

The
Ladies' Bazar

JOURNAL
OF
FASHION
INSTRUCTION
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY

PUBLISHED BY
THE LADIES' BAZAR
PUBLISHING CO
4 ADELAIDE ST. EAST
TORONTO

MARCH, 1891.

SINGLE COPIES · 10 CENTS
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION · 60 CENTS

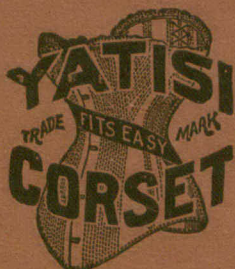


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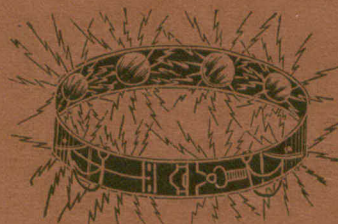
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THE Ladies Bazaar

A JOURNAL OF FASHION INSTRUCTION & DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Published monthly by
THE LADIES' BAZAR PUB. CO.,
4 Adelaide Street East.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1891.

No. 3.

{ Yearly Subscription, 60c.
or 10c. per copy.

DRESS FABRICS.



INDIA SILKS that form the new Spring models are exquisitely beautiful. They are many of them actual works of art in their dainty designs and colorings. A mignonette ground you will find strewn with creamy pink dogwood blossoms, a most becoming ecru covered with realistic bunches of violets, a stone gray with mingling apple blossoms and their pretty leaves. The combination of colors are again often striking; for instance, you may find silver, blue and russet brown all combined in one piece, and another shows green, red and yellow, yet all so beautifully blended the effect is only pleasing. Gray and maize are often now combined, and the idea is a novel one. A gray evening gown opened over a petticoat of yellow gauze, having tiny bias tucks apparently run on with black beads, and trimmed with black. Down the front were garlands of black currants, which could be exchanged for yellow tulips. Colorings are certainly vivid. A favorite, bright shade of turquoise is blended often with the wine tones.

BENGALINES are more popular than ever. It is a fabric which is part wool, the texture thus produced being characterized by an extreme smoothness of finish not observed in any other fabric. Bengaline is the perfection of luxurious softness in silk. The refinement of wool thus judiciously introduced has done much toward beautifying and improving that which has long been considered its superior fabric. Nothing is more effective in the dress of to-day than this same soft, insinuating quality, without which the garb of the modern woman would lose half its charm. Novelties in shades are quite frequent in the new silks, and a host of new terms confront the novice, who vainly seeks to describe these æsthetic tints on the basis of his previous knowledge. A new bengaline, known in the scale of coloring as gris, is a little on the order of mouse color, although par-

taking at the same time of the nature of brighter grays. Veloutine is a bright gray, approaching almost to silver. By the term neva is meant a grayish green, now very popular in bengalines. An indescribable modification of prune color is called tris. Angolais is the latest shade of brown. The newest shade, containing a suggestion of heliotrope, is known as etrusque. These are the reigning shades in all the new bengalines—the exquisite tints in which fashion's devotees will array themselves throughout the coming season.

BROCADES AND POMPADOUR DAMASSES are still the materials for dinner dresses this season, and lace will be their chief ornamentation. Old point laces and guipures are arranged in valence draperies at the edges of skirts of these rich gowns, which are made with gores in the old-time fashion, and consist of six breadths, one in front, two narrow gores on each side, and three straight breadths in the back. Those who have by them any antique waistcoats of brocade or satin would do well to utilize them. Modistes were employing for a tea gown of ruby plush an antique satin waistcoat more than 100 years old. It was trimmed with gold lace, which, notwithstanding its age, showed no sign of tarnishing.

CHEVIOTS, or wash silks, as they are more generally known, abound in our market this season. They have for the past two seasons been gradually working their way into favor, and this Spring they would seem to be prime favorites, if the quantities of them found on the shop counters are any criterion. At first their patterns too closely resembled chintzes to be really acceptable, but the manufacturers have perfected them in dull soft shades of rose, russet, reséda violet and other popular colors. They are used for night-dresses, for bath robes, and for underwear in some instances. The shirred and pleated blouses, always popular, will be found more frequently in these silks than in the former favorite flannels.

LADIES' BAZAR FASHION NOTES.

THE new Spring camel's hair with flower or leaf pattern in a sort of raised wool, or rather hair, is very stylish and is largely employed for street dresses, though also suitable for the house.

The zephyr gingham has stripes made of pin-head checks, one stripe in dark gray and white, the other in light gray and white.

Satines are in old rose with fine patterns of flowers, and in Persian designs with ground of dark rush green and "faded heliotrope."

The old rose colors are to be trimmed with lavish loops and flots of rush green velvet ribbon and *vice versa*; the heliotrope will also be trimmed with green velvet ribbon.

New challies have dark grounds with polka dots, and will be very popular. Percales come in dark red ground, dark blue, and several shades of gray and brown, all fast colors, and they have borders of white stripes, Greek key pattern or some other simple design.

There are dress patterns of these percales where there will also be two shades of the same goods, both shades having a bordering of the same design; others only on the darker portion.

There are several varieties of light wash goods nearly all showing polka dots in one size or other. Some of the dots are very large, some very small.

Few dresses for street or house are made without some kind of foot trimming. Narrow gathered frills bias or straight,

and over-lapping each other, are very often seen; others are pleated in rows, box, knife or side pleating, and all are in vogue.

Grenadine in an almost infinite number of designs and kinds will be worn. There is one silk crepe grenadine which is very sheer and fine, and only partially transparent. There are several styles of iron frame grenadine, differing only in the weight of the mesh.

All wool grenadine and Priestly weave, whereof half is silk and half the finest Australian wool, are novelties which are exceedingly beautiful and soft, while at the same time strong.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* gives the following excellent recipe for cleaning colored woollens: Four ounces of white castile soap, four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of glycerine. Shave the soap in one quart of water over the fire. When dissolved add four quarts of rain water, and when nearly cold the other ingredients. Bottle and keep in a cool place. One cup of this mixture in two quarts of water will be sufficient for ordinary use. Now lay the goods on an old sheet, and iron rapidly and lightly on the wrong side, and then roll tightly on a curtain pole or any round piece of wood. If this is carefully done you do away with the creases made by folding. For black silk or cloth dissolve one tablespoonful each of borax and indigo in one pint of warm water. Sponge the pieces well and lay smoothly one above the other, and, if possible, put in the sun to dry.



3320—3280

Figure 1.—Lady's Costume

Lady's Wrap (3320). Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

Lady's Skirt (3280). Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches, waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 3.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIGURE 1—(3320-3280). Lady's Costume. An elegant out-door toilette is here pictured, the wrap being represented as made of heavy gros-grain silk, with rich trimmings of jetted chenille, while the skirt is made of the new camel's hair cloth with a leaf pattern in raised wool, tracing its surface. The wrap is fitted to the figure by means of a well curved centre-back seam, the raised shoulder sections and the arrangement of the long plastron ends (which fall quite to the edge of the skirt) completing the adjustment. A yoke-like V-shaped section of brocaded velvet, close to which is sewed the well wired Medici collar, lends an additional richness to the garment, the idea being carried out in the back where two bands of the brocade, proceeding from each shoulder seam, meet in a V just above the waist line, terminating in the point in which the centre-back seams are cut. A garniture of small round jet balls outlines this brocade decoration, the high collar and plastron ends (which are edged by deep jetted fringe) being finished off in a similar manner, while the same effective decoration is employed as a heading for the jetted chenille fringe which edges the entire wrap. The sleeve sections are gathered and raised at the shoulder, while the fastening of

the garment is accomplished up the front by means of hooks and eyes, a scroll pattern in narrow black silk braid finishing off each side of the front which is revealed between the edges of the high collar, the tiny military collar which finishes off the inner edge

of the neck of the garment being decorated in a similar manner. Armure, cloth, plush, sealette, furred cloth, different kinds of silk, brocade, etc., will also make up charmingly after this design, and, if preferred, the collar and edge of the wrap could be of fur, plain velvet or plush. Our model was lined throughout with satin merveilleux, but farmer's satin, sateen, silk, wadded or otherwise, could also be suitably employed for this purpose. On page 9 we show two smaller illustrations of the same wrap, representing it as made of seal-brown Armure with brocade V decorations, and trimmings of brown and gold balls and silk fringe. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium sized garment, one and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three yards twenty-seven inches wide will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size. The skirt worn with this wrap, by the stately dame of our illustration, is constructed over the usual four-gored foundation skirt of lining, and is of the simple but graceful

**3315-3294**

Figure 2.—Lady's Costume.

Lady's Coat (3315). Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure, Price 25 cents any size.

Lady's Skirt (3294). Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 4.

variety so much in vogue this season; the front drapery is pleated at each side near the back, producing a slightly draped effect, while the back drapery is laid in a series of inverting pleats which should just touch the ground. A band of black velvet showing up admirably against the cold blue of the camel's hair, of which the skirt is made, edges the entire skirt, but fur, plush, etc., if preferred, could replace it, and on page 9, in the smaller illustrations, giving back and front views of the garment, it is there represented as made of navy blue estamine serge, with a narrow band of grey astrachan for trimming. We have the pattern of this skirt cut in five sizes, for ladies from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure; and in making a medium-sized garment, five yards of material forty-four inches wide, or nine and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

Figure 2—(3315-3294). Lady's Costume. Accompanying the inevitable plain skirt, our illustration here represents one of the newest garments of the season and one which has been gaining in favor rapidly, fawn colored broadcloth with trimmings of seal-brown velvet, appliques, and narrow silk cord being used in making up both skirt and coat. This coat is fitted very closely to the figure by means of double bust darts, under-arm forms, and side and centre back seams. The under arm and centre-back seams are slashed almost to the waist line,

and the front, which is double-breasted from the waist up, is also slashed, each slashing being edged by velvet and a pretty scroll design in silk braid. The garment is fastened invisibly on the left shoulder and thence diagonally down the left side; the

double-breasted front section is richly ornamented by a V of velvet and a handsome *applied* decoration of velvet and silk embroidery, while the braided scrolls are continued, a similar garniture being arranged on the cuffs of the high-shouldered coat sleeves, the collar being of velvet, *a la militaire*. The skirt is perfectly plain, arranged as usual over a four-gored foundation lining, while the back drapery is full; and in our model (although this is purely a matter of taste) it "touches" in a short demitrain. A band of velvet, headed by the braid scroll work executed on the cloth, forms a simple but effective garniture. All kinds of cloths, tweeds, camel's hair, serges, French costume cloths, foulé, habit cloths, etc., will also make up admirably in this way; silk and velvet would also combine most effectively; and different modes of garniture can be suggested, such as braid passementerie, etc., while lovers of refined plainness will always admire machine stitching as a finish. This style of dress will be among the most fashionable and popular designs for spring wear. On page 10 in the smaller illustrations we depict the costume as it appears made of fine French foulé, the slashings in the coat being cut with extensions



(3328—3312)

Figure 3.—Lady's Costume.

Lady's Coat-Basque (3328). Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

Lady's Skirt (3312). Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 5.

which are inturnd in pleats, the garment being perfectly plain. We have the pattern of the coat cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches in bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment three yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size. The pattern of the skirt is also cut in five sizes, for ladies from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and in making a skirt for a medium-sized lady 5 yards of material forty-four inches wide, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

FIGURE 3—(3328-3312). Lady's Costume. We here picture a most graceful and becoming style of dress; one that can be worn with equally good effect by either youthful or elderly ladies, and one that will develop most satisfactorily in a wide range of materials. The coat-basque, which is of the very newest design, is extremely elegant, and is (as are indeed all our newest costumes) a revival of a past and gone French mode of the period of one of the Louis'. The arrangement to the figure, while seemingly very complicated, is in reality quite simple, the garment being cut with the usual centre back and side back

seams and under-arm forms, while the front sections are slashed squarely just below the waist line, revealing underneath sections of material which dis-

appear under the coat proper just where it flares into a particularly becoming Medici collar. Between these coat sections appears a *gilet* or vest of steel grey surah, embroidered at the neck and finished off by a high standing collar, a silver and bronze braid frog fastening the coat sections together just where the high flaring collar commences. The cloth of which the model of this lovely dress was made was a striped French suiting in exquisite tones of bronze, a warm brown and steel grey, and the judicious arrangement of the stripes throughout, but more particularly in the skirt, produces a most unique effect, which must not be marred by the smallest inexactness. The centre-back seam is cut with extensions which are infolded in pleats, and the sleeves are of the simple coat-sleeve type, gathered at the shoulder. The skirt consists primarily of a four-gored foundation skirt of lining, faced deeply with the striped material, and over this is arranged a graceful drapery caught in at each side by means of three tiny pleats near the back, revealing a portion of the deeply faced under-skirt. The back drapery is simply laid in inturnd pleats, and is



3322—3321

Figure 4.—Lady's Costume.

Lady's Basque (3322). Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

Lady's Demi train (3321). Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 6.

finished off at the lower edge by a broad hem. We show on page 11 two smaller illustrations of this same garment, representing it as made of army blue costume cloth, the "under coat" and vest sections being made of handsomely embroidered mode broadcloth. But all kinds of plain and fancy goods, serges, silks and velvet in combination or alone, habit cloths, foulés, etc., as well as the old standard Henriettas, cashmeres, camel's hair, etc., would develop admirably in this way. The pattern of the coat-basque is cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment three and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or five and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size. The skirt pattern is also cut in five sizes, for ladies from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and in making the skirt in the medium size six and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or nine and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

FIGURE 4 — (332-3321). Lady's Costume. A charmingly pretty design for a lady's costume is here given, *Prune silk* faced

Henrietta cloth being the fabric used in its development. The basque is adjusted to the figure in the following manner: a closely fitting lining is first cut

(arranged with the usual seams and double bust darts), then over this are draped the bias-cut back and front sections of material, the under-arm forms being perfectly plain; the extra fulness of the

front sections is arranged at the shoulder seams by means of gathers, while the fulness at the lower edge is laid in tiny pleats, while in the back a row of shirring at the waist line neatly arranges the material; a prettily flaring Medici collar finishes off the neck, which is cut in V shape, revealing the throat of the wearer, though a chemisette of lace or linen could be suitably worn. The sleeves are semi-full gathered and high at the shoulder, buttons affording a pretty finish at the wrist. Constructed over a four-gored foundation skirt of lining is arranged the gracefully shaped demi-trained skirt, which is perfectly plain in front, finished off by machine stitching, while the back drapery is laid in inverting pleats which fall in soft folds, the demi-train being but a scant quarter-of-a-yard in length. Tiny velvet rosettes finish off the drapery at the waist line. We show on pages 11 and 12 two smaller illustrations of the same garment as it appears made of habit cloth, the skirt being decorated by a broad band of velvet, but velvet, silk, tweed, light-



3323

Figure 5.—Lady's Costume.

Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.
Price 35 cents any size.

For full description see page 7.

weight or heavy-weight cloths, combination suitings, etc., as well as serges, plaids, bouclé and bourette cloths, would also make up admirably after this design.

We have the pattern of the basque cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment two yards of material forty-four inches, or three and a-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size. The skirt pattern also is cut in five sizes, twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and a medium-sized garment demands for its construction six yards of material forty-four inches wide, or eight and one quarter yards twenty seven inches wide. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

FIGURE 5—(3323). Lady's Costume. A graceful gown made of polka dotted French suiting, with velvet trimmings, is here pictured, the adjustment to the figure being at once simple and effective. The bodice part is arranged by means of the usual double-bust darts, under-arm forms side and centre back seams, the fastening of the gown being accomplished by means of buttons and button-holes down the left shoulder, around the arm-hole and down the left side; V's of velvet, high collar and deep wristbands of the same soft fabric give a pretty finish to the bodice, on which is gathered, by means of rows of shirring (a-half inch heading being allowed), the straight, full, skirt sections of material, which is at the lower edge turned under deeply for a hem, and decorated by a fluffy ruching, which adds not inconsiderably to the graceful affect of the gown. If preferred, Henrietta cloth, serge, fancy delaines, bouclé or foulé cloths, fancy or figured flannels, homespuns, etc., would make up admirably in this way, and on page 12 we show in the smaller illustrations back and front views of the

same garment as it appears made of dark old rose cashmere, with brocaded cuffs, V's collar and skirt panel. We have the pattern of this garment cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure,

and in making a medium-sized garment five yards of material forty-four inches wide, or eight yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern, 35 cents any size.

FIGURE 6—(3314). Lady's Costume. Made of self colored checked homespun, bias-cut, this pretty gown is one that we feel sure will immediately find universal favor. The waist sections are arranged over a lining fitted by the usual seams, and are adjusted to the figure in the following manner: back sections, side back portions and under-arm forms are first cut, then in with the under arm and shoulder seams are arranged rounded jacket sections, the right over-lapping the left and fastening on the shoulder. The sleeves are of the ordinary coat-sleeve type, but over them are arranged short over-sleeves, which terminate a little above the elbow; these over-sleeves are gathered and raised at the shoulder. Sewed to the bodice is the prettily arranged skirt, part of which is cut on the bias and part on the straight, the effect produced being extremely striking. The material is adjusted over a perfectly fitting foundation skirt of lining; the front is drawn back slightly over the hips and arranged to produce a slightly draped effect by means of a couple of pleats at each side. The back drapery is gathered full, but just in the centre a long loose fold is left, which falls in cascade



3314

Figure 6.—Lady's Costume.

Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Price 40 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

style, affording a pleasing variety to the plain straight back draperies so long in vogue. We show on page 12 two smaller cuts of the same gown as it appears made

of French serge with rows of silver braid for garniture; tweeds, plaids, combination suiting, broad-cloth, homespun, cashmere, etc., will also make up prettily in this way, and different modes of garniture will readily suggest themselves, a finish of machine stitching being always appropriate. We have the pattern cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a gown in the medium size eight and a-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or thirteen and a-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 40 cents any size.

FIGURE 7—(3300). Lady's Dressing Sacque. One of the prettiest and daintiest designs for a lady's dressing sacque that has been issued for a long time is here pictured. Made of cream opera flannel, with trimming of pale blue silk cord, this garment is adjusted to the figure most simply by means of side seams, while the front sections are arranged without darts, the fastening being accomplished by means of hooks and eyes, though cords and buttons could prettily replace them. The upper portion of the sacque is hemmed and trimmed with cord (that being the finish observed throughout) and is drawn in around the neck by means of cord run through a narrow silk casing, producing the effect of a prettily flaring semi-high collar. The sleeves are rather full above the elbow, overturned at the wrist, hemmed and trimmed with cord. On page 12 we give back and front views of the same garment as it appears made of fine alabattross cloth, but all kinds of fancy or figured flannel, cashmere, silk or any material generally used for

such a purpose will make up prettily after this design, and silk ribbon, embroidery executed in silk, pinking, etc., could be used suitably for trimming the garment. We have the pattern cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure

and in making a medium-sized garment three and a-half yards of material thirty six inches wide, or four and a-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

Woolen fabrics for Spring show ornamental borderings in palm and Persian arabesque devices,

heavily interwoven with threads of bronze, copper and gold.

These borders vary from four inches to half a yard in width, and the materials will be utilized for tea-gowns and boudoir robes. Artistically shaded leaves in velvet and gold threads are strewn over old rose, russet, pine green, mauve and Spanish red surfaces with rich and stylish effect. Green, though less favored than other dyes, is still seen in combination with mahogany, and in glimpses of cream and gold brocade, chestnut brown velvet with collar and revers of Venetian point. Among cloth gowns woolen brocades are much worn, and one in pink and green of an arabesque design had a simple skirt with a long coat bodice peculiarly treated, for a portion of it was made with the bodice and basque in one, which very much diminishes the size of the hips. There were wide revers of velvet forming part of the collar. Prune is a favorite color, especially with black braiding and jet facets, which ornament the bodice and side panels. A red cloth gown had bodice and skirt cut entirely in one, and was trimmed with large pines in black velvet with the jet studs. These appeared on the leg-of-mutton sleeves. The immediate front of the bodice was softly draped with plain material. A pale silver-gray cloth was one of the prettiest dresses imaginable;

it had medallions of velvet studded with steel, and these in graduated sizes reached to the waist; the same steel studs and medallions appearing on the full bodice made with high sleeves, and a draped front so that no fastening was visible.



3300

Figure 7.—Lady's Dressing Sacque
Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches, bust measure.
Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SMALLER ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGES 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 AND 14.

No. 3320—Lady's Wrap, this page. We here depict this stylish wrap as made of seal brown Armure, with trimming of velvet brocade and edge of silk fringe and brown and gold silk ball trimming. On page 2 (Fig. 1), however, we show a large illustration of the same garment associated with Lady's Skirt, No. 3280, and the detailed description of both garments as there shown, made of other materials, is given on page 3. We have the pattern of the wrap cut in five sizes, for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment one and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three yards twenty-seven inches wide will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size. Rhadame or gros-grain silk, brocade, cut velvet, plush, fancy cloakings etc., will also make up prettily after this design, and fringe or passementerie trimming could be introduced with good effect.

No. 3280—Lady's Skirt, this page. This graceful skirt, at once simple and elegant in outline, is here represented as made of Estamine serge, with trimming of Astrachan, which is arranged so as to form a heading to the deep hem, in which the lower edge of the skirt is laid. Adjusted over a four-gored foundation skirt of lining, the drapery is laid at each side in three tiny pleats which gives just the fulness requisite to the *tablier* front. The back drapery is arranged in a series of infolded side-pleats, producing an effect at once stylish and graceful. On page 2, in Fig. 1, we again show this skirt as it appears made of other materials, the detailed description being given on page 3. This skirt pattern we have cut in five sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and in making the garment for a medium-sized lady five yards of material forty-four inches wide, or nine and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size. While the class of fabrics repre-

sented in this cut is particularly suitable for making up this style of garment, still cashmere, bourette cloth, broadcloth, homespun, plaid, bias-cut, as well as silks, etc., will develop the mode in an equally satisfactory manner, and different variations in garniture will readily suggest themselves.

No. 3315—Lady's Coat, page 10. Sherwood green French foulé cloth was the fabric used in making up the original of this novel coat. This style of garment bids fair to be extremely popular, and is after one of the very newest designs. On page 3, in Figure 2, we show a larger illustration of the same garment as it appears worn with Lady's Skirt, No. 3294, the complete description of both garments being given in detail on page 4. All kinds of plain or fancy cloaking, Bedford cord, French twills, broadcloth, soldier's cloth, etc., will also make up admirably after this mode, the pattern of which is cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment three yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four and seven-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cts. any size.

No. 3294—Lady's Skirt, page 10. This plain but graceful skirt is here pictured as made of French foulé, the tabs which decorate the lower edge of the front drapery being outlined by silk machine stitching. On page 3 in the large illustration, Figure 2, the garment may again be seen as it appears worn with Lady's Coat, No. 3315. And on turning to page 4 the detailed description of both garments will be found. Cashmere, Henrietta, Bengaline, camel's hair, serges, foulé, cloths, etc., will also develop satisfactorily after this mode, and different variations of garniture will readily suggest

themselves. We have the pattern cut in five sizes, for ladies from twenty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a skirt in the medium size five yards of material forty-four inches wide, or seven and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

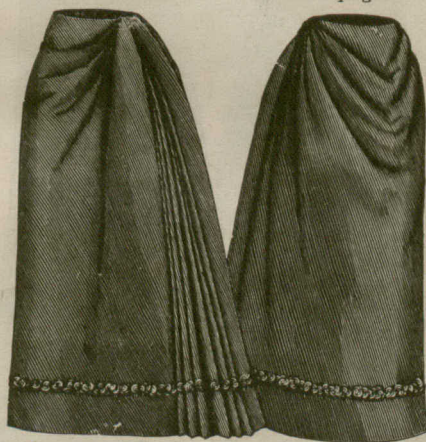


3320

Back and Front View.

Lady's Wrap. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.



3280

Back and Front View.

Lady's Skirt. Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

No. 3328—Lady's Coat-Basque, page 11. An extremely stylish garment made of army blue costume cloth, with under-coat and vest sections of embroidered mode broadcloth, is here pictured. We present a larger illustration of the same basque on page 4, where it is shown as it appears made up with Lady's Skirt, No. 3312, and the detailed description of both garments as there pictured made of other materials will be found on page 5. All kinds of seasonable fabrics will make up admirably after this design, such as cashmere, bengaline, which will be very popular this spring and summer, French costume cloths, light tweeds, velvets, etc., while the usual run of homespun, plaids, checks, etc., will develop admirably after this mode. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment three and a-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or five and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3312—Lady's Skirt, page 11. Army blue polka dotted costume cloth, with two rows of very narrow black silk braid for garniture, was the material selected in making up this graceful skirt, a large illustration of which will be seen on page 4, in Figure 3, where it is represented as made up with Lady's Coat-Basque, No. 3328, and a complete description of both skirt and basque as there shown will be found on page 5. Bourette cloth, bengaline, tweeds, camel's hair, silk, velvet, flannel, serge, light woolen fabrics, which come in such an endless range, will also make up admirably after this design, the pattern of which is cut in five sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and in making a medium-sized garment six and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or nine and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

No. 3322—Lady's Basque, page 11. A graceful basque made of Eiffel-rust habit cloth is here pictured, the high, flaring collar being of a variety par-

ticularly becoming to almost all wearers; the sleeves are buttoned up at the wrist in lieu of being finished off by cuffs. On page 5, in Figure 4, we show a large illustration of the same garment as it appears made up with Lady's Demi-train, No. 3321 (the detailed description being given on page 6), but if preferred it could quite suitably be made up with many short skirts, such as No. 3312 shown on page 11. and also in Figure 3 on page 4. Velvet, silk, velutina, all kinds of light woolen fabrics, serges, bengalines, camel's-hair cloth, etc., will also develop charmingly after this mode, and if preferred a chemisette of lace or linen or a silk or velvet V could be worn with the basque, varying the open neck. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment two yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

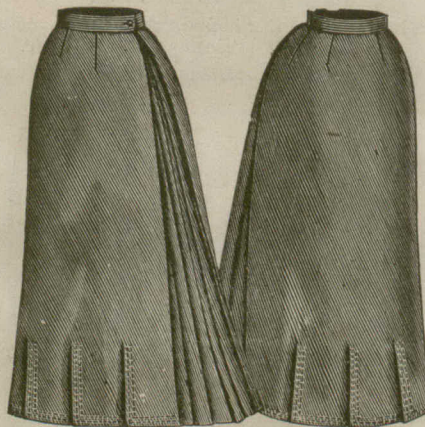


3315

Back and Front View.

Lady's Coat. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 9.



3294

Back and Front View.

Lady's Skirt. Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 9.

of braid or machine stitching would be quite as effective and appropriate. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty inches waist measure, and in making a medium-sized garment six yards of material forty-four inches wide, or eight and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

No. 3321—Lady's Demi-train, page 12. We here present a charmingly simple skirt made after one of the most improved Parisian designs, Eiffel-rust colored habit cloth being the fabric here used for its development. On page 5, in Figure 4, however, we give a large illustration of the same garment as it appears made up with Lady's Basque, No. 3322, and a complete description of both garments is given on page 6. All kinds of woolen or silken fabrics will develop satisfactorily when made after this design, also serges, plaids, camel's hair, homespun, bengaline, the new French suitings, etc., and while velvet is used as a factor in making up the model here described, still a finish

No. 3323—Lady's Costume, page 12. An elegantly adjusted gown made of dark old rose cashmere, with collar, neck V, and skirt panel of brocaded goods in the same shades is here pictured, a larger illustration of the same costume made of different materials being shown on page 6, in Figure 5, the complete description being given on page 12. Tweeds, plaids, combination suiting, cashmere, with velvet or silk trimmings, would also make up prettily after this design; also flannels, serges, camel's hair, and indeed nearly all the new fabrics shown for spring wear. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and a medium-sized garment demands for its construction five yards of material forty-four inches wide, or eight yards twenty-seven inches wide. Price of the pattern 35 cents any size.

No. 3314—Lady's Costume, page 12. In the present instance navy blue French serge with rows of fine silver braid for trimming was the material used in making up the original of the design of this pretty dress, but on page 7, in Figure 6, it may again be seen made of plaid, the description in connection with Figure 6 being given on page 7. Bengaline, trimmed with narrow ribbon or velvet, bordered goods judiciously arranged, cashmere, serge, machine-stitched camel's hair, cloths of different kinds are among the many fabrics that might be mentioned as making up effectively after this design, the pattern of which is cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making up a medium-sized garment eight and a-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or thirteen and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 40 cents any size.

No. 3300—Lady's Dressing Sacque, page 12. Pale blue ala-



3328

Back and Front View.

Lady's Coat-Basque. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 10.

