

Vol. LIII. No. 1.

HOLIDAY NUMBER.

JANUARY, 1899.

The Delineator

A
JOURNAL
OF
FASHION,
CULTURE
AND
FINE ARTS:
CANADIAN EDITION.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN

TORONTO

BY

The Delineator Publishing Co.

OF TORONTO (Limited),

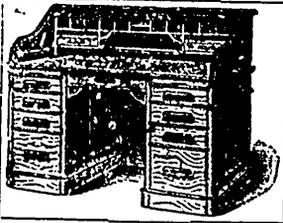
33 Richmond Street West.



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00
SINGLE COPY, 15 Cents

Entered according to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1898, by The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto (Limited), at the Department of Agriculture.



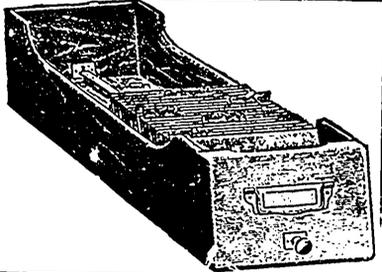


DESKS OFFICE LIBRARY HOME

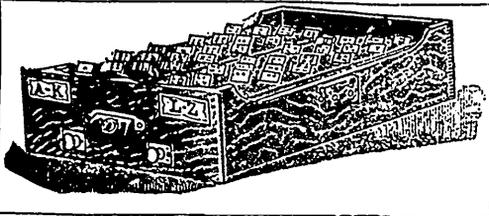
LARGE VARIETY
LOW PRICES

Desks promote Order, Saving and Business

Desk.



A. style Card Tray.



B. style Card Tray.

Card Index System

For Accounts, Addresses, Prices, Etc.

Send for Special Catalogue.

Every Housekeeper

should keep the Accounts on a

Shannon File

SHANNON
FILE, \$7.00

THE
Office Specialty Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

LIMITED

1744 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Factory: Newmarket, Ont.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

For Grandfather or Grandmother

- MEN I HAVE KNOWN.** By the Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., with portraits. Cloth. \$1 25
- LIFE'S BYWAYS AND WAYSIDES.** By J. R. Miller, D.D. Cloth. 1 25
- MARGARET OGILVY.** By her son, J. M. Barrie. Fancy binding, gilt top. 1 25
- PRECIOUS STONES FROM ZION'S WALLS.** A Record of Personal Experience in Things Connected with the Kingdom of God on Earth. By Eliza Bentley. Cloth. 1 00
- CONVERSE WITH THE KING.** Scripture Selections for Each Day of the Year, arranged Topically. By Rev. W. H. Porter, M.A. Cloth 1 00
- SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CONFLICTS OF METHODISM during the Second Quarter of the Nineteenth Century, 1827-1852.** A Centenary Contribution to the Constitutional History of Methodism, with a Biographical Sketch. By Benjamin Gregory, D.D. Cloth. 2 75
- IMMORTAL HYMNS AND THEIR STORY.** The Narrative of the Conception and Striking Experiences of Blessing attending the Use of some of the World's Greatest Hymns. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. With Portraits and Illustrations by Norval Jordan. Cloth 3 00
- THE UNEXPECTED CHRIST.** A Series of Evangelistic Sermons. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. Cloth. 1 50
- THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ELIZABETH PRENTISS.** Author of "Stepping Heavenward." Cloth. 2 25
- PROVERBS, MAXIMS AND PHRASES OF ALL AGES.** Classified Subjectively and Arranged Alphabetically in Two Volumes. Compiled by Robert Christy. Cloth. 2 65
- BEULAH LAND.** Words of Good Cheer. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D. Cloth. 0 90

For Father or Mother

- GATHERING CLOUDS.** A Tale of the Days of St. Chrysostom. By Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D. Cloth. \$2 25
- DARKNESS AND DAWN; or, Scenes in the Days of Nero.** An Historic Tale. By Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D. Cloth. 2 25
- FACES THAT FOLLOW.** By Mrs. E. M. Mason. Author of "Things I Remember." Cloth. 1 00
- THE STANDARD BEARER.** A Tale of the Covenanters. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth. 1 25
- METHODIST IDYLLS.** By Harry Lindsay. Cloth 1 25
- BECKS LIGHTS.** By John Ackworth. Author of "Clog Shop Chronicles." Cloth. 1 25
- THRO' LATTICE WINDOWS.** By W. J. Dawson. Cloth. 2 00
- MEN WHO WIN; or, Making Things Happen.** By William M. Thayer. Cloth. 1 25
- WOMEN WHO W: or, Making Thngs Happen.** By William M. Thayer. Cloth. 1 25
- IDEAL LIFE.** Hitherto Unpublished Addresses by Henry Drummond. Cloth. 1 25
- FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA.** From Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. By Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. New edition in one volume, with Forty-Four Illustrations. Cloth. 2 50
- AT MINAS BASIN, and Other Poems.** By Theodore H. Rand, D.C.L. Second edition, cloth. 1 00
- THE UNNAMED LAKE, and Other Poems.** By Frederick George Scott. Cloth. 0 75
- ETCHINGS FROM A PARSONAGE VERANDA.** By Mrs. E. Jeffers Graham. Illustrated by J. W. Brough. Cloth. 0 75

For Little Boys and Girls

- THE LITTLE SKIPPER.** By G. Manville Fenn. Beautifully Illustrated, fancy board covers. \$0 35
- OUR SOLDIER BOY.** By G. Manville Fenn. Fully Illustrated, fancy board covers. 0 35
- LITTLE GERVAISE.** By John Strange Winter. And other Stories by Francis E. Crompton, Olive Molesworth and E. M. Green. Illustrated by Evelyn Lane. 0 35
- THE CHRISTMAS FAIRY.** By John Strange Winter. And other Stories by Francis E. Crompton and Olive Molesworth. Superbly Illustrated, fancy board covers. 0 35
- THE DOINGS OF A DEAR LITTLE COUPLE.** By Mary D. Brine. Fully Illustrated. 0 35
- MOTHER GOOSE JINGLES.** Jolly Rhymes and Jingles for the Little Folks. Board covers, fully illustrated. 0 30
- BULBS AND BLOSSOMS.** Illustrated. By Amy Le Feuvre. Author of "Probable Sons." White and gold binding. 0 50
- THREE CHILDREN OF GALILEE.** A Life of Christ for Young People. By John Gordon. Fully Illustrated, cloth. 1 50
- LITTLE DOT'S FUN AND FROLIC.** Profusely illustrated. Illustrated board covers. 0 35
- PICTURES AND STORIES.** Fully Illustrated. Illustrated board covers. 0 35
- NURSERY FINGER PLAYS.** By Emilie Poulsson. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. Music by Cornelia C. Roese. Quarto, cloth. 1 25
- RHYMES AND SONGS FOR MY LITTLE ONES.** By A. C. Hingst and E. J. Ruskay. Illustrations by George W. Picknell. Quarto, cloth. 1 25

For a good list of Children's Books, see the December DELINEATOR.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

WE
PAY
POSTAGE



1 L.

2 L.

Winter Street Fashions.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 16.





3 L.

4 L.

THE DELINEATOR.

Evening Toilettes.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 16.

JANUARY 1899.

MONSOON

Is a pure,
Healthful tea.

MONSOON Indo Ceylon **TEA**

Comes direct from the growers—with all the pristine qualities of a well-ripened, carefully picked, and perfectly cured tea; fully preserved in the sealed lead packets in which it is sold at the growers as the ideal tea.

MONSOON.

Goos further
Than other teas.

There are
Five grades of
Monsoon Tea,
The 25, 30,
40, 50 and
60 cent grades.
All grow on
And are
Gathered from
The same shrubs.
The larger leaves
On the lower branches
Yield the
25 cent grade,
And the
Choicest grades
Are the
Delicate tips
Gathered nearer
The top.
The 40,
50 and
60 cent grades
Are the
Imperial grades—
Perfect—
Beyond comparison—
In substance,
Flavor and strength.



VIEW OF ONE PART OF THE MONSOON TEA GARDENS.

The ambrosial
Flavor of
Monsoon Tea
Suggests absolute
Purity.
The rich,
Sparkling glow
Of its liquor
Tells of true
Ripeness,
And the wholesome
And refreshing
Relish
With which
It charms
Your taste,
Proves how
Perfectly the
Natural bouquet
And full
Aromatic strength
Of the
Ripe sap
Has been
Preserved in the
Monsoon leaf
Through the
Perfect Monsoon
Process of "firing."

MONSOON

Is a rich,
Sparkling tea.

MONSOON Indo Ceylon **TEA**

Comes direct from the growers—just as you get it at the grocers—in sealed lead packets—never in bulk—at 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. and 60c. per pound. Monsoon at 25 or 30 cents is a choicer tea than others sold at 40 cents. But try Monsoon at 40, 50 or 60 cents—the incomparable grades.

MONSOON

Comes direct
From the Growers.

THE DELINEATOR FOR JANUARY.

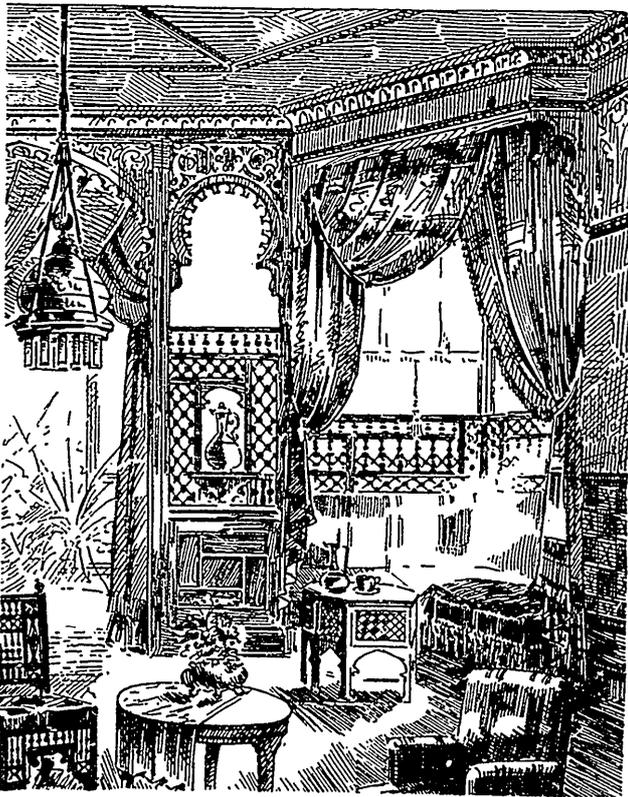
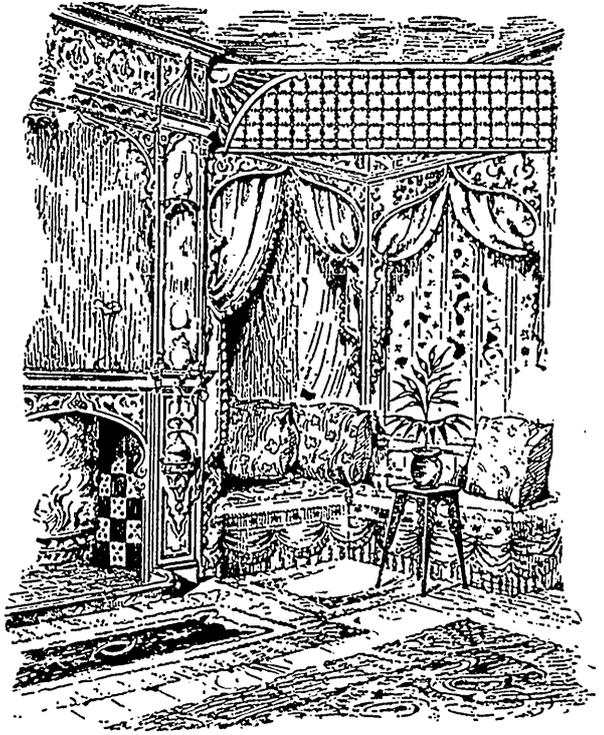
CONTENTS.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION.	6	THAT EXTRAORDINARY LEGACY. (Story.)	
NEW EFFECTS IN TRIMMED SKIRTS.	7	Anna Robeson Brown.	104
MISSSES' WAISTS AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.	9	COLLEGE NEWS: Winter Sports at the Women's Colleges.	
HANDSOME CARRIAGE AND EVENING WRAPS.	11	Carolyn Halsted.	107
FASHIONS IN GARMENTS FOR MOURNING WEAR.	12	AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. No. 7.	
STYLES FOR LADIES. (Illustrations and Descriptions.)	15-61	Formulas.	Sharlot M. Hall.
THE DRESSMAKER.	62-63	THE CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE. Seventh Paper.	110
STYLES FOR MISSSES AND GIRLS.	64-81	Eleanor Georgen.	112
(Illustrations and Descriptions.)		THE BOY AND HIS DEVELOPMENT. No. 1.	
STYLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.	82-86	Early Consciousness.	Mrs. Alice Meynell.
(Illustrations and Descriptions.)		AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR WATCH NIGHT.	
STYLES FOR BOYS. (Illustrations and Descriptions.)	86-87	Grace Gallatin Thompson.	116
THE WORK-TABLE.	88	GIRLS' INTERESTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	
NETTING. (Illustrated.)	89	Lafayette McLaws.	117
FASHIONABLE WINTER FABRICS.	90	KNITTING. (Illustrated.)	118
SEASONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.	91	A BACHELOR OF ARTS. (Story.)	Jeanie Drake.
ECCLESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY:		MODERN LACÉ-MAKING. (Illustrated.)	120
Church Banners.	Emma Haywood.	92	122
CLUB WOMEN AND CLUB LIFE.	Helen M. Winslow.	94	
SOCIAL OBSERVANCES.	Mrs. Frank Learned.	95	
CROCHETING. (Illustrated.)	96	DOMESTIC SUBJECTS:	
MILLINERY.	98	Household Linen: Its Purchase, Care and Preservation.	Edna S. Witherspoon.
NEW KINDERGARTEN PAPERS. No. 1.		Delicious Small Cakes.	A. S.
Home Work and Play in January.	Sara Miller Kirby.	Some Scotch Dishes.	S. G. Mosher.
102		THE HOLIDAY DISPLAY.	123
		MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.	F. S.
		FASHIONABLE JAPANESE GARMENTS.	126
			127
			130

House Furnishing and Decoration.

Variety and originality are eagerly sought in interior decoration—qualities which combined with artistic grace and comfort afford perfect satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. Delightful results are achieved where fitments and grilles are introduced. These important factors may be easily obtained from any first-class carpenter and decorator—they may match the wood-work in the apartment or be enamelled or hard oil-finished, as preferred. At this season the home should possess every possible attraction and comfort to counteract the chill and gloom without. Cosy corners and inviting nooks that bespeak comfortable ease are made the perfection of luxury when designed with harmonious color schemes and when the necessary articles for its completion are arranged to best advantage. The hangings must blend happily with the upholstered seats, the pillows and rugs, and the absence of superfluous bric-à-brac is recommended.

A charming cosy corner is shown in the first illustration, where fitments and a grille are brought into play. A low box seat is fitted into the corner and is upholstered in a rich satin damask in which green and gold are beautifully associated. Solid red damask is prettily draped all round the outside of the seat, relieving its severity in a pleasing way. A lattice grille is adjusted across the top of the corner; and just below this is fitted another grille carrying out a graceful deeply curved pattern. From this framework curtains of soft silk in solid red edged with ball fringe are hung; they are artistically draped back on each side and enhance the beauty of the rich wall-paper which forms the background. Several large pillows are invitingly placed on the low seat. The large plate-glass mirror which surmounts the mantel is framed handsomely in carved and polished wood corresponding with the grilles. Tiny shelves holding a few choice pieces of bric-à-brac are on each side. The open fireplace is walled with green,



red and gold tiles, and a gas-log provides a cheerful blaze, which adds both to the comfort and beauty of the cosy room. Upon the hard-finished, polished floor Turkish rugs are thrown in an

attractive manner. Additional life is given by the growing plant which rests upon a Turkish table in a jardiniere at one side of the box-seat.

A corner showing an alcove window and an entrance to another apartment is cleverly produced in the second illustration. The cosy corner having a deep window background is especially attractive and novel, and the low broad seat suggests a delightful resting-place. The seat is upholstered in an Oriental fabric showing brilliant colorings. Pillows to correspond would be an essential feature. At the top of this seat is placed a grille which serves the double purpose of ornamentation and protection for the window. Shades are used directly against the window, while falling from a pole attached behind the cornice is a drapery of heavy silk harmoniously blending with the colors in the seat covering. At one end of the doorway is built a fitment at the top of which a Moorish grille is attractively placed; an open space intervenes, and then a lattice grille is adjusted beneath. In this lower grille an opening is made with a shelf upon which rests a vase. The work below is close and solid. A drapery of silk like that used in the window falls from a pole at the top of the grille across the doorway. From the ceiling directly in front of the door is hung a gorgeous Oriental lantern which sheds vari-colored light. The walls are hung with dark-red cartridge paper having a frieze and wainscoting relieved by green and gold.

The floor is highly polished and is a rich dark cherry corresponding with the rest of the wood-work in the room. Oriental rugs are suggested for the floor covering. The little cherry coffee-table standing near the window-seat holds appropriate paraphernalia. Another cherry table located near the center of the room holds a favorite plant and is ornamented with a scarf. A faintly carved wooden chair and another with outstretched arms upholstered in Oriental stuff are placed beside the table. A large plant is discernible through the open doorway. This very happily expressed decorative scheme is particularly adaptable to city flats where the parlor and library may be thrown into one room by sliding the doors back. The hangings for a room of this character may be procured at very slight expense if a little care and forethought is used.

Itching Skin

Many are the ills peculiar to women, but few cause more actual suffering than itching skin. During the day the itching is forgotten. It is when the body gets warm in bed that the agony begins and half the night's rest and sleep is lost.

There's scarcely a woman but realizes what this means, and can recall sleepless nights of misery caused by the itching. Many women have endured this torture for years unable to find relief. Others have fortunately heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and been cured by its wonderful healing virtues.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is delightfully soothing and healing and gives immediate relief to the itching. It has the highest approval of the best physicians, and we know from letters received from grateful women that it is a quick and permanent cure for the itching which tortures so many women.

Mrs. SYLVESTER, 16 Clinton Street, Toronto, says:

"Dr. Chase's Ointment has proved a wonderful remedy to me. I would not be without it for twice its price. It is not merely one of the best, but the very best, ointment ever brought before the public for piles and many other ailments peculiar to women, and too numerous to mention."

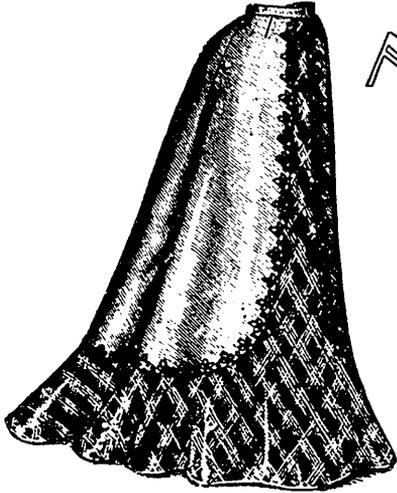
Dr. Chase's Ointment

is a positive and guaranteed cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Tetter and all itching, skin diseases. For sale by all dealers, or

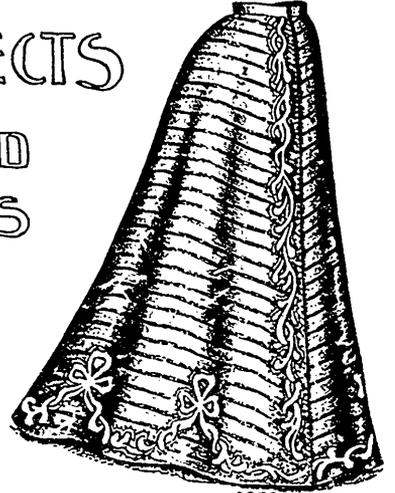
EDMANSON, BATES & CO.,

TORONTO.

NEW EFFECTS - IN - TRIMMED SKIRTS



2239



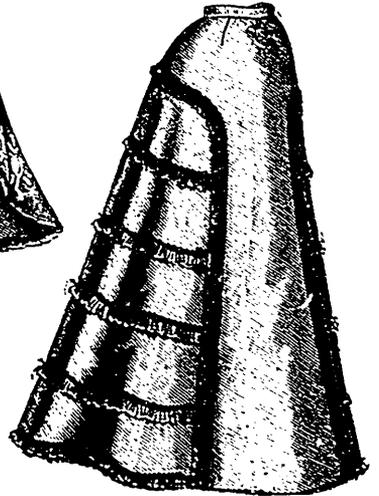
2235



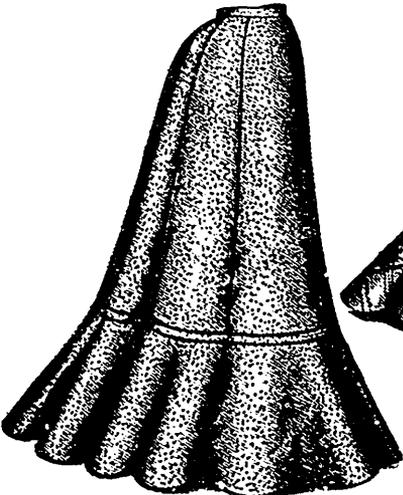
2237



2222



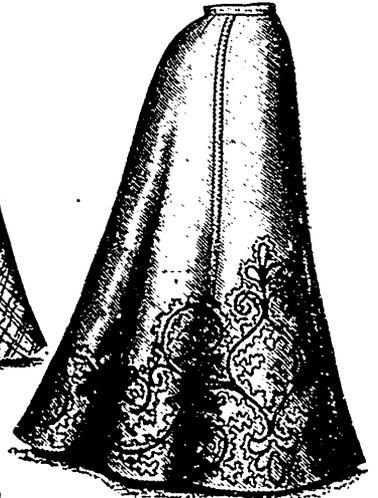
2172



2235



2236



2234

(For Descriptions see Pages 55 to 57.)

MISSES WAISTS

— AND —

CHILDRENS DRESSES

Described on Pages 79 to 81



2187



2109



2202



2209



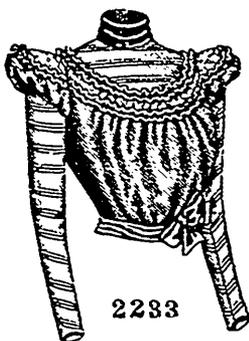
2073



2229



2175



2283



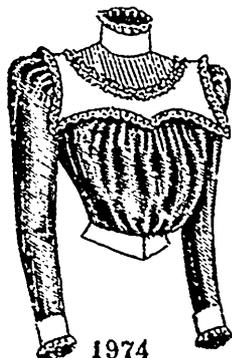
2104



2113



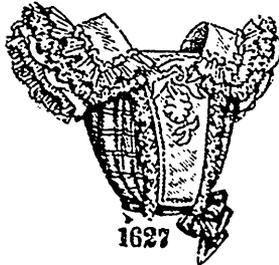
2183



1974



2133



1627



2210

TELEPHONE 1551

ESTABLISHED 1868

The Oldest, Largest, Cheapest and Most Reliable
Hair Goods House in America

The **DORENWEND CO.**, of TORONTO,
Limited.

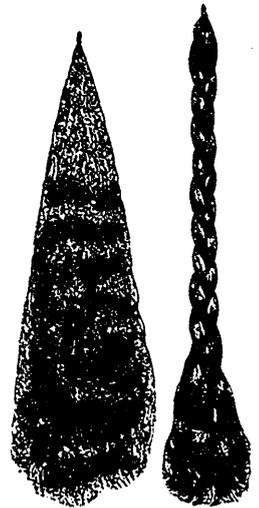


THE extensive business we have done in Hair Goods during 1898 warrants us to look with pride to the past and the future, and thank our thousands of patrons for their liberal patronage, wishing one and all a

Happy New Year

We promise the public, especially all those afflicted with the loss of hair, that we shall not be lacking in furthering their interests by benefiting them by our designs and constructions of fine art Hair Goods, for which we now have a world-wide reputation. Our business has grown to such an extent that we are placed in a position to serve you still better and cheaper than before.

OUR WAVY and STRAIGHT SWITCHES.



We Announce now an extra Reduction Sale lasting January (our stock-taking month) to reduce the large stock of Hair Goods in Ladies' Bangs, Switches, Front Pieces, Wigs, etc. All Requiring these goods should order at once.

OUR OPEN WIG,
Wavy Front.



Read the List

SWITCHES, \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and up.

WAVY FRONTS, with and without Back Hair, at \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and up.

BANGS, curly or wavy, \$1.50, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and up.

WIGS, long hair with bang, wave or plain front, \$10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00, 30.00 and up.

GENT'S WIGS AND TOUPEES, light but durable, \$10.00, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00, 30.00 and up.

Nothing to equal them on the continent, now worn on over 36,000 heads.

Our Parisian Bang,
Curly Front.



OUR GENT'S TOUPEES and WIGS.



WHEN ORDERING send sample of hair, cut from the roots, and amount per Registered Letter, Post-office or Express Order, and goods will be forwarded by return mail or express. Any style not suiting will be exchanged.

OUR PARTED BELLENA BANG.



ADDRESS

THE DORENWEND CO., OF TORONTO, Limited.

103 & 105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Be sure to mention
this paper.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE AND EVENING WRAPS.

(Described on Page 81.)

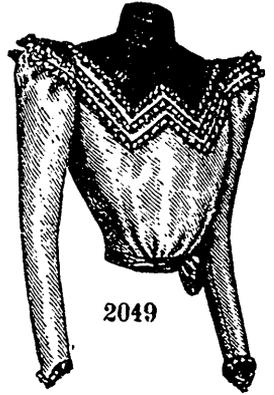


FASHIONS IN GARMENTS FOR MOURNING WEAR.

(Described on Pages 57 to 61.)



9826



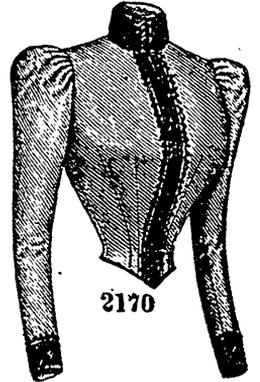
2049



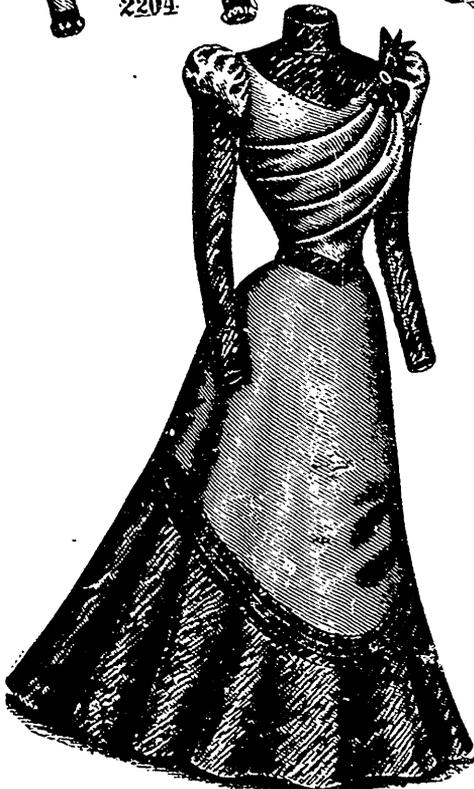
2204



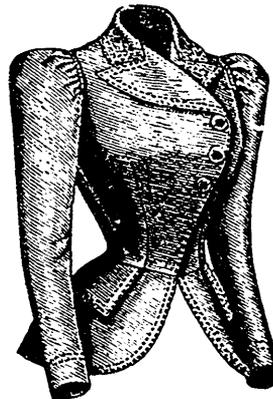
2039



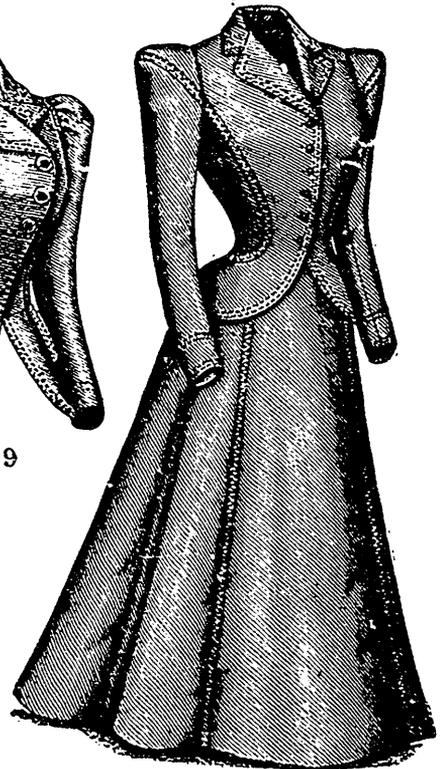
2170



2177



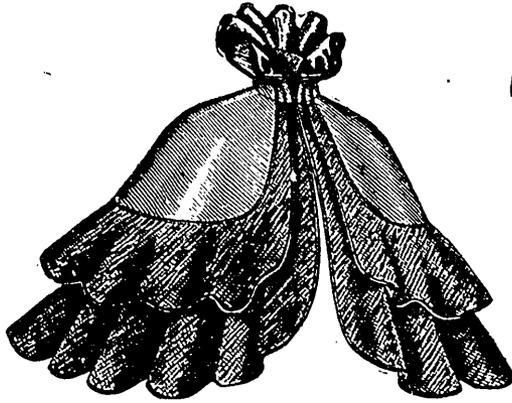
2099



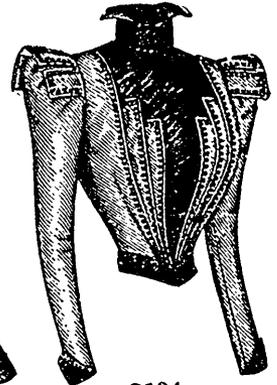
2221



2096



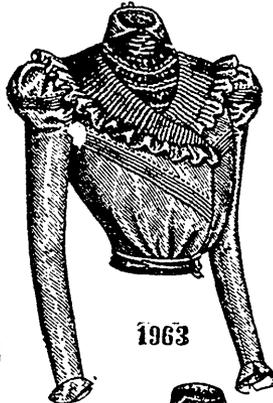
1915



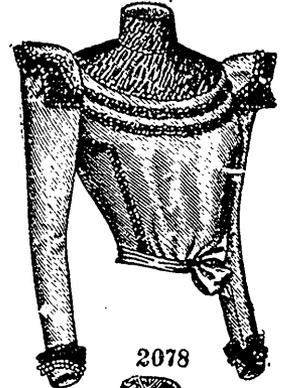
2184



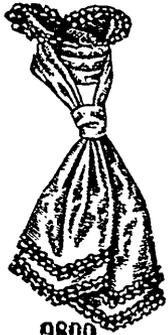
2013



1963



2078



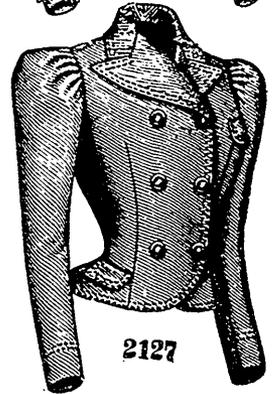
9800



2112



1767



2127



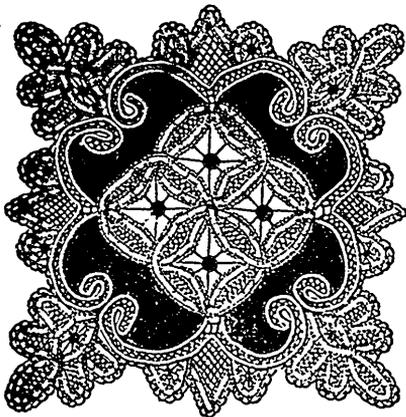
1913

**TAYLOR'S
WILD
ROSE
PERFUME**

A
SUITABLE
GIFT

© 1924 C. I.

STUDIES IN MODERN LACE-MAKING



every lace lover, and its price is TWO SHILLINGS or FIFTY CENTS.

is the title of an elaborate Pamphlet, which contains Illustrations and Descriptions of the Finest Specimens and Novelties in the Most Popular Fancy Work of the Day — Modern Lace, as well as the very latest Ideas in Stitches, Braids, Materials, etc., necessary to the work. Venetian Point and Modern Flemish Laces are the very latest products of the lace-maker's brain and are meeting with immense success. The Pamphlet will prove a prize to

Published by the BUTTERICK PUBLISHERS CO., Limited, London and New York.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.
OF TORONTO, Limited

33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

BOVRIL

Gives strength and fortifies the system against

COLDS AND CHILLS



Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Bovril Limited

LONDON
ENG.

MONTREAL
CAN.

The FINE LINEATOR

VOL. LIII.

January, 1899.

No. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATION OF A LADIES' FASHIONABLE COAT OR JACKET.

FIGURE No. 5 L.—This represents a Ladies' coat or jacket. The pattern, which is No. 2388 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 39.

An exceedingly attractive effect is here produced in this coat by a unique decoration of black braid on tan cloth. The braid ornamentation on the loose double-breasted fronts, which close to the throat with large pearl buttons, is continued all round the lower edge of the coat, and a single row of braid follows the outline of square-cornered pocket-laps that conceal openings to convenient side-pockets inserted low in the fronts. At the back a close-fitting trim effect is produced by shaping seams that give fashionable and graceful lines, coat-laps and coat-plaits being formed in the usual way below the waist-line. The braid decoration on the sleeves, at the wrists and also over the five darts that remove all fullness at the top, accords perfectly with that on the fronts, and one line is placed near the edge of the becoming flare collar, which is in six sections. The coat will present a different although quite as stylish effect if the sleeves are gathered and the flare collar replaced by one on the close-fitting military order, the pattern providing for these changes.



FIGURE No. 5 L.—This illustrates LADIES' COAT OR JACKET.—The pattern is No. 2388, price 10d. or 20 cents.—(For Description see this Page.)

The most approved lines are seen in this jaunty little mode, the close-fitting back in association with loose box-fronts being at the height of popularity. The coat, being closed to the throat, is protective as well as dressy, hence can be chosen for general wear if inexpensive cheviot in plain dark colors or in the mixtures is to be made up. Handsome coats can be made after the pattern from kersey, melton or camel's-hair, with pipings of velvet or braiding for ornamentation. A finish of machine-stitching or self-strappings is also stylish and is preferred by many to a more elaborate completion, which may be furnished by outlining the loose edges of the jacket with soft bands of mink, heads of the same fur enriching the double-breasted fronts. Fancifully shaped cuff facings made of fur may complete the sleeves; fur may also be utilized for developing the flaring collar, thus making a decidedly comfortable as well as becoming frame for a face. A coat of army-blue cloth effectively lined with bright-red taffeta, the fronts ornamented with wide gilt braid and closed in double-breasted fashion with gilt buttons will give the military air so much in vogue. The plumage trimming the sailor hat is arranged to give height and is supplemented by a small quantity of silk.

All rights reserved.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES IN COLORS, TINTS, ETC., SHOWN ON PAGES 1, 3 AND 19 AND FROM 21 TO 30 INCLUSIVE.

FIGURES NOS. 1 L AND 2 L.—WINTER STREET TOILETTES.

FIGURE No. 1 L.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 2334 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again on page 41. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2236 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

A beautiful shade of red cloth was selected for this tailor-made suit, the velvet collar, velvet pipings and double rows of stitching giving a correct and pleasing finish. The jacket is cut on the most approved lines in cutaway style, but closes with a fly to well below the waist, the corners rounding toward the back, where the adjustment is close, and coat laps and plaits are arranged. A rolling collar reverses the fronts in lapels, and single darts give a half-close effect at the front that is just now much admired. The sleeves, which show velvet cuff-facings, are dart fitted into the arm-hole, but may be gathered, if preferred.

The skirt is distinguished by the novel curve in which the upper and lower parts meet. The upper part is in three-piece style with a wide circular part at the front, and the flounce is circular and narrows gradually toward the back.

The toilette will develop satisfactorily in camel's-hair, serge, chevot and fine cloth in cadet-blue, tan, brown, gray or in mixed goods, and the finish may be given by self-strappings, stitching or braid.

A fancy velvet muff trimmed with ribbon is carried, it was cut according to pattern No. 2243, which is in one size only, and costs 5d. or 10 cents.

Handsome plumage and a twist of velvet caught with a buckle adorn the hat tastefully.

FIGURE No. 2 L.—This represents a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 2240 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2330 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 55.

This stylish Winter toilette consists of a velours coat and a graceful skirt developed in mode cloth. The coat is in double-breasted cutaway style and closed invisibly below the buttons at the top. Below the waist the edges round gracefully toward the back, where coat-plaits are formed at the side-back seams. Large pocket-laps give roundness to the hips, and the flare collar completing the neck makes a decidedly becoming frame to the face; however, a military standing collar may be used, if preferred. The sleeve may be gathered as in this instance or may have the dart-fitted tops so popular now.

The skirt is in circular style with plaited fulness at the back; on it two circular flounces are placed in peculiarly graceful outline, curving upward in points at the front. Both skirt and flounces may be made with or without center-front seams. Fancy black braid, passementerie and heavy lace appliqué furnish effective ornamentation.

Any sort of fur, velvet or heavy cloaking materials will suitably develop the coat. Satin faced cloth, broadcloth and handsome silks in any shade are the most desirable for the skirt, while milliners' folds of satin, braid or lace appliqué will decorate it stylishly. The hat matches the coat and is oddly trimmed with two shades of satin ribbon.

Dresses Nos. 3 L and 4 L.—EVENING TOILETTES.

FIGURE No. 3 L.—This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 2389 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 43. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2308 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 54.

Originality and grace are displayed in this novel evening toilette, which is here pictured made of satin combined with spangled chiffon and velvet. The waist, which is cut low and square at the neck, has a draped center-front between side-

fronts with fulness drawn in lengthwise lines. Side-backs corresponding with the side-fronts frame a plain center-back. Garlands of nasturtiums form a dainty waist decoration, and the crush belt and draped sleeves are of the velvet.

