET-COVER. (TO BE MADE WITHOUT SLEEVES OR WITH SHORT PUFF OR PLAIN CAP SLEEVES AND WITH A HIGH, V, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 597.)

No. 1192.—This pretty corset-cover is pictured made of cambric and decorated with lace edging. It is fitted by double bust darts and side-back gores and has a seamless back laid in four backward-turning tucks at each side of the center; the tucks fall free below the waist. The fronts are closed with button-holes and buttons

at the center and a group of six forward-turning tucks is formed at each side of the closing, the tucks falling free below the waist. A casing formed at the waist-line holds a tape that draws the

stock bowed at the back. The fichu collar is edged with lace. Mull, organdy, chiffon or any soft material, with lace and ribbon for decoration, will develop this accessory stylishly. We have pattern No. 1191 in three sizes, small, medium, and large. To make the vest in the medium size, calls for a yard and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or one yard thirty, thirty-six or forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

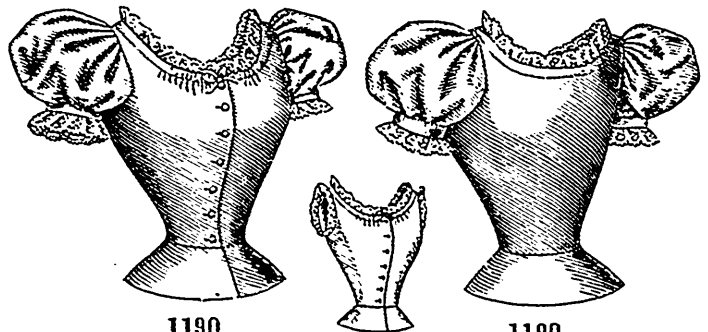
at the center and a group of six forward-turning tucks is formed at each side of the closing, the tucks falling free below the waist. A casing formed at the waist-line holds a tape that draws the

LADIES' SEAMLESS CORSET-COVER. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PUFF SLEEVES) KNOWN AS THE CIRCULAR CORSET-COVER.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1190.—This practical corset-cover is shown developed in cambric and decorated with embroidered edging. It is known as the circular corset-cover and has only shoulder seams. It is closed at the front with button-holes and buttons and is lengthened by a smooth, circular skirt. The puff sleeves are completed with bands. The corset-cover may be completed without the sleeves and the arms'-eyes decorated with a frill of edging. The neck is completed with an underfacing that forms a casing through which cord is run to draw it in closely and a frill of embroidered edging gives a pretty decorative touch.

Cambric, nainsook, muslin, etc., will be used for a corset-cover of this style and lace and embroidery or fine lace edging



1190

Front View.

1190

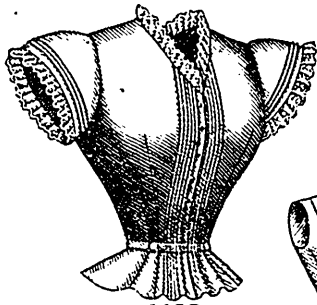
1190

Back View.

LADIES' SEAMLESS CORSET-COVER. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PUFF SLEEVES) KNOWN AS THE CIRCULAR CORSET-COVER.

(For Description see this Page.)

corset-cover in at the waist. The neck may be high or it may be low in V, round or square outline. The arms'-eyes may be finished with or without short puff sleeves or plain cap sleeves



1192

Front View.



1192

Back View.

LADIES' TUCKED CORSET-COVER. (TO BE MADE WITHOUT SLEEVES OR WITH SHORT PUFF OR PLAIN CAP SLEEVES AND WITH A HIGH, V, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Description see Page 596.)

The puff sleeves are gathered and finished with bands. The cap sleeves are sewed in plainly and are trimmed with lace and with tucks that must be allowed for in cutting out.

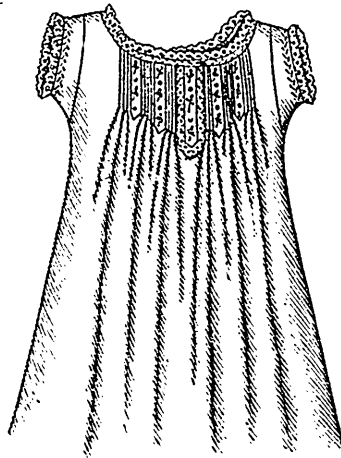
Cambric, lawn, nainsook and fine muslin may be selected for the corset-cover, which is thoroughly practical and neat.

We have pattern No. 1192 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the corset-cover with puff sleeves requires two yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide. The corset-cover with cap sleeves calls for two yards and five-eighths twenty inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, while the corset-cover without sleeves needs two yards and a fourth twenty inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CHEMISE, HAVING SHORT, PLAIN SLEEVES AND THE FRONT TUCKED IN POINTED YOKE OUTLINE.

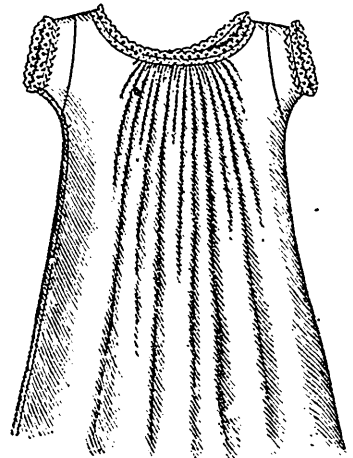
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1193.—Fine cambric may be employed for



1193

Front View.



1193

Back View.

LADIES' CHEMISE, HAVING SHORT, PLAIN SLEEVES AND THE FRONT TUCKED IN POINTED YOKE OUTLINE.

(For Description see this Page.)



8701

Front View.



8701

Back View.

LADIES' CORSET-COVER. (TO BE MADE WITH SHORT PUFF OR FRILL SLEEVES OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.)

(For Description see this Page.)

making this pretty chemise and feather-stitching, embroidered edging and insertion trim it daintily. It is shaped with only under arm seams. The neck is round and is gathered across

two yards and a fourth twenty inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

the center at the back, while the fulness in front is arranged in three clusters of graduated tucks at each side of a slash that is finished for a closing at the center of the front. The right edge of the slash is finished with an overlap covered with a row of insertion that is pointed at the lower end and bordered with a row of edging. A narrow band finishes the neck. The short plain sleeve has a seam under the arm.

We have pattern No. 1193 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires five yards and an eighth of material twenty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CORSET-COVER. (TO BE MADE WITH SHORT PUFF OR FRILL SLEEVES OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8701.—This corset-cover of fine cambric

is trimmed with edging, ribbon-run beading and ribbon. The back is fitted by a dart at each side of the center and is separated by under-arm gores from fronts with fulness drawn well to the closing by gathers at the top and by tapes at the waist-line. At the neck is a band of beading. The puff sleeves are finished like the neck. The frill sleeves are gathered across the shoulders.

We have pattern No. 8701 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the corset-cover with puff sleeves requires three yards and three-eighths of material twenty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards thirty-six inches wide. With frill sleeves it needs a yard and a fourth of cambric thirty-six inches wide, with two yards and an eighth of edging five inches and a half wide; or two yards and three-fourths twenty inches wide, or two yards and an eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide. Without sleeves it needs



268T



269T



270T



272T



271T



273T

274T

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 268 T.—GIRLS' NEWMARKET.

(For Illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 268 T.—This illustrates a Girls' Newmarket. The pattern, which is No. 8693 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 607 of this publication.

The double-breasted long coat with removable circular cape such as here pictured is known as the Newmarket. It is in this instance shown made of rough-surfaced plaid coating, lined with silk and closed with bone buttons. The fronts are in loose sack style, but the adjustment at the sides and back is close, coat-laps

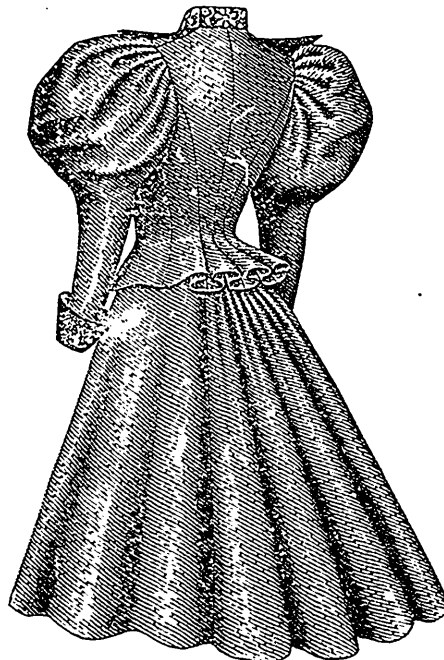
collar is of velvet and velvet pipings contribute the decorative finish. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with two sets of buttons and button-holes and are reversed above the closing in lapels that extend in points beyond the rolling collar. Under-arm gores and a center seam curve the sides and back gracefully to the figure and the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are in the newest style. The openings to inserted side-pockets are prettily curved.

Smooth-faced cloth, chinchilla, beaver, whipcord and diagonal are chosen for such jackets, which may have a velvet collar and pipings of velvet as a dressy completion. A finish of stitching or braid bindings and a decoration of soutache are also liked.

The felt hat is trimmed with ostrich tips.



8725
Front View.



8725
Back View.

MISSSES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 600.)

appearing below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side seams. The circular cape is a practical and pleasing accessory, it fastens under the turn-down collar with hooks and loops and a buttoned-on strap is used to close it. The comfortable one-seam *gigot* sleeves flare moderately at the top and fit the arm closely below.

Plain and fancy coatings will be made up in this becoming style, which is highly commended for its protectiveness and requires little or no decoration.

The cap is a modified Tam O'Shanter matching the Newmarket in material and is trimmed with a velvet band, quill feathers and a rosette.

ly on the upper part of the waist with the effect of a large fancy collar that forms a point over each sleeve and extends to the lower edge of the waist at the center of the front, where it is laid in a box-plait and droops with the full front. Ribbon arranged in loops and ends hangs low over the skirt at each side. Puffs extend nearly to the elbow on the close coat sleeves and the neck is finished with a standing collar.

Very pretty combinations of velvet with wool goods, silk with wool goods and two kinds of dress goods may be devised and a trilling amount of ribbon, a few fancy buttons and passementerie will suffice for decoration.

The felt hat is prettily trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE No. 269 T.—GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 269 T.—This illustrates a Girls' jacket. The pattern, which is No. 8685 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years old, and is again shown on page 608 of this magazine.

Bouclé cloth is here pictured in this dainty little jacket; the

FIGURE No. 271 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 271 T.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8716 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen in three views on page 614 of this publication.

FIGURE No. 270 T.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 270 T.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8717 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old, and may be seen differently developed on page 605 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Brown all-wool canvas and blue silk are here united in this dress, ribbon, fancy buttons and passementerie contributing the decoration. The four-gored skirt is gathered at the back and joined to the waist, which has a high-necked lining and is closed at the back. The full front and full back reach to within square-yoke depth of the neck on the lining and the front droops slightly at the center. The waist ornament of silk is a pleasing adjunct; it lies smooth-

Blue-gray serge is here pictured in the gown, which has an effective decoration of soutache braid. The pretty waist has a square-yoke effect at the top and its full front droops attractively at the center. It is closed at the back. The full puff sleeves are finished in cuff effect below the puffs and smooth double bretelle-like ornaments bordered with braid stand out over the sleeves at the top and fall square at the front and back. The standing collar is ornamented to accord with the ornaments and sleeves. The straight, full skirt is gathered and joined to the bottom of the waist.

Cashmere, serge, canvas wool, zibeline and many novelty wool goods will be made up in this manner and braid will provide an effective decoration.

FIGURE No. 272 T.—MISS-ES' COSTUME.

(For illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 272 T.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 8725 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 599.

The costume is here shown made up in a combination of blue camel's-hair and brocaded silk, with pipings of satin. The pretty jacket-basque is closed at the center of the front and has a fancy vest-front formed of a full, drooping lower part and a smooth, pointed yoke arranged on fitted lining-fronts. The jacket fronts are turned back in revers and open widely over the vest front, which is crossed at the bottom by a smooth belt. Under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam give a becomingly close adjustment at the sides and back and stylish fulness below the waist at the middle three seams is underfolded in box-plaits that stand out effectively. A standing collar closed at the left side gives a close finish at the neck. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are finished with upturned flaring cuffs.

The five-gored skirt is gathered at the back and is smooth fitting at the front and sides.

Mixed wool goods in combination with silk or velvet will be stylishly made up in this manner and cloth, zibeline, cheviot, mohair, canvas wool, rough-surfaced novelties and serge are also commended.

The felt hat is decorated with ostrich tips and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 273 T.—CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 273 T—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 8719 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight

sizes for children from two to nine years of age, and is differently represented on page 615 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Plain cloaking and velvet are prettily combined in this instance, and fur, passementerie and frog ornaments contribute a most seasonable decorative touch. The coat is differently illustrated at figure D 65 in this magazine, where it is fully described.

Rough and smooth faced coatings will be made up in this manner, with such decorations as fur, lace bands of any heavy sort, silk and braid or passementerie ornaments or frogs.

The felt hat is adorned with ribbon and wings.



FIGURE No. 275 T.—This illustrates MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8718, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 601.)

FIGURE No. 274 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For illustration see Page 598.)

FIGURE No. 274 T.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8746 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years old, and may be seen again on page 615 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Figured silk, plain velvet and lace net are here stylishly combined, and lace edging contributes the decoration. The dress is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is joined to a square yoke that is shaped by shoulder seams and closed at the back. Smooth, lace-edged ornaments and epaulettes of velvet are pretty accessories; the ornaments cross the bottom of the yoke, and the epaulettes stand out over the pretty puffs on the coat-shaped sleeves. A standing collar completes the neck. The yoke, collar and the sleeves below the puffs are of velvet overlaid with lace net.

Pretty combinations may be arranged in this style, which is suitable for best or party wear. For ordinary purposes one material may be used throughout, but lace and velvet are required to produce dressy effects. Cashmere, serge or novelty goods will be a good choice.

MISSES' COSTUME WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 592.)

No. 8725.—This costume is shown differently developed at figure No. 272 T in this issue of THE DELINEATOR, and at figure G 215 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-97.

Mixed cheviot is here combined with a handsome shade of green velvet. Under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam render the jacket-basque close-fitting at the sides and back and extra widths allowed below the waist at the middle three seams are underfolded in box-plaits that stand out in stylish flutes. The jacket fronts are folded over in fancifully curved revers that are faced with the velvet, and between them is dis-

played a pretty vest that is arranged on lining fronts fitted by single bust darts. The vest is made with a pointed yoke that is closed at the left side, and a full blouse-like lower part that is gathered at the top and bottom and crossed by a straight belt of velvet. The yoke is overlaid with lace net, and a standing collar of velvet overlaid with similar net is at the neck. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered and stand out in short puffs at the top and are finished with upturned flaring cuffs of velvet.

The skirt is in five gores and is smooth at the top across the front and sides and gathered at the back. It falls in flutes at the sides and expands stylishly toward the foot, where it measures a little over three yards and an eighth round in the middle sizes. A placket is made at the center of the back and the skirt is finished with a belt.

Velours, canvas, mohair and silk-and-wool novelty suitings combined with silk or velvet are stylish materials for this costume and lace, iridescent gimp, jet, etc., may be used for trimming.

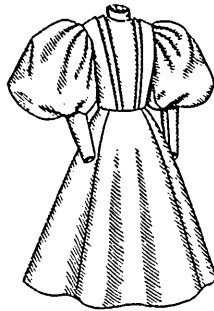
We have pattern No. 8725 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four yards and three-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' DRESS, HAVING A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODICE-BELT AND EPAULETTE FRILLS.)

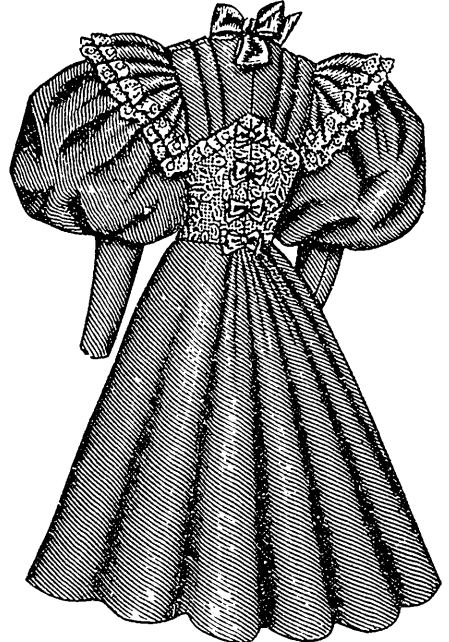
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8695.—At figure G 217 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, this dress is shown again.

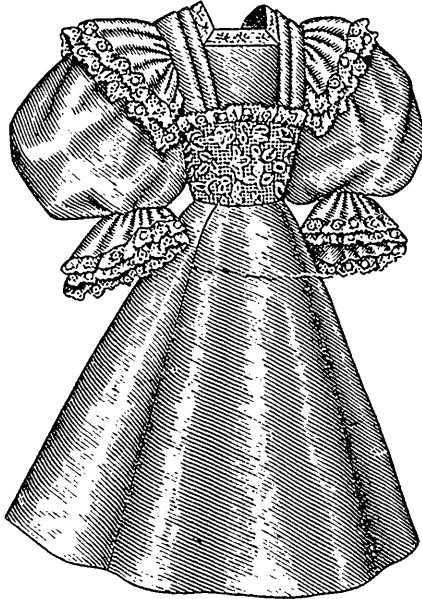
This is a stylish dress for both party and general wear, as it may be varied to suit different occasions, the pattern providing for a high and a square neck and for full-length and elbow sleeves. Heliotrope cashmere was here selected for it and lace net overlies the bodice belt and lace edging and ribbon provide



8695



8695
Back View.



8695
Front View.

FIGURE No. 275 T.—MISS-ES' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see P. 600.)

FIGURE No. 275 T.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8718 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 602 of this publication.

Checked canvas suiting is here united with plain cloth in this stylish dress. The straight, full skirt is decorated at the bottom with a band of the plain goods and at the top it is gathered and sewed to the high-necked waist, which has a square yoke effect at the top and puffs out stylishly at the front. A handsome waist-ornament covers the upper part of the front and extends in strap style to the waist at the center, drooping slightly with the front; it shapes a square tab at each side of the strap and its edges are finished with a piping of satin. Two prettily curved tabs which droop over the top of the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeve are piped to correspond and the sleeves are decorated at the wrists with cuff facings of the plain goods piped at the top with satin. The high standing collar is of the plain goods piped at the top and bottom with satin.

Canvas weaves are in high vogue for dresses of this kind and so are zibeline and all-wool moiré, as well as the standard weaves of serge, camel's-hair and cashmere. Combinations are always effective and gimp, braid or ribbon may be used for decoration. A dress made up in this style was of tan chevrot and green-and-blue changeable silk, the latter being used for the accessories. Gold soutache bordered the ornaments and outlined fanciful cuff-facings of the silk that were applied on the sleeves. The skirt was finished plainly.

MISSES' DRESS, HAVING A FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODICE-BELT AND EPAULETTE FRILLS.)

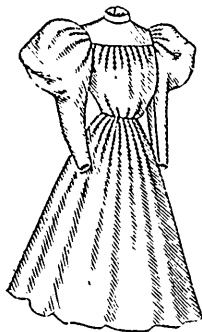
(For Description see this Page.)

a pretty decoration. The waist has a high-necked lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and the closing is made at the center of the back. The front and backs are separated by under-arm gores and the single bust darts in the front are taken up with the darts in the lining. Two forward-turning plaits are laid in the front at each side from the shoulder to the lower edge and a similar arrangement of plaits is seen at the back at each side of the closing. A deep bodice-belt made bias and with under-arm seams surrounds the waist and is closed under dainty ribbon bows at the back; its lower edge is included in the seam with the joining of the waist and skirt and its lace-trimmed upper edge is rounding at the front and forms a point at the center of the back. Epaulette frills of the material bordered with lace edging droop over the puff sleeves, which are placed over coat-shaped linings that are faced below the puffs in the full-length sleeves and cut off when elbow sleeves are desired. The elbow sleeve is completed with a frill of the material that is deepest at the outside of the arm and trimmed with two frills of lace edging. The low, square neck is outlined with lace insertion and the high neck is completed with a standing collar that is closed at the back under a ribbon bow. The four-gored skirt is smooth at the front and sides and

gathered at the back. Below the hips and at the back it ripples gracefully and at the front it flares stylishly. At the bottom the skirt measures about two yards and seven-eighths round in the middle sizes.

Silk, crêpon, canvas wool, zibeline, etc., will be made up in this style, and for party wear *gaze de Chambrey*, and *mousseline de soie* or chiffon over silk will be liked. The garniture will be chosen to accord with the material, lace edging, ribbon and lace net being available.

We have pattern No. 8695 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the dress requires eight yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or four yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths fifty inches wide, each with half a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide to cover the bodice-belt. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8718

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRONT ORNAMENT AND SLEEVE TABS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8718.—Other views of this dress are given at figure No. 275 T



8718

Front View.

MISSES' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRONT ORNAMENT AND SLEEVE TABS.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8718

Back View.

in this magazine, and at figure G 204 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

The dress is here pictured made of wool novelty goods and fancifully decorated with coiled soutache braid. The waist is closed invisibly at the back and is made over a high-necked lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores. The full front and full backs, which are separated by under-arm gores, are gathered at the top and bottom and their upper edges are sewed to the lining under square-yoke facings applied on the lining, the facing at the front being concealed by a stylish waist-ornament that extends in a strap at the center to the bottom of the waist and shapes a square tab

above the bust at each side of the strap. Two fancy tabs extend over each sleeve, which are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style, and arranged over coat-shaped linings. The sleeves are gathered and form a short puff at the top, but fit the arm closely below. At the neck is a standing collar. The straight, full skirt is gathered all round at the top and joined to the lower edge of the waist, and a wide hem is turned under at the bottom. It measures about three yards and an eighth round in the middle sizes.

A very pretty frock could be made up by this mode of a plaid dress fabric which introduces a variety of coloring, with the tabs, back-yoke facing, ornament and collar of velvet of a rich subdued harmonizing shade bordered with iridescent jet trimming. Cheviot, canvas, camel's-hair and wool novelty goods will be stylish for a dress of this kind.

We have pattern No. 8718 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the dress needs seven yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and a fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 276 T.—MISSES' INDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 603.)

FIGURE No. 276 T.—This consists of a Misses' basque-waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 8714 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 610. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8734 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and is also shown on page 611.

This is a charming toilette for party and dancing wear. In the present instance figured rose and plain olive-green velvet are united, the effect being beautified by the trimming of green velvet ribbon and deep cream lace. The skirt is in three-piece style and is smooth-fitting at the front and sides; it may be gathered or plaited at the back.

The waist has fullness both back and front prettily disposed at the top and drawn to the center at the lower edge by shirrings, and a double row of shirring below the neck is very effective. The closing may be made at the back or at the left side, as preferred. The velvet Empire girle is laid in three up-turning plaits, but it may be only the depth of two plaits, if preferred. The standing collar is of velvet, as are also the close-fitting sleeves, which have short, full puffs of the silk at the top. The waist may be made with a low, round neck and short sleeves, if desired.

Crêpe de Chine in evening tints will make up exquisitely by this mode and with it may be combined satin or velvet. Soft woollens or silk-and-wool mixtures may be selected for dresses designed for ordinary wear and a trimming of braid or gimp may be added. A lovely party dress was made with a round neck and short sleeves of maize *mousseline de soie*, bows of white taffeta ribbon on the shoulders being the only decoration.

FIGURE No. 277 T.—MISSES' TAILOR-MADE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 604.)

FIGURE No. 277 T.—This illustrates a Misses' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 8704 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and may be seen in two views on page 609. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8733 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven

sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 602.

Military-gray cloth was here used for the toilette and black braid decorates it in military style. The military tab basque is also known as the slashed basque and is made with a wide back having a center seam and wide under-arm gores, and the fronts are closely fitted by single bust darts. Silk cord frogs are arranged across the invisible closing and the basque foras square tabs all round below the waist. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves stand out with the effect of a short puff at the top and the adjustment below the elbow is fashionably close. The neck is completed with a braid-trimmed standing collar.

The five-gored skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back and is smooth fitting at the front and sides; it flares broadly in front and ripples stylishly at the sides and back. Braid is carried over the side-front seams for a short distance from the bottom and ends in a trefoil.

Such materials as broad-cloth, zibeline, chevrot and some varieties of novelty goods will be selected for this toilette, which is in good taste for the street and for church or visiting wear. Braid or machine-stitching may be used as a finish.

The felt hat is decorated with feathers and ribbon.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see Page 605.)

No. 8720.—Another view of this dress may be obtained by referring to figure No. 880 T in this magazine.

A simple and pretty dress is here shown made of polka-dotted dress goods. The waist is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing is made at the back. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams and laid in three medium-wide downward-turning tucks at the bottom. The yoke laps over the upper edges of the full front and full backs, which are gathered at the top and bottom, the front drooping in the pretty blouse style so becoming to girls. A standing collar is at the neck. The full puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are faced below the puffs to give the effect of round cuffs. The straight, full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, where it is joined to the lower edge of the waist.

The marked simplicity of this style will recommend it for ordinary wear and it may be satisfactorily developed in serge, chevrot, tweed and canvas.

We have pattern No. 8720 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, requires six yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards

and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 605.)

No. 8690.—Other illustrations of this dress are given at figures Nos. 281 T and D 68 in this DELINEATOR, and at figure G 207 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

There is a girlish grace and simplicity about this dress, which is here shown made of green wool goods, with silk for the standing collar and for a ruffle on the edges of the fancy collar. The straight, full skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom and gathered at the top, is joined to the body, which is made with a high-necked lining fitted by single bust darts. The full fronts meet the full backs in shoulder and under-arm seams and a backward-turning plait is laid the entire length of the back at each side of the closing, which is made with button-holes and buttons. The fullness in the front is collected in three rows of cord shirrings at the top and is drawn well to the center at the bottom by gathers; the front droops slightly over a twisted ribbon which is tied at the back in a stylish bow with long ends, and above the front is a smooth, round yoke. The jacket fronts are unusually pretty; they are folded back in tapering revers that reach to the lower edge of the waist in front and extend over the shoulders to form a fancy collar at the back, the ends meeting at the top of the closing and separating widely below. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which are arranged over coat-shaped linings, are gathered and stand out with the new puff effect at the top and fit closely below.

Silk, cashmere, crêpon, serge, canvas wool and many novelty goods, with bright colors happily intermingled will be chosen for the dress.

We have pattern No. 8690 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs six yards and seven-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an eighth thirty inches wide, or four yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and

three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 605.)

No. 8717.—This dress is again represented at figure No. 270 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR.



FIGURE NO. 276 T.—This illustrates MISSES' INDOOR TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Basque-Waist No. 8714, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 8734, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 602.)

Soft woollen goods were here used for this graceful dress. The full front and full backs extend to within yoke depth of the top on a lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, they are gathered across the top and bottom, the gathers being drawn well to the center at the back and the front drooping in pretty blouse style at the center. The closing is made invisibly at the back. A waist ornament, that falls deep and square at the back with the effect of a sailor collar, extends over the shoulders, falling in a point on each sleeve and in plastron effect down the front; a box-plait is laid down the center of the front and the ornament puffs with the front. The neck is finished with a standing collar. Short puffs are arranged at the top of the coat-shaped sleeves, which are trimmed at the wrists with two rows of fancy braid. Similar braid is used to decorate the collar and the edges of the waist ornament and two rows of tiny buttons are arranged along the outer folds of the box-plait in the waist ornament to below the bust. The dress may be simplified, if desired, for every-day wear at school, by omitting the waist ornament. The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth. The back-breadth is gathered across the top and the skirt is joined to the lower edge of the waist.

Pretty little dresses may be made up by this mode of silk, cashmere, Henrietta, cheviot, mohair and novelty goods, and gimp, narrow satin or velvet ribbon, braid, etc., with fancy buttons, will afford stylish decoration.

We have pattern No. 8717 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the dress needs five yards and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or four yards thirty inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 278 T.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.

(For illustration see Page 606.)

FIGURE No. 278 T.—This illustrates a Misses' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 8730 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen again on page 608 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 8733 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 612.

This neat and serviceable street suit comprises a jacket, which is here shown made of blue cloth, and a skirt of plaid mohair. The jacket or covert coat, as it is also called, combines a loose fly front with a close fitting back that shows coat-laps below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. Above the

closing the fronts are reversed in pointed lapels that flare from the rolling collar. Side pockets and a left breast-pocket are finished with laps. The sleeves are in the popular modified leg-o'-mutton style and are completed with flaring turn-up cuffs. A tailor finish is given by machine-stitching.

The skirt is in five gores, and, though flaring stylishly, is quite smooth at the front and sides. The back may be gathered or plaited to hang in pronounced flute folds.

A toilette like this will be jaunty for the promenade or for general wear. The materials commended are rough cheviot, tweed, bouclé suiting or canvas wool for the skirt and kersey, serge, diagonal and fancy coating for the jacket.

A ribbon band and a black-bird form the trimming on the sailor hat.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CIRCULAR CAPE. (KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 607.)

No. 8693.—This coat may be again seen at figure No. 268 T and at figure D 70 in this magazine, and also at figure G 214 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This practical long coat or Newmarket is here illustrated made of navy-blue broadcloth, with an inlay of velvet on the collar and a neat tailor finish of machine-stitching. The coat is nicely curved to the figure at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that ends at the top of coat-laps, and coat-plaits are formed below the waist at the side-back seams. The loose fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons, and the shaping of the coat causes it to ripple at the sides below the hips and flare stylishly toward the foot. Openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are finished with square-cornered pocket-laps. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style; they are gathered and spread in a puff at the top, but fit the arm comfortably below. At the neck is a military turn-down collar mounted on a high band that is closed at the throat. A removable circular cape that extends below the waist falls in pretty ripples around the figure; it is closed at the throat and a strap with pointed ends is buttoned to it above the bust.

The coat may be made up attractively in cloth, cheviot, tweed and checked and plaid coatings, and, on account of its protective qualities, will be especially desirable for school and ordinary wear in cold weather, and by the removal of the cape can be utilized when the weather is milder.

We have pattern No. 8693 in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age. For a girl of eight years, the coat will

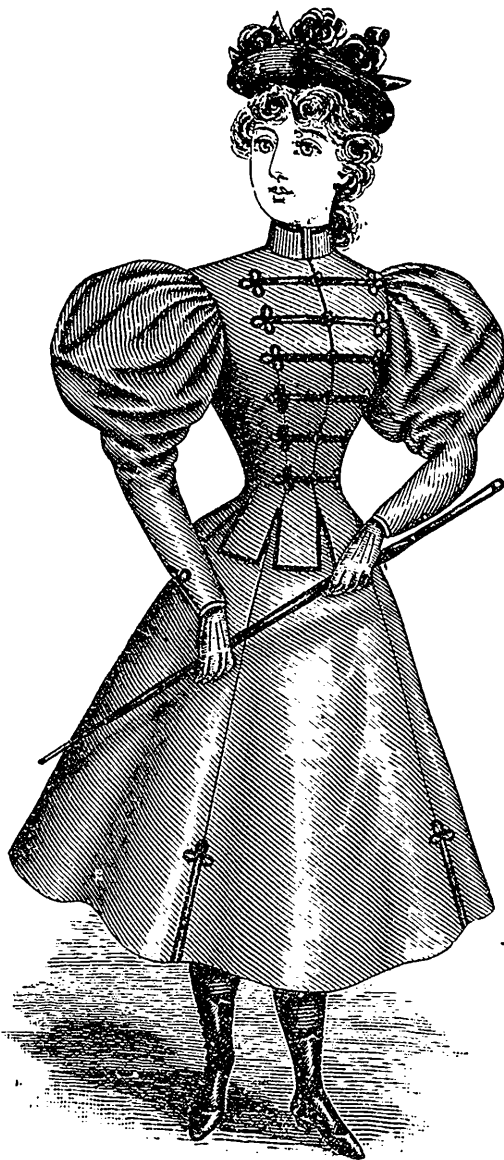


FIGURE No. 277 T.—This illustrates MISSSES' TAILOR-MADE TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Basque No. 8704, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8733, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 602.)



8720
Front View.



8720
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS.
(For Description see Page 603.)

to sixteen years old. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths forty four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide for facings. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 279 T.—MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 608.)

FIGURE No. 270 T.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8720 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 607.

This is a handsome and becoming style of short coat. It is here shown made of kersey in the popular bluish shade of gray, with the rolling coat-collar, flaring, upturned cuffs and square-covered pocket-laps inlaid with dark-blue velvet. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and

large pearl buttons and are reversed above the closing in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the collar. Coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed below the waist at the back, which is rather close fitting. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style, with the new puff effect at the top. The finish of machine-stitching is in tailor style.

Such coats are serviceable for school wear and are also dressy enough for special uses. All coatings in vogue may be appropriately used. Facings or inlays of velvet on the collar and cuffs give an air of

require six yards and a fourth of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a fourth fifty-four inches wide, each with a fourth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide for facing the collar. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 607.)

No. 8720.—This coat is again represented at figure No. 279 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and at figure G 204 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

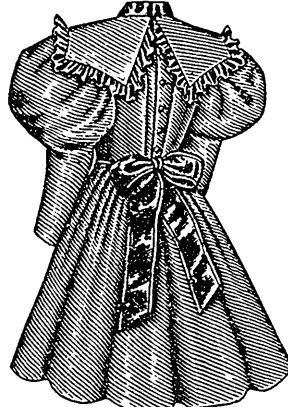
Chinchilla is here illustrated in the coat, with an inlay of velvet for the collar and cuffs and a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The coat is snugly adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above coat-laps; and coat-plaits are formed at the side-back seams. The fronts lap and close in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons and are reversed above the closing in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the stylish rolling collar. Square-cornered laps cover openings to side pockets in the fronts. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered and stand out in a puff at the top: they fit the arm comfortably below and are finished with upturned flaring cuffs.

Whipcord, diagonal, cheviot, melton, rough or smooth mixed coating, kersey and broadcloth, with velvet for facings, are satisfactory for making up this coat, and machine-stitching is highly approved for a finish, but a plain completion may be adopted, if desired.

We have pattern No. 8720 in seven sizes for misses from ten



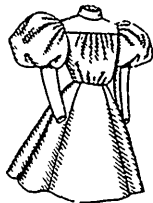
8690
Front View.



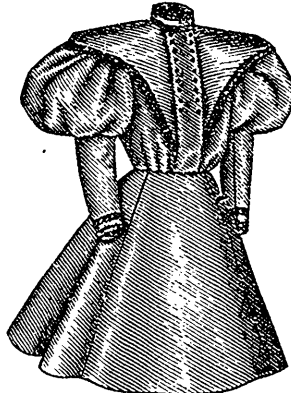
8690
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 603.)



8717



8717
Front View.



8717
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 603.)

elaboration and a collar cover of fur is also attractive. Ostrich tips and velvet ribbon decorate the becoming felt hat.

MISSSES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 608.)

No. 8730. — This jacket may be again seen at figure No. 278 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Snuff-colored kersey is the material here employed in making the jacket, which is fashionably known as the covert coat. The jacket is nicely curved to the figure at the sides and back by under arm and side-back gores and a center seam, and coat-laps are arranged below the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams. The loose fronts are reversed at the top in sharply pointed lapels that extend beyond the ends of the rolling coat-collar, which has a center seam. The jacket is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly, which is defined by a row of stitching. Pocket-laps cover openings to a breast pocket in the left front and to a side pocket in each front. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are large enough to slip easily over the dress sleeve, but are somewhat reduced in size from those worn last year, they are gathered at the top and finished with flaring roll-up cuffs. The jacket is finished with machine-stitching in tailor fashion.

Covert cloth, broadcloth, chevrot and rough coatings will be suitable for this jacket and an inlay of velvet on the collar, lapels, pocket-laps and cuffs would trim the jacket effectively.

We have pattern No. 8730 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the jacket needs three yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 608.)

No. 8685. — Other illustrations of this jaunty jacket are given at figures No. 269 I and D67 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This serviceable and stylish little jacket is here shown made of blue cloth, with a tailor finish of machine-stitching. The loose fronts close in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons, and above the closing they are reversed in pointed lapels that extend a trifle beyond the rolling collar. The jacket is made with a wide back that is stylishly fitted by under-arm gores and a curving center seam, and the side seams are terminated several inches above the lower edge at the top of underlaps allowed on the gores. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered and stand out in the new way at the top and fit comfortably close below. Curved openings to inserted

side-pockets are finished with a single row of machine-stitching. The jacket is of jaunty length and neat and stylish cut, and for its best development broadcloth, whipcord, heavy flannel, fancy coatings, tweed and chevrot will be selected. Machine-stitching is the most popular finish.

We have pattern No. 8685 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years old. For a girl of eight years, the jacket needs three yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



FIGURE NO. 278 T.—This illustrates MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Jacket No. 8730, price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt No. 8733, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 604.)

inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' MILITARY TAB BASQUE. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE SLASHED BASQUE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 603.)

No. 8704. — Another view of this basque may be obtained by referring to figure No. 277 T in this magazine.

This jaunty basque is known both as the military tab basque and as the slashed basque, and is a facsimile of one issued for ladies. It is here represented made of cadet-blue lady's-cloth and is closely fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a curving center seam. The bottom of the basque is shaped all round in square tabs that are outlined with narrow black silk braid, a trefoil being formed of the braid at the head of each tab, with ornamental effect. A military standing collar completes the neck. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top, where they are shaped to stand out in the new short puff effect, and fit closely below. Braid ornamentation is used on the collar and at the wrists, and the closing is made at the center of the front by means of hooks and loops and frog ornaments.

Faced cloth of garnet, blue, green or cadet-gray, also mohair, canvas or any of the pretty novelty goods now shown, will stylishly develop this basque, and machine-stitching or fancy braid will afford a satisfactory finish.

We have pattern No. 8704 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six

FIGURE NO. 280 T.—GIRLS' AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 609.)

FIGURE NO. 280 I.—This represents a Girls' dress. The pat-

tern, which is No. 8720 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is again pictured on page 605 of this *DELINEATOR*.

This simple little frock is very graceful and stylish. It is here shown made of dark-blue cashmere polka-dotted in white, with blue velvet for the standing collar and cuff facings. A band of ribbon matching the velvet forms a pretty trimming for the full skirt, which is joined to the fanciful body. A square yoke showing three deep, downward-turning tucks across the lower part appears above the full back

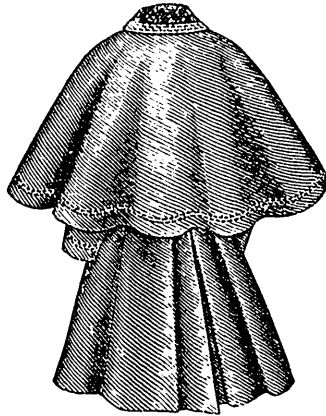


8693



8693

Front View.



8693

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT, WITH REMOVABLE CIRCULAR CAPE. (KNOWN AS THE NEWMARKET.)
(For Description see Page 604.)

and full, drooping front. The full bishop sleeves droop stylishly. A dress like this will be pretty made entirely of silk, or of woollen goods with a silk yoke, cuffs and collar. A frill of narrow lace at the edge of each tuck and at the neck and wrists will give a fluffiness that is always becoming to children.

MISSES' BABY WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 610.)

No. 8708.—This waist possesses the pretty grace so becoming to a young miss, and is pictured made of soft figured woollen goods. It is arranged over a lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and is closed invisibly at the back. The full front and full backs extend to within round yoke depth of the neck and the fullness is adjusted by gathers at the top and two rows of shirrings at the bottom. Above the full portions the lining is faced to have the effect of a round yoke. The waist may be made with a high or round neck, and a standing collar covered with a wrinkled stock of brown satin ribbon, formed in a double loop bow at the back, finishes the high neck. Large puffs gathered at the top and bottom and extending nearly to the elbow are arranged over the close-fitting coat sleeves, which may extend to the wrists or be cut off at the bottom of the puffs if elbow sleeves be desired. The elbow sleeves are finished with bands that are ornamented at the top and bottom with a row of insertion and at the center with a wrinkled ribbon that is arranged in loop bows at the front and back of the arm. Encircling the waist and ending in a double loop bow at the back

is a brown satin ribbon matching that on the collar. A row of lace insertion conceals the upper edges of the full front and full backs.

A charming waist for party wear was made with low neck and short sleeves of light-blue silk overlaid with *mousseline de soie*, with pearl passementerie and blue satin ribbon for decoration. Silk, cashmere, Henrietta, veiling or any soft woollen material now in vogue will satisfactorily develop this style and satin or velvet ribbon, gimp, lace insertion and passementerie will trim it, with pleasing effect.

We have pattern No. 8708 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE BACK OR AT THE LEFT SIDE AND MADE WITH A DEEP OR SHALLOW EMPIRE GIRDLE, WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)
(For Illustrations see Page 610.)

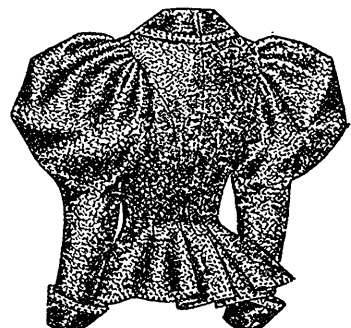
No. 8714.—By referring to figure No. 276 T in this magazine, this basque-waist may be again seen.

Spotted dress goods, with satin for the girdle, were here selected for this modish basque-waist, which has graceful fullness at the front and back. A single shirring at the neck edge and a double shirring in rounding outline a little below arrange the fullness in soft, pretty folds, which are drawn well to the center by shirrings at the lower edge. The basque-waist is provided with a lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores, and the closing may be made at the back or along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. When the closing is made at the left side, under fronts fitted by single bust darts are added to the waist. The sleeves are in close-fitting coat shape, with short, flaring puffs at the top, the puffs being gathered at the top and bottom and drooping in the new way, they may be made in full length or in short puffs, as preferred, frills of lace forming a pretty finish for the full-length sleeves. The neck may be high or round, as preferred, a standing collar edged with a drooping frill of lace and covered with a wrinkled satin ribbon that is stylishly bowed at the back finishing the high neck. A satin girdle laid in upturned plaits and arranged on a fitted lining is closed invisibly at the left side; it may be deep or shallow, as is considered most becoming. Soft silk, organdy, cashmere and Henrietta, with velvet, satin or silk for the girdle, are materials adapted to this style, and if



8720

Front View.



8720

Back View.

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.

(For Description see Page 605.)

the waist be made of embroidered or plain chiffon or other diaphanous tissues over a colored silk lining, a dainty effect will result.



FIGURE No. 279 T.—This illustrates MISSES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT.—The pattern is No. 8729, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 603.)

We have pattern No. 8714 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the basque-waist for a miss of twelve years, will requi^r two yards and an eighth of dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide. Of one material, it calls for four yards and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 610.)

No. 8709.—This pretty blouse or shirt-waist is illustrated made of illuminated silk that presents bronze, blue and green effects. The fronts and seamless back are connected by under-arm gores. The back has fulness laid in three backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped and stitched to a stay at the waist-line and spreading in fan effect above, it is joined to a double-pointed yoke that is hollowed out at the center between the points. A cluster of three downward-turning tucks is taken up across each front at the bust and gathers at the neck and lapped plaits at the waist-line arrange the fulness prettily at each side of the closing, which is made through a box-plait applied to the right front and stitched along its outer folds. The bishop shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are slashed in shirt-sleeve style, each slash being finished with an underlap that is continued along both edges. Tucks made in the sleeves appear continuous with the tucks in the fronts and roll-up cuffs having rounding corners and closing with link cuff-buttons finish the sleeves. The neck is finished with a fitted neck-band. The collar is made of white linen and is removable; it is in turn-down style mounted on a high band and is attached to the neck-band with studs, the ends flaring above the stud securing them. A belt of the material is worn, but it may be discarded in favor of a gilt or leather belt.

Cashmere, Henricua or materials of like weave in pale or dark tints will make a pretty blouse of this style. All sorts of

fancy and novelty silks are specially liked for these blouses, with lace or insertion for decoration.

We have pattern No. 8709 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the blouse for a miss of twelve years, requires five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide. The collar calls for half a yard of goods thirty-six inches wide, with half a yard of coarse linen thirty-six inches wide for interlinings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FIGURE No. 281 T.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 611.)

FIGURE No. 281 T.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8690 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and may be again seen on page 605 of this publication.

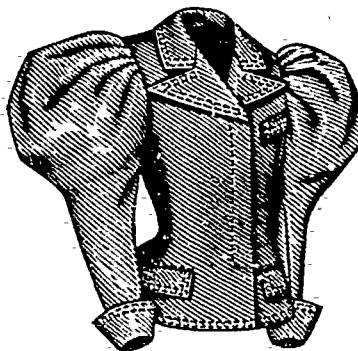
A notably effective combination of gray wool goods, white silk and violet velvet is here shown in this stylish little frock, a simple decoration of gray krimmer being tastefully added. A different combination is illustrated at figure D 68, where the dress is fully described.

MISSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, SMOOTH FITTING AT THE FRONT AND SIDES. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAIED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 611.)

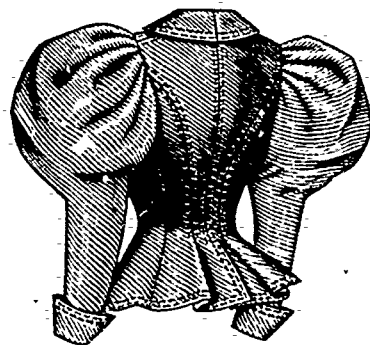
No. 8734.—At figure No. 276 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR this skirt is again illustrated. It is also shown at figure G 212 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

Pretty novelty goods were here selected for this graceful skirt, which consists of a wide circular portion and two back-gores. The skirt is smooth-fitting at the top at the front and sides;



8730

Front View.

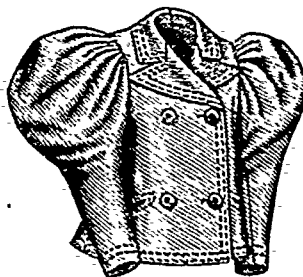


8730

Back View.

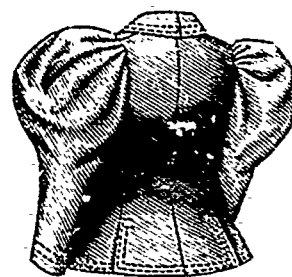
MISSES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Description see Page 606.)



8685

Front View.



8685

Back View.

GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREADED JACKET.

(For Description see Page 606.)

it falls in graceful ripples below the hips and flares stylishly towards the foot, where it measures three yards and a fourth

round in the middle sizes. The skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back. A placket is made above the center seam and the skirt is finished with a belt.

Silk, zibeline, velours, canvas, mohair, serge and novelty goods illuminated with silk dots or having woven figures will make a stylish skirt of this kind.

We have pattern No. 8734 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or two yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' PUFF SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A PUFF WITH RUFFLE.)
(For Illustrations see Page 612.)

No. 1185.—This sleeve is illustrated in full length and in a short puff. It is made of suiting in a new blue shade. The puff extends to the elbow over a close-fitting coat-sleeve which is cut off at the bottom of the puff when a short sleeve is desired. A ruffle of lace is added to the short sleeve with dainty effect.

The sleeve will develop stylishly in zibeline, cashmere, Henrietta, gaze de chambray and taffeta, and lace will decorate the short sleeve prettily.

We have pattern No. 1185 in eight sizes, from two to sixteen years old. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, calls for two yards and a half of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and a half either thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, each with a yard and five-eighths of edging four inches and three-fourths wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A SHORT DOUBLE PUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 612.)

No. 1195.—The picturesque new sleeve here illustrated is made of cashmere and is a counterpart of a sleeve issued this month for ladies. The sleeve is in close-fitting coat shape and on it at the top is arranged a double mushroom puff that is gathered at the top and bottom and along the center. The sleeve may be made up in full length or in a short, double puff, as preferred.

This sleeve will be pretty made up in canvas, cashmere, silk, Henrietta, soft wool novelty goods, silk, chiffon and all sorts of soft textures.

We have pattern No. 1195 in eight sizes, from two to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, a pair of full-length sleeves needs three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty inches wide, or two



FIGURE No. 280 T.—This illustrates GIRLS' AFTERNOON DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8720, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 604.)

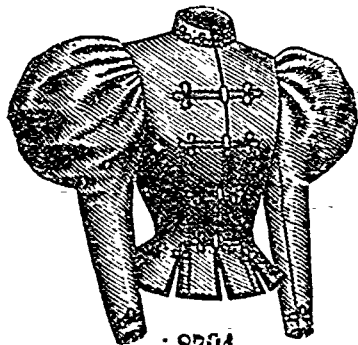
wide. A pair of short sleeves will need two yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty, thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT AND SIDES. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK.)
(For Illustrations see Page 612.)

No. 8733.—At figures Nos. 277 T and 278 T in this magazine this skirt is shown differently made up.

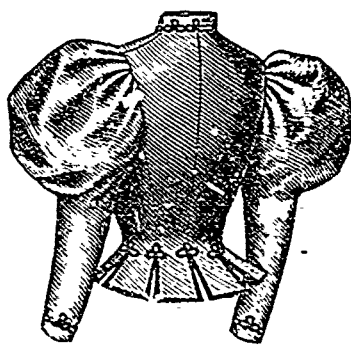
This stylish skirt comprises five gores and is here represented made of garnet all-wool diagonal. It is of stylish width, measuring three yards and a quarter at the bottom in the middle sizes. The front-gore is perfectly smooth and the side-gores are smooth at the top but fall in ripples below the hips. The back-gores may be gathered or plaited at the top and they spread in folds to the lower edge. The placket is made above the center seam and the top of the skirt is finished with a belt.

The style is appropriate for silk, canvas, zibeline, mohair and novelty goods and will be pretty to accompany a waist of the same material or a fancy waist made of silk crêpon, embroidered chiffon, etc.



8704

Front View.



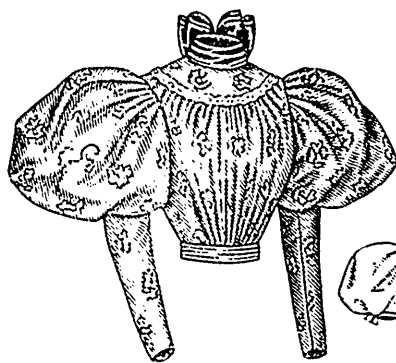
8704

Back View.

MISSES' MILITARY TAB BASQUE.

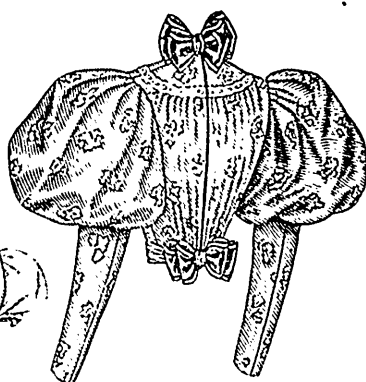
(For Description see Page 606.)

yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches



8708

Front View.



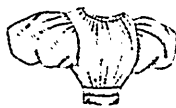
8708

Back View.

MISSES' BABY WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 697.)

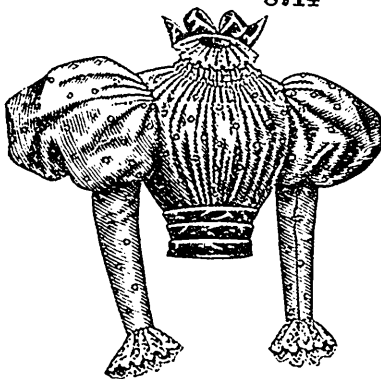
We have pattern No. 8733 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards thirty inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8714

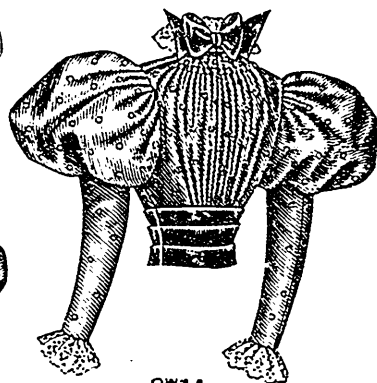


8714



8714

Front View.



8714

Back View.

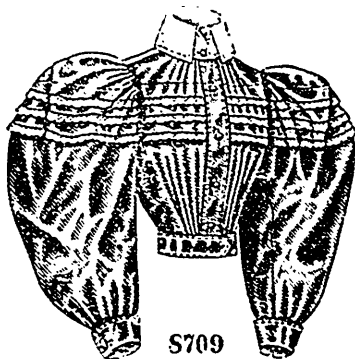
MISSES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO BE CLOSED AT THE BACK OR AT THE LEFT SIDE AND MADE WITH A DEEP OR SHALLOW EMPIRE GIRDLE, WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Description see Page 607.)