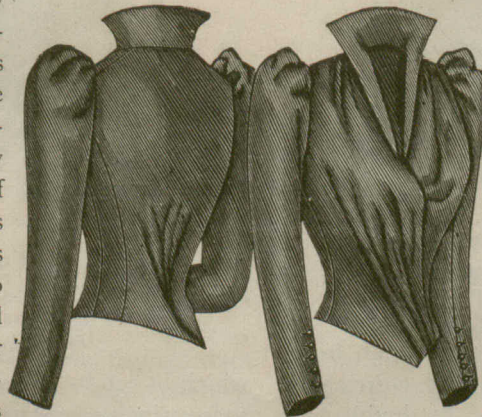


3312

Back and Front View.

Lady's Skirt. Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 10.



3322

Back and Front View.

Lady's Basque. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

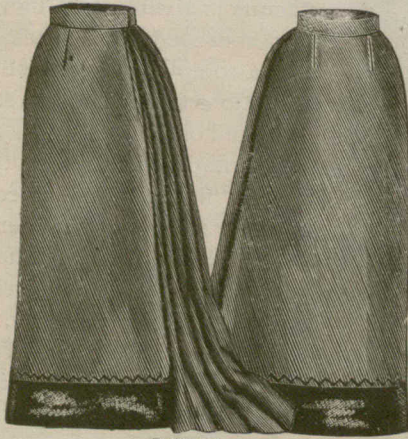
For full description see page 10.

batross cloth is the material here represented as used in making up this quaintly pretty garment, the sole trimming being silk leather stitching. On page 8, in Figure 7, however, a large cut of the same sacque is given, opera flannel being there used for its development, and a complete description giving directions for adjustment, etc., will be found on page 8. Eider down cloth, flannel, cashmere, the soft serges, figured goods, cambric, muslin, lawn for summer wear, etc., will also make up effectively in this way, not to mention the daintier India silks, surah, etc., so appropriate and pretty. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a garment in the medium size three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, or four and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3330—Lady's Basque, page 13. A perfectly plain, exquisitely fitting "tailor-made" basque of camel's-hair cloth is here pictured, the adjustment being very simple, double bust darts, under-arm forms and side and centre back seams comprising the main sections, while the sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape, gathered and high at the shoulder, the collar being of the high military variety. All kinds of serge, cashmere, cloth, suiting, tweed, velvet, broadcloth, etc., will develop effectively after this mode, and machine-stitching or braid-binding would form an appropriate finish. We have the pattern cut in eight sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment two and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3327—Lady's Wrapper, page 13. Here we show a modish and comfortable design for a lady's wrapper, soft brocaded woolen goods with full front and stylish revers of surah silk being the material used in this instance for its development. The adjustment to the figure is very simple, and is effected

is supplemented by a flaring half collar of silk. The skirt section is, at the back, cut *en demi* train. All kinds of flannel, figured or plain, cashmere, fine serges, camel's hair, homespun, etc., in combination with *crêpe-du-chêne*, silk or brocaded woolen goods would also make up prettily after this mode, the pattern of



3321

Back and Front View.

Lady's Demi-train. Cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see page 10.



3314

Back and Front View.

Lady's Costume. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches waist measure. Price 40 cents any size.

For full description see page 11.

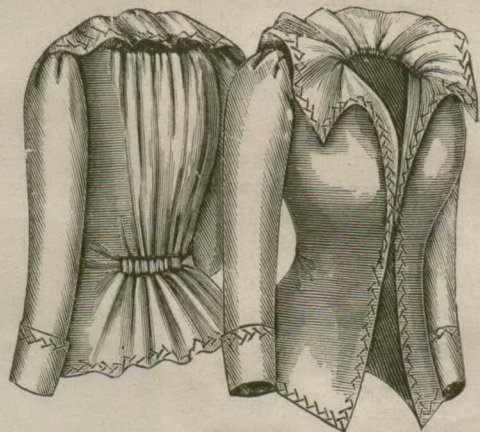


3323

Back and Front View.

Lady's Costume. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 35 cents any size.

For full description see page 11.



3300

Back and Front View.

Lady's Dressing Sacque. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.

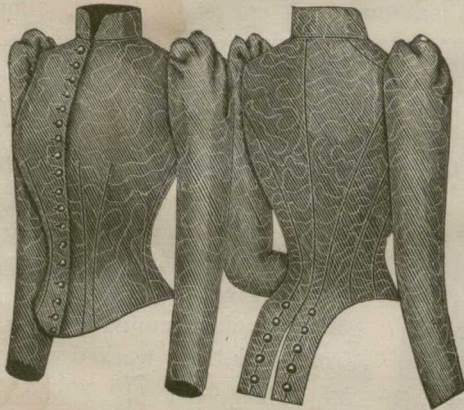
For full description see page 11.

by means of the usual seams, while the surah front, made very full by means of rows of shirring, is arranged over fronts of lining fitted by double bust darts and fastens up the left side under the rever of silk. The sleeves are in coat-sleeve style, and are ornamented at the shoulder by full frills of surah giving a very pretty effect, and the semi-high collar

which is cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment seven yards of material forty-four inches wide, or ten and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

No. 3324—Lady's Jacket, this page. One of the most stylish designs of the season for a lady's jacket is here pictured. Made of tweed in brownish tones, striped combined with plain, the adjustment to the figure is elegantly performed by means of side and centre-back seams and under-arm forms, while flaring jacket fronts cut with high collar notched to form

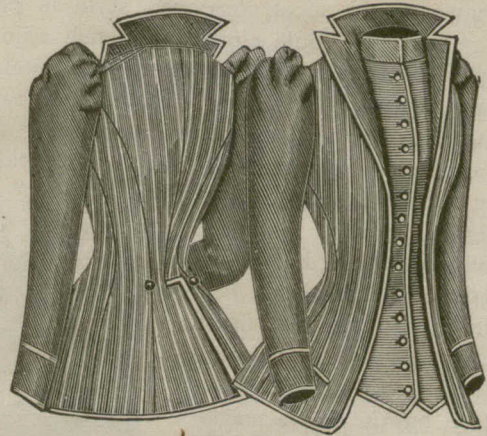
heavyweight cloth, Bedford cord, etc. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment two and one-quarter yards of material fifty-four inches wide, or four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.



3330

Back and Front View.

• Lady's Basque. Cut in eight sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.
For full description see page 11.



3324

Back and Front View.

Lady's Jacket. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.
For full description see this page.



3327

Back and Front View.

Lady's Wrapper. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 30 cents any size.
For full description see page 12.

No. 3309—Lady's Basque, this page. Made of plain and figured camel's hair cloth, this stylish basque is after a design at once new and elegant. Adjusted in the back by means of the usual seams, the arrangement of fulled fronts of surah is extremely



3309

Back and Front View.

Lady's Basque. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents any size.
For full description see this page.

tapering lapels are arranged over closely fitting fronts of plain tweed, bound with silk braid and fastening by means of buttons and button-holes; the sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape, gathered and raised at the shoulder. All kinds of plain and fancy coatings either in combination or alone would make up prettily after this mode, also different varieties of tweed, serge,

quaint and becoming. All the new dress goods shown in such endless and pleasing variety would develop admirably in this way, also French combination suitings, tweeds, fine cloths, silk, serges, bourette and foulé and habit cloths, and many variations in mode of combination will suggest themselves to the intending wearer. We have the pattern cut in five

sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and a medium-sized garment demands for its construction two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3329—Lady's Polonaise, page 14. A graceful polonaise of the most approved style is here depicted as made of foulé cloth, the stylish adjustment of paniers at each side and the arrangement of the side and centre-back seams, which are cut with extensions and infolded in pleats, producing the effect of a full drapery when worn with a plain skirt.

All kinds of cloth, silks, velvet, plaid, serge, flannel, bourette, habit cloth, cashmere, Henrietta, etc., will develop charmingly after this mode, and if preferred a finish of braid or machine stitching could be suitably introduced. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and in making a medium-sized garment four and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or seven and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 30 cents any size.

TRIMMINGS.

NET and tulle are dying a hard death, yet some beautiful tabliers in these materials are worked all over with silver-lined beads on white, and gold-lined beads on black, which last better than the tinsel. The principal part of the ornamentation is at the foot, but it is continued to the waist. Laces in several widths are made to go with these. The most salient item in trimmings now are the jewels, which are to be bought unset in every variety, and any particular kind can be introduced into the galons, tabliers, or laces. The most fashionable of all are the opals, a name which is applied not only to milky-white stones, but to any kind of gem that is clouded. White and silver gimps are studded with turquoise, black with coral. The Renaissance style asserts itself in many of the jeweled passementeries, which can be had at almost any price—from a few cents to five dollars a yard. They are of different widths, and take varied forms, some having both edges alike, some one straight edge and one wandyked edge. The close woven gold and silver ribbons are worked

in sequins, and are used in many different widths for girdles and for bias bands, which come from beneath the arm to the waist. Perhaps the most effective mode in which the jewels are treated is when they appear forming the flowers to sparse grass-like patterns, in jet and other beads.

Another form of trimming is a close set appliqué, the design feathers, made entirely of beads. This is to be had in several colorings and several widths. A range of beautiful appliqués appeal to the artistic taste. The foundation is white cloth, exquisitely embroidered in colored silks of natural tints. Narcissus with leaves is very effective, also apple blossom, and when applied to the skirt they appear to be worked on the dress itself. With some of them velvet is intermixed, and many such trimmings have a velvet foundation; worked with gold or silver on white velvet they have a special beauty.

The buyer will have an enormous choice of unset gems, which can be easily applied, and women with plenty of leisure might make some really gorgeous fashionable trimmings at very little cost; for at the present moment these stones are introduced on to tabliers and all kinds of passementerie, and frequently make the heart of flowers in brocades. Much attention is devoted to belts and girdles, which they are bringing out in many new forms. One of the most recent is a girdle made in gold, steel or silver, in the form of a huge cable with tasseled ends. The gold can be

had untarnishable at a higher price; but the ordinary kind lasts a fairly reasonable time. The twisted rope girdles in the same metals are new, and some pretty pearl ones have been threaded on wire; so that there is no fear of the thread breaking. Handsome cup ornaments in jeweled gold work are prepared to head tassels for the ends of girdles and ornamental ties, and jeweled butterflies are being used on dresses and for headdresses.

An exquisite example was intended to be placed at the side of the skirt, and was worked in a sharp corner with gold on white—brown velvet combining to form the pattern. A Jacobean design, stiff and formal, but beautiful withal, was worked on cream cloth with beads and silks in very delicate colors, the flowers conventionalized.

[See page 32 for Special Prizes.]



3329

Back and Front View.

Lady's Polonaise. Cut in five sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 30 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF MISSES' AND GIRLS' GARMENTS.

FIGURE 8—(3325). Misses' Coat. We here present to view an illustration of an exceedingly pretty coat for a young girl between eleven and fifteen years of age. Made of army blue, French satin-finished coating with a little trimming of black twilled silk, worked with gold thread; the adjustment to the figure is performed in a very simple manner; arranged over closely fitting fronts of lining (adjusted by double bust darts) is a square yoke of material, and to this are gathered long sections of material which are confined at the waist by rows of shirring, concealed by a strap of velvet and the buckle, a band of the embroidered trimming being arranged over the union of the yoke with the full skirt section. The back portions are arranged by means of the usual seams, and full skirt sections are gathered on at the waist line, the gathers being concealed by a strap of velvet. The sleeves are slightly full gathered at the wrists to loose wrist-bands of trimming while the high flaring collar is also bordered by the same pretty edging. All kinds of coating, plain and fancy, broadcloth, plaid, serge velutina, melton, beaver cloth, diagonal, tweed, Bedford cord, etc., will develop admirably after this mode, and while the embroidered trimming, shown in our model is one of the most popular garnitures extant, still many other modes of ornamentation will readily suggest themselves to suit individual taste. On page 17 we show two smaller cuts of this garment, representing it as made of Bedford cord, with trimming of fancy braid and velvet. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for girls from eleven to fifteen years of age, and in making the coat for a medium-sized girl two and a-half yards of material, sixty-four inches wide, or five yards, twenty-seven inches wide.

will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

FIGURE 9—(3317). Girl's Dress. A stylish and quaint little model for a girl's dress we here depict, French, bordered costume cloth, being the fabric here represented as used in its construction. The

arrangement of the little gown to the figure is performed in the following manner, laid over a front of material adjusted by single bust darts is a daintily draped section of the goods which is edged by the fancy border, the drapery being effected by the careful adjustment of pleats at the right shoulder seam and left under-arm seam, while around each arm hole the border of the suiting is arranged to simulate tiny Zouave jacket fronts. The back sections of the bodice are plain, arranged with side and centre-back seams, and under-arm forms, while a narrow ribbon belt which encircles the garment and conceals the union of the gathered skirt to the waist is finished off just below the buttons and button-holes (which effect the closing of the garment) by a puffy rosette of narrow ribbon. The skirt section is perfectly plain and very full, and is finished off at its lower edge by a facing or deep hem, the bordered edge forming a pretty finish. On page 17 we show back and front views of the same little gown. It is there pictured as made up of navy blue flannel, with rows of narrow white braid for garniture, while the sash belt is made of rather wide velvet ribbon. Serges, flannel, camel's hair, cashmere, Henrietta, cloth, bengaline, etc., are among the many fabrics which would make up prettily after this design, and braid, fancy



3325

Figure 8.—Misses' Coat.

Cut in five sizes, 11 to 15 years old.
Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

embroidered edges, galons, etc., would make pretty garnitures. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for girls from eight to twelve years old, and in making a medium-sized dress three and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or five and one-half

yards, twenty-seven inches wide will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

FIGURE 10—(3318). A daintily pretty little costume for a girl from eight to twelve years of age we here show of old rose cashmere, scroll decorations of narrow black braid being the preferred decoration. The little gown is fitted to the figure in the following manner, under arm forms, and a front section

extend as far as the waist line, two square tabs are formed by the arrangement of the seams, the braid decoration forming a pretty finish. The sleeves are full, high at the shoulder, and are gathered at the wrist to a wrist band prettily trimmed with braid, which also decorates the semi-high collar. Concealing the union of the perfectly plain (save for the braid garniture) skirt is a narrow sash of material also decorated with braid, a rosette of ribbon giving a dainty finish. On page 17 we show two small illustrations of this same costume, representing it as made of Henrietta cloth, with *galon* trimming, but serges, delaines, camel's hair, tweed, or indeed any



3317

Figure 9.—Girl's Dress.

Cut in five sizes, 8 to 12 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 15.

arranged with single bust darts are first cut, and over this front section is draped from each shoulder seam, full sections of material, the left portion falling gracefully over the right, fastening at the side with a pretty knot of ribbon. The side and centre back seams are cut a few inches longer than the others, and as the buttons, which fasten the garment only



3318

Figure 10.—Girl's Dress.