The skirt is of circular shaping, and on it is arranged a graduated circular flounce that extends up the front, the right end reaching the waist and lapping over the shorter left end; the edges of the flounce separate below, disclosing an artistic drapery. The floral decoration accords with that on the waist. The skirt may be made with a straight flounce instead of the drapery.

This dress is susceptible to many charming combinations of fabrics and colors. It may be trimmed in various effective ways and will prove so generally becoming that it will appeal to all well dressed women.

FIGURE No. 4 L.—This consists of a Ladies' waist, skirt and cape. The waist pattern, which is No. 2217 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2333 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 49. The cape pattern, which is No. 2362 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 35.

An evening toilette of unusual charm is here illustrated. It consists of a velvet cape, a skirt of rich striped silk and a plain silk waist. The cape is a graceful circular shape, rounding from the throat and bordered by two circular ruffles that give a most graceful effect, a lining of contrasting silk showing as the ruffles ripple in the pretty way that results from circular shaping. The flare collar is a suitable completion for the rich garment, which is charmingly trimmed with swans'-down, a great bow of ribbon being set at the throat.

The skirt is in one piece with a center-front closing, which is concealed by the middle row of lace appliqué; the mode has no fulness at the top and is desirable for striped or plaid goods in any width but for plain goods only in wide widths.

The waist is an extremely pretty style closed at the left side. It is here made square-necked and without sleeves, and a wrinkled belt is arranged about the waist.

Broadcloth or baby lamb trimmed with bands of fur with a large lace bow with the ends arranged in a jabot down the front will stylishly develop this cape. If silk crêpon in one of the handsome new weaves or any heavy striped silk ornamented with silk passementerie or lace appliqué be selected, an exceedingly handsome skirt will result. Knife-plaited or embroidered chiffon or soft crêpe de Chine will be dainty for the waist.

FIGURE No. 6 L.—LADIES' GOLF COAT.

FIGURE No. 6 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' golf coat. The pattern, which is No. 2338 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 40.

A stylish and comfortable coat designed expressly for golf but suitable also for general wear is here pictured made up in double-faced cloth showing plaid on one side, trimmed with fringe matching the plaid. Stitching finishes the garment neatly. It is loose in front but close-fitting at the back and sides, although a box-plait is formed at the center of the back, a strap with pointed ends buttoned over the plait holding it in place at the waist-line. Revers that are broad all the way are joined to the fronts and are stylishly finished with fringe; and the closing is made invisibly at the center. Fringe also trims the hood, which rounds from the throat, where the high flare collar is secured by a pointed strap buttoned across and shows its reversed edge flaring in a point at each side of the center at the back. Pointed roll-up cuffs with straps buttoned across their ends complete the gathered sleeves.

For this coat rough coatings will be usually selected, and the effect is best when plaid material is used, as in this instance. Fringe is a stylish addition and is usually made to order to match the plaid.

The walking hat is decorated with quills and a ribbon band.

FIGURE NO. 7 L.—LADIES' PRINCESS EVENING GOWN.

FIGURE NO. 7 L.—This represents a Ladies' Princess evening dress. The pattern, which is No. 2394 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 20 of this magazine.

Soft, lustrous satin was chosen for this charming evening dress, and lace, chiffon ruches and an elaborate garniture of floral sprays complete an original and artistic gown. The dress is fashioned in the desirable Princess style and is perfectly smooth fitting, the shaping alone producing flutes in the skirt at the back. The neck is cut low in unique and becoming outline and is tastefully finished with a ripple Bertha of satin over a gathered lace flounce. The mousquetaire sleeves are in elbow length and are daintily trimmed. Three circular flounces edged with chiffon ruchings are effectively arranged on the lower part of the dress, and by a very pretty device the floral decoration is made to head the upper flounce and extend up the closing to the neck.

All styles of silk, crepe or silk-and-wool novelties will be suitable for this attractive toilette, and any desired method of ornamentation may be chosen, although a rather simple effect will always be the most desirable, as in its very simplicity lies the principal charm and elegance of the toilette.

FIGURE NO. 8 L.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 8 L.—This represents a Ladies' coat and skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 2335 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also represented on page 39. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2352 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 52.

The double-breasted coat and graceful wrap skirt compose a toilette for the street that is altogether pleasing and stylish. The coat, which is here shown made of fawn cloth, is accurately adjusted at the back and sides, coat laps and plaits being formed, but the fronts are easy-fitting and double-breasted; the lower corners are rounded below the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes. At the top the fronts are turned back in lapels by a velvet collar, both the collar and lapels having rounding corners. A special feature is seen in the straps, which start at the shoulders and curve to follow the top of fancy pocket-laps. Darts fit the sleeve smoothly into the arm-hole.

The silk skirt, one of the season's novelties, is lapped and closed at the left side of the front and, from the effect thus produced, is known as the wrap skirt. One end of the circular flounce is carried to the belt with attractive results, a piping of velvet being included in the joining.

For the coat melton, kersy, serge, foulard or cheviot will be stylish, while the skirt will be of camel's-hair, basket cloth or any of the novelty goods with a passementerie or braid decoration.

Curled quills, velvet and Rhinestone ornaments adorn the felt hat.

FIGURE NO. 9 L.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 9 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 2351 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again represented on page 34. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2352 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

A cape made of broadtail fur combined with seal-skin and a skirt of novelty goods decorated with flat braid compose this attractive street toilette. The circular cape, fitted with darts on the shoulders, has an underfolded box-plait at the back. A rippling graduated circular flounce lengthens the cape at the back and narrows to the neck in front. The sectional flare collar may be displaced by a turn-down collar.

The skirt is cut on popular lines, being fitted without any fulness about the hips, and has circular back-gores with a circular-flounce lower part and a full-length front-gore that is extended to meet the flounce. Plackets are made to a convenient depth at the side-front seams, the extensions allowed in the pattern for placket-laps being here cut off and the plackets made in the usual way and closed with buttons.

Heavy broadcloth trimmed with narrow bands of fur or plaid cloakings with the flounce of plain cloth will stylishly develop this cape. Serge, cheviot cloth, and other woollen materials may be selected for the skirt, the outlines of the front-gore and flounce being emphasized by strappings of the cloth, flat braid or passementerie.

Soft silk, wings and a handsome brilliant buckle trim the velvet hat effectively.

FIGURE NO. 10 L.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 10 L.—This illustrates a Ladies' jacket or coat and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 2336 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 42. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2319 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 50.

This toilette includes a stylish skirt and a particularly natty jacket fashionably styled the Hobson or naval jacket. In this instance navy-blue cloth was employed for the jacket, and black braid was used to give a correct finish, a row of the braid covering the close standing collar, which is ornamented with naval insignia. The fronts are loose and are separated by under-arm gores from a seamless smooth-fitting back that is tapered toward the waist and widened below in correct style. Three darts fitting the tops of the sleeves are braid-trimmed, and round cuffs are outlined with braid.

The skirt of novelty goods is in three-piece style and has its front-gore extended to form part of a circular flounce giving depth to the two wide circular portions, a rich applique emphasizing the graceful effect thus produced. The skirt is closed at the back to a convenient depth, visible buttons or any other method of closing being permissible.

This mode will doubtless find many admirers and will be found exceedingly becoming to well-formed women. The jacket should be of blue cloth trimmed with black braid, if the correct naval effect is desired; for the skirt any admired woollen material may be chosen, with satin folds, braid, etc., for ornamentation.

The hat is of felt tastefully trimmed with ribbon and plumes.

FIGURE NO. 11 L.—LADIES' WINTER TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 11 L.—This consists of a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 2385 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 40. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2235 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

A handsome skirt of black velvet and coat of fine broadcloth richly trimmed with Persian lamb compose this seasonable and dressy winter toilette. The skirt is notably graceful, fitting with sheath-like closeness at the top and being given ample breadth at the foot by a circular flounce cut in seven gores like the upper part of the skirt.

The jacket is original in style and of excellent cut; its fronts are loose and close in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes; the lower corners of the fronts are rounded gracefully, and a high flare collar rolls the fronts in large lapels at the top. At the back and sides the jacket is close-fitting, coat-laps and coat-plaits being formed in the usual way. The garment is completed by shapely sleeves fitted by darts that are neatly finished by strappings, although gathers may be used if preferred.

The modes embraced in the toilette accord beautifully, and the effect would be good if heavy foulard in black or dark-blue were used for both skirt and jacket, with stitching alone for the finish. The skirt can also be of novelty goods in plain or mixed effects, and the jacket of cloth in dark brown, green or blue with beaver, krimmer or other fur in combination.

The hat is adorned with ribbon, a buckle and two handsome plumes.

FIGURE NO. 13 L.—LADIES' HOUSE TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 13 L.—This consists of a Ladies' skirt and shirt-waist. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 2318 and costs

10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 45. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2172 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

This neat and stylish toilette for wear at home is here composed of a silk shirt-waist prettily corded and a skirt combining cloth and velvet with serpentine braid to give a suitable finish. The shirt-waist is made with a square back-yoke, and at the back below the yoke are formed five box-plaits that taper and are drawn together toward the waist-line, giving a very pretty effect to the figure. The fronts are corded horizontally and show becoming fullness drawn in gathers at the top and waist-line, and the box-plait through which the closing is made is also corded at each edge. The corded stock is made separate and attached to the neck-band, and the link cuffs completing the sleeves are corded to match.

The skirt is a popular three-piece shape having the front-gore extended to form a shallow yoke all round. This feature is strongly brought out in its present development. A leather belt is worn.

Shirt-waists of silk or fine woollen goods are always a convenience, as they can be worn with any cloth skirt, a tasteful toilette being assured by the combination. A leather belt or simply a ribbon wound twice about the waist and having one end drawn down and tucked under at the left side of the front may be worn; when the ribbon belt is chosen a stock to match will be worn, the arrangement of the belt being duplicated.

FIGURE NO. 14 L.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 14 L.—This consists of a Ladies' cutaway jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 2337 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in several views on page 41. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2237 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

The jacket is made of black fancy coating and a dressy touch is given by the black velvet collar. The adjustment is perfectly close, coat laps and plaits being formed at the back, and below the closing, which is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and small buttons, the fronts are rounded away in cutaway style. Lapels turned back at the top by the collar are of moderate size. Darts fit the sleeves smoothly into the arm-holes and produce the broad-shouldered military effect now desirable.

Tan cloth was used for the skirt, which is in seven gores and shows a unique feature in the graduated circular flounce outlining a panel front. Rows of heavy silk cord matching the skirt fabric contribute an original and tasteful ornamentation.

The toilette will have an appearance of good style and dressiness if whipcord, serge, light-weight melton or kersey is selected for the jacket, and the heather mixtures or plain goods in standard or novelty weaves for the skirt. The skirt invites decoration, which may consist of satin folds, passementerie or fancy braid.

Silk cord, silk and feathers adorn the velvet hat.

FIGURE NO. 15 L.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 15 L.—This consists of a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 2356 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again pictured on page 45. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2320 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on page 48.

This handsome afternoon toilette is exceedingly attractive and presents several prominent features of the season's modes. The shirt-waist is here pictured richly developed in black velvet finished with cordings of the material, and is made with a back-yoke composed of two rounded sections. The back is arranged in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the waist. Under-arm seams smoothly adjust the waist at the sides, and three tucks are taken up at each side of a box-plait at the center of the front, where the closing is made. The shirt sleeves

are finished with link cuffs. At the neck is a removable stock-collar that is rounded at the top. It is closed at the back, where two ribbon loops are arranged to flare above the stock.

The stylish three-piece skirt is made of gray silk and trimmed with passementerie. It is closely fitted at the top by darts at each side and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. An underfolded box-plait is formed below the closing, and the fullness falls in rolling folds. The crush belt is of velvet ornamented with jewelled buckles.

Silk, velvet and woollen fabrics will develop the skirt and waist stylishly, and any preferred garniture may be used. The same material may be used throughout, or the waist and skirt may be different.

FIGURE NO. 16 L.—LADIES' PRINCESS TEA-GOWN.

FIGURE NO. 16 L.—This represents a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 2345 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 33.

The gown is planned on original lines in the always charming Princess style, additional grace being given by a Watteau at the back. Figured silk was here selected for the making, with velvet for the revers and sleeve caps, and a most tasteful decoration is arranged with lace edging and velvet ribbon. The revers taper becomingly and end a little below the waist-line, and the front, which is perfectly close-fitting and curves over the hips in the way characteristic of the Princess modes, is closed invisibly to a convenient depth. The back is smooth at the sides but at the center is formed in a broad double box-plait that spreads out in a short train. The neck is given a soft becoming completion by a ribbon stock encircling the standing collar, and becoming breadth is imparted by the caps standing broadly over the tops of the close sleeves.

Plain or figured cashmere, challis, crêpon and silken textures will make charming tea-gowns of this style, lace passementerie and ribbon providing dressy completion. Comfortable and pretty wrappers will be of inexpensive woollen goods trimmed with a trifling amount of ribbon, frills of silk or the material or fancy braid.

FIGURE NO. 12 L.—LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

FIGURE NO. 12 L.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 2380 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and may be again seen on page 43. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2239 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure.

This charming toilette is composed of a basque-waist and skirt that harmonize admirably, two shades of blue pebble cloth being here combined in the skirt, while the lighter shade and shirred white Liberty satin are associated in the bodice. The skirt is sometimes called the panel-flounce skirt because of its shaping, the front-gore being extended in a circular flounce that gives depth to the four other gores. The decoration of narrow beading arranged in a fanciful design brings out this peculiarity in the shaping very strongly.

In the fancy bodice full side-fronts are cut low and open to disclose a center-front of the satin, and a corresponding center-back appears between and above side-backs with plaited fullness in the lower part. Oddly shaped Bertha-sections turning down from the upper edges of the side-fronts and side-backs spread over the sleeves, which are completed with circular flare cuffs, imparting becoming and stylish breadth to the figure. The completion at the neck is given by a standing collar topped by a flare section and ornamented with narrow beading to match the remainder of the waist and the skirt. The crush belt of plain Liberty satin is fastened directly in front with a buckle.

A toilette made up in this style of gray camel's-hair with white or heliotrope silk tucked in groups for the center-front would be charming; either appliqué lace or black silk passementerie would be appropriate for ornamentation. Two shades of cloth will also unite effectively, and braid will be a fitting garniture.

The felt hat is stylishly trimmed with silk skilfully wired, velvet ribbon and an ostrich tip.

Fashions of To-Day.

In a new double-breasted cutaway jacket the sleeves may be dart-fitted or gathered.

Another stylish double-breasted jacket may have the strap decorations omitted and have the sleeves dart-fitted or gathered.

A very stylish cutaway jacket has a fly front. Dart-fitted sleeves and the fly closing are distinguishing marks of the Hobson or naval jacket.

Heavy cloaking or waterproofing will be appropriate for developing a new double-breasted full-length coat that may have a loose, seamless back or one with a center seam.

A gracefully hanging circular cape has an under box-plait at the back and is lengthened by a circular flounce that extends to the neck in front; the mode may be supplemented by a flare or turn-down collar, as individual taste suggests.

A new golf coat will be equally satisfactory made either with or without a hood.

One or two circular ruffles may be used on a new circular cape, and the flare collar may be plain or pointed.

A Medici or sectional flare collar may stylishly supplement a new collar-ette that is admirably adapted for the development of furs.

Suitable for wraps, etc., is a hood with a sectional flare collar; it is known as the golf hood.

Two styles of flare cuffs and a flare collar comprise a set especially designed for coats, jackets, etc.

Five darts at the top characterize a two-seam jacket sleeve of approved style; another two-seam type is fitted by three darts at the top.

A stylish box-plaited waist has among its attractive features a pointed back-yoke and a removable stock-collar.

The lining may be cut high or round necked and the sleeves be omitted in a simple full waist that closes at the left side.

Two graduated circular flounces coming up to a point in the front make a circular skirt unusually attractive. The mode may be made with or without a seam at the center of the front.

The front-gore extends to form part of the circular flounce giving depth to the other two gores in a stylish three-piece

skirt that may be closed at the back with visible buttons and button-holes, with a fly or in any desired way.

A three-piece skirt is fitted without darts or fulness at the top and is closed at the left side with a fly; visible buttons and button-holes are also an approved method of fastening.

A three-piece sheath skirt flares gracefully at the foot and closes at the back with visible buttons or with a fly.

A center-front closing individualizes a one-piece skirt without any fulness at the top; the mode may be in sweep or round length and is desirable for striped or plaid goods in any width or for wide plain goods.

A five-gored skirt has a circular flounce as its distinctive feature.

The Watteau back lends admirable grace to a Princess ten-gown that may be made with or without lapels.

Very simple but pleasing is a dressing-sack having loose fronts and a Watteau back.

A puff guimpe-yoke is a distinguishing feature of a new low-necked evening waist that closes at the left side and has short puff sleeves.

A most graceful waist for well-formed figures is laced at the back; the material is cut bias. The waist is designed for developing soft textiles for evening wear.

Another evening waist is made with a drapery or a plain center-front.

An extremely attractive waist designed for evening wear may have elbow or short sleeves and may be made with or without the peplum.

A bias shirt-waist is especially emphasized by a center-back seam and removable stock-collar; it is desirable for plaids and striped materials.

An oddly shaped yoke is applied on the back of another stylish shirt-waist; tucks are the special point of interest in the fronts.

A Pinafore basque waist is distinguished by the fancifully shaped over fronts and back and the small puff at the top of the tight-fitting sleeves. The mode is well adapted for a combination of fabrics and will be becoming to all figures.

Very attractive and becoming to a perfectly formed figure is a Princess dress that may be made with high or low neck, with full-length or elbow sleeves or in a round length or with a graceful sweep.



FIGURE NO. 61.—This illustrates LADIES' GOLF COAT.—The pattern is No. 2338, price 10d. or 20 cents.—(For Description see Page 16.)

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR OPEN NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2394.—This dress is shown again at figure No. 7 L in this magazine.

Fuchsia-red cloth and white satin are here combined in this beautiful dress with white satin for the facings. Fancy braid, ruchings of satin ribbon the same shade as the cloth and lace supply the charming decoration. The dress is in the graceful Princess style and is perfectly adjusted at the back and sides by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam: it is cut in low fanciful outline at the top, where a smooth yoke shaped by shoulder seams is revealed. The front-yoke deepens toward the left side, where it is closed invisibly along the shoulder seam and the arm-hole. The right

smooth. The full-length sleeve is completed with a circular ruffle that ripples over the hand and has its ends meeting at the inside of the arm, while the elbow sleeve is finished with a lace frill headed by a soft twist of the satin. The dress may be made with a sweep or in round length. In the round



2394

Front View.

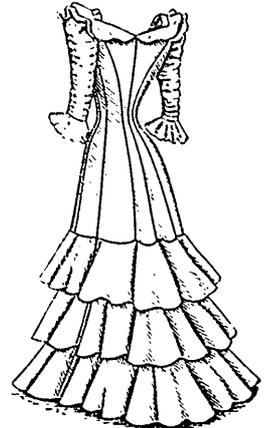
LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR OPEN NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see this Page.)

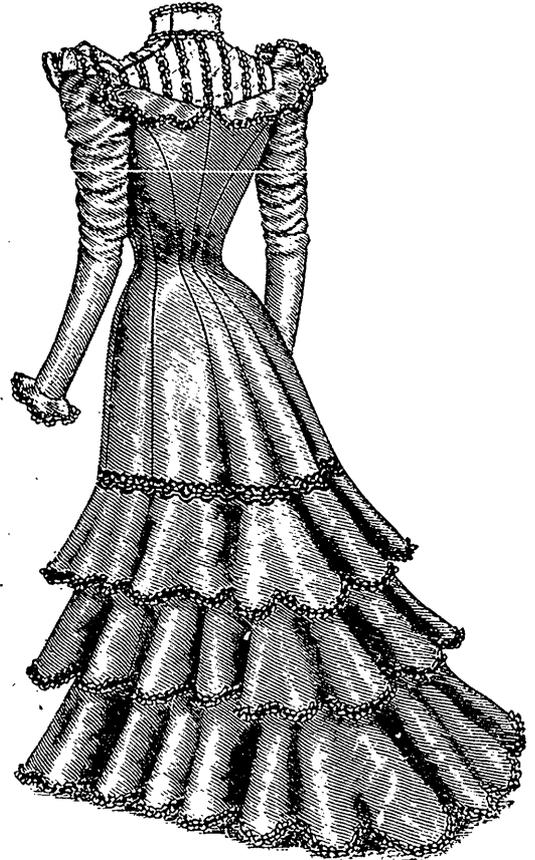
front is wider than the left front and is fitted by a single bust dart which extends to the bottom of the dress; it laps over the left front, which is also fitted by a single bust dart that ends some distance below the waist and along which the dress is closed invisibly, and below the closing the front edges of the fronts are joined together. The dress has a short dart-fitted lining and is completed at the neck with a stylish standing collar closed at the left side. Circular Bertha sections having rounding ends which meet at the center of the back and at the top of the closing outline the yoke; they ripple prettily and stand out over smooth circular caps which fall over the top of the sleeves. The sleeves may be in full length or elbow style and are made over smooth linings. They have only an inside seam and are in mousquetaire style to the elbow. The fulness is gathered at the top and along the side edges to the elbow, below which the sleeves are perfectly



2394



2394



2394

Back View.

length it measures a little over three yards and three-eighths at the lower edge in the medium sizes. Three circular flounces shaped by a seam at the center of the back and at each side encircle the skirt. The lowest flounce is pointed at

(Descriptions Continued on Page 55.)



FIGURE NO. 7 L.—This illustrates Ladies' Princess Evening Gown.—The pattern is No. 2394, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(Described on page 17.)



FIGURE No. 8 L.—This illustrates Ladies' Out-Door Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat No. 2335, price 10s. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2352, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 17.)



FIGURE No. 9 L.—This illustrates Ladies' Street Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Cape No. 2351, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2222, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 17.)



FIGURE No. 10 L. This illustrates Ladies' Promenade Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 2336, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2319, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 17.)



FIGURE No. 11 L.—This illustrates Ladies' Winter Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 2385, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2235, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 17.)

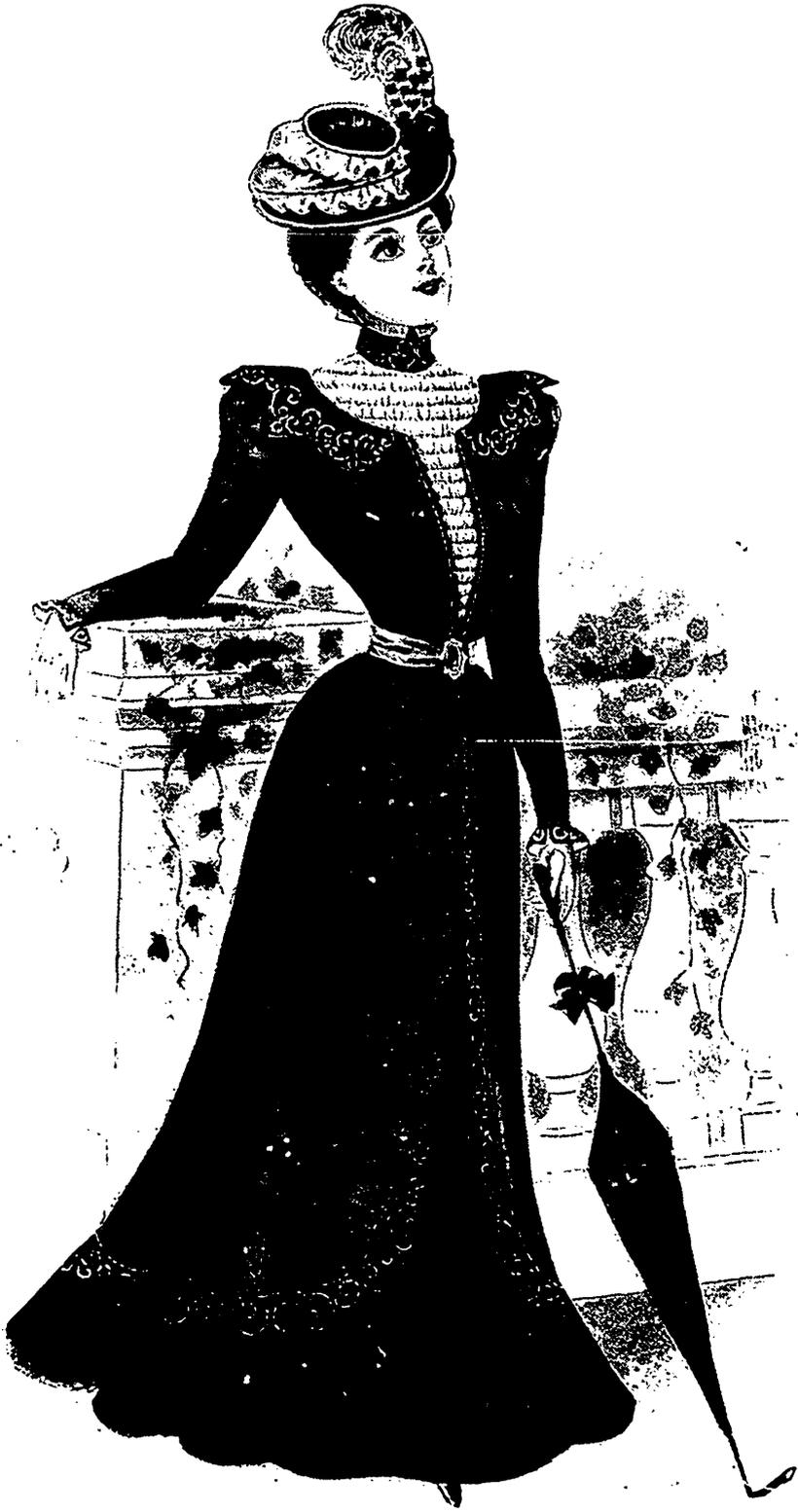


FIGURE No. 12 L.—This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Basque-Waist No. 2380 price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No 2239, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 18.)



FIGURE No. 13L.—This illustrates Ladies' House Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Shirt-Waist No. 2318, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2172, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 18.)



FIGURE No. 14 L.—This illustrates Ladies' Promenade Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 2337, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2237, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 18.)

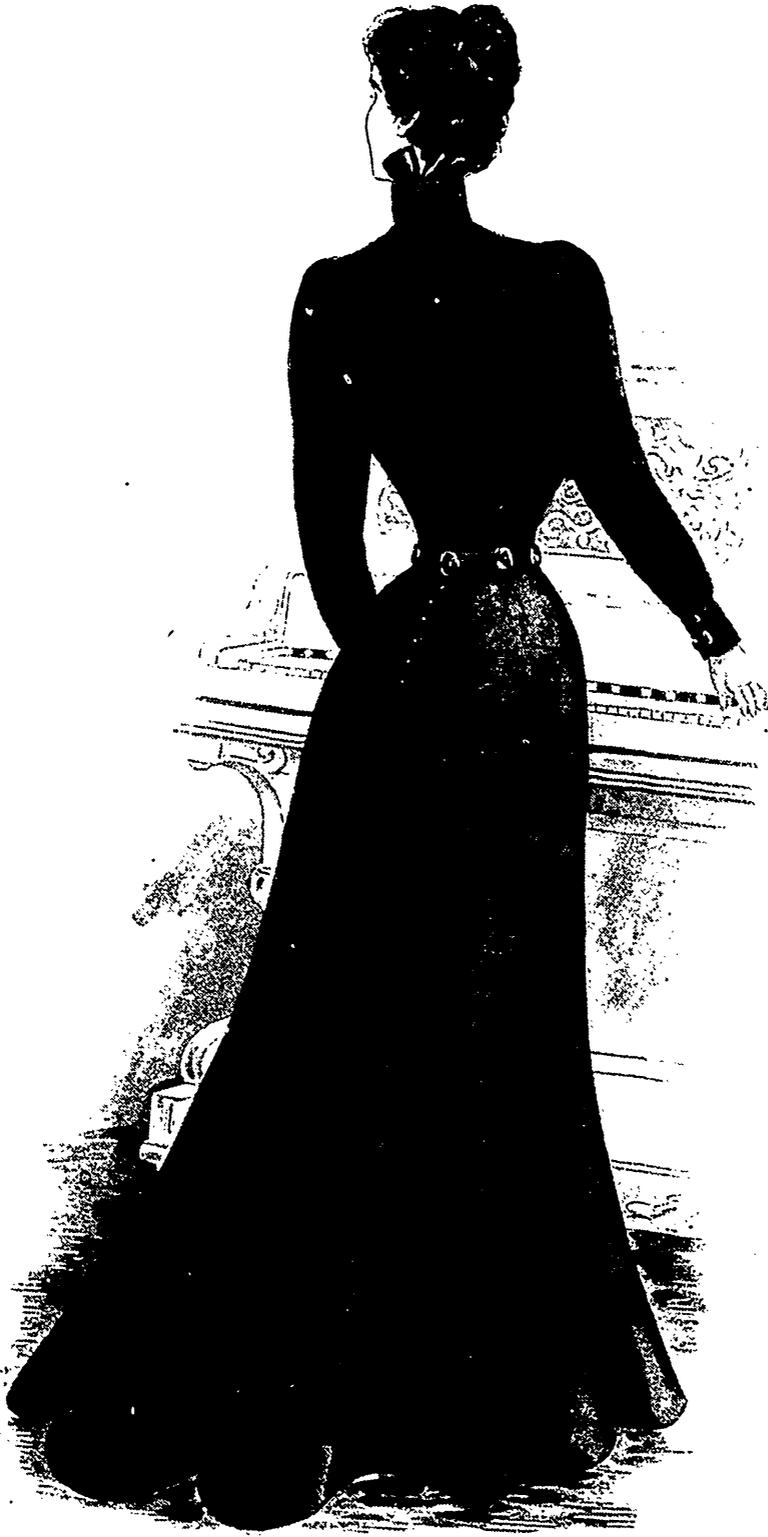


FIGURE No. 15 L. — This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Toilette. — The patterns are Ladies' Shirt-Waist No. 2356, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 2320, price 10d. or 20 cents. (Described on page 18.)



FIGURE No. 16 L. This illustrates Ladies' Princess Tea-Gown.—The pattern is No. 2345, price 1s. or 25 cents.
(Described on page 18.)

Equivalent to **TEN CENTS** in money in Purchasing
Each of the Patterns below:

PATTERN CHECK.

CUT OUT CHECK ALONG THIS WRINKLED LINE.

CUT OUT CHECK ALONG THIS WRINKLED LINE.



2355 Ladies' Basque-Waist. Regular Price 20 Cents; Price with Check, 10 Cents. 7 sizes, 30 to 42 bust.



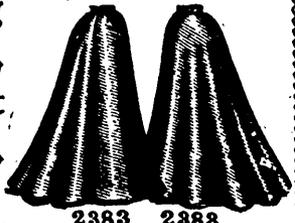
2357 Girls' Dress. Regular Price 20 Cents; Price with Check, 10 Cents. 8 sizes, 5 to 12 years.

The **ENTIRE** Check must be presented with your Order. It is good for only **ONE** order.

This Check entitles the Bearer to an Allowance of **TEN Cents** on One of Each of the following Butterick Patterns: Nos. 2355, 2357, 2373 and 2383. Good at any Butterick Pattern Agency.



2373 Misses' Waist. Regular Price 20 Cents; Price with Check, 10 Cents. 5 sizes, 12 to 16 years.



2383 Ladies' Skirt. Regular Price 20 Cents; Price with Check, 10 Cents. 9 sizes, 30 to 36 waist.

The Delineator Publishing Co.
OF TORONTO. (Limited).

CUT OUT CHECK ALONG THIS WRINKLED LINE.

CUT OUT CHECK ALONG THIS WRINKLED LINE.

The Delineator.

The Largest, Most Representative and Thoroughly Up to Date of all the Women's Magazines Published.

The many Colored Plates of Fashions and Millinery, with the other abundant Illustrations, are of immense value to all interested in Incoming and Prevailing Styles. Lovers of Fancy Work will find a larger variety of novel designs than in many periodicals devoted solely to that purpose. In general reading there is a wide range of topics touching on nearly everything of interest to women: Cookery, the Care of Children, Household Duties and Appointments Beauty and Hygiene, Etiquette, Education, Employments and Professions, Handicrafts and Occupations, Entertainments, etc., etc., with a complete story each month by a distinguished novelist.

Single Copies, postpaid, 15 Cents each.
Subscription Price, - \$1.00 a Year.

NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE is made on Subscriptions ordered for the United States, Canada, Newfoundland or Mexico.

75 Cents for Extra Postage must be paid on every Subscription ordered for other Countries than those above mentioned.

If you want to Subscribe to THE DELINEATOR for Yourself or a Friend, Please Send the Order on This Blank:

Enclosed find \$1.00 for a Subscription for One Year to
THE DELINEATOR.

Name, _____

Post-Office, _____

Country, _____

Prov., _____

Post-Office Box or _____

Street Address . . . _____

Begin with the Magazine for the Month of _____ 189

The Delineator Publishing Company of Toronto (Limited), 33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

THE
JANUARY NUMBER

OF **Metropolitan Fashions**

is clearly the Finest Classified Directory of Up-to-Date Styles ever brought to public notice. It will prove of great assistance to anyone planning outfits of any kind.

**30 CENTS by Mail; or,
 25 CENTS** Delivered over the Counter.

Address—

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.
 OF TORONTO, Limited

33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

The Array of Fashions illustrated
 in Current Issues of

THE DELINEATOR

is remarkable for Variety and Beauty,
 and, in its way, is unparalleled.

The corresponding Patterns, published by us, are equally remarkable for Cheapness and Accuracy.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.
 OF TORONTO, Limited

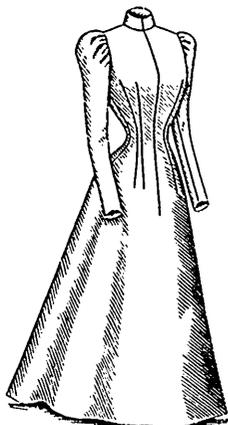
33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 20.)

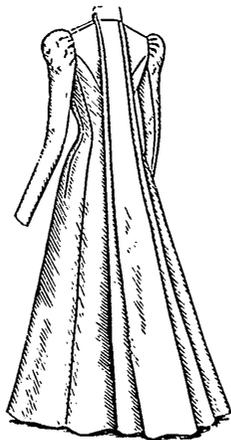
the top over the closing of the dress, and the two other flounces follow its outline at the top and bottom. The shaping causes the dress to fall in flutes at the back. Slight figures will be improved by the hip pads designed for close-fitting skirts.

Soft woollens in any of the fashionable shades or silk will develop the dress appropriately, and ribbon or lace will decorate it.

We have pattern No. 2344 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the dress for a lady of medium size, requires thirteen yards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards of satin twenty inches wide for the yoke, collar, to line the cuffs, caps and Bertha and to trim elbow sleeves. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



2345



2345



2345

Front View.



2345

Back View.

LADIES' PRINCESS TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER WITH WATTEAU BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE LAPELS.)
(For Description see this Page.)

or wrappers by the mode. Any preferred garniture may be adopted, insertion, lace and ribbon being usually selected. A handsome tea-gown of moiré antique had revers of velvet covered with cream lace appliqué bordered with chiffon plaitings. The sleeve caps were arranged to agree, and a chiffon stock covered the collar.

We have pattern No. 2345 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the tea-gown for a lady of medium size, needs six yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' PRINCESS TEA-GOWN OR WRAPPER WITH WATTEAU BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE LAPELS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2345.—This tea-gown is again shown at figure No. 16 L in this DELINEATOR.

Few styles are more attractive than those presenting Watteau and Princess effects, both of which are combined in this garment. The tea-gown or wrapper is here illustrated made of figured challis and trimmed attractively with ribbon. Perfect adjustment is insured by long double bust darts, single under-arm darts, side-back gorges, and a center seam which terminates a little below the

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK AND LENGTHENED BY A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE THAT EXTENDS TO THE NECK IN FRONT.

(TO BE MADE WITH A FLARE OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2351.—This cape is shown differently made up at figure No. 9 L in this publication.

This cape is an exceedingly graceful style; it is here illustrated developed in tan cloth and trimmed with black feather trimming. It is of circular shaping with a seam at the center of the back and is fitted perfectly smooth at the top by a shoulder dart at each side. Fullness is contributed to the cape at the back by a deep underfolded box-plait laid at the top of the center seam, the outer folds of the plait being close together for some distance below the neck and falling apart below. The cape is rounded at the lower front corners and is lengthened by a circular flounce which ripples at the back and sides and extends to the neck in front, where the ends are graduated to be quite narrow. The neck may be completed with a high flaring collar composed of six joined sections or a high turn-down collar with flaring ends. The cape is closed at the

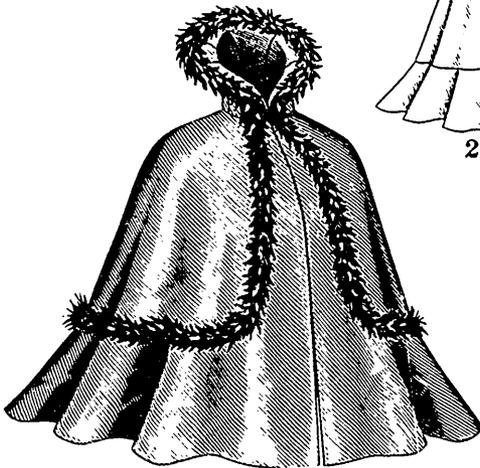
lined with blue silk, fur providing a handsome decorative finish. The cape is in the fashionable three-quarter length and is shaped by a center seam and smoothly adjusted over each shoulder by two darts. It ripples gracefully at the sides and is rounded away from the neck, deepening gradually toward the back. The cape is made dressy by the circular flounces, the lower flounce being joined to the front and lower edges of the cape and the upper one arranged on the cape a short distance above. Both flounces are extended to the neck and ripple at the bottom while falling in jabot effect at the front, displaying the lining. At the neck is a high, flaring collar composed of six sections; it may be made plain or pointed, as preferred, both effects being illustrated.

Velvet, brocaded satin, corded silk and double-faced and satin-finished cloth will develop the cape handsomely, and the flounces will be prettily lined. Lace, passementerie, chiffon or silk ruchings, shirred ribbon, braid and fur are appropriate for garniture.