STYLISH LINGERIE.

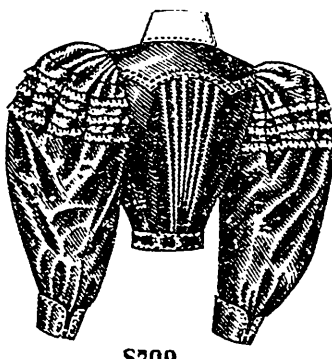
(For Illustrations see Page 315.)

The effect of a Winter gown of smooth or rough heavy woollen goods is much softened by the addition of a fancy collar or vest front of some diaphanous textile. When it is necessary to practice economy such accessories will afford especial satisfaction, as they so readily convert a severely plain gown into one suitable for quite a dressy occasion. Care must, however, be exercised in the selection of the materials, which must be of sheer or close texture, as best suits the accessory,



8709

Front View.

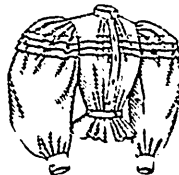


8709

Back View.

MISSES' BLOUSE OR SHIRT-WAIST, WITH REMOVABLE TURN-DOWN COLLAR.

(For Description see Page 608.)



8709

of plum-colored silk overlaid with white lace net. Ribbon of the same shade as the silk covers the standing collar, which is also decorated with two rosettes at the center of the front, and roquetish bows of it are fastened on the shoulders. The frill of lace edging bordering the lower edge of the collar is continued up the center of the front and back in jabots. Many pretty silks, satins, velvets, etc., are appropriate for these collars, which are included in pattern No. 919, price 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 71 Y.—LADIES' MOLIÈRE VEST, WITH FICHU COLLAR.—The pattern selected for making this attractive decoration is No. 1191, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. The Molière vest is cut from sage-

green silk overlaid with figured chiffon. The softly draped fichu collar of figured silk falls in rounding outline at the back, the front ends terminating under a rosette bow of pink ribbon at each

a square outline both front and back. Black velvet was chosen for the yoke and lace edging for the frill. Cross-wise rows of white lace insertion decorate the yoke, and a neck completion is furnished by a stock collar having a ribbon decoration. Corn-colored ribbon crosses the shoulders and falls daintily below the lower edge of the yoke. The ribbon decoration is novel; a fancy bow is placed upon each shoulder, the ribbon is carried down to each corner of the yoke, where another bow is arranged, and then diagonally to the waist-line, where both ends meet under a single rosette bow showing moderately long streamers.

Figure No. 70 Y shows the pointed yoke collar made up

and of equal importance are the color combinations employed. FIGURES Nos 69 Y AND 70 Y.—LADIES' SQUARE AND POINTED YOKE COLLARS.—The collar depicted at figure No. 69 Y shows



FIGURE No. 281 T.—This illustrates GIRLS' DRESS.—
The pattern is No. 8690, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(For Description see Page 608.)

—A novel accessory is here portrayed in blue taffeta. The front and back extend to the waist-line, where they disappear beneath a belt covered with jet passementerie. Two tabs formed on each shoulder give breadth to the effect. Two rows of jet passementerie provide the decoration and one row follows the upper and lower edges of the standing collar. A remnant of silk or satin may be utilized for the development of this dainty adjunct and a frill of lace added to the loose edges will lend a softening touch. The decoration is included in pattern No. 1034, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 74 Y AND 75 Y.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS.—Black velvet ornamented with two rows of white lace insertion forms the foundation of the pretty collar shown at figure No. 74 Y, an edge finish being supplied by a frill of lace edging. The neck is completed with a standing collar of becoming height hidden by a ribbon of the taffeta variety, blend-

side. Lace edging lends a pretty finishing touch to this collar. A pink silk ribbon stock conceals the standing collar, a dainty bow being displayed at the back.

FIGURE No. 73 Y.—LADIES' DRAPED COLLAR.—Velvet in a deep shade of maroon was chosen for this collar, a band of otter fur providing the trimming. The collar ripples prettily at the back and shows deep folds in front that roll to display a lining of light silk. The collar is included in pattern No. 983, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 73 Y.—LADIES' WAIST DECORATION.

ing red and green, which is arranged in a bow at the back. The collar illustrated at figure No. 75 Y is made of white China silk, with lace edging for the frill and lace insertion for decoration. About the standing collar is adjusted white ribbon which is bowed at the back. Both collars are included in pattern No. 7783, which costs 5d. or 10 cents.

FIGURE No. 76 Y.—LADIES' COLLARETTE.—Myrtle-green silk was used for the points in this collarette, narrow jet gimp outlining them and serving as a heading for a deep frill of lace edging. Ribbon of the same color as the silk covers the standing collar and is bowed at the back. The collarette is included in pattern No. 1083, price 5d. or 10 cents.

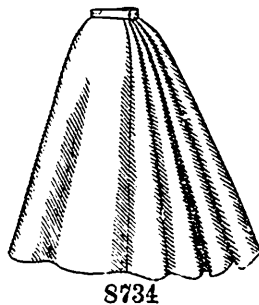
NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS FOR WINTER WEAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 539.)

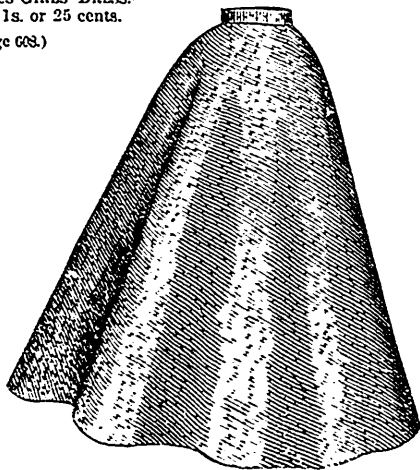
Long lines prevail in skirts and there is little exaggeration in the width. A moderate flare at the bottom of the front-gore is *de rigueur* and the disposal of fullness is quite varied. Gathers, plaits, shirrings and tucks collect the fullness, which is usually massed at the back, but the shaping of the side-gores produces soft ripples below the hips. A trained skirt is demanded only for ceremonious occasions and it is a matter of discriminating taste whether a long train or a demi-train shall be worn. The average width of skirts is from four yards and a half to six yards round at the bottom.

A nine-gored skirt, shaped by pattern No. 8735, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, may be satisfactorily made up in brocaded silk. The skirt is smooth fitting at the front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the back. It is highly commended for silk, satin, velvet and other narrow materials.

A tasteful decoration is shown in the stylish skirt shaped by pattern No. 8672, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-

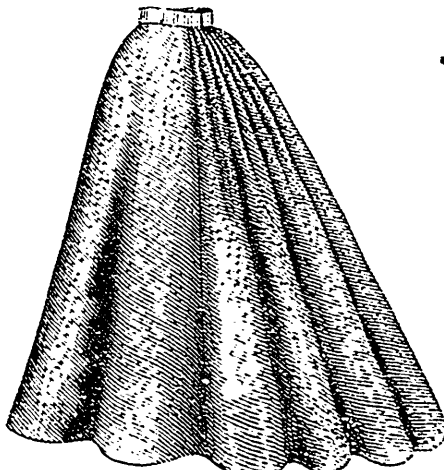


8734



8734

S.A.—Front View.



8734

Side-Back View.

MISSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT AND SIDES. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 605.)

six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Whipcord is the material illustrated and Astrakhan provide the decoration. Five gores are included in the skirt, which is

smooth fitting at the front and sides and is to be gathered or plaited at the back. The trimming is unique and pleasing.

Plaid wool goods showing a beautiful blending of colors is pictured in the skirt shaped by pattern No. 8599, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It is an exceedingly dressy mode and is known as the new bell skirt. It is circular at the front and sides and in two gores at the back and it may be either dart-fitted or gathered in front. The two back-gores are gathered compactly at the top and expand in soft flute-like folds toward the lower edge.

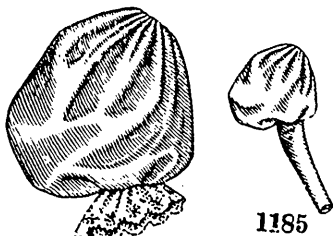
back. It will be made up to match a special waist or in such material as will be tasteful to wear with various waists.

Velvet is the material illustrated in the skirt shaped by pattern No. 8735, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. This rich material has again found favor and skirts made from it accompany bodices of brocade or plain silk or similar weaves of fine quality. The skirt is desirable for silk, satin, velvet and other narrow materials and is composed of nine gores. The skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back and is smooth fitting at the front and sides.

A pretty skirt for sheer materials and for silk is represented by pattern No. 8663, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Fine French challis is used to make it and lace insertion decorates it simply. It is a straight, full skirt, having the fulness arranged in tucks across the front and sides and in gathers at the back, and it may be made with or without a foundation or slip skirt. *Mousseline de soie, gaze de chambray*, embroidered or eyeletted chiffon and other tissues are charming made up into skirts like this to form part of a dancing toilette or one for kindred uses.

A rich brocaded silk is pictured in the skirt shaped by pattern No. 8587, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Seven gores are included in the skirt, which is close-fitting over the hips and shows the front-gore flaring in *Consuelo* style. The back-gores are laid in backward-turning plaits that are gathered across the top. For serge, cheviot, wool mohair and zibeline this is an admirable mode, and novelty wool goods, as well as silk, will also be effectively de-

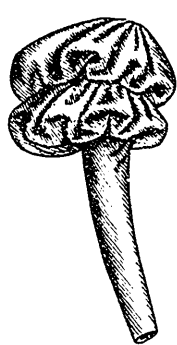
veloped by it. Decoration is not lavishly used on skirts, a simple band at the foot being sometimes added. Large buttons could be set above the plaits in front.



1185

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' PUFF DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A PUFF WITH RUFFLE.) (For Description see Page 609.)

Novelty goods are illustrated in the development of the skirt made by pattern No. 8643, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt widens gracefully toward the bottom, and is a six-piece shape having a straight back-breadth and straight edges meeting bias edges in the seams. It is



1195

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, WITH DOUBLE MUSHROOM PUFF. (TO BE MADE IN FULL LENGTH OR IN A SHORT DOUBLE PUFF.) (For Description see Page 609.)



1195

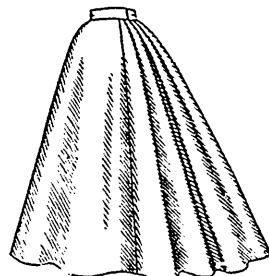


1195

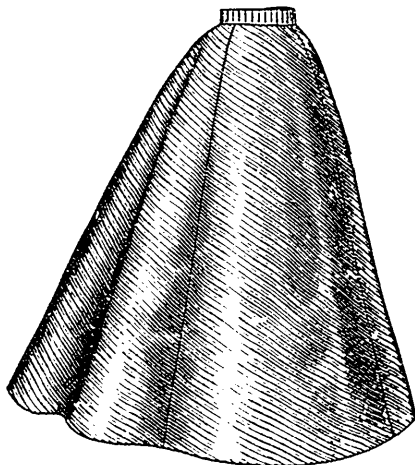
commended for all of the seasonable dress goods, bouclé cloth, the rough canvas weaves, zibeline and other variations of the camel's-hair family being notably stylish. A foot trimming of fur is exceedingly stylish.

The trained skirt cut by pattern No. 8557, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is represented made up in a rich *poult de soie* and decorated at the sides and across the front with a frill of lace edging below a shell trimming of silk, the silk decoration being continued about the train. The front-gore is in *Consuelo* style, having underfolded plaits at the side-front seams that give the flare peculiar to this style. Stately flutes are seen at the back. A dainty knife-plaited balayouse of white taffeta is added. The skirt may be made with a long train having square or round corners or with a demi-train.

A skirt that will be very popular this season is pictured made of striped silk and is shaped by pattern No. 8650, which is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Seven gores are comprised in it and it is smooth fitting at the front and sides and may be gathered or plaited at the

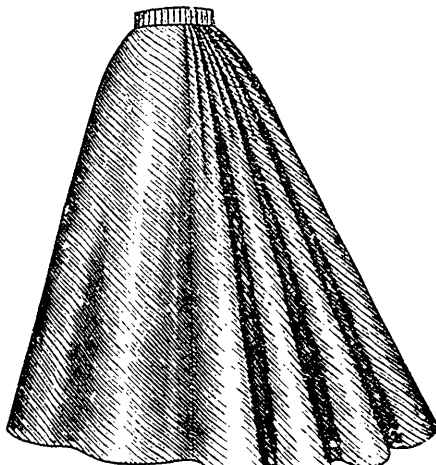


8733



8733

Side-Front View.



8733

Side-Back View.

MISSSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT SMOOTH-FITTING AT THE FRONT AND SIDES. (TO BE GATHERED OR PLAITED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 609.)

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 282 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 282 T.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 8716 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 614 of this magazine.

A pretty frock made of blue checked dress goods, with a decoration of green ribbon ruchings and bows, is here shown. The full, gathered skirt is trimmed at the bottom with two ruchings and joined to the body, which has a full front and back that are gathered at the top and bottom and terminated under a square-yoke facing applied to the high-necked lining. The front puffs out and droops stylishly at the center and double bretelle-like ornaments bordered with ruchings fall over the sleeves, which are in drifty, full style finished to have the effect of cuffs that are trimmed with ruchings. A ribbon rosette is tacked to the bottom of the waist at each side of the fulness in front and ribbons carried over the joinings of the ornaments are bowed on the shoulders. The collar is trimmed at the top with a ruching and is closed, like the dress, at the back.

Inexpensive woollens in solid colors and bright mixtures look very attractive made up with trimmings of braid and other durable garnitures, while for best wear there are many soft

in which yellow is prominent. A pretty dress for a little brunette to wear at dancing school was of pink nun's veiling, trimmed with narrow pearl-bead gimp and white ribbon.

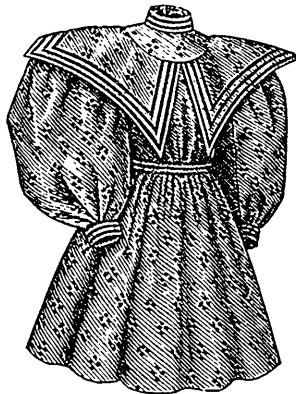
LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8712.—At figure



8712

8712



8712

Front View.



8712

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH OR ROUND NECK.)

(For Description see this Page.)



FIGURE No. 282 T.—This illustrates LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—The pattern is No. 8716, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

D66 in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and at figure G 221 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, this dress is again represented.

This attractive dress is here represented made of soft figured dress goods and trimmed with a darker shade of narrow velvet ribbon. The waist is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and has gathered fulness at the bottom drawn well to the center both back and front, but is smooth at the top; it is closed invisibly at the back and arranged on a smooth lining having only shoulder and under-arm seams. The dress may be made with a low, round neck or with a high neck, a standing collar being a stylish finish for the high neck. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and arranged over coat-shaped linings that are finished at the wrists to have the effect of wristbands. A large Bertha collar in two sections, that extend in two flaring points nearly to the bottom of the waist at the front and back and stand out in a point over each sleeve, gives a stylish air to the dress. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top, deeply hemmed at the bottom and joined to the lower edge of the waist, and a belt of the material is closed at the back.

Serge, étamine, mohair, poplin and French flannel may be utilized for this dress with satisfactory results, and narrow velvet or satin ribbon and silk braid will trim it effectively. An attractive little dress made in this way had the Bertha collar of olive-green velvet and edged with lace, the rest of the dress being of red cashmere; another had sleeves of chiné taffeta and the remainder of brown serge.

We have pattern No. 8712 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years old. For a girl of four years, the dress requires four yards and three-eighths of material twenty-two

novelty goods and fancy silks that are especially suitable. Gray, green, blue and heliotrope are becoming colors for little blondes, while their darker sisters will wear red, brown or mixtures

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



FIGURE No. 283 T.—This illustrates LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—The patterns are Little Girls' Empire Coat No. 8747, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Bonnet No. 8710, price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

be seen again on page 616. The bonnet pattern, which is No. 8710 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from one to nine years old, and is shown again on page 617.

The quaint-looking outdoor toilette shown at this figure comprises a long Empire coat and a brownie bonnet made to match of gray fancy cloaking and dark-green velvet. The upper part of the coat is a square yoke to which the fronts and back are joined. The fronts are laid in two deep, forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing and the back has two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center. The coat hangs in pretty flutes at the sides and is made decorative by a large fancy collar that forms a deep,

broad tab at the back and is rounding in front. The large storm collar is rolled deeply over this collar, but it may be turned up for protection, if desired. Fur trims both collars and the velvet cuff-facings finishing the full puff sleeves.

The bonnet is shaped to stand in a point at the back high above the head with a curve forward that is decidedly brownie-like. A short ripple curtain is added and revers are turned back from the front edge of the bonnet and flare in points at the front. A cap lining makes the bonnet comfortable and ribbon ties are bowed under the chin.

A bonnet like this made of silk and velvet or velvet alone could be worn with a coat of broadcloth, Bengaline, cheviot or rough suitings. White fur or light beaver fur are the prettiest on children's wraps.

FIGURE No. 283 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 283 T.—This illustrates Little Girls' coat and bonnet. The coat pattern, which is No. 8747 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age, and may

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8716.—Other illustrations of this dainty dress are given at figures Nos. 271 T and 282 T in this magazine, and at figure G 220 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This simple dress is here pictured made of rose cashmere and decorated with lace edging and ribbon. The waist is made with a high-necked lining that is faced with the material to have the effect of a Pompadour yoke above a full front and full backs that are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and gathered at their upper and lower edges, the back being drawn down tightly and the front drooping softly at the center. The full puff sleeves droop over coat-shaped linings which are faced below the puffs to have a deep round cuff effect. Double bretelle-like ornaments decorated at their free edges with a frill of lace edging stand out smoothly over the sleeves and fall free in square tabs at the front and back; wrinkled ribbons are arranged to conceal their joining to the body and are terminated under ribbon rosettes. The upper edge of the standing collar is decorated with a frill of lace edging. The full skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and sewed to the bottom of the waist, a wrinkled ribbon, covering the joining back of the fulness in the front and ending under ribbon rosettes.

Practical as well as dressy modes may be copied from this for girls that attend school and require pretty afternoon frocks for home wear. Cashmere, crépon and the host of handsome novelty goods that are shown in bright colorings suited to the young may be chosen with a certainty of pleasing results. Ribbon, braid, lace insertion and lace edging are commended for decoration.



8716



8716
Front View.



8716
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 8716 in seven sizes for little girls from three to nine years. For a girl of four years, the dress needs four yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents

CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 615.)

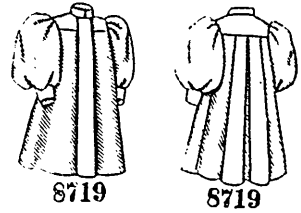
No. 8719.—By referring to figure No. 278 T and figure D 65 in this number of THE DELINEATOR this coat may be seen differently made up. It is again represented at figure G 210 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This attractive little coat is here shown made of green broadcloth and stylishly trimmed with fur. The upper part is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams and joined to the loose circular fronts and back. The back is arranged in two box-plaits, which fall one at each side of the center and flare toward the lower edge; and in the right front a box-plait is formed over the closing, which is made at the center, the plait being stitched all the way down and extended over the yoke to the neck. Graceful ripples, caused by the circular shaping of the fronts and back, are displayed at the sides. A fancy sailor-collar falls deep and square at the back, curves over the shoulders and extends in broad curved ends nearly to the waist, the front edges passing under the box-plait. A narrow standing collar is at the neck. Full puff sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom, are arranged over large one-seam linings that are also gathered at the top and bottom; and round, deep cuffs are joined to the lower edges. The standing collar and the edges of the sailor collar and cuffs are trimmed with the fur.

Broadcloth in all the soft, neutral shades of rose, green, blue and brown, with a trimming of beaver, white angora, krimmer or ermine, will be especially stylish for a coat of this kind.

We have pattern No. 8719 in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age. For a child of four years, the coat needs three yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or three yards and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

four years, the dress requires two yards and a fourth of cashmere forty inches wide, with half a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a fourth thirty inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and a



8719

Front View.



8719

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG EMPIRE COAT.

(For Description see Page 614.)

LITTLE GIRLS' SQUARE-YOKE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8746.—Other illustrations of this dress are given at figure No. 274 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR, and at figure G 208 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This dress is here pictured made of figured dress goods and plain velvet and decorated with lace insertion. The upper part of the dress is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams and to it are joined the gathered upper edges of the skirt, which is deeply hemmed at the bottom. The closing is made invisibly at the back. Large puffs that are gathered at the top and bottom droop over the coat-shaped sleeves to the elbow and smooth epaulettes that are bordered with lace insertion fall over the puffs with pretty effect and flare from smooth, similarly trimmed ornamental pieces that are sewed across the bottom of the yoke at the front and back, the ornament at the back being in two sections. Two rows of lace insertion trim the standing collar.

For silk in combination with velvet or fine cashmere, Henrietta, gay plaid woollens or modest checks, the dress is very appropriate, and the omission of the ornaments greatly simplifies the mode. We have pattern No. 8746 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years old. In the combination shown for a girl of



8746



8746

Front View.



8746

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' SQUARE-YOKE DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

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

LITTLE GIRLS' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH A FANCY COLLAR AND A ROLLING COLLAR THAT MAY BE WORN DEEPLY ROLLED OR STANDING AND SLIGHTLY ROLLED AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 616.)

No. 8747.—This coat is also shown at figure No. 283 T and at figure G 208 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

The coat is here illustrated made of golden-brown broadcloth and velvet of a darker shade and decorated with fur. The top of the coat is a square yoke fitted by shoulder seams, and the closing is made invisibly at the center of the front. The full circular fronts and back are connected by under-arm seams and joined to the yoke. The back is arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side

of the center, and in each front two forward-turning plaits are made at each side of the closing, the plaits falling in easy folds to the lower edge and the coat rippling prettily at the sides. The

fancy collar is made of velvet and falls in a wide, square tab and stands out in a point on each sleeve at the back; the lower outline in front is curved and the ends of the collar meet, forming a point at the center of the front. At the neck is a large rolling collar, which may be worn deeply rolled or standing and rolled slightly at the top, as illustrated. Both collars are edged with the fur. The puff sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and bottom and the linings extend below them and are faced to have the effect of round cuffs that are ornamented with fur.

Plain or mixed coating may be combined with velvet for the coat, and cheviot, tweed, diagonal and faced cloth will also be stylish. Beaver fur, or Angora, ermine or chinchilla, is pleasing on children's coats and lace insertion, gimp and silk passementerie are suitable trimmings.

We have pattern No. 8747 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. For a girl of four years, the coat requires a yard and five-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half thirty inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH HOOD. (TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8698.—Light-tan broadcloth was selected for this protective little cape, which is circular in shape and falls in graceful ripples. The cape may be made single or double, as preferred. Joined to the neck is a round hood in Red Riding-Hood style. The hood is lined with brown silk, and the lining and hood are sewed together to form a casing for an elastic that draws the hood into shape and forms the edge in a pretty frill, it is gathered at the neck and narrow ribbon ties are used to close the cape at the throat.

A handsome single cape was made up by this mode of navy-blue broadcloth richly braided in an Oriental design with a contrasting color. Plain materials, such as lady's-cloth, beaver, broadcloth and melton, are used for these capes and machine-stitching, narrow silk braid and

half to nine years of age. For a child of four years, the double cape needs two yards and five-eighths of



8698

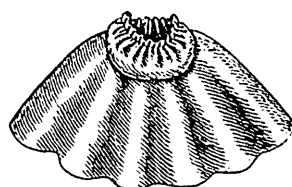


8698



8698

Front View.



8698

Back View.

CHILD'S CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH HOOD. (TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE.)

(For Description see this Page.)

goods twenty-two inches wide, or two yards thirty, thirty-six or forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide, each with two yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide to line. The single cape requires two yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty, thirty-six, forty-four or fifty-four inches wide, each with two yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide to line. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



8747



8747

Front View.



8747

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' LONG EMPIRE COAT, WITH A FANCY COLLAR AND A ROLLING COLLAR THAT MAY BE WORN DEEPLY ROLLED OR STANDING AND SLIGHTLY ROLLED AT THE TOP.

(For Description see Page 615.)

small gilt or white pearl buttons are generally used for decoration. We have pattern No. 8698 in ten sizes for children from one-

INFANTS' CHRISTENING-ROBE.

(For Illustrations see Page 617.)

No. 8699.—This beautiful christening-robe is pictured made of fine white nainsook, and tucks, lace edging, lace and nainsook insertion and ribbon are used in a lavish way in the decoration. The upper part of the dress is a short, smooth body that is prettily tucked at each side of the center of the front and back, fitted by under-arm and short shoulder seams and closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. It is almost entirely concealed by a row of tabs formed of the nainsook and lace insertion and edged all round with a frill of deep lace edging, the tabs drooping from the neck with Bertha effect. Heading the tabs is an upright frill of narrow lace edging that gives a pretty touch to the neck, and a narrow bias facing of the material serves as a casing through which linen bobbin is run to draw the neck up as closely as desired. The short puff sleeves are made over two-seam linings; they are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with bands, which are overlaid with a white satin ribbon that is prettily bowed at the back of the arm. The full skirt is joined to the lower edge of the body and consists of a wide straight portion that is gathered at the top and a smooth front-gore that is made of clusters of tucks and rows of nainsook and lace insertion. Clusters of tucks separated by rows of nainsook insertion are formed in the lower part of the full portion between rows of lace insertion, and a full frill of deep lace trims the lower edge and is continued about the free edges of a row of tabs across the bottom of the front-gore. The tabs are made of the two insertions like the tabs at the neck, and a jabot of lace is arranged over each side-front seam. White satin ribbons starting from the side-front seams are tied in a bow over the closing; the front end of the ribbon at the right side is finished with a bow of two drooping loops and one long end, while the front end of the ribbon at the left side is ornamented with a rosette bow. A rosette bow of ribbon is placed on the right side-front seam at the upper row of insertion in the full portion of the skirt and a bow with ends is placed at a similar point on the left side-front seam, giving the finishing touch of beauty to the dress. The tabs may be omitted, if a simple effect be desired. The tucks are not allowed for in the pattern, but directions for their correct arrangement are given on the label accompanying the pattern.

Fine French and English nainsook, French mull or organdy or any fine, soft textile suitable for infants' dresses will be appropriate for this christening-robe, and embroidery in dainty



INFANTS' CHRISTENING-ROBE.
(For Description see Page 616.)

patterns, drawn-work or hemstitching, tucking, feather-stitching and lace may be employed for trimming in any way which fancy may suggest.

Pattern No. 8699 in one size, and, to make a robe like it, needs five yards and three-eighths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with twelve yards and a half of nainsook insertion an inch and a half wide and ten yards of lace insertion three-fourths of an inch wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

INFANTS' CIRCULAR CAPE OR WRAP. (KNOWN AS THE KILLARNEY, PEASANT OR RED RIDING-HOOD CLOAK.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8686.—This comfortable and graceful cape or wrap envelops the form completely and is illustrated made of pearl-gray cashmere. It is circular in shape with a center seam, and is fitted smoothly at the top by a dart on each shoulder; and it falls in soft, rippling folds. To the neck is joined a round hood in Red Riding-Hood style, which is gathered at the neck and drawn into shape by an elastic inserted in a casing made far enough from the edge to form the edge in a pretty frill. The hood is lined with white silk and ribbon tie-strings are tacked at the throat and bowed, serving to fasten the cape. A standing collar is at the neck.

Henrietta, sarah, heavily-corded silk, flannel and camel's-hair will be suitable for an infant's cape of this style and decoration may be supplied by lace edging, ribbon and feather-stitching.

Pattern No. 8686 is in one size only, and, to make a garment like it, requires four yards and a fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide, each with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET OR HOOD. (KNOWN AS THE BROWNIE BONNET.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

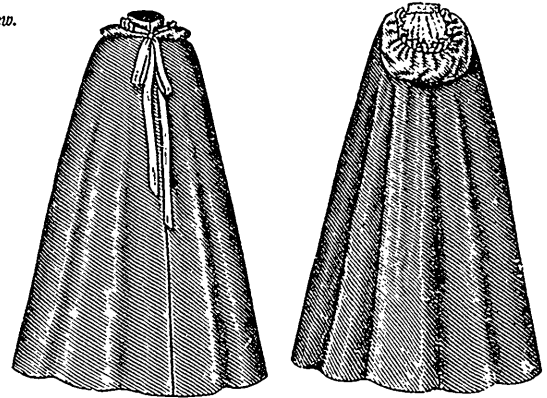
No. 8710.—At figure No. 293 T in this magazine, and at figure G 214 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97, this bonnet is again illustrated.

This quaint bonnet is here pictured made of dark-red cloth, with ties of wide ribbon bowed under the chin. The bonnet is arranged over a close-fitting lining composed of a cap front gathered at its back edge and sewed to an oval crown.

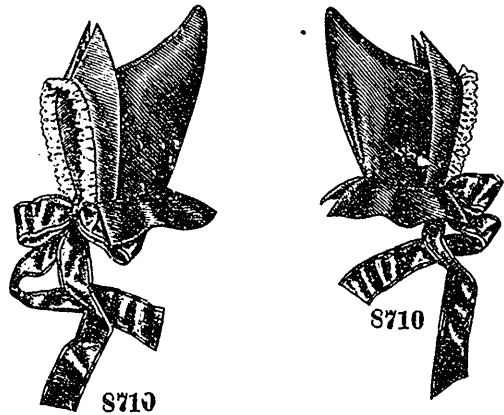
The bonnet rises in a high point at the back in true Brownie style and is shaped by a seam extending from the point to the front edge; it is perfectly smooth in front, but has fulness at the back collected in two backward-turning plaits at the bottom at each side of the center. A circular curtain in two sections is sewed to the bottom of the bonnet, and to the front edge of the bonnet are sewed revers that are widest at the top, where they flare slightly, and taper gradually to the lower edge. A frill of lace edging is sewed along the front edge of the front and proves a dainty framing for the face.

Velvet, silk and cloth are favored for a bonnet of this kind, which suggests the Granny type. Lace edging and ribbon are essential decorative features.

We have pattern No. 8710 in five sizes for little girls from one to nine years of age. For a girl of five years, the hood needs five-eighths of a yard of material twenty inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard thirty-six, forty-four or more inches wide, each with half a yard of silk



INFANTS' CIRCULAR CAPE OR WRAP. (KNOWN AS THE KILLARNEY, PEASANT OR RED RIDING-HOOD CLOAK.)
(For Description see this Page.)



LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET OR HOOD. (KNOWN AS THE BROWNIE BONNET.)
(For Description see this Page.)

twenty inches wide for the lining, and a yard and a half of ribbon four inches wide for the ties. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 284 T.—BOYS' SUIT
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 284 T.—This illustrates a Boys' overcoat and trousers. The overcoat pattern, which is No. 8743 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age, and is also pictured on page 620. The trousers pattern, which is No. 7451 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years old, and is shown again on its label.

This handsome suit is composed of a fashionable long sack overcoat, which is here shown made of dark-blue beaver, and trousers of striped trousering. The trousers are shaped to fit well over the boot and are of stylish width in the leg.

The overcoat is the newest style and reaches well below the knees. Bone buttons were used for the double-breasted closing, and above the closing the fronts are turned back in lapels that extend in points a little beyond the rolling collar. Laps finish the openings to the usual four pockets. The sleeves, which are in this instance simply finished with stitching, may have rolling cuffs.

Chinchilla, cheviot and melton are practical selections for the overcoat and a collar and cuffs of velvet are stylish. Both striped and checked cloths are used for trousers.

The hat is a soft felt.

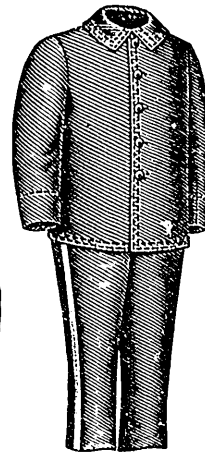


FIGURE No. 284 T.—This illustrates Boys' Suit.
—The patterns are Boys' Overcoat No. 8743, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and Trousers No. 7451, price 7d. or 15 cents.
(For Description see this Page.)

ish. The back of the coat is nicely conformed to the figure by a center seam and is joined in shoulder and side seams to the single-breasted fronts, which are closed to the throat with but-

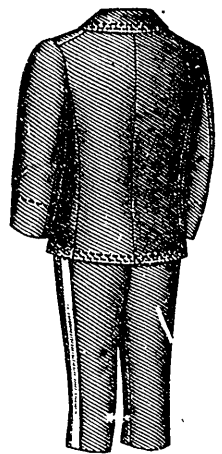


5682



8682

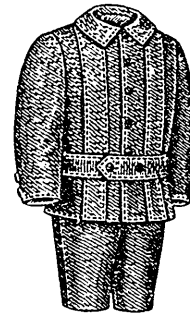
Front View.



8682

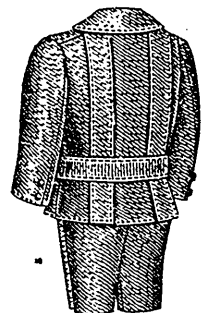
Back View.

BOYS' SUIT, HAVING FULL-LENGTH TROUSERS. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) KNOWN AS THE MILITARY SCHOOL UNIFORM.
(For Description see this Page.)



8738

Front View.



8738

Back View.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUIT, HAVING SHORT TROUSERS WITH A FLY.
(For Description see this Page.)

ton-holes and buttons. The pattern provides a standing and a rolling collar, the rolling collar having square ends that flare. Machine-stitching outlines round cuffs on the comfortable sleeves.

The full-length trousers are shaped by the usual inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts. They close with a fly and are completed with waistbands to which the customary suspender buttons are added. The usual pockets are inserted.

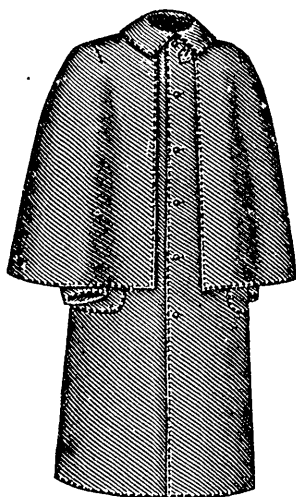
Cloth or flannel in dark shades of blue and various shades of gray are usually selected for military school uniforms and white braid or cloth is used for strappings on the trousers, while brass buttons are essential to their appropriate military completion.

We have pattern No. 8682 in ten sizes for boys from seven to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the suit needs four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUIT, HAVING SHORT TROUSERS WITH A FLY.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

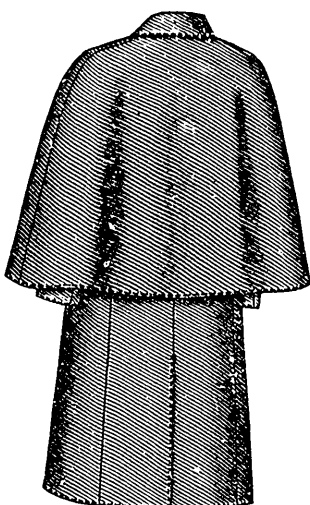
No. 8738.—This suit is again represented at figure G 219 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

For this stylish Norfolk suit mixed cheviot was here chosen, and buttons and machine-stitching provide a neat finish. The Norfolk jacket is seamless at the center of the back and is conformed to the figure by side-back seams reaching to the shoulders and well curved under-arm seams. The single-breasted fronts are closed from the neck to the waist with button-holes and buttons, and a rolling collar with flaring ends completes the neck. An applied box-plait covers each side-back seam and a similar plait is arranged on each side of the front, the plaits on the front concealing lengthwise openings to inserted breast-



8745

Front View.



8745

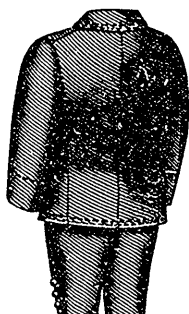
Back View.

BOYS' CAPE OVERCOAT. (KNOWN AS THE MACKINTOSH OR STORM COAT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



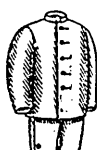
8681

Front View.



8681

Back View.



8681

BOYS' SUIT, HAVING KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) KNOWN AS THE MILITARY SCHOOL UNIFORM.
(For Description see this Page.)

pockets. A belt with pointed ends is fastened in front with two buttons and holes and two buttons decorate each sleeve at the back of the wrist.

The knee trousers, which are closed with a fly, are nicely fitted by the usual seams and hip darts and may have an under-waistband in which button-holes are worked for attachment to an under-waist, or suspender buttons may be added, as preferred. The outside seams are finished in welt style and the usual pockets are inserted.

These suits look very jaunty made of mixed suiting, serge, flannel or worsted, with a machine-stitched finish.

We have pattern No. 8738 in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years old. For a boy of seven years, the suit needs three yards and five-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' CAPE OVERCOAT. (KNOWN AS THE MACKINTOSH OR STORM COAT.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8745.—Another illustration of this overcoat is given at figure D 72 in this magazine.

This is one of the most thoroughly protective storm coats and is here represented made of black cravenette and finished with machine-stitching. It is of fashionable length and the fronts are closed with button-holes and buttons to the throat. The back is conformed to the figure by side seams and a center seam and the center seam terminates some distance above the

lower edge at the top of extra widths, the extra width on the left side being turned under for a hem under which the other extra width is lapped and tacked. A large patch-pocket is stitched on each front and the sleeves are comfortably wide. The rolling collar has square ends that flare sharply. The cape is in three sections joined in side seams extending to the neck and is fitted by a short dart curving forward from each seam on the shoulder. The cape is attached to the coat with hooks and loops under the collar and a pointed strap is buttoned to the front edges of the collar at the throat when the collar is worn turned up.

We have pattern No. 8745 in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the overcoat requires five yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

BOYS' SUIT, HAVING KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY. (TO BE MADE WITH A STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) KNOWN AS THE MILITARY SCHOOL UNIFORM.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8681.—This suit is again represented at figure G 218 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-97.

This style of suit is worn at military and other schools where a uniform is demanded. In this instance it is pictured made of navy-blue cloth and finished with brass buttons and machine-stitching. The trousers are shaped by the usual seams and hip darts and are closed with a fly. They are completed with an under-waistband when they are to be attached to an under-waist, and with buttons when suspenders are to be worn. The outside leg seams are finished in welt style and in front of them three buttons are sewed to the lower part of each leg. They are provided with the regular side and hip pockets.

The fronts of the single-breasted coat are closed to the neck with button-holes and brass buttons and are joined in shoulder and well curved side seams to the back, which is shaped by a center seam. The neck may be finished with a standing collar or with a turn-down collar having square ends that flare, both styles of collar being illustrated. The sleeves are of comfortable width and the right sleeve is decorated in cuff outline

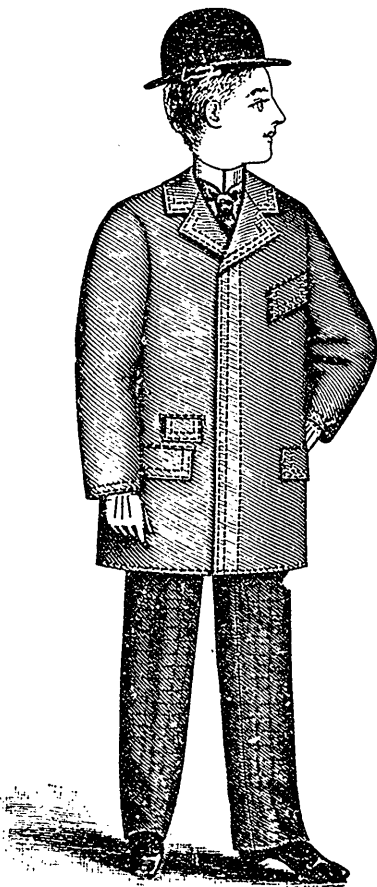


FIGURE NO. 285 T.—This illustrates Boys' Suit.—The patterns are Boys' Overcoat No. 8740, price 1s. or 25 cents, and Trousers No. 7451, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see Page 620.)

with a row of gilt braid, while the left sleeve shows a row of machine-stitching in similar outline.

Fine cloth, flannel or serge in dark-blue or military-gray will be chosen for suits of this kind. The decoration or finish will vary according to the requirements of the school uniform.

We have pattern No. 8681 in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. Of one material for a boy of nine years, the suit needs three yards and a fourth, twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 285 T.—BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see Page 619.)

FIGURE No. 285 T.—This represents a Boys' overcoat and trousers. The overcoat pattern, which is No. 8740 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on this page. The trousers pattern, which is No. 7451 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years old, and is also illustrated on its label.

In this instance the overcoat is shown developed in dark-tan kersey. It is in short sack style and is known as the covert coat. The center seam of the back ends above coat-laps, and the fronts are closed with a fly below lapels in which the fronts are turned back by the rolling collar. The sleeves are of comfortable width and square-cornered laps cover the openings to the pockets. The finish is machine-stitching.

The trousers are made of checked cassimere and are of fashionable width in the leg.

Top-coats of this style are made of covert or faced cloth, beaver, melton, diagonal or cheviot and finished as here illustrated. A velvet collar cover may be added. Any trousering in quiet colors is in good taste.

The hat is a fashionable Derby.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8743.—At figure No. 284 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR this overcoat is again represented. It is also shown at figure G 205 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

This handsome overcoat is here shown made of chinchilla, with a velvet collar and a finish of machine-stitching. The back fits loosely in sack style, but is nicely curved to the form by a center seam and side seams that are placed well back. The fronts are reversed at the top in

small pointed lapels that form narrow notches with the rolling collar, and are closed below in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons. Inserted side, change and left breast pockets are all provided with square-cornered laps. The sleeves may be simply finished with stitching in cuff outline or they may have round roll-up cuffs of velvet, as illustrated.

The materials that will give best satisfaction in an overcoat like this are lambs-wool, vicuna, melton, cheviot, cloth-faced beaver and kersey. The finish illustrated is most generally approved.

We have pattern No. 8743 in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years old. For a boy of eleven years, the garment calls for three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) to cover the collar, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the cuffs. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8743

Front View.

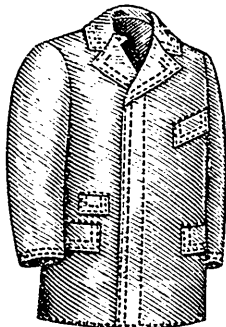


8743

Back View.

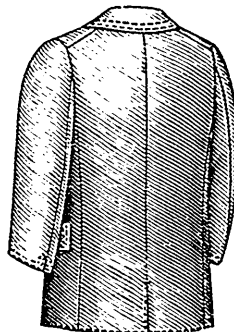
BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)



8740

Front View.



8740

Back View.

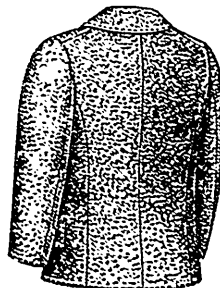
BOYS' SHORT SACK OVERCOAT, WITH A FLY. (KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



8744

Front View.



8744

Back View.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOAT.

(For Description see Page 621.)

BOYS' SHORT SACK OVERCOAT, WITH A FLY.

(KNOWN AS THE COVERT COAT.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8740.—This overcoat is shown differently developed at figure No. 285 T in this magazine, and at figure G 209 on the Juvenile Plate, for Winter, 1896-'97.

A handsome quality of covert cloth was here selected for the overcoat, which is in short sack style and known as the covert coat. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by a center seam and joins the fronts in shoulder and curved side seams. The center seam is discontinued a short distance from the lower edge at the top of extra widths that form a hem on the left side and an underlap on the right side. The fronts are closed with a fly and above the closing they are reversed in lapels that form notches with the rolling collar. The sleeves are of comfortable width, and square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to the side, left-breast and change pockets. Machine-stitching provides completion for the edges of the coat.

The overcoat will be stylish and comfortable, made up in cloth of solid or mixed hue and will, as a rule, be finished with machine-stitching.

We have pattern No. 8740 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. Of one material for a boy of eleven years, the overcoat will need three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREADED SACK COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 620.)

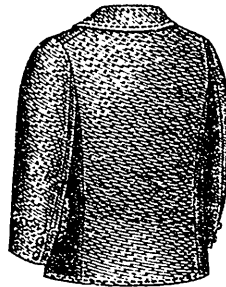
No. 8744.—The double-breasted sack coat is always popular for general wear; this one is in the newest style and is made of rough mixed suiting, with a finish of stitching. The back has a center seam and is joined to the fronts in shoulder seams and in side seams that are placed well back. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style below long lapels which extend a trifle beyond the ends of the well shaped rolling collar. Square-cornered laps cover openings to side pockets, a change pocket in the right front and a left breast-pocket. The sleeves are comfortably wide. The materials appropriate for boys' sack coats include tweed, cheviot, the heather mixtures and worsted and fancy mixtures.

We have pattern No. 8744 in ten sizes for boys from seven to sixteen years old. For a boy of eleven years, the coat needs two yards and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



8741

Front View.



8741

Back View.

BOYS' THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT, WITH PATCH POCKETS.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT, WITH PATCH POCKETS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8741.—Another view of this coat is given at figure G 206 on the Juvenile Plate for Winter, 1896-'97.

The coat is here pictured made of mixed cheviot and finished with buttons and machine-stitching. The broad, seamless back is joined to the fronts in shoulder and side seams, and the fronts are rounded gracefully below the closing, which is made with three button-holes and buttons. The fronts are reversed above the closing in pointed lapels that make notches with the rolling collar. The comfortable sleeves are finished in round cuff outline with machine-stitching, and two buttons are placed below the stitching in front of the outside seam. Side pockets, a left breast-pocket and a change pocket, all in patch style with rounding lower edges, are stitched on the fronts.

The coat may be made of cheviot, Winter suiting and fancy mixtures, and braid or machine-stitching will provide a neat finish.

We have pattern No. 8741 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the coat requires two yards and three-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

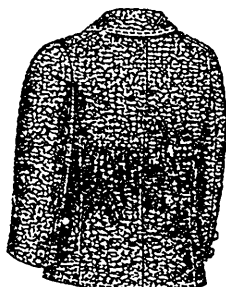
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8739.—At figures G 213 and G 222 on the Juvenile Plate



8739

Front View.



8739

Back View.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY SACK COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)



8742

Front View.



8742

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' PEA-JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH SUITS HAVING KILTS OR TROUSERS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

for Winter, 1896-'97, this coat is shown differently developed.

The coat is here shown made of rough mixed suiting and finished with machine-stitching. The fronts are closed with four button-holes and buttons and are reversed above the closing in small lapels that form notches with the rolling collar, and below the closing the fronts are rounded stylishly. The back is nicely conformed to the figure by a center seam and is joined in side and shoulder seams to the fronts. The comfortable sleeves are finished in cuff effect with two rows of machine-stitching and two buttons with simulated button-holes at the back of each wrist. Openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with pocket-laps having rounding lower front corners and the breast pocket in the left front is finished with a welt. The edges of the pocket-laps and welt and the edges of a change pocket in the right front are finished with a single row of machine-stitching, as are all the free edges of the coat.

All kinds of suitings will be used for coats of this style; rough goods, serge and cheviot are, however, preferred for general wear.

We have pattern No. 8739 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a boy of eleven years, calls for two yards and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' PEA-JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH SUITS HAVING KILTS OR TROUSERS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 8742.—This stylish pea-jacket is here illustrated made of dark-blue chinchilla, with a velvet collar and a finish of machine-stitching. The collar rolls the fronts in pointed lapels above the closing, which is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and bone buttons. The fronts are joined to the wide, seamless back in shoulder seams and in side seams that end at the top of underlaps allowed on the fronts. Inserted side-pockets and a change pocket are finished with square-cornered laps and the left breast-pocket is finished with a welt. The comfortable sleeves are shaped with inside and outside seams; the outside seams end at the top of short underlaps and the vent is closed with a button and button-hole.

Jackets like this are worn by small boys over suits having either kilts or trousers: chinchilla or some other rough, woolly texture is most appropriate for them. A stylish suit may consist of trousers of rough mixed cheviot and a pea-jacket of Astrakhan cloth.

We have pattern No. 8742 in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years old. To make the jacket for a boy of five years, calls for two yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and an eighth fifty-four inches wide, each with an eighth of a yard of velvet (cut bias) twenty inches wide for covering the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Dolls.

FIGURES NOS. 286 T AND 287 T.—LADY DOLLS' EMPIRE COAT AND AFTERNOON DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 286 T AND 287 T.—These two figures illustrate respectively the coat and dress contained in Set No. 199, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is illustrated again on page 624. Figure No. 286 T shows the Empire coat, in which dark-green silk and velvet are here combined. The coat has a square yoke joined to the fronts and back. The fronts are disposed in forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, while the back, which is in circular shape, is formed in a flaring box-plait at the center. A large fancy collar falls square at the front, is prettily curved in points at the back and extends in points over the leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which puff out stylishly at the top. A lace ruche covers the standing collar, and a row of jet gimp follows the edges of the fancy collar.

In the construction of this picturesque coat small pieces will answer, and for that reason it can be made quite elaborately from scraps left from mama's or an older sister's brocade or velvet gown.

The felt hat is trimmed high with plumage and flowers.

Figure No. 287 T illustrates the dress made of light-blue China silk. The full skirt is trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes insertion and is worn over the waist,



FIGURE No. 286 T

which is closed at the left side. The front of the waist has fulness gathered in at the neck and waist, while the back is smooth at the top, with fulness at the waist. Three rows of insertion trim the upper part of the front in rounding outline, and one row of insertion and a frill of edging decorate gathered epaulettes that stand out prettily over the elbow puff sleeves; bands trimmed with insertion and lace frills finish the sleeves prettily. A light-blue ribbon stock covers the narrow standing collar and the ribbon decoration at the waist and on the shoul-



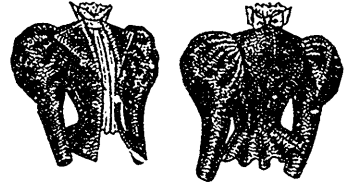
FIGURE No. 287 T.

FIGURES NOS. 286 T AND 287 T.—These two figures illustrate the Coat and Dress respectively in Lady Dolls' Set No. 199, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

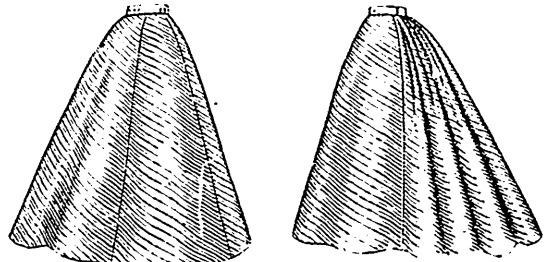
ders contributes beautifying touches to the dainty party gown.

The dress is simply constructed, yet has a fanciful and stylish air. All soft materials are appropriate and narrow ribbon and lace and numerous other trimmings may be effectively used. A stylish afternoon gown may be fashioned for Miss Dolly from red *crépe de*



Front View.

Back View.



Side-Front View.

Side-Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET No. 203.—CONSISTING OF A LOUIS XV. JACKET-BASQUE AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)

Chine and trimmed with black French lace insertion and satin ribbon.

LADY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A LOUIS XV. JACKET-BASQUE AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 203.—At figure No. 288 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR this Set is again shown.

This stylish little Louis XV. jacket-basque is here illustrated made of golden-brown velvet and white silk. The jacket fronts open over a full vest that is arranged on lining fronts which are fitted by single bust darts and closed at the center. The vest is gathered at the top and bottom at each side of the closing and droops slightly in blouse style. The jacket fronts are turned back above the bust in broad, pointed revers which are faced with velvet. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam adjust the basque closely at the sides and back and the parts are sprung below the waist-line to form rolling flutes or ripples. The one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are gathered at the top, where they stand out in the new puff style. A standing collar topped with a frill of lace completes the neck, and a ribbon stylishly bowed at the back encircles it.

The skirt is pictured made of tan diagonal and consists of five gores. The front and side gores fit smoothly at the top, but fall in ripples below, and the two back-gores are gathered across the top at each side of the placket, which is finished at the center seam. The top of the skirt is completed with a belt.

Peau de soie and plain and fancy velvet in combination with silk or chiffon will be pretty for the jacket-basque, while serge, canvas, mohair, diagonal, etc., will develop the skirt satisfactorily.

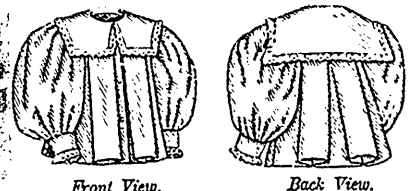
Set No. 203 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the Set needs one yard of velvet with three-eighths of a yard of silk each twenty inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of dress goods forty inches wide. Of one material, it requires two yards and a fourth twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty inches wide, or a yard and a fourth thirty-six inches

wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of Set, 10d. or 20 cents.