Cut in five sizes 8 to 12 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

of the new spring fabrics would make up suitably after this design. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for girls from eight to twelve years of age, and in making a medium-sized dress three yards of material forty-four inches wide, or five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SMALLER ILLUSTRATIONS OF MISSES' AND GIRLS' GARMENTS.

No. 3325—Misses' Coat, this page. Made of Bedford cord with velvet yoke, collar and cuffs, and trimmings of fancy braid, this charming design for a young girl's coat is one which cannot fail to win universal approbation. On page 15 we show in Figure 8 a large illustration of this same garment depicting it as made of other materials, the description of it as there represented being also given on page 15, but diagonal cloths, tweeds, fancy cloakings, plaid goods, velvet, etc., will also make up most effectively after this model. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for young girls from eleven to fifteen years of age, and in making a medium-sized garment two and one-half yards of material fifty-four inches wide, or five yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.



3325

Back and Front View.

Misses' Coat. Cut in five sizes, 11 to 15 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

No. 3317—Girl's Dress, this page. Our illustration here represents a charmingly pretty little dress made of navy-blue flannel, with trimmings of narrow white braid, while a sash of rather broad velvet ribbon, terminating in a bow with deep loops and ends, gives a dainty finish. On page 16 in Figure 9, however, a large cut of the same gown is given, but as



3317

Back and Front View.

Girl's Dress. Cut in five sizes, 8 to 12 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

made of other material, while the detailed description of the dress will be found on page 15. All kinds of light-weight woolen fabrics, serges, camel's hair, delaines, etc., will also make up admirably after this

mode, the pattern of which is cut in five sizes for girls from eight to twelve years of age, and in making a medium-sized dress three and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, or five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3318—Girl's Dress, this page. Henrietta cloth, with wide and narrow galon trimming, is the fabric here represented as used in making up this pretty gown, a knot of corded ribbon placed at one side giving a graceful finish. This dress is more completely described on page 16, in connection with Figure 10 (shown on page 16), but it could quite suitably be made up of a great many other fabrics, such as cashmere, foulé, bouclé or habit cloths, serges, light woolen goods, ladies' cloth, etc., while trimmings of braid, cord, etc., could effectively replace the galon of our illustration. We have the pattern cut in five sizes, for girls from eight to twelve years of age, and in making a medium-sized gown three yards of material forty-four inches wide or five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

Brocaded grenadine with foliage of the brocaded design done in jacquard weave, and flowers in swivel



3318

Back and Front View.

Girl's Dress. Cut in five sizes, 8 to 12 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

weave, is very handsome. The black silk by this peculiar weave is given several apparent shades.

The new Spring goods are in the most refined colors.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

FIGURE 11—(3319). Child's Dress. A quaint and pretty little gown made of plain green cloth and the Macduff plaid is here pictured. The adjustment is performed in a simple manner; a closely-fitting lining, arranged with the usual seams, is first cut, and on this are laid rounded yoke sections of plaid, then bias-cut back and front portions of plain material are arranged over the yoke, adjusted simply by under-arm seams, while a pretty zig-zag pattern executed in black braid finishes off the union of the yoke and plain material, and runs around each arm-hole; the extra fulness of the front and back sections at the waist line is disposed of by means of gathers at the waist band, which is concealed by a pretty sash belt of velvet, of which soft fabric the collar also is made. The sleeves are of the coat-sleeve type, gathered and high at the shoulder, and the fastening of the garment is accomplished by means of buttons and button-holes in the back. The skirt which is gathered to the bias-cut waist band is perfectly plain, and turned under deeply at the lower edge to form a hem. On page 20 we show two small illustrations of this same garment as it appears, made of Henrietta cloth of two shades, the waist being ornamented by a pretty sash and bows and loops of fancy ribbon. Serge, flannel, delaine, alabatross cloth, tweed, plaids, etc., will also make up admirably after this design; and we have the pattern cut in five sizes for children, from six to ten years of age. In making a medium-sized garment two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four and three-eighths yards, twenty seven inches wide will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

FIGURE 12—(3305). This little dress is properly speaking low-necked, and with short sleeves, but in this illustration the little lady is depicted as wearing it with child's guimpe No. 3197. However it is simply the dress which we are describing; made of India

silk, the little gown is charmingly becoming, and will no doubt prove one of our most popular designs. The waist section is simply adjusted by under-arm seams, and consist of obliquely pleated sections of material, the V's in the centre, both back and front, being quite plain. The short sleeves consist of full frills of material, and over these are arranged tapering frills, which extend as far as the waist line, producing a very pretty effect; gathered to the waist is

the plain full skirt which is turned under deeply at its lower edge in a hem. On page 20 we show two small cuts of this dress, without the guimpe, as made of polka dotted woolen goods, with a bow of wide ribbon, giving a pretty finish to the back, but muslin, India muslin, China silk, cashmere figured flannels, lawn, percales, etc., as well as heavier goods such as cashmere will make up admirably in this way; the guimpe could be suitably made of silk, velvet, woolen or cotton fabrics. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, four to eight years old, and in making a medium-sized dress, two yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

FIGURE 13—(3316). Child's Apron. Made of fine lawn with trimmings of Hamburg embroidery, this pretty apron is at once quaint, becoming, and dainty. The adjustment to the figure is performed by means of under-arm and shoulder seams, while the fastening is accomplished up the back by means of buttons and button-holes; box-pleats form the sole decorations of the waist, with the exception of the fall of embroidery which finishes off the rounded neck and forms the sleeves. The plain round skirt, turned under at the lower edge in a hem, is simply gathered very full to the short waist. On page 21 we show two small illustrations of the same apron, piqué being the material there pictured as used for its development, but cambric, percale, gingham, muslin, embroidery (all-over) lace-trimmed or decorated with crochet edging would also make up admirably in this



3319

Figure 11.—Child's Dress.

Cut in five sizes, 6 to 10 years old.
Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

way. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for children from four to eight years of age; and in making a medium-sized garment two yards of material thirty-six inches wide, and two and three-quarter yards of embroidery will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

FEMININE FANCIES.

TWO things to which a woman's heart invariably responds are baskets and tables. It makes no difference how much of a blue-stocking she may be, how frivolous or how devout, a pretty, round-handled, wicker receptacle will always arouse her

with its wide-angled legs, is supposed to be indispensable for holding her painting paraphernalia. Then the sexagonal stand, having double trays, is of course a necessity for afternoon tea. It is the tuck-away tables, however, whose attractions lie nearest her heart—such handy tricks as they are, folding in a trice flat as a pancake, and at a moment's notice spreading out a broad, firm top, sleek and level enough to support a dinner-service. No room is quite complete without one or more of these odd bits of furniture secreted somewhere in the shadow of



3305

Figure 12.—Child's Dress.

Cut in five sizes, 4 to 8 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 18.

enthusiasm. So it is with tables, until, sometimes, a love of the convenient little stands, almost amounts to a passion. One woman, whose premises are prescribed within the limits of two small rooms, has managed to crowd something like twenty-five tables in her tiny apartments. Of all sizes and shapes and heights, it is a wonder their legs are not inextricably tangled together. But for each one she makes a special excuse. For instance, the Grecian stool,



3316

Figure 13.—Child's Apron.

Cut in five sizes, 4 to 8 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 18.

curtain or book-case; for who knows when company will step in and an impromptu refectory necessitate a number of individual boards?

Gray and natural wool shades are combined in many cases.

Black camel's hair is a favorite material for walking dresses for Spring, and is also used in making walking coats.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SMALLER ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

No. 3319—Child's Dress, this page. Reséda Henrietta cloth, with yoke of a lighter shade of the same color, was the fabric used in making up this neat little dress, the collar and yoke being feather-stitched while a sash-belt with bows and ends of fancy ribbon finishes off the waist. On page 18 in Figure 11, we give a larger illustration of the same gown, and the detailed description of it in connection with Figure 11 will be found on page 18. Serges, cashmere, tweed, plaids, bouclé and habit cloths, as well as light woolen fabrics, combined with silk, will also make up prettily after this design, the pattern of which is cut in five sizes for children from six to ten years of age, and two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material, or four and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3305—Child's Dress, this page. Polka-dotted woolen goods were here used in making up the original of our model here shown. But on page 19 in Figure 12 the dress may again be seen as it appears made up more elaborately, and it is there shown as made up with guimpe, No. 3197, the complete description being given on page 18. All kinds of light woolen fabrics, India, China, or Surah silks, lawns, percales, gingham, etc., will also develop prettily after this mode, the pattern of which is cut in five sizes for children from four to eight years of age, and in making a medium-sized garment two yards of material forty-four inches wide, or four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3316—Child's Apron, page 21. A dainty little garment made of piqué is here represented, Hamburg embroidery forming the finish, but on page 19 in Figure 13 a large illustration of the apron is

given, and the detailed description of it as there pictured made of other materials will be found on page 18. Gingham, galatea, percale, lawn, muslin, all-over embroidery, etc., will also make up prettily after this design, while lace, crochet trimming, embroidery, etc., would form a pretty finish. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for children from four to eight years of age, and in making a medium-sized garment two yards of material thirty-six inches wide and two and three-quarter yards of embroidery will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.

No. 3326—Child's Costume, page 21. An extremely pretty little costume is here presented, silk-faced costume cloth with collar and deep pointed neck V of velvet being the fabric represented as used in its construction. The arrangement of the front sections which are adjusted in side pleats over a lining is particularly pretty, while the quaintly-shaped belt concealing the union of the waist and skirt sections is especially unique. This little costume could be suitably made up of almost any pretty cloth, not too light in texture, or galatea, Jersey cloth, serge, habit cloth, plaid, velvet or velveteen would make up admirably after this design, and while a finish of machine-stitching is the approved decoration in our model, braid binding, etc., would be very effective. We have the pattern cut in five sizes for children from two to six years of age, and in making a medium-sized garment two yards of material forty-four inches wide, or three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, will be required. Price of the pattern 25 cents any size.



3319

Back and Front View.

Child's Dress. Cut in five sizes, 6 to 10 years old.
Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.



3305

Back and Front View

Child's Dress. Cut in five sizes, 4 to 8 years old.
Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see this page.

of the pattern 25 cents any size.

A good cement for mending broken china: Dissolve a little gum-arabic in a little water so that it is rather thick, put enough plaster of Paris into this to make a thick paste cement. Cement broken china together, and in half an hour it cannot be broken in the same place. Hot water seems to make it more firm.

IN BEHALF OF THE MAIDS.

HERE, there, and everywhere, women are combining to improve the quality of domestic service, and by giving practical assistance to servants themselves, help solve that very irritating household problem. In England, where no efforts are spared that tend to increase the comfort of living, ladies are bestowing time and thoughtful consideration upon the question. Societies have been formed not only to instruct and train servants but to aid those who are ill and out of employment, supply suitable wardrobes for young maids going to service for the first time, together with servants' savings-banks, servants' social meetings, and so on. Recognizing that the hired help has advanced in the same ratio as the mistress, it has been found necessary to yield them the advantages enjoyed by all ranks of labor to-day. The old fashion of unquestioning obedience, absolute submission, and utter effacement of individuality has passed away. Servants are no more slaves to-day than are bricklayers, masons, and other working-people. With accurate knowledge of their craft they are skilled labor, to be treated accordingly. It is this fact wise British matrons have discovered, and, facing the matter squarely, are endeavoring to set the wrong to rights.

Judging from the fashionable trimmings, our taste is being vulgarized, for the colored glass jewelry and tinsel threads are apt to be garish. Gold and silver gimps of the better kind are used in a new fashion. They surround the waist, form a point in front, and are fringed with pearls or silver from beneath the arms, the ends falling at the side with a rosette of beads. A shaped piece *en suite* is sold with it for trimming the neck. Gold and silver cord is also employed in designs like old lace for upstanding collars. Zouave jackets and circular cape pieces are used for trimming on bodices.

SOME GOOD HOUSEHOLD RULES.

GRAVY will generally be lumpy if the thickening is poured in while the pan is over the fire. Set the pan off until the thickening is well stirred in, then set it on the fire and cook thoroughly.

Solution for cleaning silver and brass: To one quart of rain water add two ounces of ammonia and three ounces of precipitated chalk. Bottle and keep well corked, and shake before using. Wash silver in hot, soapy water and rinse in clean hot water.

If doughnuts are cut out an hour before they are fried to allow a little time for rising, they will be much lighter. Try cutting at night and frying in the morning.

Icing for cake may be prevented from cracking when cut, by adding one tablespoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg. Stir all up together, then add sugar until as stiff as can be stirred.

Scald the bowl in which the butter and sugar are to be creamed for cake; the hot dish heats the butter so that it will blend much easier with the sugar.

When making white cakes, use one-half teaspoon more of cream of tartar than soda as this extra quantity of cream of tartar makes the egg whites stiffer.

A valuable salve for cuts or wounds of any kind: Boil one-half cup of thick, sweet cream ten or fifteen minutes, stirring constantly; when cold, beat it thoroughly, when it will be a creamy paste. Bottle and cork tightly or make fresh every time.

A teaspoonful of corn-starch mixed with a cupful of salt will remove all possibility of dampness in the shaker.

To keep the bread-jar and cake-box sweet, rinse after washing, with boiling water in which a little common soda has been dissolved; then set out of doors in the sun for a few hours.

Sponge carpets occasionally with hot water in which either common salt or powdered alum has been dissolved. This not only brightens the carpet, but prevents moths.



3316

Back and Front View.

Child's Dress. Cut in five sizes, 4 to 8 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 20.



3326

Back and Front View.

Child's Costume. Cut in five sizes, 2 to 6 years old. Price 25 cents any size.

For full description see page 20.

The Ladies' Bazar,

A JOURNAL OF FASHION, INSTRUCTION AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY
THE LADIES' BAZAR PUBLISHING CO'Y,
4 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, - - 60 CENTS PER ANNUM.

With a Premium of 25c. in Patterns to each Subscriber.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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Communications and changes must reach this office before the 15th of each month preceding that of publication.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1891.

A WOMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

PHILOSOPHY is a big word, used to express many very different things. Webster defines it as "The love of, or search after wisdom." Then, enlarging, he adds, "Philosophy has been defined as the science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained—the science of sufficient reasons"—a very grand and learned explanation. When we women talk of our philosophy, however, I think we mean more simply this. To begin: One of the chief aims of life is to attain happiness here in our earthly existence. Some think that wealth will give it to us, others fame, still others, who perhaps have arrived nearer to the truth than any, aver that contentment, and contentment only, will give true happiness; while a great many other people, good people too, quote Scripture and say, "Man is born to sorrow as the sparks fly upwards." And while they lead excellent moral lives, still their sphere is so narrow and limited that they pass from the cradle to the grave without having been of any use, comfort or pleasure to themselves or any one else.