We have pattern No. 2362 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape with one ruffle for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and seven-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. With two ruffles, it will need four yards and a half in the same width. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2351



2351

Front View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, HAVING AN UNDER BOX-PLAIT AT THE BACK AND LENGTHENED BY A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE THAT EXTENDS TO THE NECK IN FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH A FLARE OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Description see this Page.)

center of the front with hooks and loops. It has a sweep of four yards in the medium sizes.

Velvet, silk, broadcloth, diagonal and fancy coatings may be selected for this cape, and passementerie, lace, braid, gimp or fur may be used for garniture. Brocaded satin in one of the pale violet or yellow shades will develop a charming cape for evening wear, lace and ruchings of Liberty silk providing the garniture.

We have pattern No. 2351 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, needs two yards of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO CIRCULAR RUFFLES AND WITH THE FLARE COLLAR PLAIN OR POINTED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 35.)

No. 2362.—At figure No. 4L in this magazine this cape is again represented.

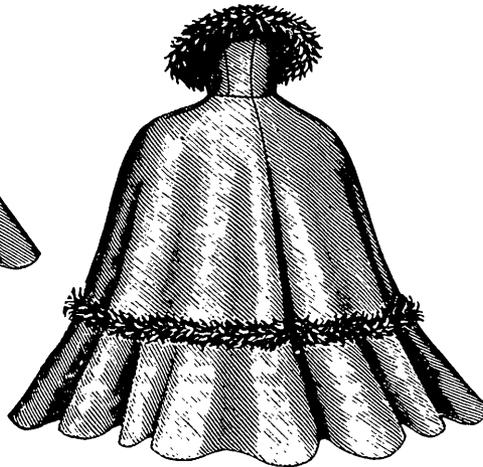
This stylish cape is here pictured made of mode cloth and

LADIES' LONG COAT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(For Illustrations see Page 36.)

No. 2407.—Fashion has set her seal upon the long coat; therefore, its popularity is assured. The hand-

some coat here shown is developed in light-tan cloth, the seams being neatly finished with machine-stitching. Under-arm gores placed well back and a center seam adjust the back and sides of the coat trimly to the figure, while the fronts are loosely fitted without darts and are reversed in large lapels, which are lapped so as to close the garment to the throat. The high flaring collar, which is in six sections, rolls in a stylish way and is very protective. Fur band edges the collar and lapels and extends along the closing, which is made invisibly. Below the closing the fronts curve gracefully away toward the back, and a



2351

Back View.

graduated circular flounce gives the needed depth to the coat, the flounce tapering to points at the front ends, which flare in ripples over the dress skirt, disclosing it effectively. The two-seam sleeve is gathered at the top and is finished at the wrist by a bell-shaped cuff that falls in soft ripples over the hand. The cuffs, as well as the circular flounce, are lined with cerise silk. The coat may be worn open or closed, as illustrated, and the cuffs may be omitted, if not desired.

Though light-tan is a most fashionable shade for long coats, any preferred color may be selected. Dark-green cloth, with sable edging the collar, lapels and cuffs and outlining the circular flounce at the top and bottom, will be more serviceable as well as quite as effective for the coat. Chinchilla or krimmer will trim dark-brown cloth very richly, and for black all furs are suitable. The lining should be carefully chosen, as it heightens the effectiveness of the flounce.

We have pattern No. 2407 in six sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, needs five yards of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A BACK HAVING A CENTER SEAM AND THE FULLNESS HELD IN BY A STRAP OR WITH A LOOSE, SEAMLESS BACK.)
(For Illustrations see Page 37.)

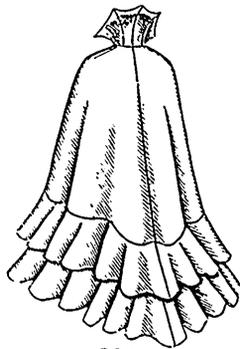
No. 2313.—One of the most fashionable long coats of the Winter is shown in these illustrations, a notable feature being the new style sleeves. Broadcloth of heavy weight was selected for the making, and machine-stitching provides a tasteful completion. The coat is in full length and may have a back shaped with a seam at the center and having slight fullness at the waist held in by a pointed strap that is buttoned to the back or a loose seamless back, as desired. The seamless back is in box style and is stayed across the shoulders by a deep, square yoke lining. The box fronts are reversed to form lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar and conceal small darts which fit the coat smoothly and faultlessly over the chest. Machine-stitched pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted pockets, and the coat is closed below the revers to the lower edge in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons. An original touch is shown in the one-seam sleeve, which is gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a straight band cuff.

The coat may be made of any of the cloaking materials, such as melton, chinchilla, kersey, etc., and may be braided, if desired. Fur bands of any admired sort will effectively trim the coat, and a very handsome effect will result if the collar and lapels are covered entirely with fur.

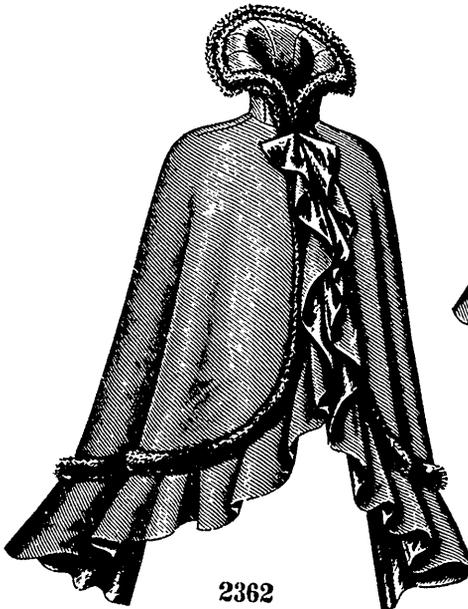
We have pattern No. 2313 in four sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the coat with the back having a center seam for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide; the coat with the seamless back requires four yards and three-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



2362

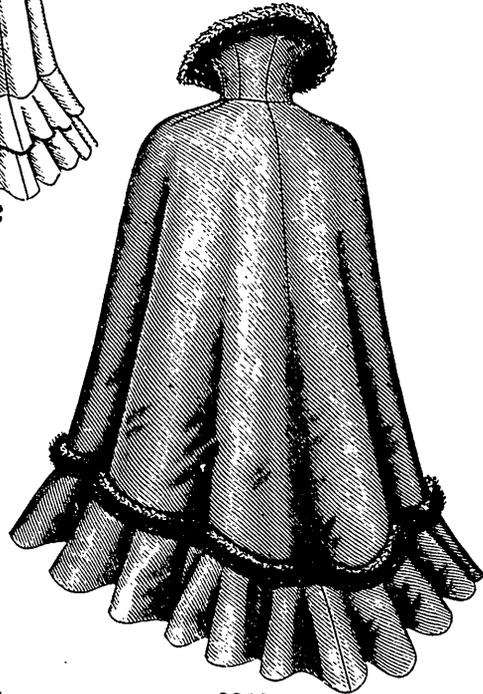


2362



2362

Front View.



2362

Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE. (TO BE MADE WITH ONE OR TWO CIRCULAR RUFFLES AND WITH THE FLARE COLLAR PLAIN OR POINTED.)

(For Description see Page 34.)

We have pattern No. 2314 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED EASY-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)
(For Illustrations see Page 38.)

No. 2314.—Fine Astrakhan cloth was used in the development of this stylish coat, which is in three-quarter length. The coat is correctly although rather loosely adjusted by single bust darts that extend to the lower edge, under-arm and side-back gores, and a center seam which is left open below the waist to form coat-laps. The fronts are reversed at the top

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STRAP DECORATION AND TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)
(For Illustrations see Page 39.)

No. 2335.—Another view of this handsome jacket may be obtained by referring to figure No. 8 L in this magazine. A very decorative finish is given this coat by straps of the material and many rows of stitching. The material here used

is Oxford cloth and taffeta silk in a new shade of red provides appropriate lining. The coat is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a center seam that is left open below the waist to form coat-laps, while coat-plaits are introduced at the side-back seams to give the requisite fulness. The fronts are reversed at the top in lapels that are shaped with rounding corners and form notches with the ends of the rolling collar. Below the lapels the closing is made in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes, and the lower front corners of the fronts are rounded to give the coat a very graceful effect. Oddly pointed pocket-laps conceal openings to side pockets in the fronts, and a strap of the material extending from the shoulder seam and curving across the top of the pocket-lap in a decidedly original manner adds greatly to the appearance of the coat. Rows of stitching outline all the loose edges of the coat and decorate the back at each side of the center seam, where they cross at the waist in a unique way and give a very ornamental finish. The two-seam sleeves may be either gathered at the top or have the fulness removed by three darts; rows of stitching outline the darts and give a pointed cuff effect about the wrist. The coat reaches well over the hips and may be made without the straps and pocket-laps, as shown in the small illustration.

Coats of this description are often made of plaid or checked material, while the straps are of plain goods of a contrasting shade. This mode is up to date in every respect.

We have pattern No. 2335 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10c. or 20 cents.

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A FLARE OR MILITARY COLLAR AND TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART FITTED OR GATHERED.)
(For Illustrations see Page 39.)

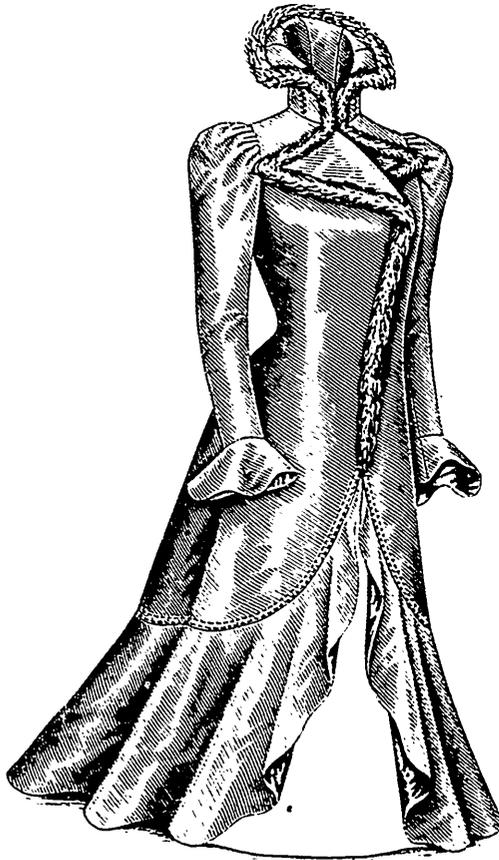
No. 2388.—By referring to figure No. 51 in this magazine, this coat may be again seen.

A stylish coat made of broadcloth and finished in tailor

style with machine stitching is here illustrated. It is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam that terminates below the waist at the top of coat-laps, and coat-plaits are introduced at the side back seams, thus giving the necessary spring over the hips. The loose fronts are closed to the throat in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons, while oblong pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted hip-pockets. The neck may be completed with a flaring collar made in six sections, that are shaped to form a slight point at the top of the back but fashioned with rounding front corners or a military collar, as preferred. The two-seam sleeve may be smoothly fitted into the arm-hole, the

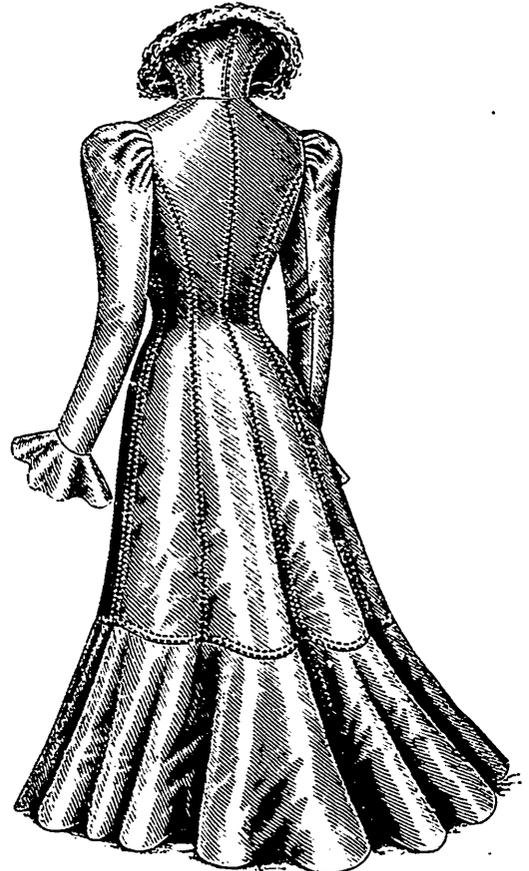


2407



2407
Front View.

LADIES' LONG COAT WITH CIRCULAR PLOUNCE.
(For Description see Page 34.)

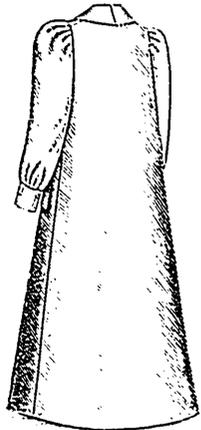


2407
Back View.

fulness being removed by five darts, or it may have the fulness collected in gathers, according to fancy.

Melton, kersey and all heavy, firmly woven woollen materials are suitable for this coat, and a pretty finish may be obtained by utilizing bands of soft fur. Buttons, at the top of

coat-plaits will materially add to the style of the garment. We have pattern No. 2388 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2315

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET.
(TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)
(For Illustrations see Page 40.)

No. 2385.—At figure No. 11 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR this coat is again illustrated.

Chinchilla cloth was here utilized for the stylish coat or jacket, and machine-stitching provides a neat tailor finish. Under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam adjust the coat to the figure; broad coat-laps are arranged below the center seam, while at the side-

closing, and hip pockets with curved openings form convenient receptacles for change, a handkerchief, etc. The two-seam sleeve is made with four darts that fit it smoothly about the arm-hole, giving the broad shoulder effect that is so popular this season. The sleeves may have their tops gathered, if the darts are not desired.

This coat may be developed in broadcloth, camel's-hair, serge, covert cloth and other woollen materials. Braid, frogs, fur or straps of the cloth will stylishly trim the coat, which lends itself effectively to almost any style of garniture.

We have pattern No. 2385 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, requires two yards of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' GOLF COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE HOOD.)
(For Illustrations see Page 40.)

No. 2338.—Another view of this coat is given at figure No. 6 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Many charming new features are introduced in this stylish golf coat. Double-faced cloth was here used to develop the garment, and buttons and machine-stitching give a desirable finish. The coat is of stylish depth and is adjusted by shoulder seams and under-arm gores which connect the loose fronts and back. A broad box-plait is taken up at the center of the

back and sewed along its underfolds to a little below the waist, and is held in closely at the waist by a small pointed strap secured to the coat by buttons and button-holes. The fronts are made quite ornamental by revers which are joined to their front edges and show the plaid side of the material, and the closing is made invisibly at the center. A high, flaring collar composed of six joined sections completes the neck. It is rounded at the front, where the ends are drawn closely together by a small strap of the material secured by buttons and button-holes. The hood is extremely attractive and may be used or not, as preferred. It curves gracefully away from the neck, where the ends meet, and is shaped by a center seam which extends from the neck to the point and from the point to a short distance from the reversed outer edge. The edges beyond the seam flare widely in a point at each side of the point of the hood. The gathered two-seam sleeves are finished with turn-up cuffs which are pointed at the top in the back, where the ends are connected by a buttoned-on strap of the material.

Red is the accepted color for coats to be worn when golfing, that conspicuous color being easily distinguishable on the links, but for general wear coatings in any desired color may be selected. The club colors are shown in the facings of the collar and cuffs.

We have pattern No. 2338 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2313

Front View.



2313

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH A BACK HAVING A CENTER SEAM AND THE FULNESS HELD IN BY A STRAP OR WITH A LOOSE SEAMLESS BACK.)

(For Description see Page 35.)

back seams coat-plaits are formed. The loosely fitted fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels which extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar, and the closing is made below the lapels in double breasted style with button-holes and three buttons. The fronts are gracefully rounded below the

LADIES' CUTAWAY JACKET WITH FLY FRONT. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 41.)

No. 2334.—This jacket is again represented at figure No. 11 in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Cutaway jackets are much in vogue this season, and one of the very newest designs is here shown made of dark-green cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The jacket is splendidly adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam and at the front by single bust darts which extend to the lower edge. Coat-laps and coat-plaits are formed in the usual way at the back, a button defining the top of each coat-plait. The fronts are gracefully rounded toward the back in cutaway fashion and are closed with a fly. They are reversed at the top in small lapels which form wide notches with the ends of the rolling velvet collar. The stylish two-seam sleeves may be smoothly fitted into the arm-hole by four darts that give the broad military effect so popular, or they may be gathered.

Tailor cloth in black or any of the fashionable shades of blue, brown or tan will develop the garment appropriately.

We have pattern No. 2334 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and an eighth of material fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide (cut bias) for the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED CUTAWAY JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 41.)

No. 2337.—This jacket is again represented at figure No. 14 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

This attractive jacket for the Midwinter season is here shown made of green broadcloth with a neat finish of buttons and machine-stitching. It is adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist at the top of coat-laps; and coat-plaits, the tops of which are ornamented with buttons, are seen at the side-back seams. The fronts are made double-breasted by joined-on laps, and they are reversed at the top in lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar. The fronts curve away a little below the waist in cut-

away style, and the jacket is closed below the lapels in double-breasted fashion with buttons and button-holes. The two-seam sleeve may be fitted with four darts at the top, which remove all the fulness and give a perfectly smooth effect at the arm-hole; or the fulness may be collected in gathers, as seen in the small illustration. A cuff effect is given by two rows of stitching which also provides a neat finish for the jacket.

All firmly woven materials, such as chevrot, whipcord, tweed, etc., are suitable for this style of jacket, while ornamentation may be afforded by braid or strappings.

We have pattern No. 2337 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, calls for two yards and an eighth of good fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2314



2314

Front View.



2314

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED EASY-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.) (For Description see Page 35.)

LADIES' JACKET OR COAT WITH FLY CLOSING AND DART-FITTED SLEEVES. (KNOWN AS THE HOBSON OR NAVAL JACKET.) (For Illustrations see Page 42.)

No. 2336.—At figure No. 10 L in this magazine this stylish jacket is again shown.

To the admirers of the hero of the Merimac this natty jacket will be particularly acceptable, as it is named the Hobson. As here illustrated, it is made of navy-blue cloth and trimmed with black soutache braid and wide Hercules braid. It is shaped with wide under-arm gores and has a broad, seamless back. The fronts are rather loosely fitted without darts and are closed to the throat at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes in a fly. A standing collar of velvet is at the neck. The front and lower edges of the jacket, as well as the side seams, are trimmed with the Hercules braid outlined by soutache braid collected at the corners, and the braid is continued up the under-arm seams for a short distance from the bottom. The two-seam sleeve is fitted smoothly about the arm-hole by three darts, giving the broad shoulder effect so essential to naval and military jackets, and the darts are concealed by a fanciful arrangement of braid like that seen at the under-arm seams. A row of Hercules braid outlined by the soutache braid simulates a round cuff on each sleeve.

Tweed, serge, chevrot, etc., may be used in developing this jacket, and fancy frogs or buttons combined with braid may furnish the decoration. An attractive finish can be given the jacket by trimming it with wide black braid, as illustrated.

and outlining it with narrow gold or silver cord, which induces an original and effective appearance.

We have pattern No. 2336 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the jacket for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide, with an eighth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' PINAFORE BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 42.)

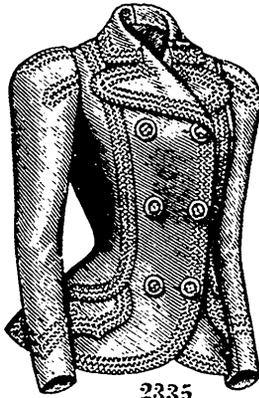
No. 2355.—Velvet and cloth in shades of blue are com-

combined in this unique basque-waist, and black braid and white chiffon impart decorative touches. The waist is made over a fitted lining and introduces a pinafore back and front, that are smooth at the top and cut low and rounding to reveal a deep back-yoke that is included in the under-arm seams, and plain fronts. The pinafore is adjusted at the sides by under-arm seams and has slight fullness at the bottom of the back laid in four tiny plaits at the center, while in front the fullness of both the waist and pinafore fronts is collected in gathers and allowed to blouse. The fronts of the pinafore meet at the bottom and flare above to disclose the waist fronts, and the pinafore is joined in very short shoulder seams and is cut very large about the arm-holes to show the velvet effectively. The closing is made at the center of the front. Frills of gathered chiffon fall in a graceful jabot down the front and conceal the closing while giving quite a dressy touch. The neck is completed with a standing collar finished with a pointed, overlapping end which fastens at the left side of the front. Pointed flare sections are smoothly joined to the collar at the back, and a narrow frill of chiffon gives a soft edge finish. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, and the upper portions are shaped at the top to form points that lap over short gathered puffs of velvet that extend only across the upper side of the arm. Fancifully shaped flare cuffs fall gracefully about the hands. Straight rows of braid and braid arranged in scroll design trim the loose edges of the pinafore and tastefully decorate the top of the sleeves and complete the cuffs. A crush belt of velvet encircles the waist and fastens at the side.

Instead of making the back-yoke and waist fronts of velvet, tucked silk could be used, or silk overlaid with lace or spangled net would prove most effective. Bands of fur to edge the pinafore would be extremely handsome on a Winter waist of this description. Two frills of narrow ribbon will also provide a neat trimming for the waist, and still another decoration could be furnished by fancy gimp.

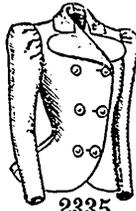
We have pattern No. 2355 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. The pinafore fronts, pinafore back, upper sleeve-ports, under sleeve-ports and cuffs for a lady of medium size, require a yard and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide. The full fronts, back-yoke, puffs, belt and collar, need three yards twenty inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

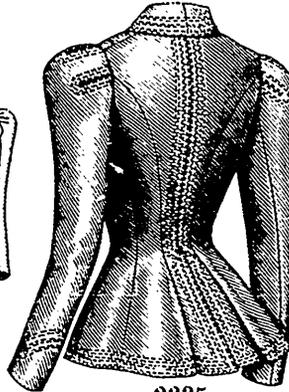


2335

Front View.



2335

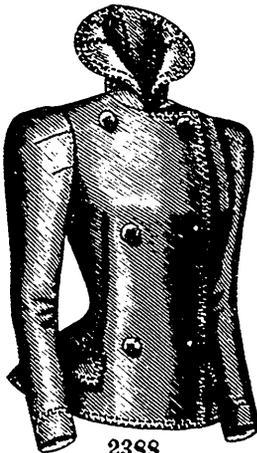


2335

Back View.

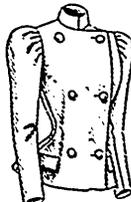
LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE STRAP DECORATION AND TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 35.)



2388

Front View.



2388



2388

Back View.

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A FLARE OR MILITARY COLLAR AND TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 36.)

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 43.)

No. 2380.—At figure No. 12 L in this magazine this basque-waist is again illustrated.

A most effective combination of cloth, corduroy-taffeta and velvet is here pictured in this waist, and a soft decorative finish is given by narrow bands of fur. The waist has a smooth center-front and center-back that are joined in a seam on the right shoulder and closed along the left shoulder; they are shown above and between full side-fronts and side-backs that meet in shoulder and under-arm seams. The full portions flare broadly from the bottom and are cut low and rounding at the top to show the center-front and center-back in a most effective way. The side-backs are plain at the top but have scant fullness laid in tiny plaits at the bottom, while the side-fronts are gathered at the top and bottom and allowed to blouse stylishly with the center-front. Fan-

cifully shaped Bertha sections that are perfectly smooth complete the top of the full portions with decorative results. The waist is made over a fitted lining closed at the center of the front, and the standing collar, which closes on the left shoulder, is finished with a fancy flaring section that is narrowed almost to points at the front. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and have their fullness collected in gathers at the top and along each side edge of the upper portion for a short distance from the top; they stand out stylishly under the Bertha, and flare cuffs that are broad at the back and narrow at the ends fall over the hands. A crush belt of velvet softly encircles the waist.

An exceedingly attractive waist developed by this pattern was made of heavily corded silk with the center-front and center-back of satin overlaid with spangled lace; the velvet Bertha is edged with the new chenille trimming.

We have pattern No. 2380 in seven sizes for ladies from

LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A DRAPED OR PLAIN CENTER-FRONT.)

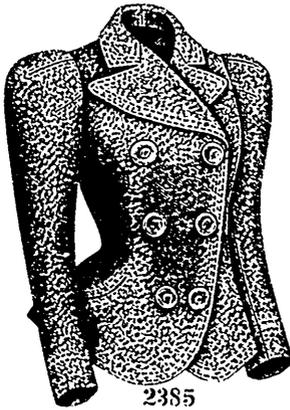
(For Illustrations see Page 43.)

No. 2389.—Another view of this waist is shown at figure No. 3 L in this magazine.

A most charming evening waist fashioned in an extremely becoming style, is here illustrated developed in a combination of silk, velvet and spangled net, with ornamentation given by narrow ruchings of *mousseline de soie* and ribbon bows. The waist, which is made over a fitted lining closed at the center of the front, is cut low and square at the neck and shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams. Side-fronts and side-backs flare broadly to show a smooth center back and a center-front that may be draped or plain; the draped center-front is laid in upward-turning plaits at each side and puffs out prettily. The side portions are gathered at the shoulder, the fulness at the back being gathered at the waist, while that at the front is formed into tiny plaits. The center-front is secured under the left side-front. The sleeves are made of bias strips of velvet that are gathered at the ends, which are lapped on the shoulders under full ribbon bows. A crush velvet belt encircles the waist and fastens with a fancy buckle.

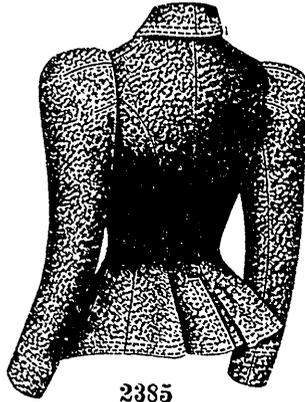
The waist will make up very effectively in striped material with the center back and front of a contrasting plain fabric; jewelled passementerie or lace could be used to trim.

We have pattern No. 2389 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, needs a yard and five-eighths of silk twenty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the sleeves and belt, and five-eighths of a yard of spangled net twenty-seven inches wide for the draped center-front. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2385

Front View.

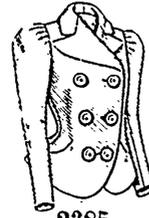


2385

Back View.

LADIES' COAT OR JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 37.)



2385

thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and three-fourths of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of corduroy taffeta twenty inches wide for the center-front, center-back, collar and the outside of collar ornament, and seven-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the belt, Bertha and the inside of collar ornament. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST WITH PUFF GUMPE-YOKE.

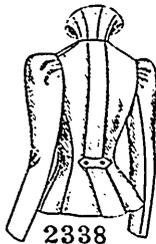
(CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 43.)

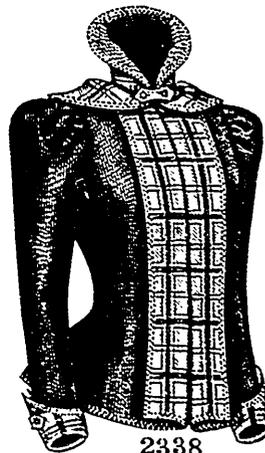
No. 2402.—A dainty evening waist very becoming to a slight figure is here shown. The body of the waist is effectively made up in pale-blue silk trimmed with passementerie, and the guimpe-yoke and sleeves in chiffon ornamented with satin-edged chiffon ruchings. The waist is fitted over a lining closed down the center of the front by under-arm seams that adjust it smoothly at the side. The fulness in the back at the bottom is folded into backward-turning plaits, while that in the lower part of the front is disposed in a double box-plait at the center, the front being secured along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The top of the waist is cut out in fanciful scallops to show a short, full guimpe-yoke which is closed in front; the yoke is gathered at the top and bottom and applied to the lining. The short puff sleeve is adjusted over a plain lining. A narrow belt gathered at both ends finishes the waist.

If rich pansy velvet is selected, with the guimpe and sleeves made of pale-blue chiffon, a waist that will be extremely becoming to a silver-haired matron will result. Crêpe de Chine, soft silk, cashmere, etc., are suitable for the waist. Embroidered chiffon combined with plain chiffon over satin will also be effective.

We have pattern No. 2402 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of chiffon forty-five inches wide for the yoke and sleeves. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2338



2338

Front View.



2338

Back View.

LADIES' GOLF COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE HOOD.)

(For Description see Page 37.)

LADIES' BIAS EVENING WAIST, LACED AT BACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 44.)

No. 2404.—The fair debutante being much exercised over

her first ball-gown at this season of the year, the dainty evening waist here shown was especially designed for her, as it is particularly becoming to a slight, girlish figure. It is simplicity itself, being developed in satin with no ornamentation except a small buckle at each end of the pointed velvet

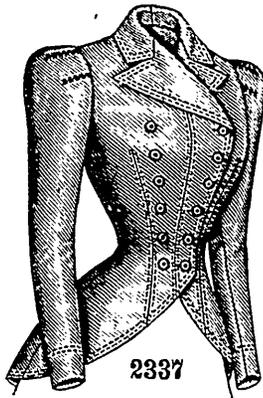
shoulder straps. The lining is snugly fitted by the usual seams, and over it the waist is adjusted by under-arm seams. The backs are perfectly plain and cut bias, while the front, which is also bias, although fitting without a wrinkle at the bottom, is softly draped across the bust, the draping being effected by gathers along the arm-hole and the upper part of the under-arm seam. The lower edge of the waist is becomingly pointed at the front and back and curves gracefully over the hips. Caps fitting closely about the arm are rounded at their lower edges and draped by plaits at each end, and between them and the shoulder straps the shoulders are revealed. The neck is cut square, the front and backs meeting in very short shoulder seams under the straps; and the closing is made down the center of the back by means of eyelets and a silk lacing.

In white satin overlaid with all-over white lace or spangled net this waist will make up very attractively, while brilliant buckles will add a decorative touch. The waist should be worn with a skirt of satin and lace. Crêpe de Chine will also suitably develop this waist. Ribbon tied in dainty little butterfly bows on the shoulders may replace the velvet straps, if preferred. Spangled crêpe de Chine is used more this Winter and is a lovely fabric for fancy evening waists of all sorts. It is especially charming when made up by a mode with soft fulness and is suited to this pretty draped style. We have pattern No. 2404 in six sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist for a lady of medium size, needs two yards of goods twenty inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide, cut bias, for the shoulder straps. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

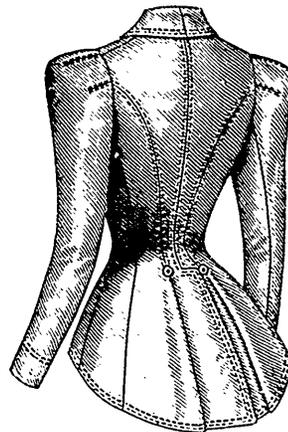
at the waist being drawn well to the center; and a soft ruche of chiffon edges the neck. The smooth, bias back joins the fronts in under-arm and short shoulder seams, and the waist may be worn with or without a circular peplum that falls in graceful folds at the center and rounds away toward the



2337



2337



2337

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED CUTAWAY JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)
(For Description see Page 38.)

LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH ELBOW OR SHORT SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM.)
(For Illustrations see Page 44.)

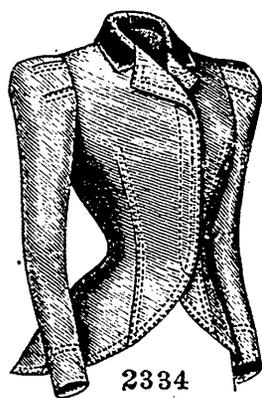
No. 2331.—The stylish bolero effect is introduced in this charming evening waist. As here shown the waist is made of white silk overlaid with lace net and embroidered white

under-arm seams. The peplum extends only across the back, and a dainty crush belt of the silk conceals its joining to the waist. The two-seam sleeve extends only to the elbow and is gathered at the top, a ruffle of lace finishing the lower edge. The waist may be made with short drapery sleeves that are quite narrow and are seamed on the shoulders, where they are gathered.

For the matron this waist developed in violet velvet with the front of embroidered yellow chiffon will make an exceedingly handsome dinner waist. In white satin covered with all-over écarl lace, the full fronts are made of pale-pink spangled net, and with a belt of velvet, worn with a white satin skirt, this waist will be very effective.

We have pattern No. 2331 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the waist with peplum and elbow sleeves for a lady of medium size, requires three yards of silk twenty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of fancy chiffon forty-five inches wide for the full fronts, and a yard and seven-eighths of lace net twenty-seven inches wide to cover the

back, jacket fronts, peplum and sleeves, and two yards of edging five inches and a fourth wide for the sleeve frills; the waist with short sleeves and without the peplum will require three yards of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2334

Front View.



2334

Back View.

LADIES' CUTAWAY JACKET WITH FLY FRONT. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)
(For Description see Page 38.)



2334

LADIES' WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SLEEVES AND WITH THE LINING HIGH OR ROUND NECKED.)
(For Illustrations see Page 44.)

No. 2327.—Violet cashmere was employed in the development of this simple, charming waist. The front and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams and have abundant fulness collected in gathers at the neck and shoulders and at the waist, the gatherings at the waist being concealed by a ribbon belt. The waist is closed invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams and is comfortably adjusted by a body lining, which may be made with a

chiffon. It is adjusted over a fitted lining closed at the center of the front and has stylish bolero fronts that round gracefully away over the full fronts, which puff out stylishly. The right full-front is much wider than the left, and the fulness is collected in gathers at the top and bottom, the gathers

high or round neck and is fitted with double bust darts and the usual seams. The use of the two-seam sleeves is optional; they are closely fitted and have but very slight fullness at the top, where they are encircled by three gathered sleeve-caps of graduated size that are daintily edged with lace. The wrists are trimmed with lace-edged frills of the material, and the neck is completed with a standing collar concealed by a ribbon stock fastened at the left side.

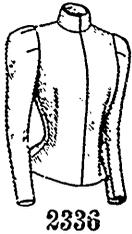
The waist is particularly suited to soft silken and woollen materials and may be trimmed as elaborately as desired with lace ruelings, passementerie or chenille trimming. A waist in this style made of pale-pink crêpe de Chine and trimmed with mauve tulle ruelings is very effective.

We have pattern No. 2327 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist with sleeves needs two yards and three-fourths of goods forty inches wide; without sleeves it needs four yards of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

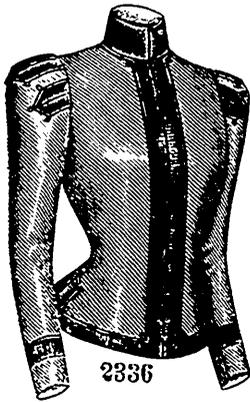
LADIES' CORDED SHIRT-WAIST WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.) (For Illustrations see Page 45.)

No. 2318.—This shirt-waist is again illustrated at figure No. 13 L in this magazine. Corded effects are much in evidence this season, and an attractive shirt-waist developed in pale-heliotrope flannel here illustrates this style. It is made over a short fitted lining and is shaped with a straight back-yoke that is slightly extended over the shoulders.

This back is laid in five graduated box-plaits that flare in fan effect toward the top and are brought close together at the waist by an ingenious arrangement of the fullness underneath. The fronts are in full gathered style and blouse prettily, and the closing is made through an applied box-plait that is finished with corded edges. The waist is corded across the front in horizontal rows that are decidedly tasteful and original. The neck is neatly finished with a narrow band over

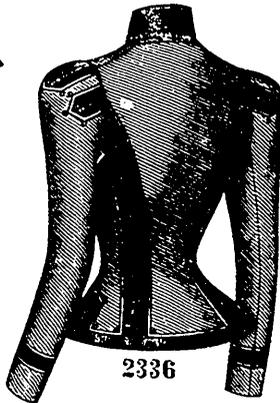


2336



2336

Front View.



2336

Back View.

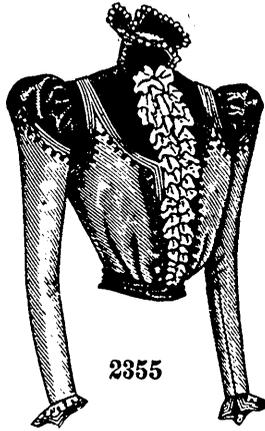
LADIES' JACKET OR COAT WITH FLY CLOSING AND DART-FITTED SLEEVES. (KNOWN AS THE HOUSON OR NAVAL JACKET.)

(For Description see Page 38.)

which is worn a removable stock-collar that also shows the cord decoration and closes at the back. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and have the usual openings at the outside of the arm, which in this case are finished

with narrow invisible laps. Square cuffs corded to correspond with the other parts give completion to the sleeves; they are closed with link buttons, and a leather belt is the neatest finish for the waist.

Cashmere, broadcloth, silk, satin, velvet and corduroy are

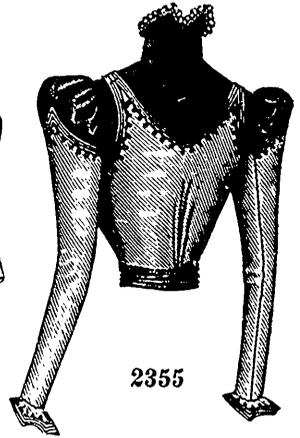


2355

Front View.



2355



2355

Back View.

LADIES' PINAFÖRE BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Description see Page 39.)

all extensively used for shirt-waist materials. Instead of the corded stock-collar, a ribbon stock or linen collar can be suitably worn. The ribbon stock should be arranged over a linen collar to give the proper effect.

We have pattern No. 2318 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and seven-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR.

(TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.) (For Illustrations see Page 45.)

No. 2356.—By referring to figure No. 15 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this shirt-waist may be again seen.