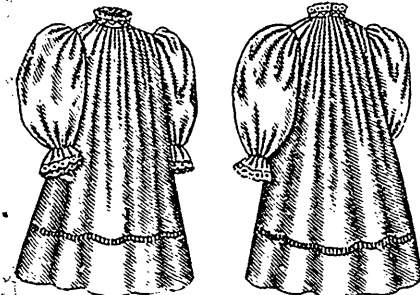
GIRL DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A BISHOP DRESS AND AN EMPIRE JACKET.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 200.—This Set is again represented at figure No. 289 T in this magazine.

The simple little dress is in bishop style and is here shown



made of nainsook and trimmed with lace, hemstitching and fancy stitching. The dress portion is all in one piece, being shaped with shoulder seams only, and finished at the bottom with a deep hem that is hemstitched to position. The fullness is collected in gathers all round at the neck and the dress falls in soft, pretty folds around the figure. An upright lace frill decorates the neck-band and a row of



feather-stitching provides further ornamentation. The closing is made at the back, and the full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and a short distance above the lower edge to form frills that are edged with lace.

GIRL DOLLS' SET No. 200.—CONSISTING OF A BISHOP DRESS AND AN EMPIRE JACKET.
(For Description see this Page.)

The quaint little Empire jacket is shown made of light-blue tulle and has a back and fronts that fall free from a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams. A broad box-plait is laid in each front back of the closing, which is made at the center, a similar plait being arranged at each side of the center of the back. A broad sailor-collar that falls deep and square at the back and has stole ends is a stylish feature of the jacket. The full bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with round cuffs edged with lace. A frill of lace also follows the front and lower edges of the collar.

Nainsook, organdy, lawn, etc., for the dress, and fancy coating, cheviot, broadcloth and tweed for the jacket will give satisfaction for these little garments. The dress may also be made of gingham or percale for morning wear and trimmed with colored subroidery. Flannel or cashmere may be used for the jacket, and silk gimp may trim it.

Set No. 200 is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress needs two yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and an eighth thirty-six inches wide, or one yard forty-four inches wide. The jacket requires a yard and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.

FIGURE No. 288 T.—LADY DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 288 T.—This consists of a Lady Dolls' skirt and Louis XV. jacket-basque. The Set, which is No. 203 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and may be seen again on page 622.

This is a charming toilette in which Miss Dolly may take her daily outing. Fawn faced cloth and green-and-red shaded silk were here associated in it, the silk being used for the full fronts of the basque and for facing the revers in which the jacket fronts are rolled back at the top. The jacket fronts are of even depth with the close-fitting back and sides, which ripple below the waist, and the full fronts have the effect of a blouse vest. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are in the latest shape. A section of the silk wrinkled about the collar and arranged in a bow at the back makes a stylish stock.

The skirt has five gores and is gathered at the back. It hangs in full folds at the back below the gathers and flutes stylishly at the sides, though it is smoothly adjusted over the hips, according to the prevailing fashion.

This is a very smart toilette and may be trimmed with insertion, braid or gimp if a more elaborate effect be desired. A skirt of silk and a basque of velvet with a lace front will be extremely dressy.

The hat is trimmed with ribbon, flowers and aigrettes.

FIGURE No. 289 T.—GIRL DOLLS' TOILETTE
(For Illustration see Page 624.)

FIGURE No. 289 T.—This consists of a Girl Dolls' dress and jacket. The Set, which is No. 200 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for girl dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is more fully illustrated elsewhere on this page.

Dolly will greatly please her small mamma when arrayed, as in this instance, in a becoming frock of white lawn and a jacket of white Bengaline. The bishop dress is gathered all round at the neck and falls free and is finished at the bottom with a hem that is hemstitched to position. The sleeves are full and are formed in frills at the wrists.

The little jacket is in the flowing Empire style, with a square yoke. The back is formed in a box-plait at each side of the center and the fronts show a box-plait at each side of the closing. A sailor collar with stole ends stands out over the puff sleeves, which are finished with round cuffs. Lace edging and feather-stitching trim the cuffs and the collar.

Any woollen or silken goods, with small remnants of lace or ribbon for trimming, can be utilized for the jacket, and gingham, silk, nainsook, cashmere, etc., in pretty shades for the dress.

LADY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND A SHORT EMPIRE COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 624.)

No. 199.—The coat and dress in this Set are shown again respectively at figures Nos. 286 T and 287 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

In this instance pale-blue lawn was chosen for this pretty little dress and tan cloth for the coat. The dress is made with a straight, full skirt that is deeply hemmed at the bottom, gathered at the top and completed with a belt. The skirt is worn over the waist, which closes at the left side and has a full front and a full back arranged over a fitted lining that closes at the center of the front. The fullness in the front is drawn well to the center by gathers at the neck and waist-line, while the back has gathered fullness at the waist only. Pretty epaulette frills trimmed with lace edging and insertion droop over the top of the full puff elbow sleeves, that are gathered top and bottom and completed with bands over-



FIGURE No. 288 T.—This illustrates LADY DOLLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.
—The Set is No. 203, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

laid with insertion and edged with lace. A narrow standing collar edged with lace and covered with a ribbon arranged in a bow at the back finishes the neck, and three curved rows of dainty lace insertion are applied on the front above the bust. A ribbon belt prettily bowed at the back encircles the waist.

The short coat is in the stylish new Empire mode, with a square yoke forming its upper part, to the lower edge of which are joined the full fronts and back. The fulness in the fronts is arranged in three forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the center, while at the center of the wide, seamless back is laid a box-plait which flares and widens stylishly to the lower edge, a flute appearing at each side of the plait. A large fancy collar with stole ends is a pleasing feature of the coat; its lower edge is pointed at each side of the center and over each sleeve, and a row of fancy braid follows the free edges. A lace ruching is at the neck, and the one-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves have moderate fulness collected in gathers at the top, a row of braid trimming them at the wrist.

Dolly will be attired in the height of fashion when wearing a dress like this of cashmere, camel's-hair or soft silk and a coat of broadcloth, melton or cheviot. The dress may be trimmed with ribbon, lace or braid and the coat with fancy braid or fur.

Set No. 199 is in seven sizes for lady dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress will require two yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or a yard and a half thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and an eighth forty-four inches wide. The coat needs a yard and five-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard thirty-six inches wide, or five-eighths of a yard forty-four or fifty-four inches wide.

FIGURE NO. 289 T.—This illustrates GIRL DOLLS' TOILETTE.—The Set is No. 200, price 7d. or 15 cents.



(For Description see Page 623.)

baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches in height, and is shown in full on page 625.

A very dainty dress for a baby doll is here shown made up in white India silk. The dress portion is all in one piece and hangs full from a square yoke. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with bands. The decoration of feather-stitching, insertion and edging is tastefully arranged and renders the dress very elaborate.

Nainsook, lawn, Swiss or mull will be dainty for baby dolls' dresses, and a very fancy trimming of lace, embroidery, insertion, tucks, etc., may be arranged.

BABY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND A CLOAK.

(For Illustration see Page 625.)

Set No. 202.—The dress belonging to this is again illustrated at figure No. 290 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This pretty little dress in here illustrated made of nainsook and fancy tucking. The upper part of the dress is a square yoke shaped by shoulder seams and closed at the back. The skirt has a deep hem at the bottom and is edged with a frill of lace and ornamented with two rows of lace insertion above the hem. It is gathered at the top and hangs in pretty folds from the lower edge of the yoke, which is followed by a frill of lace. The neck is completed by an upright frill of lace set on under a narrow band of the nainsook decorated with fancy stitching. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom

and finished, with tiny wristbands edged with lace frills and decorated with feather-stitching.

The comfortable little cloak will be a nice warm garment for a baby doll; it is pictured made of tan cashmere, lined with brown silk and trimmed with brown ribbon. It has a square yoke shaped with shoulder seams and closed invisibly at the front; from the lower edge of the yoke depends a straight, full skirt that is gathered across the top, where it joins the yoke, and is hemmed at the lower and front edges. The bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with wristbands. The garment is made doubly protective by a circular cape which falls in graceful ripples all round. A round hood in Red Riding-Hood style is an attractive feature of the mode; it is lined with silk and shirred far enough from the outer edge to form a frill. The neck of the hood is gathered and the ends are prettily reversed. A ribbon bow is tacked at the throat.

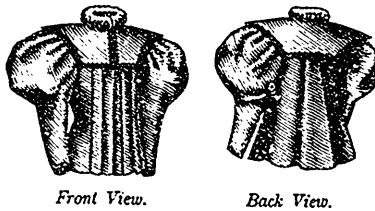
Nainsook, mull, linen lawn and cross-barred muslin will be suitable for the dress, with trimmings of lace or embroidered edging and insertion, hemstitching, etc.; while surah, Bengaline, cashmere and Henrietta will be equally appropriate for the cloak, and ribbon or silk braid may be used for garniture. A dimity gown may be trimmed with Swiss embroidery, and with it may be worn a cloak of white Bedford cord lined with silk.

Set No. 202 is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the dress requires a yard and five-eighths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with an eighth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. The cloak needs two yards and three-fourths



FIGURE NO. 290 T.—This illustrates BABY DOLLS' DRESS included in Set No. 202, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



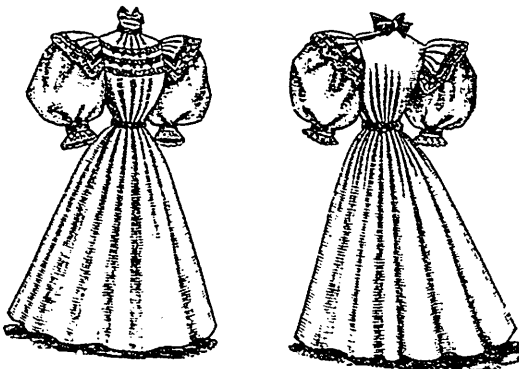
Front View.

Back View.

FIGURE NO. 290 T.—BABY DOLLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 290 T.—This illustrates the



Front View.

Back View.

LADY DOLLS' SET No. 199.—CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND A SHORT EMPIRE COAT.

(For Description see Page 623.)

dress included in Baby Dolls' Set No. 202, which also contains a cloak and costs 7d. or 15 cents. It is in seven sizes for

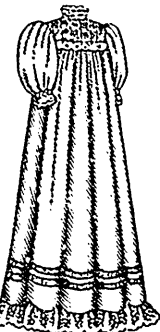
twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and a half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a fourth fifty-four inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the cape and hood. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.



Front View.



Back View.



Front View.



Back View.

BABY DOLLS' SET No. 202.—CONSISTING OF A DRESS AND A CLOAK.

(For Description see Page 624.)

FIGURE No. 291 T.—BABY DOLLS' SLIP.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 291 T.—This illustrates the slip included in Baby Dolls' Set No. 201, which also contains a skirt and a pinning-blanket. The Set, which costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall, and is shown in full on this page.

This little slip for a baby doll is here pictured made of fine lawn.

Pretty fullness is collected in gathers at the neck, which is finished with a band decorated with fancy stitching and a frill of edging. The full bishop sleeves are finished with bands that are similarly decorated. Fancy stitching holds the hem at the lower edge in place



FIGURE No. 291 T.—This illustrates BABY DOLLS' SLIP included in Set No. 201, price 7d. or 15 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

and a frill of edging decorates the fold of the hem.

A slip is so easily made that very young minds can grasp its construction and very small fingers can learn the making of fancy stitches in its decoration. Although nainsook, lawn and cambric are generally used, any pretty cotton goods will make up satisfactorily. A slip of dimity may be finished with a hem-stitched hem. Above it may be let in two or three rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and the neck and sleeves may be followed with frills of edging.

BABY DOLLS' SET, CONSISTING OF SLIP, SKIRT AND PINNING-BLANKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 201.—The dress in this Set is shown differently made up at figure No. 291 T in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A simple little slip for Dolly is here shown made of fine white lawn. The front and back of the slip are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the lower edge is finished with a hem that is feather-stitched to position and edged with a frill of lace. Pretty fullness is collected in gathers at the top of the front and back and a neck-band trimmed with a frill of lace edging and a row of feather-stitching completes the neck. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with narrow wrist-bands decorated with a frill of lace and a row of feather-stitching. The closing is made at the center of the back.

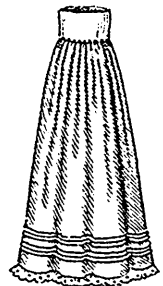
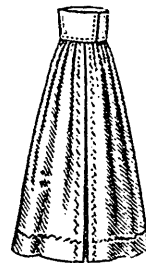
The dainty skirt is made of fine cambric. It is gathered at the top, where it joins the lower edge of a band that is made double to ensure strength. The bottom of the skirt is finished with a hem and ornamented with two clusters of tucks and a frill of lace edging. The tucks must be allowed for in cutting out, as they are not considered in the pattern.

Flannel is used for the skirt of the pinning-blanket, which is finished at the ends and lower edge with hems that are feather-stitched to position. It is gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edge of a muslin band that is made double and laps broadly.

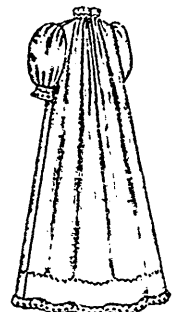
The slip will make up prettily in lawn, nainsook, dimity, fine cambric, French percale and

cross-barred muslin, with lace or embroidered edging and insertion for decoration. Cambric or fine muslin are the most appropriate materials for the skirt, with embroidered or lace edging or insertion, ribbon-run beading or tucks for trimming. Plain or twilled flannel is always used for the pinning-blanket, with muslin or cambric for the band. The owner of a baby doll who is possessed of such a pretty outfit as this might well be the envy of those less fortunate.

Set No. 201 is in seven sizes for baby dolls from twelve to twenty-four inches tall. For a doll twenty-two inches tall, the slip needs a yard and three-fourths of lawn thirty-six inches wide. The skirt requires three-fourths of a yard of cambric thirty-six inches wide, while the pinning-blanket calls for five-eighths of a yard of flannel twenty-seven inches wide. Price of Set, 7d. or 15 cents.



Front View.



Back View.

BABY DOLLS' SET No. 201.—CONSISTING OF SLIP, SKIRT AND PINNING-BLANKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

DOGS, CATS AND OTHER PETS.—A valuable pamphlet concerning the care of household and other pets, together with interesting anecdotal descriptions of many varieties of animals, insects and reptiles that have been the pets of well known

people. The directions for the care of pets—especially dogs and cats—are authentic and practical and will enable anyone to properly minister to the necessities of pets, either in health or illness. Price, 6d. (by post 7½d.) or 15 cents per Copy.



ILLUSTRATED MISCELLANY.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 626 and 627.)

Broad-shouldered effects are universal. They are produced by various devices, all of which are fanciful in themselves and enhance the dressiness of the garments to which they are applied. Large collars are not the least important of these adjuncts, nor have bretelles, epaulettes and the like lost their popularity.

The mushroom puff sleeve

again displaying its full beauty. The admiration for velvet accessories is as strong as ever. In nearly every case adjuncts of this description should be interlined with canvas or crinoline, preferably the former, the stiffening assisting

order to appear at its best. Velvet in dark-red, wood-brown, violet, magenta and like colors seems more lustrous and rich than the intermediate shades, the evening tints



FIGURE NO. 77 Y.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 8723; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8672; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 78 Y.—LADIES' CYCLING SUIT.—(Cut by Shirt-Waist Pattern No. 8691; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents; Coat Pattern No. 8711; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Skirt Pattern No. 8702; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; Hat Pattern No. 1188; 7 sizes; 6 to 7½ hat sizes, or 19½ to 23½ inches, head measures; price 5d. or 10 cents; and Legging Pattern No. 4794; shoe numbers 2 to 6, calf measures, 13 to 17 inches; price 7d. or 15 cents.)

is a novelty that has already found many followers. It gives breadth and the flaring effect indispensable to good style and yet permits the greater part of the arm to be clearly defined in accordance with the prevailing demands of Fashion.

Velvet skirts are again in favor as gowns of ceremony for matrons are seen made entirely of velvet. This fabric, while in itself rich, should be elaborated with iridescent trimmings or fine lace, or combined with silk of fine quality, in



FIGURE NO. 79 Y.—LADIES' HOME TOILETTE.—(Cut by Blouse-Waist Pattern No. 8731; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 8599; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 77 Y, 78 Y and 79 Y, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 627 and 629.)

in giving permanency of outline and correct adjustment. A lining of silk is always added to fancy collars, cuffs and the like.

The uses of canvas are not as limited as many suppose. It does not successfully take the place of hair-cloth as a skirt interlining or facing, but it is invaluable in imparting stiffness to collars, cuffs, etc. An interlining of canvas placed between a basque and its underfacing is desirable, as it gives a firmness that insures a close effect over the hips and retards the stretching that often makes a basque appear ill-fitting after but a few weeks' service. This interlining is also advisable in the wrists of sleeves and the cuffs of the pretty silk shirt-waists or blouses with linen collars that have taken so great a hold on popular fancy. A shirt-waist like this, with a jacket and skirt of a mixed woollen material, make an ideal cycling toilette for Autumn.

A word about finishing the lower edges of cycling skirts will not be amiss. Machine-stitching is the only kind permissible, hand-sewing affording a possibility of the pedal catching in the binding or underfacing, thus endangering the rider. Leather facings or bindings are strongly advocated. An elastic tacked underneath to the skirt near the lower edge at each side and fastened over the top button or under the buckle of the legging or shoe will keep the skirt down in the face of the most blustering wind. An ideal finish for the bottom of any skirt is given by an underfacing of alpaca. This underfacing should be about nine or ten inches deep and be supplemented by the usual velveteen or mohair binding. In regard to bindings, it may be said that personal preference will dictate the kind to be used. Velveteen, being soft, does not injure the shoes as do some of the harder bindings, but mohair braid with a corded edge has



FIGURE No. 80 Y.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 8735; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches waist measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Basque-Waist Pattern No. 8715; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

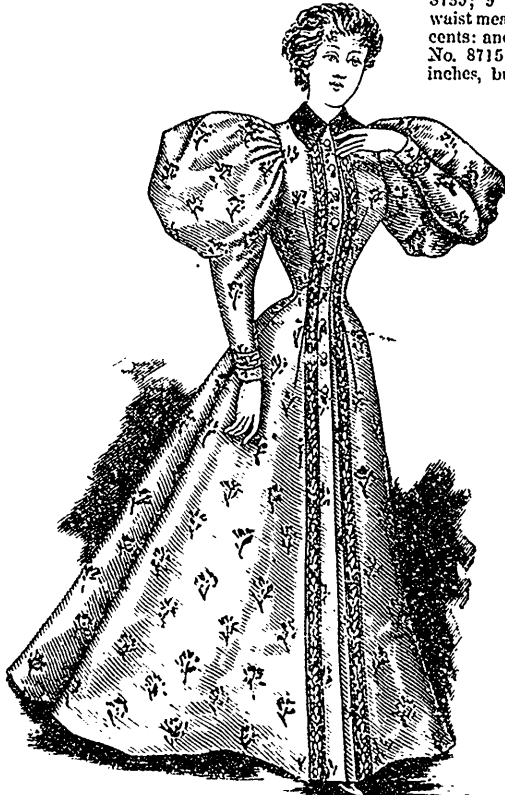


FIGURE No. 81 Y.—LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8687; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

wearing qualities that are unexcelled. Bindings should be put on with the greatest care, as on them the good effect of skirts is in no small degree dependent.

FIGURE No. 77 Y.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—A refined and pleasing toilette for street wear is here shown. The skirt of rough cheviot was fashioned after pattern No. 8672, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It is in five gores and is smooth-fitting in front, while the fulness in the back may be gathered or plaited. Fawn cloth was used for the jacket, which is made dressy by cuffs and a collar of dark-brown velvet and a finish of stitching. The



FIGURE No. 82 Y.—LADIES' VISITING GOWN.—(Cut by Pattern No. 8684; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 80 Y, 81 Y and 82 Y, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 628 and 629.)

jacket has the well fitted back with coat laps and plaits and the fly front that are characteristic of the covert style. Although loose, the fronts define the curve of the figure at the sides, and above the closing they are reversed in pointed lapels by a rolling collar. The sleeves have stylish fulness flaring in a leg-o-mutton puff. The pattern is No. 8728 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 78 Y.—LADIES' CYCLING SKIRT.—Wheelwomen will be enthusiastic in praise of this practical and natty suit. The shirt-waist is of blue-and-green changeable silk, with a removable turn-down collar of linen. It has a fanciful yoke at the back and shows plaited fulness at the center below the yoke, and the fronts are made fanciful by three tucks. Slight fulness is

arranged at each side of the closing, which is made through a box-plait. The sleeves are tucked to accord with the fronts and finished with roll-up link cuffs. A leather belt displaces the one in the pattern, which is No. 8691, price 1s. or 25 cents. The coat is of black cloth finished with white soutache braid and pearl buttons: it has sack fronts that may be lapped in regular double-breasted style when it is not desired to roll them in revers, as in this instance. The back ripples in the skirt at each side of coat-laps. The fronts are shaped to accommodate the ends of a deep collar having wide straight ends. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves are completed with upturning, pointed cuffs. The pattern is No. 8711, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The skirt, which matches the coat and was developed by pattern No. 8702, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in five gores. It may be made suitable for ordinary wear by an extension piece buttoned on underneath. The hat was made by pattern No. 1188, which costs 5d. or 10 cents: it is becoming and comfortable for outing wear. Pattern No. 4794, price 7d. or 15 cents, furnished the design for the leggings.

FIGURE No. 79 Y.—LADIES' HOME TOILETTE.—A green silk blouse-waist contrasts pleasingly with a skirt of plaid material in this toilette for afternoon or evening wear at home. The waist is given a distinctive style by a tucked front-yoke, by tucks in the back to yoke depth and in the upper part of the sleeves. The fronts are full below the yoke and the back has plaited fulness in the lower part at the center. A box-plait edged at each side with a frill of lace conceals the closing, and a lace frill rises above the ribbon stock. The full sleeves

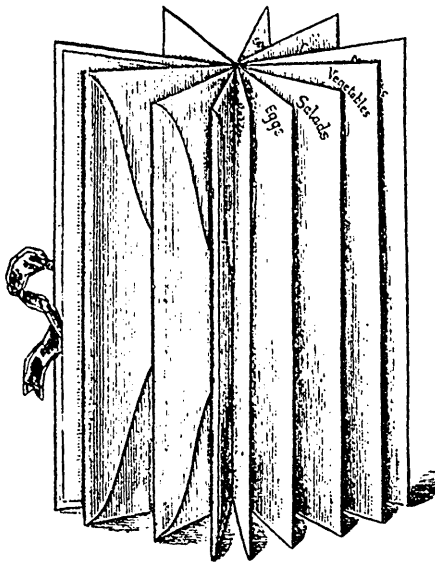


FIGURE No. 1.

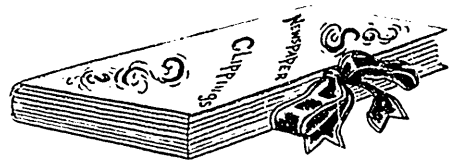


FIGURE No. 2

FIGURES NOS 1 AND 2.—CASE FOR CLIPPINGS.

may be used instead, if preferred. The fashionable flare and flutes are seen.

FIGURE No. 80 Y.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—A skirt of dahlia velvet and a basque-waist of the same combined with figured moss-green silk compose this toilette. In this and other rich developments it will be appropriate for the theatre, concerts, day receptions, etc. Novel features of the basque-waist are the tab collar and the

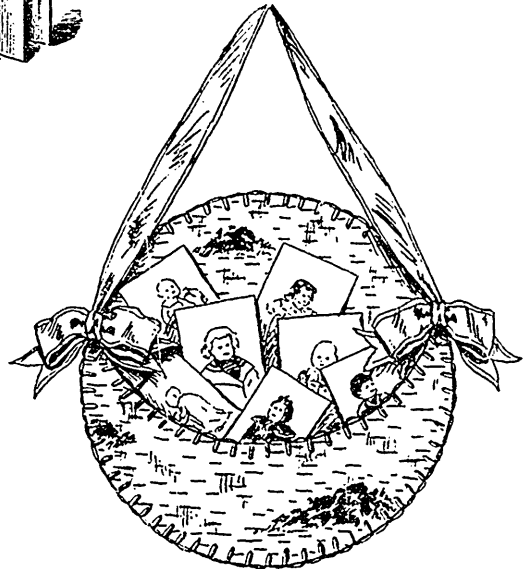


FIGURE No. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, see "The Work Table," on Page 629.)

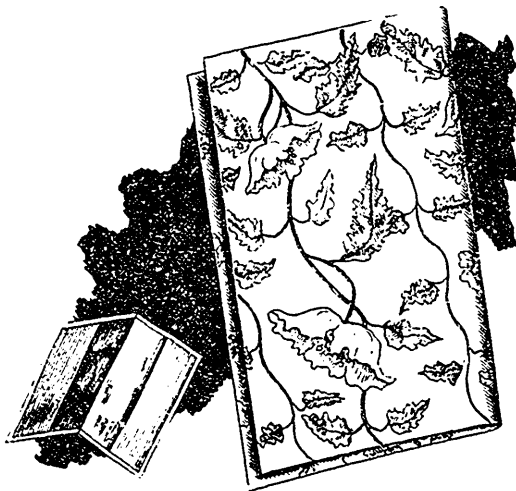


FIGURE No. 3.—CARD-CASE.

are prettily designed and are completed with round, turn-up cuffs. The ribbon belt matches the stock. The pattern is No. 8731, price 1s. or 25 cents. Pattern No. 8599, price 1s. 3d. or

30 cents, was used for the skirt, which is circular at the front and sides and in two gores at the back. The skirt is smoothly fitted at the top of the front and side by darts, although gathers mushroom puffs on the close-fitting sleeves. The ends of the collar flare at the back and fall at each side of drooping fulness in the fronts, and a frill of lace edging falls from its edges, spreading broadly over the sleeve puffs. Two frills of edging give a becoming fluffiness at the wrists. The back of the waist is smooth at the top but has fulness plaited to a point below. A wrinkled belt and a stock of green-and-dahlia shaded taffeta ribbon complete the waist charmingly. The skirt is shaped by a mode that is peculiarly well suited for velvet and other narrow-width fabrics, being made with nine gores. It may be gathered or plaited at the back, the plaits being preferable for heavy goods. The patterns are skirt No. 8735, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and basque-waist No. 8715, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 81 Y.—LADIES' PRINCESS WRAPPER.—A figured woollen material and dark velvet were used for making this wrapper, which was fashioned according to pattern No. 8687, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The wrapper is perfectly close-fitting and is fluted below the hips. The curve of which is displayed in the manner peculiar to the Princess modes. At the center of

the back the wrapper is lengthened by a skirt portion that is shirred to form a frill heading. A slight train may be formed or the lower edge may escape the ground all round. Two modes of neck finish are also provided, both a standing and a turn-down collar being furnished: the latter style was chosen in this instance. Lace bands over velvet ribbon matching the collar are arranged down each side of the closing, and the sleeves, which are in leg-o'-mutton style, are decorated to match.

FIGURE No. 82 Y.—LADIE'S VESTING GOWN.—This gown has the grace and good style that result from perfection of adjustment and a clever combination of fine materials. Blue-gray broadcloth and dark-blue velvet were here associated, the admirable effect being heightened by a trimming of beaver fur bands. The skirt is in seven gores and presents graceful undulations which at the back result from gathers. The fur-bordered band of velvet encircling it is a stylish and pleasing decoration. The fronts of the basque separate over a plastron that is all-over decorated with a vermicelli design done in silk soutache. Velvet was used for a standing collar and for a rolling collar that is extended at the ends to have the effect of lapels, a fur decoration being added to both collars and to the front edges of the

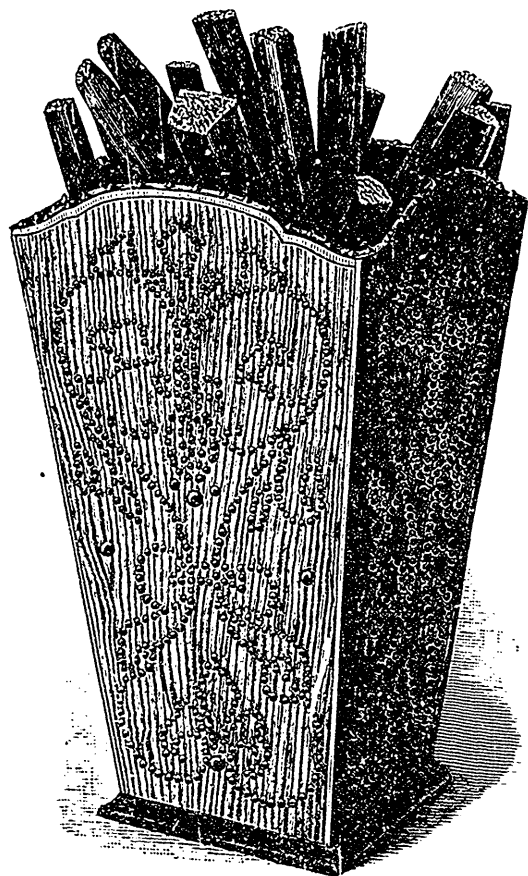


FIGURE No. 5.—FANCY WOOD-BOX.

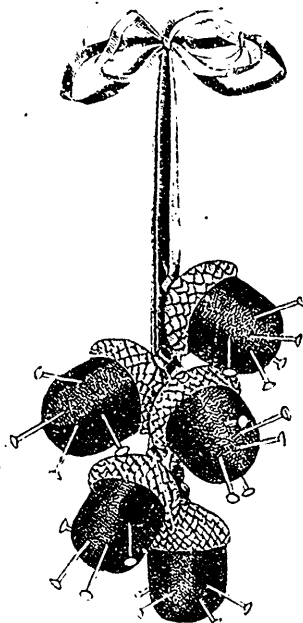
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5 and 6, see "The Work-Table," on Page 630.)

fronts. Underfolded box-plaits form flutes in the back below the waist and the lines of the figure are followed above. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style and have pointed cavalier cuffs of velvet trimmed with fur. Pattern No. 8634, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, provided the design for the costume, which is suitable for many occasions that require dressy attire. Dark-blue ladies' cloth or broadcloth with a decoration of chinchilla fur would develop effectively by this mode. Such a costume would be prettily offset by a large blue hat of rough felt, with an edge finish of chinchilla and a decoration of black ostrich plumes.

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 628 and 629.)

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—CASE FOR CLIPPINGS.—Large Manilla envelopes, fastened together at one side by strips of muslin much after the manner in which a book is bound, constitute the convenient receptacle depicted at figure No. 1, which in this instance was intended to hold clippings of cooking recipes. Each envelope is marked to show its contents and the whole is encased in an embroidered cover tied with ribbons. The case is convenient to preserve clippings until they are ready to be inserted in a scrap book.



At figure No. 2 the case is shown closed.

FIGURE No. 3.—CARD-CASE.—This case was made of China silk showing a pretty floral design and having a lining of plain taffeta of a darker shade. The outside section is cut in one piece stiffened with buckram and lined throughout with the taffeta. On the inside two narrow taffeta-covered strips of buck-

ram are applied and serve as pockets for holding visiting cards.

FIGURE No. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.—Two sections of birch

FIGURE No. 6.—ACORN PIN-CUSHION.

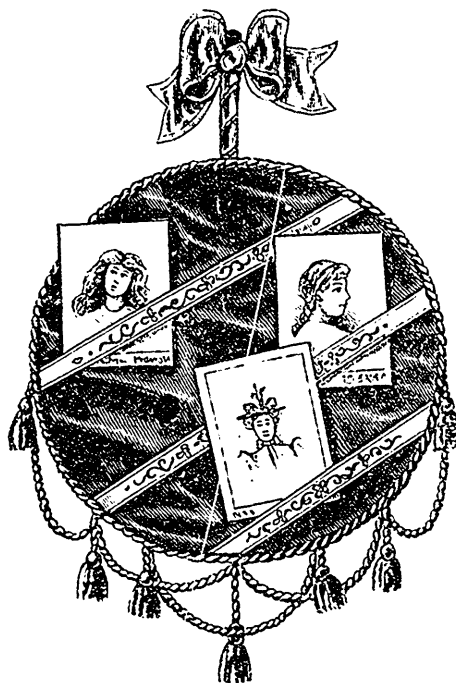


FIGURE No. 1.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 630.)

ram are applied and serve as pockets for holding visiting cards.

FIGURE No. 4.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.—Two sections of birch

bark—one circular and the other crescent-shaped—are joined together to form this holder. Fancy stitching holds the two sections together at the bottom and is continued all around the free edges. Red ribbon bows hide the corners of the crescent and ribbon also serves as a means of suspension.

FIGURE No. 5.—FANCY WOOD-BOX.

It is often a puzzling question where to keep the wood needed for the fire in a room where closet space is limited or altogether lacking. Wood-boxes are often both unsightly and cumbersome. A suggestion for a box not open to these objections is illustrated at this figure. It is simple of construction and so may easily be made at home, and a suitable decoration may be wrought upon it with brass-headed tacks. These tacks may be procured in different sizes and with fancy-shaped heads. The decoration may appear on one or all four sides of the box.

FIGURE No. 6.—ACORN PICTURE-SUSPENSION.—A group of acorns suspended by narrow ribbons in three shades of brown forms a useful decoration for a bureau or dressing table. The acorns are stuffed with cotton wadding, covered with a section of brocade velvet and glued into the little acorn cups. Brown will invariably be chosen for the acorns, but the suspension ribbons may be of any other color liked. Articles of this kind are salable at bazaars and the making of them is a fascinating

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 629 to 631.)

FIGURE No. 1.—PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

This dainty fan holder was made of a palm leaf fan covered with old-blue satin and having an edge finish of cord. The handle is wound with satin ribbon of the same shade, a bow decorating it near the end. Three straps of ribbon cross the fan diagonally and serve to hold the pictures. An ornamentation of draped silk cord and tassels hangs from the lower edge.

FIGURE No. 2.—SOFA-PILLOW.

White denim forms the foundation for this charming pillow, a dainty vine design in Delft-blue being embroidered in the corners. A circular section of Delft-blue denim is applied at the center of one side, button-hole stitches neatly securing the edge to position. The corners of the pillow

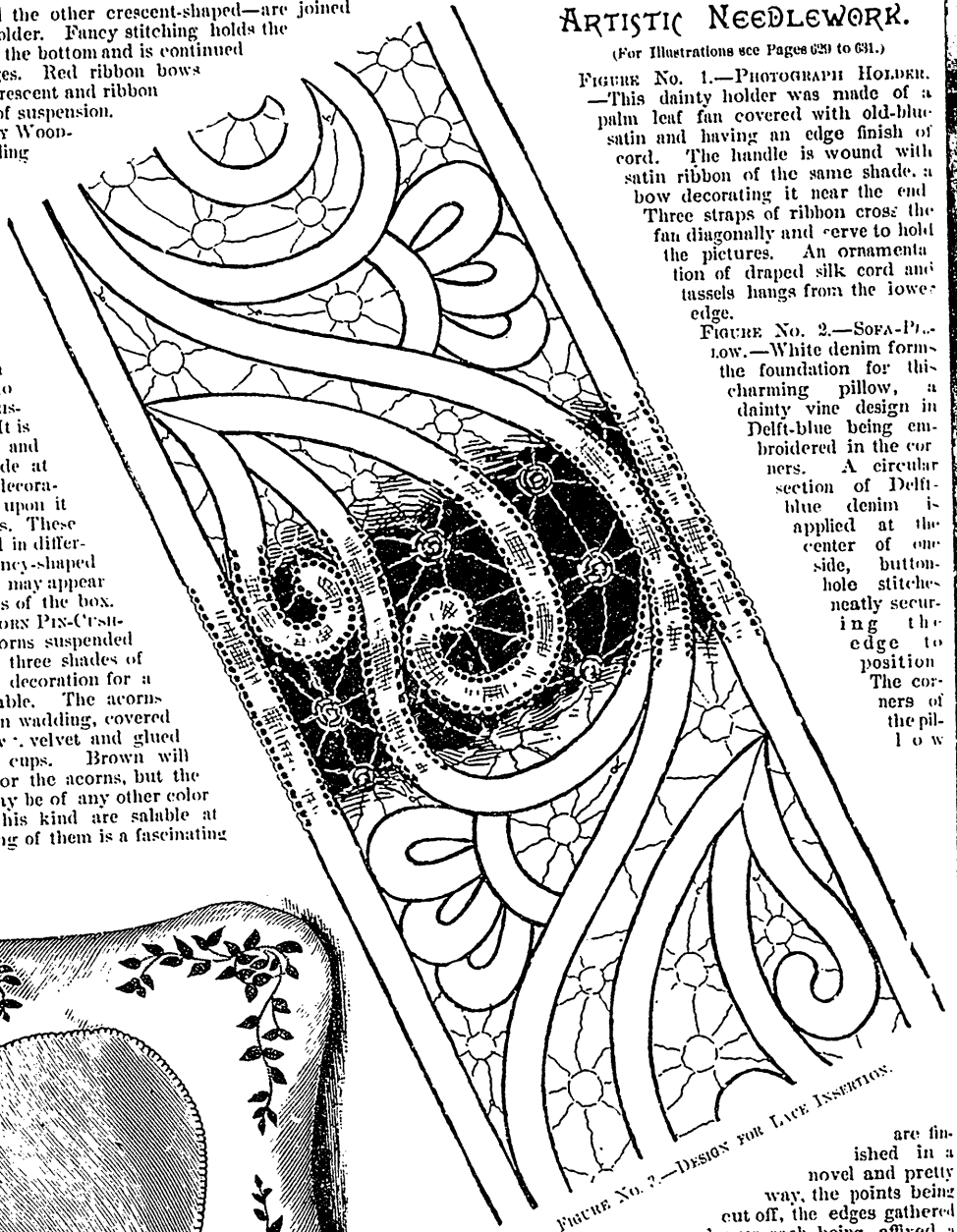


FIGURE No. 3.—DESIGNS FOR LACE INSERTION.

are finished in a novel and pretty way, the points being cut off, the edges gathered and over each being affixed a large covered button-mould. This pillow is practical and serviceable. It would also look well in linen in its natural hue, with a center piece and embroidery in dark brown or blue.

FIGURES Nos. 3, 4 and 5.—DESIGNS FOR LACE EDGING AND INSERTION.—Two very pretty designs for lace edging are shown at figures Nos. 4 and 5, while figure No. 3 illustrates the lace insertion. The lace would be found exceedingly dainty and attractive for curtains of fine scrim. A table cover or pin cushion would be effective elaborated with such a design, and applied on sofa-cushions of velvet, brocade or plain satin or silk the effect will be beautiful. Explicit directions for making, as well as the different varieties of braid that may be suitably employed in its development, are given in our book, "The Art of Modern Lace-Making," price 2s. (by post 2s. 3d.) or 10 cents per copy. The designs here given are in actual size and may be easily traced on paper to be worked.

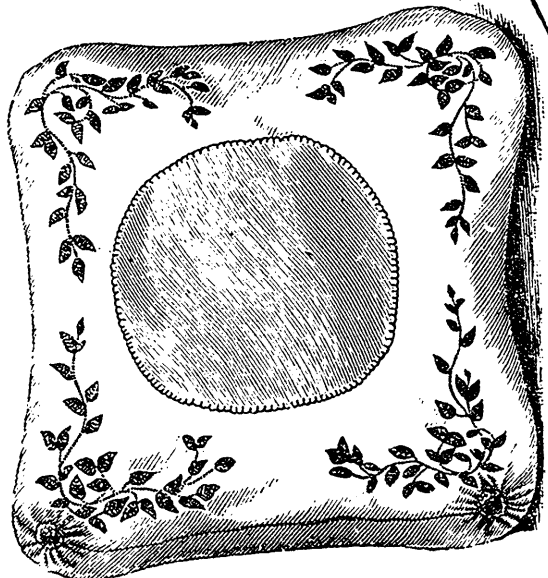


FIGURE No. 2.—SOFA-PILLOW.

For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2 and 3, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.

occupation for the fingers of the fancy-work lover. A pretty color medley may be brought about by using ribbon of a different color for suspending each acorn.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see Pages 631 to 632.)

For cool weather uses the sizes of scarfs have been very materially increased. In the made-up scarfs, puffs and medium-sized knots are favored. What are known as spread-apron four-in-hands will be popular, if present indications may be relied upon: at any rate, no other shape so well displays the richness

knot, it is real, it is most economic that can be worn.

For Autumn a number of ties and bows have been provided. The ties vary in width from an inch and an eighth to an inch and a quarter, and the bows are imitations of them. The designs are either very simple figures or Madras bright checks; whenever they are woven in all-over style they must necessarily be quite small.

The full-dress tie *par excellence* is of white lawn, laundered straight. It is usually about an inch and a quarter wide; however, it is sometimes graduated from seven-eighths of an inch at the back to an inch and three-quarters or two inches at the ends, which are square.

The correct tie for afternoon weddings is a simple plain white gros-grain or fine cord (Tuscan or a neat pure-white natté made up in graduated four-in-hand style.

Very fine cord piqués are developed in the graduated shape like the full-dress ties, as are also little nattés in cotton.

Black satin ties are chosen for dinner use.

Bows in imitation of both shapes, made of fine French lawn, will meet with the approbation of those who cannot make up their own ties.

An innovation is a fine white pounce in both shapes.

The illustrations for the month include a knot and two puff scarfs, a four-in-hand and a flat scarf and two pairs of braces.

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—This scarf is known as The

Mersina. It is made of dark-red silk figured with green and is a favored shape for cool-weather uses.

FIGURE NO. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.—The Gotham is



FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

(For Description see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

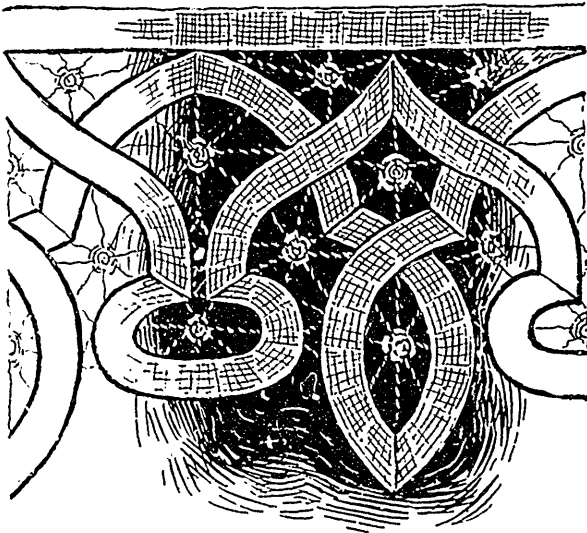


FIGURE NO. 4.

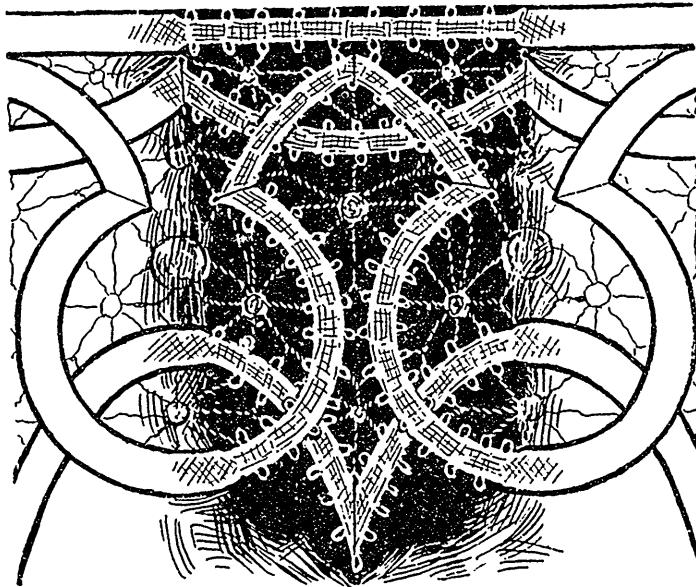


FIGURE NO. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 4 AND 5.—DESIGNS FOR LACE EDGING.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 4 and 5, see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 630.)

of the fabric on account of the beautiful folds into which it is thrown in tying.

In de Joinvilles only the richer fabrics and exclusive patterns are used, for the stores are already overstocked with cheap goods. Besides, when a man pays a large price for a scarf (and these are expensive) he has a right to expect something exquisite and rare.

New Madras plaids in brilliant color combinations and heavy stylish English all-silk mats are best for the general trade, being effective as a foil to dark clothing, their color unions harmonizing with almost any variety of suit goods now fashionable. The tendency in these goods is toward great width and length, and inasmuch as a scarf made of them is simply a straight piece of material which in tying can be readily transformed into either a four-in-hand or a square-puff

the name of this handsome scarf, which is made of black silk figured in red and yellow. This shape may be worn with any style of collar.

FIGURE No. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FLAT SCARF.—This shape is called The Chesham. It is made up in black silk showing a red and blue design. A scarf like this is favored by neat dressers.

FIGURE No. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.—Black silk showing a vine design in yellow was used in the manufacture of this scarf, which is called The Yukon.

FIGURE No. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.—This style of scarf is a general favorite with all classes of people. In this instance it is made up in black silk showing a pattern in red and yellow. The Sexton is the name by which it is identified.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—GENTLEMEN'S BRACES.—At figure No. 6 is shown a

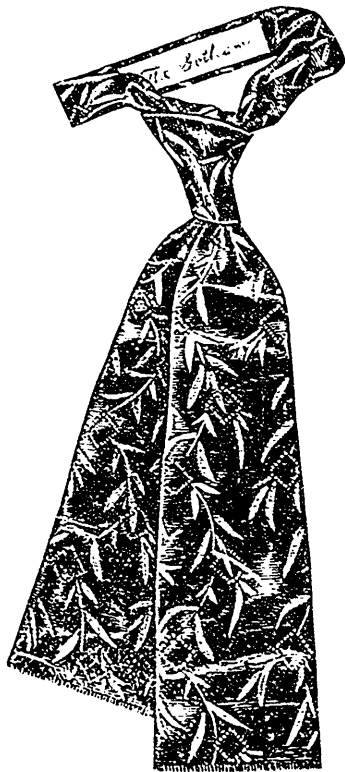


FIGURE No. 2.—GENTLEMEN'S KNOT SCARF.

pair of braces made of white cotton web figured in blue. The buckles are of fine gilt and the ends are finished with kid.

The braces shown at figure No. 7 are made of green cotton web figured in brown and black. The buckles are gilt and the ends are of real leather, the front ends being in cast-off style, with a stud fastening. For the finer qualities of braces there is a tendency toward the use of prong buckles; but the side buckles, of which there are many new styles in *repoint* lace effects, are by no means outclassed or superseded. The ends are usually furnished with cast-off attachments. Cantab ends are liked by many conservative dressers.

The domestic braces are made up with leather ends—kid or sheepskin—silk braid ends and elastic cord ends.

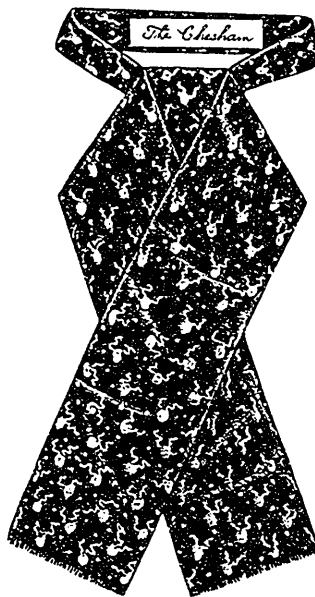


FIGURE No. 3.—GENTLEMEN'S FLAT SCARF.



FIGURE No. 4.—GENTLEMEN'S PUFF SCARF.

For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Pages 631 and 632.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustration see Page 633.)

There never was a child who did not love to blow soap bubbles, and what sport it is trying to see which girl or boy can blow the largest bubble! How pretty they are in the sunlight! All the colors of the rainbow may be seen reflected in the bubbles when the light strikes them in the right direction; then how high they can be blown into the air! Sometimes, when they are made indoors, they may be forced to touch the ceiling before they burst.

This month I am going to tell you how to play an interesting game with the bubbles. It will cause the long Winter evenings to pass very quickly when at

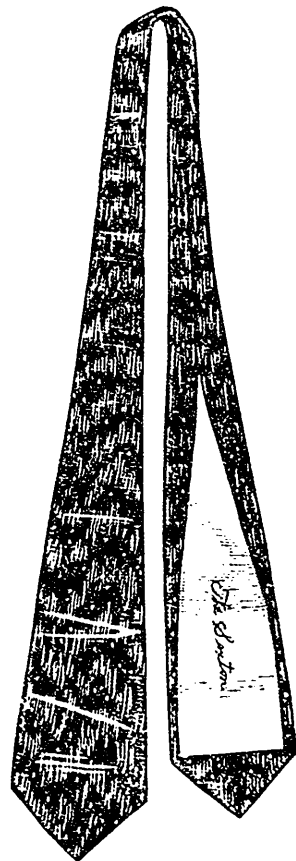


FIGURE No. 5.—GENTLEMEN'S FOUR-IN-HAND SCARF.

home with sister or brother or, perhaps, mother will allow you to have a soap-bubble party. Prepare a long table by covering it with a strip of felt and at one end place an arch (one of mother's croquet wickets might be used if she is willing), then when the suds are ready you may begin. If but two persons are to play, each player makes his own bubble at the end of the table opposite the wicket and endeavors to send it down to the other end through the wicket without breaking. Every time a bubble goes through the wicket the successful person may count one or five, as has been

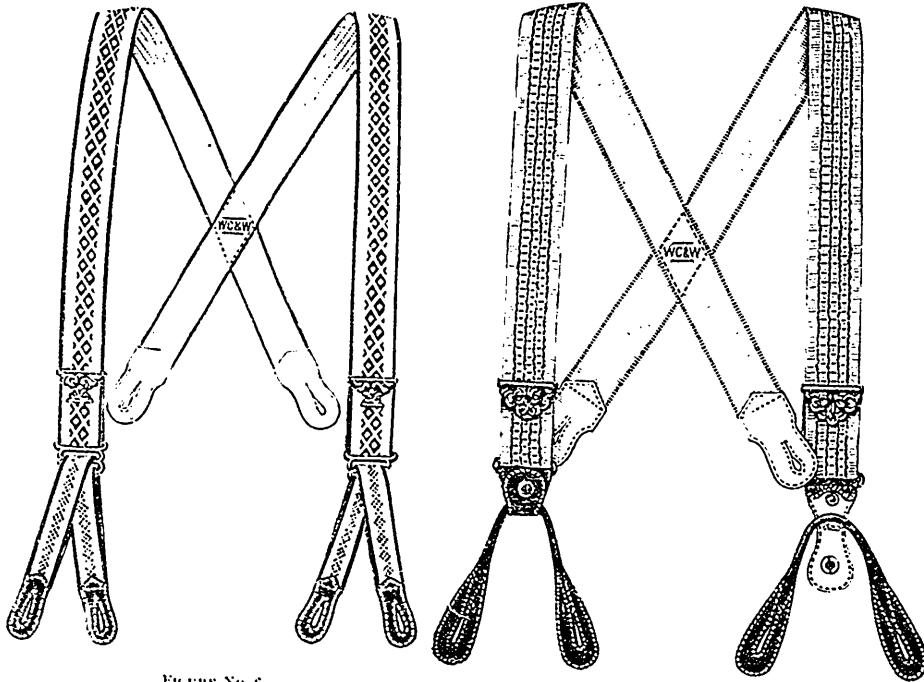


FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURE No. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 6 AND 7.—GENTLEMEN'S BRACES.

For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6 and 7, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on Page 632.

decided before the game commenced, and he may continue to make them until unsuccessful, when the other player may take his turn.

STYLISH EVENING WAISTS.

(For Illustrations see Page 543.)

In the basque-waist shaped by pattern No. 8510, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, a novel effect is achieved with a Bertha, which may be of Irish-crochet lace. The basque may be fashioned from white taffeta bearing yellow satin stripes and pink blossoms. The back is drawn

in gathers at the bottom over a lining, and the fronts hang blouse-like over a belt of ribbon.

White or tinted *crêpe de Chine* is adaptable to the mode illustrated in pattern No. 8574, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The neck is cut moderately low above a full back and a draped front. The graceful front overhangs a deep, full girdle crossed in front.

The square-necked waist represented in pattern No. 8692, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, may be made of white chiffon flowered in an old-rose shade bordering on brown, over a light-blue taffeta lining. The back and fronts are full and are crossed by a girde of ribbon. A Bertha collar falls in two points at front and back and with pointed epaulette effect over the full, elbow-length sleeves.

The baby waist is always an admired style. Such a bodice is comprised in pattern No. 8648, price 1s. or 25 cents. It is cut square at the neck and is made with a full back and fronts and short puff sleeves. White *gaze de chambray* striped with Nile green is available for the waist, which may be trimmed at the neck with a band of lace insertion above a wide frill.