This is all wrong. The All-father meant us to be happy, and while undoubtedly the chief end and aim (above all others) of our lives should be to live for our happiness in eternity, still next to that should be our happiness here on earth. And mine is not a selfish theory either, for our happiness is contained in that of those with whom we come in contact, for who could be happy were those around us miserable? Therefore, when I speak of a woman's philosophy I mean our idea of how to live successfully, contentedly, enjoying life, and using whatever brains have been bestowed on us to solve the great question "how to be happy." Men, as a rule, hold women "an unthinking sex," as some one puts it, and perhaps we are, to a certain extent, but I believe the main reason that we have gained this reputation is because men think whenever they are thrown into our society that they are bound to talk small talk and nonsense, "girl's chatter" as they call it, while perhaps the very woman whom they are striving to entertain by coming down to her level (?) votes them "addle-pated" and is heartily bored. We women don't expect to converse in drawing-rooms on Henry George's theories, or Social Economy, or even Imperial Federation, a topic dear to the Canadian heart, but we do like to exchange impressions of people and things—ideas regarding the lighter questions of the day—and we can listen and learn too when any of our male companions exert themselves to be really sensible and earnest, as they would in talking to a man, not playing at conversation, as they do half the time with us. However, I have aired my ideas on this subject before.

We women, as a rule, do not begin to take life seriously at an early age, though of course education, bringing up, our man-

ner of living, etc., have a great deal to do with it. Nor do we begin to apply "every-day philosophy" to our lives until we have had a certain amount of experience in life. Given a woman, pretty, tolerably clever and ambitious, let her mix with the world, meet people as they are—society taken as a whole is selfish to the core—let her have a few disappointments (not love affairs), let her realize even but faintly what a sham the whole thing is, and ten chances to one, while she goes on in the same old beaten track, firmly pressed into her dainty little head might be found an amount of worldly wisdom that would startle a nineteenth century philosopher. Later on she will form a little code of mental rules to fit which she will adjust her life, and if heaven has given her wit enough before she is twenty-five, "the science of wisdom" will to her not be an unknown volume. The highest, deepest, truest, best philosophy is, to my mind, that which teaches us to accept the inevitable, to adapt ourselves to circumstances, to realize that, while we must live for the future, we must above all things learn to appreciate the present. Oh! the golden moments as they pass, how little we think of them. To-morrow—next week—next year—we anticipate delight to come, but the placid present with its calmer joys we regard as but a period to be spanned over as quickly as possible. "When I am rich!" "When my ship comes home!" are expressions we hear every day. "To enrich the moments of our common, every-day existence is one of the greatest arts in the world," a philosopher once said, and he was right. The woman who philosophizes studies how best she can please. Why? Because she has learned that in popularity is power. And power is a great factor in a woman's world. And while she is sensible and happy wherever she is, be she poor as the traditional Job's turkey, she never forgets that to advance herself mentally in the eyes of the world and to improve herself in every possible way is a duty she owes to herself and to those around her. Your philosopher makes a better wife and mother too. She has learned patience, she has learned "all things come to her who will but wait." Her children are well brought up. She knows how to manage a house and servants better, ay! and a husband too, for that matter. Well she knows how to smooth out the tell-tale wrinkles from her husband's brow when he comes home from his office after a tiresome day "when things have not gone just right," by means of a few well-chosen sympathetic remarks. She knows how to keep home bright and happy, "the most attractive spot on earth" for her growing sons. With a hand of steel, soft to the touch as velvet, she rules her household, happiness sits at her hearth when wisdom guides. But oh, alas! only experience teaches, and when girls will insist on looking on life as a huge joke what is to be done? We sigh, and look back on our own lives, then glance at our girl friends all around us, then sigh again! What is to be done? Ah, who can tell?

OUR LITERARY CLUB.

To the Editor:

UXBRIDGE, Feb. 16, 1891.

So you want some letters "about home, home life, amusements, flowers, music, fancy-work, poetry, or books." Had you not put "home" and "books" in the list I should certainly pass your request over and say: "It is not to me the request is addressed."

So many items appear in the parts of our newspapers and magazines that are devoted to women, about dress, complexion, the cost of Miss So-and-so's trousseau, and the price of Mrs This-and-that's china, that I do not wonder at the sneer that curls the masculine lips as his eye glances over the page. In one paragraph we are told to cultivate the lost art of conversation, and in the next the price of Miss Garrett's bath tub is

given. Now, is this our fault? Have we proved that this style of reading furnishes the only mental food we can digest.

For some time, notably during the past year or two, the leading Toronto daily in its evening edition, has published some of the trashiest stories that I have ever read. For this there is no excuse, as there never was a time in which reprints of good works, whether fiction or not, were more enjoyed. Better a cheap reprint of a good story than an original publication of a miserable production, even if purchased at a high figure. When I give, as an instance, a story that for some weeks has filled the story page of *The Globe*, "The Torwood Sisters," I do not mean to insinuate that it was worse than others that preceded it (it was better than some), but I wish to draw attention to some one example, and its publication being so recent the characters may be easily recalled. Is there one picture of a woman drawn there to whom we could point our daughters, and say: "Be like her and you will be all that I would wish you." Now, this is not as it should be, and is far from an unimportant matter. It concerns our homes very materially. In all intelligent home-training the daily papers should be a source of information, and the young naturally turn to the story page, and from it they should either get innocent amusement or delineations of characters to be admired for their real goodness. I do not class Justin McCarthy's "Rival Princess" as on a par with such as the one mentioned, but its appearance only once a week would not counteract the daily appearance of the other. Were it, or works even as good as it, the daily food presented on that page and the other the weekly food I would feel more inclined to pass the matter over lightly.

I wonder how many of your readers have read Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." To those who have not, and who are not afraid of reading a work considerably heavier than either of those mentioned, I promise a perfect mine of pleasure, if read thoughtfully. Then a totally different work though dealing with spiritual matters, too, is Russell's "Millennial Dawn." Don't let the name frighten you. I think the author's views on election, free grace and universal atonement much more in accord with our opinion of the Creator, as a God of infinite love and justice, than the God pictured by our church creeds, whether Calvinistic or Arminian. But enough. I leave myself in your hands. Be merciful.

MAC.

PALMISTRY.

FROM AN ANCIENT TREATISE.

UNDER-LYING many false statements many facts are to be discovered in the character of the hand. Although palmistry relies chiefly upon the indications supplied by the lines and signs in the palm of the hand, it also takes account of the shape of the hand and the fingers. And what an infinite variety we find in the form and expression of the hand!—from the hand exquisitely perfect, like that which made the beautiful Queen of Prussia immortal, to the blunt-fingered, coarse one of the lowest, most degraded person we meet!

There are some general rules to be observed in relation to the shape of the hand and fingers, though each of these rules is subject to modifications which we cannot enter into in an article like this.

There are good hands of each type, and it requires much experience and study to do justice to their classification. But, undoubtedly, the first and best type of hand, other things being favorable, are those which have tapering fingers; such hands belong to poetic, ideal people. They are impulsive, sympathetic, sensitive, and if poets and artists, they are always of the highest order.

On the contrary, fingers that are thick, with a sort of cushion at the ends, and a pad, on each side of the nail, belong to people who are business-like, matter-of-fact, and who also have a high appreciation of bodily comforts. An artist or poet with such fingers will be apt to treat his subjects in a realistic manner. It is said that Emile Zola's hand is a striking example of this type.

Then there are square-topped fingers, which we generally find on the hands of scientific men and on most of our successful professional men. They are the well-balanced ones who steer clear of the too visionary and ideal taper fingered folk, on the one side, and the grosser materialism of the padded or spade-shaped fingered, on the other. Such fingers had Abraham Lincoln.

As to the proportions of the hand and fingers, in a normal hand the second finger is the longest, the first nearly as long as the third, and much longer than the fourth, or little finger. The principal lines of the hand are best known: *the life line*, which runs round the base of the thumb; *the line of the head*, as it is generally called, which crosses or partly crosses the middle of the palm, and sometimes joins the line of life; and *the line of the heart*, which goes from one side of the hand to the other, just below the fingers. If the line of life is unbroken, strongly marked, and of good color, it indicates good health and long life. A long, well-defined line of the head promises intellectual power; if it is too long, extending to the edge of the hand, it indicates too much calculation, or meanness; if it is double or forked toward the end, it denotes double-dealing, deception. This line for right length should lose itself, or end, below the third finger or thereabout. If it is very short, ending, say, below the first finger, it shows stupidity.

The line of the heart promises many mental qualities as well as indicating with regard to the affections. If this line is well marked, and extends from the edge of the hand below the little finger quite to the base of the first finger, it shows an affectionate disposition and a good memory. It also promises well for the happiness of the possessor. If it sends down short lines toward the line of the head, it shows that affection must be founded upon respect. If, on the contrary, the small lines go upward, then love will be more impulsive and unreasoning. When this line is often broken, it denotes inconstancy. Here we would again remark that judgments must not be formed hastily from any one appearance or line of the hand, as there are many things to be considered.

Each finger and the mount at its base is named from a planet. The first finger is Jupiter, and in the highest type of hand—the pointed-fingered—if it be long, well-shaped, and the mount at its base well developed, it indicates a noble character and religious mind. If too long, and otherwise disproportionate, it may indicate fanaticism, religious madness. In the spade-shaped hand it would probably denote only vanity, or, in the square-topped, it might denote pride.

The second finger is Saturn, and if properly proportioned and developed, in the highest type of hand, indicates only becoming gravity, and sympathy for others; if too prominent and disproportionate, it is misanthropy, melancholy.

The third finger is Apollo, and belongs to the arts. In a "pointed" hand it means genius for poetry and musical composition; in a "square" hand, painting and sculptor—leaving the contemplative in art; and in the spade-shaped or padded, it would probably denote capacity for acting on the stage.

The fourth finger is Mercury, and, if well-proportioned, it denotes a scientific turn of mind, diplomacy, tact.

The thumb is Venus, and is a very important part of the hand. The upper joint with the nail stands for the will; the second for the reasoning faculties; the base, animal instincts. By bearing in mind the hints already given in regard to the other fingers in three types of hand, the same may be applied to the thumb.

ARMOREL OF LYONESSE.

BY WALTER BESANT.

CHAPTER III.

IN THE BAR PARLOR.



At nine o'clock the little bar parlor of Tregarthen's was nearly full. It was a very little room, low as well as little, therefore it is easily filled. And though it is the principal club-room of Hugh Town where the better sort and the notables meet, it can easily accommodate them all. They do not, however, meet every evening, and they do not all come at once. There is a wooden settle along the wall, beautifully polished by constant use, which holds four; a smaller one beside the fire, where, at a pinch, two might sit; there is a seat in the window which also might hold two, but it is only comfortable for one. A small round table only leaves room for one chair. This makes sitting accommodations for nine, and when all are present and all nine are smoking tobacco like one, the atmosphere is convivially pungent. This evening there were only seven. They consisted of the two young men whose perils on the deep you have just witnessed; a justice of the peace—but his office is a sinecure, because on the Scilly Isles virtue reigns in every heart; a flower-farmer of the highest standing; two other gentlemen, weighed down with the mercantile anxieties and interests of the place—they ought to have been in wigs and square brown coats, with silver buckles to their shoes, and one who held office and exercised authority.

The art of conversation can not be successfully cultivated on a small island, on board ship, or in a small country town. Conversation requires a continual change of company, and a great variety of topics. Your great talker, when he inconsiderately remains too long among the same set, becomes a bore. After a little, unless he goes away, or dies, or becomes silent, they kill him, or lock him up in an asylum. At Tregarthen's he would be made to understand that either he, or the rest of the population, must leave the archipelago and go elsewhere. In some colonial circles they play whist, which is an excellent method, perhaps the best ever invented, for disguising the poverty or the absence of conversation. At Tregarthen's they do not feel this necessity—they are contented with their conversation; they are so happily contented that they do not repine even though they get no more than an observation dropped every ten minutes or so. They are not anxious to reply hurriedly; they are even contented to sit silently enjoying the proximity of each other—the thing, in fact, which lies at the root of all society. The evening is not felt to be dull, though there are no fireworks of wit and repartee. Indeed, if Douglas Jerrold himself were to appear with a bag full of the most sparkling epigrams and repartees, nobody would laugh, even when he was kicked out into the cold and unappreciative night—the stars have no sense of humor—as a punishment for impudence.

This evening the notables spoke occasionally: they spoke slowly—the Scillonians all talk slowly—they neither attempted nor looked for smartness. They did not tell stories, because all the stories are known, and they can now only be told to strangers. The two young men from London listened without taking any part in the talk; people who have just escaped—and that narrowly—a sharp and painful death by drowning and banging on jagged rocks are expected to be hushed for awhile.

But they listened. And they became aware that the talk, in whatever direction it wandered, always came back to the sea. Everything in Scilly belongs to the sea; they may go up country—which is a journey of a mile and a half, or even two miles—and speak for a moment of the crops and the farms; but that leads to the question of import and export, and, therefore to the vessels lying within the pier, and to the steam service to

Penzance and to vessels in other ports, and, generally, to steam service about the world. And again, wherever two or three are gathered together in Scilly, one at least will be found to have plowed the seas in distant parts. This confers a superiority on the society of the islands which can not, even in these days, be denied or concealed. In the last century, when a man who was known to have crossed the Pacific entered a coffee-house, the company with one accord gazed upon him with envy and wonder. Even now, familiarity hath not quite bred contempt. We still look with unconcealed respect upon one who can tell of Tahiti and the New Hebrides, and has stood upon the mysterious shores of Papua. And, at Tregarthen's this evening, these two strangers were young; they had not yet made the circuit of the round earth; they had, as yet, not many opportunities of talking with travelers and sailors. Therefore, they listened, and were silent.

Presently, one after the other, the company got up and went out. There is no sitting late at night in Scilly. There was left of all only the permanent official.

"I hear, gentlemen," he said, "that you have had rather a nasty time this evening."

"We should have been lost," said the artist, "but for a young lady, who saw our danger and came to us."