This shirt-waist is of unusually pleasing design and is here shown made up in maroon velvet with cordings of black satin to give a neat and tasteful finish. The waist is made trim by a lining ending at the waist-line and fitted by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam. Three forward-turning tucks are formed at the top of each front back of an applied box-plait that shows a cording of satin at each long edge. The fronts reach only to the waist at the center, and the fullness resulting from the tucks is collected in gathers at the lower edge. Four backward-turning plaits are laid in each side of the back, the three plaits nearest the center extending to the top, and above the back is an oddly curved yoke in two sections. The back edges of the yoke meet for a short distance from the neck and then round away. The removable stock-collar, which is fancifully shaped at the top and closes at the back, is attached to a fitted neck-band. Straight link cuffs with rounding corners complete the sleeves, which have gathered fullness and are made with the usual slashes completed with underlaps and pointed overlaps. A leather belt is worn.

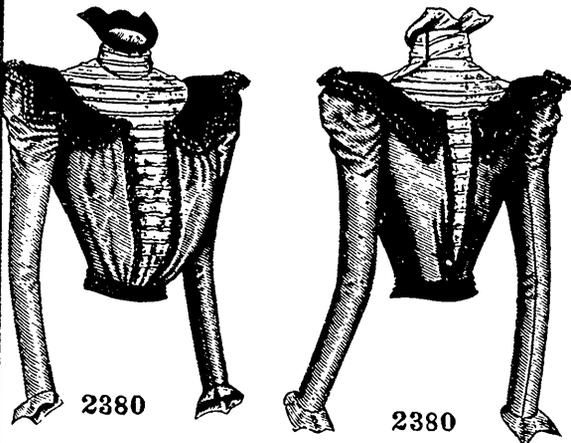
For this mode silk, poplin, serge, flannel and light-weight smooth cloth will prove satisfactory, and the finish may be plain or pipings may be used. Very often a ribbon is twisted twice about the waist, the ends being disposed in a small knot or in a bow at the left side.

We have pattern No. 2356 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and one-eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BIAS SHIRT-WAIST, HAVING A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND A REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (AS DESIRABLE FOR PLAID AND STRIPED FABRICS AS FOR PLAIN.)

(For Illustrations see Page 40.)

No. 2397.—A becoming shirt-waist developed in green



2380

Front View.

2380

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST.

(For Description see Page 39.)

Striped silk combined with white satin is here illustrated. The waist is made over a short lining fitted by single bust darts and under-arm and center-back seams. A distinguishing feature of this waist is the center-back seam, which is introduced so that the best possible effect may be attained when plaid or striped goods are used. Two tucks appended at the waist-line are taken up in the back at each side of the seam, and the back extends well forward on the shoulder to give the approved effect. The fronts are gathered at the top and bottom and blouse prettily. They are reversed to form revers that frame a vest, which is also bloused and has two tucks at each side of a box-plait through which the vest is closed with buttons and button-holes. The neck is finished with a fitted band, over which is worn a stock collar with fancy turn-over sections. The one-sleeve is gathered at the top and bottom and completed by a link cuff; the short slash in the sleeve is finished by a continuous underlap.

A waist made of plaid velvet with a chemisette of tacked white satin, or striped silk with a front of plain silk of the same shade as the predominating color of the striped silk will be very effective. A scarf of Liberty silk with laced-trimmed ends will add a dainty decorative touch to the garment.

We have pattern No. 2397 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and an eighth of striped silk twenty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of plain satin in the same width for the vest, collar and revers facings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

as they near the waist; darts underneath remove the fulness between the plaits. The fronts are made becomingly full and blouse stylishly. The fulness is arranged in two box-plaits at each side of the center, and the additional fulness at the waist is collected in shirrings that are continued across the plaits.

The neck is completed with a narrow band over which is worn a removable stock-collar made of tued silk, finished at the top with rippling ornaments and closed at the back. The gathered shirt sleeves are made with slashes finished with underlaps and pointed over-laps and are completed with square-cornered link cuffs. A leather belt fastened with a buckle gives a neat completion about the waist.

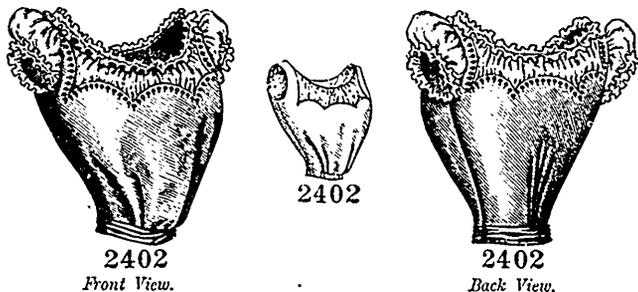
Cashmere and broadcloth shirt-waists are very popular this season, and no prettier mode could be chosen for their development. Instead of the stock collar of tued silk, ribbon may be wound twice about the neck and finished in a small bow; or a linen collar may be worn. A neat finish of stitching is most appropriate.

We have pattern No. 2372 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and one-eighth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

THE CHEVALIER HAT.

(For Illustration see Page 47.)

No. 2368.—The Chevalier hat is an odd style. It is shown developed in black velvet and bound with silk ribbon. The hat has a smooth crown composed of four joined sections which meet in a point at the top, where the hat is indented. The brim, which is in two stiffened sections, is sewed to the edge of the crown and turned up closely against the crown at each side. It is rounded at the top, and its ends are joined in seams at the front and back. A short distance from each end the edges of the brim



2402

Front View.

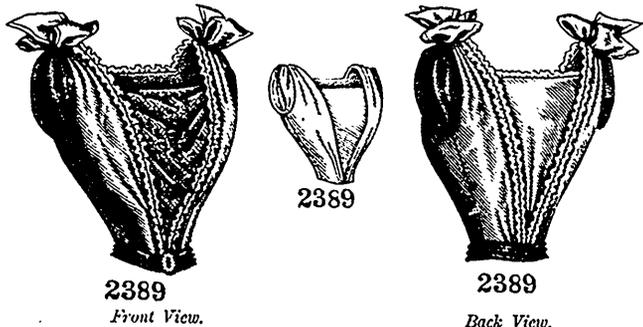
2402

2402

Back View.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST WITH PUFF GUIMPE YOKE, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE.

(For Description see Page 40.)



2389

Front View.

2389

2389

Back View.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A DRAPED OR PLAIN CENTER-FRONT.)

(For Description see Page 40.)

LADIES' BOX-PLAILED SHIRT-WAIST WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

(For Illustration see Page 46.)

No. 2372.—Originality is displayed in the disposal of the fulness in this handsome shirt-waist, which is illustrated developed in bluet silk. It is made over fitted lining and is shaped with a pointed yoke at the back that extends well over the shoulders and is tucked at the plait at the center of the front, where the closing is made.

The shirt-waist is simply made with under-arm seams, and the fulness at the back below the yoke is laid in three box-plaits that are broad at the top and become gradually narrower

are tacked together under a ribbon bow, a quaint pointed effect being thus produced, and two quills caught under a flat ribbon bow with a cross-piece of gilt braid ornament the hat. A lining of tan satin is added.

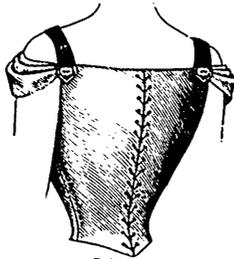
We have pattern No. 2368 in seven sizes from six to seven and a half, hat sizes, or head measures nineteen inches and a fourth to twenty-three inches and three-fourths. For a per-

We have pattern No. 2354 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and eighth of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 25 cents.



2404

Front View.



2404

Back View.

LADIES' BIAS EVENING WAIST, LACED AT THE BACK.
(For Description see Page 40.)

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SHEATH SKIRT, FLARED AT THE FOOT. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND CLOSED AT THE BACK WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON HOLES OR WITH A FLY OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY.)
(For Illustrations see Page 48.)

No. 2320.—This stylish skirt is again shown at figure N 15 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

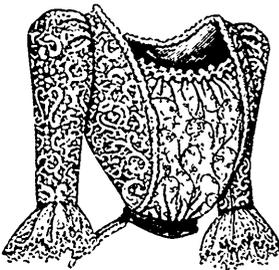
The skirt here illustrated is of the popular sheath style, satin-faced cloth being selected for its development. It is made with a narrow front-gore and two circular portions that are smoothly adjusted by double hip darts. The skirt is closely fitted at the top of the back without any fullness, the placket being made to a convenient depth and held together by visible buttons and button-holes. A fly may be used if the buttons and button-holes are not desired, or any other method of closing that is preferred may be adopted. Below the

placket fullness is introduced and underfolded in a box-plait which gives stylish width to the skirt and the necessary flare at the back. The seam at each side of the front is covered with a stitched strap of the material that gives a neat finish. The skirt ripples at the side and flares stylishly, and it may be made in round length or with a sweep, the latter being more stylish at present. The

hip pads made to be worn with sheath skirts to give the necessary fullness to slight figures materially add to the appearance of the garment, giving the curve necessary to a stylish effect. In the medium size the skirt measures three yards and three-eighths round at the lower edge.

Broadcloth, cheviot, serge and diagonal are appropriate skirt materials, while elaborate ornamentation may be obtained by using braid or fancy passementerie. The shape is also adapted to a tailor finish with strappings. Taffeta silk will furnish a rich lining for this skirt, and two little dust-ruffles of the same will make a soft finish, as well as afford protection to the lining.

We have pattern No. 2320 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the



2381

Front View.



2381

Back View.

LADIES' EVENING WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH ELBOW OR SHORT SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM.)
(For Description see Page 41.)



2381

son wearing a No. 63 hat or whose head measures twenty-one inches and a half, the hat needs one yard of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND TO BE PLAID OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 47.)

No. 2354.—French crêponette was employed in the development of this graceful five-gored skirt. It is closely fitted over the hips by two darts in each side-gore and is smooth at the front, and the fullness at the back may be arranged in an underfolded box-plait or in gathers, as preferred. The skirt is lengthened by a deep circular flounce which ripples all round and is headed by a row of braid passementerie. It may be made with a sweep or in round length. In the round length the skirt measures three yards and a fourth at the bottom in the medium sizes. The close-fitting skirts now worn have created a demand, which has been promptly answered, for hip pads, which are essential to a correct adjustment and proper effect if the figure is slight. Their use is advised with this model unless the hips are well developed and rounding.

The skirt may be handsomely developed in *peau de soie* and trimmed with lace appliqué or jewelled bands. It may also be developed in any of the beautiful novelty materials and standard weaves so temptingly displayed in the shops.

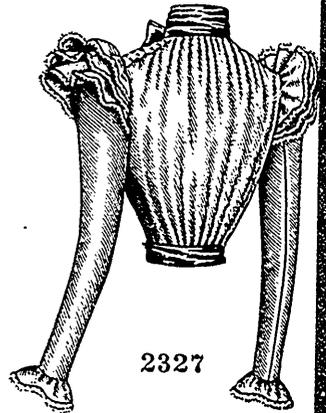


2327



2327

Front View.



2327

Back View.

LADIES' WAIST, CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SLEEVES AND WITH THE LINING HIGH OR ROUND NECKED.)

(For Description see Page 41.)

skirt for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and half of goods fifty inches wide, including strappings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

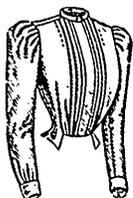
LADIES' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY FIVE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 48.)

No. 2322.—This up-to-date sleeve is suitable for blouses and for Eton and other jackets and is shaped by a seam at the inside and outside of the arm. It is fitted into the arm-hole without any fullness by five darts and stands out in a becoming way at the top to give fashionable effects of breadth to the shoulders, fitting the arm comfortably close below. The wrist is finished with a hem.

The mode is extremely stylish and will be valuable for remodelling old style sleeves as well as for developing new ones. Machine-stitching gives a desirable finish, but, if preferred, the darts may be strapped with bands of the material, outlined by narrow braid coiled prettily, or finished with velvet pipings. Fancy buttons fancy cuff-facings of velvet and fur are also appropriate for garniture, but the sleeve should conform in material and decoration with the jacket of which it is to form a part.

We have pattern No. 2322 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches, as described, will require seven-eighths of a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



2356



2356



2356

Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

(For Description see Page 42.)

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE (FOR COATS), FITTED BY FIVE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 48.)

No. 2321.—A stylish two-seam sleeve for coats is here illustrated. It has a seam at the inside and outside of the arm and is fitted by five darts at the top so as to be perfectly smooth at the arm-hole. The darts slant slightly and produce a graceful drooping effect.

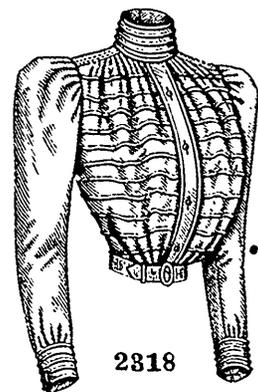
The sleeve may be developed satisfactorily in melton, cheviot, tweed, homespun and all sorts of coating materials. Machine-stitching provides a neat finish, but, if preferred, the sleeve may be handsomely decorated with bands of the material, this form of decoration being extremely fashionable.

We have pattern No. 2321 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of

other jackets is in the approved style—dart-fitted at the top. Inside and outside seams are used in the shaping, and three darts are employed to remove all fullness at the top and fit the sleeve smoothly into the arm-hole, the broad shoulder effect now admired resulting. The wrist is neatly hemmed.

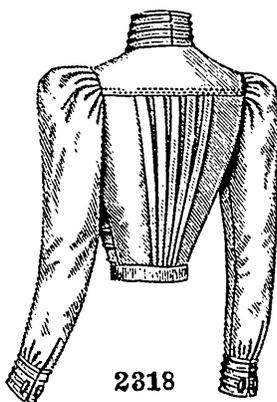
The sleeve is of correct size and is adaptable to all light-weight cloths and cloakings that are used for blouses and jackets. The darts and wrist may be trimmed to accord with the remainder of the garment. The sleeve of a pretty tan cloth jacket trimmed with Hercules and soutache braid had the darts covered with a pointed tab of the Hercules braid outlined by soutache braid coiled at the point of the wide braid and also at each side. A pleasing decoration also results from piping the darts with velvet and adding a velvet cuff-facing.

We have pattern No. 2360 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires seven-eighths of a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



2318

Front View.



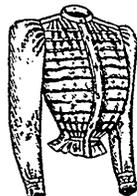
2318

Back View.

LADIES' CORDED SHIRT-WAIST WITH REMOVABLE STOCK COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

(For Description see Page 42.)

sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires seven-eighths of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



2318

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE (FOR COATS), FITTED BY THREE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 49.)

No. 2361.—The stylish sleeve for coats here illustrated is shaped with a seam at the inside and outside of the arm. An original touch is introduced in the fitting at the top, three darts removing all the fullness and adjusting the

sleeve smoothly into the arm-hole. The sleeve stands out at the top to give the broad effect now sought and fits the arm with comfortable closeness from a short distance below the arm-hole to the wrist.

Cheviot, satin-faced cloth, serge and other woollens are suitable for this sleeve, and it will also prove effective if developed in fur. The darts may be concealed by straps of the material, machine-stitched to position, or braid may be used to cover them. The sleeve decoration, however, and the material also, must always be such as will harmonize with that of the coat.

We have pattern No. 2361 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches, as described, requires seven-eighths of a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT WITHOUT FULLNESS AT THE TOP AND WITH CENTER-FRONT CLOSING. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) DESIRABLE FOR STRIPED OR PLAID GOODS IN ANY WIDTH, BUT FOR PLAIN GOODS ONLY IN WIDE WIDTHS.

(For Description see Page 49.)

No. 2333.—At figure No. 4L in this number of THE DELINEATOR this stylish skirt is again represented.

The modish skirt here shown made of black striped dress goods is particularly adapted to plaid and striped fabrics, since being all in one piece it obviates the difficulty of matching. It is circular in shape, and the ends are lapped and stitched together at the center of the front below a placket opening that is closed invisibly. The skirt is adjusted by single hip darts and fits smoothly without the least fullness about the waist, but owing to the shaping it falls in deep flutes at the back and in ripples below the hips. The shaping also makes the skirt lengthwise at the front, while at the back it is crosswise, the effect of the shaping being shown clearly by the direction of the stripes. The skirt flares stylishly at the foot, and with its hip pads will be an improvement if the figure is slight. In the medium sizes the round length skirt measures four yards and a half at the bottom.

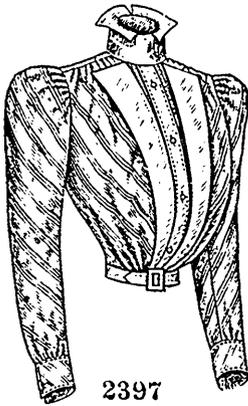
For plaid, striped and novelty goods in any width this skirt is particularly adapted, but if made of plain fabrics, the wide widths only are suitable.

We have pattern No. 2333 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and a half of striped or plaid material forty inches wide, or three yards and a half of plain goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

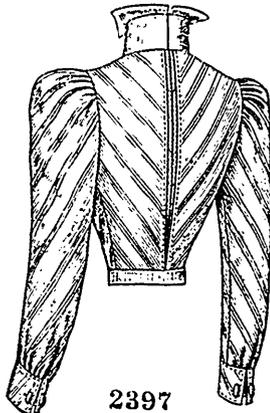
LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, FITTED CLOSELY TO THE WRIST WITH A DART AND FLARED LOOSELY OVER THE HAND. (KNOWN AS THE CHEVALIER SLEEVE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 50.)

No. 2310.—This stylish sleeve, which is fashionably known as the Chevalier sleeve, is equally suitable for woollen or silken fabrics. It is shaped by two seams and has gathered fullness at the top but is quite closely adjusted at the wrist by a dart taken up directly at the back of the arm and extending



Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' BIAS SHIRT-WAIST, HAVING A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND A REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (AS DESIRABLE FOR PLAID AND STRIPED FABRICS AS FOR PLAIN.)

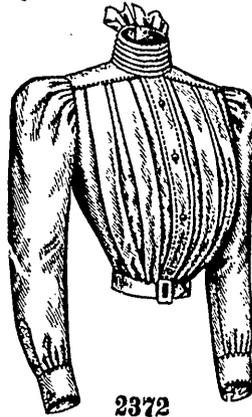
(For Description see Page 43.)

from the lower edge nearly to the elbow. The sleeve is shaped in two scolops at the bottom and flares becomingly over the hand, the deeper scolop falling at the back. The wrist is daintily underfaced with silk and trimmed with fancy braid.

The sleeve decorations will always correspond with the waist trimming, and a pretty addition can be obtained by arranging a full lace or knife-plaited silk frill inside the flare cuffs, which will give an exceedingly graceful and tasteful finish. We have pattern No. 2310 in seven sizes for ladies from ten

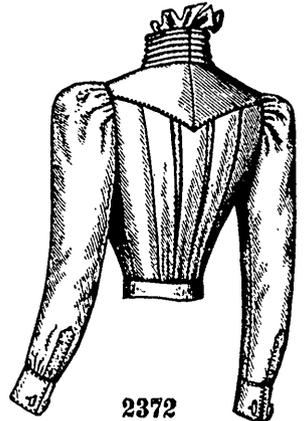


2372



2372

Front View.



2372

Back View.

LADIES' BOX-PLAIED SHIRT-WAIST WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (TO BE MADE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.)

(For Description see Page 43.)

to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, calls for seven-eighths of a yard of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT WITH THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED TO FORM PART OF THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE GIVING DEPTH TO THE TWO OTHER GORES. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND CLOSED AT THE BACK WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR WITH A FLY OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY.)

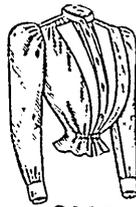
(For Illustrations see Page 50.)

No. 2319.—At figure No. 10 L in this magazine this skirt is again shown.

Oxford-gray Venetian cloth was here selected for developing this skirt, and machine-stitching provides the approved finish. The skirt is shaped on new and graceful lines and is perfectly smooth at the top. It consists of two wide gores, that are dart-fitted over the hips and have square lower front corners, and a narrow front-gore extended to form part of the circular flounce, which is in sections and gives depth to the two other gores. The flounce ripples all round, and the skirt may be closed at the center of the back with visible buttons and button-holes, with a fly or in any desired way. Below the placket extra fullness is allowed and arranged in an underfolded box-plait which gives desirable width to the skirt. The skirt may be made with a sweep or in round length. In the round length it measures five yards and a half round at the bottom in the medium sizes. A small bustle or extender may be worn.

Cloth, serge, chevot, camel's-hair, whipcord, crépon, plain or corded poplin, etc., are appropriate for the skirt. Any preferred decoration may be used, passementerie, lace, ribbon and braid being fashionable. A machine finish is equally desirable.

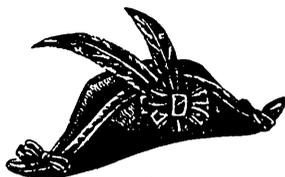
We have pattern No. 2319 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and three-fourths of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



2397

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAP AND CUFF.)
(For Illustrations see Page 50.)

No. 2370.—This sleeve, suitable for both plain and dressy bodices, has two seams and is made over a close-fitting lining. At the top it has stylish gathered fulness pulling out under smooth, round shoulder-caps which give the favored broad effect. The sleeve is finished with a circular cuff which has rounding corners and flares becomingly over the hand. Both the cap and cuff are trimmed with ribbon frills.



2368

THE CHEVALIER HAT.

(For Description see Page 43.)

A variety of soft woollen materials, silk, satin, etc., will develop the sleeve stylishly, and the garniture may consist of lace, ruchings of *mousseline de soie* or appliqué lace.

We have pattern No. 2370 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires seven-eighths of a yard of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, HAVING A MOUSQUETAIRE CLOSING AT THE WRIST AND FLARED CLOSELY OVER THE HAND. (KNOWN AS THE RICHELIEU SLEEVE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 51.)

No. 2403.—The Richelieu, a unique sleeve, is suitable for reception toilettes and other dressy gowns. It is a two-seam sleeve gathered at the top and fitting very closely on the forearm, the outside seam being left open for a short distance at the wrist to permit this close effect and the opening being closed with tiny buttons and loops or with cord drawn over lace buttons. This mousquetaire closing and the manner in which the sleeve flares closely over the hand, forming a point at the back of the arm, are the special features of the shape. An underfacing of silk finishes the bottom of the sleeve effectively.

Black velvet with the cuff effect underfaced with white satin will make a very handsome sleeve. A soft frill of lace added under the flare will make a becoming finish. In the sleeve of a red poplin waist tiny black buttons were used to close the wrist and were continued along the outside seam.

We have pattern No. 2403 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an

inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, calls for seven-eighths of a yard of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

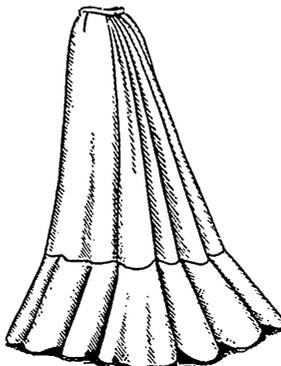
LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, TUCKED AT THE UPPER PART. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAP AND CUFF.)

(For Illustrations see Page 51.)

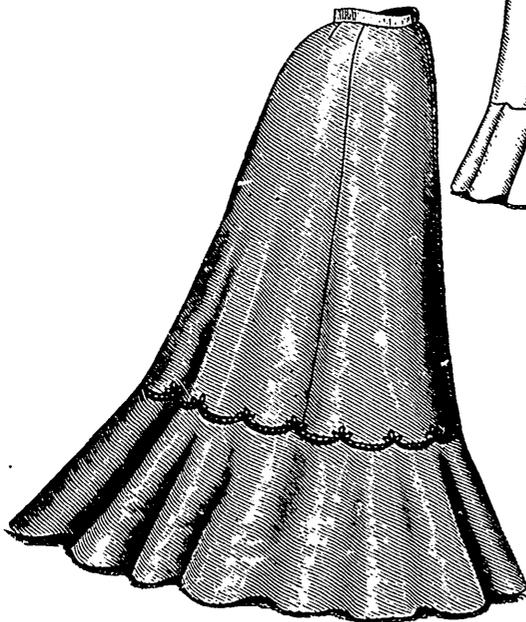
No. 2317.—The sleeve here illustrated is simply constructed yet produces quite a dressy effect. It is made over a coat-shaped lining and has gathered fulness at the top. In the upper side of the sleeve near the top seven tucks are taken up and give a tasteful and decorative appearance, the fulness standing out in a puff above them. A small cap fits smoothly over the top, and in this instance it is lined with taffeta silk and trimmed with velvet ribbon. Fancifully shaped cuffs fall gracefully over the hands, standing out in flutes at the back, and show a dainty ribbon trimming and a bright silk lining like the cap.

Sleeves for silk, cloth or velvet dresses will make up attractively in this way, while bands of fur, braid, lace, encircling rows of gimp below the tucks or at the wrist or silk frills and ribbon will give ornamentation to correspond with that of the dress.

We have pattern No. 2317 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure,



2354

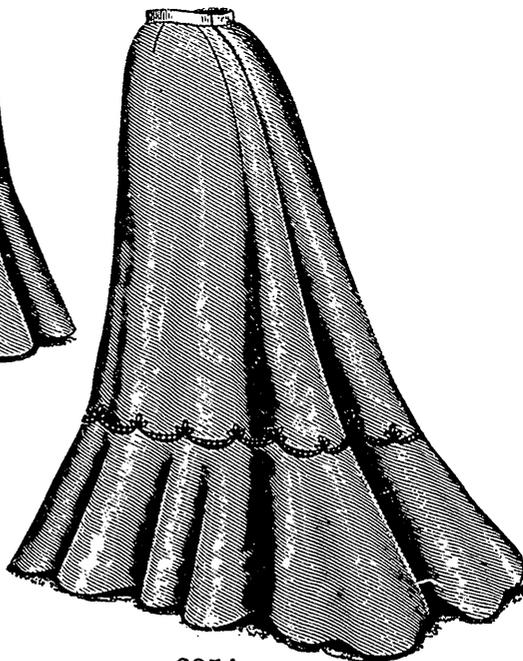


2354

Side-Front View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 44.)



2354

Side-Back View.

measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm-hole. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires one yard of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, FITTED WITHOUT DARTS OR FULLNESS AT THE TOP AND CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) SOMETIMES CALLED THE TULIP SKIRT.

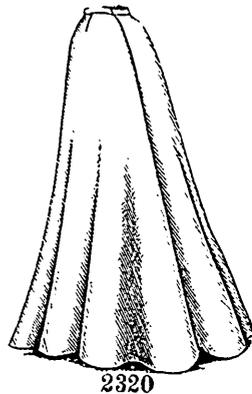
(For Description see Page 51.)

No. 2383.—A severely plain tailor skirt is here shown developed in serge. It is made with a narrow front-gore and two wide circular portions and is uniquely fitted without any darts or fulness at the waist, but falls at the sides and back in stylish ripples that are entirely the result of the shaping. A placket is finished at the left side-front seam, an extension being cut on the left circular portion to form an underlap, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes in a fly; the closing, however, may be made with visible buttons and button-holes or in any desired way. The skirt in round length measures at the lower edge four yards and a fourth in the medium sizes. Hip pads made for the close skirt will add materially to their stylish appearance, if the figure is slight.

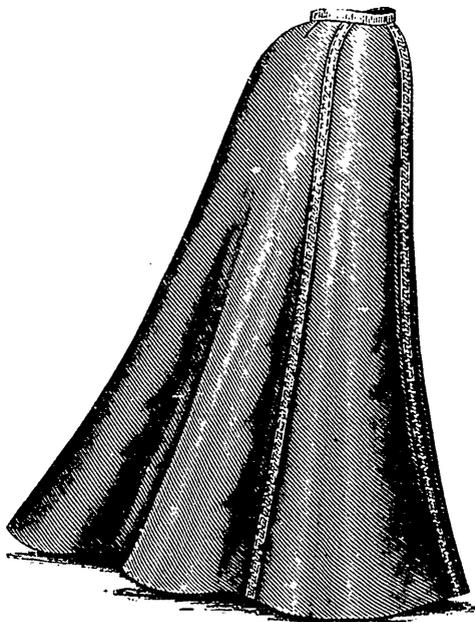
We have pattern No. 2383 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, needs three yards and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, LAPPED TO CLOSE AT THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT AND HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING TO THE BELT ALONG THE CLOSING. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) KNOWN AS THE WRAP SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 52.)
No. 2352.—At figure No.



2320



2320

Side-Front View.



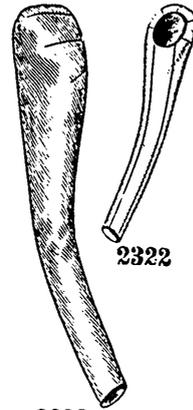
2320

Side-Back View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SHEATH SKIRT, FLARED AT THE FOOT. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND CLOSED AT THE BACK WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR WITH A FLY OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY.)

(For Description see Page 44.)

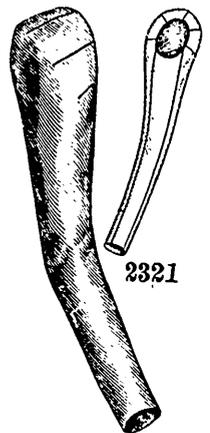
circular flounce in a unique and attractive way. It is here shown made of green poplin and trimmed with fancy black braid. The skirt is composed of two circular sections, and at the top all the fulness is removed by three darts over each hip and a backward-turning plait at each side of the center seam. The plaits are held closely together at the top by lacings drawn over ball buttons. The skirt is lengthened by a circular flounce in two sections; the right end extends, tapering gracefully, up the right front edge of the skirt to the belt and is lapped over the left front edge, which is firmly tacked along the joining of the flounce below the closing, which is made to a convenient depth. The underlapping end of the flounce is also secured by tackings. The skirt falls in folds at the back, and in the round length it measures a little over five yards at the bottom in the medium sizes. Figures that are not sufficiently rounded to wear close skirts becomingly will be improved by pads that may be purchased. Silk, poplin, crêpon, camel's-hair, Venetian cloth and novelty goods are appropriate for the skirt, and silk in a contrasting shade used to face the flounce will add to the effectiveness of the mode. Bands of spangled net or ribbon, chenille trimming, braid, applique lace or ruchings of silk or ribbon may be used for garniture, according to individual fancy. We have pattern No. 2352 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to the skirt for a lady and three-eighths



2322

LADIES' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY FIVE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Description see Page 45.)



2321

LADIES' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE (FOR COATS), FITTED BY FIVE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Description see Page 45.)

8 L. in this issue of this magazine this skirt is differently shown. The skirt is one of the latest novelties and introduces the

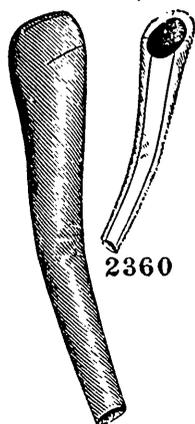
thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make of medium size, will require four yards

of material fifty inches wide, with five yards and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide to line the flounce. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

wear pads, which are specially made to give proper roundness to the hips.

This skirt is suitable for cheviot, serge, silk, broadcloth, etc., and almost any scheme for decoration may be successfully carried out. Braid or strappings of the cloth will make an appropriate finish for a plain tailor skirt.

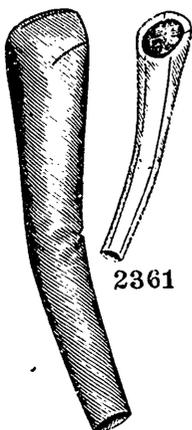
We have pattern No. 2365 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, needs four yards and three-eighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2360

2360
LADIES' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY THREE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Description see Page 45.)



2361

2361
LADIES' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE (FOR COATS), FITTED BY THREE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Description see Page 45.)

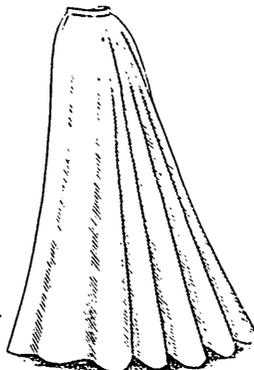
LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, FITTED SMOOTHLY AT THE TOP AND CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) SOMETIMES CALLED THE TULIP SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 53.)

No. 2365.—

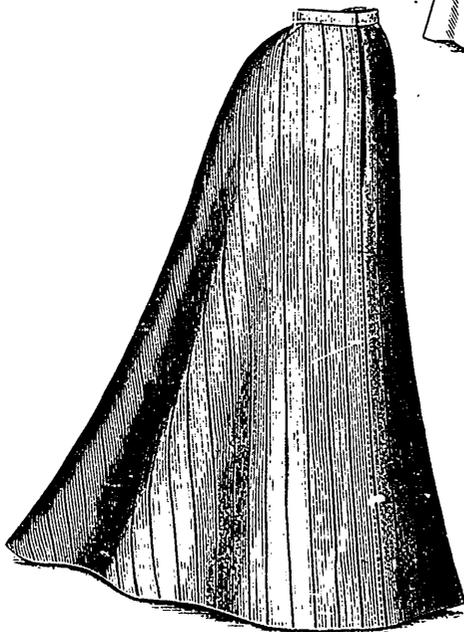
LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING UP THE FRONT ABOVE A STRAIGHT FLOUNCE OR A CROSSWISE DRAPERY. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (For Illustrations see Page 54.)

No. 2308.—This skirt is again represented at figure No. 3 L. A unique and attractive appearance is produced by this original skirt, which is here pictured made of silk in a soft French-gray and lace flouncing, and effectively trimmed with bands of passementerie. The skirt is circular in shape and is smoothly fitted at each side by three hip darts, while the fulness at the back is folded in a deep backward-turning plait at each side of the placket. The skirt has applied upon it a graduated circular flounce in four sections that is of uniform depth about the bottom but becomes gradually narrower toward the ends, which are carried upward at the front, one end being caught in with the belt at the left of the center and lapping over the other end.



2333

The five-gored skirt here shown is cut on different lines from the skirt comprising the same number of gores presented in our last issue; both, however, are very stylish. This skirt has a narrow front-gore, two back-gores and a narrow gore at each side fitted by a single hip dart, while the skirt shown in THE DELINEATOR for December had wide side-gores extending well back and adjusted by double hip darts. At the back a backward-turning plait at each side of the center seam fits the skirt smoothly at the top, the plaits meeting for some distance and flaring in deep flutes below; the plaits may be held closely together by a silk cord laced over small buttons, which give an ornamental touch. The skirt is closed at the left side-front seam with a fly; visible buttons and button-holes may be used, if desired, or the closing may be made at the center of the back. The round-length skirt measures at the lower edge three yards and three-fourths in the medium sizes. It is advisable for women of slight figure to

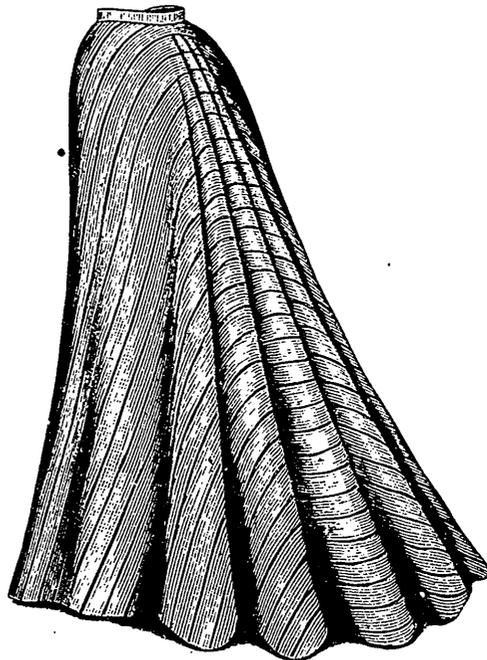


2333

Side-Front View.

LADIES' ONE-PIECE SKIRT WITHOUT FULNESS AT THE TOP AND WITH CENTER-FRONT CLOSING. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) DESIRABLE FOR STRIPES OR PLAID GOODS IN ANY WIDTH, BUT FOR PLAIN GOODS ONLY IN WIDE WIDTHS.

(For Description see Page 46.)



2333

Side-Back View.

which terminates some distance from the top. The flounce ripples at the bottom and at the front falls in a graceful cas-

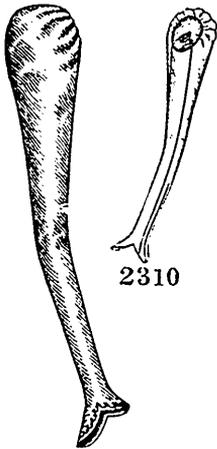
cluded effect, framing a full straight lace flounce that is most attractive. Instead of the lace flounce, a soft draped effect may be arranged to show between the edges of the circular flounce, as shown in the small front view. The skirt, with which if the figure is slight will be worn pads made especially for modes of this kind, measures three yards and a half round the foot in the medium sizes.

This style of skirt will be most popular for reception or evening toilettes and may be made as elaborate as desired. If developed in white broadcloth and trimmed with bands of fur and a spangled lace flounce, a skirt of unusual richness will result. Fawn cloth with light-green silk for lining the circular flounce will also make a handsome skirt.

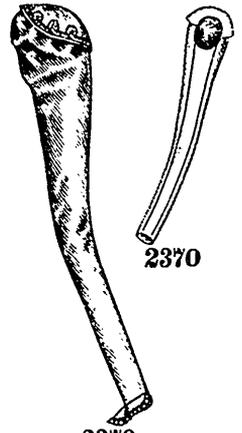
We have pattern No. 2308 in seven sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-two inches, waist measure. To make the skirt, except the drapery and straight flounce, for a lady of medium size, will require ten yards and a fourth of material twenty

the upper flounce. The skirt is circular in shape and is smoothly fitted at the sides by three darts over each hip. The slight fulness at the back is underfolded in a backward-turning plait at each side of the placket. Applied upon the skirt are two circular flounces in graduated style; they are arranged to form a deep point at the center of the front, where the flounces are quite narrow and round up in a flaring manner to show the skirt in inverted V outline. The skirt may be made with or without a seam at the center of the front and can also be fashioned in round length or made with a sweep. With the skirt, which measures four yards and three-eighths about the foot in the medium sizes, pads to give fulness about the hips are an improvement if the figure is slight.

The skirt is equally suitable for silk or woolen materials, and any preferred trimming



2310



2370

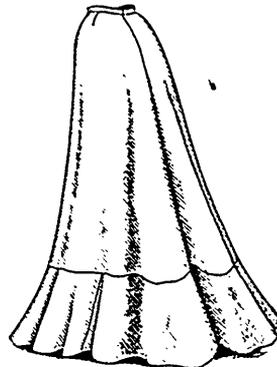
2370

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAP AND CUFF.)