A youthful and pretty style is developed in the waist made up by

and are finished with a frill: over them flare jacket fronts which are rolled back in revers. The back falls in ripples in the skirt.

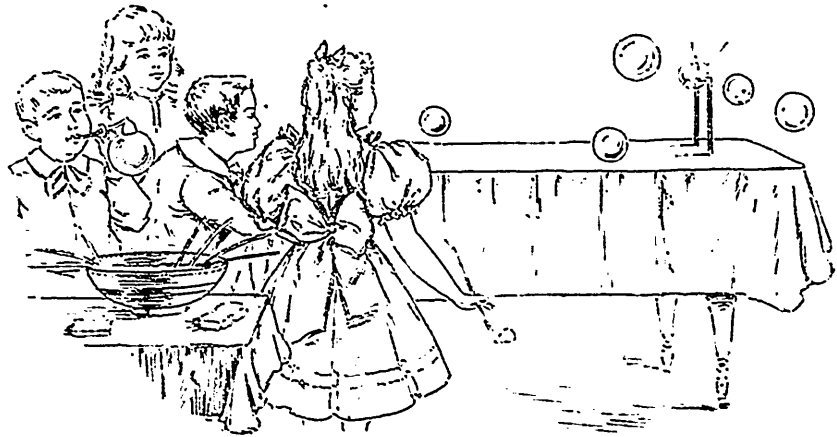
A fancifully draped Bertha is the attractive feature of the full, round-necked waist shaped according to pattern No. 8569, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The front droops blouse-like over a narrow shaped belt, and from the neck hangs a square-cornered Bertha.

A stylish example of a high-neck waist, appropriate for evening wear, is made up by pattern No. 8637, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Either black or white flowered chiffon, *gaze de chambray* or transparent *crêpe* may be selected for the making, and velvet or moiré taffeta ribbon may provide the decoration. The back and

pattern No. 8713, price 1s. or 25 cents. White *mousseline de soie* may be used over yellow silk in the construction, and a frill of *mousseline* may fall from the low, round neck over the full front and back and also over the skirt from the deep Empire girdle.

A combination of white chiffon and flowered taffeta may be achieved in the charming square-necked bodice that is developed from pattern No. 8660, price 1s. or 25 cents. The full, low center front and back are finished with a frill and are framed by full side fronts and backs extending to the shoulders.

An historic style of the gay Louis XV. period is suggested in the waist, for which pattern No. 8721, price 1s. or 25 cents, furnishes the design. The neck is cut low enough to expose the shoulders. The full fronts droop like a blouse



SOAP BUBBLES.

(For Description see "Children's Corner," on Pages 632 and 633.)

front are very full, and the front is crossed twice with wide ribbon formed in bows at the center.

Another style of baby waist in which the neck is cut round is fashioned by pattern No. 8707, price 1s. or 25 cents. Figured or plain glacé taffeta or figured *crêpe* will develop the mode prettily, and lace insertion may be let in the full back and fronts. A folded ribbon belt is finished with a bow at the back.



DESCRIPTION OF HATS ON THE COLORED PLATE.

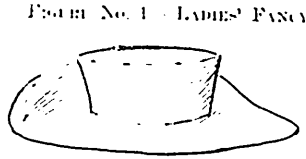


FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' FANCA BRAID HAT.—Brown is the color pictured in this fancy braid and satin ribbon with a velvet edge forms a frill about the crown; ribbon of a contrasting hue decorates the back under the brim and ribbon of a similar color but wider is arranged to the left of the center in front, a tall, willowy aigrette rising high above the crown at the side.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' THEATRE HAT.—A pretty color may be placed under the open-work jet crown of this hat, which is most artistically decorated with a chiffon rosette, and rose miroir velvet relieved by a delicate corn-colored aigrette. Jet ornaments and a jet *bandeau* about the crown contribute further elaboration to a hat that is well suited for dressy evening or day wear.



FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—A fancy felt hat in becoming shades of green and brown is pictured at this figure elaborately trimmed with brown and green silk and relieved with shaded wings. The silk is massed in spread bows that give an increased effect of width, and greater height is given in front by upright feathers that rise from a soft knot of silk on the brim.

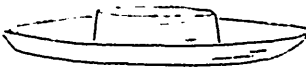


FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' PROMENADE HAT.—This model is in a rich shade of brown felt and has a decoration of cream felt embroidered with gold, the tail feathers of the bird of Paradise being a fitting offset to the bird whose black wings rise straight above the crown.

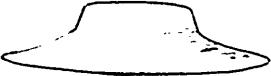


FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' CALLING HAT.—A charming combination of colors is shown at this figure. Green chenille that gives a soft mossy effect is united with delicate lavender velvet in the outer edge of the brim and black velvet is pictured in the brim and crown. Lavender miroir velvet is artistically arranged forward of black coq feathers that spread in fancy style at each side of the center and sturdy Rhinestone ornaments enhance the generally good effect.



FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.—A beautiful combination of colors is seen in this hat, which has a soft crown of raspberry-red mirror velvet and a brim of the new fancy rough felt braid, ribbon and shaded green feathers contributing the relief note of color as well as height and width.



FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' PROMENADE HAT.—This fine French felt is in a dark shade of slate-gray. It is beautifully trimmed with ostrich plumes and ribbon in two tones, a handsome ornament giving a neat finish in front. The waist decoration is shaped by pattern No. 1174, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

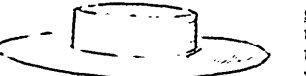


FIGURE No. 8.—YOUNG LADIES' FELT HAT.—There is a coquettish air about this hat of silver-gray felt, with black velvet facing and brilliant plumage for decoration. The wings and tail feathers spread well over and beyond the crown and the coloring is realistic and beautiful. The Molière vest with fichu collar is shaped by pattern No. 1191, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. It is in three sizes—small, medium and large.



FIGURE No. 9.—LADIES' TURBAN.—A very lady-like turban is pictured at this figure, the soft crown of velvet rising a little above the brim, which is composed of compact upturned folds of velvet, two colors being tastefully united. Spangled quill feathers rise with velvet above the crown.

MODISH HATS AND BONNETS

(For Illustrations see Page 639.)

FIGURE A.—LADIES' CAPOTE.—This dainty *capote* is of jet decorated with lace net, velvet, pink roses and an aigrette. Velvet ribbon strings are intended to be bowed under the chin.

FIGURE B.—LADIES' HAT.—This style of hat will suit a youthful face, as it droops prettily and is simply trimmed. The crown is of velvet and is banded with light silk, and the brim is of felt; the stiff wings of the bird are arranged to stand high above the crown.

FIGURE C.—LADIES' FELT AND VELVET HAT.—This hat has a soft, full crown of golden-brown velvet and a brown felt brim. A bird having brown plumage renders the harmony perfect, its stiff feathers standing against the curling aigrette.

FIGURE D.—LADIES' HAT.—Striped ribbon, black wings, black velvet and Rhinestone pins are artistically disposed on this light felt hat, which is faced with black velvet and will be suitable for general wear.

FIGURE E.—LADIES' SMALL HAT.—This is a green felt hat having a full plaiting of wide velvet-edged ribbon arranged to stand upright about the crown; narrower velvet-edged ribbon forms a frill at the base of the crown, black quill feathers rising high at the back.

FIGURE F.—LADIES' JET BONNET.—Black net covered with jet spangles adorns this dainty bonnet, and handsome jet ornaments, ostrich tips and velvet tie-strings combine to give it the desirable *chic* effect.

FIGURE G.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.—Coq feathers form a fluffy ruche-like trimming about the crown of this black felt hat, and pink velvet, ribbon and tall coq feathers impart an artistic finish.

FIGURE H.—LADIES' FELT HAT.—Green is the dominant tone in this hat. Green velvet arranged in a soft twist outlines the brim, and pale-green ribbon with coq feathers and a Rhinestone buckle combine to adorn it stylishly.

FIGURE I.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This light felt hat is a shape that well supports a lavish amount of plumes. Two bands of velvet ribbon surround the crown, the brim is edged with velvet and a rosette composed of many loops catches the crown and brim together, the plumes falling gracefully over the crown and brim from the back.

MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.—Spangled quill feathers and curious horse-hair ornaments that are jetted or spangled are now very popular in millinery, being used to give the finishing touch which adds height or the wing-like effect that insures breadth. Charming effects are attained by combining these clever ornaments with the new ribbon bows, themselves singularly attractive and novel. Jewelled ornaments are beautiful for evening wear on toques of velvet or gold-embroidered felt. For promenade hats, quill, owl and coq feathers are popular, some styles that are highly favored being illustrated in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

ATTACH BOWS.—Some new bows, remarkable for their originality and style, are pictured this month. Numerous loops, formed to give height at the front and back of the hat and also at each side, are popular, and there is no abatement in the demand for broad effects. Handsome jewelled buckles, pins and ornaments are prominent in all styles of bows, but particularly in those that are broad, and there is an increased demand in millinery for novel bows to supplement wings, quills, ostrich plumes and bird-of-paradise aigrettes.



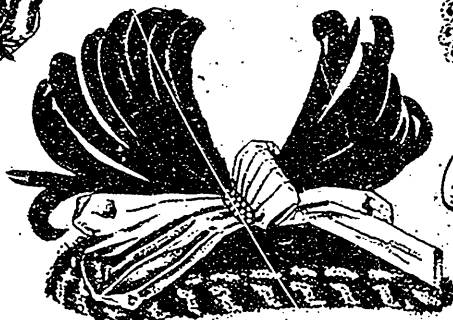
1.



2.



4.



5.



3.



6.



8.

9.

MILLINERY NOTES.

A most substantial and Wintry-looking head-covering is this season's hat, with its burden of velvet and plumage. Approbation is but grudgingly accorded it by those who cherish the fancy for lightness and grace in millinery, yet Fashion's behests must needs be complied with. The large hat obtains and offers a ready excuse for the frills and puffings of velvet or silk in current vogue. High crowns, some in bell shape, others almost cylindrical, are combined with broad brims, many of which show but a suspicion of a roll in front and are bent up at the back and appropriately trimmed. This fashion improves in effect the contour of the head and also gives variation to the style. Soft crowns of velvet or moiré antique are often associated with brims of felt or fancy braid in dressy hats and all sorts of pretty effects are attained in the draping of these crowns.

A forest-green velvet crown is artistically disposed in a high fan at the back and in a spread bow in front, where it is caught with a pearl-and-Rhinestone pin. The brim is covered with green velvet next the face and with shaded, green-and-rose taffeta on the outside, and edged with mink, the latter being arranged in loops and ends at the back, a Rhinestone buckle apparently fixing the bow. In front wave two shaded green Paradise aigrettes, one at each side, to produce a broad effect.

The full corse velvet crown in a broad-brimmed hat is tacked in puffs that suggest roses. The brim is made of black velvet shirred over the frame and striped at intervals with bands of spangled net. The upturned brim at the back is massed with pink and black roses and at the left side in front are clustered shaded green merle wings and long, full tail feathers that extend to the back. The brim is rolled ever so slightly at the front and sides, and the hat is worn tilted to one side of the head.

Flat-brimmed hats are still worn over the eyes. Bronze-brown and apple-green are happily blended in a large hat of brown *miroir* velvet. A double puffing of green glacé taffeta stands about the crown and is veiled with brown chenille-dotted coarse-meshed net. Two merle birds and a fluffy brown aigrette are arranged at the left side and a number of brown velvet bows are fastened against the back of the brim, which is turned up in the approved manner.

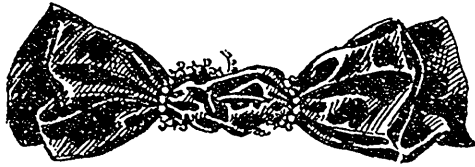
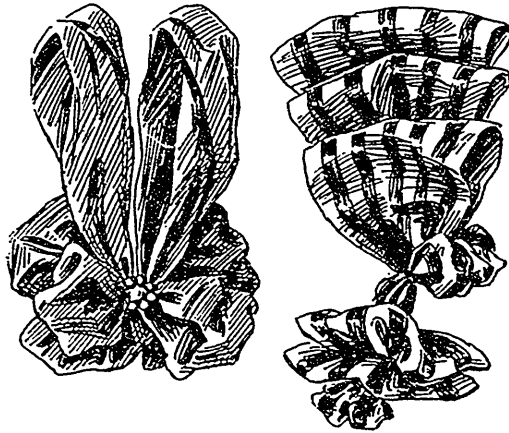
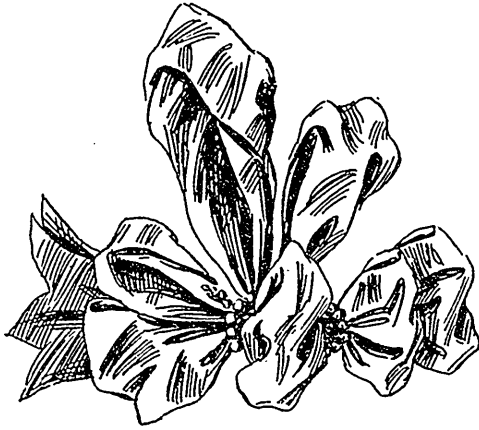
Pearl-gray hats are among the season's prettiest fancies. They are youthful and harmonize admirably with the pink glow which Winter winds and frost bring to the cheeks. A pretty specimen is a large shape in silk beaver with a black felt brim-facing, the brim being broader at the sides than at the front and back. Double-faced gray satin ribbon is clustered in many loops in front and also bands the crown. At each side a trio of gray plumes droops over the edge of the brim, a feathery rosette being inserted among the plumage at the left side. A short band is adjusted underneath the hat at the back to raise it from the head and give it a forward tilt. Another gray hat is a felt

sailor with its brim edged with hatters' galloon and slightly rolled at the front and sides, the back being reversed. A full ruching of gray taffeta edged with black velvet is encircled at the center by a band of velvet so that one half stands upright about the crown and the remainder droops upon the brim. A large gray aigrette towers at the left side and the back is built up with a bunch of gray and yellow roses between two black velvet bows. The new sailor shapes are distinguished by a brim that rolls a trifle upward at the edge. A third gray hat is unrelieved by any other color, yet the effect is not in the least monotonous. The shape—a felt—is large, with a rolled brim that supports two large plumes, each starting from a great *chou* of velvet in front. An elegant simplicity marks this hat.

In a turban for evening wear a unique combination is achieved with royal-purple and a deep cream, the latter being shown in the coarse lace from which the hat is formed. Mink tails are cleverly fastened in the folds of lace and at the left side two purple velvet rosettes sustain a pair of feathery white aigrettes. Another style of turban, a boat-shaped hat, is made with a soft crown of royal-purple velvet and a brim draped gracefully with a cream lace veil that is arranged at the back in a large bow with ends, a Rhinestone-and-amethyst pin being thrust through the center of the bow. Two velvet rosettes are fixed at the back, the brim being bent to receive them. A tasteful color union is produced by a shaded green bird and a Paradise aigrette, which are adjusted at the left side.

The vivid national-blue shade is shown in a stylish hat of velvet and chenille felt, the latter forming the brim and the former the full crown. In front are two short black wings separated by a Rhinestone-and-sapphire pin and towards the back a larger black wing is fastened at each side. The brim is rolled at the back and on a band upon which the brim rests is adjusted a large spread bow of black satin ribbon, which hangs directly on the coiffure and produces a charming effect. Apple-green is associated with national-blue in another large hat, the brim of which is likewise of fancy braid, and the crown, though of blue felt, is concealed by a trimming of birds. A double puffing of green taffeta swathed in a blue chenille-dotted veil stands about the crown and suggests by its arrangement a nest for three shaded green birds. Blue and green are mingled in the tuft of roses which rests against the upturned brim at the back.

A brown cloth fur-trimmed walking gown will gain in style if supplemented by a Spanish turban of brown velvet, the evenly rolled brim of which is covered with caracule fur, a species of Persian lamb. A double twist of brown velvet is laid about the top of the crown and black coq quills curl at the left side. At the back a bow of brown velvet with pointed ends that fall on the hair sustains a bunch of violets, the natural purple



NEW MILLINERY BOWS

hue of which accords admirably with the brown of its setting. Either a brown or black chenille-dotted veil should be worn with this hat, veils being rather a complement to smart hats of this type. Large Rhinestone buckles relieve the sombreness of a large black silk beaver hat shaped with a very high crown, the height of which is seemingly decreased by two bands of black velvet ribbon surrounding it. The bands are crossed in front and at this point a glittering buckle is fixed. Short loops of velvet ribbon project from the edge of the brim, which is upturned at the back. Full tips are clustered at the back above a loop bow of velvet ribbon, in the heart of which glimmers a buckle of brilliants.

The Amazon is a walking hat of exaggerated proportions, which is receiving a large share of favor just now. The "magpie coloring," which continues its hold on the fancy, is carried out successfully in an Amazon shape in black felt, with a brim facing of white felt. Black velvet is twisted about the crown and formed at the right side in a bow, through which is thrust a large Rhinestone-and-jet pin. At the left side several white-tipped black quills are spread fanwise against the crown. Less severe in its style of trimming is another black felt Amazon hat. The brim is draped with a veil of deep-cream chiffon bearing an application of yellow Renaissance lace, the veil being arranged in a bow at the back with ends long enough to fall on the hair. Mink fur is curled about the veil and looped with it at the back. A bunch of black feathers touched with yellow reposes at the left side of the crown.

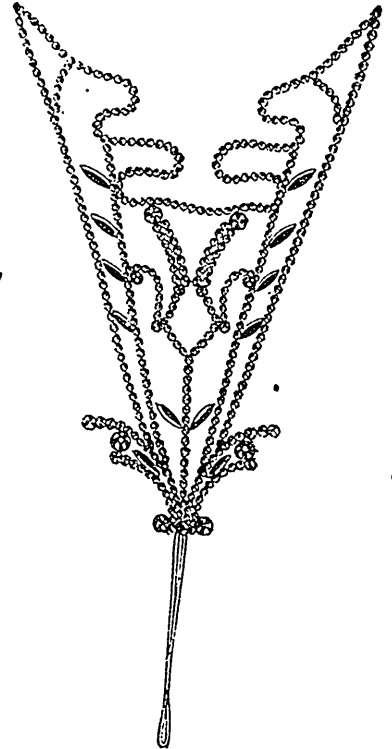
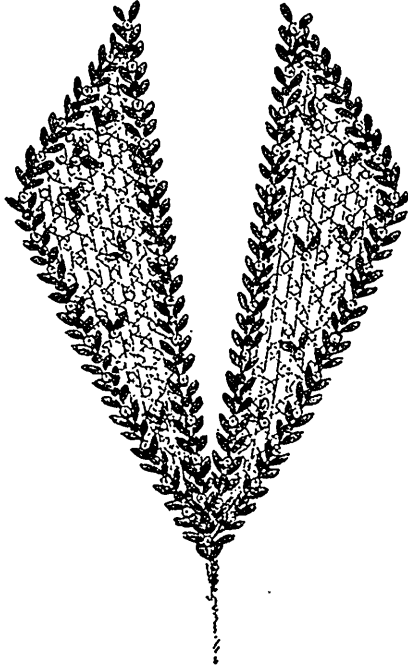
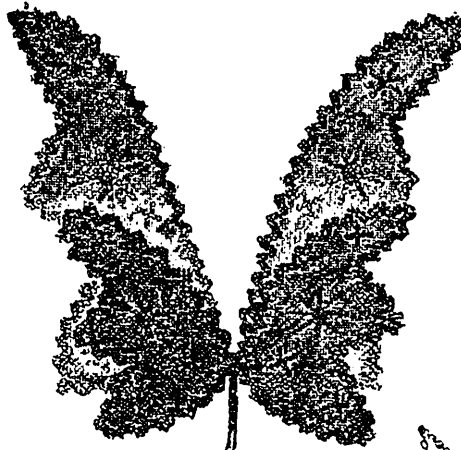
Very handsome and stylish for a young matron of the demi-blonde type is a large hat of violet velvet. A velvet puffing provides the crown trimming and at the left side three black tips are fastened with a steel pin. A bunch of violets with long stems is set up high among the feathers, the arrangement being artistic and novel. Two large *choux* of green and violet taffeta, agreeing in tone with the blossoms and stems, are placed at the back under the brim, which is bent up for the purpose. An admirable point of a large all-black hat is its soft crown of *moiré antique*, which accords well with a velvet brim. An unusually large *moiré* bow ornaments

the reversed brim at the back and a bunch of tips and a Paradise aigrette provide decoration for the left side. A large steel buckle lodges in one of the folds formed at the right side of the silk crown where it meets the brim. Green and blue are blended with the usual tasteful result in a Russian turban of blue felt.

About the crown are twisted many strands of blue-and-green chenille, a large coil of it being arranged at the left side as a lodgment for a pair of birds with plumage uniting the two colors. Green velvet faces the brim and a bow of it set on the headband at the back falls down upon the hair.

Rather a brilliant hat for wear under artificial light is made of black hair lace liberally spangled with jet sequins. The brim is rolled all round, though higher at the left side than elsewhere, and bent in volutes. A black velvet bow is arranged at the right side, and against the brim at the left are placed several small bows, black-and-white feathers being clustered against the crown and waving over the bows.

The suggestion of lightness which marks a certain hat as a charming exception will win for it a host of admirers. The shape is a sailor in light-green felt with a brim edged with black velvet, which accentuates its slight roll. Black velvet also edges a very full ruching of white accordion-plaited *mousseline de*



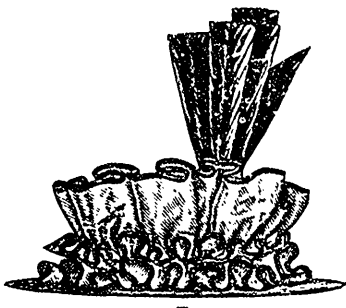
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS.

soie, which is adjusted about the brim. An unusually full black aigrette at the left side gives the height required on stylish hats, and two rosettes corresponding with the ruching provide a suitable trimming for the brim, which is not reversed as sharply as in many other hats. A hat of any color could appropriately support such trimming, which is easily arranged, even by fingers less skilled than those of the professional modiste.

The newest veils, which may only be worn with large hats and loosely adjusted, are of chiffon—brown, blue, black, white or gray—with large chenille dots. They are cut rounding and bordered with a very narrow frill of the chiffon edged at top and bottom with the very narrowest of velvet ribbon matching the tissue or the dot, which sometimes contrasts with the ground. Thus, a white veil may have black dots and be trimmed with black velvet ribbon.



A



E



H



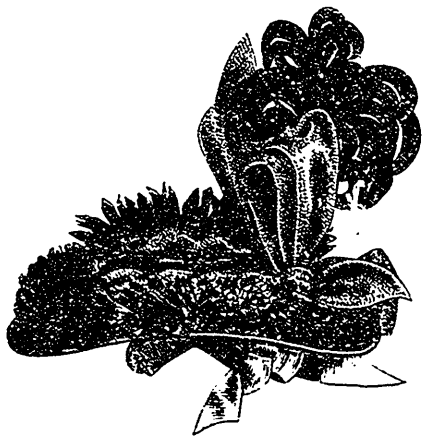
B



F



C



G



D



I

Modish Hats and Bonnets

(For Descriptions see Page 634.)

CROCHETING.—No. 64.

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: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. the next part of the direction.

CROCHETED NIGHT-DRESS CASE.

FIGURE No. 1.—This case is made of Kensington twine (although very fine macramé cord may be used if preferred), and blue satin ribbon half an inch wide is run through the

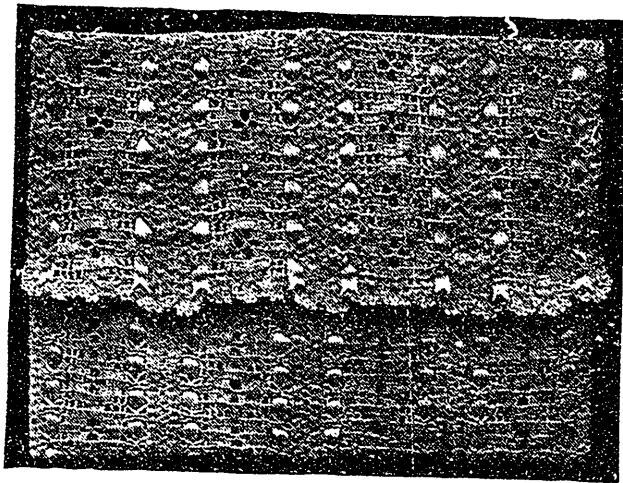


FIGURE No. 1.—CROCHETED NIGHT-DRESS CASE.

eight spaces as shown in the picture. The back of the case and the lining of the flap are made of Panama canvas. The entire case, however, may be crocheted by making a continuous strip long enough to form the back and also fold over as seen in the picture.

Make a chain of 280 stitches for the lower part of the case; turn; make a shell of 6 d. c. with 1 ch. between the third and fourth d. c. in the fourth st. from the hook; make * 8 ch., skip 8 sts., 1 d. c. in the next one, * skip two, make 2 ch., 1 d. c. in the next, and repeat twice more from last *; then make 1 d. c. in each of the next 7 sts. of ch., * 2 ch., skip 2, 1 d. c. in the next, and repeat twice more from last *; 8 ch., skip 8 sts. of ch., 1 shell in the next one, skip 1 st., 1 s. c. in the next, skip 1, 1 shell in the next; repeat 3 times more from first *, but at the end make one shell instead of 2 to correspond with the other end; turn; make 3 ch.

Second row.—Make a shell in shell underneath. * 8 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c. underneath, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 1 d. c. in each of 2-ch., 1 in each of the next 7 d. c., 1 in each of next 2-ch., and 1 in the next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in the next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in the next d. c., 8 ch., shell in each of next 2 shells, and repeat from first * across the row ending with 1 shell; turn, 3 ch.

Third row.—Shell in shell, * 4 ch.; catch in middle with s. c. the two 8-chs. underneath, passing through half of stitch; 5 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 2-ch., 1 d. c. in each of the next 4 d. c., 6 ch., skip 4 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 4 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 2-ch. sts., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 4

ch., catch in the two 8-ch. underneath as before, 5 ch., shell in each of next 2 shells, and repeat from * across the row, ending with 1 shell; turn, 3 ch.

Fourth row.—Shell in shell, * 8 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c., 2 in the ch., 1 in each of the next 4 d. c., 5 ch., catch in middle of ch. underneath, 6 ch., skip 3 d. c.; 1 d. c. in each of the next 4 d. c., 2 in the ch., 1 in the next d. c., 8 ch., shell in each of next 2 shells, and repeat from * across the row, ending with 1 shell; turn, 3 ch.

Fifth row.—Shell in shell, * 8 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c., skip 1, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in each of next 5 d. c., 1 in each of next 2-ch., 4 ch., 1 d. c. in each of last 2-ch. underneath, 1 d. c. in each of next 5 d. c., 2 ch., skip 1 d. c., 1 d. c. in the next one, 8 ch., 1 shell in each of next 2 shells, and repeat from * across the row, ending with 1 shell; turn, 3 ch.

Sixth row.—Shell in shell, * 8 ch., 1 d. c. in d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., skip 2 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of next 4 d. c., 1 in each of next 4-ch. and in each of the 5 d. c. beyond, 2 ch., skip 1 d. c., 1 d. c. in the next, 2-ch., 1 d. c. in the next, 8 ch., shell in each of next 2 shells, and repeat from *; turn, 3 ch.

Seventh row.—Shell in shell, * 5 ch., catch through the middle of two 8-chs. underneath, 4 ch., 1 d. c. in each of the next 3 d. c. with 2 ch. between, 2 ch., skip 2 d. c., 1 d. c. in each of the next 7 d. c., 2 ch., skip 2, 1 d. c. in each of the next 3 d. c. with 2 ch. between, 5 ch., catch through the middle of two 8-chs. as before, 5 ch., 1 shell in each of next 2 shells and repeat from *; turn, 3 ch.

Eighth row.—Shell in shell, * 8 ch., 1 d. c. in each of the next 3 d. c. with 2-ch. between, 1 d. c. in each of 2-ch., 1 in each of next 7 d. c., 2 in the 2-ch. and 1 in the d. c. beyond, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next d. c., 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next one, 8 ch., shell in each of next 2 shells and repeat from *. Repeat from third row for the solid portion and make the

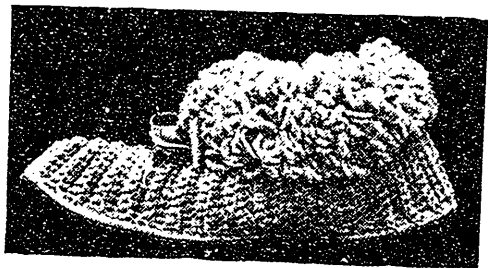


FIGURE No. 2.—CROCHETED SLIPPER.

chains between according to the illustration, fastening every third row at the center; then leave a chain free. Work until there are 37 rows.

Make another piece 25 rows in length and finish with a scallop formed of 5 long d. c. with a picot formed of 5 ch. caught in the top of d. c. between each d. c. Cut a piece of canvas the width of the crocheted strip and 18½ inches in length; sew

the piece first crocheted to the canvas along each outer edge and at the bottom, then sew the other piece on so as to form a lap allowing 2 inches of the crocheting to come beyond the canvas, which will leave the case about 13 inches in depth. Run blue ribbon through the spaces under the 3-ch. and over the single ch. (see picture).

CROCHETED SLIPPER.

FIGURE No. 2.—This slipper is made of pink and drab zephyr. Begin with the drab by making a ch. of 13 sts., turn.

First row.—Make 1 s. c. in each of the next 6 sts., 3 in the next one; then 1 m each of the next 6. turn.

Second row.—Work in the back part of the stitches in this and every row; work 1 s. c. in every stitch until the widening in the middle of last row; then in middle of the 3 sts. make 3 in the one, then plain; work every row in the same manner. After you have made 4 rows make 3 sts. of the drab, then join on the pink and work to within 3 sts. of the end, make the last 3 of drab. Make the next row all drab. Repeat the last 2 rows 4 times more, or until there are 5 rows of pink alternating with 1 of drab. Next work 2 more rows of drab, there will now be 9 ribs, 2 rows to a rib and a widening at the middle of every rib; then make 3 more rows of the drab without widening. Now work up 10 sts. then turn and work back and forth on this strip until there are 19 ribs; break wool and join to other side of slipper.

To make the Loop Knitting at the Top.—Take the 2 colors and cast on 4 stitches.

Second row.—Pass the needle through the st., throw the yarn around the needle as if for knitting, but do not knit it; then carry the yarn down around the left forefinger and up across

a ch. of 10 sts., join, and over it make 3 ch., then 21 long d. c.; join, make 3 ch., and 2 long d. c. in each d. c. underneath; join at the end of round, and for the third round make 3 ch., then 1 d. c. in the first d. c., 2 in the next, and repeat for the round.

For the Border.—Take the lightest shade of pink, skip 3 d. c., make *5 very long d. c. in the next st., 1 ch., 5 more in the same st., skip 2 d. c., 2 ch., 1 s. c. in the next, 2 ch., skip 3 d. c., and repeat from * for the round.

Next round.—Make same as the last, using the next shade of pink and working through the center of last shell and fastening over the s. c. Make 2 more rounds the same as the last with the next two shades, but in the last round do not make the ch. at the middle of shell.

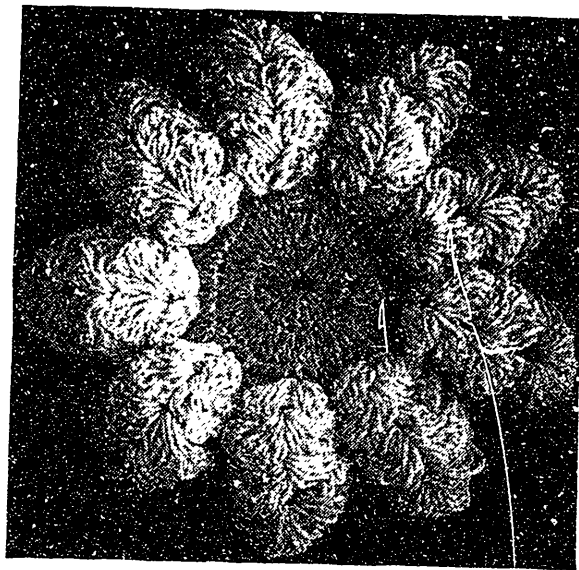


FIGURE No. 3.—CROCHETED LAMP-MAT.

CROCHETED CAP.

FIGURES Nos. 4 AND 5.—This cap was made of white Germantown. Begin with 3 ch., join; make 2 s. c. in each st. of round.

Second round.—Make 2 s. c. in every stitch.

Third round.—Make 2 s. c. in every other stitch.

Fourth round.—Make 2 s. c. in every third stitch.

Continue to croche. in rounds, making one plain row between and widening in every third stitch in the intermediate rounds until there are 12 rounds; then make 4 rounds without widening. In the next round widen in every fourth stitch; then make one plain; then in the next round widen in every ninth stitch; then make one plain round. Next round work through the back part of the stitches and make one round; then make 4 rounds, working through the s. c. in the regular manner. In the next round widen about four times, or in every 33rd stitch; this completes the band. For the outer rim work through one

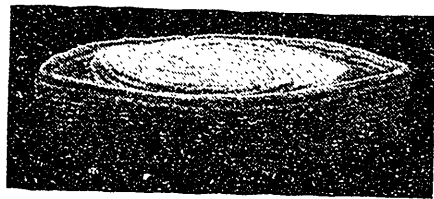


FIGURE No. 4.

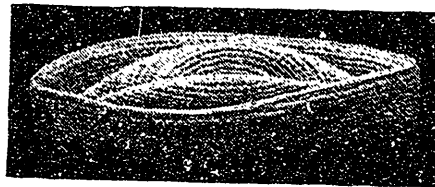


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES Nos. 4 AND 5.—CROCHETED CAP.

the needle; then knit the wind-overs off as one stitch. Repeat for every stitch.

Third row.—Knit plain, knitting each group of wind-overs as one stitch. Repeat the last 2 rows until the strip is long enough to go around the top of the slipper. Sew on by an over-and-over stitch. Make a bow of drab satin ribbon and sew on the front of each slipper. Sew the slipper to a lamb's wool sole, doubling the edges of the first row and sewing together before putting on to the sole.

CROCHETED LAMP MAT.

FIGURE No. 3.—This mat is made of single zephyr, the center being drab with four shades of pink for the border. Make

half of the st. first; work 3 sts.; widen, then widen in every third stitch for the entire round. Make 7 more rounds plain; then in the next round widen once, then make 4 more plain rounds. Next work through the other half of the stitches which were left on the end of band, and work exactly the same as for the outer rim. This is to make the rim double. When the same number of rounds are made for each piece, make one round by crocheting through both pieces, to close the edge. Turn this up. The engraving shows two styles in which the cap may be adjusted when in use.

In making the cap, which may be worn by either sex and by adults or children, for skating, polo, tennis, wheeling or any popular pastime, wool of any tint preferred may be used. White soils quickly, but is most effective in appearance.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

TEA COSIES.

Tea cosies are a real boon to all housewives, but especially to those who preside over households the members of which are not punctual at meal time. Everyone knows the refreshing

a medium shade of old tile-blue for a ground, either in cloth, satin, or, better still, a rich brocade. On this color work the roses in three or four shades of apricot, taking care that the turned-over part of the petals is of the deepest tone, strong enough to merge well into the blue ground; shade towards the center into a very pale tint.

The centers are executed in very telling fashion. Take small crochet mould or brass ring (the moulds are better because broader, but it is sometimes difficult to obtain them in a sufficiently small size) and cover the circle with filo floss of a rich shade of gold—not bright yellow but something between ochre and raw sienna. When covered, affix the ring by means of a few overcast stitches made with a single strand of the same floss; finish with a French knot to match the color of the center. All the buds and blossoms, both full and half-blown, are worked in the apricot shades. The foliage is put in with three shades of old-gold.

The stems only now remain, but they are all important, for upon them hangs the effect of the whole design. While quite intricate, they are easy and graceful in form, falling into exquisite curves. Since they carry out a distinct pattern independent of the roses and leaves, they should be made especially prominent in the working. Take a shade of apricot one tone deeper than the darkest used in the roses and follow the lines throughout in stem stitch; then with a low-toned, medium shade of green work another row of stem stitch as close as possible to the apricot line. The effect of this treatment is charming. With regard to the silk to be employed, Roman floss would hardly be too coarse, since it is not necessary for such a purpose to make the work very fine, but if finer work be preferred, then I should recommend a double strand of filo floss. In any case the whole of the work should be solid—that is, in long and short stitch.

Illustration No. 2 shows a very effective cosy, but one much more quickly done, for there is no solid work in it, except for the jewel-like dots, which are executed in satin stitch. Here, again, the leading curves are very graceful. Dragons as a

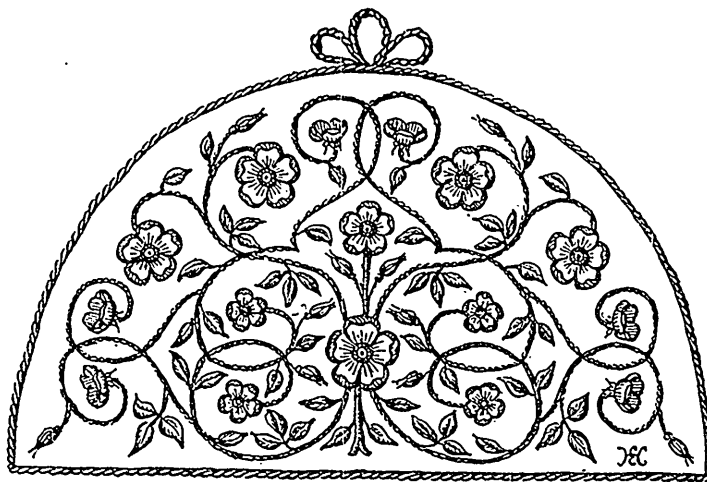


ILLUSTRATION No. 1.

effect of a good cup of hot tea, while a lukewarm decoction affords but cold comfort. A tea cosy may be easily made a thing of beauty and since it is necessarily very much *en evidence* it should be satisfying to the artistic eye. The three illustrations here given furnish suggestions for as many distinctive ways of decorating this useful article.

As to shape, although from time to time deviations have been made from the orthodox cut, it cannot be said that they have been found to improve its original form, that being decidedly the most practical and, when neatly made and properly padded, by no means unsightly.

Illustration No. 1 shows the most elaborate design of the three, its motive being the ever popular wild rose, than which no flower lends itself more readily to embroidery, whether for realistic treatment or, as in the present instance, for a more conventional disposal. The design here given is peculiarly graceful, its idea being borrowed from the embroidered cover of a rare old book belonging to a royal personage in England during the Sixteenth Century. I say "the idea," advisedly, because the curves have been somewhat altered to meet the semi-circular shape of the cosy, while the details have been modified to suit the style of needlework best adapted for an article in daily use.

As to color, it should suit its surroundings, harmonizing, as far as possible, not only with the tea service and draperies for the table, but also with the general coloring of the room furnishings. For material, satin, brocaded silk and fine cloth are alike suitable for a Winter tea cosy, while colored linen, denim and some of the lighter cotton goods manufactured especially for embroidery are more appropriate for Summer use, particularly in a country house. Some suggestions for a scheme of color may be acceptable, however, to those who do not care to trust their own judgment. It may be noted that a tendency to somewhat richer and fuller coloring is gaining ground, especially on the heavier goods. Take, for instance,

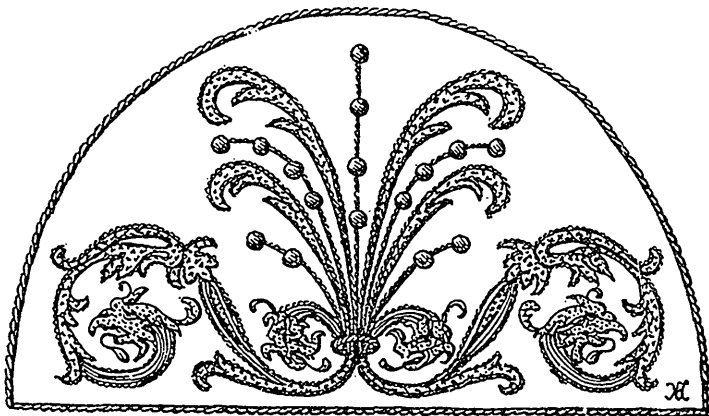


ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

motive for scroll work are always effective and just now in high favor. It will be observed on careful examination that the method of working is indicated in the drawing. First, the entire design is outlined with twisted embroidery silk—similar to outlining silk only coarser. All the straight lines within the

outlines are also in stem stitch. The dragons' heads and the oval scrolls are filled in with French knots and the rest of the scrolls with a crazy stitch. On a deep-cream ground the outlines would look well in rich burnt-sienna. The shading lines and knots in the dragons' heads and ovals might be in a flame-colored red, the jewels in the colors natural to rubies and emeralds, with deep gold-colored stems. The crazy-stitch fillings in the scrolls might be varied in color, introducing heliotrope, cool-green and old tile-blue. The above scheme is merely a suggestion. It will certainly give good results, but, as I have often said before, no scheme is arbitrary and individual taste may in all cases be exercised.

Illustration No. 3 shows a design very dainty, very rapidly worked, and, in fact, altogether charming. It is better suited to a small cosy than to a large one and would make a very pretty wedding present. It is carried out in ribbon work, which since its recent revival is making rapid progress. For ribbon work the ground is usually rich in color, gold or terra-cotta satin being frequently chosen. On gold the flowers may be in pale-blue or heliotrope, with green leaves. The blossoms and larger leaves are put in with baby ribbon; the smaller feathery foliage is worked in filo or Roman floss. To lay the ribbon, pierce a

hole in the center of the flower with a stiletto; pass the ribbon through this hole and lay it in a double loop for each petal; draw the top together slightly; catch down the end of the loop with filo floss a shade darker than the ribbon. Treat the leaves in the same way. Make a large French knot in bright

gold in the center of each flower. The stems are sometimes made with fine gold thread couched down, but they look well in stem stitch worked in green of the same tone as that of the foliage. The feathery foliage is carried out like a chain stitch caught down. The puffings are of soft silk to match the satin ground or the main color in the embroidery. The bows should, in any case, be of a contrasting shade, as should also the linings.

Needless to say that both sides of any cosy should be embroidered, the cosy being then interlined thickly with cotton batting. The padding may be thicker towards the middle, tapering off the middle, tapering off so as to avoid clumsiness. Much depends upon the making up, which should be done with the utmost exactness and neatness. It is usual to repeat the same design on both sides of a cosy, since they cannot be seen at the same time, but if the designs are varied, they must always harmonize in style and coloring.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

EARLY WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Like a minor strain running through music, is the black blended with the coloring of many Winter textiles. So subtly is this solemn note introduced in some instances, that its presence is rather felt than perceived. A certain weight and dignity, which befit the present season, are conferred by this sombre touch, no matter what form it takes. Long, shaft-like streaks, curls, knots or indefinite markings in black, diversify some of the most fashionable fabrics. Others—notably those belonging to the zibeline and camel's-hair family—are overspread with a web-like weaving of black tissue. The season's fabrics, with a few exceptions, are more or less rough, while those of the tweed and cheviot class are positively shaggy. In these the black tinge is often imparted by a tuft or knot, which, though woven flatly upon the surface, produces a rugged effect. The neutral colors used in these goods are animated by huge, bright-hued knots that appear in conjunction with the black ones.

In one style of tweed checks of generous size are woven in black and mixed gray. In one sample of this tweed tufts of black, yellow and heliotrope enliven the fabric; in another black, blue and green are seen; and in a third, black, red and blue produce an attractive color medley. Black lines, broken and indistinct, thread their way through a mixed blue-and-green pin-checked cheviot of excellent style. Large checks in the same Scotch coloring are seen in another cheviot with black mottlings. Regularity is seldom observed in the designs of cheviots, but checked and striped effects are most common. Skirt and coat costumes develop very successfully in cheviots and goods of like character and are much in evidence on the promenade.

The canvas family displays many variations. Meshes of every size and style are offered, both in solid-hued and figured canvases. One of the most open of canvas weaves is suggestive of fishnet and demands a silk lining, which will be distinctly visible through the large squares. Glacé taffeta linings will be preferred for the foundation of canvas gowns, which, if fashioned

from goods plain in color, may be made over figured silk, or vice versa. There are plaid canvases in fancy color combinations, covered, like the zibelines, with fine fibres. One shows solid brown and mixed gray and black blocks, much softened by the fine net work of black and white hairs. In another, the primary colors are seen under a soft haze of white, and in a third brown, gray, green and rose are intermingled in a very large plaid, which fashionable women will make up in conjunction with plain goods. Twine suiting is the pertinent title given to an extra-coarse, colored canvas with black dots. Black figures, looking very like the water-markings in silk, and black silky-looking bouclé stripes are woven upon olive-green, seal-brown and national-blue canvas grounds. Solid-hued, coarsely-woven canvases have bold matelassé figures upon them, while others of like weave are shown without a design.

A wood-brown canvas of the last-named class was chosen for one of the gowns in the Winter outfit of a fashionable woman. It was made up over a brown-and-green glacé taffeta, with forest-green velvet for the combination fabric. The gored skirt undulates over its shimmering silk lining, though it fits with perfect smoothness over the hips, the fulness being drawn to the back in gathers. The waist is plaited over the lining at the center of the back and front. A velvet ornament, cut in a tab at each side of the center and extended narrowly to the bottom, is adjusted on the front, tabs to correspond forming shoulder ornaments for the mutton-leg sleeves. The standing collar is cut from velvet and over each side flows a fan of pinked taffeta. A glittering line of jet follows the free edges of the ornament epaulettes and wrists. The hat to go with the costume is a large brown felt, trimmed with a deep-cream Paradise nigrette and brown moiré ribbon bearing green embossed flowers.

Green-and-blue, which as a combination has now held popular fancy for some seasons, is used in an invisible check in a very coarse basket weave of canvas. It would look equally well whether mounted upon a blue or a green silk lining. One

of the favorite canvas novelties in black is given life and color by metallic threads, which are electric-blue in one instance, heliotrope in another, red in a third, and so on through the entire list of fashionable hues, the tinsel being so well interwoven that it will not rough up or pull out from usage.

Venetian cloth, a firmly woven cloth in mixed colors, is the rival of broadcloth for very elegant walking and calling gowns. Steel and cadet gray, navy and national blue and all the green and brown tones are represented in this cloth, which is lightly overspread with a white film of the very short hairs that characterize this rich material. Cloths of this and other kinds are favorable to fur trimmings, whether made up by a severe or a fanciful mode.

Rough camels'-hair, in capuchin-red—a dull, rich shade of crimson—royal-purple and other fashionable colors have as many followers as have the zibelines, though more novelties are shown in the latter. The illuminating colors in a checked zibeline are much subdued by the layer of fine white hairs covering the surface. A similar white coating is woven over a black-and-gray zibeline which shows decided stripes, though there is a suggestion of checks in the pattern. A stylish toilette of skirt and jacket might be developed from this material. Olive-green and black and golden-brown and black are the color mixtures in two specimens of checked zibeline, the invariable blurred effect being produced in each by webs of white hairs.

The novelties thus far shown are free from the exaggerations usual to the early French importations and appeal as readily to conservative tastes as do plain fabrics. One of these new fabrics is traversed by vertical black silk stripes and Bayadère bouclé lines, the ground colors being blue in the brilliant national shade, brown, green, purple, etc. Another kind in the same colors has a serge ground overshot with black.

Velours—also called *épingline*, a name familiar to those who remember the material in vogue some seasons ago—has in one class fine silken threads between the cords, with which they contrast in color. Another kind of *épingline* shows black water-markings and *matelassé* figures matching the ground, which may be green, blue, brown, etc. A brown ground of the same kind is illuminated with pin-dots of colored silk and is truly an artistic creation, calculated to please the most fastidious taste. A mixed velours ground in illuminated colors is figured with black silk wave lines like those seen in watered silks.

Speaking of moiré effects, there is a moiré poplin, a silk-and-wool mixture, with the gloss of pure silk and the durability of a woollen fabric, which promises to rank among the season's choicest favorites and will be devoted to dressy wear only. It is displayed in plain colors and likewise in checks, on the latter black alternating with capuchin-red, brown, green, blue, etc. The material is pliant and, therefore, adaptable to any of the fanciful fashions, falling in stately folds on the skirt and lending itself to any of the many caprices now seen in bodices.

Of all-silk goods, moiré antique, plain and *façonné* is the

material upon which most admiration is expended. One marvels at the skill of artisans in producing such exquisite fabrics. The fancy for silken waists and skirts of different pattern and kind has not yet abated. In the richest of these combination toilettes the skirt of black moiré will be the most frequent choice.

In a picturesque dinner toilette black moiré antique with a branching coral design in satin formed the skirt, the Louis XV. basque being made in a combination of pink chiffon and white Louis XVI. satin bearing black graduated lines and pink brocaded flowers that seem more the work of the needle than of the loom. The skirt is gored, the back being gathered yet rippling in a way to show to advantage the beauty and shimmer of the silk. The basque is made with a low neck that is cut off below the shoulders. A full blouse of chiffon finished with a heading droops over a folded belt to match and is disclosed between jacket fronts of the brocaded satin rolled back in revers at the top and faced with white satin. At the back the top is also fashioned in revers that turn away from a frill ornament of chiffon finished like, the front with a heading. The skirt of the basque ripples full about the figure. The puff sleeves are very short and are completed with a heading that stands prettily about the shoulders. Crossing the shoulders like straps are bands of pearl trimming set with pink cup-shaped spangles that resemble jewels, a band of the same following all the free edges of the jacket fronts. The gloves are white Suède mousquetaires that nearly meet the puffs. One material could be used throughout in such a toilette. A green *jaillé Princesse* with brocaded blue-and-pink blossoms might be chosen to accompany a similar skirt and be made up by a simpler style.

Brocaded satins and silks in all-black, bearing large floral decorations that seem to stand out in relief from the surface, are used for separate skirts, as well as for entire gowns. Black gowns fashioned from such sumptuous fabrics are, however, only worn by matrons. In taffetas, as in other silks, woven designs have largely taken the place of printed patterns.

A rich ball gown may be made of moiré antique *façonné* in ciel-blue, the design matching the ground, or of gray satin brocaded with pink and black flowers. One of the most decorative of the ball-room satins shows large bunches of light-colored hyacinths tied together with broad gold-and-white ribbon on a field of pure white. Metal effects are produced in many of the rich satins. Moiré *chasseur* is a heavily repped material, wool filled, woven with an invisible check. It is shown in the leading colors and is much in demand for entire gowns that are to be worn at day-time receptions, in the carriage or even at church.

Both velvet and velveteen are fashionable—velvet as a combination material and also for elegant costumes, but velveteen for costumes only. The weaving of velveteen has been brought to such a state of perfection that it can well be mentioned in connection with its patrician prototype. Both in color and softness of tone it closely resembles velvet.

FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.

Since the diminished sleeve has become an established fact, trimming is more profusely used than ever. The picturesqueness of the distended sleeve is generally conceded, but that it overshadows much that is decorative in the waist cannot be gainsaid. Thus, it has been argued by those who observe Fashion's vagaries and evolutions that present conditions are favorable to an extravagant use of garniture. More opportunity for trimming is afforded in waists by the divers accessories embodied in them than in skirts, though the latter by no means suffer neglect in this regard.

In almost all kinds of trimmings the scroll design is the basis of endless variations. The original simple spiral is lost in all sorts of intricacies that appear in galloons, edgings, fancy garnitures and motifs, by which name separate ornaments are distinguished. Yokes, vests and like garnitures have made way for the jaunty bolero, which suits all figures so well. It is shown in jet passementerie, in arabesques and in conventionalized floral designs, in satin, velvet or net elaborately embroidered in silk and jet beads and facets, in fancy silk cord or soutache braid with a sprinkling of minute jet beads, and also in Russian lace.

An entire jacket is displayed in Russian lace, with a rippled skirt, the spaces left by the pattern being filled with jet-embroidered black net.

The Empire jacket is the rival of the cape for carriage and dressy promenade wear. It is frequently made of velvet and treated to rich garniture. An ornament expressly made for such a garment presents a broad pointed tab of caracule fur, which is a fine species of Persian lamb, framed by long straps of green velvet embroidered in a delicate tracery of jet and gold beads, a short fringe of the beads depending from each strap. Another ornament destined for a like purpose comprises a pointed center formed of gold and silk cord in a Persian color scheme, and straps of sapphire-blue velvet wrought with fine jet facets which sparkle like jewels. One such ornament may be disposed at each side of the front and, if liked, a second set may be applied at the back.