"Armored. I saw her towing in your boat and landing you. Yes, it was a mighty lucky job that she saw you in time. There's a girl! Not yet sixteen years old! Yet I'd rather trust myself with her in a boat, especially if she had the boy Peter with her, than with any boatman of the islands. And there's not a rock or an islet, not a bay or headland in this country of bays and capes and rocks that she does not know. She could find her way blindfolded by the feel of the wind and the force of the current. But it's in her blood. Father to son—father to son and daughter, too—the Roseveans are born boatmen."

"She saved our lives," repeated the artist. "That is all we know of her. It is a good deal to know, perhaps, from our own point of view."

"She belongs to Samson. They've always lived on Samson. Once there were Roseveans, Tryeths, Jenkinsons, and Woodcocks on Samson. Now, they are nearly all gone—only one family of Rosevean left, and one of Tryeth."

"She said that nobody else lived there."

"Well, it is only her own family. They've started a flower-farm lately on Holy Hill, and I hear it's doing pretty well. It's a likely situation, too, facing the southwest and well sheltered. You should go and see the flower-farm. Armored will be glad to show you the farm, and the island too. Samson has got a good many curious things—more curious, perhaps, than she knows, poor child!"

He paused for a moment, and then continued: "There's nobody on the island now but themselves. There's the old woman, first—you should see her, too. She's a curiosity by herself—Ursula Rosevean—she was a Traverse, and came from Bryher to be married. She married Methusalem Rosevean, Armored's great-great-grandfather—that was nigh upon eighty years ago; she's close upon a hundred now; and she's been a widow since—when was it?—I believe she'd only been a wife for twelve months or so. He was drowned on a smuggling run—his brother Emanuel, too. Widow used to look for him from the hill-top every night for a year and more afterward. A wonderful old woman. Go and look at her. Perhaps she will talk to you. Sometimes, when Armored plays the fiddle, she will brighten up and talk for an hour. She knows how to cure all diseases, and she can foretell the future. But she's too old now, and mostly she's asleep. Then there's Justinian Tryeth and Dorcas, his wife—they're over seventy, both of them, if they're a day. Dorcas was a St. Agnes girl—that's the reason why her name was Hicks; if she'd come from Bryher she'd have been a

Traverse; if from Tresco she'd have been a Jenkins. But she was a Hicks. She's as old as her husband, I should say. As for the boy, Peter—"

"She called him the boy, I remember. But he seemed to me—"

"He's fifty, but he's always been the boy. He never married, because there was nobody left on Samson for him to marry, and he's always been too busy on the farm to come over here after a wife. And he looks more than fifty, because once he fell off the pier, head first, into the stern of a boat, and after he'd been unconscious for three days all his hair fell off except a few stragglers, and they'd turned white. Looks most as old as his father. Chessun's nearly fifty-two."

"Who is Chessun?"

"She's the girl. She's always been the girl. She's never married, just like Peter her brother, because there was no one left on Samson for her. And she never leaves the island except once or twice a year, when she goes to the afternoon service at Bryher. Well, gentlemen, that's all the people left on Samson. There used to be more—a great many more—quite a population, and if all stories are true they were a lively lot. You'll see their cottages standing in ruins. As for getting drowned, you'd hardly believe! Why, take Armorel alone. Her father, Emanuel—he'd be about fifty-seven now—he was drowned—twelve years ago it must be now—with his wife and his three boys, Emanuel, John, and Andrew, crossing over from a wedding at St. Agnes. He married Rovena Wetherel, from St. Mary's. Then there was her grandfather—he was a pilot—but they were all pilots, and he was cast away taking an East Indiaman up the Channel, cast away on Chesil Bank in a fog—that was in the year 1845—and all hands lost. Her father, singular to relate, died in his bed unexpectedly—you can see the bed still—but, they do say, just before some officers came over about a little bit of business connected with the French brandy. One of his sons went away, and became a purser in the Royal Navy. Those were the days for pursers—their accounts were never audited, and when they'd squared the captain and paid him his wages and allowances for the dummies and the dead men, they had left as much as a couple of thousand a year. After this he left the navy and purveyed for the fleet, and became so rich that they had to make him a knight."

"Was there much smuggling here in the old days?"

"Look here, a Scillonian in the old days called himself a pilot, a fisherman, a shopkeeper, or a farmer, just as he pleased. That was his pleasant way. But he was always—mind you—a smuggler. Armorel's great-great-grandfather, father of the old lady's husband—him who was never heard of afterward, but who was supposed to have been cast away off the French coast—he was known to have made great sums of money. Never was any one on the islands in such a big way. Lots of money came to the islands from smuggling. They say that the St. Martin's people have kept theirs, and have got it invested; but for all the rest it's gone. And they were wreckers, too. Many and many a good ship, before the islands were lighted up, have struck on the rocks and gone to pieces. What do you think became of the cargoes? Where were the Scilly boats when the craft was breaking up; and did you never hear of the ship's lantern tied to the horns of a cow? They've got one on Samson, could tell a tale or two; and they've still got a figure-head there which ought to have haunted old Emanuel Rosevean when his boat capsized off the coast of France."

"An interesting family history."

"Yes. Until the Preventive Service put an end to the trade, the Roseveans were the most successful and the most daring smugglers in the islands. But an unlucky family. All these drownings make people talk. Old wives talk, I dare say. But for something one of them did—wrecking a ship—robbing the

dead—who knows—they say the bad luck will go on till something is done—I know not what."

He got up and put on his cap, the blue cloth cap with a cloth peak, much affected in Scilly because the wind blows off any other form of hat ever invented.

"It is ten o'clock—I must go. Did you ever hear the story, gentlemen, of the Scillonian sailor?" He sat down again. "I believe it must have been one of the Roseveans. He was on board a West Indiaman, homeward bound, and the skipper got into a fog and lost his reckoning. Then he asked this man if he knew the Scilly Isles. 'Better nor any book,' says the sailor. 'Then,' says the skipper, 'take the wheel.' In an hour crash went the ship upon the rocks. 'Damn your eyes!' says the skipper, 'you said you knew the Scilly Isles.' 'So I do,' says the man. 'This is one of 'em.' The ship went to pieces, and near all the hands were lost. But the people of the islands had a fine time with the flotsam and the jetsam for a good many days afterward."

"I believe," said the young man—he who answered to the name of Dick—"that this patriot is buried in the old church-yard. I saw an inscription to-day which probably marks his tomb. Under the name is written the words: 'Dulce et decor'—but the rest is obliterated."

"Very likely—they would bury him in the old church-yard. Good-night, gentlemen."

"Roland!" The young man called Dick jumped from the settle. "Roland! Pinch me—shake me—stick a knife into me—but not too far—I feel as if I was going off my head. The fair Armorel's father was a corsair, who was drowned on his way from the coast of France, with his grandfather and his great-grandfather and great-grand-uncles, after having been cast away upon the Chesil Bank and never heard of again, though he was wanted on account of a keg of French brandy picked up in the Channel. He made an immense pile of money, which has been lost; and there's an old lady at the farm so old—so old—so very, very old—it takes your breath away only to think of it—that she married Methusalem. Her husband was drowned—a new light, this, on history—and of course she escaped on the Ark—as a stowaway or a cabin passenger? Armorel plays the fiddle and makes the old lady jump."

"We'll go over there to-morrow."

"We will. It is a Land of Enchantment, this outlying bit of Lyonesse. Meanwhile, just to clear my brain, I think I must have a whisky. The weakness of humanity demands it."

"Oh! 'twas in Tregarthen's bar,
Where the pipes and whiskies are—

They are an unlucky family," he went on, "because they 'did something.' Remark, Roland, that here is the very element of romance. My ancestors have 'done something,' too. I am sure they have, because my grandfather kept a shop, and you can't keep a shop without 'doing something.' But fate never persecuted my father, the dean, and I am not in much anxiety that I, too, shall be shadowed on account of the old man. Yet look at Armorel Rosevean! There's distinction, mind you, in being selected by fate for vicarious punishment. The old corsair wrecked a ship and robbed the bodies; therefore, all his descendants have got to be drowned. Dear me! If we were all to be drowned, because our people had once 'done something,' the hungry insatiate sea would be choked, and the world would come to an end. A Scotch whisky, Rebecca, if you please, and a seltzer. To-morrow, Roland, we will once more cross the raging main, but under protection. If you break an oar again, you shall be put overboard. We will visit this fair child of Samson. Child of Samson! The Child of Samson! Was Delilah her mother, or is she the granddaughter of Timnite? Has she inherited the virtues of her father as well as his strength? Were the

latter days of Delilah sanctified and purified? Happily, she is only as yet a child—only a child, Roland”—he emphasized the words—“although a child of Samson.”

* * * * *

In the night a vision came to Roland Lee. He saw Armored once more sailing to his rescue. And in his vision he was seized with a mighty terror and a shaking of the limbs, and his heart sunk and his cheek blanched. And he cried aloud, as he sunk beneath the cold waters: “Oh, Armored, you have come too late! Armored, you can not save me now!”

CHAPTER IV.

THE GOLDEN TORQUE.

The morning was bright, the sky blue, the breeze fresh—so fresh that even in the road the sea broke over the bows and the boat ran almost gunwhale under. This time the two landmen were not unprotected; they were in charge of two boatmen. Humiliating, perhaps, but your true courage consisteth not in vain boasting and arrogant pretence, and he is safest who doth not ignorantly presume to manage a boat. Therefore, boatman twain now guided the light bark and held the ropes.

“Dick,” said Roland, presently, looking ahead, “I see her. There she is—upon the hill-side among the brown fern. I can see her, with her blue dress.”

Dick looked and shook his head.

“I only see Samson,” he said. “He groweth bigger as we approach. That is not uncommon with islands. I perceive that he hath two hills, one on the north and the other on the south; he showeth—perhaps with pride—a narrow plain in the middle. The hill appears to be strewn with bowlders, and there are cairns and perhaps Logan stones. There is always a Logan stone, but you can never find it. There are also, I perceive, ruins. Samson looks quite a large island when you come near to it. Life on Samson must be curiously peaceful. No post-office, no telegrams, no telephones, no tennis, no shops, no papers, no people—good heavens! For a whole month one would enjoy Samson.”

“Don't you see her!” repeated Roland. “She is coming down the hill-side.”

“I dare say I do see her if I knew it, but I can not at this distance even with assisted eyes—”

“Oh! a blue dress—blue—against the brown and yellow of the fern—can you not—”

Dick gazed with the slow uncertain eyes of short sight, and adjusted his glasses.

“My pal,” he said, “to please you I would pretend to see anything. In fact I always do. It saves trouble. I see her plainly—blue dress, you say—certainly—sitting on a rock.”

“Nonsense! She is walking down the hill. You don't see her at all.”

“Quite so. Coming down the hill,” Dick replied, unmoved.

“She has been in my mind all night. I have been thinking of all kinds of things—impossible things—about this nymph. She is not in the least common, to begin with. She is—”

“She is only a child, Roland. Don't—”

“A child? Why shouldn't she be a child? Do you insinuate that I am going to make love to her?”

“Well, old man, you mostly do.”

“It was not so dark last night, but one could see that she is a very beautiful girl. She looks eighteen, but our friend last night assured us that she is not yet sixteen. A very beautiful girl she is: features regular, and a head that ought to be modeled. She is dark, like a Spaniard.”

“Gypsy, probably. Name of Stanley or Smith—Pharaoh Stanley was, most likely, her papa.”

“Gypsy yourself! Who ever heard of a gypsy on Scilly. You might as well look for an organ grinder! Spanish blood, I swear! Castilian of the deepest blue. Then her eyes! You didn't observe her eyes?”

“I was too hungry. Besides, as usual, I was doing all the work.”

“They are black eyes—”

“The Romany have black eyes—roving eye—hard, bold, bad, black eyes.”

“Soft black—not hard black. The dark velvet eyes which hold the light. Dick, I should like to paint those eyes. She is now looking at our boat. I can see her lifting her hand to shade her eyes. I should like to paint those eyes just at the moment when she gives away her heart.”

“You can not, Childe Roland, because there could be only one other person present on that interesting occasion. And that person must not be you.”

“Dick, too often you are little better than an ass.”

“If you painted those eyes when she was giving away her heart it might lead to another and a later picture when she was giving away her temper. Eyes which hold the light also hold the fire. You might be killed with lightning, or, at least, blinded with excess of light. Take care!”

“Better be blinded with excess of light than pass by insensible. Some men are worse than the fellow with the muck-rake. He was only insensible to a golden crown; they are insensible to Venus. Without loveliness, where is love? Without love what is life?”

“Yet,” said Dick, dryly, “most of us have got to shape our lives for ourselves before we can afford to think of Venus.”

It will be understood that these two young men represented two large classes of humanity. One would not go so far as to say that mankind may be divided into those two classes only; but, undoubtedly, they are always with us. First, the young man who walketh humbly, doing his appointed task with honesty, and taking with gratitude any good thing that is bestowed upon him by fate. Next, the young man who believes that the whole round world and all that therein is, are created for his own special pleasure and enjoyment; that for him the lovely girls attire themselves, and for his pleasure goes forth to dance and ball; for him the actress plays her best; for him the feasts are spread, the corks are popped, the fruits are ripened, the suns shine. To the former class belonged Dick Stephenson; to the latter, Roland Lee. Indeed, the artistic temperament not uncommonly enlists a young man in the latter class.

“Look!” cried the artist. “She sees us. She is coming down the hill. Even you can see her now. Oh! the light elastic step! Nothing in the world more beautiful than the light, elastic step of a girl. Somehow, I don't remember it in pictures. Perhaps—some day—I may—”

He began to talk in unconnected jerks. “As for the Greek maidens by the sea-shore playing at ball and showing bony shoulders, and all that—I don't like it. Only very young girls should play at ball and jump about—not women grown and formed. They may walk or spring as much as they like, but they must not jump, and they must not run. They must not laugh loud. Violent emotions are masculine. Figure and dress alike make violence ungraceful; that is why I don't like to see women jump about. If they knew how it uglifies most of them! Armored is only a child—yes—but how graceful, how complete she is in her movements!”

She was now visible, even to a short-sighted man, tripping lightly through the fern on the slope of the hill. As she ran, she tossed her arms to balance herself from bowlder to bowlder. She was singing, too, but those in the boat could not hear her; and before the keel touched the sand she was silent.

(To be continued.)

OUR FLOWER PAGE.