(For Description see Page 47.)

2310
LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, FITTED CLOSELY TO THE WRIST WITH A DART AND FLARED LOOSELY OVER THE HAND. (KNOWN AS THE CHEVALIER SLEEVE.)
(For Description see Page 46.)

inches wide, with four yards and seven-eighths of silk twenty inches wide to line the circular flounce; the straight flounce needs a yard and three-fourths of flouncing thirty-three inches wide, and the drapery a yard and an eighth of lace net forty-five inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



2319



2319

Side-Back View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT WITH THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED TO FORM PART OF THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, GIVING DEPTH TO THE TWO OTHER GORES. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH AND CLOSED AT THE BACK WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR WITH A FLY OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY.)

(For Description see Page 46.)

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH TWO GRADUATED CIRCULAR FLOUNCES. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A SEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
(For Illustrations see Page 55.)

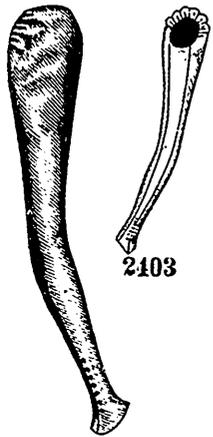
No. 2330.— This skirt is again represented at figure No. 21 in this publication.

Skirts this season are very elaborate, and the one here illustrated is particularly pleasing. It is shown made of black taffeta, with a decorative finish given the edge of the flounces by folds of black satin. A fold also outlines the shaping of

may be used, such as bands of passementerie, plain or shirred ribbon or milliners' folds of velvet. Bands of insertion or appliqué lace or braid ornaments will also give a decorative and desirable finish. The flounces will usually be finished with a lining of silk in some bright color.

We have pattern No. 2330 in nine sizes for ladies from

twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and three-fourths of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



2403

2403
LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, HAVING A MOUSQUETAIRE CLOSING AT THE WRIST AND FLARED CLOSELY OVER THE HAND. (KNOWN AS THE RICHELIEU SLEEVE.)

(For Description see Page 47.)

LADIES' THREE-PIECE TRAINED SKIRT, WITH THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED TO FORM THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, GIVING DEPTH TO THE TWO CIRCULAR PORTIONS. (TO BE MADE WITH DEMI OR FULL LENGTH TRAIN.) (For Illustrations see Page 56.)

No. 2406.—A new and pretty skirt is here illustrated developed in silk with passementerie ornamentation. It is made with a narrow front-gore which is extended to form a circular flounce that forms a sweeping train at the back. The extension gives depth to the two circular portions, which



2383

Side-Front View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, FITTED WITHOUT DARTS OR FULLNESS AT THE TOP AND CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) SOMETIMES CALLED THE LULU SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 48.)

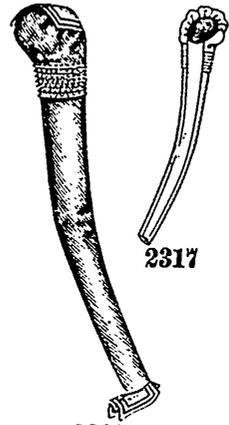
are fitted smoothly at the sides by double hip darts, while the fulness at the back is folded in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center-seam; the folds meet for a short distance below the belt, and buttons and silk lacing cord hold them in place and furnish a decorative touch. The skirt closes at the left side-front seam, the placket being concealed by the passementerie. The skirt may be made with

a full-length train, when it will measure seven yards and a half, or it may have a demi train, in which case the width will be six yards and a fourth round at the lower edge in the medium sizes. Pads may be procured to give stylish fulness to the hips if the figure is deficient in this regard.

This skirt made of white satin trimmed with lace appliqué will be beautiful for an evening gown. A broadcloth skirt with a demi train and with bands of fur outlining the front-gore and edging the train will make a handsome reception skirt. Ribbon or chiffon frills or ruelings, bands of silk and braid appliqué are suitable decorations.

We have pattern No. 2406 in six sizes for ladies from twenty-two to thirty-two inches, waist measure.

To make the skirt with full-length train for a lady of medium size, will require twelve yards and three-fourths of goods twenty inches wide; the skirt with demi-train will need ten yards and three-eighths in the same width. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



2317

2317

LADIES' TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVE, TUCKED AT THE UPPER PART. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAP AND CUFF.)

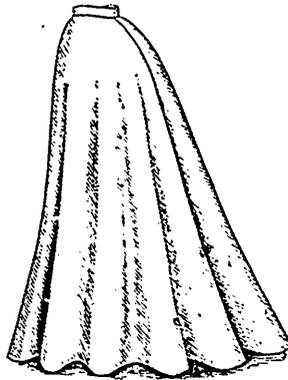
(For Description see Page 47.)

LADIES' HOOD WITH SECTIONAL FLARE COLLAR. (FOR WRAPS, COATS, CAPES, ETC.) KNOWN AS THE GOLF HOOD.

(For Illustrations see Page 57.)

No. 2329.—This stylish accessory for wraps, coats, capes, etc., is known as the

golf hood and is illustrated made of double-faced cloth. The hood is shaped by a seam which extends from the neck to the point and from the point to a short distance from the outer edge. The unseamed edges separate in a point at each side, and the outer edge of the hood is reversed. The closing is effected at the throat with a pointed strap attached by buttons and button-holes. The high flaring collar is sewed to the hood and is composed of six joined sections that fit closely at the bottom but roll all round at the top. A stitched



2383



2383

Side-Back View.

strap of plain cloth finishes the loose edge of the collar on the inside and outside, making a very neat completion.

The hood will add much to the attractiveness of a plain wrap, coat or cape. It may be developed with satisfactory results in plain cloth and lined with silk or any preferred wool cloaking, but if for a golf cape the most appropriate material is the plaid blanketing that is now popular for this particular style of cape. However, the hood will always accord with the remainder of the garment in both material and finish.

We have pattern No. 2329 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the hood in the medium size, needs five-eighths of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of plain cloth fifty-four inches wide for strappings. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT WITHOUT DARTS OR WITHOUT FULLNESS AT THE BACK. (TO BE CLOSED AT EITHER OR BOTH SIDES OF THE FRONT, WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY AND MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 57.)

No. 2393.—A simple and stylish skirt is here illustrated developed in blue cloth. The skirt is in one piece and of circular shaping. It is perfectly smooth at the top all round and is made with a seam at the center of the back, the ingenious shaping causing the skirt to fall in flutes some distance below the belt at the sides and back. The skirt is slashed to a convenient depth for the closing, which is here made invisibly. In the round length the skirt measures four yards and a fourth at the bottom in the medium sizes. For slight figures pads may be procured which give the roundness that is required with close-fitting skirts.

The skirt may be stylishly developed in plain or striped silk or satin or in novelty goods or tailor cloths. Ribbon, braid, lace, chenille trimming or bands of any admired variety of fur may be used for garniture, if a plain or machine-stitched finish be undesirable.

We have pattern No. 2393 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and three-fourths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

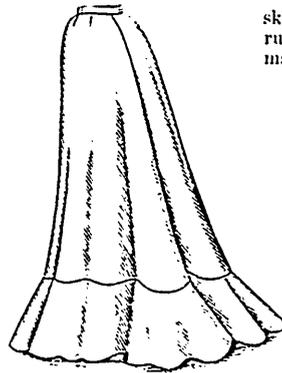
LADIES' PETTICOAT-SKIRT WITHOUT ANY FULLNESS AT THE TOP AND HAVING THE SIDES AND BACK LENGTHENED BY A GRADUATED CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (SOMETIMES CALLED THE TULIP PETTICOAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 58.)

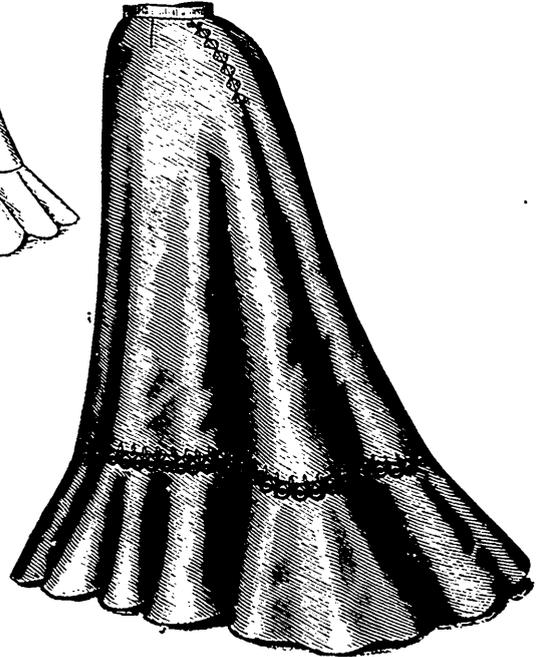
No. 2386 A petticoat skirt particularly well adapted for wear under the new sheath skirts is here illustrated developed in light green silk and trimmed with lace edging and insertion. It is made with a narrow front gore and two wide cir-

cular portions that are shaped without the slightest fullness at the top of the back and are smoothly fitted at the sides by double hip darts. The front-gore is cut full length, but the circular sections have joined to them a graduated circular flounce neatly finished at its upper edge with a cording. Applied upon the bottom of the skirt is a full, gathered ruffle finished at the top with a cording, which gives a soft, becoming completion about the foot. The placket is made to a convenient depth at the left side-front seam and is closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is three yards and a half in the medium sizes.

Taffeta is the prettiest fabric for making petticoat-skirts, soft taffeta being more stylish now than the rustling variety. Pinked ruchings made of the same material will effectively trim the ruffles. Parisiennes



2352

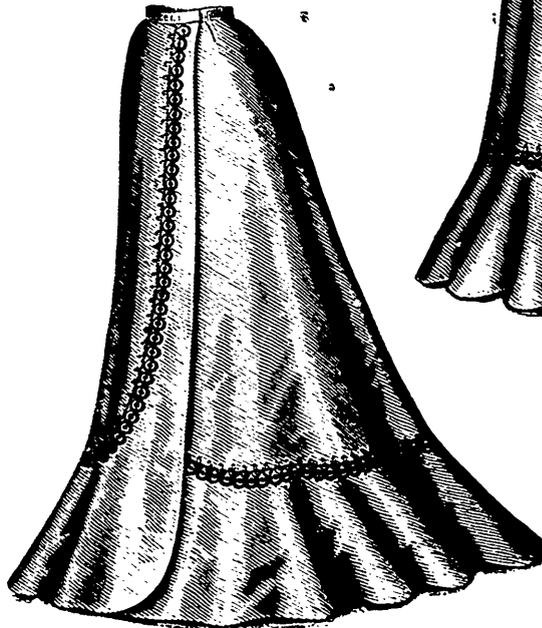


2352

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, LAPPED TO CLOSE AT THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT AND HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING TO THE BELT ALONG THE CLOSING. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) KNOWN AS THE WRAP SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 48.)



2352

Side-Front View.

have their petticoat-skirts made to match the linings of their outside skirts.

We have pattern No. 2386 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the petticoat-skirt for a lady of medium size, will require eight yards and an eighth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDICAL SECTIONAL FLARE COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 58.)

No. 2399.—The collarette here pictured is made of Astra Khan and forms a stylish and comfortable addition to a street toilette. It is circular in shape and is simply made with a center-back seam and ripples about the shoulders. Either a flaring collar in four sections and having square corners or a

high Medici collar with rounding corners that roll softly away from the face may complete the neck. Both the inside and outside of the flare collar are of the collarette material, while the collarette is daintily lined with water-blue taffeta. The fastening is made with hooks and eyes at the front.

Any fur can be chosen for developing this collarette, seal-skin, chinchilla or sable being much admired, while all shades of taffeta or satin will be suitable for the lining. Figured silk effects are also extensively used for lining these dressy little accessories of the street toilette. If only a small outlay were contemplated, velvet or velours would make a stylish collarette if a soft, becoming edge finish of fur bands is added.

We have pattern No. 2339 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the collarette in the medium size, requires three-fourths

seven-eighths of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' FLARE COLLAR AND TWO STYLES OF FLARE CUFFS. (FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)
(For Illustrations see Page 59.)

No. 2324.—Flare collars and cuffs are extensively used this season, and those here illustrated are very stylish examples. They are shown made of cloth and neatly finished with rows of stitching. The flare collar is in four sections and has rounding front corners. It fits closely at the bottom and rolls stylishly and may be lined with cloth, silk or fur, according to the use for which it is intended.

Two styles of cuffs are shown. One cuff flares considerably and is deepest at the outside of the arm, where it is seamed and shaped to form a slight point at the lower edge; it is smoothly lined with silk and finished with a double row of stitching.

The other cuff flares very slightly over the hand and is in straight-around style and fashioned with a seam at the outside of the arm; it is also silk-lined and finished with rows of machine-stitching.

These styles of cuffs and collars are most suitable for coats and jackets, although the collar is extensively used for capes. Instead of being lined with fur, an effective appearance may be given by edging them with bands of fur.

We have pattern No. 2324 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the collar and either style of cuff in the medium size, requires half a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SAILOR OR ROLLING COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 59.)

No. 2376.—This simple and comfortable dressing-sack is illustrated developed in fine blue flannel and trimmed with fancy stitching and frills of the material. The sack has loose fronts and is gracefully adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam.

The sailor collar falls square across the shoulders and is rounded at the front, and its lower edge is trimmed with a gathered frill of the material showing button-hole stitched scollops. The sack is closed at the back with ribbon tie strings. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and finished at the wrists with ruffles to match that on the collar.

Cashmere, challis, silk and any soft woollen or cotton materials will develop the sack satisfactorily, and lace, insertion, ribbon frills or ruchings will supply appropriate garniture.

We have pattern No. 2376 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the dressing-sack needs three yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2365
Side-Front View.

LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, FITTED SMOOTHLY AT THE TOP AND CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) SOMETIMES CALLED THE TULIP SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 49.)

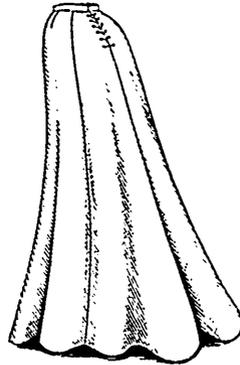
of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' GORED COLLARETTE, EXTENDED IN A HIGH FLARE COLLAR.
(For Illustrations see Page 58.)

No. 2312.—This gored collarette is quite an innovation among so many circular ones and shows such correct, becoming shaping that it will be fully appreciated. As here shown it is made of Astrakhan, with the inside of the collar faced with the same; the collarette itself is silk-lined. The collarette is made with eight gores that are extended to form a flare collar, and the lower edge defines a deep point at the front and back. The closing is made the entire depth at the front.

All varieties of fur may be used for this collarette, and velvet or velours may also be chosen, in which case bands of fur will give a soft edge finish. Plain or brocaded satin will make handsome lining materials.

We have pattern No. 2312 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the collarette in the medium size, will require



2365



2365
Side-Back View.

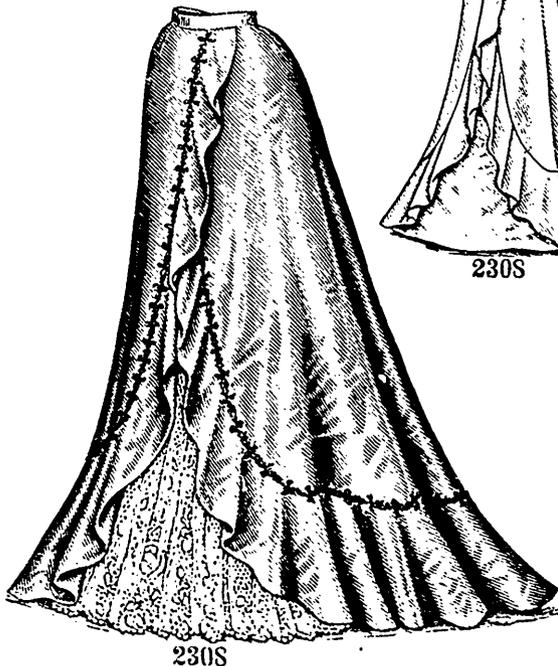
LADIES' DRESSING-SACK WITH WATTEAU BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH ROLLING OR STANDING COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see Page 59.)

No. 2353.—This dressing sack, relieved from perfect simplicity by the Watteau, is pictured made of blue cashmere. The sack is adjusted at the back and sides by under-arm gores and a center seam, which ends a little below the waist and is concealed by the Watteau, that is formed in a box-pleat. The Watteau widens toward the bottom and is joined to the loose back edges of the backs, adding graceful fulness to the skirt of the garment. The fronts are loose, but are held in position by short yoke-stays that extend to a little below the arm-hole and close at the front. Gathers at the neck collect the fulness, which is confined at the waist by ribbon ties tacked at the under-arm seams, and the clos-

in fine nainsook with beading for the band at the top. The chemise, which is shaped by under-arm seams, is gathered at the top and sewed to the straight band of beading, which is drawn in slightly by ribbon. The fulness falls in folds at the front and back, and the chemise is supported by ribbon ties bowed on the shoulder or by shoulder straps. A lace flounce is arranged on the chemise at the bottom and is headed by ribbon-run beading; the material is sometimes cut away from beneath the flounce to give additional daintiness.

Fine lawn, dimity, nainsook, cambric and long cloth are appropriate for the garment, which may be trimmed as lavishly as desired with insertion, edging and ribbon-run beading.

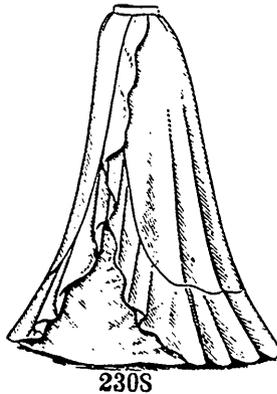
We have pattern No. 2371 in six sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires three yards and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide, with three yards and a fourth of beading two inches wide for the band and to trim, and two yards and five-eighths of wash ribbon one inch wide for the ties. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



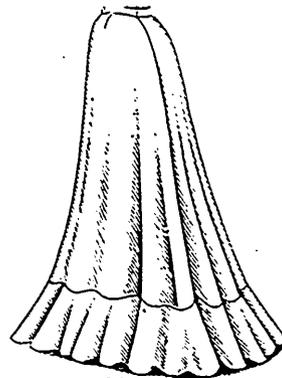
2308
Side-Front View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING UP THE FRONT ABOVE A STRAIGHT FLOUNCE OR A CROSSWISE DRAPERY. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 40.)



2308



2308



2308

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SACK NIGHT-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE YOKE FACINGS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 61.)

No. 2349.—The comfortable night-gown here shown is developed in white muslin and trimmed with embroidery. It is in sack style, being simply shaped with under-arm and shoulder seams, and has a yoke facing, which may be used or not, as desired. The yoke facings are pointed at the lower edge and are smoothly applied upon the gown both back and front, and a frill of embroidery daintily trims the edges of the rolling collar; a standing collar may replace the rolling one, if desired. The gown is made without the slightest fulness and is closed with buttons and button-holes to a convenient depth down the center of the front, and below the fronts are lapped and tacked together. The one-seam sleeve is gathered top and bottom, the fulness at the wrist being held in place by a narrow band.

The gown may be trimmed with frills of lace, and if more elaborate ornamentation be desired, the yoke facings and the collar may be made of all-over embroidery or of rows of tucks

ing is made at the center with button-holes and buttons. The sleeves are in two-seam gathered style, made over coat-shaped linings and trimmed at the wrists with ribbon ruchings. A similar ruching trims the edges of the rolling collar, which, however, may be displaced by a standing collar.

Dressing-sacks of flannel, soft crepon or any other similar woollen are comfortable and dainty and may be made quite elaborate by the use of lace edging, narrow ribbon arranged in rows, etc.

We have pattern No. 2353 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the dressing-sack for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and five-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' PETTICOAT-CHEMISE. (SPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR WEAR WITH LOW-NECKED WAISTS.)
(For Illustrations see Page 60.)

No. 2371.—This dainty piece of *lingerie* is shown developed

with lace insertion between and frills of lace to softly finish the edges. Deep lace will make a pretty finish for the yoke.

We have pattern No. 2349 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

NEW EFFECTS IN TRIMMED SKIRTS.

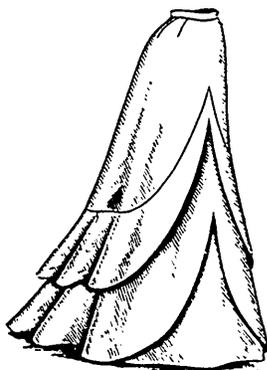
(Illustrated on Page 7.)

The dominant feature of the newest skirts is the clinging

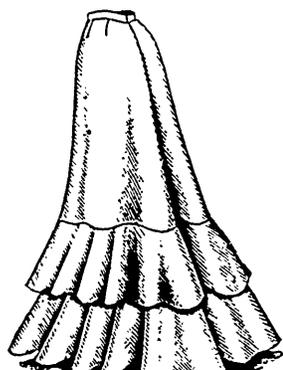
effect about the hips and the flare of the bottom resulting either from a circular flounce or the circular shaping of the mode. Trimmings may be applied either elaborately or in the most simple manner, as individual taste dictates. For dressy wear there are many possibilities in these decorative schemes, and where good judgment is combined with aesthetic taste models of artistic beauty result. Appliqué trimmings ornament both cloth and silk skirts and are obtainable in rich beautiful laces, jet and spangle combinations and velvet shaped in various designs; when cloth is the chosen material these appliques may be of the same fabric. Braiding is an exceedingly popular fancy, especially for the street skirt. Intricate and simple designs are wrought of soutache, mohair and silk braids, which are also used in straight bands with pleasing effect. The skirt with the sweep is decidedly in evidence this season, and though one time worn only indoors is now popular for street wear. Certainly a marked grace is imparted to the figure by the perfect adjustment attained in this way, though it must be acknowledged the idea is not a practical one as applied to skirts for ordinary wear. The drop skirt of silk is the preferred lining, and it is fastened at the waist only. When the dress material is in some sombre color this drop skirt would be most effective if chosen in a bright

attractive shade. Plaid skirts are just now fashionable and may be made either in the ordinary lines of the goods or bias, the latter being well liked. These plaids are shown in cheviots, serges and worsted fabrics and in a variety of harmoniously blended colors. They are especially charming for young ladies' skirts or whole costumes. In association with plain goods plaids are most stylish. The illustrations show skirts of the most approved types. The patterns of these models are all in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and cost 1s. or 25 cents, except No. 2234, which costs 10d. or 20 cents.

A rather unique fancy has been adopted in the association of broadcloth and écossais velours—a plaid velvet—in the skirt shaped by pattern No. 2239. Fancy braid passementerie outlines the joining of the distinctive narrow front-gore that extends in a circular flounce, giving depth to the gore at each side and to the two back-gores. The skirt,



2330



2330



2330

Side-Front View.



2330

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH TWO GRADUATED CIRCULAR FLOUNCES. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A SEAM AT THE CENTER OF THE FRONT AND WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 50.)

which may be in round length or with a sweep, is fitted by single hip darts, and the slight fullness at the back may be gathered or folded in a backward-turning plait at each side of the placket. The shaping of the skirt is exceedingly graceful and is appropriate for a variety of materials, the association of another fabric being wholly a matter of individual taste; the mode is sometimes called the panel-flounce skirt.

The skirt shaped by pattern No. 2222 represents a novel type; it consists of two circular back-gores fitted without any fullness at the top and having a circular-flounce lower part, and a full-length front gore with fall closings. This new feature obviates the need of the placket opening at the back and gives the most approved touch of style to the mode. A row of buttons may be sewed to the top of the back of the skirt at each side of the center seam, if additional ornamentation is desired. The skirt is made up in national-blue Venetian, with a trimming of black and gold braid about the bottom; and a single row of black braid gives a pleasing finish to the top of the flounce and along the edges of the full-length front-gore. Buttons and button-

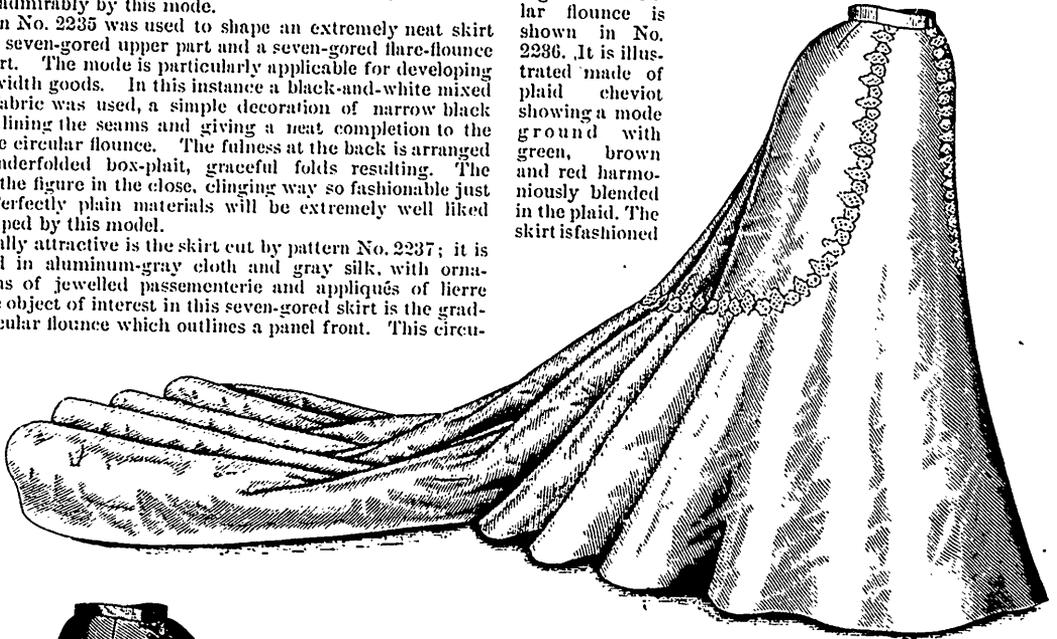
holes effect the closing along the extension laps cut on the sides of the front-gore at the top. Machine-stitching in several rows would suitably decorate this skirt if the braiding was omitted. Cheviot, novelty goods and high-class fabrics in general will develop admirably by this mode.

Pattern No. 2235 was used to shape an extremely neat skirt having a seven-gored upper part and a seven-gored flare-flounce lower part. The mode is particularly applicable for developing narrow-width goods. In this instance a black-and-white mixed novelty fabric was used, a simple decoration of narrow black braid outlining the seams and giving a neat completion to the top of the circular flounce. The fulness at the back is arranged in an underfolded box-plait, graceful folds resulting. The skirt fits the figure in the close, clinging way so fashionable just now. Perfectly plain materials will be extremely well liked when shaped by this model.

Unusually attractive is the skirt cut by pattern No. 2237; it is developed in aluminum-gray cloth and gray silk, with ornamentations of jewelled passementerie and appliques of herse lace. The object of interest in this seven-gored skirt is the graduated circular flounce which outlines a panel front. This circu-

ably for silk, velvet or satin; and where a more elaborate garniture is desired the panel front may be tastefully trimmed.

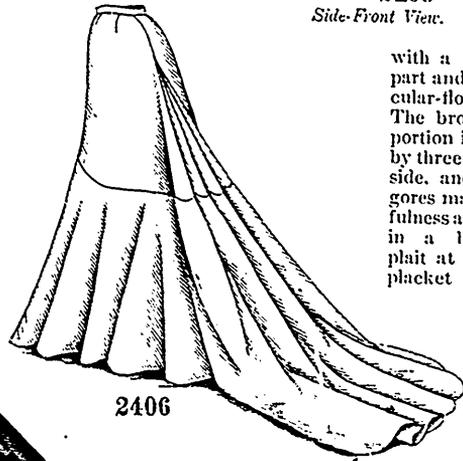
A new shaping of the circular flounce is shown in No. 2236. It is illustrated made of plaid cheviot showing a mode ground with green, brown and red harmoniously blended in the plaid. The skirt is fashioned



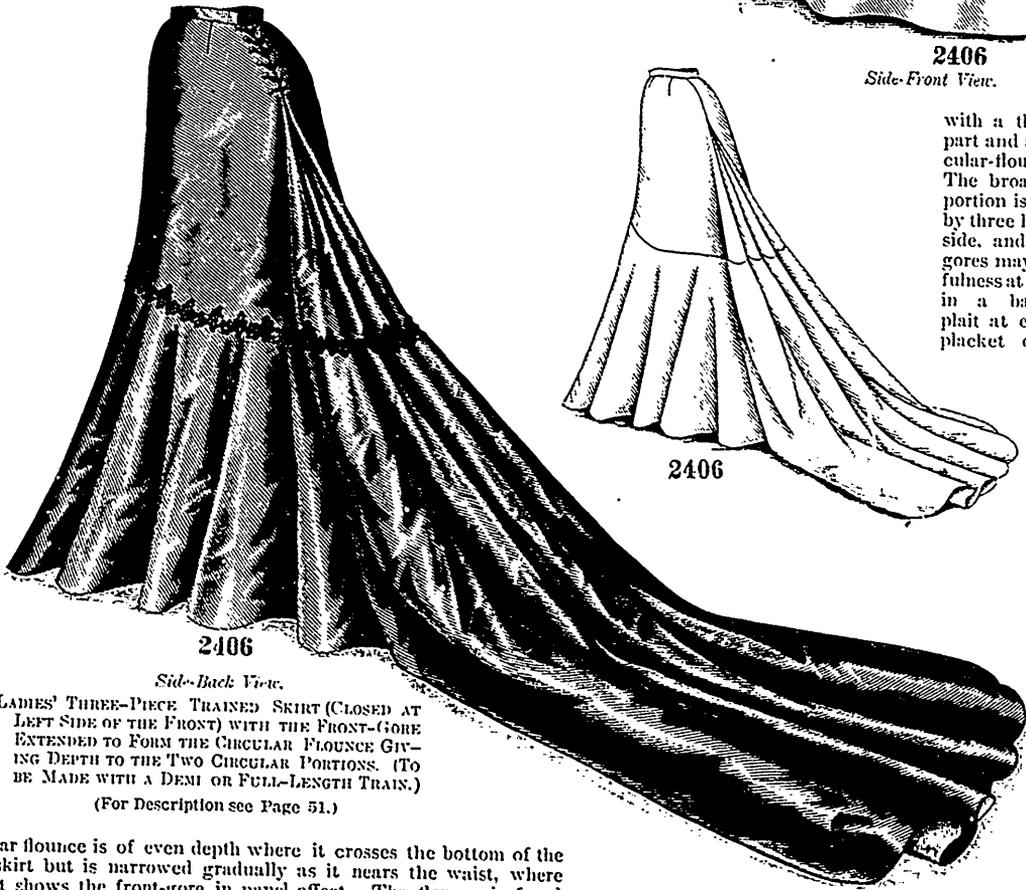
2406
Side-Front View.

with a three-piece upper part and a graduated circular-flounce lower part. The broad circular front portion is closely adjusted by three hip darts at each side, and the two back-gores may have the slight fulness at the top arranged in a backward-turning plait at each side of the placket or collected in gathers, as preferred. A cording of velvet gives a neat completion where the odd-shaped circular flounce is joined to the upper part. This stylish skirt is well adapted to wear with odd waists or a jaunty jacket.

No. 2238 shows a model especially desirable for developing either wide or narrow goods and for stripes and plaids. The skirt is here shown made of striped silk in delicate colors, with dainty appliqué trimming of satin and vari-colored jewels on a mousseline.



2406



2406

Side-Back View.

LADIES' THREE-PIECE TRAINED SKIRT (CLOSED AT LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT) WITH THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED TO FORM THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE GIVING DEPTH TO THE TWO CIRCULAR PORTIONS. (TO BE MADE WITH A DEMI OR FULL-LENGTH TRAIN.)

(For Description see Page 51.)

lar flounce is of even depth where it crosses the bottom of the skirt but is narrowed gradually as it nears the waist, where it shows the front-gore in panel effect. The flounce is faced with gray silk and agreeably decorated with the lace appliqué. The passementerie gives a neat completion where the flounce is attached to the skirt. This charming model would serve admir-

ably for silk, velvet or satin; and where a more elaborate garniture is desired the panel front may be tastefully trimmed.

ane ground. The combinations chosen make it suitable for evening or very dressy wear with a waist either of the same or a pretty

FASHIONS IN GARMENTS FOR MOURNING WEAR.

(Illustrated on Pages 12 and 13.)

The observation of mourning usages may be prompted by affliction, the mere desire to conform to the dictates of Fashion or the sense of obligation to show certain marks of respect to others. The periods for wearing mourning garments differ according to the relationships that exist. A widow wears deep mourning for a greater length of time in America than in Europe, where two years is deemed a sufficient time. At the expiration of six months the long crape or nun's-veiling veil is put aside. It is rarely worn over the face, except when the grief is new—indeed, all physicians agree that it is exceedingly detrimental to health to go about muffled in a heavy veil; and, too, by its use one attracts attention it is desired to avoid. Individual taste should decide the length of time young people are to wear mourning garments. Crape never is applied to children's clothing, and only in the case of the loss of parents is it good taste to dress them in mourning at all. Pure-white with decorations of dull black ribbon is considered



2329

Front View.

LADIES HOOD WITH SECTION OF FLARE COLLAR. (FOR WRAPS, COATS, CAPES, ETC.) KNOWN AS THE GOLF HOOD.

(For Description see Page 51)



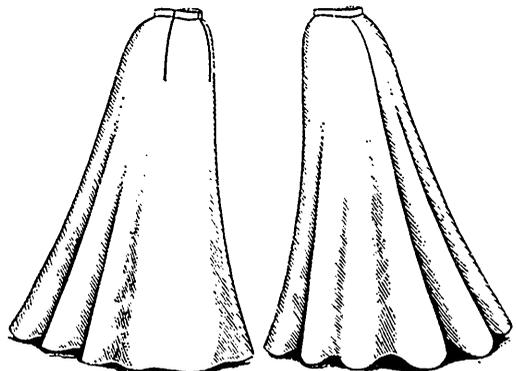
2329

Back View.

contrasting fabric. The skirt is a one-piece model with a center-front closing and is fashioned without a particle of fulness at the top and with only single hip darts. The closing is effected with a fly to a desirable depth at the center of the front, the edges being seamed in lapped style below the closing. The peculiar shaping of the skirt gives an attractive deep fluted effect to the back, while the front and sides fit without much flare but with slight ripples below the hips. The skirt may be made with a sweep or in round length, as preferred.

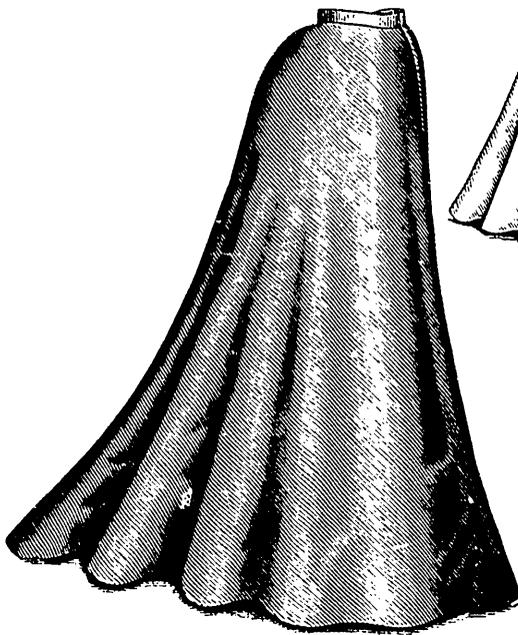
No. 2172 illustrates a very novel effect in shaping; the front-gore is extended to form a yoke that is smoothly fitted over the hips by darts. The skirt is a three-piece model and may be made over a seven-gored foundation-skirt. The plaits at the back meet at the belt and flare in rolling folds below. Silk-and-wool poplin was used to develop the skirt in this instance, with rather elaborate decorations of ribbon ruching and velvet ribbon. Two-toned effects, with the ribbon ruching to match the predominating color and the velvet ribbon harmonizing, would be most attractive. Taffeta silk with self-ruffles and bands of velvet would make a pretty skirt to wear with dainty evening waists.

An elaborate braided design decorates the mode shaped by pattern No. 2234, known as the sheath skirt. The skirt is in five-gored style, slightly flaring at the foot. The two side-gores are smoothly fitted by hip darts, and the two back-gores have their fulness arranged in an underfolded box-plait at the center of the back, while the front-gore is perfectly smooth. Dark-blue satin-faced cloth was used to make the stylish skirt, and the braided pattern which so handsomely ornaments it is black. Dark-green, automobile and brown are among other colors that will be made especially attractive by the black braiding.



2393

2393

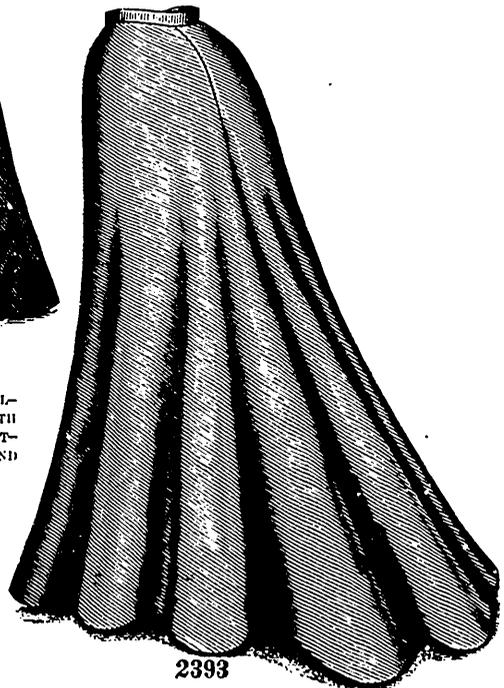


2393

Side-Front View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT WITHOUT DARTS OR WITHOUT FULLNESS AT THE BACK. (TO BE CLOSED AT EITHER OR BOTH SIDES OF THE FRONT WITH A FLY OR WITH VISIBLE BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES OR IN ANY DESIRED WAY AND MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Description see Page 52.)