A Medici collar for an opera cape combines gold and white cord, woven lattice-fashion, and sparkling with Rhinestones, turquoises and sapphirines—translucent stones with purplish-blue glints that suggest the sapphire. A tasteful disposition may be

made alike on skirts and bodices of *motifs*. In one style a square-meshed net furnishes a foundation for a scroll design of jet beads and cabochons, the latter being cut in a variety of fanciful outlines. Two sizes are shown. A jacket effect may be arranged with these *motifs*, or they may glisten on vest or collar, the fashion of the gown usually suggesting their use. A fan design is carried out in one style of jet passementerie *motifs*, and in another a conventionalized leaf pattern, which is, after all, one of the scroll forms, is seen. On gowns of cloth, moiré poplin, canvas or silk, this sort of trimming may be adopted with gratifying results.

A choice band trimming is composed of a succession of stars, beads and nail-heads, the jets forming the points being strung on horse-hair instead of silk. By this means the points will remain firm, requiring no sewing, the trimming being simply stitched in place through the center. Other devices are similarly made. One shows a graceful, wavy stem of small cabochons from which branch sprays of fine beads. Diamond-shaped nail-heads are strung side by side in a width of four inches in a most effective variety of galloon trimming, and with it many decorative ideas may be expressed. A wide white cloth trimming is embroidered with blue or red silk in a very open design which is capable of being separated and thus put to various uses. A blue-and-white embroidery of this type is applied with the effect of an inner vest in the basque of a toilette fashioned from national-blue canvas, cream-white Irish crochet lace also entering into the decoration.

The gored skirt flares in gentle curves about the figure, the fulness being held in at the back by gathers. The basque fits tight to the lining at the back, the center seam of which is concealed by a narrowing plait, a plait formed in the peplum, extending from the basque only at the back, seeming to be continuous with the applied plait. In each side-front a box-plait is folded, and over the plain portion forward of the plait is set trimming, which laps over a full center-front. The latter is nearly covered by a full jabot of lace that falls with fine effect between the embroidered edging. Sections of the trimming are cut out and applied on the standing collar and also on the wrists of the sleeves, the upper portions of which shape butterfly puffs. A flow of lace decorates the wrist. A large blue felt hat trimmed with a white *Parade* aigrette and blue moiré taffeta ribbon supplements the toilette.

The skirt might be decorated with embroidery set on in panel fashion or cut out and applied like medallions. All sorts of odd conceits are represented in braid trimmings, which are available for chevot, tailor's suiting, Venetian and faced cloth and even canvas and zibeline suitings. The effect of tucking is produced in a Hercules braid trimming consisting of three overlapping rows edged with fine soutache applied in scrolls. This trimming is shown in black, white and an admixture of the hueless tones, and may be put on a waist jacket-fashion or straight, and on a skirt vertically or in an encircling band about the edge. Then there are *motifs* of narrow flat mohair braid in both black and white, many rows being ingeniously plaited and formed in a scroll device. On a basque these ornaments may be disposed in the same manner as frogs, and on a skirt, over the side-front seams from belt to hem, or in *chatelaine* fashion below the belt, only at the top. As for frogs, their popularity increases with the advance of the season. They are made of tubular braid of varying thickness, in complicated patterns and in graduated sizes, for the adornment of plain, close-fitting basques, upon which they confer a military air. The olive buttons, which are a necessary part of these ornaments, are silk-covered and more or less fancy to correspond with the rest. Loop trimmings are decided novelties in this class of decorations. One example unites green and blue silk cord and silver braid, which is coiled in an elaborate scroll at one end and arranged in a loop that looks very like a button-hole at the other end.

Green and black silk braid are combined in another loop trimming, which is studded with smoothly-polished green oval

stones. One in tubular braid is made of black and black-and-green, and in another of the same kind green, red, black and blue are assembled and tiny jet points are scattered over the ornament. Beads likewise glitter upon a scroll trimming made of black crimped braid. Gold or silver cord and black president braid are also mingled in trimmings of this character and satisfy the fancy for metal effects. This penchant for the metallic is in evidence in many of the season's novelties in dress goods as well as in garnitures. A lace-like trimming that would richly trim a black or colored moiré poplin or even a silk gown is made of very fine black silk braid with clusters of covered moulds that suggest bunches of grapes.

Buttons and buckles to match them are displayed in large and artistic varieties. In metal buttons the frame-work is, for the most part, old silver. A wheel-shaped button in this metal is studded with Rhinestones, opals, brick and malachite, which form a most effective color harmony of half tones, the dull silver setting giving a rather subdued brilliancy to the Rhinestones and opals. Amethysts, Rhinestones and emeralds are united in another metal button, and in a third holly leaves and berries are respectively formed of green and red stones. A ring of tiny brilliants contains a similar design, the berries being topazes and the leaves emeralds. Little dull silver cube buttons flash with rubies or sapphires and, being of so small a size, may be used without a suggestion of showiness in groups or rows on lapels, straps or plaits. For Scotch chevots there are unique lattice buttons enamelled in dull red, green, etc., matching the prevailing hues in the fabrics for which they are chosen. Oriental color schemes are carried out in large, concave enamelled buttons, which may be used with enlivening effect upon plain-hued fabrics. Red stones with Egyptian carving and turquoises are riveted together in one of the unique styles of buttons, which are admissible upon tailor-made as well as upon fanciful gowns.

For the adornment of evening gowns the most delicate and artistic creations are shown. *Mousseline de soie*, chiffon and net provide a support for some and velvet for others. The embroideries are wrought with beads, silks and cup-shaped metal spangles, which closely resemble stones but are much lighter than the latter. Pale colors are mingled in these embroideries, especially when the foundations are of light hue. An ostrich feather design is wrought with pearl and iridescent beads on a white chiffon band, which is available for a bridal gown of white or for a colored silk or tissue party or ball costume. For the accessories of black moiré or broadened silk dinner gowns for matrons' wear there is a piece fabric of black velvet with chiffon medallions and a rich embroidery wrought with silk and spangles.

A Nile-green chiffon evening toilette is trimmed with white moiré taffeta ribbon and bands of white chiffon enriched with pale-pink and green silk embroideries and seeded with minute white pearls and silver cup-shaped spangles. The fulness of the skirt, which is cut straight, is adjusted in short, vertical tucks at the front and sides and in gathers at the back. Above the hem a band of trimming is let in. The low-cut bodice is made with a full center front and back headed by a frill and full side fronts and backs that extend to the shoulders and are covered with bands of trimming. Three short fluffy frills form the sleeves. Ribbon bows of many loops are fixed on the shoulders and the edge of the waist is finished with folds of ribbon, a large bow being adjusted over the fastening of the ends at the back. In bands of black chiffon white leaf-shaped medallions are inserted, and gold and jet beads and nail-heads effect a tracery design. A white satin, *faulle Princesses* or a black *moiré façonné* gown may be decorated with such trimming. Matrons frequently wear trimmings of such a character, light colors being the usual choice of youthful women. The edges of most band trimmings are cut in fanciful outlines and followed with beads. When the material is cut away beneath after the trimming has been carefully sewed, the latter seems a part of the fabric, an effect that is much admired.

GARMENT-MAKING EXPLAINED AND SIMPLIFIED.—"The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making," published by us, will afford a complete education in the science of making feminine garments to all who give it intelligent study. It treats the subject in an original manner, nearly all the methods described being the result of experiments made to determine the simplest, most economical and most artistic system of dressmaking, the instructions being clear and complete and supplemented by full illustrations. The tailor mode of de-

veloping women's garments is fully explained, and a separate chapter is devoted to renovation and "making over," giving the book a special value to home dressmakers who, from either necessity or choice, desire to practise economy. The scientific principles which govern the construction of our patterns have been used in this work, which will give useful hints to the most skilful dressmakers and ladies' tailors, as well as valuable instruction to the amateur who sews for herself and family. Price, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per Copy.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WOMEN.

MRS. OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

No woman in America, and, perhaps, none in the world, has reached a more eminent and honorable success in money-making by her own unaided efforts than Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer. She was not bred to business, nor even to the anticipation of self-support. This necessity came with her early widowhood. Her possessions at this sad crisis were six small children and a lately-established newspaper in which her husband had invested all his little fortune, his high hopes and his superb intellectual vitality. Naturally, in her ignorance of every one of the many details of journalism, she tried to dispose of the newspaper, hoping thereby to rescue something from the wreckage of her husband's enterprise, but the sums she was offered for the business were so small as compared with the amount which had been expended to establish it that she clung to it in the hope of better offers, retaining as its editor the brilliant man who had been employed in that capacity from its beginning. Week by week she held on to the property, going daily to the office to look after its needs and to direct its affairs, but still no acceptable offer was made her. Day by day she saw more clearly into the mysteries of newspaper publishing. As time passed she found that instead of losing money she was holding her own and in the gratification this caused her she forgot that she had ever wanted to sell. Months and years went by: prosperity found her out and was more than friendly. She married her editor, to the delight of her children, but she kept the business management in her own hands, thus leaving him free to devote his talents to the columns of her journal, the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*. This daily, as everybody knows, is an immense: political and civilizing force in our country.

Mrs. Ottendorfer was a gentlewoman by birth and training, and she educated her children in the same careful way she had been reared. When her income justified such an indulgence, she purchased a spacious and handsome house. She employed the best masters for her sons and daughters, and drove daily to her office in a perfectly-appointed carriage. She selected all her workmen, purchased all the paper, and banked and checked out all the great sums required in such an enterprise. Her intellectual and physical energies expanded with her knowledge of the details of her undertaking. Even after her prosperity was assured she was in her office every morning at ten o'clock, and remained until three in the afternoon. But while the struggle and uncertainty lasted, she was early and late at her desk, and everywhere else about the establishment where brainy supervision and commanding character were required. If she reached home weary and worried during these trying days, her children were not allowed to perceive that her nerves were worn. Concealment was easier for her then, because her brood was so young. Later, she always laid off her business attire and dressed herself for her drawing-room; where her grown children and friends found her in mood, manner and raiment a delightful gentlewoman.

Not long before she gave the helm into other hands she was asked why it was that her work was so exceptional a success. She replied:

"It is only exceptional in its results because it is unusual for a woman to undertake anything so serious as newspaper publishing and rare that so capable a man presides over its columns. I did not undertake it. The responsibility fell upon me and I was compelled to lift it, which proves that what has been done from necessity can be accomplished from choice. My talent for business would have remained dormant, atrophied, as are the practical gifts of many another woman, had not that which seemed at the time a terrible ill fortune compelled me to develop and utilize it. And here allow me to say that I have learned by unsought experience what many an idle, dependent woman ought to seek to know for herself, that the members of our sex would be happier and healthier in mind and body if the time not required for home duties were devoted to definite work that would have recognizable practical results."

"Have you met with obstacles in your business that would have been less difficult to overcome had you been a man?" was asked.

"If there were such, I did not recognize them. Of course, there are occupations from which Nature has unmistakably

barred women, except they are phenomenons or monsters. No, I am not conscious that my sex has been a disability in my own occupation, nor have I ever asked a business favor on the ground that I was a woman."

"What, in your opinion, stands or can stand in the way of a woman who seeks a business success, or has an opportunity to transact business?"

"Oh, there are women and women, and brains and brains, but to the largest number of my sex, as I know and judge them, their hindrances in business are of their own making—and very precious to them they are, too.

"I do not think my children will say that I neglected them, though to have been more with them when they were babies would have been a great happiness to me. However, I had them at night—that best of all times when too many of my sex whose cry is that to enter business is to neglect their little ones, are gladly absent from home amusing themselves. Of such are they who only understand enough of duty and truth to reject both."

Mrs. Ottendorfer's home was beautiful with pictures and sculpture, with color, sweetness, peace and hospitality. Many a discouraged artist and almost hopeless and hungry writer there found rest, cheer, valor and assistance. Not that she encouraged inferior work—her

husband and herself purchased only that which they considered best for their home or their journal, but a kind word and a hand clasp were ready for all during their leisure hours at home.

When Mrs. Ottendorfer lay at rest after a life—not of fitful fever, but of large content—hundreds and hundreds of tearful men and women whose houses and lives she had blessed, looked a loving and grateful adieu upon a noble, tranquil face. It was

the first time they found in it no answering glow of sympathy. Besides the large sums she bequeathed in her will, she gave with her own hand a hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the establishing of a home near St. George, "The Israhel Heimath," for aged men and women. Seventy thousand dollars she gave for hospital facilities for German women, seventy-five thousand dollars for a dispensary, twenty-five thousand dollars as a memorial fund for one of her sons, besides smaller sums of which only the Good Father has kept account.

The *Staats Zeitung* building and the great daily newspaper there published constitute a property the value of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. This noble estate is largely the work of one woman, and no man has ever said that it was not honorably won. The eleventh commandment controlled all her dealings with the world, and all her children rise up and call her blessed, so tender, so wise, so mindful of their to-day and their to-morrow and so courteous and gracious was she always.

MRS. DEBORAH POWERS.

Deborah Powers was another woman who had rare business capacity. She was born among the rugged hills of New Hampshire, and her character was as stable and as inspiring as they. She was endowed by Nature with a vigorous mental, moral and physical fibre which was strengthened and ennobled by the struggle to overcome the difficulties of living upon a not-too-friendly soil, then remote from centers of civilization. She had a will to conquer obstacles, a mind to triumph over matter. Hers was one of those fine, helpful natures that volunteer to share or alone assume responsibilities. She had wide-awake



MRS. OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

'eyes and ears and developed to the uttermost her observant faculties. She was trained to shaping and sewing garments in her girlhood and went from house to house among her townspeople making clothing for both men and women. The man she married was a school teacher whose mind was alert for active and practical concerns. While teaching, his attention was turned to the making of oilcloth table-covers. At these he and his wife worked together, interchanging suggestions and sharing the labor involved in their practical development. Later he gave up his school and built a mill for making oilcloths, both still continuing their experiments in search of better methods and more nearly perfect products. During one of these experiments Mr. Powers lost his life and hers was imperilled, but she survived. Perhaps it was her mother love added to her uncommon endowment of vitality that saved her for the support and training of her two little boys. What she had learned about the business she at once applied practically. Little by little she paid off the heavy debt that was saddled upon the mill and throve until hers was the largest concern of the kind in the country. Thousands of men who dealt with her by mail never knew that "D. Powers" was a woman, and yet she was by no means a Tom Grogan. As her lads grew, she taught them what she knew in regard to running the mill and disposing of its products. More than that, she attended to the development of their general intelligence, character and integrity, in addition to the regular instruction to be derived from the best schools.

By and by she became rich, and her sons, now her partners under the firm name of D. Powers & Co., were looked upon as financial magnates. But nothing was done in the way of extending the business or making other new investments that was not born either in her own brain or received the approval of her clear, keen intelligence. Later the firm established a bank and she was its president. In company with her sons she also became largely interested in street railways. By this time more than four score years had been added to her earthly account, but she never shirked the responsibilities that her great fortune involved. She was glad of her stewardship and gave generously and wisely to educational institutions that might be seen with her own eyes from her own windows. Instead of lifting philanthropic responsibilities from others, she supplemented what they could give by what she herself wanted to bestow. When a school-house was needed, she left its building to those who patronized it, but she presented it with a playground where its children might find better breathing facilities. If a fence was needed to protect or beautify it, she was happy to erect one that was substantial and permanent. When a school building was overcrowded, she asked and received permission to add a wing to it. Later she bethought herself of a house for aged

women who had been less successful than she in their industries—or, perhaps, less desirous of personal independence. This she secured and endowed, and one of her greatest delights was to spend a day now and then with these helpless derelicts and recipients of her energetic but tender generousities. Not one of her guests was as old as she by many years. Until she was a hundred years old, and even later, she attended regularly the meetings of her bank and it is said that she rode by preference in her own street cars, where, naturally, she received exceptional courtesies.

It is proved by indisputable statistics that it is not continued occupation, but the things done that are insults to body and mind outside the daily routine of work—over-eating, under-sleeping and the pace of what is mis-called pleasure—that sap vitality and gnaw away the health and one's natural endowment of strength. Women who claim that physical delicacy deters them from habitual or remunerative occupation have the examples of Mrs. Powers and of Mrs. Ottendorfer, who lived longer than most of their kind, as did also the little harness manufacturer mentioned in *THE DELINEATOR* for October.

Another objection that certain women make to entering business is that they would have no leisure for intellectual growth. But Mrs. Powers kept abreast of current affairs, political, educational and financial. Her reading was not limited, and if her forms of speech were somewhat archaic at times, her conclusions were briskly up to date. She was a trifle cynical sometimes, but she always overtook her sentence before it was cold and gave it a kindlier meaning. For example, when asked if she had been overlooked by women who lived in idle luxury, she answered with a hint of asperity: "Not when they wanted a contribution for some dear project that they did not want to pay for themselves;" but, after a pause, she added in a softer tone: "Everybody is not as prosperous as I am, and, perhaps, not all have liked to work as I have. I was compelled to put my hand to the wheel when I did not feel like doing it, but now it is a pleasure to do it and I am willing and glad to share what I have, with some people and for some objects, but I am not a universal philanthropist and don't want to be. It's against good morals and decency to feed the lazy and clothe the idle and I won't do it, knowingly—no, I won't."

Mrs. Deborah Powers lived for broad and high uses. Rich in years, she died honored and content. Though she did not much interest herself in the matter of apparel, she always dressed with fitness and dignity. Perhaps her lack of interest in pretty and fashionable raiment was due to her inability to possess it when she was a girl, and her philosophic rejection of all longings for the unattainable. When finally she might have draped herself in rich attire, all desire for it was dulled by more serious interests.

SIX IMPORTANT DAYS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE.

HER FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL.

Nearly every woman looks back to her first day at school with a smile and a sigh, the first inspired by the eager anticipation for months before it really came, and the second by the disappointment when it was over. In those young days she had not learned that almost everything in life is brighter in anticipation than in reality. Seen by the eyes of childhood, everything is what it seems; there is no hypocrisy or deceit; the glitter of gold is always of the precious metal and never of tinsel. What a pity that such beautiful belief should ever be driven from the heart by the stern reality of life!

Majorie's mother did not approve of sending a child to school before the age of eight years. She contended that as the mind develops more rapidly than the body, every opportunity should be given for the physical development of the child. A too-precocious child is almost as sad a sight as a dull one, and this mother had only taught her little one the merest rudiments of learning. There was no kindergarten in the town where she lived, so the child had been without that modern help. Her life had been that of a little savage, so far as book learning was concerned. She knew much of the trees and flowers; she knew when the earliest crocuses and snowdrops peeped through the snow, and when the last rose bloomed in the Autumn; she could

name the birds native to that part of the country and knew their habits; she had been taught to be neat in her person, respectful and obedient to her parents, and reverent to God. But of the vast world of books she knew nothing. There seemed to the mother time enough for that.

But at last her first school day arrived. No palace seemed so fair to a queen, going first into it as her own, as did that school building to Majorie. The teacher seemed a veritable mine of knowledge, and even the scholars knew much more than she ever hoped to learn.

It was a co-educational school, so she had opportunity of seeing how both girls and boys climb the hill of knowledge. Those children whom she knew gathered around her and ventured various observations and suggestions; the others stood aloof and looked at her, some with kindness, more with an air of superiority, because they had been attending school longer than she. We all know something of the innocent cruelty of children, although the great Lord Palmerston did say they were all born good. If his assertion is true, much blame must be laid at the mothers' doors. Perhaps some of us will feel more inclined to coincide with Plato's saying, "A boy is the most vicious of wild beasts." At any rate, teachers have

to contend with the disagreeable side of children's lives. They know in a very short time how children have been reared at home and whether they have been taught the foundations of a noble character. If such is not the case, verily the lot of the teacher is a hard one. Parents expect great results from the discipline of the teacher, when they have themselves done nothing towards bringing about the result desired.

At last the bell rang and the children assembled in the school room. The roll was called, the children responded, the teacher read a chapter from the Bible and made a short prayer, after which all the fresh young voices joined in a hymn of praise. Then began the regular exercises of the day. The classes were heard, and, as usual, the industrious children knew their lessons and the idlers did not. As young and inexperienced as Marjorie was, she recognized then the importance of application. Those who failed so signally in their lessons were the ones she had noticed whispering when the teacher's back was turned, and drawing pictures on their slates, instead of studying the lessons for the day. She wondered if they did not feel ashamed when they were told to remain after school and learn the lesson. However, they showed no sign of remorse. One boy given this rebuke went to his seat winking one eye at his chum, thrusting his tongue into his cheek until it was rounded out like a ball and shaking his fist at another boy who had known his lesson. It is needless to say all of this was done while he was walking away from the teacher, but in full view of the whole school.

Children are by nature imitators, and one boy or girl in a school having the habit of blinking the eyes, contorting the features or in any way disturbing the natural placidity of the countenance can contaminate a dozen others. A mother will often wonder where her child acquired a disagreeable habit; if she will pay a visit to the school room, she will generally find there the source.

"But, is it not strange," a mother says, "how readily children imitate such disagreeable habits, and how one has to drill them, line upon line, and precept upon precept, to have them good?" Yes, it is remarkable, and can, perhaps, only be explained by the theory of original sin. This mystery impressed the child who asked of her mother, "Mamma, why is it wrong to do everything I want to do, and right to do everything I don't want to do?"

When the teacher was at the blackboard explaining a problem, Marjorie noticed a boy in one corner of the room cutting up so many antics that her attention became riveted upon him. He had evidently lost sight of the fact that school was meant for anything but a play-ground. He threw wads of paper at the other scholars, and made faces until one would have thought he had St. Vitus' dance. He pretended to study for a few moments at a time, and while so pretending he sat in attitudes studiously grotesque.

The teacher finally took her seat and, laying aside her book, talked to the children on many subjects which they never hear discussed if they are neglected at home. She impressed upon them the importance of always telling the truth, even in the smallest matters, that never at any time is a falsehood excusable. It may seem a little thing to deviate from truth, but it is a matter of such grave importance that one's whole life is often affected by it. She reminded them that although there were so many other things in Washington's character and life which made him great, his admirers have never lost sight of the fact that he was always perfectly truthful. The story of his hatchet and his father's cherry tree is as well known as the most successful battle he ever fought or the greatest piece of state-manship he ever accomplished. She next broached the subject of honesty, warning them to be upright in all things. The boys must not take advantage of each other in trading their toys. It is as wrong for a boy to misrepresent a toy in a trade as for a man to misrepresent a block of buildings. It is true there is not as much at stake from a financial point of view, but the principle is the same. The seeds of good or evil sown in the character during childhood will produce a corresponding result in adult life as surely as acorns will produce oak trees. One cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles.

The noon hour had arrived and the children were dismissed for lunch. Those living near the school building went home, but the great majority took their lunch baskets out under the trees. Marjorie joined the latter with the dainty lunch her

mother had prepared. Some of the girls had baskets filled with sweetmeats, with not a substantial article in them, and they looked with surprise at Marjorie's lunch. Fortunately, her mother was a wise woman who knew that growing children need plain and nourishing food. She had seen in her own young days girls carry just such lunches as these girls had, and now they were women incapable of sustained effort in anything and having dyspepsia and pasty complexions. She resolved that her own daughter should be brought up differently. It was with great pride that she had arranged the lunch basket for this first school day. The basket was a stout one, long and rather narrow, with a close-fitting top. The weave was sufficiently open for good ventilation. The mother had hemmed a dozen napkins from the narrow, red-striped linen crash especially suited for school use. One of these was placed in the basket and brought up the sides, so that no particle of dust could get in. This was the lunch: thick slices of bread liberally buttered; two slices cut thinner, made into a sandwich with a slice of well-cooked meat; one egg boiled in a purely scientific way, having been put into a vessel of cold water and set on the stove so that when the water came to a boil the egg was done, but was not tough and hard as if cooked in boiling water; a piece of sponge cake; two square lumps of sugar. There was a small salt-shaker for the egg. Surely, it was an ideal lunch for a child—substantial food and simple sweets. The sugar was added because all children crave sweets, and no candy is so wholesome as pure loaf-sugar.

After lunch there were many games played, the favorite seeming to be jack-stones. The boys were enjoying more athletic sports in their end of the yard. There was some disputing, as one would naturally expect among so many children of widely different temperaments, but these disagreements never lasted long and were quickly forgotten. Finally the bell rang and they all trooped back into the school-room. Classes were called, and the patient teacher explained until it seemed impossible for anyone to be in doubt on any of the subjects discussed, but some of the restless little ones appeared to be more interested in the waving of the trees and the singing of the birds outside than in the school-room proceedings. This teacher was a good reader of human nature, and she knew that books soon grow tiresome to children, though they will listen patiently to oral instruction. So she laid aside her book, and told them stories of plant and animal life, giving them much valuable information about the peculiarities of feathered and furred creatures. She found that children were as readily interested in such stories as in those dealing with fairies, and as they were more instructive she confined herself more closely to them. Even Grimm's *Fairy Tales* wearied them sooner than *Beautiful Joe* and *Black Beauty*, books which are to the dog and horse respectively what *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was to the slave.

When the lessons were over for the day she gave her usual ten-minute talk on conduct. She told them they were moulding their characters every day of their lives, and that whatever traits they developed now would be theirs always. To the boy who looked forward to a business career she declared that he must cultivate three P's—patience, perseverance and punctuality. No man would employ a boy who was impatient and irritable (they go hand in hand) and who had not the quality of sticking to a thing until it was accomplished, or who knew not the value of punctuality. They were three important stepping stones to business success, and, when combined with truth and honesty, would make a boy valuable in any business. She dwelt upon the necessity of prompt obedience to parental authority. A boy or girl, she said, who was disobedient at home, not only made unhappiness there but found little sympathy elsewhere. Patiently and kindly she touched upon all the important sides to the character, and if the words made seemingly slight impression on the youthful minds then they were not thrown away, for in after years, when men and women, they remembered and profited by them.

School was dismissed, and with shouts the children ran into the yard, swinging baskets and books, eager to go home. Marjorie followed with less boisterous glee, but glad to go back to the dear mother and recount to her the events of the day. And that mother prayed that in this new world opening before her daughter she might be in all things true, beautiful and good.

MAUDE C. MURRAY-MILLER.

THE HOME is an attractive pamphlet containing experienced advice upon the selection of a Residence, Sanitation, Renovation, Furnishing, Upholstering, Table Service, Carving, House Clean-

ing, The Repairing of China, Preservation of Furs, The Cleaning of Laces, Feathers and Gloves, and a variety of facts helpful to the housekeeper. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

LEAF IMPRESSIONS.

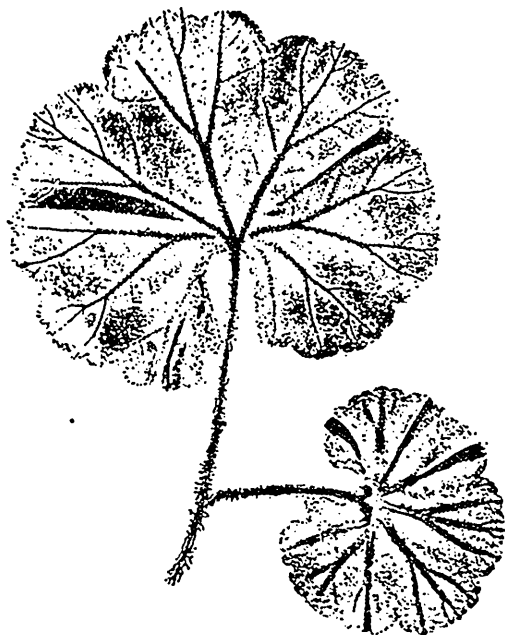


FIGURE NO. 1.

Myriads join in the gay whirl and dance of leaves in Autumn woods. The ground is strewn with shapes galore of crimsoning foliage, and the lover of Nature would gladly gather every leaf which captivates his fancy. Science and art have combined in the process of preserving leaves in their true semblance for decorative uses or for collection. There is, of course,



FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 3.

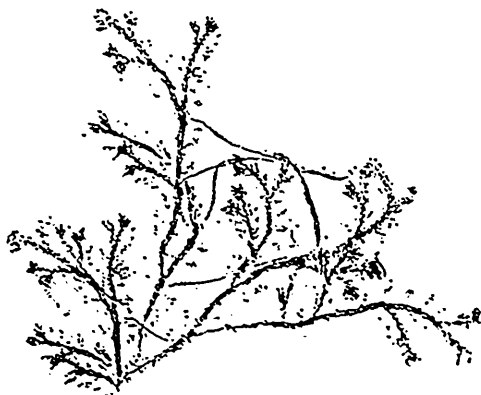


FIGURE NO. 4.

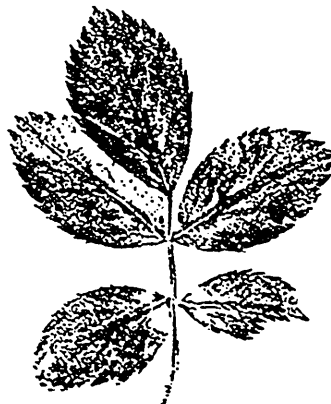


FIGURE NO. 5.

securing leaf forms imperishably in Nature's own guise. The natural leaf is made to serve as a model for an impression, which to the botanist or student proves as useful as a printed copy, and which opens up new vistas to those who are quick to perceive decorative possibilities in all things of this character.

The fallen Autumn leaf is suggested, but the foliage of the garden or greenhouse is none the less available. Serrated and fancifully shaped leaves are most favorable because of their characteristic beauty, and with skilful treatment an interesting composition may be produced with a variety of such leaves for embellishing picture-frames, screens, sofa-pillows and for the host of decorative articles which are now being planned for holiday gifts. The graceful maiden-hair fern furnishes a charming type for reproduction upon paper, linen and the various other fabrics which may be chosen for special purposes. The common fern, which spreads its notched fronds in almost every humid spot in the woods, is also a favored subject, but Nature's supply of beautiful leaves is most bountiful.

The impression of a leaf is made by covering one of its surfaces with printer's ink and laying the surface thus prepared upon the material to be decorated. The exposed side is then covered with paper, over which the hand is gently rubbed several times. When the leaf is lifted, a realistic imprint will be found on the paper, the cells, tissues, stem and, in fact, every detail of the leaf being as perfectly duplicated as if the leaf had been etched instead of stamped. The process is simplicity itself and the work most fascinating, but no matter how simple the means, success cannot at once be attained; therefore, the experimenter must not be discouraged if happy results do not follow the first few trials.

First of all, it is necessary to provide a perfectly smooth board upon which to fasten the material to be decorated. Cover the board with Bristol-board or any firm, stiff paper, which may be fixed at the corners with thumb tacks. Then make a pad or dauber with wad-

ding and cheese cloth or any similarly absorbent material. This pad is made by securing a ball of wadding in a piece of the cloth, enough of the latter being allowed to remain above the

ding and cheese cloth or any similarly absorbent material. This pad is made by securing a ball of wadding in a piece of the cloth, enough of the latter being allowed to remain above the

fastening to serve as a handle. It is well to have on hand several daubers of various sizes, the larger ones being required for large leaves. Judgment will suggest the correct size of the

accompanying illustrations is due entirely to the manner of inking. Colored impressions may also be made, water-colors or Autumn's "painted leaves" may be reproduced by the use of pigments, which, however, only a practiced eye can choose correctly. The result is well worth a trial, and the process is precisely the same as with ink, separate daubers, of course, being used for the different colors.

Not only leaves, but grasses and also flowers having petals that may easily be flattened out, like those of the daisy, buttercup, sweet-briar rose, etc., may be copied by the same means. A design may be repeated as many times as desired with the same identical leaves, or a series of different designs may be stamped upon an article.

The leaves of the scarlet geranium are represented at figure No. 1. The ribs are shown with great distinctness in these leaves, an effect which adds much to the beauty of the imprint. Stamped in the corner of a frame or between the pictures, if the frame is shaped to hold a pair, this decoration would prove most effective. A novel use to which the lemon verbena and the fern leaves, illustrated respectively at figures Nos. 2 and 3, may be put, is in decorating the wide margins of holiday books that are not otherwise illustrated. The fine, feathery leaf shown at figure No. 4 may serve a like purpose.

A smaller leaf, belonging to the fern family, may be selected, or if one of the present size be preferred, its branches may even extend beyond the margin to the printed matter, in which case the ink will be applied very lightly and with great caution upon the parts intended to overlap the printed matter.

The rose leaves portrayed at figure No. 5 could be stamped in their natural color upon a handkerchief-case of white linen or plain silk.



FIGURE No. 6.

daubers, since as much of the leaf as possible should be covered at one time with the coloring fluid. When black impressions are desired, printer's ink is used. The ink is placed in a shallow vessel into which the dauber may easily enter. After the dauber has been dipped in the ink, and before it is ready for use, it should be rubbed several times upon a piece of paper until the ink is evenly distributed over its surface. A dauber from which the ink oozes is unfit for use. Then the leaf is spread out smoothly upon a sheet of paper, inked on the under side as quickly as possible with the dauber and then transferred to the material, which has previously been stretched upon the working board and covered with a layer of paper, the inked side, of course, coming in direct contact with the material. Now, as before explained, the hand is passed lightly over the protecting sheet, which is then removed and the leaf lifted as deftly as possible from the material, preferably with pliers, to prevent the possibility of it slipping and hopelessly spoiling the impression. It is well to make several trials upon paper rather than upon the fabric for which the decoration is intended. By inking the under side of the leaf all the fibres and veins will appear with wonderful distinctness in the impression. It is not necessary to lay the ink heavily upon the leaf, which if freshly plucked from a stem will absorb the ink quickly and in a quantity sufficient for the purpose.

FIGURE No. 8.



FIGURE No. 7.

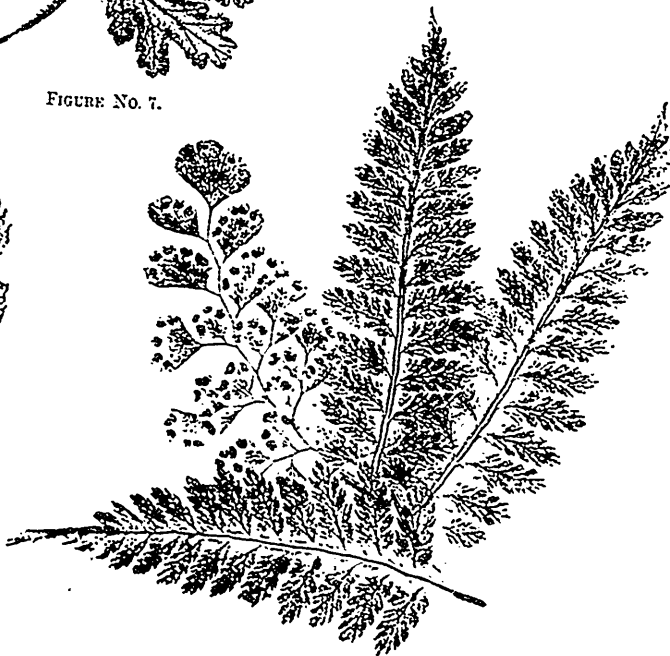


FIGURE No. 9.

In the frame pictured at figure No. 6 a very artistic fancy is carried out with leaves and blossoms disposed in vine fashion. The frame is oblong in shape and may be made of fine white



FIGURE No. 10.



FIGURE No. 11.

linen or china silk. Oval openings are cut for the portraits, and over the whole a glass is fastened with metal clasps which are made for the purpose. The glass is as much an improvement as a protection to the pictures and frame. The decoration is, of course, stamped before the frame is made.

The single rose-geranium leaf pictured at figure No. 7 may be grouped with other leaves in decorating various fancy articles.

At figure No. 8 are shown the calyx of a rose and a single leaf growing from the stem. The imperfections observed in the leaf heighten its artistic beauty, and this may be borne in mind in making a choice of foliage for ornamental purposes. It is necessary to flatten out the lobes of the calyx and likewise the stamens in order to ink them and secure a correct impression. This pretty branch may be used as the keynote of a design for a pin-cushion, a frame or a book-cover, and if colors are preferred, yellow paint may be used for the stamens and green for the remainder. It may be reproduced in black, if desired, on a book-cover of grass linen, in combination with any of the leaves pictured, with fine effect.

Two species of fern are shown at figure No. 9. The design would be most effective if stamped upon a screen of yellow India silk. The present arrangement of leaves may be copied, or it may be enlarged by adding several more leaves of both kinds. Artistic taste will devise all sorts of attractive groupings of foliage.

The leaves shown at figures Nos. 10, 11 and 13 are fine specimens for decorating sofa-pillows of silk or articles made of Suede or chamois. Red, yellow and green colors could be used instead of black in the large maple leaf, which at this season would be likely to wear such variegated garb.

At figure No. 13 is shown the "dusty miller," a beautifully formed leaf, which may be combined either with grass or leaves of different pattern in a decoration. Apropos



FIGURE No. 12.



FIGURE No. 13.

of grass, long and rather broad blades of the kind known as ribbon-grass may be satisfactorily employed as models and used alone or bunched with leaves or flowers in the decoration of a heavy cardboard panel, which may be neatly finished in *passé-partout* or framed in any other admired way.

The leaf shape illustrated at figure No. 14 is attractive, and may be used singly or in some tasteful arrangement with slender leaves upon the cushioned boxes of silk or linen for which women find various uses, upon book or magazine covers and upon many other fancy articles intended as well for use as for ornament.

Other materials than those mentioned will readily receive impressions thus made. If intended for the purpose of collection, the leaves may be stamped upon cardboard or Whatman paper and kept in a portfolio, or strung upon ribbons run through punctures made at the back edges. As a decoration these leaf images, as they may well be called, are thoroughly artistic and as indelible as if done with a brush directly upon the fabric. Those skilled in the use of colors and brush may supply defects in impressions by touching up the design; others less fortunate must trust to careful work alone. Youthful botanists will find pleasure and not much difficulty in this occupation and the work

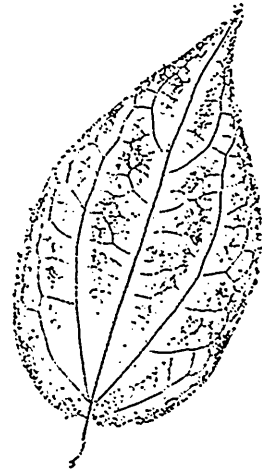


FIGURE No. 14.

will gain interest for them from the fact that it is not too simple for older people.

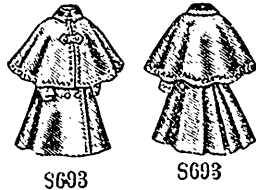
FOR THE MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.—Everyone who contemplates giving or attending a fancy-dress entertainment of any kind should possess a copy of "Masquerade and Carnival: Their Customs and Costumes," a large and handsomely illustrated

pamphlet in which costumes and decorations are fully considered. A large variety of characters are represented and suggested, and careful instructions are given for their impersonation. Price, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

DESCRIPTION OF RAINY-DAY GARMENTS SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

FIGURE D70.—GIRLS' LONG COAT.

FIGURE D70.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8693 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for girls from three to nine years of age, and may be seen again on page 607 of this publication.



8693

8693

Blue cravenette is here pictured in this stylish double-breasted long coat with removable circular cape. It is known as the Newmarket and is protective and graceful. The fronts are loose and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and buttons. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam insure a close adjustment at the sides and back and coat-laps and coat-plaits appear below the waist. The removable circular cape is a practical and dressy accessory and is secured with hooks and loops underneath the turn-down collar. The sleeves are in one-seam leg-o'-mutton style. A strap with pointed ends is used to secure the cape in front. Pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets in the fronts.

This coat is very satisfactory for wear in stormy or cold weather. Cravenette grows in favor for storm coats and waterproof garments, as it is devoid of the disagreeable rubber odor. It may be bought in shades of blue and also black. A bright plaid silk lining is suggested for the cape.

The hat, which is made of dark cloth, has a soft crown and is trimmed with ribbon.

FIGURE D71.—LADIES' NEWMARKET.

FIGURE D71.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat. The pattern, which is No. 8665 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

This protective long coat with removable circular cape is known as the Newmarket. It is pictured made of cravenette, and the cape has a lining of plaid silk. The coat is fitted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the center seam ending at the top of coat-laps and the side seams disappearing below the waist under coat-plaits.

The fronts are loose and close at the center with button-holes and buttons and the coat ripples at the sides. One-seam leg-o'-mutton sleeves are made to fit the arm closely below the elbow and flare at the top, and a turn-down military collar is made with a high band that is closed at the throat. A circular cape that ripples gracefully because of its shaping is hooked underneath the collar. A strap with pointed ends connects the front edges of the cape at the bust. Square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to side pockets.

Pluette and cravenette are advised for a storm coat of this style, with gay plaid silk for the cape lining. Machine-stitching will be an appropriate finish.

The hat is a dark Alpine.

FIGURE D72.—BOYS' MACKINTOSH AND GOLF CAP.

FIGURE D72.—This illustrates a Boys' overcoat and cap. The coat pattern, which is No. 8745 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in fourteen sizes for boys from three to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 619. The golf cap, which is No. 846 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths, head measures.

This mackintosh or storm coat is made of rubber coating and has a checked wool lining. The coat is altogether protective and the cape is as comfortable as well as stylish feature. The back is shaped with a center seam that ends at the top of laps,

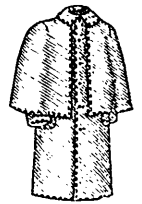
and side seams connect it with the fronts, which close to the throat. The cape is shaped by long seams at the sides and fastens under the high collar. The sleeves are comfortably close and large patch-pockets are a commendable feature.

The golf cap is made of dark-blue cloth. The crown is composed of pointed sections, and a visor completes the cap, the crown being caught to it at the center.

For stormy weather there could not be a more satisfactory coat and for its best development cravenette, rubber coating and English wool coatings in cheviots or mixtures will be chosen, with machine-stitching for the finish. The cap may be developed in cheviot, serge or cloth.



846



8745

FIGURE D73.—MISSES' SKELETON WATERPROOF CLOAK.

FIGURE D73.—This illustrates a Misses' waterproof cloak. The pattern, which is No. 8566 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in nine sizes for misses from eight to sixteen years old.

This cloak may be made with one or two capes; it is here represented made of cravenette. The upper part of the back laps over the skirt portions and the center seam is terminated at the top of coat-laps that are closed with buttons and button-holes. Side-back seams complete the close adjustment at the back and disappear a little below the waist under coat-plaits. The fronts are fitted smoothly at the sides by under-arm darts and are closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. Pocket-laps conceal openings to large side-pockets that are stitched to the fronts underneath. A standing collar is at the neck. A removable cape, which may be single or double, is attached with hooks and loops; it ripples all round and is finished with a rolling collar that in this instance is worn standing.

Pluette and cravenette are recommended for cloaks of this style and machine-stitching is the usual finish.

The felt sailor-hat is banded with ribbon.

FIGURE D74.—LADIES' SKELETON WATERPROOF CLOAK.

FIGURE D74.—This illustrates a Ladies' cloak. The pattern, which is No. 7898 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty inches, bust measure.

The cloak is an excellent garment for stormy weather and is here pictured made of cravenette and finished with machine-stitching, a plaid silk lining in the cape and removable hood giving a pleasing touch of color. The loose fronts are closed at the center with buttons and button-holes and are joined in shoulder seams to the short backs, which are shaped by a center seam. The cloak has no sides above the waist-line and the backs are lengthened by skirt portions that join the fronts in seams that are hidden by plaits. The circular cape extends well below the hips and ripples below the shoulders, and a hood on the Capuchin order is a dressy feature of the garment. The rolling collar is worn standing and the hood is adjusted over the head. Rounding patch-pockets are applied on the fronts and are completed with square-cornered laps.

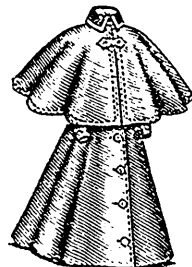
Pluette, cravenette, rubber coating and sometimes serge and fancy coatings are made up in this manner for stormy weather and the finish is machine-stitching.

The hat is an Alpine.



8566

8566



8665



7898







ECONOMY AND THANKSGIVING.

There should be true thanksgiving in the homes where comfort reigns these November days. Perhaps the Winter coat of two seasons ago must again do duty, but if health abides, bills are all met and the home is secure, minor wants can be cheerfully ignored. These are days when it is hard to pass by the choice bit of silk or the charming picture, but the strength of the home depends upon the margin standing upon the right side of the ledger, and it will not be found there if every craving be gratified and extravagance and waste be given free rein. She who earns her own living in office, school or shop, and having not the anchorage that providing for others gives, may boast of independence, but is free only when all her bills are paid. If in debt, the jubilate of these Thanksgiving days is set for her in a minor key. The young husband may have extravagant tastes, but it is the wife who is the anchor of the home, and largely in her hand lies its financial safety. To see a pretty bit of silver but to possess it, to serve expensive dishes to her guests when she can ill afford it, is to ultimately land her in the midst of a ruined home. She who foresees such downfall can have small thanksgiving these Autumn days. The wise woman understands ways and means, and knows that her allowance must cover her living and dressing, with a bit of a margin besides. Upon her, my dears, depends the possibility of true thanksgiving. A bit of a sermon? Only a short one, for who can long be serious over our cup of tea!

Be sure in serving tea to your guests to offer it in cups that sit firmly upon their saucers. When a cup disregards the laws of gravitation and is perched upon tiny legs or is otherwise insecure, you may be sure that there is small comfort in its use. A cup that "slides" in its saucer is likely to ruin my lady's gown, and woe betide the luckless hostess at whose house such a mishap occurs! Neither should a cup have a fluted, fancy edge. The cup that is quite comfortable is broad both at top and bottom—a dumpy affair, in fact—and sits firmly in its saucer, making an accident almost impossible.

It would seem that the jeweller has reached the extreme of refined elegance in the ladies' watches brought out for the Christmas trade. The modern watch has, for one of its characteristics, *thinness*. Even the man's watch is thin, and may be worn with evening dress, taking up but scanty room in the vest pocket. The Christmas watches show a charming variety of color and yet are refined enough for the most quiet tastes. They are invariably suspended, *châtelaine*-fashion, from a pin that exactly matches them. Blue, pale-green, red and pink enamel on gold are among the most delightful of these fancy watches, while the pins, also of the enamel, are often set with precious stones. Color in jewelry was formerly considered vulgar, but the tones of the new enamelling are exquisite enough to delight the most refined taste.

We needed the lesson given us by one of our foreign visitors last Winter to show us the beauty of the line from the chin to the throat. Certain it is that Madame Eames, with her beautifully-poised head, the chin well forward, has taught us a new carriage. "The chin well in," has been the cry of those who pose us, but she has demonstrated that they are all wrong and that "the chin well up" is the better advice. Madame Eames without that glorious pose of her head would not be Eames at all, and she has already many imitators. The lower portion of the face is beginning to receive the attention due it. One has but to stand before a

THE TEA-CUP.

THE CARRIAGE OF THE BODY.

mirror with a hand glass to see the profile to change from the old pose to the new. In gaining this graceful, well-bred pose, the chin is held high but is not protruded. The head is erect, almost thrown back a trifle, as if the eyes were looking far, far in front and quite beyond what is just at one's feet. The curve thus secured follows the Hogarthian line of beauty. It is a fact that this lovely double curve has been unappreciated through a false conception of the proper carriage of the head. With the chin held in, the woman with a full and pretty throat shows an embryo double chin that is anything but attractive, while this fulness is but to her credit when the head and chin are held high. Even the ugly duckling with a bad neck cannot fail to find some compensation in this carriage.

THE UGLY DUCKLING.

By-the-way, I want to say a good word for the ugly duckling. She certainly merits consideration, for all her life she has been made to understand, through her over-honest kith and kin, that she is distressingly plain, while Kathryn is the beauty of the family. The ugly duckling is soothed by the admission that she is clever, but what is cleverness as compared to beauty! Nothing in their eyes, evidently! These over-candid people are quite responsible for the excessive plainness of the ugly duckling. She has grown up discouraged from the outset in regard to her appearance, when all the time she has many good points that might be brought out. It often happens that the turn of a ribbon, a graceful hat, or a well-fitted bodice suddenly reveals to disparaging friends that she has some attractiveness after all. There are few plain women who have not charms of their own and, my dear homely friend, when you discover just why you looked so well at that afternoon tea, or when attending that wedding, be wise and remember! It may have been that pretty stock, or the color of that new gown, or the arrangement of your hair, but *whatever* it was, take courage! What has been done once may be done again. Plain women are often plain because they have no stock of honest vanity. The very plain woman is often shambling, and loosely-put-together. She is no disbeliever in corsets or in properly-fitting frocks, yet she never has her corsets fitted, and she buys a short-waisted corset when a long-waisted one were best, while her frocks are never made tight enough to fit. The bands of the skirts are too loose, and the best-fitting skirt in the world will sag and look dowdy if the band is not snug. Even Venus would make a sorry show in some of the garments that the plain woman wears. Take account of stock, my homely friend, and you will find good points that have never been appreciated, even by yourself. Cultivate a desire to look your very best always, and your friends may one of these days wake to find that the ugly duckling has turned out to be a swan.

Combs for the coiffure are elegant yet unobtrusive. The most beautiful of these hair ornaments are of tortoise shell mounted in gold, the metal in open-work design showing the shell underneath. Much width of comb is not in good taste, the tiny band at the head of the teeth and the tinier bit of gold decoration making an article that is elegant from its quietness.

When considering the Winter wardrobe, it is well to remember that a black satin skirt will give a good return for the money it costs. For evening wear, a black chiffon waist will give a festive tone to the gown, while for teas and calling generally a black satin coat will complete an elegant outfit. For theatre wear or the day at-home, a fancy silk waist will suffice with the skirt, thus making several combinations possible with this one useful garment.

For holding evening gloves in place, there is a novelty called the glove garter. It is a narrow white ribbon, with a gold buckle so arranged that it may be drawn as tightly as necessary. The glove garter will hold the longest glove in place on the upper arm and is itself entirely unobtrusive. The tiny gold buckle is in filigree work and of dull gold, and the whole forms an attractive and useful bit of jewelry.

COMBS.

A BLACK SATIN SKIRT.

THE GLOVE GARTER.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

BY MARY CADWALADER JONES.

We have all come to consider the last Thursday in November as one of our regular yearly holidays, especially associated in most communities with athletic games, and hailed everywhere as giving a reason for family gatherings or a chance to escape for a few hours into the country before Winter fairly closes in. Many people go to church in the morning, to give thanks for a past year which has been good or which might have been worse, and the rest of the day, so far as feasting and general enjoyment are concerned, is a sort of foretaste of Christmas. It even seems almost unnecessary that the President and the Governors of the different States should name by proclamation a date which is generally understood beforehand to be observed as a matter of course. But before it comes round again, it may be interesting to look back into our past history, to see when and why this distinctively American festival was first held. The subject has been treated by many historians, such as Palfrey, Ellis and Brown, and especially by Mr. W. D. Love, Jr., in his *Fast and Thanksgiving Days of New England*.

The Puritan emigrants who came to this country brought with them a stern hatred for all fasts and feasts associated with the church from which they had cut themselves free. When Gregory the Great sent a mission to the King of Kent in the sixth century, the Anglo-Saxons, like most nations of northern descent, had their Yule-feast and Yule-log when the Winter days were shortest, and celebrated each year the return of Spring. Instead of antagonizing their converts by sweeping away the old observances, the missionaries substituted for them the Christian festivals of Christmas and Easter, allowing the people to make merry much in the way they had done before that time, "to the end that," as the wise old Pope expressed it, "whilst some gratifications are outwardly permitted them they may the more easily consent to the inward consolations of the grace of God."

For a long time after the Reformation there was much confusion in England between the older faith and the new. Queen Elizabeth had every reason for keeping on good terms with the Catholic sovereigns whom she wished to outwit or conciliate, and she certainly did not inherit, either from her father or mother, any strong religious convictions. That the Pope should have no authority within her dominions was with her the first principle of the Reformation, but she was a law unto herself in things spiritual as well as temporal. On the altar in her private chapel tapers burned before the crucifix, she said prayers to the Blessed Virgin, and to the day of her death she was never reconciled to a married clergy. Many of the great families throughout the country still threw the weight of their influence on the side of the ancient form of worship, while the poor people, especially those who tilled the broad lands which had belonged to the religious houses, followed in their daily lives the rules which had guided their fathers before them, and amused themselves after the same fashion.

There was church-going on Sunday morning, but much dancing in the afternoon, and the holidays of the Catholic calendar were still faithfully observed. To the Puritan all this savored of heathendom and idolatry. He had gone back to the stern creed of the Old Testament, even insisting on changing the name of the day of rest from the heathen Sunday to the Hebrew Sabbath, and jollity for its own sake he rigidly condemned. It was even said that he objected to the national amusement of bull-baiting, not for the reason that it gave pain to the bull, but because it gave pleasure to the people. He entirely disapproved of all religious symbolism, or even ritual. He did not allow the use of the cross in baptism, nor of the ring in marriage, he would not bow the knee at the communion table, although in his closet he threw himself on the ground before God. Judged by easy modern standards, the Puritan character seems grim, narrow and unattractive, but to the handful of men and women who faced exile, hardship and danger of death for the sake of their souls' freedom we in America largely owe what is best in our national life to-day.