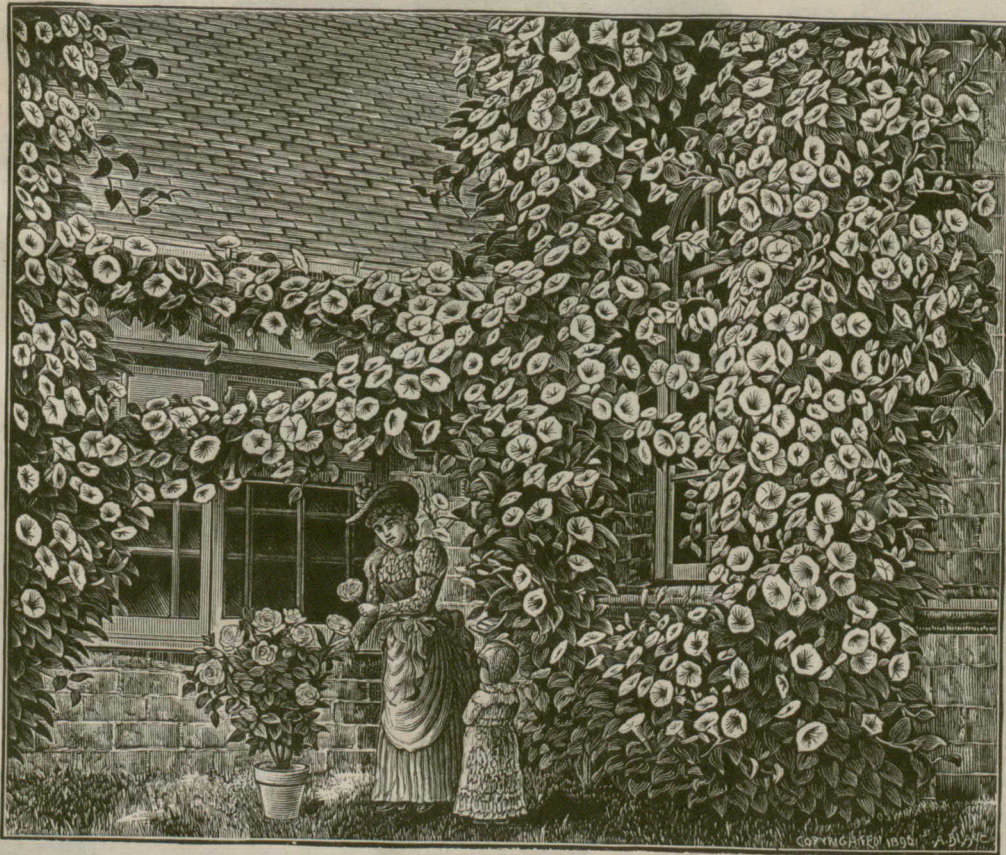
TIMELY WORDS AND HINTS.

EBEN REXFORD.

ABOUT this time of the year the catalogues of the florists begin to pour in upon us. They are always attractive to the lover of flowers, and at the same time they are quite bewildering to the person who does not know just what she wants, and is in search of needed information. The fact is, she wants all the charming flowers the catalogues describe so attractively, but she knows a line must be drawn somewhere. But where? That is the puzzling question.

Let me give some advice, which I know to be good because it is founded on my own experience. Do not try to have many kinds. Certainly not more than you can take care of well. Do

by getting up seed-clubs. Let half-a-dozen ladies who intend to order seeds get together and talk over their plans for the summer campaign. Make a list of the seeds required by each member of the club, and put these individual lists into a general one. As many will want the same kinds selected by their neighbors, but will not care for all that a package contains, one package can be made to answer for several persons, and thus money is saved, and greater variety can be secured. In this manner half-a-dozen ladies can secure half-a-dozen distinct colors of a flower at the cost, to each, of but one color, if their orders were sent in independently. If but one package were ordered, very likely it would be one containing mixed colors, and these are never as satisfactory as separate colors. "Mixed" seed gives too "bizarre" an effect to be pleasing to a person who has an eye for harmonious combinations of color, and with no special



THE NEW HARDY DAY BLOOMING MOON FLOWER.

not select from the "novelty" list. Some of the new ones may be good, but you don't know—you have to take the catalogue's say-so for it. There are enough time-tried, always satisfactory kinds for your garden.

I would advise the amateur florist to adopt the following plan if she feels it necessary to economize: Get up a club.

Each package of seed generally contains more than one person cares to use. If but half is used the other half is wasted, unless exchanged with some one for other seed, or given away. Suppose you want a ribbon-bed, or one in which some design is to be worked-out in colors. You must have packages of seed in which each color is by itself. Now to buy a package of seed of each color may require more money than you feel able to afford. If but a portion of the seed in each package is required in working out your design, you have money invested from which you get no return. This waste of seed and extra expense is avoided

design can be worked out, because you never know what you are going to have.

IPOMEA PANDURATA.

This is the latest acquisition to the list of Hardy Perennial Climbers, and one that we doubt not will give the utmost satisfaction, blooming as it does in the day time. Imagine 1,000 flowers measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across, open on one vine at once; the color being white, shaded to pink and purple at the throat, and the blooming period (although less profusely) extending for several months. Grown with the Night Blooming Moon Flower, we think this new variety will give the utmost satisfaction. This climber has proved quite hardy in the neighborhood of Boston, and with due protection will, we think, do well here. Price—Strong tubers, 20cts. each, 3 for 50cts. (post-paid).

Special thanks are due Messrs. Steele Bros. Co. for information and cut.

MARCH MILLINERY.

THE low flat hats are showing signs of disappearing with the early Spring Millinery. For this early time, when styles are simply hanging in the balance between the late winter and the warmer season, bonnets and hats show only variations of late modes.

The first engraving of this page shows a hat displaying considerable good taste bestowed on the bending of the brim to fit into the curls and twists of the fashionable coiffures of the day. It is a fine Milan braid trimmed with a gilt band around the edge of the brim. A large rosette of velvet ribbon is placed over the hair on the left side. The crown of this hat is low and round, trimmed with a cluster of ostrich tips over the front and a group of three rosettes at the back. Notwithstanding its rather large proportions a fashionable veil is worn with it over the face. It is of fine tulle, showing but three or four dots over its entire surface.

A lovely bonnet made of cloth and velvet forms our second illustration. It is made to match a gray cloth costume, trimmed with jet and black lace. The horse-shoe frame is covered smooth with the cloth, and folds of it mingle with velvet around the sides and front. Dainty lace leaves lightly jetted are placed in the middle of the front and again at the back. Ties of velvet are caught under the chin, coming only from the sides of the bonnet, not the middle of the back, as is usually seen.

A Viennese bonnet in blue has wood pigeon's wings ornamenting it in a unique manner. Large loops of the silk also appear among large and aggressive black stiff feathers. The combination of shades is artistic and the arrangement of the back is graceful and

A black jet bonnet is always in good style. The fourth and last of our illustrations presents one made with a gray cloth foundation. The jet appears as a band along each side, as a bird resting on the crown and as large stiff leaves in front.

The newest black capotes, patronized by girls with fair and golden hair, are ornamented on the front with two velvet horns stuffed with cotton wool to keep them in position, the whole idea being copied from pictures of Bacchus accompanied by a group of Dryads, and the effect, when one recovers from the breathlessness of the surprise, is piquant and pleasing. Another odd little fad is the employment of a group of excessively light feathers with no mid rib to them, of the exact color of the wearer's hair. The little bunch is placed under the extreme front of the capote and above it in such a manner that it waves about, or would if atmospheric influence did not destroy its curl.

These little toques that are worn for theatre, carriage, shopping and calling are deceptive as to price. The cost is not at all commensurate with the size of the hat. A little one with puffed crêpe de chine crown, feathered band border, ostrich tips at the back and a couple of jet ornaments, cost \$16.

Among the novelties in the millinery department are several of the flower toques which are to be the height of fashion this season for youthful heads, one in cornflowers and yellow crocus on a rolled band of jet ornaments, cost \$16.

of blue velvet, and another of cowslips, with two large black lace butterflies being especially pretty. A fancy black crinoline hat, much bent up, and almost hidden by a mass of shaded cornflowers, was finished off at the back, with a band of field blossoms.

Crêpe de chine remains the first choice for evening toilettes. Pink is of all tints the pret-



uncommon. Such is our third illustration. It will be found a bonnet a lady may wear well into the warm weather, and with almost any costume or wrap.

tiest, since every lady can wear it. But the crêpe comes in many other delicious dyes, that when made up with silks or cloths arrange evening gowns of the most sumptuous character.

A CONVENIENT BLOTTER.

BY ELINOR MALCOLM.

THIS blotter, for which pattern and design are given, will be found extremely useful, and, if the corners are prettily embroidered, very ornamental to the writing table. Colored chamois leather, satin or silk are the materials most used.

This design of forget-me-not must be embroidered solid in natural colors; the leaves and stems in olives and the flowers in four or five shades of blue, making some darker than others, and shading each a little. One small French knot of yellow is the finish for the centre of each flower. The buds are mostly in the darker shades, with a few stitches of pale peach pink in each.

The embroidery will be more satisfactory, perhaps, if done with filo-floss. After it is finished, lay it on soft flannel, with fine muslin over, and press with a warm iron.

To make the corners, cut like the pattern eight pieces of thin cardboard. The material should be about three-eighths of an inch larger. Unless chamois is used, it is better to lay the pattern on the material, and paste the shape of the four pieces to be embroidered. The straight edge of the pattern must be laid on the selvedge of the material. Chamois can be cut in any direction.

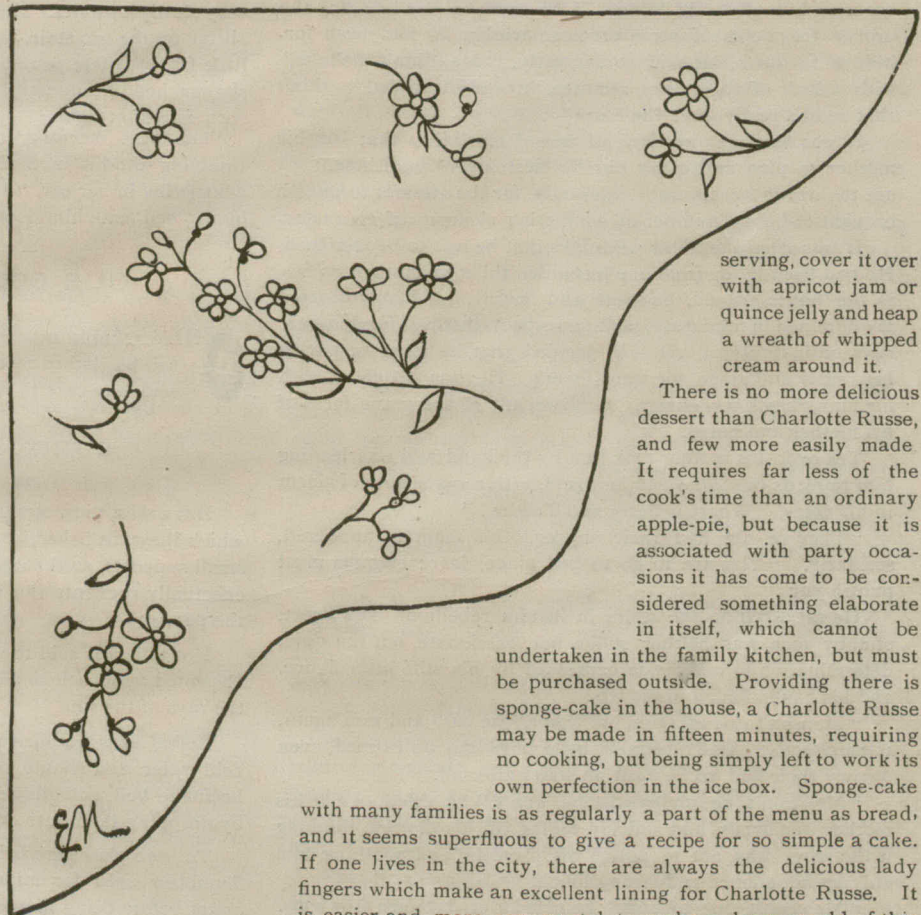
Cover four pieces of cardboard with plain material and four with the embroidered pieces, having laid under each of the latter a thin layer of sheet wadding. Sew one plain and one embroidered piece together on the straight sides only. Finish with a fine silk cord all around, or with a strand of the embroidery silk couched on with the same or a darker shade.

The corners may be lined with thin silk, but this is optional. Cut two pieces of blotting paper and one piece of stiff cardboard, each twelve or fourteen inches. Place the latter between the blotting paper and slip one of the embroidered corners on each corner of the pad.

This blotter will not be troublesome to make if care has been taken to cut all the pieces precisely alike.

The Chateaubriand Charlotte is not due to the culinary skill of the friend of Mme. Recamier, but to the compliment which the great chef, M. Montmirel, paid to him who was hardly more famous as a man of letters than as a bon-vivant. This is really a Charlotte filled with ice-cream, ornamented with candied fruit and flavored with maraschino. The mould is lined exactly as described for a plain Charlotte Russe. An ice-cream is made with the yolks of five eggs, a quart of boiled cream flavored with vanilla and a cup of sugar. This sweet custard is stirred over the fire till the eggs thicken, then a pint of whipped cream is added to it: the whole is turned into the ice-cream freezer and

frozen. When the cream is firm, have ready a quarter of a pound of candied cherries, two candied plums, four candied pears, four candied apricots and a couple of candied limes. Cut all this fruit into thin pieces, throw over it a gill of maraschino in which the fruit should be tossed around; fill a covered Charlotte mou'd lined with cake with this ice-cream, put on the cover, spreading butter thickly around the rim to prevent any water from penetrating within, and pack the mould in ice and salt for at least two hours. When it is turned out on a low glass platter before



servicing, cover it over with apricot jam or quince jelly and heap a wreath of whipped cream around it.

There is no more delicious dessert than Charlotte Russe, and few more easily made. It requires far less of the cook's time than an ordinary apple-pie, but because it is associated with party occasions it has come to be considered something elaborate in itself, which cannot be undertaken in the family kitchen, but must be purchased outside. Providing there is sponge-cake in the house, a Charlotte Russe may be made in fifteen minutes, requiring no cooking, but being simply left to work its own perfection in the ice box. Sponge-cake

with many families is as regularly a part of the menu as bread, and it seems superfluous to give a recipe for so simple a cake. If one lives in the city, there are always the delicious lady fingers which make an excellent lining for Charlotte Russe. It is easier and more ornamental to make a large mould of this dessert than to serve it as bakers do, in individual moulds. It is not necessary to bake a whole cake and take out the centre for this dessert, as is sometimes ordered. Strips of sponge cake, cut about half an inch thick and held together by a little icing made of powdered sugar and the white of an egg is fully as nice for this purpose. If a thin coat of icing is spread over the Charlotte after it is turned out of the mould, and it is set away in the ice-box for a few hours till the icing becomes firm, it will look better than if a whole sponge cake were used. An essential thing to the preparation of a Charlotte Russe is a good mould; an ordinary round pudding mould or a melon mould will do very well for this purpose, though the regular French Charlotte Russe mould of tin which comes in oval shape for this purpose is better than anything else. A three-pint mould will cost about forty cents.