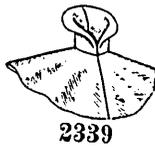
2393

Side-Back View.

deeper mourning than mixed black and-white materials and is especially recommended for home wear, where everything

should assume as cheerful an aspect as possible. Street costumes are developed from lustreless silk, Henrietta, cashmere, crêpon and dull-finished wools. Trimmings of dull jets and passementeries are permissible after the veil is laid aside, but while it is worn bands of crape and plain braids give ornamentation. The cut of mourning clothes should be almost severely plain and simple, as elaborate garnitures are wholly incongruous. This rule applies also to hats and bonnets.

Tailor gowns of Imperial and Melrose serge are well liked for mourning wear. They are frequently devoid of any decoration except rows of machine-stitching or straps of the goods stitched on each edge. Bone buttons are used on the jacket of the costume when the fly closing is not adopted. A handsome silk-and-wool fabric belonging to the Imperial serge family, though of a much finer, handsomer weave, is also applicable for tailor suits. French *foulé* is another choice material for this purpose. Storm serges in plain and diagonal weaves are exceedingly popular, and for a street or traveling gown there is no more suitable fabric; machine-stitching is preferably used as its trimming. A novelty that is sure to gain popularity among practical women is a serge that is cravenetted in the

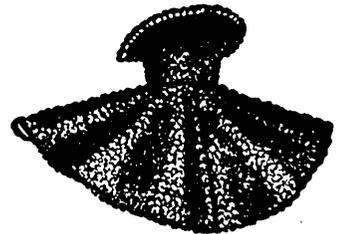


2339



2339

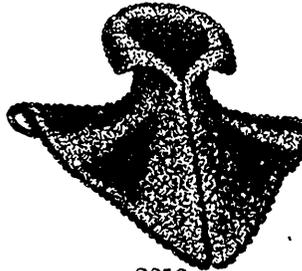
Front View.



2339

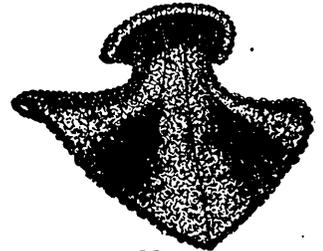
Back View.

LADIES' COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDICI OR SECTIONAL FLARE COLLAR.)
(For Description see Page 52.)



2312

Front View.



2312

Back View.

LADIES' GORED COLLARETTE, EXTENDED IN A HIGH FLARE COLLAR.
(For Description see Page 53.)



2386

Side-Front View.

LADIES' PETTICOAT-SKIRT WITHOUT ANY FULLNESS AT THE TOP AND HAVING THE SIDES AND BACK LENGTHENED BY A GRADUATED CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. SOMETIMES CALLED THE LUMP PETTICOAT.

(For Description see Page 52.)



2386

Side-Back View.

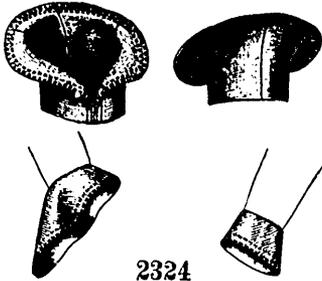
will choose the lengthwise effect. Self cords of varying widths give attractiveness to a smooth-finished cloth of handsome weave. Wool and silk-and-wool poplins remain popular for gowns for wear to church and such places as it is permissible to visit.

Sicilian silk closely resembles bengaline, the noticeable difference being in the rather dull lustre; the cords are distinct and close together as in the bengaline. Capes and waists are frequently developed from this rich textile, and, where the period of mourning permits, they may be ornamented most effectively with dull jets and chiffon. Another sample of this silk—perfectly dull—is appropriate for deepest mourning.

An exquisite fabric is called cashmere royal or Queen's mourning. It is a silk-and-wool mixture, though very like dull satin of a soft beautiful quality. Two widths are obtainable in this elegant novelty, and the high price will prevent its common use. A model of perfect taste is a widow's gown developed

from this goods and trimmed with bands of crape. The new weaves in crêpe de Chine are very attractive; among the samples seen an almost invisible stripe in two widths gives

weave, making it absolutely waterproof. Plissé crêpons are used for deep-mourning gowns and are wonderfully rich in appearance. The finish on these crêpons is dull and lustreless. Bayadère effects are also exhibited in these weaves, the stripes being in two widths. These goods are quite wide enough to allow being made up either with the stripes running up and down or across, as best suits one's figure. The tall, well-formed woman will of course appear extremely well with the goods made up *en bayadère*, while her sister of shorter stature



2324

Front View. Back View.

LADIES' FLARE COLLAR AND TWO STYLES OF FLARE CUFFS. (FOR COATS, JACKETS, ETC.)

(For Description see Page 53.)

pleasing character. This soft material possesses numerous charming qualities and is wonderfully well suited to the present modes, which are emphasized by graceful flounces and draperies. These gowns will be made over dull taffeta foundations. Scotch cheviot mixtures in black and gray are worn by young women who have put aside deep mourning.

A black camel's-hair in which a tiny

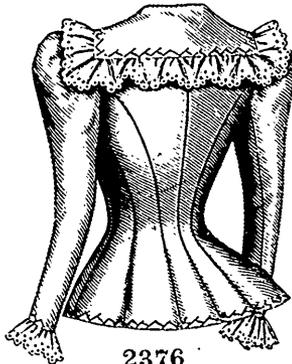
Black crépon and créponette, with shirred ribbon ruching to trim are combined in the highly approved mode developed by pattern No. 2204, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The waist is cut fancifully low to show the deep yoke of the créponette, and the closing is made at the left side. Artistic decoration is imparted to the loose front and along the yoke outline by the ribbon ruching, and a similar treatment is given the fancy upper edge of the sleeves, which lap upon puffs of créponette. The crush stock-collar has pointed turn-over portions. A wrinkled girdle of créponette is fastened with a tiny dull jet buckle.

A tasteful mourning costume is shaped by pattern No. 2177, in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Wool armure and crape is the combination used, and crape folds supply the decoration. The full front is cut bias and is becomingly draped, being caught near the left shoulder under a bow of crape with a dull jet buckle in the center; it closes at the left side. A yoke effect is carried out by the crape, which also furnishes the material for the standing collar. The sleeves are of crape with short puffs of the dress goods at the top. A band of crape follows the lower edge of the waist and gives grace to the figure. The circular skirt is made with an applied graduated circular flounce of crape, folds of which neatly finish the joining.



2376

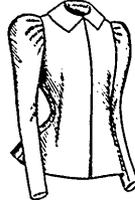
Front View.



2376

Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SAILOR OR ROLLING COLLAR.)
(For Description see Page 53.)



2376

A rather dressy cape appropriate for the young woman who is not in deep mourning is pictured made of armure silk with chiffon for the neck ruche and frillings and ruchings of chiffon and bands of crape as its ornamentation. It has a circular upper part and a circular-flounce lower part. A full ruche of chiffon is disposed around the standing collar at the neck and is extremely becoming. The mode is embraced in pattern No. 2039, which is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

silver thread faintly gleams is another material appropriate for second or light mourning. Shirt-waists are made of India pongee in black having a white dot or figure upon it. A waterproof silk termed habutai is shown in a twilled and also a plain weave. The admirable waterproof quality of this material will insure its successful rivalry with other silks.

Among the accessories worn with mourning gowns are soft hemstitched linen collars and cuffs that are always becoming to the wearer. These dainty conceits lap over the collar and fall back from the wrists. Short face veils are worn with the bonnet, with the long veil adjusted to fall gracefully in the back. Brussels net is used to make these veils and they are ornamented with bands of crape on the edge or a simple button-hole stitching. Both square and round patterns are shown, the latter style being most appropriate for wear with the bonnet. Long veils are of crape, bombazine, silk nun's-veiling and grenadine, and have either hemstitched or plain deep hems at the top and bottom, while a border wrought in the weave finishes the sides. These veils are in several different lengths.

The furs suitable for mourning are Persian lamb, black lynx and black fox. These may trim the gown or form the wrap to be worn in the Winter season. The only jewels permissible in mourning are pearls and diamonds, and they must be worn sparingly.

Lustrous mourning silk and cashmere royal were associated pleasingly in the surplice basque-waist exhibited in pattern No. 9826, which is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The yoke, sleeves and collar are of the silk, and the fancifully shaped fronts, and shoulder-caps are of cashmere royal edged with a ruching of dull black ribbon.

A very stylish double-breasted cutaway coat with hip seams is expressed in pattern No. 2099, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. Black kersey with a neat finish of stitching was used to construct the garment. The fronts lap diagonally, closing with large bone buttons and button-holes.

Lustrous mourning goods combined with crape and deco-



2353



2353

Front View.



2353

Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK WITH WATTEAU BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH ROLLING OR STANDING COLLAR.)
(For Description see Page 54.)

rated with shirred ribbon was the material used for the basque developed by pattern No. 2049, which is in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or

20 cents. The upper part of the front is a double-pointed yoke of crape, and the full lower part has its pointed upper edge trimmed with three rows of shirred ribbon. Pointed caps of crape edged with the ribbon give becoming breadth over the top of the sleeves.

Pattern No. 2170, which is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used to shape the basque shown developed from cheviot serge with bands of crape and braid as its trimming. It is perfectly adjusted by the usual seams and darts and is admirably suited for stout figures.

An attractive tailor-finished costume is embraced in pattern No. 2221, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. French *foulé* was used for the development pictured with straps of the material neatly stitched for a finish. Novelty is expressed in the cap-top sleeves. The skirt is a five-gored model. Cheviot, serge or cloth will be equally appropriate for this mode.

The U-shaped yoke characterizes the basque-waist shaped by pattern No. 2096, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

features are the high flaring collar and the loose double-breasted fronts that turn back at the top in wide revers. Black melton was chosen to make the comfortable coat with black lynx fur for the revers, the inside of the collar and to outline the front edge of the garment. Stitching gives a neat completion to the joining of the circular lower part to the upper portion and also simulates cuffs.

Dull-finished heavy-weight broadcloth combined with crape and finished with cordings of lustreless silk was used in the construction of the extremely graceful cape embraced in pattern No. 1915, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The cape is of the cloth and circular in shaping and is emphasized by two circular ruffles of crape that extend to the neck and taper narrowly at the ends. A high flaring collar inside of which a ripple ruffle lined with silk is placed adds attractiveness to the mode.

A waist with blouse front and tucked Bertha-revers pictured made of a lustreless silk-and-wool poplin combined with armure silk is shaped by pattern No. 1963, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

Several rows of tuck-shirrings receive the fulness of the shield shaped yoke. A cluster of tucks extending diagonally from the arm-hole to the closing is made in the fronts. Tucks are also made in the sleeves at the top, where they form puffs. Crape or dull mourning silk and fine Henrietta may be stylishly combined in the mode.

A tucked or corded basque-waist is shaped by pattern No. 1767, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. Cashmere royal is here united with Brussels net and crape, with dull black silk braid as its ornamental feature. The fronts have three clusters of tucks running diagonally and headed with the narrow braid in tiny coils. The sleeves are similarly treated. The full vest is made fanciful by four deep frills and rows of braid are arranged crosswise at the top. The cuffs, caps and standing collar are of crape. This mode is especially suitable for young ladies and would be equally charming in crêpe de Chine trimmed with dull jets.

Fancifully shaped fronts and back make exceptionally

attractive the basque-waist made by pattern No. 2184, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. French *foulé* and crape were combined in the mode with narrow braid simply coiled as the ornamental feature. The vest is of crape, as are also the back-yoke, collar, belt and cuffs. The caps over the shoulders are composed of square tabs edged with braid. There are many possibilities in this attractive model.

Henrietta and crape were employed to develop the waist embraced in pattern No. 2078, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. A round yoke is simulated by the crape, and narrow ruchings of crape follow the outline just below. A narrow ruching is also arranged on the front in a fanciful way that is indicated by perforations in the pattern. The front blouses slightly and the back is plaited at the waist. The caps and cuffs are double and are composed of crape and Henrietta trimmed with crape ruchings. Dull black grosgrain ribbon forms the belt.

Pattern No. 2127, which is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents, was employed to shape the jaunty coat shown in the illustration.



2371

Front View.

2371

2371

Back View.

LADIES' PETTICOAT-CHEMISE. (SPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR WEAR WITH LOW-NECKED WAISTS.)
(For Description see Page 54.)

Henrietta is associated with crape in the development here shown, and bands and frills of the crape provide ornamentation. The waist is made over a fitted lining and is shaped very low at the back and front to show the yoke. The back is seamless and the fronts pouch stylishly. A small puff effect at the shoulder distinguishes the two-seam sleeves.

Melrose serge with trimmings of crape and dull jet bullet buttons was used to make the basque illustrated in pattern No. 2913, which is in twelve sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. The basque is double-breasted and crape is arranged on the right front between the two rows of buttons to simulate a vest. The high standing collar is of crape, and the sleeves are trimmed with pointed bands of crape and a row of buttons. Crêpe lisse, trimmed with narrow ruchings of ribbon, forms the pretty stock collar, which is included in pattern No. 9800, in two sizes, medium-small and medium-large, price 5d. or 10 cents.

A handsome long coat is shown in pattern No. 2112, which is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. A graduated circular lower part is the chief novelty expressed in the mode. Additional

Black kersey was used to make the coat, with a simple finish of machine-stitching. The coat is double-breasted and closed with button-holes and buttons.

A triple circular cape of broadcloth was fashioned by pattern No. 1913, which is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. Several rows of machine-stitching finish each ruffle and the flaring collar. A jabot of Brussels net edging is adjusted at the neck where the cape closes.

with a band of fur. The collarette is covered with the appliqué lace, which is also attractively disposed on the cape. A full ruche of white chiffon forms the becoming neck-completion, and a bow of ribbon with long flowing ends is at the throat. Many possibilities are suggested in this mode, the decorations being limited only by individual taste.

Pattern No. 2250, which is in four sizes for ladies from thirty-two to forty-four inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents, was employed to shape the three-quarter length cape with sectional collarette shown made of heavy brocaded silk with trimmings of lace edging and ruching. The lace frills are arranged in cascade effect down the front edges and in a full ruffle around the collarette, and the ruching heads the lace frill and is continued to meet two rosettes at the neck. A full plaiting of lace inside the flare collar adds to the becomingness of the mode, which is admirably suited for a carriage wrap.

Very handsome cloaking brocade in a soft shade of rose-pink and white is combined with white satin in the elegant long coat-wrap here pictured with silk roses appliquéd lavishly upon it and bands of swan's-down and lace frills as additional ornamentation. The coat reaches to the foot. The back has a

HANDSOME CARRIAGE AND EVENING WRAPS.

(Illustrated on Page 11.)

There are unlimited decorative possibilities suggested in the newest wraps designed for wear with handsome reception or ball gowns. Gorgeous fabrics with elaborate ornamentations of fur, jewelled, jetted and spangled lace appliqué and soft, fluffy frillings of *mousseline de soie* and chiffon chiefly distinguish these elegant creations, which combine extreme comfort with grace and beauty. Circular flounces characterize these garments as noticeably as they do the other modes of the season. Tall, slender women especially appear to advantage in these robes; and even the most capricious tastes will easily secure becoming effects if careful consideration is given the selection. Three-quarter and full-length garments are equally popular, though for full-dress those reaching to the bottom of the gown are preferred.

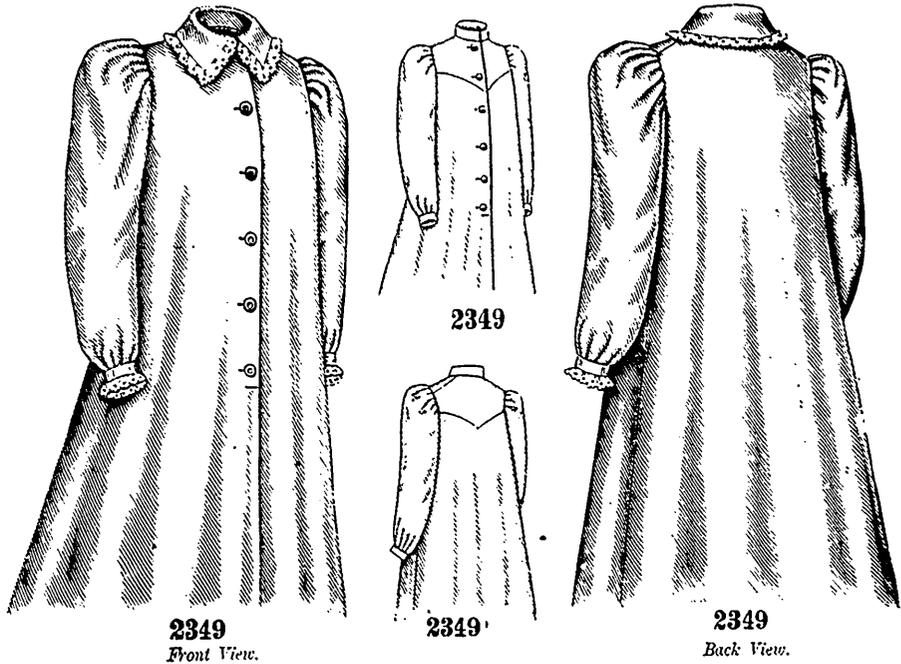
A cape showing extremely graceful lines is here illustrated made of pearl-gray cloth lined with violet taffeta and elaborately decorated with an appliqué design of the cloth. The cape is in three-quarter length having a short upper cape and circular flounces narrowing in the front to where they meet at the neck. The flaring collar is rounded in the front and is finished at the top with a graduated circular ruffle that adds to the becomingness of the mode. The beautifully tinted lining shows effectively as the flounces fall in jabot style. The pattern, which is No. 2241, is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

Lavish decorations of lace appliqué, rare lace edging and Thibet fur are disposed upon a magnificent long circular wrap shown developed in turquoise-blue velvet lined with satin over a wadded interlining. A circular ruffle extends up the front edges to the neck and lengthens the garment at the bottom, and a band of fur conceals the joining. The appliqué trimming is elaborately displayed all over the wrap and appears as though wrought in the weave of the material. The lining of satin on the ruffles is revealed as they fall in jabot effect with the deep lace edging. A full ruche of lace is carried around the flaring collar, and fur gives an attractive completion to the edge. This charming creation was shaped by pattern No. 1592, which is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents.

A most dressy wrap, known as the Normandie cape, is embraced in pattern No. 2086, which is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. or 25 cents. The cape is shown developed in heliotrope satin Duchesse with chiffon for the neck ruche and decorations of spangled and chenille-run appliqué lace, lace edging, feather trimming and ribbon. The circular frills in which the rich lining is displayed have a frill of lace over them and are headed

pointed yoke, and a circular flounce adds to its attractive features. The fronts are loose and the right front is reversed at the top in a wide lapel. The swan's-down finishes the edges of the garment, heads the circular flounce and is disposed in two additional bands on the lapel. Lace is cascaded down the closing from the neck to the bottom and also finishes the wrists. Two rosettes of lace at the neck in front impart a dainty touch to the decorative scheme. Pattern No. 2151, which is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, price 1s. or 25 cents, embraces the mode.

The circular Russian wrap with Watteau back illustrated made of burnt-orange moiré Renaissance and handsomely trimmed with ermine and jewelled appliqué was developed by pattern No. 9747, which is in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The high flaring collar is softened by an entire facing of ermine, and bands of the fur edge the collarette and fronts. The lace net covers the collarette, and its sparkling mock gems add a touch of dazzling beauty to the elegant wrap. There are many materials and rich garnitures adaptable to the mode which is especially suitable to wear over soft fluffy evening gowns.



LADIES' SACK NIGHT-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE YOKE-FACINGS.)
(For Description see Page 54.)



THE DRESSMAKER

Much diversity is possible in the decoration of dainty waists designed to accompany different skirts and for wear at semi-formal functions. There is a variety of suitable handsome materials, and the waist may be made either in one color or a combination of textiles with garnitures of laces, jewelled bands, ribbon, etc.

The close skirts are wonderfully graceful, but they show so perfectly the lines of the figure that unless the hips are well developed padding of some sort is likely to be required. The requisite fullness is given sometimes by a separate pad or bustle, which usually consists of several lengthwise flutes of hair-cloth at the back between two pads filled with curled hair that round away toward the front and end just in front of the hips; these bustles are more satisfactory if the flutes are filled with curled hair, a disc of hair-cloth or any lining material serving to close the lower end of the flutes. Frequently, however, a separate pad is made for each skirt and tacked inside along the belt. These pads are seven or eight inches deep at the back and narrow in a gradual curve toward the ends, which extend over the hips.

FIGURES NOS. 1 Y, 2 Y AND 3 Y.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTES.—Both style and comfort are displayed in the toilette shown at figure No. 1 Y. The fashionably shaped coats are double-breasted and easy-fitting; it is in three quarter length and will show to advantage the lines of tall, well-formed figures. The right front laps over the left diagonally, and both are reversed in broad revers, the under one being almost concealed by the upper. A high flare collar is a distinctive feature of the mode. The sleeves are dart-fitted, and the inserted hip-pockets have odd-shaped laps. A rough-surfaced cloaking associated with lamb's-wool was here selected to make the coat. The inside of the collar, the revers, cuff facings and pocket-laps are of lamb's-wool, and a narrow strip finishes the edges of the garment. The

pattern employed was No. 2314, price 1s. or 25 cents. Novelty suiting showing a deep ruby-red ground with raised figures in black upon it was used to develop the five-gored skirt, which is perfectly smooth-fitting at the top and closed at the left side with a fly or visible buttons and button-holes. There is a graceful flare at the bottom, and the season's fancy is emphasized in the slight sweep. Pattern No. 2365, price 10d. or 20 cents, embraces the mode.

The jacket shown at figure No. 2 Y represents the short type which is universally popular and becoming. Melton in a light

mode was used to make the jacket, with trimming of Persian lamb and an appliqué of braid. The jacket is double-breasted and easy-fitting in the front, and the back is adjusted closely by the usual seams. The high flare collar with the inside of Persian lamb is extremely becoming and adds materially to the warmth of the garment. The square pocket-laps are of Persian lamb, and an attractive finish is given the edges of the jacket by the fur; cuffs are simulated by a single strip. The closing is made by buttons and button-holes in the regular double-breasted way. Dart-fitted or gathered sleeves may be used, as prompted by individual taste. This design is presented in pattern No. 2388, price 10d. or 20 cents. The extremely stylish toilette represented at figure No. 3 Y shows a double breasted cutaway jacket with dart-fitted sleeves, developed from castor kersey rather severely finished with rows of machine-stitching and a



FIGURE NO. 1 Y.

FIGURE NO. 2 Y.

FIGURE NO. 3 Y.

FIGURES NOS. 1 Y, 2 Y AND 3 Y.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTES.

FIGURE NO. 1 Y.—(Cut by Coat Pattern No. 2314; 9 sizes; price 1s. or 25 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 2365; 9 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents.) FIGURE NO. 2 Y.—(Cut by Coat Pattern No. 2388; 9 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE NO. 3 Y.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 2337; 9 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 1839; 9 sizes; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

velvet inlaid collar, and a circular skirt of mode cloth trimmed with black braid. The jacket is perfectly adjusted, and the fronts are turned back at the top in lapels by a rolling collar. A double row of buttons is on the fronts, one row effecting the closing. A circular ruffle extending up each side of the front is the feature in the skirt. A straight and a coiled row of braid give a neat heading to the ruffle. Pattern No. 2337, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used to shape the jacket; and pattern No. 1839, price 1s. or 25 cents, was chosen for the skirt.

FIGURES Nos. 4 Y, 5 Y, 6 Y AND 7 Y.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTES.—An exquisite toilette of rose-pink moiré Renaissance and plain and embroidered white chiffon with lavish decorations of shirred ribbon is portrayed at figure No. 4 Y. The rounding side-fronts of the waist somewhat suggest the zouave style; they open over a full center-front of plain chiffon finished at the top with several rows of shirring. The neck is square and becomingly low. A tiny frill of chiffon is arranged on the edges of the side-fronts and headed with the shirred ribbon disposed in coils. The elbow sleeves have a deep frill of embroidered chiffon edging at their lower edge headed with the coiled ribbon. The waist may have short drapery sleeves and a peplum, if desired, provisions for these changes being made in the pattern, which is No. 2381, costing 10d. or 20 cents. The skirt is circular in shaping, with a circular flounce extending up the front above a straight gathered flounce of the embroidered chiffon. The shirr-

Bluet taffeta and white Liberty silk were associated with shirred ribbon and silk appliqué for decoration in the attractive toilette shown at figure No. 6 Y. The puff guimpe-yoke and short puff sleeves are of Liberty silk. The top of the full blouse-front is cut in fanciful outline and has appliqué trimming applied artistically. A full ruche of the Liberty silk gives a dainty finish to the top of the guimpe and the lower edge of the short puff sleeves. The skirt has a five-gored upper part and a circular-flounce lower part. The upper part is devoid of ornamentation, while a most lavish disposal of the appliqué trimming is on the circular flounce, which is headed with a ruching of ribbon. A folded belt of silk is worn. The waist was shaped by pattern No. 2402, which costs 10d. or 20 cents; and pattern No. 2083, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used for the skirt.



FIGURE No. 4 Y.

FIGURE No. 5 Y.

FIGURE No. 6 Y.

FIGURE No. 7 Y.

FIGURES Nos. 4 Y, 5 Y, 6 Y AND 7 Y.—LADIES' EVENING TOILETTES.

FIGURE No. 4 Y.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 2381; 7 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 2308; 7 sizes; price 1s. or 25 cents.) FIGURE No. 5 Y.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 2389; 7 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 2330; 9 sizes; price 1s. or 25 cents.) FIGURE No. 6 Y.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 2402; 7 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 2083; 9 sizes; price 1s. or 25 cents.) FIGURE No. 7 Y.—(Cut by Waist Pattern No. 2404; 6 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 2393; 9 sizes; price 10d. or 20 cents.)

ed ribbon achieves numerous scrolls and coils in its disposition upon the skirt. The folded belt is of creamy white satin ribbon. Pattern No. 2308, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, was used to design the graceful skirt, which is made with a sweep.

A black-and-white combination is seen in the toilette shown at figure No. 5 Y. White silk, black velvet, white *mousseline de soie* and Renaissance lace net were richly combined in the mode with decorations of ribbon. The waist is of velvet covered with Renaissance net and edged with a tiny frill of *mousseline*; it is square at the neck, and a draped center-front of *mousseline* is revealed between the fronts, which meet at the waist and gradually separate toward the shoulders. Very short drapery sleeves of the silk are gathered on the shoulder under bows of ribbon. The . . . of the center-front is also completed with ribbon simply adjusted. The skirt is of white silk and has two graduated circular flounces extending in a point up the front, disclosing a facing of velvet overlaid with the lace. A knife-plaiting at the lower edge is an effective addition. The crush belt of silk is closed with a brilliant buckle. Pattern No. 2389, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used for the waist, and pattern No. 2330, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, was employed for the skirt.

Figure No. 7 Y presents a beautiful toilette especially appropriate for the debutante, the chief characteristic of which is its simplicity. White cloth was used for the dainty creation, with a trimming of ribbon appliquéd in a most artistic design. A frill of lace edging heads the top of the low-necked waist, and jewelled buttons secure the straps over the shoulders. The waist is cut bias and is laced at the back. An odd feature is the draped cap that falls below the shoulder. A large bow-knot of the ribbon is disposed directly upon the front. Pattern No. 2404, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used to construct the waist. The circular skirt is fitted without darts or fulness at the top and is closed at the left side of the front. The pattern, No. 2393, price 10d. or 20 cents, provides for a closing at both sides with a fly or with visible buttons and button-holes.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 17 L.—MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 17 L.—This consists of a Misses' skirt and jacket. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2311 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is differently pictured on page 79. The jacket pattern, which is No. 2374 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on page 75.

This dressy toilette consists of a skirt and jacket and is here shown made of navy-blue cloth trimmed with black and gold braid. The becoming lines of the jacket, which is known as the Hobson, will insure its popularity. It is simply adjusted, being cut on much the same lines as the regulation naval fatigue jacket. The back is smooth and plain, but the jacket is loosely fitted at the front, where it closes with a fly; a neat standing collar covered with braid finishes the neck. The two-seam sleeve shows the popular dart-fitted top. Hercules and soutache braids emphasize the graceful lines of the jacket, and pointed tabs of the same conceal the darts in the sleeve.

The skirt is fashioned with a narrow front-gore extended in a flounce, which ripples at the back and sides. This flounce gives the needed depth to the four other gores.

In dark-red cloth ornamented with wide black braid and narrow gilt braid this jacket will be particularly pleasing. Serge, chevot, etc., all suitably develop the design. The skirt is appropriate for both silks and woollen materials. Fancy passementerie or lace appliqué in white or cream will furnish dainty decoration for a dressy silk.

The stylish hat has a velvet crown and is embellished with graceful ostrich tips.

and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from four to twelve years of age.

This seasonable little toilette comprises a jacket here shown made of fancy coating and a dress of striped wool goods.

The jacket is double-breasted and closes to the neck; the fancy collar, which curves prettily at the front and back and has epaulette caps joined to it over the shoulders, is an attractive accessory and is joined on with the rolling collar. The sleeves are of the approved size and may be gathered into the arm-hole or have the fullness removed by darts.

The dress is made with a four-gored skirt and a full body having a pointed yoke, and dressy touches are given by revers and cuffs.

Girls' coats are made of both plain and mixed goods and finished either with machine-stitching or braid or trimmed with fur bands. For the dress any soft woollen may be used with ribbon or braid for decoration.

The felt hat is trimmed with silk and a plume.

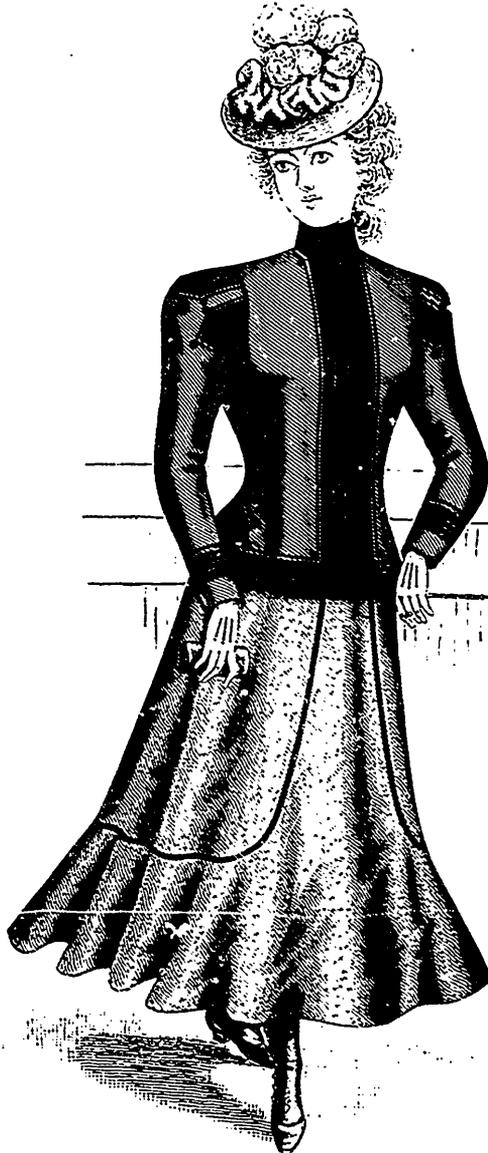


FIGURE No. 17 L.—This illustrates MISSSES' STREET TOILETTE.—The patterns are Misses' Skirt No. 2311, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Jacket No. 2374, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 19 L.—Girls' LONG COAT.—This represents a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 2348 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old, and is again portrayed on page 76.

The stylish little coat here pictured made of cloth ornamented with fur shows the circular skirt so much in vogue this Winter. It is in double-breasted style, and the back and sides are smoothly fitted by the usual seams. The fronts, which are fitted with side-front gores having rounding corners, are extended in a circular skirt that lengthens the coat at the back and sides, where it falls in soft graceful folds. Self-strappings outline the circular skirt and front-gore and edge the pocket-laps. A large collar consisting of a plain portion and a circular fringe is joined to the coat under the turn-over collar and is especially becoming to a slim girl. The sleeves are fitted at the top by darts that give the broad-shoulder effect so desirable.

Tan is the most popular color for these long coats, but any desired shade may be selected. Dark-green or army-blue cloth with flat braid and sable decorations will be effective for a golden-haired miss.

(Descriptions Continued on Page 69.)

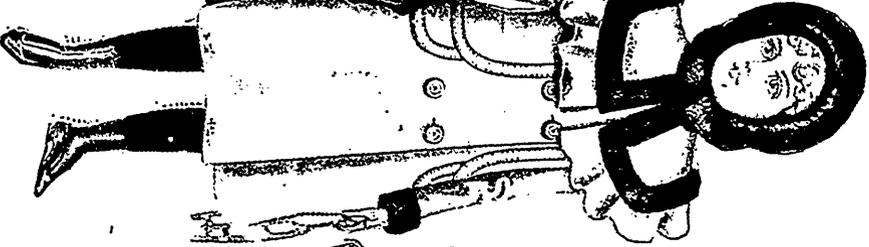
WINTER OUTDOOR STYLES FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 65.)

FIGURE No. 18 L.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This illustrates a Girls' coat or jacket and dress. The coat pattern, which is No. 2326 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years old, and may be seen again on page 76. The dress pattern, which is No. 197



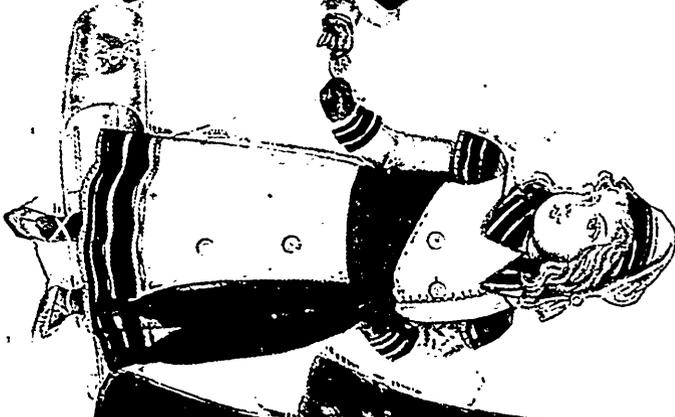
18 L.



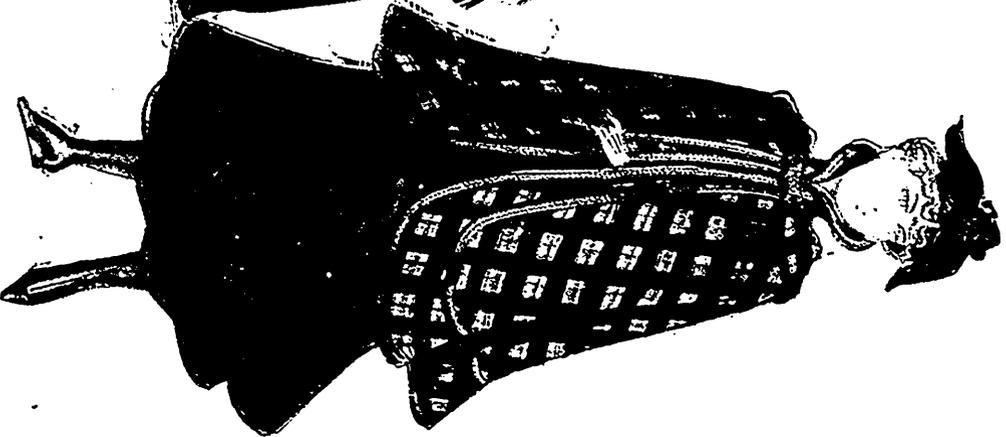
9 L.



20 L.



21 L.



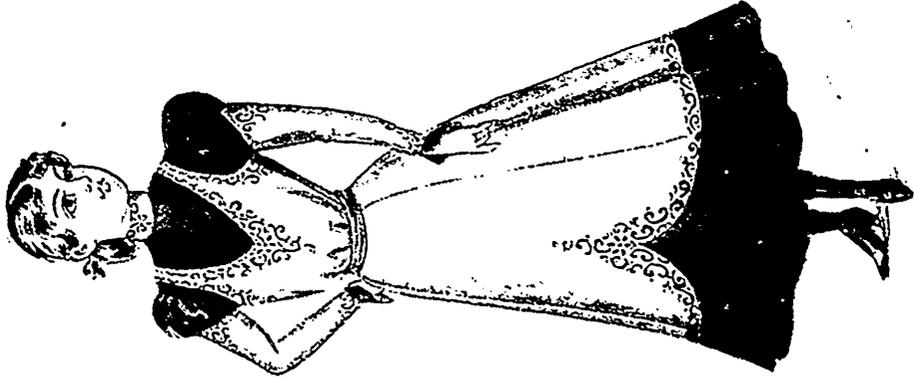
22 L.

THE DELINEATOR.

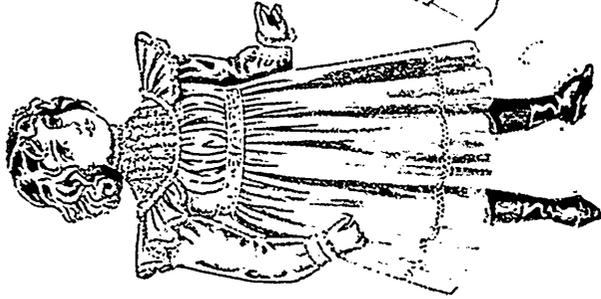
Written: Outdoor Styles for Young Girls.

DESCRIBED ON PAGE 64.

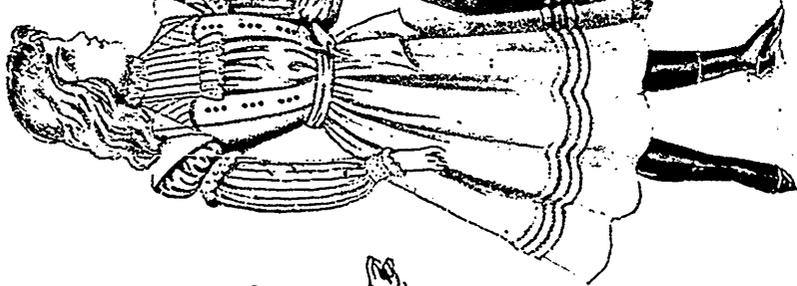
JANUARY, 1899.