The little colony of farmers and artisans who went to Holland in 1608 probably meant to settle there permanently or return to England when times should be better, but after twelve years there still seemed no chance of their being able to go home without sacrificing their principles, and life in the Low Countries

became harder rather than easier, as the political disturbances which resulted in the Thirty Years' War increased. They were also much disturbed because their children were growing up under foreign influences, and the Puritan historian, Gov. Bradford, says that "some of them became soldiers, others took upon them far voyages by sea, and other some worse courses, tending to dissoluteness and danger of their souls, to the great grief of their parents and dishonor of God." So the exiles decided to wander yet further, "even to America," and set themselves to find a place where they should have complete religious freedom. The Dutch settlers on the Hudson River made them liberal offers of free transportation and to supply them with cattle, if they would live under Dutch rule, but they decided to settle in a distinct body by themselves, in the Northern part of the vast tract claimed by the Virginia Company and under its general government.

The Mayflower is usually now regarded as a sort of Noah's Ark, capable of holding any number of passengers, so that it is somewhat startling to remember that she was only of one hundred and eighty tons burden, which is less than that of many an ordinary coastwise fishing-boat. When we further think that one hundred and two people were packed away on board of her for sixty-seven days it is astonishing that only one man died, and as little Oceanus Hopkins was born at sea the number of the ship's company was the same when at last, by the early dawn of the ninth of November, 1620, they sighted a sandy and well-wooded shore. They had meant to land somewhere on the coast of what is now New Jersey, and as they turned out to be on the Eastern side of Cape Cod, their captain was afterward accused of having been bribed by the Dutch to keep away from the mouth of the Hudson, which Dutch traders had begun to visit for trade. However that may have been, they steered southward, but as they found themselves "among perilous shoals and breakers" they turned back again and decided to stay where they were. Now the patent which they held from the Virginia Company was not good in this unsettled country, nor was there any other authority there, so the grown men met in the cabin of the Mayflower as she lay in the harbor of what is now Provincetown and framed the first American constitution for the government of the colony.

It is not unlikely that the first American Thanksgiving followed soon after. Mr. Love believes that the family Bible of William White, father of Peregrine White, the first child born in New England, has lately been identified through some marginal notes relating to the Mayflower company. One of these reads, "Son born to Susannah White, December nineteenth, 1620, yt Six o'clock, morning. Next day we meet for prayer and thanksgiving." This was the third day after the Pilgrims had anchored in Plymouth Bay, having wandered for forty days since they sighted land. Many of them were in favor of settling at Plymouth, but it was necessary that a formal and final choice should be made by the whole company. While in Holland it had been their custom before any serious action to set apart a special day of prayer, so it is natural that they should have come to their decision after some religious service, followed by such thanksgiving as the circumstances would allow. Upon the evidence of this entry it would seem, therefore, that the twentieth of December, 1620, was the first Thanksgiving Day of New England. The date usually accepted, however, is at the end of the next October, when the first harvest had been gathered in.

The Winter after they landed was one of great suffering, nearly half of their number having died between December and March, but in their own words "warm and fair weather came at last, and the birds sang in the woods most pleasantly." They sowed six acres with barley and peas, and twenty more with Indian corn found in a native storehouse during the Winter, which their Indian friend Squanto showed them how to cultivate. When their simple crops were gathered in they prepared to hold a festival, perhaps with wistful memories of the English "harvest homes" which they were never to see again. In an old record, called *Mourt's Relation or Journal of the Plantation at Plymouth*, there is an account which may be quoted again. "Our harvest being gotten in, our Governour sent foure men on fowling, that so we might in after a more speciall manner rejoyce

together, after we had gathered the fruits of our labours; they foure in one day killed as much fowle as with a little helpe, beside served the Company almost a weeke, at which time amongst other Recreations we exercised our Armes, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest King, Massasoyt, with some ninetic men, whom for three dayes we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deere, which they brought to the Plantation and bestowed on our Governour, and upon the Captaine and others."

This evidently was a week of rejoicing and pleasure, and as there were about a hundred and forty people, including Massasoyt's company, they needed a goodly store of provisions. We can form an idea of what they had from writings of the time. The Indians had taught them to like oysters and had shown them the best kinds of fish, while there were wild ducks and geese as well as turkeys, and partridges which they broiled on skewers after a hunter's fashion, which is still the best. They had brought seeds from the old country for "sallet herbs" and had already learnt to know the squash, and we find them mentioning "pompions," from which they may have made the ancestors of our pumpkin pies. They also note with approval that the native grapes were "very sweete and strong."

This first real Thanksgiving seems like the calm warmth of Indian Summer among the bleak days of those hard years. The next one, 1622, was full of misfortunes; other colonists, unthrifty and unprovided, poured in on them and ate up their scanty store, and that Autumn they had no chance for feasting and no reason to give thanks. They sowed their grain as usual in April, 1623, and by the time the seed-corn was in the earth their reserve supply was all gone and for two or three months they had "neither bread nor any kind of corn," while seven weeks of drought burnt up the young crops. As the earth refused to help them, except by such game as could be found in the woods, they turned to the sea, and as they had only one boat and one net, they divided themselves into parties, one to go out when the other came home, and there was a rule that they should not come back without supplies, even if they had to stay out five or six days. Winslow, one of the colonists, says he saw strong men staggering about at noon-time faint for want of food, and Elder Brewster was found one day sitting down to table with nothing but a platter of boiled clams and a jug of water before him. But his spirit was unbroken and over this meagre fare he gave thanks that he and his were permitted "to suck of the abundance of the seas, and of the treasures hid in the sand."

At last things came to such a pass that in the end of July a day was set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayers for rain. For eight or nine hours without intermission they pleaded and strove with the Lord, and as they left the little fort which protected their worship they looked in each other's faces as men do who see help at hand when they have been near death, for clouds were slowly gathering, and before many hours the rain was falling gently and steadily upon the cracked and dusty earth. Day after day it fell, till, in their own words "it was hard to say whether their withered corn or their drooping affections were most revived." Winslow goes on: "Having these many signs of God's favour and acceptance, we thought it would be great ingratitude if secretly we should smother up the same, or content ourselves with private thanksgiving for that which by private prayer could not be obtained. And, therefore, another solemn day was set apart, wherein we returned glory, honour and praise, with all thankfulness." This second Thanksgiving was on the thirtieth of July, 1623, and a few days afterward the ship Anne, followed soon by the Little James, came safe into harbour with fresh stores and new colonists, some of whom were old friends.

It has seemed worth while to dwell on these first Thanksgiving Days of the Plymouth colony, because they show plainly why the descendants of these men should hold with tenacious pride to a celebration which proclaims the stock from which they sprang. In the other New England colonies feasts had been appointed by the churches from time to time, for various reasons, but it appears that Connecticut was the first to keep a yearly harvest festival, an example soon generally followed, although the different communities did not always choose the same day. By degrees Thanksgiving came to take the place which Christmas had held in old England, although very differently observed, as for a hundred years after it was established it was not at all what we might have expected from the first cheerful celebration at Plymouth. Amusements were contrary to law everywhere. There were two long church services for some time, but at last the dinner, which came between, crowded the second service

out, which must have been to the relief of the younger people. There was always a family gathering, and sometimes guests as well, and they had wild turkey or a haunch of venison, but no such elaborate feasting as became the rule later. A curious incident of one of these dinners is found in the journal of the Rev. Lawrence Conant, of Danvers, Connecticut, who wrote in 1714: "When ye services at ye meeting house were ended ye council and other dignitaries were entertained at ye house of Mr. Epes, on ye hill near by, and we had a bountifull Thanksgiving dinner with bear's meat and venison, the last of which was a fine buck, shot in ye woods near by. Ye bear was killed in Lynn woods, near Reading. After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrick, of Wrentham, word came that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's Day by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with a lye in his mouth, like Ananias of old. Ye council therefore refused to eat ye venison, but it was afterwards decided that Pequot should receive forty stripes save one, for lying and profaning ye Lord's Day, and restore Mr. Epes ye cost of ye deer, and considering this a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and th' a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it but Mr. Shepard, whose conscience was tender on ye point of ye venison." Poor Pequot's back was doubtless also tender, and one's sympathy rather goes out to "ye sinful heathen."

The colonies in Virginia and further South, were under the religious government of the Church of England, keeping her fasts and festivals, and there were also many Episcopalians in Pennsylvania, as well as Quakers and Lutherans, while what is now New York had been first settled and ruled by the Dutch, so that its customs were different and distinctive. It therefore happens that while we find constant mention in the records of the last century of days appointed by the local authorities for prayer or praise, and one of the latter usually toward the end of the year, there was no concerted or national action. In the Autumn of 1775 Thanksgivings were ordered as usual in Connecticut and New Hampshire, but as the Governor of Massachusetts, Gen. Gage, held suitably aloof, the Provincial Congress at Cambridge took matters into its own hand, and the proclamation appointing December fifteenth, with the sturdy signature of John Hancock, President, was the first document of the kind issued without the usual heading of the Royal arms and the legend "God save the King."

The camps and councils of the Revolution brought men together from all parts of the country and it was a great force in the development of social life. Three fasts were set by the Continental Congress before the first Thanksgiving, but that was one not to be forgotten. Burgoyne had surrendered, which meant that he could not shut the New England colonies off from the South by holding the Hudson River. A committee of three was chosen, Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, and Daniel Robertson of Pennsylvania, and Adams probably drew up the proclamation by which the Continental Congress appointed Thursday, the eighteenth of December, 1777, for a solemn thanksgiving. Washington was then with his army at Valley Forge, and his order for the day runs: "To-morrow being the day set apart by the honorable Congress for Public Thanksgiving and praise, and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgments to God for the manifold blessings he has granted us, the General directs that the army remain in its present quarters, and that the chaplains perform divine services with their different corps and brigades, and earnestly exhorts all officers and soldiers whose absence is not indispensably necessary to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

That was our first national Thanksgiving Day, but it was not followed by one each year. As time went on one State after another made it a custom to keep an Autumn holiday, New York, for instance, having done so since 1817, but it was not until Abraham Lincoln appointed the twenty-sixth of November, 1863, that the day now universally kept was nationally acknowledged.

There is surely something about this celebration which raises it above an ordinary holiday and puts upon Americans a responsibility. Whether we look back at the little group of Pilgrims giving thanks in the wilderness, or at the General standing among his half starved soldiers in the snow, or at the man who laid down his life for his country, we find examples which we cannot set aside without ingratitude. It is easy to sneer at our forefathers as grim, or laugh at them as old-fashioned, but every American man and woman should remember that we owe our pleasure to their pain, and that we are each and all of us bound for their sakes to keep our national honor clean.

"ROSEMARY, THAT'S FOR REMEMBRANCE."

BY HARRIET RIDDLE DAVIS, AUTHOR OF "IN SIGHT OF THE GODDESS," "THE CHAPEL OF EASE," "GILBERT ELGAR'S SON," ETC.

Nowhere throughout the whole vast granite building was the pulse of the great department and the pulse of the Government more keenly felt than in the division and in the immediate room where Mrs. Deniston was employed. A long succession of rooms opened one behind the other by means of slatted half-doors that swung to and fro incessantly on noiseless hinges. The movements of the clerks and messengers, and even of the chief himself, were all as unceasing and as noiseless as the swinging doors, and throughout order, method and precaution reigned supreme, for here Uncle Sam signed and issued the crisp new legal tenders that constantly went forth into the scramble of the money marts of the world, only to find their way back again, travel-stained, torn and dragged, to be redeemed, then cancelled and destroyed in guarded silence.

In one of the big rooms of this important division Mrs. Deniston had her desk—"R. Deniston," as she always signed herself on the pay rolls, and as the few and far between letters that came to her at the department were always addressed. Just what "R" stood for before her name her fellow-clerks would have liked to know. Not that the men clerks cared what her name was, so long as they could look upon her fair face, but the women throughout that division wanted to know where she came from and all about her. True, they knew that she had been appointed from Georgia, but was she a widow? Or had she ever been really married at all?

When she first came to the department several years before some one had the temerity to question her about a possible Mr. Deniston. She had replied calmly, in a way that might mean everything or nothing:

"I was deprived of a husband's care some years ago."

This left them just where they were before, and they had to admit that the reply had been a masterpiece of evasion. Once she was asked her christian name, and her reply came:

"I am generally called Mary."

But as everybody knew that Mary does not begin with R, this was manifestly also a diplomatic reply. No doubt Colonel Wilmay, the chief of the division, knew her name and her whole story, but his lips were ever guarded.

And so for several years, half-shrouded in mystery and silence, Mrs. Deniston remained in the department, rising higher and higher in her work and her pay—upon what stepping-stones there were those who professed to be dubious, though Colonel Wilmay had been heard to say that she had always accomplished more work than any other clerk in his division. But then Colonel Wilmay was known to favor Mrs. Deniston to an unusual degree.

Certain it is that Mrs. Deniston always finished her allotted task before the others, and there was something in her unruffled appearance at the end of the day's work that was the envy of all the women in the room. She would lean her head against the high upright back of her swinging chair a whole hour before the department closed, and with not a ripple of her soft hair limp or out of place. Her face was often pale and weary-looking, which the men thought made her seem almost spiritualized and which the women said made her look forty years old. But pale and tired though she might be, she was ever ready to undertake any extra work that might come in late demanding immediate attention and keeping her after hours in the great solemn, silent building. Colonel Wilmay would come to her with an anxious look and a hurried question:

"Can you undertake these vouchers as late as it is, Mrs. Deniston?"

Her reply always came promptly and graciously:

"I am right glad to undertake it, Colonel Wilmay; my work is all out of the way." And there was a soft, lingering Southern cadence in her voice that dwelt in the memory long after she ceased to speak.

But when Colonel Wilmay approached her desk late one warm Autumn day to prefer his usual request, he found her with her head bent low upon her arms and her arms resting upon the desk before her. Her attitude expressed dejection and abandonment of some sort.

"Why, my dear lady, what is the matter?" exclaimed he in shocked surprise; then he asked quickly, "Are you ill?"

She raised her head and said, with no attempt at a smile, "Ill in mind only, Colonel Wilmay. I have heard news from my old home in Georgia that has upset me."

"Well then, put on your things and go home; I will excuse you."

Mrs. Deniston rose gratefully and prepared to obey. She put away her papers and locked up the drawers of her desk, while a sly intimation ran around the room:

"R. Deniston's going home. I wonder what's up?" was whispered.

And the whispering continued while she drew on her gloves, nor ceased until she stepped out of the room. She passed down the endless stone corridors, down the massive stone stairs, past open doors all full with their teeming, throbbing life, past knots of men talking in low tones, past swift messengers, and finally past the door-keeper, who swung the door behind her noiselessly. When she emerged into the light outside it seemed as though the sun had chilled her, for she shivered as she walked dully up the street, not seeing, not hearing the sights and sounds of the rush about her. She made her way to the park, the old historic park whose majestic trees gave her their falling leaves for shelter, and upon a bench she dropped down to try to think out a way and means of escape from the tangle of her life.

He was here in the very town with her! That was the thing that rang loud and clear above everything else. John Deniston was here in Washington! And she glanced hurriedly around the deserted park as though expecting to see him step from the shadow of the nearest tree or from behind the statue of "Old Hickory."

What should she do? Should she resign her position and go away? She had no home, no refuge, no friends save the few evanescent ones she had made among the smart set of the town that had in some unaccountable whim taken her up, for what reason she could not determine. They had opened their arms to her. They had not asked her whether she was maid, wife or widow. They had not tried to penetrate the story of her life. The tragedy of her mistakes was not known or desired, and she had been grateful and almost happy. And now John Deniston, in his new role, his new dignity, was here. They could not help but meet. Some part of the truth would leak out, and there was no way for her but to resign and go forth again to seek her fortune.

She lowered her parasol over her eyes to avoid a possible salutation or recognition from any chance acquaintance, and gave herself up to a bitter review of the different events and acts of her life which had drawn and hurried her into one crowning mistake. She thought with peculiar anguish of the contents of a newspaper mailed to her from her far-away home in Georgia, which lay in her desk at the office folded into the smallest possible compass and kept rigidly under lock and key. It set forth the details of the contest for election of John Deniston for the United States Senate. He was accused by his enemies of every political trickery known to a politician. He was charged with bribing the Legislature to secure his election, but, worse than this, the alleged desertion of his beautiful wife was made the theme of virulent attack. She was said to have been abandoned by him, after he had ill-used her, and the details of the wife's trials were duly given. He had married her when she was a young, ignorant girl and had taken her to his isolated, gloomy plantation, and there had left her almost during the honeymoon while he went off roystering on a so-called political campaign with men of known dishonesty and others who could not even be named. He had finally deserted her altogether. All this was set forth in that Georgia newspaper.

Mrs. Deniston shut her hands together suddenly at the thought of this terrible story, given to the public in all its details, not one word of which was true, and not one word of which could she set aright unless she came forth and branded herself.

She went on to recall all the bitterness of her marriage: the misunderstandings, her jealousies, his impatience and utter inability to comprehend her, her young ignorance and imperiousness, her demands on him. Her cheek burned when she recalled how once she had kept him with her down on the bayou in Louisiana for several days on some trivial pretext, just

to test her power and dominance; and his absence at that time had cost him his election to the Legislature. And finally afterwards, when he was running for Governor, the opposition paper had published a story impugning his moral integrity, which she had read and chosen to believe, and he had shut his lips together, obstinately refusing either to affirm or deny; and then had followed terrible scenes of recrimination, and she in hot Southern rage and suspicion had left him and gone across the whole length of the State to her father's plantation, declaring that she should never return to him until he owned to the truth of the story. He had remained silent. He had not sought her nor asked her to return.

She remembered the fruitless journeys and efforts made by her father to patch up the quarrel; his inability to do so had shortened his life. And the tears welled up to Mrs. Deniston's eyes and dropped to her cheeks unheeded.

John Deniston had been elected Governor in spite of the attacks upon him. She should never forget the speeches and rejoicing of that day, for she had ridden in some blind hope back across the State to the Capital to witness, unseen and unknown, his installation. She could see him now, with a face as pale as death, taking the oath. He had looked so young, with his head thrown back and his hand uplifted, for the men of the South to-day are young and achieve their greatness while others are just entering the race. There had been deep lines in his face, and his address had lacked the eloquence and fire for which he had been justly famed. Then she remembered how drizzling and warm the day had been, and how black with despair she had felt when she realized how utterly an alien and an outcast she was—which was none the easier to bear because she had wrought her own ruin and desolation.

After that day affairs on the plantation had gone from bad to worse. Money difficulties beset her on all sides, and in a few months, unable to keep up the struggle, the plantation had gone under the hammer. Then John Deniston sent his lawyer to her to tell her that he had deeded to her a portion of his property for her use and maintenance. She had refused it imperiously, and had gathered up the few things that remained to her out of the wreck of her father's property and had come to Washington to seek employment, and had found it.

Here she had been ever since, living the first year or so almost in oblivion, until enticed to appear at social gatherings and functions, at one of which she had bounded into fame. She had been called upon to contribute something impromptu to the amusement of the smart men and women present, and she had astonished and delighted them by giving them the mysterious "Juba dance" of the far Southern negroes, bending and swaying in abandonment with the rhythm of the chant, which she sang in a vibrating voice. She had become popular at once and was in demand everywhere, and this despite the fact that she was a poor, obscure department clerk no longer in her first youth.

But all this advantaged her absolutely nothing in the face of what was impending. John Deniston's contest for election had finally resulted in his favor and he was the bearer of credentials from the State of Georgia as a duly elected member of the United States Senate, and he would take his seat in early December, which was barely three weeks off. There was that cruelly false story of his deserted wife which would be copied into the Northern papers and would be hawked all over the country. How could she prevent it?

Life had been very hard for her, and she saw things with sadly different eyes—oh, how sadly different! To her vision now John Deniston stood out another man altogether. The conspicuous leader of a state faction, he had had boundless ambition, and she should have stood beside him and have put herself forward as his champion in his time of trial when false stories were told of him. She should have believed in him, in his good name, in his honor. Here Mrs. Deniston rose to her feet, shut her hands together in a fierce way, then sat back again suddenly in overwhelming despair.

It seemed as though in fancy she could hear her name called in the old way, the name which nowadays she neither spoke nor wrote, the pretty, old-fashioned name which he used to linger over in the days before her jealous fancy had built up barriers between them, and before his ardor had cooled, and which she had tried to bury out of sight and sound. She had trembled through all the dreary years, fearing that suit might be entered against her which should take from her her last right to his name, but none had ever come. He was in Washington now. She would be asked awkward questions when the identity of names should finally attract the notice of the smart world. What should she do? Where could she hide herself?

In her agitation and misery she cast aside her parasol and looked about as if seeking escape, and in so doing saw that she was observed and by one she would rather had not found her sitting there as though for a rendezvous. It was Mr. Hackett, who had been following her about persistently ever since the memorable "Juba dance" which had marked her entrance into the smart world.

Mrs. Deniston rose to her feet quickly, smoothed from her face every trace of her recent agitation, and met him with the utmost serenity. He spoke with quick eagerness, while he stood with uncovered head.

"Ah, Mrs. Deniston, I could not be sure it was you, though I thought I knew your parasol. What a warm day this is for November? By the way, I have just come from Chamberlin's, where I was luncheon. You know it is a great meeting place for politicians, and I met a new man from Georgia, Senator Deniston. Is he a relative of yours?"

It had come at last! This was the beginning, and the end was already in sight. Mrs. Deniston rallied all her forces, and, looking up smilingly into his face, said:

"Why, Mr. Hackett, I believe there is some sort of connection between Senator Deniston and me, but it is so distant, so many times removed, that I cannot give you the exact degree. But you know, of course, that the whole South is related. Are you going to the meet at the Country Club this afternoon?"

She asked this question as she turned with him into one of the broad, pebbled walks of the park. They strolled about for a time, and then she was persuaded to go on his gay coach to the Country Club for tea. And no one of all that crowd was so light-hearted, so free from thought for the morrow as she.

When that day had passed and many more besides, and Autumn had merged into Winter, with Congress in full session and the social season well on, and still Mrs. Deniston had not met the new Senator from Georgia, she breathed more freely.

But another danger, as unexpected as it was sudden, sprang up in her path and threatened her. In January, when the world wore its fairest Winter aspect with no bleak weather nipping the air, a rumor spread through the department that changes were to be made, and that Mrs. Deniston's name was among the list of those to be dropped from the pay rolls.

Colonel Wilmay was greatly concerned and said to Mrs. Deniston: "I am afraid this is only too true. Can you bring any strong influence to bear upon the Secretary?"

"I don't know;" replied she with pale face, "my chief influence in Congress is gone."

"Well, why not try the new Senator from Georgia? They say he has some strong pull with the Administration; and, by-the-way, he is probably a relation of yours, is he not?"

"Colonel Wilmay, I cannot approach Senator Deniston. I shall have to take my chances, I fear."

Mrs. Deniston spoke decidedly and with agitation. Colonel Wilmay looked at her keenly and thought to himself: "Poor child, there is some sad story in her life. I will see what I can do."

They talked a little longer, but Mrs. Deniston seemed to take a very hopeless view of her case and urged Colonel Wilmay not to distress himself about her.

"But I may help you if I can, Mrs. Deniston? And I think I can."

"Yes, if you can, Colonel, and my heart will be grateful to you."

That day Colonel Wilmay had an interview with the Secretary. He mentioned Mrs. Deniston, setting forth her great ability in her work, her promotions, and the value she was in his division. But the Secretary's reply was the oft-heard, well-known one—

"Really, Wilmay, I should like to oblige you, but I cannot interfere in the personnel of the clerks; it is out of my jurisdiction. You, of course, understand how it is?"

"Yes, Mr. Secretary, I think I do understand, but I had hoped—"

Colonel Wilmay did not say what he had hoped. He understood only too well the Secretary's reply. He had not pulled the right string, that was all. As he turned from the door in disappointment, with a baffled expression on his face, he encountered on the threshold a veteran politician, old in department craft, who volunteered a bit of advice.

"I say, Wilmay, if you want to work the Secretary, apply to John Deniston, the new Senator. He has some hold here in the department. I haven't got to the bottom of it yet, but you try it on and see."

Colonel Wilmay pondered on this name of John Deniston. It

was curious that it should be the same as that borne by Mrs. Deniston, and that she should have avoided answering his very natural question of her relationship to this new Senator. He could well understand that she was not a woman who could approach a politician, even under the press of her own necessities; so he would go to this man and see what could be done.

That same day, while looking after a bill that was before the Senate which had to do with the department, Colonel Wilmay sent in his card to Senator Deniston and waited in the committee room in keen expectation. Soon Senator Deniston came, walking across the lobby looking to right and left in search of his visitor.

Colonel Wilmay thought he had seldom seen a more striking looking man. He had a smooth, strong face marked with keen, clear lines. His hair was a trifle longer than men usually wear it, and was tinged with gray. He came straight to the Colonel and said with cordial frankness,

"Colonel Wilmay, what can I do for you?"

"Senator Deniston, I am in charge of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and I have in my employ a clerk from your State who is threatened with dismissal for no other cause than that her place is probably desired for some one else. You, of course, know how these things are done here in the departments, where pressure is continually brought to bear. She is valuable to me, and I am powerless in her behalf. I have come to you hoping to gain your ear and your kind influence."

"Well, Colonel Wilmay, I don't know that I can do anything. I know the Secretary well, but I am a new man and don't believe I would have any weight with the department. Still, a woman from my own State is entitled to my help. Who is she? What is her name?"

"Her name is Deniston, Mrs. Deniston."

"Mrs. Deniston, and from Georgia? Good God!"

This exclamation escaped John Deniston's lips in fierce surprise; then he realized that Colonel Wilmay was looking at him keenly. He walked quickly to one of the deep embrasured windows which form small retiring recesses, and beckoned Colonel Wilmay to him. He spoke rapidly and with an alert interest:

"Colonel Wilmay, tell me about this Mrs. Deniston. How long has she been in the department? Why is she there? And what is her full name? Excuse these questions, but they are important."

"Mrs. Deniston has been five or six years in the department. She is there obviously because she has no other means of subsistence. She is a beautiful woman of perhaps thirty. I do not know her full name. She never signs herself other than 'R. Deniston.'"

John Deniston's face was pale and he had pressed his lips tightly together. He nodded his head in quick jerks while Colonel Wilmay enumerated these brief details. He asked a few more questions touching her identity in a manner which seemed already assured of the answers, and when they were given as expected he said abruptly: "Colonel Wilmay, this Mrs. Deniston shall not be removed. I will charge myself to see that she is not molested. In three days I will send you a positive assurance of this. Until then, say nothing!"

They shook hands and parted. Colonel Wilmay left the committee room knowing full well that he was treading closely upon the secret of two lives. Senator Deniston walked straight to the cloak room, hastily gathered up his top-coat and hat, and plunged out into the corridors past men who tried to button-hole him, past women who wanted government positions, past lobbyists and politicians, out across the rotunda, down the stone stairs to the regions below, and thence into the crisp, sparkling January air.

His mind was in a perfect tumult. She, his wife, Rosemary, was here in this very town. She was a clerk in a department working for her daily bread. This to him, with his Southern notions of what was fitting for women, was galling beyond everything. She was poor, destitute even. She had refused to touch the property he had put aside for her use, preferring to toil as no gentlewoman should ever be allowed to do. She had been wayward, oh, how wayward! No one but himself would ever know what he had endured, from her jealousy and her imperious, high-strung nature. But he had not been blameless. He had left her day after day alone while he was chasing his ambitious dreams, and she had had nothing to feed upon but herself and the vile stories which had been poured into her ears. It seemed to him now that he had not played a very noble, chivalric part in her life. And he pulled his hat down over his eyes as he strode along.

Here he was, almost at the zenith of his career. He had had

every gift within the power of his State to bestow. He remembered the long four years of his governorship. There had been no one to preside for him, no one to share his state, no one to shed the lustre of her beauty upon the gubernatorial functions. He had lived alone in dull quietness. All the zest had been taken from his political aspirations. He had been a man under a blight, and here he was at the Capital of the Nation, a member of an honorable body of men, with no home, no ties, and at the other end of the great thoroughfare was his wife, toiling in a department, obscure, alone, poor and threatened with dismissal. And if the newspapers should get hold of it, as they must, there would be a fine scandal. He ground his teeth at the thought.

Then there rose before him a softer picture of Rosemary as she had been when he first married her—her quaint, pretty name, with its tender significance, and her fresh, soft, girlish beauty. How proud he had been of her! How she had beguiled him once down on the bayou so that he was oblivious of the outside world for days, and at the end of the time he found he had lost his election! And a faint smile passed over his lips at the recollection. How long ago it all was! How trivial and foolish the old quarrels had been! How lonely he was in this great, strange city! And how near she was to him! Suddenly a resolve, strong and earnest, filled him. He stopped an instant in his rapid walk and said to himself:

"She shall come back to me. She shall live out her life at my side, and we will live that life together in all peace and love, so help me God!"

He walked on buoyantly with quick ringing steps, and disappeared finally into the huge, grim building at the head of the long thoroughfare that sheltered Rosemary, his wife.

In less than three days from the time of the interview at the Capital, Colonel Wilmay received the promised assurance that Mrs. Deniston was not to be removed from the pay rolls of the department. He went to her desk at once and said as much to her. She turned a relieved face to him and asked:

"But how have you accomplished this in such a short time?"

"I pulled the right string in the shape of the Senator from your State, Senator Deniston."

"Oh! Colonel Wilmay, you have undone me entirely," she exclaimed, with blanched face and eyes filled with terror.

"No, Mrs. Deniston, if I am not mistaken I have done you an inestimable service and—"

But Colonel Wilmay never finished his speech. Just then a strange messenger came in through the swing door, and looking around upon the various desks said inquiringly:

"Any one here called Mrs. Rosemary Deniston?"

This name arrested the attention of the whole room. There was a rapid exchange of glances over the tops of the many desks. So Rosemary was her name! It had not been Rebecca, nor Rachel, but Rosemary. The mystery was solved at last.

Mrs. Deniston had risen to her feet. She could scarcely stand and clung to the back of her chair. Colonel Wilmay said in a low voice:

"It is a messenger from the Senate Chamber; don't be alarmed! I am sure he is the bearer of pleasant news."

He pulled a screen that stood at hand directly in front of her, cutting her off from a dozen pairs of rious eyes, and left her with the letter in her shaking hand.

She sank back in her chair. She knew every turn and twist of the unusual writing on the envelope. She broke the seal with eager, yet frightened, tremulous fingers. The sheet bore this heading: "John Deniston to his wife Rosemary."

Then it read:

Rosemary:—I come to you after all these years and stand before you, as I believe a man should stand in the strength of his manhood before the woman he loves, and take upon myself the sole blame and error of the past.

As I was the older, the stronger and better able to bear the brunt of life, so I should have kept you safe in my shelter, as I have kept you safe in my heart through all the tempests and struggles that have beset me.

I have come to the maturity of my life, to the zenith of my career, and I cannot, dare not look at the long years before me unless you are with me. During the first years of our separation I bore the intolerable pain by filling my days and nights with political excitement, trying to realize my ambitious dreams. All that is over now, save the intolerable pain and the intolerable longing for you. I have everything to offer you to make your life full, and, please God, I have the will and the love to bear out my offering.

Surely, Rosemary, which means remembrance, you have not forgotten that you loved me once, that you married me, that in the sight of God you are my wife?

I cannot seek you before the curious eyes of your department, and

I do not know where you make your home. My carriage stands at the entrance below; it will stand there every day waiting for you, as I am waiting, anxiously, longingly, hopefully.

JOHN DENISTON.

Mrs. Deniston sat as in a dream, and how long a time passed it would be hard to say. Suddenly she started up, and with the letter in her hand, walked rapidly into the outer room, unconscious of the eyes that were upon her. She approached Colonel Wilmay's desk with a strange, uplifted smile upon her face. She indicated with a half gesture the open letter in her hand, and asked simply, "May I go?"

"Yes, and may God go with you," answered the Colonel.

Mrs. Deniston never knew how she got out of the room, whether she locked her desk or even put away her papers, but she knew that the swing-doors had scarcely shut behind her when she was speeding down the stone stairs, barely touching them. She saw as through a mist a carriage before the entrance, with a footman pacing up and down in patient waiting. She said timidly to him:

"Is this Senator Deniston's carriage?"

"Yes, Madam." He quickly touched his hat to her, and opened the door before her with a stolid, meaningless expression on his face.

Mrs. Deniston approached hesitatingly, then suddenly drew back in consternation and murmured:

"Oh! I did not dream that you—"

"Did you think I would not be here waiting for my wife every day in person? Come, Rosemary!"

John Deniston's voice was full of tender emotion as he spoke. He jumped to the pavement, and taking her hand, said with gentle insistence, "Come, Rosemary!"

Mrs. Deniston looked into his eyes for a moment, then stepped into the carriage. The door was snapped together, the footman jumped to his place and John Deniston and his wife were borne away to their reconciliation.

When the story of their marriage became known Colonel Wilmay wore the expression which people invariably do who have played Providence to others, and he could not help hearing the comment that went around in his division:

"Humph! R. Deniston played her part very well."

INTERIOR DECORATION.—CONCLUSION.

BEDROOMS.

Color, not furniture, should give the emphasis to a bedroom. This color tone, which should be defined throughout the house according to a scheme that is chromatic, becomes a revelation of character when applied to a bedroom. In the guest chamber the color cannot be individual, it must be merely harmonious, but in the especial bedrooms it should express a personal predilection. The selection then of colors for bedrooms must depend upon the temperament and complexion of their occupants. It is a defiance of harmony to bring a bird's-egg blue into requisition for the framing of an olive-tinted skin; and green is also a dangerous hue. Color has a positive and personal significance in relation to a woman's sanctum, and by crêtonne this meaning may be readily conveyed. In no other fabric can one find such a range of graceful designs combined with such an admirable texture. Freshness is an essential factor of a bedroom. Crêtonne gives that sense of airiness and coolness which only a material capable of being easily laundered can suggest. The French, who have expressed more completely than any other race the philosophy of taste, manifest this requirement even by such a small detail as their white dressing-tables. These tables are low, with a canopy of lace or muslin above them, their legs shielded by a valance of white. Under a delicate hand these dressing-tables become veritable bowers of neatness, and sitting before them, in pleasant ease, a woman makes a picture of herself in the reflection of the oval mirror which is usually placed upon them.

The articles known as "bureaus" are seldom seen outside of the United States. Although our furniture makers are constantly improving the designs of these bureaus, they still remain exceedingly unorative. A local carpenter, on the other hand, can easily devise an attractive dressing-table, and a chest of drawers picked up in a second-hand store will supply the needed places for treasure troves. The table should be low and large, curved inwardly at the center and with its corners rounded on each side. The lines of the back of the table should be straight. Uprights should be attached to the back, joined by a slight bar of wood, making a skeleton on which to drape a background of lace or muslin, and upon the table the mirror is placed. The size of the support for the drapery must, of course, depend on the size of the mirror. For the drapery nothing is so dainty and delicate as dotted muslin.

First cover the table with material in the predominating tone of the room, and over this drape the dotted muslin, edged with gossamer ruffles of the same. Lace is apt to give a tawdry effect, but the crimped ruffles suggesting the fluting irons at once call to mind the refreshing processes of the laundry and suggest a tacit sense of cleanliness to the imagination.

SIDE-WALLS.—The present mode of wall-papering is decidedly florid. If the room be large, a broad, bold design usually representing either a realistic impression of flowers, or one that is conventionalized, are preferred by modern decorators. Flowers seem most appropriate to express the subtle

charm which should permeate the atmosphere of a woman's room. The scheme of color being determined upon, the flowers may be used in the frieze alone, if this method be preferred, leaving the walls a solid color. Many experiments have been made by ambitious amateurs who are desirous of a more characteristic quality for their wall paper than that which the fixed designs supply. One instance of this effort may be described. A decorator having a bedroom that was papered in a cool, restful French-gray, wanted the high note of color (which in this case was pink) to be struck in the frieze. She put around the room an ivory-white frieze and then upon this pasted garlands and groups of roses which she cut out from very handsome wall-paper of a rose design, grouping them as suited her fancy. Sometimes the roses were left trailing down upon the gray paper like escaping branches of beauty, and sometimes they were made to embower themselves in groups in certain places in the room where the decorator wished an emphasis of color. As will be realized, such a room loses its air of being papered and becomes individually decorated, the irregularity relieving it from that set appearance which even the most beautiful paper is apt to give. But it requires much courage in these days of cheap and easy accomplishment of the beautiful to undertake such a work, and exquisite as are the possibilities of this suggestion, there are few who will have the hardihood to undertake it. If there be a frieze in the room, pictures must, of course, be hung from below the frieze rail. The panels of bedroom doors are often much improved by having pieces of crêtonne glued upon them, but portières have become so essential to our ideas of decoration that it is seldom we find doors without them.

FURNITURE.—Hygeia has made a plea for the use of iron or brass bedsteads. Where a bedroom is used by two persons, it is the edict of Fashion, as well as of health, to have what are termed "twin beds." Draperies about a bed, especially on those once acceptable yet cumbersome canopy tops, are banished now, owing to our progress in knowledge of sanitary laws; but side-draperies, such as are used on what are called Persian bedsteads, are still in use. These long, loose draperies are comforting, as they exclude draughts about the heads of sensitive sleepers and also exclude the light which banishes dreams. Persian bedsteads have movable arms projecting from the headboard at right angles from it for a distance of about twenty-seven inches. From these arms of brass or iron a curtain can be hung, and either allowed to fall unchecked to the floor or draped back. Along the back of the headboard another drapery is hung. Where these twin beds are placed side by side to give the effect of one bed, it is usual to have the inside arms of each bed folded back and out of sight, as the appearance of the whole is rendered more complete and unified by using the outside arms of the beds only. By day these twin beds are often placed so close together that one large bedspread does service for both. One bolster may also do a

double duty. The pillow, with its hitherto important shams, is now banished from its stronghold, and the long-neglected bolster has achieved an aggressive supremacy in the matter of decoration. These bolsters are made large and round, and are finished at the ends by a circular gathering, a button, "choux" or some other fanciful decoration being arranged in the center. At night these upholstered bolsters are withdrawn and the rejected pillow reappears as the sleeper's companion for the silent hours.

The bolster is usually covered with a plain material of the predominating color of the bedspread. For instance, if the bedroom be furnished in a tone of blue-and-white, the bedspread is more ornamental when combining these colors, but the bolster must be made up in solid blue of the tone used in the spread, and white should be used only for the rosettes or buttons at the ends.

A bedspread is the "sumpter," on a large scale, of its mistress' capacity in fancy work. The leading materials for these covers is linen of various colorings, and they are made either in squares, strips or entire pieces, with decoration in washing silk, cotton, flax threads, crewels or tapestry wools. It rests with the worker to choose a style which corresponds with that of the room it is intended for, and even climate and seasons have to be considered. Gold silk is somewhat costly, but when worked on old-fashioned cream linen has the advantage of being rich-looking and in keeping with any surroundings. Plainer yet most effective spreads may be made of ingrain Russian cotton or the new Swedish thread, and very frequently squares and strips can be found already commenced at the art stores. The most beautiful stitches for decorating are the reproductions of the old Farnese and Flemish embroideries and the Russian cross-stitch. Denim, which has become our most useful agent for easily acquired artistic effect, makes charming bedspreads when designs are applied upon it in white, or when the design is merely outlined with coarse knitting cotton. The new Syrian designs are charming on this denim background.

An excellent plan by which one can secure a bedspread through the co-operative kindness of one's acquaintances, is to prepare forty-nine pieces of linen seven inches square, and divide these pieces among one's dear friends, asking that each shall embroider thereon some peculiarly characteristic device. Each square may thus be made valuable as a suggestive reminder of a friend, as well as an effective piece of fancy work. On many of these quilts the names of the workers are placed, converting the whole into a choice autographic collection. When finished, these pieces should be joined together by a narrow *entre deux* of some kind, either lace or bands of embroidery. It is best to limit one's obliging friends who are solicited for the completion of such a quilt to the use of one color only, or a very confused and inharmonious counterpart of the now discarded "crazy" patterns may be the result.

The new bedsteads stand higher from the floor than the old-fashioned wooden ones, and under these, therefore, there is ample room for a long dress-box, which is entirely concealed by the valance of the bed. In such a box a long dress can be kept in security from the dust and without fear of presenting that dragged appearance which the dress skirt usually has when allowed to hang in even a roomy wardrobe. The box should be light and have castors upon it; and a cover of paper cambric which has a glazed surface will exclude dust and give it a neat appearance.

In arranging furniture for our bedrooms there are certain underlying laws which should regulate us. The nervous tension of Americans as a race is becoming more and more acute. We need more change, more chance for the redistribution of our nervous force; our rebellion from monotony of all kinds must be reckoned with as a fact and not disposed of as a fanciful theory. In so trivial a matter as the furnishing of a room we must recognize these facts, and thwart, if possible, by objective measures these subjective influences. For this end, furniture should be light of weight, enabling it to be shifted easily, so that the picture of the room can be constantly changed to suit the fickle fluctuations of mood and temperament on the part of the sensitive occupant. Fanny Kemble tells us in her *Recollections of a Girlhood*, of a habit her mother had of changing the effects in her living rooms. Instead of allowing sofas and chairs to retain undisputed possession of the places to which they had been assigned, this lady frequently introduced new combinations and new effects. The whole appearance of a room can be altered and modified by a novel arrangement of its belongings. Monotony to most of us is extremely distasteful. We weary of routine and the eye may

be the means of relieving the pressure from the body by receiving a sense of change in the mere surroundings. When in a state of depression, pull your bedroom to pieces and readjust the harmony of it to a new key. Try this and see if the tired, introverted gaze of the master of the house is not mentally revived and interestedly arrested by a refreshing and new picture in the environment of the usual!

There is a decided reaction at present from the late tendency to overcrowd bedrooms. This is due to the attention now directed to the rules of health. It is realized that air cannot circulate properly in rooms which are packed with furniture and hung with many draperies. Bedrooms should be the freshest, most rational expression of the science of the beautiful. Undoubtedly the healthiest rooms are those that are the least furnished, but still it is not necessary to observe a Spartan-like simplicity. We can have our houses both healthy and beautiful, only it is imperative to disabuse the mind of the idea that a well-furnished room must contain as many things as it will hold. The royal bedrooms at Versailles and Fontainebleau give us a hint of the restrictions which royalty imposed on itself. We see this reserved stateliness in the almost empty room which constituted the sleeping apartment of Louis XIV., the furniture consisting of a bed, placed on a dais so as to command a view of the whole room, a bed-table and several chairs. That is all. Beauty and dignity should not be vulgarized in the home of the king, nor in the home of the peasant, and this is avoided only by placing a check on the riot of fancy and the desire of expenditure. An easy chair, selected according to the rule of little Silverhairs at the "Three Bears' House," "neither too hard nor too soft," is one of the essential comforts of a bedroom. But as these chairs are expensive, the cautious mistress may be forced to use one of the charming basket chairs so easily found nowadays. As these chairs are without springs, however, and as springs are great aids in overcoming fatigue, an air cushion can be used, covering the cushion with crêtonne and edging it with a full ruffle.

Growing plants in a bedroom are recommended by the latest verdicts delivered on this subject, as it is shown by recent scientific investigations that growing plants throw off certain health-giving properties. Nothing adds more to the poetic suggestions of a lady's room than graceful plants. Being thus, also under the eye of their gentle mistress, they may be served with a more regulated tenderness than is usually vouchsafed to house plants. It is a common practice on the part of the amateur botanist to exhaust attention on plants when they are first bought, treating them with a hydropathic system that causes them to change their natures and become aquatic plants. But so soon as this process has been accomplished the plants are usually neglected and die from very lack of the drenching to which they have been forced to adapt themselves.

GUEST CHAMBERS.—The principle of companionship, which is sympathy, must enter into the art of furnishing the guest room. The conventional primness which so often characterizes the spare room is a great mistake. There must be an indication of welcome in its atmosphere, and the pictures for the mantelpiece are very important as aids in establishing a pleasing effect.

A low folding rack on which to place the heavy bag or bonnet-box indicates thoughtfulness, providing as it does a helpful assistant to the sojourner in her fatiguing process of unpacking. There should also be one of these racks or low stands kept free for the trunk's tray. There is nothing more wearying than lifting trunk-trays in and out of trunks and looking helplessly about for a place on which to set them down. These little agents are helping hands and give to a guest tacit assurance of hospitable consideration. When not in use they can be folded and put aside.

The night-table is the autocrat of the guest chamber. Upon it one should find a little frame containing a card giving hours of meals, mail hours, etc., a candle with its match-box, a cracker or biscuit jar with a dainty collection of crackers, and a jug of water. No room is habitable without the companionship of books, and no room is comfortable without a writing-table of some kind. The desks that are found in toy stores for children are often large enough for grown people, and when enamelled and otherwise tastefully decorated they make delightful little tables for the scribblers. Do not forget a waste-paper basket and a footstool!

One common mistake is the desire to supply all the articles of the toilet for the guest. The result is that all the available space is occupied by the possessions of the hostess, and as the guest will perhaps travel with her *batterie de toilette*, she is

placed at a disadvantage, as she naturally feels an indisposition to remove the display of silver and china which the hostess has already made. Allow each guest a chance to individualize the room temporarily with her own things.

Where a couch is too expensive, a cot must be made into a sofa, for this is a necessary expression of solicitude—to have a lounge on which the guest may practice the "lessons of relaxation" so extolled by writers at the present time. A *couvre-pied* there must be, too. The raw silk blankets found everywhere for a small sum are excellent for this purpose, where the mistress of the house is not clever with her needle. Wherever the needle can dignify an article of comfort it enhances its value and charm, for it is an indication of a willingness to take pains to ornament the little things which comfort requires.

A prettily embroidered bath blanket gives a decided suggestion of this thoughtfulness, and it is extremely ornamental for the

wash-stand's appurtenances. For making one of these blankets, take a small square blanket, about a yard and a half in size, and work upon it large flowers, such as poppies, sun-flowers, etc. Use crewel wools, double, and pass them through hot water before working. If they do not stand this test, they are inferior and not worth working. It is not necessary to adhere strictly to crewel stitches, but work in all sorts of long stitches, going in for effect more than for art work. Button-hole the edge of the blanket all round, using the double wool, keeping it all as neat at the back as possible. A monogram or letter is usually placed in one corner. Another very effective manner of decorating these blankets is to cut out a floral design in red and blue twill, and appliqué this on with white flourishing-thread, veining the leaves and placing white knots where it is possible to strengthen the pattern thereby.

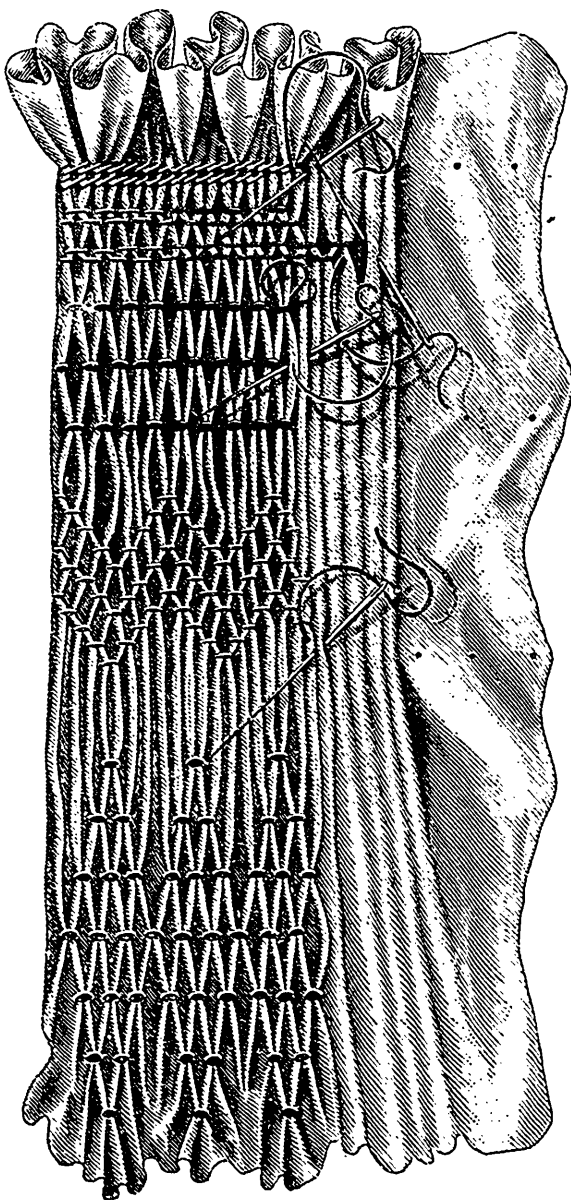
FRANCES LEEDS.

A NEW DESIGN IN SMOCKING.

Smocking grows in popularity, being now used in ornamenting a large variety of garments. One of the newest uses to which it has been put is that of confining or arranging ornamentally the fullness about the necks and sleeves of blouses. The design here presented is shown thus adapted in the decoration of blouse No. 8697, illustrated in several views on page 589. The upper rows of the smocking for the body part of the blouse are made the same as the corresponding two rows in the design seen in the October number of *THE DELINEATOR*, the work being first prepared, as described in the September issue, by marking off the half-inch spaces at the top and taking up the points marked with a strong cotton to make the folds even. The next two rows are made alike and as follows: In working keep an exact line, but in every alternate stitch throw the thread *above* the needle and in the intervening spaces throw it *below*. The throwing of the thread produces the effect of two lines to each row of stitching. The next three rows are worked in the ordinary honey-comb stitch, such as is shown in the lower points of the design in the October number of *THE DELINEATOR*.

The next three rows form a waved band and are, therefore, worked diagonally upward and downward, throwing the thread *below* the needle as you proceed upward, and allowing it to fall *above* as you descend. This band may be made broader and deeper if desired by increasing the number of rows and taking up more folds to a wave. In the next seven rows, which form a diamond pattern, the folds must radiate fan-like from the half-inch width at the beginning, so as to accommodate the garment to the figure of the wearer and at the same time permit the formation of the design. Care and judgment must be exercised in working this part of the design in order to produce even, symmetrical diamonds. There are six folds to each diamond, with four unworked folds between the points. The radiation of the folds mentioned is only necessary when the design is to include a portion of the fabric which must cover a space larger than the space above it. In a flounce or any portion of a garment having perpendicular or uncurved lines, the folds may retain their half-inch spacings from the beginning to the end of the work.

The smocking on the sleeves of the blouse, which was specially considered in this design, corresponds with the work for the body portion as above described, the three rows in honey-comb effect being omitted, however, in the sleeve decoration. The design will be readily adapted by smockers of either small or large experience for the decoration of children's dresses made in some simple, full fashion of cashmere, merino, French flannel, India silk or other soft weaves.



THE ART OF KNITTING.—No. 64.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

K.—Knit plain.
 p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
 pl.—Plain knitting.
 n.—Narrow.
 k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
 th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
 Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw-over, or put over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch.) Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
 To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
 sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.
 To bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
 Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
 Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
 Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with these details which follow the next *. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * for last *, means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

DOLLS' KNITTED HOOD.

FIGURE No. 1.—This little hood is made of blue and white Saxony. Cast on 22 sts. with the white, and knit back and

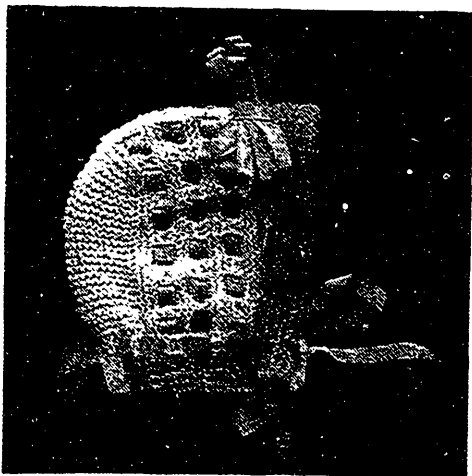


FIGURE No. 1.—DOLLS' KNITTED HOOD.

forth until there are 24 ridges, 2 rows to a ridge. Cast on 23 sts. at each side of this piece, and knit 3 ridges; then make a row of holes thus: th o twice, n, k 2, and repeat across the row. In knitting back, drop the second half of the 2 put-overs. Make 3 ridges, then a row of holes, 3 ridges, a row of holes, then 6 ridges; join on the blue and cast on 6 sts. at each end of the needle; turn, work back and forth until there are 9 ridges of the blue and cast off. Sew the sides to the center-back, letting the 6 added sts. at each end come below the hood. Now, across the back at the bottom pick up the sts. and knit across, making a row of holes the same as described for the upper part of hood. Join on the blue and make 6 ridges. Sew the part that was just made to the edge of the blue which was added. Run ribbon through the holes at the back and tie a bow at the center, and also through the 3 rows of holes in front of the hood. Turn back the blue piece at the front, make a full bow for the top of the hood, and sew a string at each corner.