A canton-flannel bag, made up with the downy side out, is a great convenience on sweeping day. Slip it over the broom and dust walls and wood-work with it. The bag is convenient also for dusting hardwood floors. For this purpose, dampen it slightly, and the floor may be kept clean a long time without washing.

OUR MOTHERS' COLUMN.

A TINY REBEL.

OUR little Percy, just graduating from "gathers" into "plaits," is not yet the big boy he hopes to be, nor yet any longer the "baby." Never were ten little fingers more restless than his, when once he could walk, searching and prying and trying all day long; frankly disobedient, but so sweet and simple withal, you felt like begging his pardon for accusing him of wrong-doing. If he came to you bringing the broken fragments of some precious trinket he had been forbidden to touch, he said so earnestly, "Me didn't bake it," with a look of regret, not remorse, it seemed absurd to think that he had really done the harm.

It was this seeming lack of moral sensibility that led his mother to plan and carry out his first severe punishment. I use the words "carry out" advisedly, for the attempt to punish brought to light a number of conflicting elements of character.

It was after one of his wild days that he was to be punished. He had been flying from one forbidden thing to another, as fast as the hours passed, buoyant and merry. A happy-hearted revolutionist in miniature, with no respect whatever for domestic laws or institutions. It was decided that he must be put to bed, early and alone, for punishment. He was delighted with his four-o'clock tea, cheerily unobservant of the grave faces of his mother and nurse.

Tea over, his mother took him by the hand and was leading him towards the hall, when he asked, with a vague note of alarm in his voice, "Where'd Betty and Trudie?"

"They've not had their supper," his mamma answered, seriously. "You are to go to bed alone, dear; mamma must punish you."

He sat down on the stairs in instant rebellion. His sweet, chubby face was neither sullen nor passionate, but the quiet determination to resist was expressed by his stiff little figure, and his hands folded in his lap.

"Me won't doe up tairs, me won't," he said and said again, triumphantly. But rebellious little boys can be carried, even against their will, so he went up-stairs after all.

"Me won't be undessed, me won't," he cried, while his mother was firmly and quickly taking off his clothes, thinking it the wiser way not to notice his protests, and soothing him only by her silence and strong touch.

"Me won't doe to bed," he cried out, between his sobs. "Me undess 'oo an' put 'oo to bed, naughty, wicked mamma. Me don't lub 'oo any more, me don't. Me won't tum ober in 'oor bed in de mornin', me won't"; bent on retaliation if rebellion did no good.

"Me won't teep dat night-dress on, if 'oo put it on," he exclaimed, fiercely buffeting the garment with his fists as it surely came down over his head. His ammunition was getting low; his outposts taken one by one in spite of sobs and struggles and many words.

"Me won't tay in de bed if 'oo put me in," he said, as he stood before it. His mother hesitated to command obedience in every detail of the punishment, for the poor little fellow was so utterly reckless that one disobedient act after another would be the inevitable result. His mother's patience was measured by his sturdy obstinacy. Four times she tucked him up in bed, and as many times did he hop out again. Tiring at last, he lay still a few minutes, his mother sitting beside him with her hand on his shoulder. Then he thought of another objection.

"Me won't tay up tairs, me won't," came from under the bedclothes. The end of the battle was approaching, evidently, and this was the place for the principal command.

"Whatever you do up here, Percy," his mother answered,

"you may *not* come down stairs again to-night." With that she left him, at once.

As she was wearily going down stairs, he piped up, "Me haven't dot any night-dress on, me haven't." Once more she put it on him and tucked him up in bed, then half submitting and still protesting, the little rebel sobbed, "Me didn't hab nuff supper, me didn't." This was the last shot in the locker, and his mother was only too glad to promise him a bun, "by and bye," she added, for authority's sake.

She waited till all was silent in the nursery, and then went very slowly upstairs. She caught a glimpse of the little prisoner sitting on the top stair, watching for the bun, and then heard little fat, bare feet pounding quickly across the carpet. When she reached the nursery Percy was stowed away in his crib, with eyes shut tight.

The next morning, this dear little disobedient boy went tumbling into his mother's bed, lovingly patting her face, and whispering in her ear, "Dood 'ittle boy to-day, mamma. Put him to bed mate him dood."—*Louise Lyndon.*

OUR COOKERY COLUMN.

ONLY reliable *tried* recipes published in this column. We will be glad to receive such from any of our subscribers who may care to thus favor us.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

BY SARA SEDGWICK.

Hot cakes, pies, etc., need not be removed from the pans in which they are baked, if precaution is taken to set them up on small supports, so that the air can circulate under them. This effectually prevents the moisture from steam in the bottom of the pan.

Hot tallow is said to remove machine oil from white goods. Repeated applications will also remove ink stains, if exposed to the rays of the sun.

Boiled eggs, to slice nicely, should be put over the fire in cold water, and should remain fifteen minutes after the water begins to boil, and allowed to cool in the same water. If cooled by dropping them into cold water they will not feel smoothly.

To keep glassware bright, wipe directly from the hot suds. Tumblers used for milk should be thoroughly rinsed in cold water before being immersed in hot suds, as hot water seems to drive the milk into the glass and give them a dingy appearance.

Fruit stains of long standing on white goods, or fresh stains that refuse to yield to ordinary treatment may be removed by dipping into a very weak solution of chloride of lime, and spreading in the sun or on the grass, if possible, to bleach. As soon as the stains disappear, rinse thoroughly, as the lime is apt to injure the fabric. Use soft water both in making the solution and in rinsing afterward.

Use soap bark for cleansing woolen dress goods. Soak ten cents worth over night in a pail of warm—not hot—water. In the morning strain and add two-thirds of it to the water in which the goods are to be washed, and, if very much soiled, a teaspoonful of ammonia also. Pour the rest of the water, in which the soap bark was soaked, into the rinsing water, wring well and hang out-of-doors where they will dry rapidly. When nearly dry, iron on the wrong side. The soap bark not only cleanses, but gives a little body to the material, such as new goods have.

Cistern water, that has become black and oily, may be, it is said, clarified with powdered borax and powdered alum. Four ounces of each will suffice to clear fifty barrels of water.

QUESTION DRAWER.

RULES:—Full name and address must accompany all communications; *not for publication*, but for filing. Please write plainly, and do not ask more than three questions in any one communication. We shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers through this column and to answer any questions of general interest pertaining to the home, cookery, domestic economy, decorative art, music, literature, etc., etc.

GRETTA, SOUTHAMPTON.—We append the following receipt for Waffles: 1 cup of milk; 1 egg; 1½ cups of flour; 1 rounded teaspoonful of baking powder; ½ saltspoonful of salt; 1 dessertspoonful of melted butter. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together, beat the egg, add to it the milk and melted butter. and then pour a little at a time on the flour, salt and baking powder, until a smooth batter is obtained; bake in well-buttered waffle-irons, over a good clear fire, butter and send warm to the table. Serve with powdered sugar.

MABEL, THORWOOD.—Your best plan would be to send to some first-class cleaner's here in Toronto for advice regarding your coffee-stained silk.

MATER.—The Cuticura remedies are highly spoken of for such troubles as you speak of with regard to your hair, but, from personal experience, we can say nothing about them ourselves. It is much better to consult your own physician who understands your constitution and the probable cause of the falling out of your hair, which, usually, is debility, and very frequent after an illness such as you speak of. It is at such a time that the hair most needs careful looking after, and, if it be properly attended to, it need not be lost. Ask your doctor to give you a prescription containing a small proportion of cantharides. A small amount of that remedy is undoubtedly excellent for the hair. Of that you may be sure, but do not venture upon it without a prescription from a regular physician.

TOM'S SWEETHEART, CITY.—One of the prettiest novelties, suitable for a gift, is a hanging bouquet holder, made of gold-printed or hand-wrought muslin over a wire foundation, on which it is gathered double, and which is made to assume the shape of a calla lily about a third larger than the natural size of that flower. The lower part is concealed by a rich knot, called a wind-mill knot, of bright ribbon.

EDITHA P., TRENTON.—So you have heard of our proposed Literary Club, and want to know all about it; we would refer you to the editorial page in February No. for full information. May we hope for a letter from you sometime?

A. E. B. Stirling, Ont., asks "for the best known method of preserving Bulbs, Hyacinths, Sacred Lilies, etc., for another winter after they have done flowering." Also "What is the best way to increase the size of the off-shoots of bulbs, for I suppose that is the way for propagating new bulbs." In answer to the first query we would say that authorities say that unless for planting in a garden where they may chance to bloom again bulbs are perfectly useless the second season. As regards increasing the size of the off-shoots it can only be done by replanting the bulbs with the off-shoots each season until the off-shoots attain the size of bulbs. You will at once see this is a slow process, and only pays when bulbs are cultivated on a large scale, as on the bulb-farms in the United States. However some bulbs, crocus, tulip, gladioli, etc., can be treated in this way, but in the case of the Sacred lily, Hyacinths and others quoted, it would be almost useless. A book which enters into all details is "Popular Bulbs and their Culture," which can be supplied you by the Steele Bros. Co. (Lt.), King Street East, Toronto.

REMNANTS.

THE ORGANIST.

He's a very cultured artist, and manipulates the organ
In a manner that is marvelous to see;
In playing on the pedals he fairly rivals Morgan,
And his combinations sound exquisitely.

He can do Saint Saëns and Shelley, and Buck, Lefébure, Wely,
And show their beauties, tho' they may be dim;
He practises technique for ten weary hours daily;
But he never yet has learned to play a hymn.

"A scent of surpassing delicacy, richness and lasting qualities," so says the *Court Journal*, speaking of the Crown Perfumery Company's exquisite odors, chief among them being "Crab Apple Blossoms," the perfume of the season. One of the novelties shown by this company is "Lavender Salts," by leaving the stopper out for a few minutes a delightful perfume escapes, which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably.

"Oh! what is that, dear mother?" "That is a rose, my child." "But what, dear mother, is that next to the rose?" "A sunflower, darling." "But, oh, what is it that is growing next to the sunflower?" "That is a pond-lily." "But, oh, dear mother, they are all growing out of the same vine." "That is the way, my child. they grow on lambrequins."

Mr. Henry Grayham, Wingham, writes us: "For fifteen years I have suffered with Indigestion, and during that time I could get nothing to give me relief, although I tried a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for that complaint. I now feel like a new man, and this wonderful change has been accomplished by the use of four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. To me it has been a valuable medicine."

Little Elsie (stamping and dancing about the room in a rage)—I wish I was my papa! I wish I was my papa! Aunt Ada—What is the trouble, Elsie? Elsie—Towzer's chewed my dolly's eyes into the back of her head, and I'm just cram full of little swears, and mamma won't let me say 'em!

In the studio of an artist of the modern school: "I like your picture immensely, but it strikes me that the original is not by a long way as red as you have made him." "Made him? Whom are you alluding to?" "Your uncle, of course!" "Why, man, that isn't my uncle; it's a sunset."

This is unhappily an age of scepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that *Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil* is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?" "Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked, "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

How to Cure Headache.—Some people suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Biliary Headache."

Young Mother—Do you think baby looks most like me, or his papa? Nurse—Like you, mum. Mr. Jenkins is a mighty handsome man. Adv.—Wanted a competent and civil nurse.

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Weekly Prize.
First Choice.

Each week during this contest we will give a HANDSOME FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, valued at \$50, to the person from whom the largest list is received during that week. If preferred, we will give the winner a SOLID GOLD WATCH instead of the Sewing Machine.

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Second Choice.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR THE GIRLS AND BOYS.

We will also give to the girl or boy under fifteen years of age from whom the largest list is received each week a Solid Silver Hunting Watch, fine movement. Those under fifteen years of age must state so on their list. The winning of a special weekly prize by anyone will not bar them from competing for the \$100.00 in gold.

- RULES -

1. Lists are to contain grammatical sentences only.
2. Each sentence to contain not less than three words.
3. No word to be used in the construction of any sentence more times than it appears in the quotation.
4. Each list must contain the name of person sending same, with full Post Office address and number of sentences therein, and be accompanied by 60c. for a year's subscription to THE LADIES' BAZAR. The subscription price must accompany the list of sentences in every instance. Should two or more tie on the largest list, the prize will be given to the one bearing the earliest post mark. The complete list of sentences intended for the competition must be forwarded at one time. You may make alterations or additions to the list after it is sent in by remitting 60c. more for another year's subscription to THE LADIES' BAZAR to be forwarded to any address you desire. Prizes awarded to subscribers living in the United States will be shipped from New York, thus saving the duty.

The above will be carried out to the letter. Every person competing will have an equal chance. No dictionary required.

Present subscribers may enter the contest by sending in 60c. and the name and address of some friend, to whom they may wish THE LADIES' BAZAR sent.

The contest closes May 1st. \$100.00 in gold awarded May 15th. Special prizes awarded weekly.

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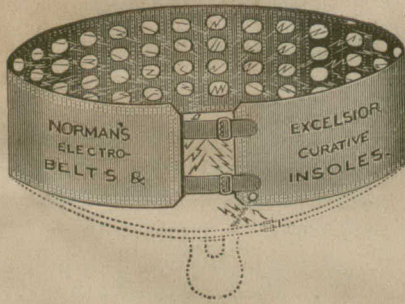
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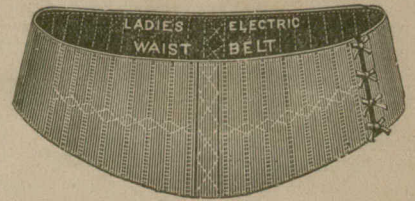
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REFERENCES :

- Wm. Kersteman, Esq.
- N. G. Bigelow, Esq.
- R. C. Davies, Esq.
- Hon. Judge Macdougall.
- Robert G. Dalton, Esq.
- Messrs. Mason & Rich.
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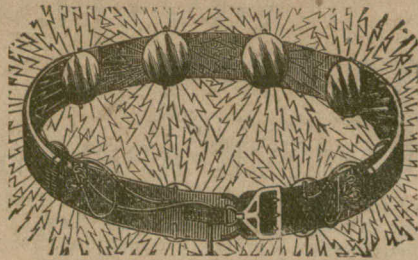
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