23 L.



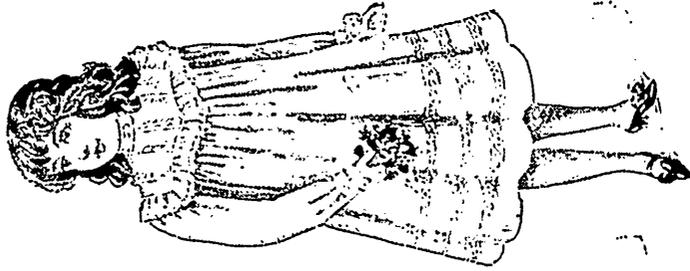
24 L.



25 L.



26 L.



27 L.

Dressy Frocks for Misses and Children.

DESCRIBED ON PAGES 69 AND 70.

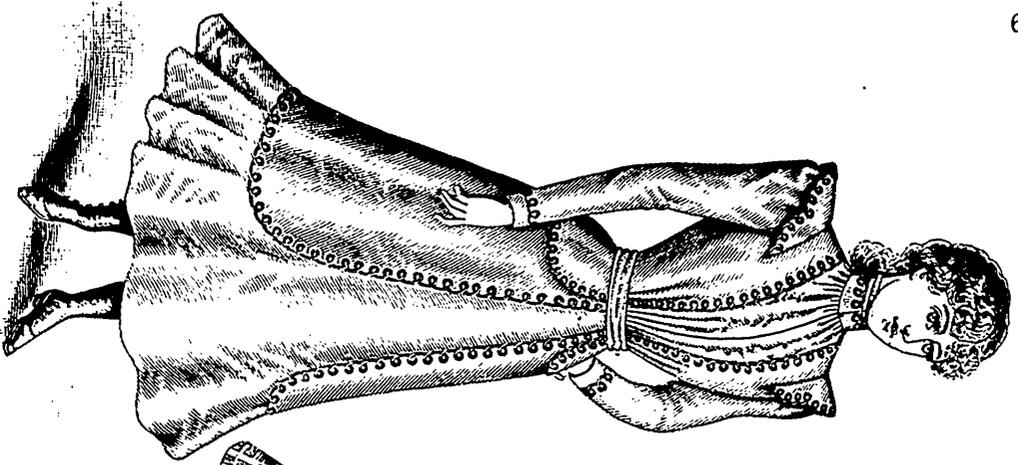
THE DELINEATOR,

JANUARY, 1899.

DESCRIBED ON PAGES 70 AND 71.

JANUARY, 1899.

THE DELINEATOR



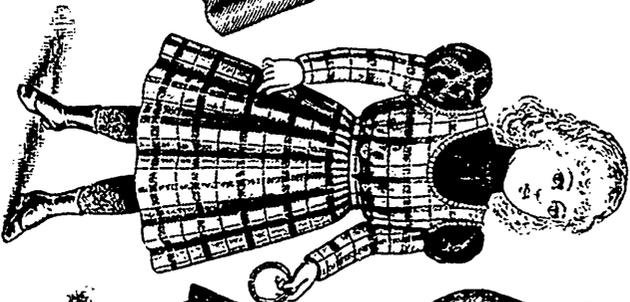
28 L.



29 L.



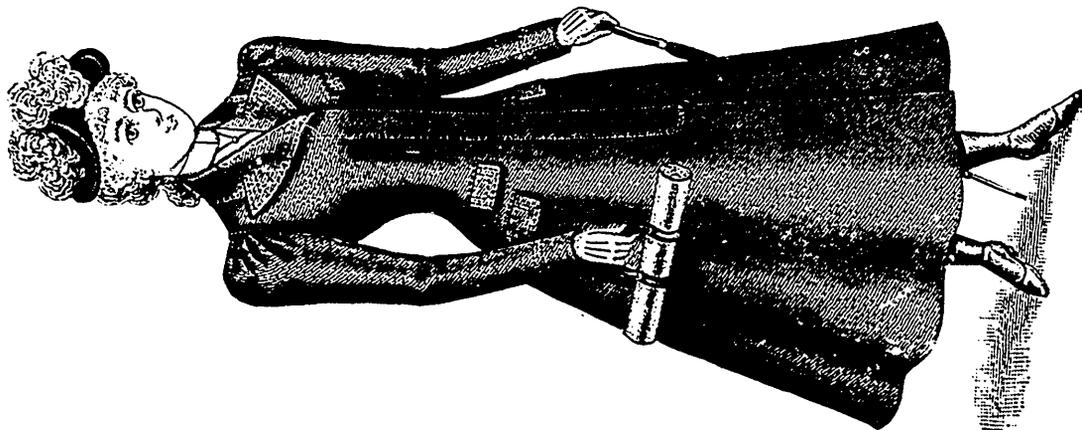
30 L.



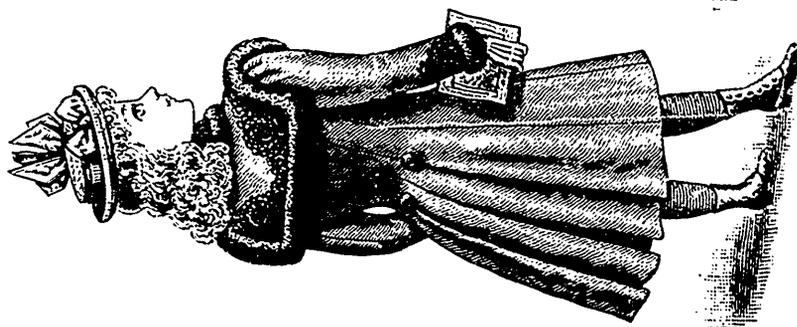
31 L.



32 L.



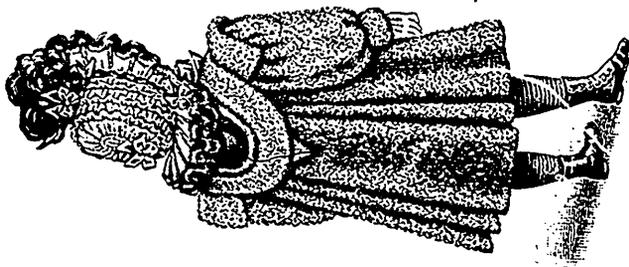
33 L.



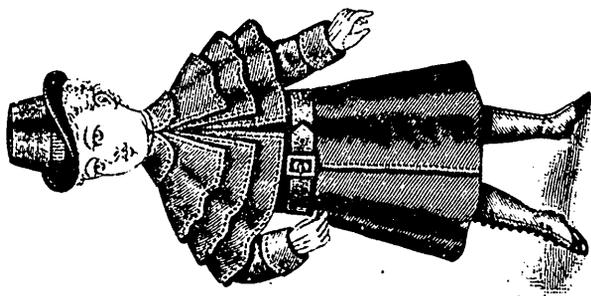
34 L.



35 L.



36 L.



37 L.

Winter Street Tailor for Young Folks.

DESCRIBED ON PAGES 71 AND 72.

THE DELINEATOR.

JANUARY, 1899.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 64.)

The hood developed in soft fur makes a comfortable and becoming completion to the toilette.

FIGURE No. 20 L.—LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT.—This illustrates a Little Boys' coat. The pattern, which is No. 2260 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little boys from two to seven years of age.

This dressy little coat for a small boy is here shown developed in smooth satin-faced cloth, fur furnishing seasonable decoration. The short body of the coat is smoothly fitted at the back and closes in double-breasted style at the front. The skirt, lapped like the body and having backward-turning plaits at the back, is attached to it, a natty leather belt run through straps at the back concealing the seam. Under a turn-over collar a circular cape is arranged and falls gracefully about the shoulders. The sleeve is in plain coat style.

Light-blue broadcloth trimmed with ermine will make a handsome coat for dressy occasions. Whipcord with a finish of machine-stitching will develop a neat every-day coat.

The jaunty little Tam-O'-Shanter is trimmed with quills.

FIGURE No. 21 L.—CHILD'S HUDSON BAY TOBOGGAN SET.—This illustrates a Child's coat and cap. The pattern, which is No. 2369 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age, and is again pictured on page 83.

This is a particularly seasonable set, consisting of a toboggan cap and coat made from blanketing, the fancy border of which gives a decorative air, and a sash of contrasting goods. The coat is smooth and plain at the upper part of the back, but under-plaited fulness is introduced below the waist at the end of the center seam. The fronts are loosely fitted, and the garment closes in double-breasted fashion. A handsome hood with its outer edge reversed is attached to the coat under a soft turn-over collar and relieves the plainness of the back. Sleeve-caps and turn-over cuffs give an ornamental touch to the sleeves. The wide sash is tied at the front in a loose sailor-knot, large worsted tassels depending from its long ends.

The pointed end of the toboggan cap, which is fitted closely about the head, is finished with a tassel and droops gracefully at the left side and makes a desirable head-covering when indulging in Winter sports.

Any of the pretty blankets that come for the purpose, or plain cloth combined with a plaid material will be suitable for the successful development of the set. The sash should match the predominating shade of the material.

FIGURE No. 22 L.—MISSES' TOILETTE.—This illustrates a Misses' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 2332 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently shown on page 72. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1884 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years old.

This serviceable toilette comprises a natty golf cape and a stylish skirt, both showing the popular circular flounce. The cape is here shown developed in plaid blanketing, strappings of plain cloth finishing it neatly in tailor style. It is of circular shaping, smoothly adjusted about the shoulders by cuts and a graduated circular flounce extending to the neck and tapering becomingly gives stylish depth. A large hood fashioned somewhat on the same lines as a monk's cowl is included in the neck seam with the stylish flare collar; an oddly shaped strap is buttoned over the ends of the hood.

The cloth skirt has a circular flounce fancifully pointed in

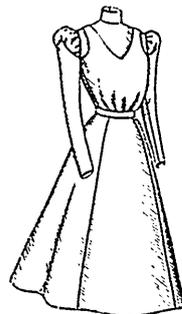
front joined to a three-piece upper portion, the flounce being outlined by rows of flat braid.

Golf capes are made of double-faced materials or, if they are unobtainable, plain cloth lined with a plaid material. Flat mohair braid may be used for the trimming, or the seams may be machine-stitched to position. A dark-blue cloth lined with bright-red will give to the cape the military air so stylish this season. Any woollen material or silk may be selected for the skirt, which lends itself effectively to any style of decoration. A very dressy skirt may be made from this design by utilizing silk ornamented with lace appliqué. Mercury wings and flowers adorn the small hat.

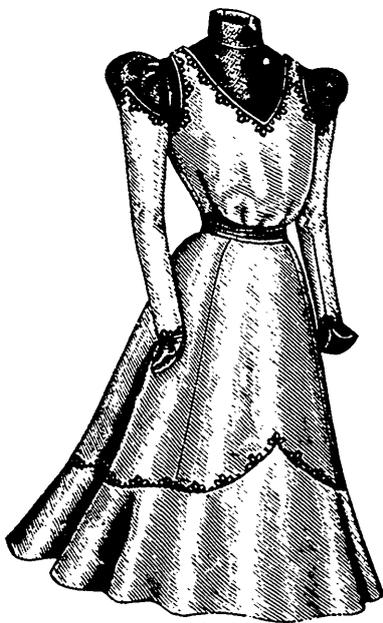
DRESSY PROCKS FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN.

(For Illustrations see Page 66.)

FIGURE No. 23 L.—MISSES' PINAFORE COSTUME.—This illustrates a

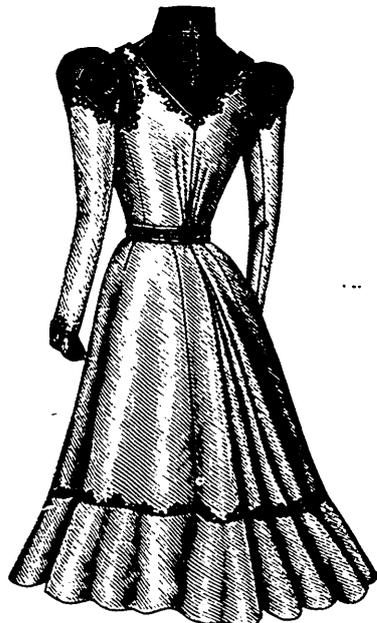


2341



2341

Front View.



2341

Back View.

MISSES' PINAFORE COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT THAT MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(For Description see Page 73.)

Misses' pinafore costume. The pattern, which is No. 2341 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old, and may be again seen on this page.

An effective pinafore costume is here portrayed made of light-heliotrope cloth and gold-brown velvet. The combination emphasizes the pinafore effect and embroidered appliqué supplies handsome garniture. The smooth body-facing of velvet is displayed by the shaping of the over-body, which is in low pointed outline at the front and back and cut away well from the arms. The neck is finished with a standing collar. The upper portions of the sleeves shape points which lap on gathered puffs of velvet, and fancy cuffs are added. A circular flounce shaping a point at the center of the front is applied on the graceful five-gored skirt. A wrinkled belt of velvet is worn.

The mode is capable of many beautiful developments and is thoroughly stylish, pinafore effects being much in evidence this season. Dark-blue serge with a harmonizing shade of green silk would be effective and stylish.

FIGURE No. 24 L.—CHILD'S GRETCHEN DRESS.—This illustrates a Child's Gretchen dress. The pattern, which is No. 2358 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years old, and may be again seen on page 83.

This charming little dress is known as the Gretchen frock and is here shown made of white nainsook with the round yoke made of joined rows of insertion. Lace edging and insertion supply the garniture. The shoulder frills are a distinguishing feature and ripple becomingly over the bishop sleeves. The short full body supports the straight full skirt.

The dress may be developed in silk, woollen or cotton fabrics with a dainty decoration of lace or ribbon.

FIGURE No. 25 L. GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 2399 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old, and may be again seen on page 71.

This beautiful dress is here shown made of light-gray cloth combined with striped red-and-white silk and introduces several original features. The waist is quite fanciful and has loose fronts which separate all the way over a center-front composed of a smooth yoke and full lower-portion. The fronts are reversed at the top in pointed lapels which flare at each side over plaits ornamented with buttons. The sleeves are full and are finished with wristbands; they terminate at the top under gathered puffs upon which rest smooth shoulder caps. The straight full skirt falls with fulness all round and has three tucks taken up above the hem. Lace edging provides dainty decoration, and a ribbon belt encircles the waist.

The dress could be charmingly developed in camel's-hair combined with tucked silk or in one material and trimmed with narrow ribbon ruchings.

FIGURE No. 26 L.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 2387 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and may be seen again on this page.

A combination of blue cloth and lace net over contrasting silk is here shown in this attractive dress. The graceful three-piece skirt is closed invisibly at the back, small buttons outlining the placket. A wide band of the lace-covered silk headed by a ruching of ribbon provides attractive garniture. The waist is simple and becoming. It is made with a smooth yoke and blouses at the front. The upper part of the close-fitting sleeves are rounded away to display puffs on the lining. A ruching of ribbon follows the lower edge of the yoke and is continued around the top of the sleeves, emphasizing the odd effect produced by the shaping. Fancifully shaped cuffs complete the sleeves, and the neck is finished with a standing

collar having an oddly shaped ornamental portion. A crush belt and ribbon straps bowed on the shoulders give the final touch to this becoming frock.

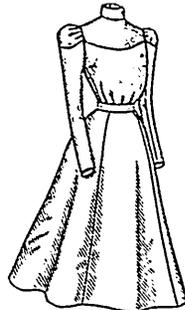
The mode is youthful, and many charming combinations of colors and materials may be employed in its development. If preferred, it may be made of one material and effectively trimmed with ribbon or braid.

FIGURE No. 27 L.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates a Child's dress. The pattern, which is No. 2359 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years old, and is pictured again on page 83.

This dainty little dress is here shown made of white China silk and trimmed elaborately with lace insertion and edging.

The insertion is arranged in rows on the pointed yoke, which is a pleasing feature. A frill of edging outlines the lower edge of the yoke and stands out over the tops of the full sleeves, which are finished with wristbands and a lace frill. The long skirt falls from the yoke with gathered fulness and is encircled at the bottom by three rows of insertion. The material is cut away from under the insertion to enhance its daintiness.

The frock may be developed in cashmere and all soft woollens with lace or ribbon for garniture. A lace-trimmed dress was of pink India silk with the yoke of white corded silk.

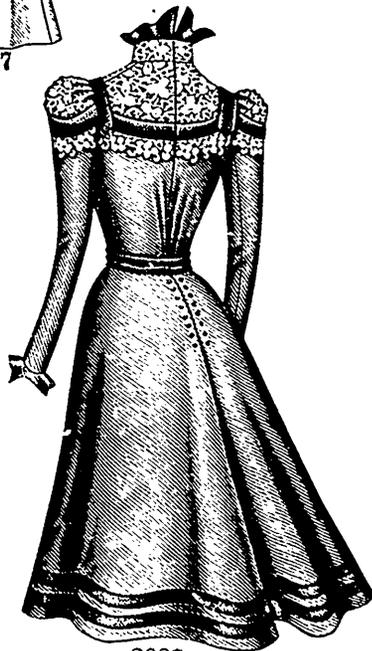


2387



2387

Front View.



2387

Back View.

MISSES' DRESS WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 73.)

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 67.)

FIGURE No. 28 L.—MISSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of a Misses' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 2373 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is differently pictured on page 77. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2311 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years of age, and is again shown on page 79.

The effective toilette here illustrated is developed in a combination of light cloth and silk of a lighter shade with dark silk braid for decoration. The five-gored skirt is a new shape having a narrow front-gore, which is extended in a circular flounce to give depth to the other gores. It is closely adjusted at the top, while the flounce falls in ripples. The silk was used for the front-gore and flounce and also for the center-front of the waist and standing collar and enhances the beauty of the mode. The plumed and fancifully shaped shoulder caps are becoming features.

All sorts of woollen materials, as well as silk, may be used for this pleasing toilette, which will be appropriate for dressy or ordinary occasions, according to the materials selected. Plain and plaid dress goods will combine effectively, but, if preferred, only one material may be used.

FIGURE No. 29 L.—MISSSES' TOILETTE.—This consists of a Misses' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 2313 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, and may be again seen on page 77. The skirt pattern, which is No. 2006 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes from twelve to sixteen years old.

Dark-blue cloth is here associated with light plaid cloth in this graceful toilette, and appliqué braiding in scroll design supplies handsome garniture. The three-piece skirt is made with a circular flourish, which is applied upon the skirt and shapes a point at each side. The waist, which blouses becomingly in front, is in harmony with the skirt and shows a smooth round yoke and round tabs which rest on the tops of close-fitting sleeves, giving stylish and becoming breadth.

Combinations are most effective for the mode, but pleasing results may be had with one material, poplin, serge, camel's-hair, etc., being appropriate with lace, ribbon or braid for garniture.

FIGURE No. 30 L.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This represents a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 2325 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for girls from four to nine years old, and is differently shown on page 73.

The pretty dress, which consists of a blouse-waist and separate straight full skirt, is here shown developed in a combination of blue serge and light-blue silk. The fronts are shaped low in V shape to reveal a chemisette facing and are closed under a broad box-plait at the center. The sailor collar falls square at the back and has broad ends. The cuffs completing the full sleeves, the belt and the sailor collar are trimmed with ribbon. A ribbon tie drawn under the sailor collar and tied in a sailor knot at the front gives a stylish finish to the dress.

The mode is appropriate for developing serviceable dresses of flannel, serge and other woolen materials.

FIGURE No. 31 L.—GIRLS' PINAFORE DRESS.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 2347 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is again portrayed on page 71.

This little dress cut in the prevailing mode is here shown developed in light plaid combined with velvet and trimmed with plaited ribbon. A pinafore waist, cut low and rounding at the neck and largo about the arm-hole to reveal the yoke and blousing stylishly all around over the belt, is arranged over the plain body. The sleeve is made with a short, gathered velvet puff at the top. To the waist, which is closed down the back, is attached a straight skirt in full gathered style.

In a combination of blue-and-white foulard and corded white silk ornamented with lace appliqué this design will be extremely elegant. Novelty goods combined with plain cloth will also be effective for the successful development of the dress.

FIGURE No. 32 L.—GIRLS' AFTERNOON DRESS.—This pictures a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 2357 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is again illustrated on page 73.

This becoming dress, designed for afternoon wear, is here shown made of a combination of plain and dotted cloth, fancy braid and ribbon frills furnishing desirable decoration. Pretty features of the waist are the round back-yoke and the center-front which is revealed in fanciful outline by flaring side-fronts. The waist blouses slightly at the front, the fulness at the back being drawn down trimly at each side of the closing. The close sleeves are topped by puffs.

The separate skirt, smoothly adjusted about the hips but gathered at the back, is fashioned with a front-gore in panel

effect extended to give depth to the four other gores. A wide ribbon sash with long ends makes a stylish accessory.

Plain and striped silk will daintily develop the mode, ornamentation being furnished by ruchings of satin ribbon. Novelty or plaid goods combined with plain cloth will be suitable, if an effective and serviceable gown be desired.



2399

Front View.



2399

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS WITH STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 74.)



2347

Front View.



2347

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS WITH PINAFORE WAIST AND STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 74.)

WINTER STREET TOILETTES FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

(For Illustrations see Page 68.)

FIGURE No. 33 L.—MISSSES' NEWMARKET COAT.—This represents a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is No. 2199 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age.

The long coat is particularly fashionable this Winter, and the one here shown is the favorite design for slender girls. In this instance the coat is shown developed in tan broadcloth with dark-brown velvet for inlaying the rolling collar, machine-stitching providing a neat tailor finish. The coat is smoothly adjusted by the usual seams at the back, where the regulation coat-laps and coat-plaits are arranged, while under-arm darts fit the sides. The loose fronts are reversed in pointed lapels below which the coat is closed with a fly.

Four pockets are conveniently arranged in the fronts, the breast pocket for the watch and the small change pocket being welcome innovations. A removable hood is a modish accessory for which the pattern provides.

Heavy broadcloth is the most stylish material for the coat, but matelassé or novelty cloakings may be used if desired; plaid or plain taffetas will furnish effective linings. A soft and becoming finish may be obtained by utilizing bands of fur.

The pretty velvet hat gracefully flared back from the face is trimmed with ostrich plumes.

FIGURE No. 34 L.—GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH FANCY COLLAR.—This is a Girls' long coat. The pattern, which is No. 2122 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in 8 sizes for girls from 3 to 10 years old.

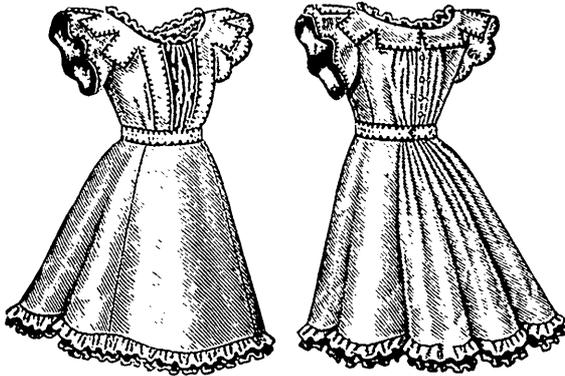
A dressy little coat which will protect its wearer from the cold breath of Winter is here pictured made of plain cloth and trimmed with braiding and fur. The back and sides are snugly adjusted, and graceful fulness is introduced in the skirt. The fronts are loosely fitted and close in double-

to the side pockets. The sleeve is in plain coat style gathered at the top.

The dress is constructed with a pointed yoke outlined by revers to which is attached a full body supporting a four-gored skirt.

In red serge ornamented with gilt braid the coat will add a welcome touch of warm color to a Winter costume. Machine-stitching or fur will appropriately decorate the design when developed in cheviot, broadcloth or other woollen cloaking materials.

The felt hat is tastefully and stylishly trimmed.



2309
Front View.

2309
Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUMPE.)
(For Description see Page 74.)

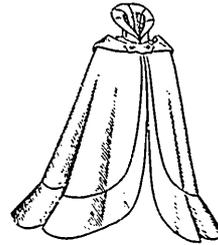
FIGURE No. 36 L.—CHILD'S DRESSY COAT AND BONNET.—This illustrates a Child's coat. The pattern, which is No. 9659 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one to eight years old. The bonnet pattern, which is No. 2395 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in four sizes for little girls from one to seven years, and is again pictured on page 86.

The coat is here shown made of rough cloaking daintily lined with taffeta. It is in loose Empire style, being fashioned with a short square yoke below which at the back a double box-plait is formed; in the front the fulness is folded in forward-turning plaits at each side of the closing. A removable hood is joined to the coat under the turn-over collar, the outer edge being reversed to reveal the silk lining. The sleeve is gathered top and bottom, a plain straight cuff neatly completing it. The broad-shoulder effect so stylish is induced by epaulettes.

Chinchilla or satin-faced cloth and cheviot are suitable for the design, and braid or fur will furnish effective decoration. Plaid, checked or plain silks will line the garment prettily.

The tasteful bonnet, made of silk and beautifully shirred, is trimmed with ostrich tips and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 37 L.—LITTLE BOYS' OUTDOOR COSTUME.—This represents a Little Boys' overcoat and leggings. The overcoat pattern, which is No. 2331 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in four sizes for little boys from two to five years old, and is shown in two views on page 86. The legging pattern, which is No.



2332



2332
Front View.



2332
Back View.

MISSSES' GOLF CAPE WITH GRADUATED CIRCULAR RUFFLE EXTENDING TO THE NECK.

(For Description see Page 75.)

breasted style with button-holes and large buttons, the latter also ornamenting the tops of the coat-plaits and the wrists. A large collar square across the back in sailor style is joined to the coat under a soft rolling collar and is a decorative addition to the garment. The two-seam sleeve is gathered at the top the fulness standing out to give becoming and stylish breadth, and below it follows the outline of the arm closely.

In tan corded silk trimmed with sable, braid appliqué embellishing the collar, this design is remarkably handsome. If developed in cheviot or whipcord with a neat finish of braid or strappings of the material, this stylishly designed little coat will be very serviceable for school wear.

Ribbon adorns the felt hat.

FIGURE No. 35 L.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of a Girls' coat and dress. The coat pattern, which is No. 9668 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years. The dress pattern, which is No. 2197 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from four to twelve years.

This serviceable street toilette comprises a reefer jacket, which is here shown made of mode cloth trimmed with black braid, and a dress developed in Scotch plaid. The coat is smoothly adjusted at the back, the side-back seams being left open below the waist to form vents. The fronts, which are in loose box style, are re-

versed in lapels below which the coat is closed in double-breasted style with buttons and button-holes. The neck is completed by a turn-over collar, which is held snugly together under the chin, and oblong pocket-laps conceal the openings

3475 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age.

This costume consists of a natty top-coat, here shown developed in dark-green cloth, machine-stitching providing a

neat tailor finish, and leggings to match. The coat is fashioned with a skirt, plain but for the two box-plaits at the back, which is joined to a smooth body. It is closed in double-breasted style, and a leather belt run through side straps furnishes a trim waist completion. A triple circular cape is joined to the coat under a rolling collar and falls gracefully about the shoulders. A neat turn-over cuff is arranged on the otherwise plain coat sleeve. The leggings are simply adjusted and may extend to the thigh or may be made in medium or short length, the pattern providing for the three lengths.

A particularly handsome overcoat may be developed in dark-blue cloth decorated with bands of chinchilla and worn with a gray suede belt. In light-tan cloth ornamented with self-strappings, a white belt with a harness buckle furnishing a stylish waist accessory, this design is also effective. The leggings may be made of leather or of the same cloth as the overcoat.

A jaunty Alpine is appropriately worn with the costume.

MISSES' PINAFORE COSTUME, HAVING A FIVE-GORED SKIRT THAT MAY BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(For Illustrations see Page 69.)

No. 2341.—This costume may be again seen by referring to figure No. 23 L in this magazine.

In the present instance the costume is shown developed in mode satin-faced cloth combined with water-blue velvet and tastefully trimmed with fancy braid. The waist is made with a fitted lining over which is applied a smooth velvet yoke topped by a standing collar. The pinafore is adjusted by under-arm gores and short shoulder seams; it is cut low at the top and quite large about the arm-holes to show the velvet. The pinafore is plain at the top, but is gathered at the center of the front, where it blouses stylishly, the fulness at the back being collected in small backward-turning plaits and brought down trimly at each side of the invisible closing. The two-seam sleeve is made over a coat-shaped lining, and the upper portion is cut off at the top in pointed effect to show a short, gathered velvet puff; a graceful circular cuff falls stylishly over the hand.

The skirt is made with a front-gore, a gore at each side that is smoothly fitted by a hip dart and two back-gores that have their fulness collected in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket. A circular flounce is applied upon the skirt and extended to form a point at the center of the

velvet will stylishly develop this costume. A most elaborate affair will result if silk be used, the yoke made of all-over lace and the skirt and waist trimmed with lace appliqué. A ribbon stock collar and sash will give a stylish and tasteful finish. We have pattern No. 2341 in seven sizes for misses from



2325

Front View.



2325

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A BLOUSE-WAIST AND SEPARATE STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 75.)

ten to sixteen years. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide for the yoke, collar, cuffs, puffs and a belt. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' DRESS WITH THREE-PIECE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 70.)

No. 2387.—At figure No. 26 L in this magazine this dress is differently shown.

A fancy waist and fashionable skirt are combined in the charming costume, which is here shown made of fawn-colored cloth with the yoke, collar and sleeve puffs of water-blue taffeta overlaid with lace; an effective decoration is afforded by brown velvet and lace appliqué. The waist, which is made over a smooth lining, is fashioned with a deep yoke that is topped with a standing collar finished with flare sections. The back and front, which are curved to reveal the yoke, show a plain effect at the top but have becoming fulness at the bottom, which is laid in tiny plaits at the center of the back at each side of the invisible closing and collected in gathers at the front and allowed to blouse stylishly; a smooth effect is given the sides by under-arm gores. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, and the upper portions are cut off to correspond with the yoke and to show small gathered puffs; about the wrists they are finished with fancifully shaped flare cuffs.

The three-piece skirt is made with a narrow front-gore and two wide circular portions that are smoothly fitted at the sides and laid at the back in a deep backward-turning plait at each side of the placket. Buttons covered with velvet hold the plaits down perfectly flat. The lower edge of the skirt measures in the middle sizes three yards round. A crush velvet belt tastefully completes the waist.

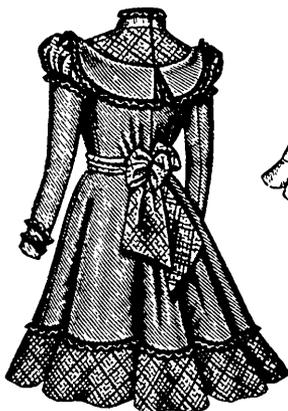
A stylish dress could be made by this design if silk was used for its development, with the yoke, collar and sleeve puffs of velvet or tucked silk or satin; passementerie or bands of fur would be suitable for trimming this style of dress.

We have pattern No. 2387 in five sizes for misses from



2357

Front View.



2357

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS WITH SEPARATE FIVE-GORED SKIRT HAVING THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED IN A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE TO GIVE DEPTH TO THE OTHER GORES.

(For Description see Page 75.)



2357

The width of the skirt is three yards at the lower edge in the middle sizes. A crush velvet belt gives a neat completion to the costume.

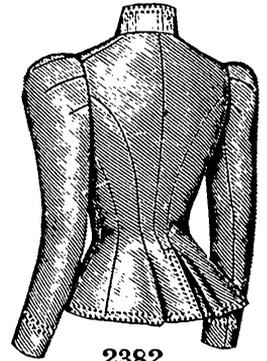
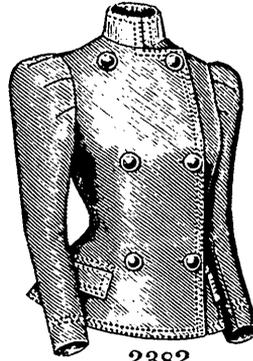
Plaid or novelty goods, combined with plain cloth, silk or

twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and an eighth of material forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar ornaments, crush belt, inside of cuffs and to trim; seven-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the collar, yokes and puffs; and five-eighths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide for covering the yoke, collar and puffs. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS WITH PINAFORE WAIST AND STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 71)

No. 2347.—At figure No. 31L in this number of THE



Front View.

Back View.

MISSER'S COAT OR JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A MILITARY OR FLARE COLLAR AND TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 76.)

GIRLS' DRESS WITH STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 71.)

No. 2399.—This dress is shown again at figure No. 25 L in this magazine.

For this beautiful dress a combination of red-and-white striped silk and plain red camel's-hair was selected, and lace edging, a ribbon belt and two fancy buttons provide the garniture. The dress is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and has a smooth lining. The side-fronts separate to display a center-front composed of a square yoke and a full lower portion, which is gathered at the top and bottom. The side-fronts are each laid in a deep backward-turning plait, and at the top are reversed in small pointed revers. The backs have slight gathered fullness at the waist drawn toward the closing, which is made invisibly at the center. The full sleeves are arranged over smooth linings and are made fanciful by puffs at the top. The lower edges are neatly finished with straight cuffs. Smooth rounding shoulder-caps which taper to points at the ends stand out becomingly over the puffs. The straight full skirt has three tucks taken up above the deep hem and is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist.

If preferred, the dress may be developed in one material, silk, cashmere, crêpon, etc., being appropriate with ribbon or lace for decoration. A very attractive dress for afternoon wear was made up in French cashmere in combination with white crêpe de Chine, trimmed with ribbon and edging.

We have pattern No. 2399 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine

DELINEATOR this dress may be seen differently developed.

The little dress is here illustrated made of green cloth combined with white broadcloth and trimmed with fancy braid. It is fashioned with a plain under-body adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams, the neck being completed by a standing collar. Over the body is a pinafore that is cut low and rounding at the neck and large about the arm-holes to reveal the dainty white body beneath. The pinafore is plain at the top but is gathered at the bottom in the front and back; it puffs out all round and closes invisibly down the center of the back. The two-seam sleeve has a puff at the top made of white cloth, while the lower part of the sleeve is of green. The straight full skirt is joined to the waist and the narrow belt is of the green cloth.

A very dressy little garment may be made of mode silk poplin trimmed with white lace appliqué and with a white silk body overlaid with lace. For plaid or novelty goods combined with plain cloth this dress is also suitable.

We have pattern No. 2347 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and five-eighths of green dress goods forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of white dress goods in the same width for the collar, puffs, plain front and plain back. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View



Back View



2390

MISSER'S DOUBLE-BREADED EASY-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 76.)

years, will require two yards and a half of plain dress goods forty inches wide, with two yards of striped silk twenty inches wide for the sleeves, puffs, cuffs, center-front and for facing the revers. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A GUIMPE.)

(For Illustrations see Page 72.)

No. 2309.—A fanciful low-necked dress is here represented made of cashmere and silk. The waist is made over a fitted lining and is smoothly adjusted at the sides by under-arm gores, but is gathered at both the top and bottom at the back and also at the front where a full center-front is arranged between side-fronts. The neck is cut low and rounding and is followed by a Bertha that is deeply slashed in tab effect and extended down each side-front in a band that has the effect of a box-plait. Graduated circular frills are fitted smoothly about the arm-hole and ripple in fluted effect. A frill of silk completes the low neck. The waist is closed with

buttons and button-holes down the back. Joined plinly to the waist at the front and sides but in full gathered style at the back is a four-gored skirt. A dainty decorative finish is given by two narrow ruffles, one of silk and the other of the cashmere. A narrow belt with a pointed end encircles the waist.

and the reverse side in the remainder of the garment. We have pattern No. 2332 in four sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years. To make the cape for a miss of twelve years, will need two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide, with a half of a yard of plain cloth in the same width for strappings. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2374

Front View.



2374

Back View.



2374

GIRLS' DRESS WITH SEPARATE FIVE-GORED SKIRT, HAVING THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED IN A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE TO GIVE DEPTH TO THE OTHER GORES.

(For Illustrations see Page 73.)

No. 2357.—This dress is shown differently made up at figure No. 32 L in this publication.

Navy-blue cloth is here combined with a pretty plaid in this very effective costume, and frills of green velvet ribbon give a dainty decorative touch. The waist is smoothly adjusted at the sides by under-arm seams and is shaped with a center-front and back-yoke. The back and side-fronts are cut low and are plain at the top with gathered fullness at the bottom which is brought down trim at the back but allowed to puff out slightly at each side of the center-front, which shows effectively between the side-fronts. Fancifully designed bretelles give an ornamental and dressy style to the waist. The two-seam sleeves have puffs at the top on the upper side of the arm that relieve the plain effect. A standing collar completes the neck, and a sash of plaid encircles the waist and forms a bow at the back, where the waist closes invisibly.

The separate skirt is in five-gored style, the front-gore being extended to form a circular flounce and lengthen the four other gores. The front and sides are smoothly fitted about the waist, and gathered fullness is arranged at the back.

A tasteful dress can be made of a combination of silk and velvet, trimmed with platings of the silk.

We have pattern No. 2357 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, requires a yard and three-fourths of plain goods forty inches wide, with two yards and three-eighths of bias plaid goods forty inches wide for the front-gore and flounce, center-front, back-yoke, sash and puffs. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' JACKET OR COAT WITH FLY CLOSING AND DART-FITTED SLEEVES. (KNOWN AS THE HOBSON OR NAVAL JACKET.)

(For Description see Page 76.)

A very pretty dress of this description is made of blue silk with the bretelles of velvet softly edged with dainty lace frills, while a broad sash with long ends is tied gracefully about the waist. With a dress of this description could be worn guimpes of tucked silk, all-over lace or embroidery.

We have pattern No. 2309 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and seven eighths of cashmere thirty-six inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of silk twenty inches wide for the center-front, to line the sleeves and ornamental sections and for frills to trim. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' GOLF CAPE WITH GRADUATED CIRCULAR RUFFLE EXTENDING TO THE NECK.

(For Illustrations see Page 72.)