By adding more stitches to the number here cast on the hood can be made of suitable size for an infant or a larger child.

DOLLS' KNITTED SACK.

FIGURE No. 2.—This little sack is made of blue and white Saxony and is formed in one section and joined under the arms. Cast on 56 sts. with the white wool for the lower edge of the back, and knit back and forth until there are 28 ridges (2 rows of knitting make a ridge). Now at each side of

this center-piece cast on 33 sts. and knit until there are 9 more ridges; then knit back 49 sts., bind off 22 sts., and knit off the remaining sts. on the needle. Knit 8 ridges at each side; then cast on 11 sts. and knit 9 ridges, then bind off 35 sts. for each sleeve, knit 28 ridges for each front, and bind off across the bottom. Make 8 ridges of the blue across the bottom of each sleeve. Sew up the garment under the arms and along the sleeves. Pick up the sts. across the neck and make 3 ridges with the white; leave the sts. on a thread. Now with the blue wool pick up the sts. across the bottom and make 8 ridges. Pick up the sts. along each front and make 8 ridges. Use the blue and pick up the sts. along the front edge of the neck and knit those that were left on the string, then pick up those along the other end in the blue border, knit 2, th o twice, n, and repeat across the row. Knit back and drop the second half of the 2 put-overs. Knit 8 ridges and bind off. Run a ribbon through the holes at the neck.

This sack may be made large enough for an infant by casting on more stitches, of course, preserving a number divisible by two.

KNITTED COVER FOR WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.

FIGURE No. 3.—Use fine crochet cotton or coarse thread. Cast on 77 stitches.

First row.—K 3, o 2, ("o 2" means in every instance "thread over twice") p 2 to., k 67, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

Second row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 67, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.



FIGURE No. 2.—DOLLS' KNITTED SACK.

Third row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 32, n, o, k 33, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

Fourth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 67, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2

K 2, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 4, n, o 2, n, k 5, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.
Sixty-second row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 7, p 1, k 24,
 p 1, k 6, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.
Sixty-third row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 1, n, o 2,
 n, n, o 2, n, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, o, n, o, n, k 2, o, n, n, o 2, n,
 n, o 2, n, k 1, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.
Sixty-fourth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 4, p 1, k 3,
 p 1, k 18, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.
Sixty-fifth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 4, n, o 2, n,
 k 1, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 2, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 1, n, o 2,
 n, k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Sixty-sixth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 6, p 1, k 22, p 1, k 5,
 o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Sixty-seventh row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 6, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 1,
 n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 6, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.
Sixty-eighth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 33, o 2, p 2 to., k 2,
 o, k 2.
Sixty-ninth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 6, n, o, k 2, n, o, k 1,
 n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 6, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n,
 o, k 2.
Seventieth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 33, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.
Seventy-first row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 3, n, o,
 k 2, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 7.
Seventy-second row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 31, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 7.
Seventy-third row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 7, o, n, k
 1, o, k 2, n, o 2, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 7, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Seventy-fourth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 16, p 1, k 15, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Seventy-fifth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, o,
 k 1, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4, n, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 2, o, k 2.
Seventy-sixth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 13, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 12,
 o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.
Seventy-seventh row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 4, n, o, k 1, n, o,
 k 4, n, o 2, n, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n,
 o, k 2.
Seventy-eighth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 15, p 1,
 k 14, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.
Seventy-ninth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 4, o, n, k 1,
 o, n, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 4, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.
Eightieth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 12, p 1, k 3,
 p 1, k 11, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.
Eighty-first row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 4, o, n,
 k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o 2, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 4, n, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 1, o, k 2.
Eighty-second row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 13, p 1, k 12, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Eighty-third row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 6, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4,
 n, o, k 1, n, o, k 6, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.
Eighty-fourth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 26, o 2, p 2 to., k 2,
 o, k 2.
Eighty-fifth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2,
 n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.
Eighty-sixth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 24, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.
Eighty-seventh row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 7, o, n, k 1,
 o, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 7, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.
Eighty-eighth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 24, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 7.
Eighty-ninth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 6, o, n,
 k 1, o, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 6, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Ninetieth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 23, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.
Ninety-first row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 8, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 8,
 o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

Ninety-second row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 23, o 2, p 2 to., k 2,
 o, k 2.

Ninety-third row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 7, o, n, k 1, n, o,
 k 7, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

Ninety-fourth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 21, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

Ninety-fifth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 9, o, k 3 to.,
 o, k 9, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.

Ninety-sixth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 21, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 7.

Ninety-seventh row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 5, n, o,
 k 3, o, n, k 5, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

Ninety-eighth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 19, o 2, p 2 to., k 1,
 o, k 2.

Ninety-ninth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 5,
 o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

One Hundredth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 19, o 2, p 2 to., k 2,
 o, k 2.

One Hundred and First row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 2, n, o,
 k 2, n, o 2, k 3, o, n, k 2, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Second row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 9,
 p 1, k 8, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Third row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 2,
 n, o, k 1, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.

One Hundred and Fourth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 7, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 6, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.

One Hundred and Fifth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to., n,
 k 5, n, o 2, n, k 5, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Sixth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 8, p 1, k 7,
 o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Seventh row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 2, n, o
 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 2, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Eighth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 5, p 1, k 3,
 p 1, k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Ninth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 3, n, o
 2, n, k 3, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Tenth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., k 6,
 p 1, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Eleventh row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., n,
 k 8, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.

One Hundred and Twelfth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 10, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.

One Hundred and Thirteenth row.—Bind off 4, k 2, o 2, p 2
 to., n, k 6, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Fourteenth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 8, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 1, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Fifteenth row.—K 4, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 4, n,
 o 2, p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Sixteenth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 6, o 2,
 p 2 to., k 2, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Seventeenth row.—K 5, o 2, p 2 to., n, k 2,
 n, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Eighteenth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 4, o 2, p 2 to., k 1, o 2, n, o, k 2.

One Hundred and Nineteenth row.—K 5, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.,
 n, n, o 2, p 2 to., k 7.

One Hundred and Twentieth row.—Bind off 6, n, o 2, p 2 to.,
 k 7.

One Hundred and Twenty-first row.—Bind off remaining
 stitches.

To make the holder for the broom: Cut two pieces of card-
 board each $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 inches wide at upper edge, and 4
 inches at lower edge. Cover the front with plush or velvet in
 any color preferred, using cambric for lining. To complete the
 front piece, place the knitted lace over the plush or velvet,
 fastening it with blind stitches around the edge. Finish with
 bows of ribbon of the same color as the velvet, or of a contrast-
 ing color if preferred, and add ribbon to hang it up by.

BICYCLE FASHIONS.—We have prepared a pamphlet of
 thirty-two pages bearing the above title and containing illus-
 trations and descriptions of a great variety of correct and com-
 fortable garments for the use of those pursuing this fascinating
 sport. Its selections include every article of cycling attire worn
 by Ladies, Misses, Men or Boys, as well as explicit and practi-
 cal suggestions for materials best adapted to bicycling. The
 pamphlet also contains much of general interest in the way
 of instruction to beginners, the care and management of a
 wheel, etc., etc. It is simply invaluable to everybody who
 is now or intends to become a cyclist, and will be sent to
 any address upon receipt of one penny or a two-cent stamp.

BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING.—This is the name of a care-
 fully prepared pamphlet published by us in which full instruc-
 tion 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 information presented being derived from the
 most reliable sources. The price of the pamphlet is 6d. (by
 post $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) or 15 cents per Copy.

TATTING.—No. 48.

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.

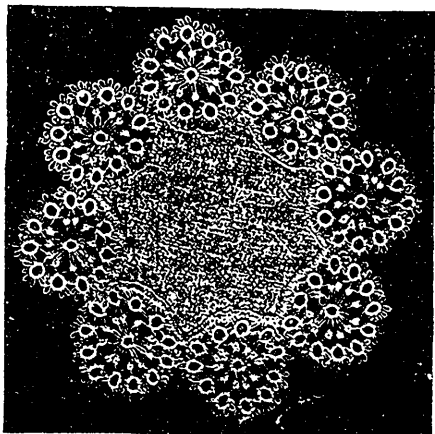


FIGURE No. 1.

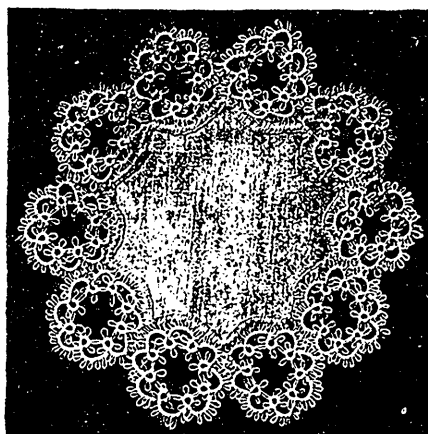


FIGURE No. 2.

last two large rings (see picture).

FIGURE No. 2.—
Make 10 wheels with 2 threads, making each as follows: 2 d. s., 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s. 2 d. s. close, fasten on the second thread and make a ch. of 2 d. s., 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s.; then another ring like the first, fastening to the first by their second p.; continue the rings and chains alternately until there are 8 of each. Fasten each wheel to the preceding one by the middle p. of its last two chains (see picture).

TATTED TUMBLER DOILEYS.

After the tatted borders of these doileys are all made baste them carefully on round pieces of linen each as large as needed (about 2½ inches in diameter), and button-hole all around the inner edges with silk, catching into the picots of the tatting; then cut the linen from beneath.

FIGURE No. 1.—
Make each wheel with one thread as follows: 2d. s., 12 long picots each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., close, and cut the thread. Second row, 4 d. s., fasten to a p. of the center, 4 d. s., close, leave about an eighth of an inch of thread and make a large ring of 4 d. s., 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., close; make the large and small rings alternately until there are 12 of each, fastening each small one to a p. of the center and the large ones to each other by their first p. Make 8 of the wheels for the doily, fastening them to each other in making by the middle p. of their

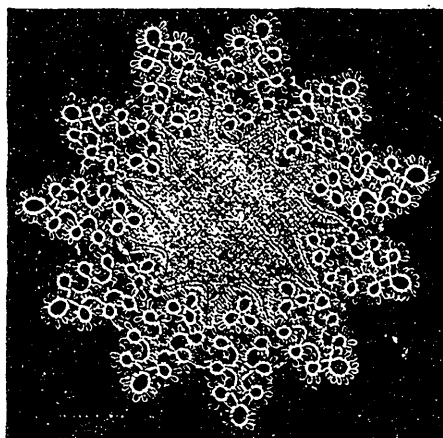


FIGURE No. 3.

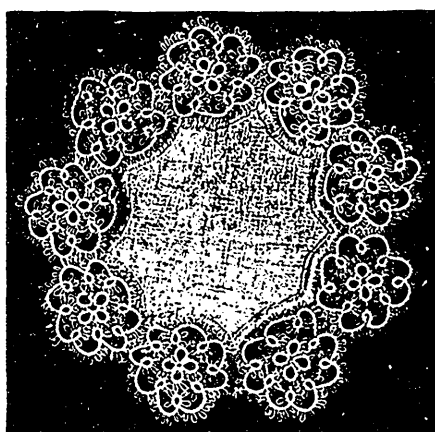


FIGURE No. 4.

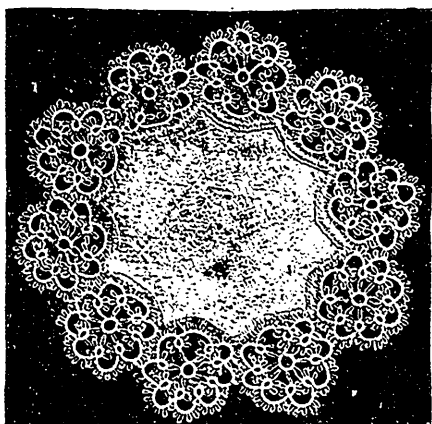


FIGURE No. 5.

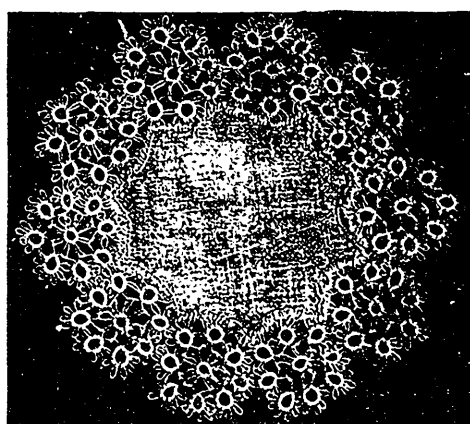


FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—TATTED TUMBLER DOILEYS.

FIGURE No. 3.—With one thread * make a ring of 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., close, tie on the second thread and make a ch. of 2 d. s., 5 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s.; continue from * twice more, fastening the rings together by their second picots; then make a ch. of 6 d. s., then a large ring of 4 d. s., fasten to last p. of third ring, 2 d. s., 9 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., close, make another ch. of 6 d. s.; then a ring of 2 d. s. fasten to last p. of the last ring, 2 d. s., 6 p. separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s., close; with 2 threads make 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; join to third p. of the second ch., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s.; make another ring like the previous one, fastening by the second p., then another ch. fastening to the first one made, then another ring. At the top of the point make a clover leaf, each leaf composed of 4 d. s., 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., join the leaves closely by their first picots. Join the clover leaf in making to the first and last rings of the point, as seen in the illustration. Make 11 of the points, fastening them together in making (see illustration).

FIGURE No. 4.—Begin with the four-leaved figure in the center of the wheels. Make 4 d. s., 7 p. separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., close; make 3 more rings like this one, joining the four to each

other by their first p., close, tie, and cut the thread. Next make rings and chains the same as in figure No. 5, but do not fasten the rings together; fasten each ring to a p. of the center figure (see picture), and join the wheels by the p. of their chains.

FIGURE No. 5.—Begin in the center and make a ring of 8 long p. each separated by 2 d. s., close, and cut the thread. Second row, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., fasten to a p. of the center, 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., 1 p., 2 d. s., close, fasten on the second thread and make a ch. of 2 d. s., 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 2 d. s.; make the rings and chains alternately until there are 8 of each, fastening the small rings to each other by their second p. Make 10 wheels and join them to each other in making by the middle p. of their last 2 chains (see illustration).

FIGURE No. 6.—Make a ring of 8 long picots separated by 2 d. s., close and cut the thread. Tie the shuttle thread to a p. of this ring, leave about an eighth of an inch of thread and make a ring of 4 d. s., 7 p. each separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. s., close, and fasten the thread to the second p. of the center. Make another ring like the first, joining to first by the first p. Make 8 of the rings for a wheel. Make 10 of the wheels for the doily, joining them to each other in making by the middle p. of their last 2 rings.

THE LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

By ALLIE HOPKINS.



FOLLOWING the papers relating to the patriotic societies commemorative of the Revolutionary period, it seems eminently fitting that the women "next of kin" to the heroes of the Civil War should have their memorial.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the Loyal Ladies' League, as it was originally named, had its birth in New Jersey. It had for its object the promotion of the welfare of Union Veterans and those of their families needing assistance, and the advancement of loyalty and inculcation of lessons of patriotism. It was auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, as the first League was formed in Trenton, N. J., in compliance with a general order issued by Charles H. Haughton, Department Commander, Grand Army of the Republic. It was in 1881 that Commander Haughton thus publicly expressed his belief that such an organization would be a benefit to local Grand Army Posts and the order at large. During that year sixteen Leagues were formed in New Jersey, and in 1882 four were organized in Pennsylvania under the supervision of Mrs. Hugg, Department President of New Jersey.

In California and other Western States similar organizations had been formed under various names, but these separate societies had all the same object—that of aiding the Grand Army of the Republic, and in all the membership was confined exclusively to the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the soldiers who had fought for the preservation of the Union.

This identity of interests soon led to a desire for unification, and in November, 1886, representatives from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas and California met in Chicago with the Society called the Ladies of the Grand Army, and a national order was formed, adopting the title of the last-named society. The word "auxiliary" was dropped from the platform, and the badge adopted by the consolidated societies was that of the Loyal Ladies' League.

Thus the Ladies of the Grand Army became an independent organization, whereby it might offer to the veterans of any order all necessary aid and co-operation without imposing upon the recipients the responsibility which would follow aid received from an auxiliary order. Its service is given alike to every fraternal body of soldiers, whether Post, Naval or Encampment, and to soldiers unconnected with any order.

The objects thus outlined of the Ladies of the Grand Army are: "To unite in fraternal bonds representatives from the family of every man whose life was tendered to our country in her time of need; to keep alive in the hearts of the people the memory of our country's heroes; to practice the precepts of loyalty toward all sisters of our order; to assist the Grand Army of the

Republic; to do all in our power to aid the veterans who may need our assistance, or their families; to foster the teaching of



Mrs. CATHERINE E. HIRST, NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

patriotism in our schools, to honor the memory of the fallen heroes of the Civil War, and to perpetuate and keep forever sacred 'Memorial Day.'"

The sacred duties and obligations which form the foundation of this organization constitute it, in one sense of the word, a part and parcel of the Grand Army of the Republic. Its membership,

as stated, is composed exclusively of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the veterans of that noble order, to whom they are thus bound by the closest ties of kinship. There are but two exceptions to this iron-clad rule of eligibility: The Veterans, themselves, are admitted as honorary members, and that noble class of women, the army nurses, are admitted to full membership. Subordinate to the National branch of this Society are the Departments, or States, comprising local "Circles" existing in the towns or cities, and all having representation in the National Assemblies.

The growth of the order has been steady and healthful. Every state in the Union is represented by local Circles, and Departments have been formed in twenty-five states, New York being the Eastern and California the Western boundary. In 1886 the membership numbered 2,473, while the present membership is more than 20,000, the gain during the year last reported being 4,019.

Perhaps even more prominent than its work of obligation toward the Veterans—for the Ladies of the Grand Army do not consider the ex-soldier as a petitioner for bounty—is the yearly labor of love performed in the sad observance of "Memorial Day," when on the 30th of May the members of this order, rallying round them the children of our land, strew flowers upon the graves of the heroic dead and plant beside the modest headstone the flag that those heroes died to save. Yet let it not be understood that the needs of the living heroes are forgotten, for while they thus teach their little ones to honor the dead and revere the living soldier, charity to those requiring it is not withheld, but is given with the clasp of fraternity, under that cloak of secrecy which does not let "the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

Many notable women, distinguished along lines of social, intellectual and benevolent thought, belong to the Ladies of the Grand Army. National Presidents have been chosen from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Kentucky.

The first National President, Mrs. Laura McNier, lives in Camden, New Jersey. The second National President, Mrs. Laura B. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, died a few years since and a monument to her memory was erected by the sisters of her order. The surviving past Presidents are: Mrs. Frances N. Wood and Mrs. M. O. Carlidge, both of Kansas; Mrs. Carrie V. Sheriff, of Penn.; Mrs. Amanda I. Wethern, of Minn.; Mrs. Nettie E. Gunlock, of Illinois, and the present head of the order, Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst, who maintains the National Headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Nannie H. Ross is the efficient Secretary of the organization, and the Treasurer is Mrs. Florence C. George, of Washington, D. C. These ladies are all possessed of fine executive ability, and being zealously loyal to the interests of their order, the work has prospered in their hands.

The National Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Nellie C. Royce, is past President of Gen. Grant Circle, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., and the far-away State of Washington is represented by Mrs.

Lou. J. Broyles, as Junior Vice-President. Other officers on the National Roster are Chaplain, Counsellor, and members of the Council of Administration, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Illinois being thus honored.

Among the past Presidents of subordinate Departments a place of honor is merited by Mrs. Ida Gainer, who in the early history of the order was the first to bring the parent society, the Loyal Ladies' League, west of the Mississippi. Mrs. Gainer now resides in the Territory of Oklahoma, and was President of the Department of Oklahoma in 1894.

It will not be out of place, and certainly can not be without interest to the readers of these papers, to record here an action of the Ninth National Convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army, characteristic as it is of the corner-stone of their order. The following resolutions, read by Mrs. Henriette Gerwig, of Pennsylvania, were adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the Convention:

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic are living representatives of the love of country, and

WHEREAS, They, more than all others, have seen and suffered the results of lack of such love of country during the great rebellion, and

WHEREAS, We have coming to our shores daily the children of many nations, all of whom it is our duty to make good American citizens; therefore be it

Resolved (1), That it is doubly fitting that we establish a bulwark of safety, and that we make every schoolhouse a center for the cultivation of a fervent patriotism.

Resolved (2), That we most heartily approve of the law placing the American flag upon every schoolhouse.

Resolved (3), That we approve of the saluto known as the "American Patriotic Saluto" and urge its use in every school in the United States.

Resolved (4), That a Committee on Patriotism be added to the list of standing committees in every Department, whose duty it shall be to request the passage of a Flag Bill by every State Legislature, and to see that these resolutions are unanimously observed.

The National Conventions of this body of patriotic women are held annually at the same time and place as the Encampments of the Grand Army. The Tenth Annual Convention will meet in St. Paul, Minnesota, on September 2nd, closing its session on the 5th. The Council of Administration will meet at the same time, auditing the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and passing upon all questions submitted for judicial decision.

Therefore, ere this paper reaches its readers a new corps of officers will have been chosen to direct the work of the ensuing year, a work in which all are bound together by the memory of the sufferings their loved ones endured, a memory shared by all alike. Thus, from year to year, this labor of love, their order, will be perpetuated until there is no longer living one whose father, husband, son or brother was a soldier, and then, as in the Grand Army of the Republic, this noble work will devolve upon the Sons of Veterans and its auxiliary societies.

SEASONABLE COOKERY.

IN THE MARKETS—HOW TO SELECT A TURKEY—THE HOUSEKEEPER'S REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING—TWO MENUS—ON SETTING THE TABLE.

The marketing for November revolves about the Thanksgiving turkey. The finest birds have smooth black legs and soft spurs and the breasts are firm and white. The superiority of dry-picked poultry over that scalded is evident enough to those who have purchased both, the dealers recognizing the fact by an advance in price. The turkey should be trussed and the surplus fat from the inside laid over the legs and breast. By taking the sinews from the legs and wrapping these members in cloth, removing this covering during the last half hour of cooking so that the legs will brown, these usually dry portions will be found delicious. The opening for the crop is now made at the back of the neck, so that the breast is perfect in shape. Legs and wings are held closely to the body by slender skewers, giving the bird as compact an appearance as possible. When not properly trussed these members will indicate all the points of the compass after the bird is cooked.

Turkeys are especially fine this month, and the choice of other fowls is also large, ducks, geese, chickens and capons being prime. The game stalls are tempting with venison, grouse,

partridge, snipe, woodcock, hares, quail, rabbits and pheasants.

In the fish markets are found ciscoes, white fish, pickerel, black bass, haddock, smelts, perch and halibut. Shell fish are abundant, crabs, clams, oysters, lobsters, scallops and terrapin being found.

Fresh vegetables are few enough, only the usual Winter supply being procurable. The housekeeper already has to depend upon canned goods. Celery is at its best, and lettuce and spinach are still to be had.

REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

The season for special thanksgiving should make us consider as to whether we are really and truly thankful for all our blessings, whether we have not grown so accustomed to them that we accept them as but our due. The housekeeper of all persons has much to be thankful for above her Puritan ancestors who instituted this festival. Those homespun days, the "good old times," as they are mistakenly called, should have little charm

for the housewife of to-day. The modern improvements in her home stand out in sharp contrast to the primitive arrangements in vogue one and two centuries ago. The turning of a faucet and the instant gushing forth of hot or cold water is a radical improvement upon the old bucket and well, or even the later-day pump. The modern housekeepers can hardly comprehend the labor that even this one feature of housekeeping must have entailed in days gone by. We also find it much easier to buy our cottons and woollens in the shops rather than toil in spinning them ourselves as did they. We should be thankful that we are commencing to learn how to live, that the mother may know what will keep her children well, and how to use the modest allowance so that it will cover the expense of living with a little margin against the rainy day likely to come to us all.

TWO THANKSGIVING MENUS.

Two menus for Thanksgiving dinners are here given, the first quite simple and both easy of accomplishment :

No. 1.	
<i>Consommé</i>	
<i>Roasted Turkey</i>	<i>Giblet Sauce.</i>
<i>Celery</i>	<i>Cranberry Jelly</i>
<i>Mashed Potatoes.</i>	<i>Spinach with Eggs.</i>
<i>Lettuce.</i>	<i>French Dressing.</i>
<i>Wafers.</i>	
<i>Pumpkin Pie.</i>	<i>Rice Pudding.</i>
<i>Cheese.</i>	<i>Crackers.</i>
<i>Coffee.</i>	

No. 2 is as follows:

<i>Oysters on the Deep Shell.</i>		
<i>Tomato Bisque.</i>		
<i>Celery.</i>	<i>Olives.</i>	<i>Almonds.</i>
<i>Boiled Cod.</i>	<i>Sauce Tartare.</i>	<i>Giblet Sauce.</i>
<i>Roasted Turkey.</i>	<i>Cranberry Jelly.</i>	
<i>Baked Potatoes.</i>	<i>Canned Asparagus on Toast.</i>	
<i>Lettuce.</i>	<i>Squash.</i>	<i>French Dressing.</i>
<i>Mince Pie.</i>	<i>Wafers.</i>	<i>Pumpkin Pie.</i>
	<i>Cheese.</i>	
	<i>Coffee.</i>	

The modern dinner table in the refined home is always attractive to look upon. The dishes may not be of the finest, nor all of the silver solid, but the china will be clean and free from the sus-

picion of chip or crack, while the knives, forks and spoons will be as bright as polishing can make them. The well-laid table is fully equipped before the dinner is served. At each plate is found the individual silver for the meal, a soup spoon, a dinner knife and fork, an extra fork for the salad, etc. The table should never be crowded, and the chairs not placed too close together. When there are no servants the dinner, obviously, cannot be quite so elegant as where their assistance can be commanded: still, with forethought and proper managing, there may be more repose at such a meal than is usually found. One member of the family may be delegated to attend to any duty that requires leaving the table. With the table properly set and the food placed thereon, rising from the table is reduced to a minimum.

An embroidered center-piece, or even a plain square of linen with a small growing plant placed in the center, is possible in any home where there is a love for the beautiful, and such a decoration glorifies even coarse linen and coarser dishes. Refinement is never a question of money. The linen may not be fine, but it will never show the need of darning.

The past few years have seen many changes in the home table. If a table cloth with a colored border is used at all, it is for breakfast. Luncheon is served without a cloth, doilies and tray cloths taking its place. The dinner cloth is invariably pure white and large enough to reach well down the sides of the table. Linen cloths are seldom starched in the laundering; if so, then but slightly. The dishes are not of necessity of one pattern. Indeed, when there is a frequent change of plates each set will bear a different pattern. Uniformity in dishes has grown tiresome, and variety, particularly in plates, is now seen. When the service is elegant, and the waitress properly trained, what are known as "place plates" are always used. For each course a different place plate is set before the guest, the rule that at no time should there be a bare table cloth before the guests being inflexible. On this plate is set the oyster, soup or dessert plate. When the roast and vegetables are served, however, the waitress removes the place plate as the dinner plate is offered. Vegetables are served on the same plate with the meat, the use of individual dishes having been almost entirely discarded.

The artistic table shows much careful selection in the different plates used. Those for oysters show little color; they are generally white with gold or pale-blue. Soup plates are of all colors, and fancy is allowed full play in the dessert set.

It is a pleasing fact that Fashion decrees that the eye as well as the palate must be pleased.

BLAIR.

DESCRIPTIONS OF EVENING TOILETTES SHOWN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

FIGURE D 75.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTE.

FIGURE D 75.—This consists of a Ladies' Princess dress and Marquise wrap. The Princess dress pattern, which is No. 8621 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. The wrap pattern, which is No. 8736 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 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 577 of this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This is an ideal toilette for the opera or for ceremonious evening wear. The Princess dress is here pictured made of Nile-green silk, with a Bertha frill of lace, and is decorated at the foot with a ruffle of the silk. It may be closed at the left side or at the center of the back and is made with a square neck and with short puff sleeves. It is elegantly fitted and stands out in large flutes at the back.

The Marquise wrap is made of handsome green satin brocade, and is lined with quilted pink satin and decorated with white Thibet. It has bell sleeves that commend it for wear over evening waists and it is long and protective. The fronts are laid in a deep, forward-turning plait near their hems and may be closed their entire length. Under-arm gores and a center seam fit the sides and back and a backward-turning plait is laid at each side of the center seam. The wrap falls in graceful flute folds in the skirt. The storm collar is covered with Thibet and the bell sleeves are bordered with the same.

Rich corded and brocaded silks will be used to make the wrap, which is not likely to crush the dress owing to its prac-

tical construction. Fur, lace, spangled or jetted passementerie will be selected to adorn it and will be used alone or in combination. Inexpensive wraps will be made of cloth or cashmere, suitably lined. The dress may be of crêpe de Chine, silk or rich novelty goods.

FIGURE D 76.—LADIES' EVENING WAIST.

FIGURE D 76.—This illustrates a Ladies' waist. The pattern, which is No. 8430 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eleven sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-two inches, bust measure.

The picturesque 1830 styles are so becoming that the evening waist here illustrated is receiving exceptional favor. The waist is in this instance represented made of mignonette-green taffeta figured with cherry-red and cream-white, and the velvet shoulder straps and the velvet ribbon about the bottom of the waist are dark-green. A fitted lining closed at the center of the back insures a trim adjustment and the fullness in the front and back is drawn becomingly to the center at the bottom, the front drooping slightly in French blouse style. The short puff sleeves display the shoulders in the style peculiar to the 1830 modes and the neck is garlanded with roses and their leaves. The ribbon at the bottom of the waist is arranged in a double loop-bow at the left side.

This waist will be an excellent complement of a separate skirt of silk or a delicate colored broadcloth or zibeline. To bring out its charming features well the lovely novelty silks, *mousseline de soie* or chiffon over silk and rich velvet are advised, together with such decorative accessories as are in harmony.



D 76.

D 75.

Evening Toilettes.



AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
Weir of Hermiston and Poems and Ballads, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Poor in Great Cities, by Twelve Authorities.

Great as Stevenson was in his previous romances, there is no anti-climax in the conclusion of his life work—a broken column of literary splendor. What he was—an exile from his home—he confesses on every page of his last story, his longing for it throbbing with an aching fervor not to be concealed. Doubtless he had prevision of his soul's passing and meant to leave record of his fidelity to his land and his people. In writing of the Scots he somewhere says that the attitude of his people toward their past is unthinkable to Englishmen, and that "there burns alive in them a sense of identity with the dead even to the twentieth generation." This quality forces the reader to recognize the greatness and honesty of Weir, even while his less admirable traits excite a feeling akin to loathing. The great jurist is disappointed by his only son because he is not a replica of himself. The father is too dull of imagination to suspect, too wanting in mental vision to perceive, that the young man is as strong in one way as he himself is in another—the two natures being so diverse that the laws of heredity seem but vaguely to explain their relationship. But the story, even in its incompleteness, is a precious inheritance.

Mr. Stevenson's *Poems and Ballads* divide the reader's emotions between thankfulness for these fragments of a beautiful mind, and regret that their author was not as great a poet as he was a skilled artificer of prose. True, his *Children's Garden* is wrought of sweet, quaint homeliness in which there is no hint of seeking after thoughts that are strange or similes that are uncommon. His meaning is never elusive, but when he writes prose he is a magician, while his verses show us only a man with a beautiful soul and a graceful style. If Scotland is not directly mentioned in some of his verses, it may be read between the lines. Its grimness and beauty, its charm and austerity, the greyness of its moors in Winter, its golden gorse and purple heather in Summer time, are all enchanting to his home-sick soul—every bramble is dear. His heart never wanders from the Highlands.

It's an overcome sooth for age an' youth,
And it brooks wi' nae denial,
That the dearest friends are the auldest friends,
And the young are just on trial.

There's a rival bauld wi' young an' auld
And its him that has bereft me;
For the surest friends are the auldest friends
And the maist o' mines hae left me.

There are kind hearts still, for friends to fill,
And fools to take and break them,
But the nearest friends are the auldest friends,
And the grave's the place to seek them.

Robert Louis Stevenson need not be sought in the grave on far off Samoa, but lives in verse that is as dear as if it were perfect and in prose that has never been excelled in beauty of form or fitness of spirit.

The Poor of Great Cities; Their Problems and What is Doing to Solve Them, is a work of profound significance for the sociologist. That these problems are not solved each of the twelve persons who has contributed a chapter confesses with more or less sorrowful frankness. The subject is not a new one, having "a whole literature behind it," to quote from its preface. Robert A. Woods, head of Andover House, Boston, describes "The Social Awakening in London." William T. Elsing, a clergyman of Rivington Street, New York, explains "Life in New York Tenement Houses." Jacob A. Riis writes of "The Children of the Poor." Willard Parsons tells "The Story of the Fresh Air Fund," with the authority derived from his position as its manager. Evert Jansen Wendell describes "Boys' Clubs in New York" and no one knows them better than he. "The Work of the Andover Home in Boston" is narrated by William Jewett Tucker. This organization is not to collect and disburse moneys, nor yet to intrude upon the poor individually, but to study the why and wherefore of poverty and ignorance and to disseminate the information thus acquired among those who want to know but are too

busy or too prejudiced to find out for themselves. "The lower philanthropy," says Mr. Tucker, "meant the attempt to put right what social conditions had put wrong, but the higher philanthropy puts right the social conditions themselves." The highly-instructive paper entitled, "Among the Poor of Chicago," is by Joseph Kirkland. Sir Walter Besant writes of a "Riverside Parish," which, of course, is on the banks of the Thames. It includes Toybee Hall, The People's Palace, etc. "A School for Street Arabs" in Paris is described by Edmund R. Shearman. "The Poor in Naples," is by Jessie White, *née* Mario. The late and much lamented Oscar Craig writes of "The Agencies for the Prevention of Pauperism." No one knew these agencies in all their details more definitely than did this noble man who gave his life to the poor. "The New York Tenement House Evil and Its Cure," is a most suggestive and enlightening paper by Ernest Flagg, architect. He strikes a high and hopeful note about bettering the homes of the poor when he says: "Their improvement is a matter of business advantage. It means human progress, beginning at the bottom with suffering and at the top with luxurious idleness."

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:

Dr. Nikola, by Guy Boothby.

An Outcast of the Islands, by Joseph Conrad.

The King's Revenge, by Claude Bray.

March Hares, by Harold Frederic.

Denounced, by I. Boundelle-Burton.

"Dr. Nikola" is Guy Boothby's pet hero. He serves as the moving force—and a lively force he is—for various and sundry of this writer's thrilling and turbulent romances. England and Australia were the alighting places of the rapid doctor in an earlier story, but this tale is laid in China and carries its readers through several of the cities of the Flowery Kingdom, thence into a lone Thibet monastery where are said to dwell the wise ones of the mountains. Dr. Nikola professes to reveal all the mysterious secrets of occult knowledge save one—how to die and live again. The horror of this visit is vividly narrated—though at times in slovenly English. Hairbreadth escapes and the killing here and there of undesirable Chinamen are thickly peppered through the pages, and it is evident that the author has not yet given us the last of Dr. Nikola's "scientific researches."

An Outcast of the Islands describes a man who would have been an outcast anywhere—everywhere. Joseph Conrad has given his outcast white man a picturesque setting of black savages and murderous Mohamedans who, greedy and bad as they appear, are angels when contrasted with the Dutch waiif who lived to admire himself and to curse a world that did not share his self-appreciation and abet his sins. It is a curious story in which island women, stormy skies, treacherous seas, terrifying forests, muddy streams, murky nights and sultry days play parts in the lurid drama. The story has a hero, a well-proportioned, strong, just and tender man, yet but for his goodness and kindness the outcast could not have fallen so low.

Because we are all children of the past, history has a fascination for most readers. *The King's Revenge* is a tragic tale of England nearly five hundred years ago. Its author, Claude Bray, is a careful student, master of the history and well informed as to the speech and manners of those days. As depicted by him the noble Piers Gaveston and the ignoble Earl of Lancaster make reality of long-gone men and their times. To tell the truth, if one might select his own ancestors there were not many in King Edward's epoch in England or Scotland who would now be thought desirable. One might be proud of their physical prowess, but of sweetness and kindness there was a dreary dearth. Tenderness and even pity were considered weaknesses in those days and justice was ignored.

A deliciously absurd, witty, fantastic and wholly sweet love story is *March Hares*. Many a one would gladly be as mad as the lovers it describes if only he could. As a travesty on *les convenances*, as a skit on titled folk who do not know how to live up to their inherited dignities (or, perhaps, do not want to), as an upturning of long-gone dead heroes and setting them right as incarnations of altruism, Harold Frederic's latest story is delightful. He set Theron Ware on his soft head and left him there. Here he places a professor of Culdees on his feet and makes all his readers happy. He gives us a pretty, sweet, clever,

well-bred American girl and her doting and admirably pedantic dad, and another pretty girl who tells the most charming fibs for which the reader more than forgives her. She is so guileless in her guile! The professor is brimming with drollery—delicious, pathetic, laughable—but his genuine affection for the fair girl in the story redeems the suggestion of naughtiness with which the novel begins.

Denounced, which is the two-hundredth issue of the popular Town and Country Library, is a historic novel, dealing with the period of the banishment from France of Charles Edward, that Prince of Wales who was the last of the Stuarts. The tale is bristling with fierce adventures through which runs a tender and pathetic love story.

From Macmillan and Co., New York:

Adam Jacintho's Son, by F. Marion Crawford.

Mr. Crawford's last story is unlike any of his previous books. If his versatility were not already admitted, this story would

attest it. The intent of the tale is to consider the manners and emotions of a man and his wife who fall in with a woman from whom the man had been divorced. It is a guide to behavior under conditions that *les convenances*, as enacted and set down in books, have not hitherto provided for. Crawford gives some valuable hints to authorities upon etiquette who are about issuing new and revised editions of their manuals showing just how to behave.

From J. B. Lippincott Company:

Heavy Odds, by Marcus Clarke.

English politics, English turf talk, with high and low betting and page after page of jockey conversation and horsey information, minute details of a conspiracy to ruin a pretty woman whose ungrammatical, over-stout mother was mistress of a London lodging house and had a big heart and an humble tongue, death by knife and by steple-chasing, make up the incidents of this story by Marcus Clarke.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

By E. C. VICK.

[MR. VICK WILL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER IN THIS DEPARTMENT ALL SPECIAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING FLOWER CULTURE. LETTERS TO HIM MAY BE SENT IN CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.]

The green fly (*aphis*) is known by every plant raiser. On roses and other plants the fly is green, while on chry-anthemum it is black, the difference in color sometimes leading to the belief that one has two distinct insects with which to deal. To destroy the fly, place the plants under a barrel and smoke thoroughly with tobacco stems upon live coals on a stove shovel. Some plants, such as heliotropes, lantanas and others with soft foliage, will not bear fumigation without injury to the leaves and should not be subjected to it. The foliage of all plants fumigated should be dry. Another plan is to steep the tobacco stems in water until a solution is obtained about the color of weak tea. Dip the plant in this solution or syringe thoroughly with it, wetting the underside and stems as well as the upper surface of the foliage.

All that is required to destroy red spiders is a daily showering with water. The presence of the red spider is a sure indication that the atmosphere is too dry.

There are many species of scale insects that affect principally the hard-wood plants, orange, camellia and cleander. They should be attacked by forcing the insect off with the finger-nail and then spraying the plant with kerosene oil emulsion. This is made by dissolving two ounces of hard soap in boiling water, removing it from *near* the fire, and adding one pint of kerosene, stirring rapidly for four or five minutes until it becomes a homogeneous, creamy mass from which the kerosene will not separate on standing. To this add ten quarts of water. This is a certain remedy for all sucking insects and for others with soft bodies with which it can be brought in contact.

Alcohol applied with a camel's hair brush will kill any insect it touches. A plan worth trying in some cases is to place the tallest plants in the center of a group and into the pots of these insert several thin sticks about eight inches taller than the plants. At evening throw an old sheet over the whole. Early in the morning, before the house is warm, take up the sheet quickly so that none of the captives clinging to it can escape. Then take them into the frosty air and shake them off. This operation repeated a few times seems to entirely clear the plants.

Horse-chestnuts are valuable in ridding potted plants of earth worms. Water the plants with a solution of nine parts water and one part of grated horse-chestnuts.

A correspondent writes: "My experience is, that if sweet peas are grown in a shady and cool place in the garden, such as the north side of a fence or building, they will give an abundance of bloom far into cold weather. In a sunny place in the garden I have failed in hot, dry seasons, but never when treating the plants as described."

Sponge smooth-foliage plants occasionally to keep the leaves smooth and healthy. Spraying now and then will answer the same purpose and greatly benefits all plants. If your room is heated with a stove or furnace, the condition of the atmosphere will be improved by keeping a basinful of water on the register or stove.

Twenty-five pips of lily-of-the-valley will be sent by mail by

any dealer at small cost, and a fine display of flowers is thus secured at a minimum of expense and labor, as this plant seems to relish and thrive on the greatest possible amount of abuse. Plant from three to six pips in a pot as soon as received, keeping the others in any cold place, covered with damp moss or sawdust, where they will remain dormant. If the weather is sufficiently cold, set the pots out of doors over night so the pips may be thoroughly frozen, then bring them into a cool place where they will thaw out slowly. Finally place the pots in a warm place, no matter whether light or dark, for a week or so, keeping the soil always moist; then bring them to the light and in three or four weeks the flowers will be produced. About ten days after planting the first pips make a second potting and in this way a succession of bloom will be obtained. The pips will flower equally as well in damp sand or moss. Everybody is sure to succeed with lily-of-the-valley.

If plants are frozen or frosted, remove them at once to the cellar or to some place where the temperature is just above freezing and sprinkle them thoroughly with cold water: cut off the wilted parts and keep the plants in a cool place for two or three days. In some desperate cases it may be necessary to cut off the entire plant so that growth may start from the root.

Over-potting a plant is similar in effect to over-feeding a child. By over-potting is meant the use of too large a pot. If a plant is weak, it is all the more sensitive. The earth in a large pot containing a small plant becomes sour and stagnant with frequent waterings, which makes it obnoxious to the roots of even the strongest-growing plants.

When plants are first brought into the house they should not be stimulated, give them a little time to become accustomed to the change and give them all the air possible. Stimulants judiciously used will improve the appearance of potted plants. The best is liquid manure made by placing a little stable manure in an old bucket filled with water and allowing it to stand a few hours. If the bucket is sufficiently large, it may stand until the liquid has all been used, when the refuse is thrown away and the operation is repeated. The liquid should be about the color of weak tea when the earth in the pot is dry. A liberal quantity of charcoal dust added to the mixture will neutralize the odor. Once a week, will be a safe rule to follow in the use of this fertilizer.

Peruvian guano, one large table-spoonful to a gallon of hot water, stirred until dissolved and used when cool, is also good. Do not allow the mixture to touch the foliage. Manure from the chicken coop may be substituted for the guano, in about the same quantity. Ammonia water is also good. One ounce of pulverized ammonia dissolved in a gallon of water, or a tea-spoonful of aqua ammonia added to the water, completes the formula.

Special fertilizers are offered by dealers, but purchasers often use them injudiciously, believing that if a little is good, more must be better, but plants, like people, are only the worse off for too much stimulation.

VIAMI ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Five leading Chemists of Canada analyzed it, and could find no harmful ingredients.

A local and constitutional treatment for diseases of women that is meeting with unparalleled success.

Madam, we know you would like to hear the plain truth about the chances you have of regaining your health. This knowledge you can have by calling at our handsome offices, Suite L, Confederation Life Building. Lady physician in attendance, whom you may consult in person or by letter, free of charge. You can treat yourself at home.

Send stamp for Ladies' Health Book.

TORONTO VIAMI CO.

Don't Worry

over the fact that your face is becoming prematurely wrinkled, that you cannot wear evening dress because your neck is scrawny, or that your cheeks are thin and hollow.

THE PRINCESS

SKIN FOOD will fatten the face and neck and remove those horrid wrinkles, making you look several years younger. Price \$1.50, postpaid.

Perhaps you are worried because you are troubled with Eczema, Liver Spots, Under Redness, Rash, Freckles, etc. If so, the surest, safest and best remedy is **THE PRINCESS**

COMPLEXION PURIFIER

which has been tried, tested and never yet found wanting. Price \$1.50, express paid; 3 bottles for \$4.00.

We remove **SUPERFLUOUS HAIR** permanently and always satisfactorily by the only remedy—**ELECTROLYSIS**. Send stamp for "Health and Good Looks."

MISSIS MOOTE & HIGH,

41 Carlton St., TORONTO.

The Graham Institute. TEL. 1833.

TRUSSES

WE GUARANTEE

To ladies suffering from any form of Rupture, or mothers having children so afflicted, a proper fitting Truss by mail, that will give absolute security, with perfect comfort. No other truss manufacturer is able to do this in Canada. Our thirty years' experience in this one line exclusively should give you confidence in our ability in the correct and skillful mechanical treatment of rupture.

THE EGAN TRUSS CO.

266 Queen St. West. ♦ Toronto. P. O. Box 539.

Mrs. J. D. M.: A good remedy for a "shiny" skin is a mixture composed of ten grains of sulphate of zinc and one ounce of rose-water. White wine is, however, a preferable remedy, as it is not in the least likely to harm the skin.

THE SCHOOL OF CUTTING

TEACHING DAILY OUR

"NEW TAILOR SYSTEM" of Dress Cutting.



The leading system. Drafts direct on the material. Covers the entire range of work. Cuts the Dartless Waist. Easy to learn, and is up to date. Send for Descriptive Circular.

J. & A. CARTER, Yonge & Walton Sts., Toronto.

Practical Dressmakers. Established 1860.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. L. M. Y.:—Henrietta cloth remains the mourning fabric *par excellence*, but there are other materials used for the purpose, including imperial serge, Melrose cloth, silk-warp crepon, drap d'Alma, etc. Crape trimmings are considered extremely elegant, but dull grosgrain armure and *poult de soie* ribbon, lustrous jet passementerie and spangle galloons are also favored trimmings. A handsome church gown might be of Henrietta cloth with crape garniture.

L. AND G.:—Pajamas are used as lounging and sleeping garments only.

LITTLE BLUE EYES:—Remedies for your defects of form and complexion will be found in "Beauty: Its Attainment and Preservation," sent post-paid on receipt of price, 4s. or \$1.00 per copy.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35c.

10c. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10c. a vial—40 discs.

SUNLIGHT SOAP PICTURES

FOR

Wrappers.

A Pretty colored picture for every 12 "Sunlight" or every 6 "Lifebouv" Soap wrappers.

These pictures are well worth getting.

Address

LEVER BROS., Ltd.,

23 Scott-St., Toronto.

DO NOT DELAY

Sending Your Feathers For Dyeing or Curling...

All ladies who intend to wear feathers during the coming season, and all dealers who have stock to be done over, should ship early in order to avoid the rush. And be sure to ship to the right place to obtain the very best work at the lowest prices.

HERMAN & CO.

FEATHER DYERS,

126 KING ST. WEST, - TORONTO, ONT.

... DO THEIR WORK WELL ... AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

	Long feathers.	Tip.
Curling only10 cts.	5 cts.
Dyeing One Color and Curling20 "	10 "
Dyeing Shaded from Tip and Curling30 "	15 "
Dyeing Bordered and Curling40 "	20 "
Cleaning same as Dyeing.		
Curling Prince of Wales' Style, 5 cts. per pair extra.		

Discount to the Trade.

Do not fail to mark your address on parcel.



DEAFNESS

AND HEAD NOISES overcome by Wilson's Common Sense Ear-Drums, the greatest invention of the age. Simple, comfortable, safe and invisible. No wire or string attachments.

Write for circulars (Sent Free) to

G. H. MILLER.

Freehold Building, 60 Victoria St., Toronto Ont.

(Sole Agent for Canada).

GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY

WARRANTED TO CURE BLIND, BLEEDING or ITCHING PILES. EACH ONE DOLLAR PACKAGE CONTAINS LIQUID OINTMENT AND PILLS. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT OR SEND DIRECT TO **KESSLER DRUG CO.** TORONTO.

On this and the two succeeding Pages is illustrated a series of

BASQUES and BASQUE-WAISTS

For Ladies' Wear,

which our patrons will no doubt be pleased to inspect at this time, when such garments are made up for Winter uses.
The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods.

The Butterick Publishing Co.
(LIMITED).



8265



8265

Ladies' Jacket-Basque, with Full Vest Front (Copyright) Bust measures, 28 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8389



8389



8389

Ladies' Basque (To be Made High-Necked With or Without the Notched Collar Applied or with the Neck Cut Out and Finished with the Notched Collar if Desired for Wear with a Chemise, (Copyright) 14 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8419



8419



8211



8211



8503



8503

Ladies' Basque (In Louis XV. Style) (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Ripple Basque, with Plaits Laid On (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Pointed Basque, with Two Under-Arm Gores (Desirable for Stout Ladies) (Copyright) 12 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8202



8202



8186



9186

Ladies' Basque, with Two Under-Arm Gores (Desirable for Stout Ladies) (Copyright) 12 sizes. Bust measures, 32 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Coat-Basque (In Louis XV. Style), To be Made with a High or Square Neck and with Full-Length or Three-Quarter Length Puff Sleeves (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8152



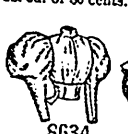
8152



8143



8143



8634



8634



8336



8336

Ladies' Basque, with Plaits Laid On and Ripple Pleatum (Known as the Norfolk Basque) (Copyright) 12 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Plain, Round Basque, with One-Seam Leg-o-Mutton Sleeves (To be Made with a Standing or Turn-Down Military Collar and in One of Three Different Lengths) (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Basque (To be Made with a Plain or Crew-Neck Girdle in Front) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque, with Blouse-Vest and a Ripple Pleatum Sewed On (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8602



8602

Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque, with Removable Chemise (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8268



8268

Ladies' Basque, with Ripple Pleatum Sewed On (Closed at the Left Side) (Copyright) 13 sizes. Bust measures, 28 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

THE AMERICAN Corset and Dress Reform Co.

316 Yonge St., Toronto.



Sole Manufacturers of JENNESS MILLER and EQUIPOISE WAISTS Puritan Shoulder Braces Abdominal Supporters and FINE CORSETS. MADE TO ORDER.

See our Special Cyclists' Waists and Corsets, Agent Wanted.



Nothing enhances the complexion like good digestion, and nothing ensures good digestion like Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. When you ask for Adams'

Tutti Frutti

see that no imitation is palmed off on you. Look for the Trade Mark name Tutti Frutti on each 5c. package. Save coupons inside of wrappers for

Latest Books.

95

PENN'S PINK PELLETS
FOR THE
COMPLEXION.
Guaranteed Harmless. Sent to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents. Agent—
WESLEY R. HOAR, Chemist,
356 YONGE STREET - TORONTO
3 BOTTLES FREE.

Dealer to introduce it we will send to any address (average paid) three trial bottles of our celebrated remedy for Catarrh and Catarrhal Discharges free of charge. This grand remedy is prompt, pleasant and permanent. It radically cures where all other remedies fail. Do not delay. Write at once. Address
MEDICAL INHALATION CO.,
No. 2 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

LAVRA B.: Brown and gold shot silk may be associated with your brown material, and velvet of a lighter shade may be used in conjunction



PROTECT and beautify your lawn with a nice
IRON FENCE

ADDRESS
Toronto Fence and Ornamental Iron Works,

Truth Building, for Wire Work in all its Branches.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM TAILOR SYSTEM



Of Cutting LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Garments. The simplest and most complete and satisfactory system. Free trial. Taught personally or by mail.

AGENTS WANTED.

W. SPAULDING,

GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA,

278 Euclid Avenue. - TORONTO.



8452



8452

Ladies' Rippled Basque (To be Made with a Standing or Turn-Over Collar and With or Without the Notched Collar): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



8371



8371

Ladies' Basque, with Removable Chemise: 15 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



8362



8362

Ladies' Basque: 15 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



8433



8433

Ladies' Basque (In Louis XVI. Style): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cts.



8638



8638

Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque (To be Made with a Standing or Turn-Down Collar): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8651



8651

Ladies' Basque, with Two Under-Arm Gores (Desirable for Stout, Ladies): 12 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8076



8076

Ladies' Basque-Vest: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque, In Louis XIV. Style (To be Made with a Fancy or Plain Vest): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8370



8370

Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque (To be Deep or Short in the Skirt and Made with an Es-cx or Standing Collar and With or Without the Cuffs): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8142



8142

Ladies' Jacket-Basque, with Fancy Sailor-Collar and Separate Vest: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8184



8184

Ladies' Basque, In Louis XIV. Style (To be Made with a Fancy or Plain Vest): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8221



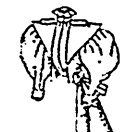
8221

Ladies' Double-Breasted Basque, with Removable Chemise: 15 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 48 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



The Manufacturers of the Victoria Crochet Thread, fully appreciating the fact that a large amount of their thread is being used in Canada and hoping for an increase in same, offer One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in premiums (as below). Lady re-urine the largest number of spools, \$21.00, lady re-urine next largest number, \$17.50, \$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.00, \$7.50, \$5.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, next eight ladies, each \$1.00. The spool must be used between May 1st, 1896, and Jan. 1st, 1897, and labels sent to R. Henderson & Co., Montreal, P.Q., not later than Jan. 1st, 1897. If your dealer does not keep this line of goods, send 4c cents in stamps to R. Henderson & Co., Montreal, P.Q., and they will provide you a sample spool.

TRY KENNY'S HAIR RESTORER
Put up in two sizes—10c. and 75c. Manu-
factured by Berg & Major James Kenny,
395 Queen Street West, Toronto.



8136



8136

Ladies' Jacket-Basque (Known as the Louis XV. Coat): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8128



8128

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Fitted Lining: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8223



8223

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Removable Fancy Collar and Gored Sleeve in Four Sections: 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8190



8190

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Shawl-Drapery Front (To be Made with Full-Length or Three-Quarter Length Sleeves): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8355



8355

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Rippled Peplum Sewed On: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



8659



8659

Ladies' Basque-Waist, having a Square Front Yoke: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

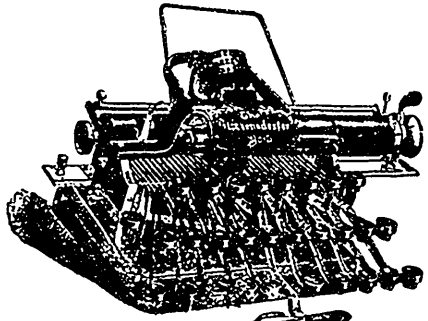
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
THE BEST FOR THE BREATH

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD

Odoroma

THE BEST FOR THE GUMS
THE BEST FOR THE MONEY

THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
DRUGGISTS 25¢



PRICE ONLY \$45.00.

REELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO., - GEORG TOWN, ONT.
TORONTO AGENCY, - - 19 ADELAIDE ST. EA T.

FINE-ART PRINTING

This is the word to express the clear and beautiful Fine-Art Printing of the

BLICKENSBERGER TYPE-WRITER

Which prints without ribbon, and soon saves its own cost in ribbons alone.

Visible Writing alone is worth the money.

PORTABILITY, weight only 6 lbs. CAPACITY, 34 characters. It will do all the \$125.00 ribbon machines will do and do it better.

THE DELINEATOR.



Ladies' Basque-Waist (To be Made with a Bias Whole Back or with a Conventional Basque Back) Specially Desirable for Plait, Crepons, etc., 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist (To be Made with Full-Length or Three-Quarter Length Puff Sleeves and With or Without the Caps): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist, Closed at the Left Side (To be Made with a Bias Whole Back or a Conventional Basque Back and with a High or Square Neck and Full-Length or Elbow Puff Sleeves): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Upper Part of the Puff Sleeves, which may be Made in Full Length or Elbow Length: 13 sizes. Bust meas., 23 to 46 ins. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist (Known as the Valkyrie Waist). To be Made with a Bias Whole Back or with a Conventional Basque Back: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Rippled Peplum Sewed On (To be Made with a Whole Back or a Conventional Basque Back): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Shirred Basque-Waist (To be Made with Full-Length or Three-Quarter Length Puff Sleeves): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Shawl-Drapery Front (Closed at the Left Side): 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



Ladies' Surplice Basque-Waist, with Rovers and a Rippled Peplum at the Back: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 43 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, with Rippled Peplum at the Back: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist: 13 sizes. Bust measures, 23 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Ladies' Jacket-Basque, with Two Under-Arm Gores (Decomble for Stout Ladies): 13 sizes. Bust meas., 32 to 43 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

Dr. CHASE'S SYRUP of LINSEED and TURPENTINE

25 Cents

It is pleasant to take, inexpensive in price, and may be bought from any reliable dealer in patent medicines. It is a certain cure for Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Congestion of the Lungs, Croup, Coughs, Colds, and Consumption in its early stages.

25 Cents

THE TRAIL OF DEATH!

It begins at the Throat and ends at the Grave.

How Many a Human Life is Unnecessarily Sacrificed.—What People Say About Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for the Prevention and Cure of Throat and Lung Troubles.

There are many remedies on the market for the cure of consumption, but consumption, once it reaches a certain stage, cannot be cured. In professing, therefore, to do what is impossible, these remedies prove themselves to be simply humbugs. Consumption is a disease which destroys the tissue of the lungs. Once gone, no medicine can replace that tissue. Good medicine may arrest the disease even after one lung is wholly gone, as long as the other remains sound. Once both are attacked, however, the victim is doomed. Just why people should risk their lives to this dread disease and go to great expense afterwards to check it, it is hard to conceive. It is much easier prevented than cured. Throat troubles and severe colds are its

usual forerunners. A 25 cent bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine will drive these away. It is without doubt the best medicine for the purpose to be had anywhere. Below are a few specimens of the thousands of testimonials the manufacturers continually receive:

A Croupy Cough Was Soon Driven Away by Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine.

"My little boy had a bad, croupy cough," says Mrs. Smith, of 265 Bathurst Street, Toronto. "My neighbor, Mrs. Hopkins, recommended me to try Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I did so, and the first dose did him good. One bottle completely cured the cold. It is surprising the popularity of Chase's Syrup in this neighborhood. It appears to me it can now be found in every house."

His Bronchitis Grew Better From the First Dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Turpentine.

"I used your Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a severe attack of bronchitis," says W. R. Alger, insurance agent, Halifax, N.S. "Permit me to testify to its splendid curative properties. I got better from the time of taking the first dose. Having a family of young children, my doctor's bills have annually come to a considerable sum. I believe a bottle of your Syrup occasionally will aid me in reducing them very materially."

Had Asthma for Years.—Dr. Chase's Syrup the Only Remedy He Ever Found.

"I have suffered very severely from asthma for over 25 years," says R. G. Moore, of Hamilton. "If I ventured away from home the change of air would bring on such bad attacks that I was afraid I would suffocate at times. As a consequence, I never left Hamilton when it could possibly be avoided. However, a short time ago, I found it necessary to go to Paris, Ontario, on business. On the way my old enemy attacked me with great severity. A gentleman on the train, whom I afterwards found out to be a traveller for Edmanston, Latex & Co., of Toronto, asked me why I did not take something to relieve me. "I explained as well as I could that I had tried many alleged remedies, and wasted dollar after dollar to no effect."

"When you get off the train," he said, "go to a drug store and get a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It will immediately relieve and eventually cure your asthma. If it doesn't, write the manufacturers in Toronto, and I'll guarantee you will receive your money back by next mail."

"At that he handed me his card. I thought I never could try medicine on fairer terms, so as soon as I got to Paris I went to Armitage's drug store and bought a bottle. It did just what your traveller said it would do. It relieved my asthma, and although I have been away from home two or three times since, I experienced no more trouble. I regard my quarter as well spent, and intend to send me more after it."

MOTHERS!—If you have to get up at night to attend to that hacking, choking Croupy Cough, it will repay you to have on hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Children love to taste it.

**Best for
Wash Day**

For quick and easy work
For cleanest, sweetest
and whitest clothes
Surprise is best

USE
SURPRISE
SOAP

**Best for
Every Day**

For every use about the
house **Surprise** works
best and cheapest.
See for yourself.

THE BUSTLE IS HERE

The "Combination" Hip-bustle gives graceful fullness over the hips and in back of skirt. It is not only very stylish, but it renders admirable service by relieving the weight of the full skirt now worn. **Price, 75 cents.**

The "Empire" Skirt Cushion, is very popular. **Price, 50 cents.**



The New "Hygeia" Bust Forms are light as a feather, perfect in shape, adjustable, comfortable, non-heating. Cannot injure health or retard development. Tastefully covered, so that the Forms can be removed and the covering washed. **Price, 50 cents.**

All Braided Wire Hip Pads, Bust Forms, Sleeve Distenders are light and graceful, and meet the requirements of the new styles. For sale by leading stores, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

BRUSH & CO., Toronto.

R & G

CORSETS

ARE THE BEST

Kindly mention **THE DELINEATOR** when writing about Goods advertised in this Magazine.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Continued.)

A. E.:—It is vulgar to wear an engagement ring, or, indeed, any other ring, on the first finger. The third and fourth are the ring fingers.

INTRIGUE:—The letters "P.P.C." written on a card stand for the French expression *Pour Prendre Compé*—to take leave; while "R.S.V.P." are the initial letters of *Repondez Sil Vous Plait*—reply, if you please.

FALSTAFF:—A woman should never introduce her fiancé or husband by any but his surname and title.

EVANGELINE D.:—"Vegetable," in the widest meaning of the word, includes any production of the vegetable kingdom, from the largest tree to the tuft of moss. "Rowland's Macassar Oil" is claimed to be one of the most powerful of known stimulants for the hair. It is prepared as follows: In a jar containing eight ounces of sweet oil suspend a quarter of an ounce of the chippings of alkanet root tied in a bit of muslin; cover and let it stand for a week. Then add:

- Tincture of Cantharides..... 60 drops.
- Oil of rose..... 10 "
- " neroli..... 60 "
- " lemon..... 60 "

Closely cork the jar and let it stand for three weeks longer, when it will be ready for use.

ALYS.:—A woman makes herself an object of ridicule by dressing on her wedding journey so that all the world knows at a glance that her marriage is of very recent date. She should not wear a light-colored gown, although such a dress will be in perfect taste when she is not on the train.

Miss W. D.:—You may remove the stains from your handkerchief with javelle water, which is commonly used for bleaching white goods.

N. E. Y.:—On page 7 of "The Art of Crocheting," published by us at 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents, you will find a full and illustrated explanation of "Picot." Several varieties of picots are there illustrated.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness.

FASHION'S LATEST FANCY.

Sudden changes in style are often discouraging to the economical person who fain would wear last year's coat or gown for yet another season. Sometimes a little altering can be successfully done to give the garment the necessary style; but in the case of this year's coats, which are ordained to be short with loose front and back, there is no chance of remodelling an old one to take the place of a new style. They are very cosy, those jaunty little coats; being warmer because they are loose. And if properly interlined, will hang in a graceful shape, and be becoming to almost any figure. Fibre Chamois was never more appreciated than it is in making up these stylish wraps, its buoyant stiffness keeps the loose fronts or backs hanging in just the proper curves without chance of a wrinkle. It gives just the needed stiffening, not enough to spoil the grace, and yet a stiffness that will outlast the garment. It is so light that it adds no appreciable weight, and yet not a breath of cold raw air or wintry wind can penetrate it. In one of these coats lined with the Rigby waterproofed Fibre Chamois you can have the acme of both comfort and style, a freedom which admits of any kind of exercise, and a healthful, all-weather warmth which none of winter's wildest freaks can disturb.

THE WOOLS WE SELL

Are especially dyed for us, and guaranteed to be the best. We sell them Retail at Wholesale Prices.

- Berlin Wools, all colors, 6c. per ounce.
- Shetland and Andalusian, 7c. per ounce.
- Saxony Wool, all colors, 8c. skein, \$1.20 lb.
- Baldwin's Fingering Wool, 9c. skein, \$1.35 lb.
- Ice Wool, extra quality, 8c. and 10c. ball.
- Stamped Honiton Centre Pieces, 10c., 15c. and 25c. each.
- Stamped Tray Covers, 25c. and 30c. each.
- Stamped Doyleys, 12x12, 5c. each.
- Stamped Night-Dress Bags, 25c. and 35c. each.
- Stamped Hot Roll Doyleys, 15c. each.
- Stamped Table Covers, Hemstitched, 50c. each.
- All Wash Silks, extra quality, 4c. skein, 45c. doz.
- Red Madonna Washing Cotton, 20c. doz.
- Crochet Cotton, all colors, 4c. ball.

Write for Price List. Letter Orders receive prompt and careful attention.

HENRY DAVIS & CO.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
234 Yonge Street, - - Toronto.

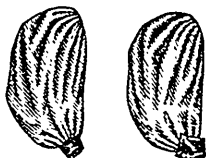
NOTICE Persons inquiring about or sending for goods advertised in this magazine will confer a favor by stating, in their correspondence with the advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in the Delineator.

ON this and the succeeding Page is illustrated an Assortment of Patterns for

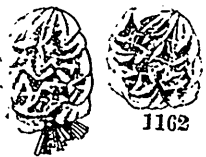
.. Ladies' Sleeves ..

which many will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had in the Sizes mentioned, from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Patterns. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),



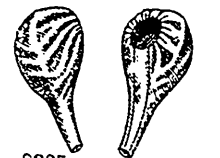
Ladies' Bishop Sleeve (To be Made with a Wristband or with a Turn-Up Pointed Cuff) For Coats, Jackets, etc (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



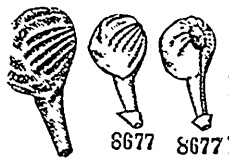
Ladies' Draped Puff Dress Sleeve (To be Made in Three-Quarter or Elbow Length), Desirable for Sheer Fabrics (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm measure, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Two-Seam Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve, in Reduced Size (To be Gathered or Plaited at the Top and Made With or Without a Round or Pointed Flaring Cuff), For Coats, Jackets, etc.: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Two-Seam Small Leg-o'-Mutton Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' One-Seam Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeve, in Reduced Size (To be Gathered or Plaited at the Top and Made With or Without a Round or Pointed Flaring Cuff), For Coats, Jackets, etc.: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Dress Sleeve, Forming a Puff at the Top and Wrinkles Below, with Fitted Lining (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Dress Sleeve, with Butterfly Cap (Cop. right): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

It's Your Fault.

if your skin is cracked, broken, chapped and sore. You should use a soap that heals, not wounds; strengthens, not destroys; that makes the skin soft, smooth and sweet. It's your fault if you do not use **BABY'S OWN SOAP.** For sale by all druggists.

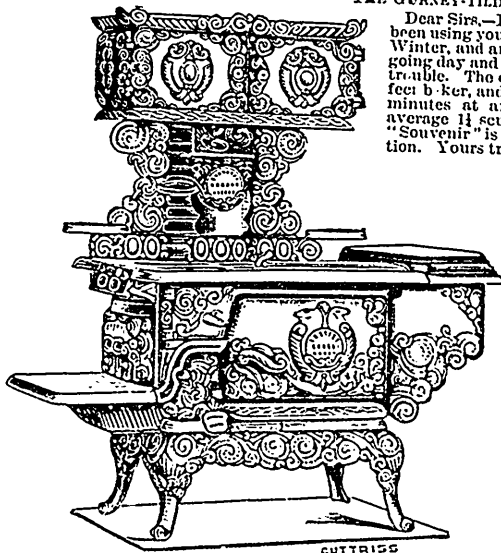
THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

IN FIVE MINUTES
AT ANY TIME

HAMILTON, Jan. 7th, 195.

THE GURNEY-TILDEN CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs.—In reply to yours of 11th, I have been using your "Souvenir" Range all Fall and Winter, and am delighted with it. I keep fire going day and night, and it gives positively no trouble. The oven works beautifully, is a perfect baker, and will give a roasting heat in five minutes at any time. It consumes on an average 14 scuttles nut coal in 24 hours. The "Souvenir" is to my belief the zenith of perfection. Yours truly, **NETTIE CUTTRISS.**



Souvenirs

Always Give
Perfect Satisfaction
Sold Everywhere
One Will
Last a Lifetime

THE GURNEY-TILDEN CO., Ltd., HAMILTON
THE GURNEY STOVE & RANGE CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.
THE GURNEY-MASSEY CO., LTD., - - - MONTREAL.



Ladies' Tucked-Puff Dress Sleeve (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Close-Fitting Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, with Handkerchief Cap (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Two-Seam Leg-o'-Mutton Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining (To be Made with One, Two or Three Circumferential Caps) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 16 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

Fall and Winter Dresses

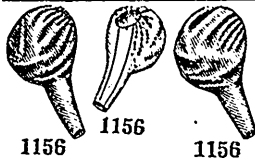
will flare out and last long if bound with

CORDED WAKEFIELD SKIRT BINDING

IN ALL LATEST COLORS

The new leather does not fade. Before buying see that it is marked "Wakefield Specially Prepared Leather."

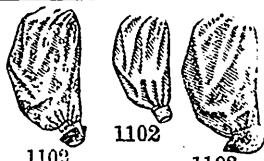
PATENTED 1896



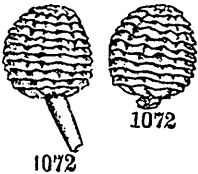
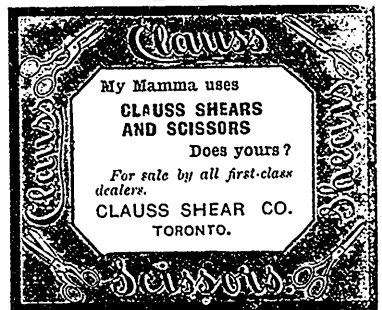
Ladies' Two-Seam Leg-o-Mutton Sleeve (To be Gathered or Plaited at the Top) For Coats, Jackets, etc.: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



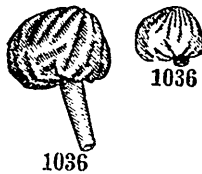
Ladies' Medium-Small Two-Seam Leg-o-Mutton Dress Sleeve: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



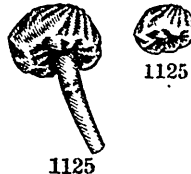
Ladies' Bishop Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining which may be omitted (To be Made with a Circular Flaring Cuff, or with a Rollin' Cuff that may have Square or Rounding Corners or with a Straight Cuff): 8 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cent.



Ladies' Tucked-Puff Dress Sleeve (To be Made in Full-Length or Elbow Length): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Puff Dress Sleeve (To be Made in Full Length or in a Short Puff-Sleeve with Band): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Close Fitting Dress Sleeve, with Short Puff (To be Made in Full Length or in a Short Puff): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

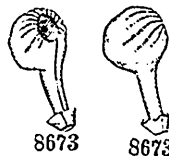


Ladies' Small Two-Seam Leg-o-Mutton Dress Sleeve (To be Made with One or Two Pointed Caps and Finished Plain or in Venetian Points at the Wrist): 8 sizes. Arm measure, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

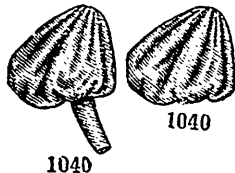
Ladies' One-Seam Medium-Size Dress Sleeve, Gathered at the Elbow and having a Fitted Lining (To be Finished with a Hem or in Venetian Style at the Wrist): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Tucked One-Seam Leg-o-Mutton Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' One-Seam Dress Sleeve (With Fitted Lining) Forming a Leg-o-Mutton Puff at the Top and Close-Fitting Below (To be Made With or Without a Ripple or Plain Round Cuff): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



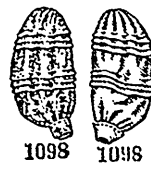
Ladies' Circular Puff Dress Sleeve (To be Made in Elbow or Full Length): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



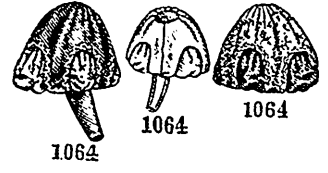
Ladies' Butterfly Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Bishop Shirt-Sleeve, with Link Cuff: 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Tucked Bishop Dress Sleeve (To be Made with a Straight Link Cuff or a Turn-Up Flaring Cuff): 8 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 16 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cts.



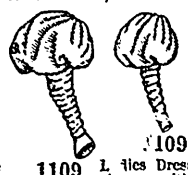
Ladies' Dress Sleeve, having an Under-Puff and a Fancy Over-Section (To be Made in Full Length or in Elbow Length): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Forming a Puff at the Top and Close-Fitting Below, with Fitted Lining (To be Finished with a Hem or in Venetian Style at the Wrist): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



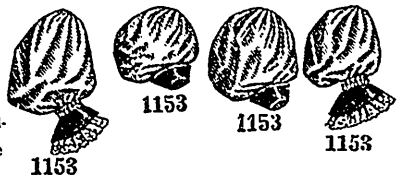
Ladies' Short Draped Puff Sleeve (Suitable for Children, etc.): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Empire Puff and in Medusa-style Below (To be Made Close or Flaring at the Wrist), Known as the Bernhardt Sleeve: 8 sizes. Arm meas., 9 to 16 ins. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Empire Tucked-Puff Dress Sleeve (To be Made in Elbow or Full Length): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.



Ladies' Puff Dress Sleeve, with Fitted Lining (To be Made in Elbow or Three-Quarter Length and with an Upward-Turning or Downward-Turning Flaring Cuff): 8 sizes. Arm measures, 9 to 16 inches. Any size, 5d. or 10 cents.

UPON this page we have illustrated an as-sortment of . . .

Children's Jackets and Coats . . .

which will no doubt prove of especial interest to our many readers.

The patterns can be had in the sizes specified from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please state the Numbers, Sizes and Ages desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).



8369

Child's Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8369



8481

Little Girls' Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 3 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8481



7792

Little Girls' Jacket, with Star Sailor-Collar (Known as the Reefers Jacket) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 2 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7792



7722

Child's Sack, with Pointed Collar (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 1 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7722



8576

Little Girls' Empire Jacket (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 2 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8576



8576



8586

Child's Reefer Jacket, with Fancy Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 1 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8586



7500

Child's Single-Breasted Jacket (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 1 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7500



8665

Child's Jacket: 9 sizes. Ages, 1 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8665



8390

Child's Empire Jacket (Also Known as the New Box Coat, with Square Yoke, and a Sailor Collar (That may be Made With or Without the Frill) (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 1 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8390



8426

Little Girls' Jacket or Reefer (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 1 to 8 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8426



8655

Child's Coat, with Circular Skirt (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8656



8414

Child's Coat, with Fancy Sailor-Collar (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 1 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8414



8522

Little Girls' Coat, with Ripple Cape, and a Straight Skirt Gathered to a Yoke (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 1 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8522



8232

Child's Long Coat, with Square Yoke and Circular Skirt having Side Seams (Copyright): 6 sizes. Ages, 1 to 6 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8232



8026

Child's Coat, with Circular Skirt (Copyright): 8 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



8026



7984

Little Girls' Coat, with Sailor Collar (Copyright): 9 sizes. Ages, 1 to 9 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.



7984



8200



8200

Child's Long Coat (To be Made with the Down or Standing Military Collar) (Copyright): 7 sizes. Ages, 1 to 7 years. Any size, 10d. or 20 cents.

8200



Beauty is but Skin Deep

Therefore the necessity for a Beautiful Skin and a Clear Complexion. There are but two classes of women: those who have good complexions and those who wish to have them.

PEACH BLOOM SKIN FOOD

will preserve a good complexion or will create one. It is not a cosmetic but a Skin Food or Tonic, does not color the skin but clears it, gives firmness with fineness of texture and promotes healthy circulation, THUS IMPARTING BEAUTY'S GREATEST CHARM A PERFECT COMPLEXION. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or mailed prepaid on receipt of price.

Perfect Health-pills

remove all impurities from the system. Used with Peach Bloom they assure the beauty of PERFECT HEALTH. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address, CROWN MEDICINE COMPANY, TORONTO.

ACCORDION PLAITING

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. MENTION THIS PAPER.

L. A. STACKHOUSE, 124 King Street West, TORONTO. Goods returned in 21 hours.



L. A. STACKHOUSE, 124 King Street West. "Accordion Plaiting."

THE DELINEATOR.

THE WOMAN'S FAVORITE MAGAZINE.

The Canadian Edition of which is identical with that published by THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 7-17 West 13th St., New York.

THE DELINEATOR is Issued Monthly, and covers the Field of Fashion, Women's Work and Recreation. Each Issue contains over One Hundred and Fifty Pages of Interesting Reading on Fashions, Fancy Work (including special contributions on Laco-Making, Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, etc.), Household Management, The Toilet, The Garden, etc., etc., and has in addition each month Articles by distinguished Writers on the Topics of the Time, Women's and Children's Education, Women's Handicrafts and Occupations, Suggestions for Seasonable Entertainments and a Variety of Other Matter Instructive and Helpful to all women. THE DELINEATOR is the Cheapest and Best Woman's Magazine published.

Price of Single Copies, 15c. Each.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 a Year.

The actual average sale of THE DELINEATOR in Canada during 1895 amounted to 24,653 copies per month. Advertising rates on application.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Ltd.,
33 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

In Making the New
or Repairing the Old



**DON'T BE
FOOLED
BY USING
CHEAP
INFERIOR
DRESS
STAYS!**

In your dresses when good ones can be had for but little more in cost, and your satisfaction thereat will be a great deal more.

In connection with good dress stays, have you ever tried the "Ever-Readys"? Being welded with gutta percha (sheet rubber) they are impervious to perspiration, are lighter and thinner than stitched stays, and by using them the waist will be noticeably smaller, a point all ladies aim for. To be sure you get them, see name. "Ever-Ready" on back, for your dealer may want to sell you a kind there is more money in—for him.

SOLD EVERYWHERE



NOTICE
SCRIPT NAME OF
ON LABEL,
AND GET
THE GENUINE



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Concluded).

OLD SUBSCRIBER:—We believe there are toilet creams sold in collapsible tubes. They may be obtained at certain large department stores. A celebrated physician prescribes the following for checking undue perspiration: Place three or four ounces of oak bark in a pint of boiling water and boil for ten minutes. Add half of this to a basinful of hot water, to which also add a dessert-spoonful of powdered borax and the same quantity of fine starch. Spongo the affected parts night and morning.

A. L.:—If the hour is not too late, you may invite your escort in.

READER:—To make cream of almonds for whitening and softening the skin, take half an ounce each of white wax and spermaceti and three ounces of oil of almonds. Subject these ingredients to a gentle heat, and then gradually add two ounces of orange-flower water. Whisk well or stir briskly in a mortar until the whole forms a white cream.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Bicycles

Gold Watches

Diamond Rings

And Numerous



Beautiful & Useful
Articles to those
who
Answer This
Puzzle Picture
Correctly.

The little girl in the picture is crying. Her dog having jumped in the water and soiled her clothes. Find the dog, he is concealed in the above picture.

To the first person marking the picture of the dog correctly we will give:
A Bicycle, Latest Model for Lady or Gentleman. To the 2nd Solid Gold Watch, Lady or Gents'. To the 3rd Diamond Ring, Set in Solid Gold.

8 to 12 each Beautiful Nickel Watch, good Time-keeper, Stem Wind and Set.

18 to 25 each Handsome Tote-a-Tote Set, Heavily Plated and Engraved.

25 to 50 each Complete Editions of Dickon's Works.

25 to 50 each, Ladies, Gold Filled Thimble, or Gents', Handsome Pocket Knife

100th Correct answer received Ladies or Gentleman's Watch, Solid Gold Hunting Case

MIDDLE AWARDS.

To the Middle correct answer received a Gold Filled Watch, Ladies or Gents'.

And to next 12 on each side of Middle answer choice of Solid Gold Ring or Handsome Dress Pattern, 16yds. of a Fashionable shade.

FINAL AWARDS.

To the last correct answer received A Bicycle, Latest Model, Ladies or Gents'

To the next a Ladies or Gentleman's Gold Watch.

2 to 14 each Solid Gold Ring Set with Pearls and Turquoise or Garnets.

14 to 20 each, Cake Basket Triple Plated and Beautifully Engraved.

25 to 40 each 1/2 Doz. Quadruple Plated Silver Spoons.

40 to 50 each a Handsome Nickel Watch, good Time-keeper, Stem Wind and Set.

CONDITIONS.

Mark the dog concealed in the picture with pencil or pen, cut out the picture and return to us together with 50cts. in silver or stamps for one box of Fox's Liver and Anemia Pills which we will send by return mail prepaid.

Fox's Liver and Anemia Pills are the result of years of study and scientific research and contain the best known remedies in a concentrated form for the cure of all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and digestive organs, and for Watery or impure blood are a certain specific.

Send in your answer at once. The first answer in gets the first award. We decide from date of post mark on envelope, so that those far away are on an even footing with those nearer by.

This competition closes Nov. 30th, one week from that date will be allowed to receive letters posted at a distance after which rewards will be distributed.

A list of those securing the articles offered will be published immediately after the close of the competition. If you do not need medicine yourself show this to your neighbour as we are making these offers only to advertise our medicine.

Please write name and full address plainly. Address
FOX MANUFACTURING CO., 205 Spadina Ave. TORONTO, CAN.

Canada's Greatest Store.

Mail Order Bargains.

Jackets.



Ladies' Jackets, made of pilot nap cloth, in black only, new sleeves, 3 horn buttons, sizes 32 to 42 bust measure,

\$3.50.

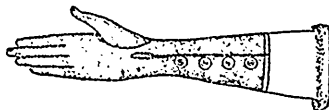


Waterproof Cloaks

Ladies' Albany Waterproof Cloaks, made of fine quality tweed, rubber lined, detachable cape, colors — fawn, brown and greymixtures, back sizes, 54 to 62 in. long,

\$2.50.

Kid Gloves.



Ladies' 4-button French Kid Gloves, made from fine, soft quality of kid, finished with gusset fingers. Colors—Tan, brown, navy, green, grey and black. Every pair guaranteed. Sent, postpaid, for

83c.

Dressing Jackets.



Ladies' Wool Eiderdown Dressing Jackets, colors—cardinal, pink, grey and light blue. Finished with embroidered edges, bishop sleeves, fly buttoned fronts, silk ribbon ties, sizes 32 to 38 bust measure,

\$1.39.

(Postage on Dressing Jackets 25c. extra.)

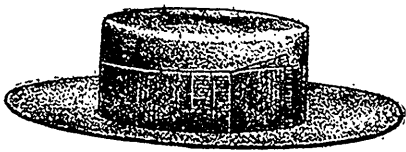
THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, - - - - TORONTO.

Canada's Greatest Store.

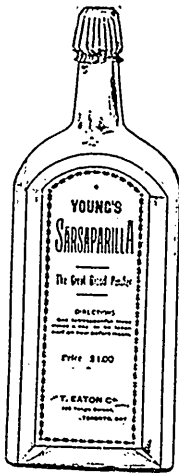
Mail Order Bargains.

The Winner.



The latest Sailor Hat, colors—black, grey, cardinal, navy and brown felt, trimmed and ready to wear,

79c.



Young's Sarsaparilla

The Great Blood Purifier.

Regular \$1.00 bottle for

35c.

Ladies' Alaska Sable Scarfs.



Ladies' Alaska Sable Scarfs, 4 inches wide, 28 inches long, made from choice dark natural colored fur, finished with 2 heads and 6 tails, same as cut,

\$7.50.

Felt Fedora Hats.



Felt Fedora Hat, neatly trimmed, and ready to wear. This style can be supplied in black, brown, navy or cardinal,

79c.

Night Gowns.



Ladies' Flannelette Night Gown, good quality, made with tucked front and yoke back, skirt $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide, frill around neck, special, at

35c.

Mail Orders filled
promptly.
Satisfaction guaranteed or
money refunded.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

Main Entrance—

190 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

ON SOCIAL CULTURE AND THE DOMESTIC SCIENCES AND ARTS,

PUBLISHED BY THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

For sale at the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, or sent direct on receipt of price by
The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Limited.

METROPOLITAN BOOK SERIES.

Sold at the Uniform Price of
\$1.00 per Copy.

Good Manners. This is an Exhaustive Common-Sense Work, uniform with "Social Life," also advertised on this page, and fully explains the latest and best ideas on Etiquette. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

Social Life is a Book written in Correspondence Style and Explanatory of

PRACTICAL ETIQUETTE, and is intended as a Companion Book to "GOOD MANNERS." It contains valuable instructions concerning the customs belonging to polite society, and supplies the most approved forms of Invitations and Replies, etc., etc. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

The Delsarte System of Physical Culture. This Work, by Mrs. Eleanor Georgan, is a Reliable Text-Book, Indispensable in Every School and Home where Physical Training is taught; and the Explanations are supplemented by over Two Hundred and Fifty Illustrations. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

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. 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.

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, etc. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

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, etc. Every Recipe in THE PATTERN Cook-Book has been thoroughly tested. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

Home-Making and House-Keeping. This Book contains full instructions in the Most Economical and Sensible Methods of Home-Making, Furnishing, House-Keeping and Domestic Work generally. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

Needle and Brush: Useful and Decorative. A BOOK OF ORIGINAL, ARTISTIC DESIGNS, AND ONE THAT SHOULD BE SEEN IN EVERY BOUDOIR AND STUDIO. In this Volume will be found innumerable Artistic Designs for the Decoration of a home, all of them to be developed by the Needle or Brush. Price, \$1.00 per Copy.

METROPOLITAN ART SERIES.

Sold at the Uniform Price of
50 Cents per Copy.

The Art of Crocheting: Introductory Volume. This Beautiful Work is replete with illustrations of Fancy Stitches, Edgings, Insertions, Garments of Various Kinds and Articles of Usefulness and Ornament, with Instructions for Making Them. Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

Fancy and Practical Crochet-Work (Advanced Studies): A New, Up-to-Date Pamphlet on Crochet-Work. This Pamphlet is one of the largest of this Series, and is filled with New Designs as follows: EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS; SQUARES, HEXAGONS, ROSETTES, STARS, ETC., FOR SCARFS, TIDIES, COUNTERPANES, CUSHIONS, ETC.; DOILYS, CENTER-PIECES, MATS, ETC.; PRETTY ARTICLES FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S USE; DOLLY'S DOMAIN; BEAD CROCHET AND MOULD CROCHET. Price, 50 Cents.

The Art of Knitting. This Book is complete in its intention of instructing Beginners and advancing Experts in Knitting, introducing all the rudiments of the work, from the CASTING-ON OF STITCHES to the commencement and development of PLAIN AND INTRICATE DESIGNS. Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

The Art of Modern Lace-Making. A Revised and Enlarged Manual of this Fascinating Art, containing over Two Hundred Illustrations of Modern Laces and Designs, together with Full Instructions for the work, from hundreds of PRIMARY STITCHES to the FINAL DETAILS. Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

Wood-Carving and Pyrography or Poker-Work. The largest manual upon Wood-Carving and Pyrography ever prepared for publication. It contains 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, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Italian Designs. Price, 50 Cents.

METROPOLITAN PAMPHLET SERIES.

Sold at the Uniform Price of
15 Cents per Copy.

Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care. A Pamphlet of 84 pages, devoted to the interest of Young Mothers, illustrated and carefully prepared, with full information concerning the care of infants and the Preparation of their Wardrobes, and also treating of the necessities belonging to the Health and Care of the Expectant Mother. Price, 15 Cents.

Drawing and Painting. The following List of Chapter Headings indicates the Scope of this Beautiful Work: Pencil Drawing—Tracing and Transfer Papers—Shading—Perspective—How to Sketch Accurately Without a Study of Perspective—Sketching—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—Still Life—Terra Cotta—Lin-crusta—Tapestry Painting—China Painting—Golds, Enamels and Bronzes—Royal Worcester. Price, per 50 Cents Copy.

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, Shakspearean, National and Original Costumes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Young Folks, with complete Descriptions. Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making. With the aid of this Book you will need no other teacher in Garment-Making. It contains instructions for Garment-Making at Home, which are to be found in no other work on the subject, are Purely Original with us, and are the Practical Result of Many Experiments Conducted with the intention of Offering Our Patrons the Best Instructions on the Subject ever Formulated. Price, 50 Cents.

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 threads to the completion of intricate work, is fully illustrated and Described. Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

Tatting and Netting. This Pamphlet contains the two varieties of Fancy-Work named in the title, and is the only reliable work combining the two ever issued. Especial effort has been made to provide Rudimentary Instructions for the benefit of the beginner, and at the same time offer the skilled worker Designs of Elaborate Construction. Price, 50 Cents per Copy.

Dainty Desserts: Plain and Fancy. Every House-keeper should possess a copy of "DAINTY DESSERTS: PLAIN AND FANCY," in which she will find directions for the preparation of Dainties adapted to the palate and the means of the epicure or the laborer and to the digestion of the robust or the feeble. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Nursing and Nourishment for Invalids. This is a Pamphlet that contains 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 the Most Nourishing Foods and Beverages for Invalids are given. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—CONCLUDED.

Tableaux, Charades and Conundrums. This is a 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 Fully Described and Discussed; and Many Examples of Each are Given. The Conundrums will of themselves provide pleasure for Numberless Hours and Occasions. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Fancy Drills. This is a New Pamphlet, containing Directions and Illustrations for the Arrangement and Production of Twelve New Fancy Drills suitable for School, Church, Club, Society and General Evening Entertainments. Among the entertainments offered are the famous Broom and Fan Drills, the New Columbian Drill, the Empire, Doll, Tambourine, Flower and Fancy Dress Drills, etc. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Smocking, Fancy Stitches, Cross-Stitch and Darned Net Designs, is the title of our New Pamphlet, which includes all of the Varieties of Needlework mentioned, and also gives a great many illustrations of each of the different varieties. One of the most important subjects treated in the pamphlet is that of Finishing Seam Ends, Pockets, Pocket-Laps, Collars, Cuffs, etc., by the Tailors' Method. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

The Correct Art of Candy-Making. A New Illustrated Pamphlet containing simple yet reliable instructions for CANDY MAKING. It teaches how to make the Finest French as well as the Plainest Domestic Candies, including Cream Candies, Caramels, Bonbons, Nut and Fruit Candies, Pastes, Macaroons, Drops, Medicated Lozenges, Comfits, Candied and Dried Fruits, and Candied Flowers and Nuts. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

The Perfect Art of Modern Dancing. This is the title of a Pamphlet which is provided with Illustrated Instructions for those who wish to Learn to Dance by the Methods Employed by the Best Dancing Masters of the Metropolis, and also How to Dance all of the Popular Square and Round Dances: The German or Cotillon; The Stately Minuet; The Caledonians, and Sir Roger de Coverly. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

The Perfect Art of Canning and Preserving. This convenient Pamphlet contains full instructions regarding the Canning of Vegetables, including Corn, Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Tomatoes, etc.; the Canning of Fruits of all kinds; the Preparation of Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Catsups and Relishes; the Putting up of Branded Fruits, Spiced Fruits, Fruit Butters, Dried Fruits, Syrups, Home-Made Wines, Vinegars, etc. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Extracts and Beverages. In the Preparation of Syrups, Refreshing Beverages, Colognes, Perfumes and Various Toilet Accessories, this pamphlet is invaluable alike to the Bello and the Housekeeper, than whom none know better the unreliability of many

of the perfumes and flavoring extracts placed on the market for Toilet and Household use. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Birds and Bird-Keeping. A New Pamphlet, illustrated with Numerous Engravings of Cage Birds of Various Kinds, their Cages, and Many Modern Appliances for Cages and Aviaries, accompanied by Full Instructions as to the Care, Food, Management, Breeding and Treatment of the Diseases of Songsters and Feathered Pets in General. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

A Manual of Lawn Tennis. This Pamphlet is fully illustrated and contains a History of Tennis, the Rules, Details concerning the Development of Play, Descriptions of the Court, Implements, and Serviceable Dress, and a Chapter on Tournaments and How to Conduct Them. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Bees and Bee-Keeping. A New Pamphlet, Profusely illustrated, and treating of the Observances and Details necessary to successful Bee-Keeping. Suggestions are given as to Who Should Keep Bees, How and Where to Buy, Where to Locate and How to Conduct an Apiary and Control Bees; and Brood Rearing, Queen-Rearing, Swarming, Gathering and Extracting Honey, Pasturage and Artificial Food, Transportation, Enemies of Bees, Robbing and Various other Important Matters are fully Discussed. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Uses of Crêpe and Tissue Papers. This Pamphlet is Very Fully Illustrated with Designs and Diagrams for Making Paper Flowers and Various Fancy Articles, Christmas, Easter and General Gifts, Novelties for Fairs, A Spring Luncheon, Toilet Furnishings for Gentlemen, Sachets, Cottage Decorations and Dolls, are some of the Lesson Topics included in the Pamphlet. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries. This is a most Unique and Useful addition to a Practical and Interesting series. It contains the Latest Information and Accepted Etiquette concerning everything relating to the Marriage Ceremony, with descriptions of the Various Anniversaries, from the First year to the Seventy-Fifth, that are directly and suggestively valuable. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Child Life. This Pamphlet discusses INFLUENCES ON PRE-NATAL LIFE; BATHING AND CLOTHING FOR INFANTS; FOOD FOR INFANTS; WEANING AND FEEDING CHILDREN AFTER THE FIRST YEAR; DISEASES OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN; ERUPTIVE AND OTHER FEVERS; CARE OF CHILDREN'S EYES, EARS AND TEETH; CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS; CONVENIENCES FOR THE NURSERY; CHILDREN'S HABITS; PRECOCIUS AND PERT CHILDREN; HOME INFLUENCES; THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER; THE KINDERGARTEN; THE HOME LIBRARY; CHILDREN'S MONEY; THE DIGNITY OF LABOR; CHILDREN'S PETS; CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATES; SPORTS AND GAMES; TRAINING A BOY FOR BUSINESS; TRAINING GIRLS FOR MATERNITY AND THE RITE OF MARRIAGE. Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

Insect Pests, and the Care of Hundreds of Plants all of them being Fully Described and Illustrated. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

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. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

Recitations and How to Recite.—We have just issued a book bearing the above title. It consists of a large collection of famous and favorite recitations, and also includes some novelties in the way of poems and monologues sure to meet with the approval of everyone interested in elocutionary entertainments. The collection is an eminently satisfactory one from which to choose recitations for the parlor, for school exhibitions, Church entertainments or for benefits for individual or other charitable objects. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

Social Evening Entertainments. This pamphlet is issued in response to many letters asking for suggestions for Entertainments that are Novel, Original, Amusing and Instructive, and not of the *Purely Conventional Types*. A few of the many Entertainments offered are: A LITERARY CHARADE PARTY, A WITCH PARTY, A GHOST BALL, A HALLOWE'EN GERMAN, A MIDSUMMER NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, A FLOWER PARTY, A FANCY-DRESS KRIS KRINGLE ENTERTAINMENT, THE BOWERS' CHRISTMAS TREE, A ST. VALENTINE'S MASQUERADE ENTERTAINMENT, etc., etc., all told in conventional style and many of them handsomely illustrated. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

Pastimes for Children.

This Popular Pamphlet for Children has been Revised and Enlarged, and now contains some of the Best and Most Instructive and Entertaining Amusements for Rainy-Day and other Leisure Hours ever issued. It is suited to the Mental Capacities of Little Ones of all ages, and is filled with Drawing Designs and Games; Instructions for Mechanical Toys, Cutting Out a Menagerie, Making a Circus of Stuffed and Paper Animals, etc., etc. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

METROPOLITAN HANDY SERIES.

Sold at the Uniform Price of 25 Cents per Copy.

Instructions for Mechanical Toys, Cutting Out a Menagerie, Making a Circus of Stuffed and Paper Animals, etc., etc. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

Venetian Iron Work: The Information, Instruction and Designs contained in this handsomely illustrated Manual will be of the utmost value to every one interested in Venetian Iron Work. The details are minute, the Implements fully described, and the Designs so clear and comprehensive that the veriest amateur will have no difficulty in developing the work. Price, 25 Cents per Copy.

Parlor Plants and Window Gardening. The Amateur Florist cannot fail to comprehend the contents of this pamphlet or become expert in the raising of House Plants. It tells all about Necessary Temperatures, Suitable Rooms, the Extermination of

THE BUTTERICK CUTLERY.

Order these Goods by Numbers, Cash with Order. Cutlery, ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, will be sent prepaid to any Address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering. If the party ordering desires a mail package registered, 8 cents extra should be remitted with the order. Rates by the Gross furnished on application. 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.

THE CHAMPION CHEAP SCISSORS.

Made of English Razor Steel, full Nickel-Plated, and Neatly Finished.

No. 11.—LADIES' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).
25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 12.—POCKET SCISSORS (3½ inches long).
30 Cents per Pair; \$1.60 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.

No. 13.—POCKET SCISSORS (4 inches long).
25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 14.—POCKET SCISSORS (4½ inches long).
30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 15.—RIPPING OR SURGICAL SCISSORS
(5 inches long).
25 Cents per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 17.—SEWING MACHINE SCISSORS and THREAD-CUTTER (4 inches long).
(With Scissors Blades 1½ inch long, having Filo Forcep Points to catch and pull out thread ends.)
30 Cents per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 18.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (4½ inches long).
25 Cts. per Pair; \$2.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cts.

No. 19.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (5½ inches long).
35 Cts. per Pair; \$3.00 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 Cts.

No. 20.—TAILORS' POINTS and DRESSMAKERS' SCISSORS (6½ inches long).
50 Cts. per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 30 Cts.

The "Ideal" Skeleton-Frame Silk Scissors.

These Scissors are made of the finest English Razor Steel, and are designed especially for Cutting Silk and other fine fabrics in such a manner as not to unravel the warp of the material. They are full finished, full ground and nickel-plated. Being extra hard tempered, they will retain their cutting edge for many years. While very delicate and dainty-looking in construction, they are really very strong, which makes them Ideal light-cutting Scissors.

No. 26.—(4¾ inches long).
40 Cts. per Pair; \$3.75 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cts.

No. 27.—(5¾ inches long).
50 Cts. per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cts.

No. 28.—(6¾ inches long).
50 Cts. per Pair; \$5.25 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 25 Cts.
Rates by the Gross furnished on application.

If the above Cutlery cannot be obtained from the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the goods will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (Limited), 33 Richmond Street, W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

FIRST QUALITY STRAIGHT & BENT SHEARS.

Made of Solid Razor Steel throughout, full Nickel-Plated, with Finger-Shaped Folds and Screw Adjustment. In lots of Half a Dozen or more, these Shears can generally be sent more cheaply by express.

No. 16.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' STRAIGHT SHEARS (7¾ inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs.

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.

No. 22.—DRESSMAKERS' or HOUSEKEEPERS' BENT SHEARS (9½ inches long).

(With Patent Adjusting Spring, as in No. 21.) \$1.00 per Pair; \$9.00 per Dozen Pairs.

The Banner Button-Hole Cutters.

These various 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. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents.

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.

No. 2.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Inside Gauge-Screw (4 inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

No. 2.—These Cutters are of 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. 3.—ADJUSTABLE BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS, with Sliding Gauge on Graduated Scale (4¾ inches long).

75 Cts. per Pair; \$6.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cts.

No. 3.—These Cutters are 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.

THE BUTTERICK CUTLERY.

(CONTINUED.)

The Butterick Manicure Implements.

The goods here offered are Low-Priced, and of High Quality and Superior Designs, having the approval of Leading Professional Manicures and Chiropodists.

No. 4.—MANICURE CUTICLE SCISSORS (4 ins. long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 10 Cents.

No. 4.—These Cuticle Scissors are of English Razor Steel, Needle-pointed, Hand-forged, and Ground by French Cutlers.

No. 5.—BENT NAIL-SCISSORS (3½ ins. long).
50 Cts. per Pair; \$4.50 per Doz. Pairs. Postage per Doz. Pairs, 10 Cts.

No. 5.—These Bent Nail-Scissors are of English Razor Steel, Forged by Hand, with Curved Blades and a File on each side.

No. 6.—CUTICLE KNIFE (With Blade 1½ inch long).
35 Cents per Knife; \$3.00 per Dozen. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 6.—The Handle of this Cuticle Knife is of White Bone, and the Blade is of Hand-forged English Razor Steel, the connection being made with Aluminum Silver under a Brass Ferrule.

No. 7.—NAIL FILE (With Blade 3¼ inches long).
35 Cents per File; \$3.00 per Dozen. 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 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. Postage per Dozen, 10 Cents.

No. 8.—The Handle, Blade and Adjustment of this Corn Knife are the same as for the Cuticle Knife.

TRACING WHEELS.

These Articles we Specially Recommend as of Superior Finish and Quality.

No. 31.—SINGLE TRACING WHEEL.
15 Cts. per Wheel; \$1.00 per Dozen Wheels; \$10.00 per Gross. Postage per Dozen Wheels, 20 Cents.

No. 32.—DOUBLE TRACING WHEEL.
20 Cts. per Wheel; \$1.25 per Dozen Wheels. Postage per Dozen Wheels, 20 Cents.

No. 33.—DOUBLE ADJUSTABLE TRACING WHEEL.
25 Cts. per Wheel; \$1.60 per Dozen Wheels. Postage per Dozen Wheels, 25 Cents.

Order by Numbers, cash with order. Ordered at the retail or single-pair rate, these Goods will be sent prepaid to any address in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico. When ordered at dozen rates, transportation charges must be paid by the party ordering. If the party ordering desires a mail package registered, 8 cents extra should be sent with the order. Rates by the gross furnished on application. 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. If the Goods cannot be procured from the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, Send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Goods will be forwarded, prepaid, to your address.

Scissors for the Work-Basket.

The Gloriana Scissors, are of Razor Steel, with Nickel and Gold embossed Bows fluted along the sides, and polished and nickelled Blades having a convex finish along the backs and full regular finish to the edges. They are also fitted with a patent Spring, which forces the shanks apart, making the blades cut independently of the screw.

No. 23.—GLORIANA SCISSORS (5½ inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

The Gloriana Embroidery and Ripping Scissors are made of English Cast Steel, well tempered and full Nickel-Plated. The Handles are embossed in gilt and nickel, and the Blades are carefully ground.

No. 25.—GLORIANA EMBROIDERY AND RIPPING SCISSORS (4 inches long).
50 Cents per Pair; \$4.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 20 Cents.

The Embroidery Scissors are made of English Razor Steel, Nickel-plated and Double-pointed. They are used as Lace and Embroidery Scissors and Glove-Darners, being Dainty and Convenient Implements of the *Necessaire* and Companion.

No. 9.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (3½ inches long).
20c. per Pair; \$1.60 per Doz. Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

No. 10.—EMBROIDERY SCISSORS (2½ inches long).
15c. per Pair; \$1.25 per Doz. Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 5 Cents.

The combined Folding Pocket, Nail and Ripping Scissors are made of the finest grade of German Steel, full Nickel-plated. The Handles are hinged on the Blades so as to fold when not in use. The inside of the Handle contains a phosphor-bronze Spring, which keeps the blades firm when open, making an indispensable pair of Pocket Scissors. The Blades are filed on each side for Manicure purposes, and are ground to a point for Ripping purposes. Each pair is packed in an Imitation Morocco case.

No. 24.—Open (4 inches long). Closed (2½ inches long).
30 Cents per Pair; \$2.50 per Dozen Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs, 15 Cents. Rates by the Gross furnished on application.

Lamp-Wick Trimmers.

No. 29.—LAMP-WICK TRIMMERS (5½ ins. long).
35 Cts. per Pair; \$3.00 per Doz. Pairs. Postage per Dozen Pairs 30 Cts.

No. 29.—These Trimmers are carefully designed to trim wicks evenly, and are of fine steel, full nickel-plated and neatly finished.

Canada's Greatest Store.



This store appeals to intelligence. In a thousand ways it emphasizes the possibilities of business and sharpens the eyes of shoppers. It wins because there's a principle in the winning. It grows because of honest liberal dealing and manners.

What we started to do twenty years back was a revelation. Common store dealing was driving customers away, and we got them. Honesty had lapsed into "the average practice" and manners were shallow. There was a chance for some one, and we took the chance. That meant a vastly different behavior than store politeness.

What we're doing now is a revolution. More goods sold, more dollars counted, more selling space, more facilities, more energy, and more enterprise than ever before. People wonder "what next," but the pace has only just begun. It's enough to know now that there's more liberality in trade, and that stores are being controlled more and more by well-held principles.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

Main Entrance:

190 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO.

For clean hands

Pears' Soap

For clean faces

Pears' Soap

For clean bodies

Pears' Soap

Colonial House

8
2

MONTREAL

Cloth and Tailoring Department.

00000000

A full range in all the Latest Novelties for Fall and Winter in

English and French Suitings.

English, French and Scotch Trouserings.

Scotch Tweeds and Suitings.

English Tweeds and Worsted Suitings.

Overcoatings in Meltons, Beavers and Nap Cloths.

FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

MANTLE and GOLF CAPE CLOTH
in great variety.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fall Opening

00000000

NEW GOODS.

NEW STYLES.

NEW TOES.

Perfect Fitting Footwear.



Our \$3.00 Boot for Ladies.

Our \$2.00 Boot for Ladies.

Our 50c. Gaiter is much finer than any hitherto offered at that price.

00000000

Fancy Slippers for Evening.

Skating Boots.

Walking Boots.

Walking Shoes.

00000000

Misses' and Children's Shoes are all in for Fall.

Mail Orders

Promptly and
Carefully
Attended to.

**HENRY
MORGAN
& CO.**

Montreal
P.Q.