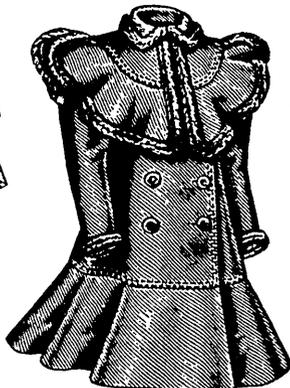
No. 2332.—Another view of this cape is given at figure No. 22 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The natty golf cape here illustrated is made of double-faced blanketing finished with machine-stitched straps of plain cloth. It is circular in shape with a seam down the center of the back and is smoothly adjusted about the neck by two darts on each shoulder. The cape is lengthened by a circular flounce, that also has a center seam and extends to the neck, being narrowed almost to points. Both the cape and ruffle are strapped with plain cloth, the straps being held in place by three rows of stitching. A flaring collar made in six sections with round corners completes the neck, and the loose edges are strapped on both sides with the plain cloth. The pointed hood, which is joined to the neck with the collar, is made with a seam from the neck to the point and another from the point nearly to the outer edge, which is reversed, the ends beyond the seam flaring in points. A pointed strap is buttoned across the ends of the hood. Suspender straps are tacked underneath to the front shoulder darts and cross in front, being buttoned together at the waist in back.

In dark-green satin-faced cloth the cape and hood lined with green and blue plaid silk, or in brown plaid material lined with bright-red silk this golf cape is extremely pretty. Flat braid may replace the cloth strappings. A satisfactory result will be attained by using double-faced cloth with either the plain or plaid showing in the hood



2395



2398

Front View.



2398

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A BLOUSE-WAIST AND SEPARATE STRAIGHT FULL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 73.)

No. 2325.—Another view of this dress may be seen by re-

GIRLS' LONG COAT WITH SECTIONAL CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(For Description see Page 77.)

ferring to figure No. 30 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

An attractive school dress is here represented made of blue and red flannel effectively trimmed with braid and a band of the red material. The waist, which is made over a fitted lining,

is smoothly adjusted at the sides by under-arm seams and is plain at the top, but has gathered fulness at the waist brought down trimly at the back, although it is allowed to blouse becomingly at the front. The waist is V shaped at the front to disclose in shield effect the lining, which closes with buttons and button-holes at the center. The neck is finished with a standing collar below which falls a square sailor-collar with broad ends terminating a little in front of the shoulders; a tie

MISSSES' COAT OR JACKET. (TO BE MADE WITH A MILITARY OR FLARE COLLAR AND TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 74.)

No. 2382.—Castor-brown cloth was selected for making this seasonable coat or jacket. The garment is perfectly adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam which terminates at the top of coat-laps, and extensions on the side seams provide for the usual coat-plaits. Oblong pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted side-pockets in the loose fronts, and the closing is made in double-breasted style to the throat with buttons and button-holes.

2348



The neck may be completed with a military standing collar or with a flare collar; six joined sections compose the flare collar, which is protective and stylish. The two-seam sleeves may be smoothly fitted to give the military effect by five darts, or the fulness may be gathered at the top. Machine-stitching supplies a neat finish.

Plain or fancy coating may be appropriately used for the garment, and fur will provide becoming decoration. We have pattern No. 2382 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, calls for a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' JACKET OR COAT, WITH FLY CLOSING AND DART-FITTED SLEEVES. (KNOWN AS THE

HOBSON OR NAVAL JACKET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 75.)

No. 2374.—This jaunty coat may be again seen at figure No. 17 L.

The Hobson jacket is uniquely fashioned on the lines of a naval officer's fatigue jacket and is shown made of navy-blue cloth and finished with a velvet standing collar and black braid. It is simply adjusted by wide under-arm gores, the back being seamless at the center and the fronts fitting rather loosely. The side-seams are sprung to give the smooth flare below the waist that is characteristic of the uniform from which the mode is copied. The jacket is closed with buttons and button-holes down the front with a fly. Flat Hercules braid outlined with soutache braid follows the gracefully curved side seams and forms short, pointed tabs on the under-arm seams, while the loose edges of the jacket are also trimmed in the same style. The two-seam sleeve has the fulness at the top removed by three darts and fits smoothly



2348

Front View.



2348

Back View.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, HAVING THE FRONTS EXTENDED IN A CIRCULAR SKIRT TO LENGTHEN THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRILLED COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 77.)

passed under the collar is knotted in sailor style over an applied box-plait which conceals the closing. The sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top and bottom and completed with turn-over cuffs mounted on wristbands. The straight full skirt is made separate and is finished with a belt that is covered by an independent belt.

The dress is most effective when made up in two contrasting materials or colors.

We have pattern No. 2325 in six sizes for girls from four to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, needs two yards and three fourths of navy-blue flannel forty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of red flannel in the same width for the sailor collar, cuffs, waist belt and plait and for a band to trim the skirt, and half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the chemisette, standing collar and tie. Price of pattern, 10d or 20 cents.



2326

MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED EASY-FITTING COAT, IN THREE-QUARTER LENGTH. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES DART-FITTED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 74.)

No. 2390.—Astrakhan cloth was here selected for this stylish top-garment, which is trimmed with fur. The coat is in the fashionable three-quarter length and is fitted by under-arm-gores, well curved side-back gores and a center seam. The center seam terminates at the top of coat-laps, and all the seams are sprung below the waist to give desirable breadth. The loose fronts are rounded away toward the back in the new way and are reversed at the top in broad triangular revers. The high flaring collar is composed of four joined sections and rolls softly all round. Oddly shaped pocket-laps rounded away to correspond with the fronts conceal openings to inserted side-pockets. The fulness at the top of the two-seam sleeves may be removed by four darts or collected in gathers.

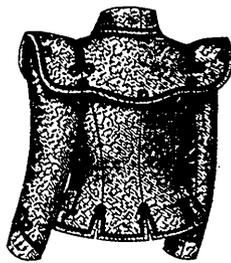
The coat may be developed in any of the fashionable coatings, broadcloth, vicuña, diagonal, etc., being appropriate with fur or appliqued bands of the material for a completion.

We have pattern No. 2390 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2326

Front View.



2326

Back View.

GIRLS' COAT OR JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES GATHERED-OR DART-FITTED.)

(For Description see Page 77.)

about the arm-hole, the darts being concealed by pointed tabs of braid, which trimming also forms a cuff effect.

Cheviot, satin-faced cloth, broadcloth and other Winter fabrics may be utilized for this jacket, and gilt braid and wide Hercules will give a suitable finish.

We have pattern No. 2374 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and a fourth of material fifty-

four inches wide, with an eighth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

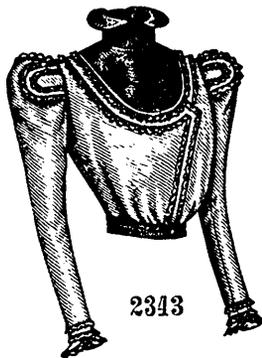
GIRLS' LONG COAT WITH SECTIONAL CIRCULAR FLOUNCE.

(For Illustrations see Page 75.)

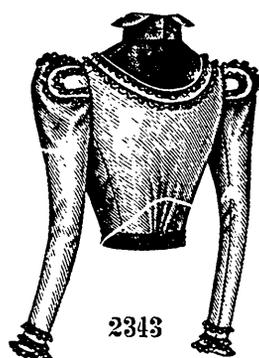
No. 2398.—Blue broadcloth was selected for the stylish coat here pictured, and bands of fur furnish the decoration. The coat is simply adjusted by under-arm gores and a center-back seam, the fronts being double-breasted and in loose box style; the closing is made to the throat with buttons and button-holes. A sectional flounce plain in front but falling in soft folds at the sides and back completes the coat. A flat rounding collar deepened considerably at the front and back is bordered by a circular ruffle in four sections, the ruffle rippling all round. A turn-over collar completes the neck. The sleeve is made with two seams and is gathered at the top.

Serge, satin-faced cloth or homespun in blue, tan, green or red will suitably develop the coat. Braid or quillings of ribbon may replace the fur, if desired, and a pretty effect will result if bright-colored silk be used for lining the collar and flounce.

We have pattern No. 2398 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Front View.



Back View.

MISSES' WAIST.

(For Description see Page 78.)

GIRLS' LONG COAT, HAVING THE FRONTS EXTENDED IN A CIRCULAR SKIRT TO LENGTHEN THE BACK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRILLED COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 76.)

No. 2348.—At figure No. 19 L in this magazine this coat is shown differently developed.

Decidedly original in shaping and style is the smart little coat here represented made of red cloaking and neatly finished with straps of the material and machine-stitching. The coat is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. Side-fronts curved at the bottom give new lines to the fronts, which are closed to the neck in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons and extended to form a circular skirt that gives length

plings, for a girl of nine years, requires three yards of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' COAT OR JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR DART-FITTED)

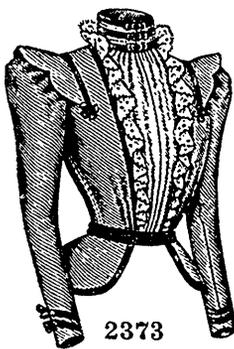
(For Illustrations see Page 76.)

No. 2326.—A different development of this coat is given at figure No. 18 L in this publication.

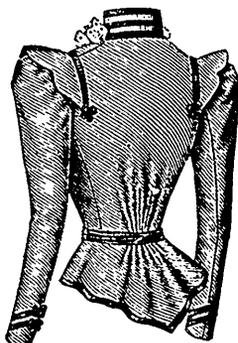
An attractive and original feature of this stylish garment is the fanciful large collar. Brown rough-faced cloth was here selected for the coat or jacket and black braid supplies the garniture. Comfortable adjustment is insured by center and side-back seams and an under-arm dart at each side. The seams at the back terminate below the waist to form the back in square tabs, and the under-arm darts end under square-cornered pocket-laps which conceal openings to inserted side-pockets. The closing is made in double-breasted style to the neck with buttons and button-holes, and the neck is completed with a turn-over collar. The large collar falls deep and smooth at the back and front, and to it over the shoulders are joined caps that have rounding corners and stand out in epaulette effect over the tops of the two-seam sleeves, which may be dart-fitted or gathered.

The garment is a becoming mode for which plain and fancy coatings are equally suitable.

We have pattern No. 2326 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of nine years, calls for a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



Front View.



Back View.



2373



2373

MISSES' WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM.)

(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM.)

(For Illustration see this Page.)

to the sides and back. The circular skirt curves up in a slight point at the center of the back and falls in ripple style. The frilled collar is cut square at the back and front and lengthened by a circular frill, while another similar frill is arranged upon the collar just above. A softly rolling collar fits snugly about the neck. Fancifully shaped pocket-laps cover inserted hip-pockets. The coat sleeves have all the fulness at the top removed by darts.

No. 2373.—Poppy-red cloth is combined with soft white silk in the smart waist here illustrated, with éoru lace for the frills and velvet ribbon for ornamentation. The waist is made with a smooth lining and is closely adjusted at the sides by under-arm gores. At the back the waist has scanty fulness at the waist-line collected by shirrings, and side-fronts flaring broadly show full center-fronts closed at the center and gathered at the top and waist-line. The side-fronts are slightly full at the waist, the fulness being formed into small

forward-turning plaits. Graduated frills of éru lace are arranged over the front edges of the side-fronts and tall in soft jabots. The neck is finished with a standing collar prettily trimmed. The two-seam sleeves have gathered fulness at the top, and on them rest smooth, fancifully shaped caps that add becoming and stylish breadth. The waist may be made with or without the circular peplum, which is fashioned with rounding front corners and deepens to a point at the center of the back, where it has gathered fulness; when the peplum is used the waist is cut off to accommodate it. A crush ribbon belt encircles the waist, concealing the joining and giving a pretty finish.

A very dressy waist could be made of Oriental-blue silk with the full vest of gathered or plaited white chiffon, and lace frills and shirred black ribbon would effectively complete it. All varieties of woollen and silken fabrics will be chosen for this waist, while Liberty silk or all-over lace would be rich and suitable vest materials. The decoration need not be elaborate and can be supplied by braid, gimp and small fancy buttons.

We have pattern No. 2373 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the center-front, and a yard and three-eighths of lace edging two inches and three-fourths wide for the frills. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' WAIST.

(For Illustrations see Page 77.)

No. 2343.—At figure No. 29 L in this number of *The Delineator* this waist may be again observed.

A waist made of cloth and fashioned with a collar, belt and deep yoke of velvet is here pictured trimmed with narrow frills of ribbon. The waist is made over a fitted lining closed at the center of the front and is smoothly adjusted at the sides by under-arm gores. It is cut low at the top to reveal a smooth yoke in moderately deep round outline at the back and in the deep Tudor outline in front. The waist has scanty fulness at the waist-line, which at the back is laid in tiny plaits, while in front it is collected in gathers at the center and allowed to blouse stylishly.

The right front laps upon the left front, and the closing is made invisibly in a diagonal line to the left of the center. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings and have gathered fulness at the top, while at the bottom they are completed with fanciful flaring cuffs. Rounding tabs fall gracefully over the tops of the sleeves. A standing collar with curved flare-portion fastens at the back of the neck.

Cream broadcloth combined with all-over lace and turquoise-blue satin ribbon arranged in a graceful scroll design will develop a very dressy waist, or silk and velvet trimmed with lace frills will unite to form a very attractive garment.

We have pattern No. 2343 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the waist for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches for the yoke, collar and belt. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDICI OR SECTIONAL FLARE-COLLAR.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2344.—Astrakhan was selected for the smart collarette here shown. It is simply made with a center-back seam and is circular in shape, without fulness at the neck but rippling

about the shoulders. A square-cornered, flaring collar made in four sections may complete the neck, or a high Medici collar with only one seam and with rounding corners may be used. Cerise silk daintily lines the collarette, which closes invisibly.

This collarette may be made of any fur, such as blue fox, chinchilla, Persian lamb, etc., while satin and taffeta in all shades will furnish the most satisfactory lining. For a comfortable and more economical collarette for school wear, velvet or velours trimmed with bands of fur might be selected.

We have pattern No. 2344 in four sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the collarette for a miss of twelve years, requires five-eighths of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

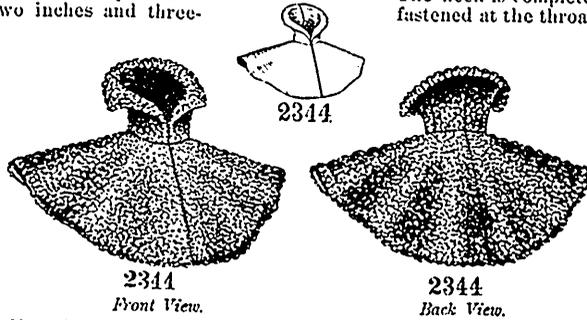
MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY COLLAR. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2328.—A dressy and becoming collar is here shown made of velvet and trimmed with fur and fur heads. It is slightly curved at the front and back, but is quite shallow over the shoulders, where it is broadened by epaulettes. The neck is completed with a rolling collar which is fastened at the throat by hooks and eyes.

Sable, chinchilla or Astrakhan may be used for developing this collar. Seal-skin trimmed with bands of Persian lamb or blue fox will also be effective. Silk and satin are appropriate linings.

We have pattern No. 2328 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. For a girl of eight years, the collar calls for a yard and an eighth of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



MISSSES' AND GIRLS' COLLARETTE. (TO BE MADE WITH A MEDICI OR SECTIONAL FLARE-COLLAR.)
(For Description see this Page.)



MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY COLLAR. (FOR OUTSIDE GARMENTS.)
(For Description see this Page.)

MISSSES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, HAVING THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED IN A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE TO GIVE DEPTH TO THE FOUR OTHER GORES. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.) SOMETIMES CALLED THE PANEL-FLOUNCE SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 70.)
No. 2311.—Other views of this skirt are given at figures Nos. 17 L and 28 L.

The skirt is a popular style and is here shown made of red broadcloth. It is of original design, being shaped with a narrow front-gore which is extended to form a circular flounce that gives depth to the four other gores. Single hip darts fit the skirt smoothly at the sides, while the slight fulness at the back may be folded in a backward-turning plait at each side of the placket or be collected in gathers, as preferred. Fancy braid conceals the joining of the front-gore and flounce to the other gores. The skirt measures three yards round at the lower edge in the middle sizes.

One of the handsome new weaves in crêpon trimmed with quillings of ribbon will make a very dressy skirt, while a durable one for school wear may be developed in serge, Hercules braid furnishing the needed ornamentation.

We have pattern No. 2311 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and an eighth of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY FIVE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 80.)

No. 2323.—Dart-fitted sleeves are a conspicuous feature of

the season's modes. An extremely stylish sleeve desirable for Eton and other jackets and also for blouses is here shown. It has two seams and stands out broadly at the top, where it is smoothly fitted into the arm-hole by five darts.

All kinds of coatings are appropriate for the sleeve, and any preferred decoration may be used.

We have pattern No. 2323 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, calls for three-fourths of a yard of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSIES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY THREE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 80.)

No. 2364.—The sleeve here illustrated is suitable for Eton and other jackets and for blouses. It is a close-fitting two-seam sleeve with a uniquely designed top that is fitted smoothly about the arm-hole by three darts.

This sleeve will develop effectively in all varieties of light-weight coating and also in heavy cloth and many novel weaves.

We have pattern No. 2364 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, requires three-fourths of a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSIES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE (FOR COATS), FITTED BY THREE DARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Illustrations see Page 80.)

No. 2368.—One of Fashion's favorites for the Winter is here illustrated—a close-fitting two-seam sleeve, the distinguishing feature of which is the top fitted by three darts that adjust the sleeve about the arm-holes without fullness.

Broadcloth, melton, kersey and satin-faced cloth are the most appropriate materials for this sleeve, which is especially suitable for coats. Straps of the material, machine-stitching fur, or braid may furnish the trimming, which must always match the decoration of the coat.

We have pattern No. 2363 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, requires seven-eighths of a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSIES' AND GIRLS' HOOD WITH ROLLING COLLAR AND SECTIONAL FLARE-COLLAR. (FOR WRAPS, COATS, CAPES, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see Page 80.)

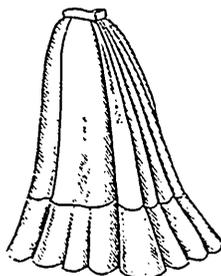
No. 2379.—These adjuncts will add to the good style of wraps, coats, capes, etc. The hood rounds away from the neck at the front, where the ends meet under a buttoned-on 'trap, and is shaped by a center seam extending from the neck to the point and from the point to a short distance from the

outer edge, the ends below the seam flaring broadly. The outer edge is deeply reversed.

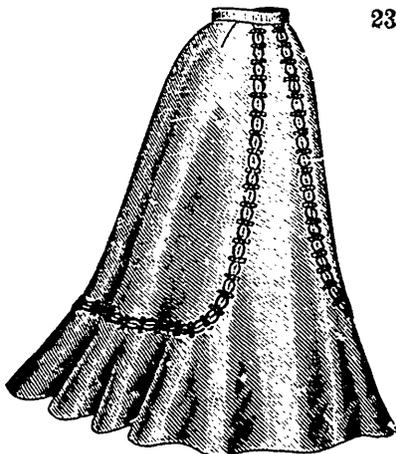
The rolling collar has square ends flaring only slightly at the throat and is finished with stitching.

Six sections compose the flare collar, which stands high and rolls becomingly. Its outer edge is followed on both sides by a strap of the material, stitching holding the straps in place and also finishing the seams. The hood is included in the joining of either collar to the neck.

We have pattern No. 2379 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the hood with either style of collar for a miss of twelve years, requires half a yard of goods fifty-four inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of plain cloth in the same width for strapping the flare collar. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

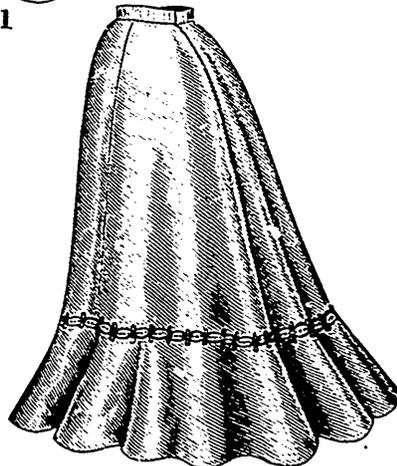


2311



2311

Side-Front View.



2311

Side-Back View.

MISSIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT, HAVING THE FRONT-GORE EXTENDED IN A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE TO GIVE DEPTH TO THE FOUR OTHER GORES. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.) SOMETIMES CALLED THE PANEL-FLOUNCE SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 78.)

MISSIES' AND GIRLS' SACK NIGHT-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE YOKE FACINGS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 81.)

No. 2350.—This night-gown is illustrated

made of fine muslin and neatly trimmed with embroidered edging. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the shaping giving desirable width in the skirt while leaving the top very smooth. The gown is closed to a convenient depth at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes, below which the turned-under edges are lapped and securely stitched. The gown may be made with or without a yoke facing, which is pointed at the lower edge both front and back.

A standing or rolling collar may complete the neck, the rolling collar having flaring ends at the front. The full one-seam sleeves are gathered and finished with wristbands.

Cambric, lawn, dimity, etc., are appropriate for the gown, and caging and ribbon-run beading will provide pretty trimming.

We have pattern No. 2350 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the night-gown for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSIES' WAISTS AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

(Illustrated on Page 9.)

Almost the same amount of care is now given the fashioning of garments for the young miss and her smaller sister as is bestowed upon their elders' apparel. Both the waists and skirts for the young miss are similar to those of her grown sister; and the characteristic features are partially copied in the dresses for the little folks. The gored skirt is conspicuous in the costume worn by the tot whose years scarcely number more than five, the circular and flounced styles are copied in miniature. Decoration may be applied elaborately upon the modes intended for dressy wear, there being an almost endless variety of dainty

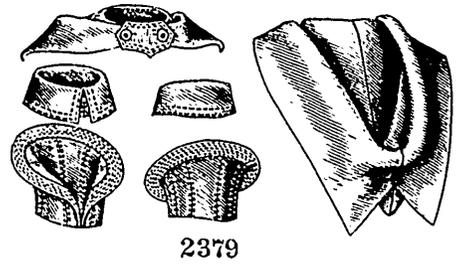
trimmings. Beautiful laces, appliques, ribbon platings, ruchings and bows may be used as taste directs: an association of velvet or contrasting material is an important feature in these decorative schemes. Soft woollens and dainty silks will be used extensively for young misses' fancy waists, the materials also being suitable for her frocks. The illustrations show late modes of most approved shaping and ornamentation, which may easily be reproduced by the aid of the patterns.

A very neat girls' dress is represented by pattern No. 2209, which is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents. Attractive features of the dress are the waist-yoke and the circular skirt with pointed yoke. A silk-and-wool plaid showing green, blue, red and gold in its weave was selected to make the little dress with trimmings of velvet and gilt braid. The waist is made over a fitted lining and is cut low to show the yoke of green velvet that is pointed in front and rounding at the back, two rows of gilt braid giving it a neat finish. Under-arm gores adjust the waist at the sides, and the front and back portions are plain at the top but have fulness gathered at the lower edge: the back is brought down trimly, while the front blouses slightly. The closing is made down the center of the back invisibly. A short puff stands out at the top of the two-seam sleeves. The skirt is a decided novelty. The pointed yoke is smoothly fitted at the front and sides but has gathered fulness at the back: the circular lower part is joined to the yoke and ripples at the sides, the back falling in deep flutes. The joining of the two portions is outlined by gilt braid. Cuffs are simulated by braid.

Pattern No. 2233, which is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents, was used to shape the attractive waist here shown; it is developed in bright-red silk crepon with the guimpe of tucked white taffeta and ribbon ruching for decoration. The waist is closed at the back and the front blouses gracefully. The low round neck is outlined with the ribbon ruching, and a facing of white silk is arranged on the full front between this and a row below. Rounding caps of the silk edged with the ribbon ruching are arranged over the short puff sleeves, giving becoming breadth. The guimpe, the use of which is optional, is quite short, reaching a little below the arms. The sleeves are tight-fitting and in two-seam style. A folded ribbon girdle and collar add decorative touches to the garment. This highly approved waist will develop well in numerous dainty woollen fabrics, and silk, chiffon, mousseline de soie, net or lace may be selected for the guimpe.

An unusually stylish basque-waist is here shown made up in fancy silk, plain and tucked silk, with lace edging as trimming. It is made over a closely fitted lining that is closed with hooks

shaped to give grace to the shoulders. A Bertha outlines the yoke; it is curved over the shoulders and shapes a short point at the center and a deep point at each side. Plain silk was employed for this ornamental feature, lace on the edges giving pleasing decoration. The high collar, cuffs and fitted belt are of plain silk, and a frill of lace completes the collar and cuffs.



2379

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' HOOD WITH ROLLING COLLAR AND SECTIONAL FLAIRE COLLAR. (FOR WRAPS, COATS, CAPES, ETC.) (For Description see Page 79.)

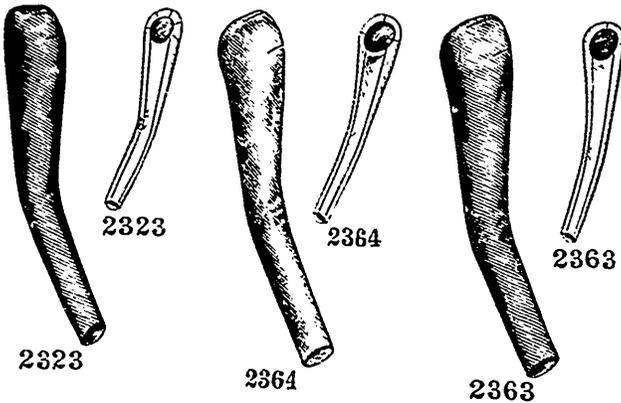
The mode is especially desirable for uniting two or more fabrics. Pattern No. 1974, which is cut in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents, was used to shape this waist.

A baby waist and straight full skirt are united in the dress developed by pattern No. 2187, which is cut in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age and costs 7d. or 15 cents. Large-checked challis and silk were chosen to make the little dress, with narrow silk braid as its ornamental feature. The waist is made with a shallow square yoke, and a full back and front are joined to it. The yoke is of silk, and on each edge silk braid is coiled, giving a pleasing finish. The belt is also of silk similarly trimmed with braid. The short puff sleeves are gathered into bands of the silk trimmed on the edge with braid. The full straight skirt is gathered at the top and sewed to the belt. The closing is at the center of the back. This childish little dress may be made suitable for general use or developed in soft dainty silk for wear at parties or dancing school.

The quaint little Gretchen type is attractively fashioned by pattern No. 2073, which is in six sizes for children from one to six years and costs 7d. or 15 cents. Creamy white silk prettily figured was chosen to make the dress shown in the engraving, with plain silk for the yoke and sleeves and lace edging and ribbon bows for decoration. It is fashioned with a very short body having a full round yoke, and to the body is joined the long, full, gathered skirt. Caps add a rather unique appearance to the full sleeves, which are gathered into a narrow wristband of figured silk edged with lace. Butterfly bows are disposed on each shoulder, and a softly folded sash of ribbon encircles the short waist, a bow being placed on it at the left side. Cashmere, Henrietta and soft woollens will be effective combined with silk or velvet in this picturesque mode.

Pattern No. 2104, in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used to shape an extremely stylish dress, shown developed in polka-dotted silk, velvet and all-over lace with trimmings of lace and shirred ribbon. An attractive feature is the fancifully shaped velvet Bertha that follows the outline of the all-over lace yoke and gives becoming breadth to the shoulders. It is triple-pointed in front and double-pointed on the shoulders, and its ends separate slightly in points at the back. Lace completes the edges of the Bertha. A standing collar of velvet finished with ribbon ruffles is at the neck. The full front blouses becomingly, and the backs are drawn down tight. Small puffs of silk are adjusted at the shoulders of the tight-fitting velvet sleeves. The skirt is cut in five-gored style and is devoid of ornamentation.

A delicate shade of rose-pink silk mull with ruffles of the material edged with narrow black velvet ribbon was chosen for an exceptionally dainty evening waist for young misses, the simplicity of which is its characteristic feature. The full front and back are joined in under-arm and short shoulder seams and are in low square outline at the top. The fulness at the center



2323

2364

2363

2323

2364

2363

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY FIVE PARTS AT THE TOP.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE, FITTED BY THREE PARTS AT THE TOP.

MISSSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM SLEEVE (FOR COATS), FITTED BY THREE PARTS AT THE TOP.

(For Description see Page 78.)

(For Description see Page 79.)

(For Description see Page 79.)

and eyes down the front. The back is smooth at the top and has fulness drawn well to the center by gathers at the waist-line. The full front is gathered at the top and bottom and pouches becomingly, although at the sides it fits smoothly. The closing is made invisibly along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The round yoke at the front and back is of the tucked silk and is

of the front and back is collected in gathers at the top and at the waist, and the front pouches gracefully. An invisible closing is made at the back. The waist is made on a fitted body-lining, pink silk being used for making. The sleeves are short puffs with a ruffle on the edge. A black velvet girdele encircles the waist, and a rosette bow of the same nestles in the folds of the fluffy ruffles at the left side of the low neck. When high necked a combination of materials will produce the most satisfactory results. The pattern is No. 2133, which is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

A dainty frock is developed by pattern No. 2109 in striped silk and velvet. The square yoke is trimmed vertically with rows of ribbon-run beading, a standing collar completing the high neck. Four triangular revers of velvet—two at the front and two at the back—turn over a full, gathered Bertha-ruffle edged with lace that is arranged to show the yoke in pointed effect, ribbon bows being set where the revers meet on the shoulders. The closing is made at the center of the back. The fullness of the straight skirt falls prettily. The long sleeves are ribbon-trimmed at the wrists and supplemented by short puffs at the shoulders. Woollen goods and wash fabrics will develop satisfactorily. The pattern is in six sizes for children from one to six years of age and costs 7d. or 15 cents.

A dainty dress appropriate for wear on special occasions is embraced in pattern No. 2229, which is in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years old and costs 7d. or 15 cents. It is pictured made of white organdy and all-over lace and is trimmed with blue satin ribbon and frills of wide and narrow lace. The body has a smooth square-necked yoke and full front and full backs. The yoke is shaped by under-arm and very short shoulder seams and is overlaid with lace net; it is deepest under the arms, and the lower edge curves upward toward the center of the front and back. Below the yoke the full portions blouse all round. The full gathered skirt is ornamented at the bottom with two frills of wide lace and a ruffling of shirred ribbon. A ribbon sash with long ends falling at the back encircles the waist. Bows of ribbon adjusted on each shoulder contribute to the decorative scheme. A short guimpe with short puff sleeves may be added, if desired. This little dress will be worn over a silk lining the color of the ribbons.

The Princess style is novel for little people: it is shown developed in Pompadour silk with ruffles of plain silk edged with velvet ribbon as trimming. It is perfectly adjusted by side-front, side-back and under-arm gores and is closed at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. The effect of a graduated flounce that is shallowest at the front and deepest at the back is the result of the adjustment of a ruffle of the silk: a similar ruffle trims the bottom of the dress, and both ruffles are edged and edged with velvet ribbon. The neck is low and round, and two ribbon-bordered ruffles set on under a row of ribbon trim it daintily. One ruffle trims the short puff sleeves.

Pattern No. 2113, in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years old, price 7d. or 15 cents, was used in the making. An evening waist for youthful wearers is represented in pattern No. 1627, which is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents. It is shown made in plaid silk and white satin and decorated with ribbon and

lace frills and appliqué trimmings. Attractive features of the waist are the double epaulettes and the broad box-plait at the center of the front. The epaulettes and box-plait are of white satin ornamented with frills and platings, and appliqué ornaments the top of the plaits and the upper epaulettes. The sleeves are short puffs edged with a ribbon plaiting. The front pouches slightly, and the whole effect will be wonderfully becoming to a slender figure. A ribbon girdele is tied at the left side. Soft woollens may be happily associated with velvet or silk in this waist.

A charming simplicity characterizes the frock shown made of figured cashmere with all-over lace, edging and insertion to trim. The dress is in popular Gretchen style with a short body joined to a straight full skirt. Revers covered with lace give attractive breadth over the shoulders. Two horizontal rows of insertion relieve the plainness of the body in front. The neck is cut round and becomingly low and is finished with a narrow frill of lace. The sleeves are short puffs. Pattern No. 2202, which is cut in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age and costs 7d. or 15 cents, was followed in making the little dress.

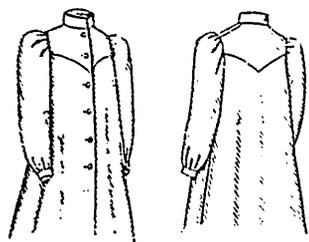
Another quaint style is represented in pattern No. 2175, which is cut in eight sizes for girls from two to nine years old, price 7d. or 15 cents. The dress is shown developed in figured challis, silk and all-over lace with platings of ribbon, insertion and a ribbon sash as its ornamental features. It has a short waist and a V-shaped yoke of the silk. The front pouches becomingly. The smooth bretelles are rounded at the lower edges at the front and back,

and a standing collar is at the neck. The straight full skirt is gathered and sewed to the lower edge of the waist, and a wrinkled belt of ribbon having a bow with long ends conceals the joining. The two-seam sleeves have short puffs at the shoulder and are finished at the wrists with fanciful flaring cuffs.

Pattern No. 2183, which is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents, was employed to shape the waist here shown developed in gray crêpon combined with violet velvet, pale-gray Liberty silk and all-over lace. Jeweled buttons, a ruche of the Liberty silk and velvet ribbon are used for decoration. The waist has a smooth round yoke of velvet and a novel standing

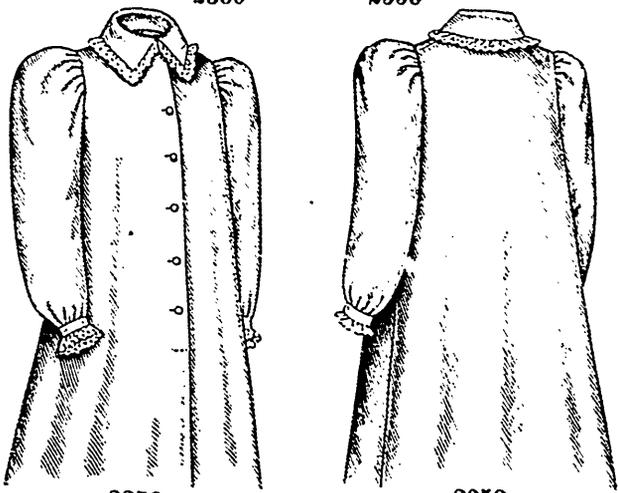
collar having a flaring two-section turn-over portion. The back is seamless, and the fronts open over a full vest of Liberty silk and are reversed at the top in oddly shaped lapels that meet the ends of a deep pointed Bertha-revers on the shoulders, the Bertha revers crossing the back at the lower edge of the yoke. The tight-fitting sleeves have full puffs of Liberty silk at the top and are finished with turn-up cuffs of velvet. Fancy buttons are arranged on each front. The waist is completed with a fitted belt.

Simplicity is expressed in the waist that completes the group, the design of which is furnished by pattern No. 2210, which is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and costs 10d. or 20 cents. Figured and plain taffeta silk with trimmings of ribbon were united in this waist. The backs are full and the full front puffs out becomingly. Three graduated ruffles of the plain silk trimmed on the edges encircle the small two-seam sleeves at the top. Broad ribbon forms the stock and is also used for the belt. For evening wear the sleeves may be omitted, the ruffles forming fluffy short sleeves.



2350

2350



2350

2350

Front View.

Back View.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SACK NIGHT-GOWNS. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR ROLLING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE YOKE FACINGS.)
(For Description see Page 79.)

Styles for Little Folks.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES AND WITH A TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)
FOR MAID-OF-HONOR, MINUET AND OTHER
STATELY WEAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2346.—This picturesque gown, appropriate for maid-of-honor, minuet and kindred uses, is shown developed in blue cashmere combined with white silk. A ribbon sash, shirred ribbon and lace edging provide dainty garniture. The dress has a short body made over a smooth lining and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. It is in very low outline at the top, where it displays the yoke, which is slightly low-necked in rounding outline, and is drawn by curved rows of shirring between which it puffs out prettily. Smooth rounding caps daintily embroidered in silk stand out with the admired broad effect. The two-seam sleeves may be in full length or may be cut off below the gathered puffs at the top. The full-length sleeves are finished with fanciful turn-up cuffs. The long full skirt is gathered and sewed to the body and falls in folds all round. The gown is closed invisibly at the center of the back.

Soft silk or woollen materials in white or any of the delicate shades will make up attractively in this way with lace or ribbon for garniture. A dainty gown is made of pink crêpe de Chine and trimmed with lace edging, tiny white satin ribbon ruelings and a white ribbon sash.

We have pattern No. 2346 in five sizes for little girls from three to eleven years of age. To make the gown for a girl of five years, will require four yards and a fourth of cashmere thirty-six inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of



2346



2346

Front View.



2346

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' EMPIRE GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES AND WITH A TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) FOR MAID-OF-HONOR, MINUET AND OTHER STATELY WEAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

silk for the yoke, caps and cuffs. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2375.—The engravings show a neat dress for a tiny tot;

it is developed in nainsook with lace edging and insertion daintily trimming it. The body, which is gathered front and



2375

Front View.



2375

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Description see this Page.)

back at the neck and waist, is made with under-arm and shoulder seams, the neck being completed by a standing collar. A belt is applied at the lower edge. The front is fancifully ornamented with insertion, and the dress is closed down the back with buttons and button-holes. The sleeve is made with a single seam and is gathered at the top and bottom, the fulness at the wrist being held in place by a wristband. The straight skirt is in full gathered style and is joined to the body.

This dress is suitable for woollens, silks and wash fabrics, and braid, lace or passementerie may furnish the garniture.

We have pattern No. 2375 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, needs two yards and a half of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS. (KNOWN AS THE GRETCHEN FROCK.)

(For Illustration see Page 83.)

No. 2358.—This dress is pictured differently made up at figure No. 24 L in this magazine.

This little Gretchen frock is extremely pretty and of simple design. It is here shown made of fine white nainsook with the yoke of all-over embroidery. Dainty decoration is supplied by feather-stitching, lace edging and insertion and a lace edged frill of the material that outlines the yoke. The short body has a round yoke to which are joined full lower portions that are shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The fulness is collected in gathers at the top and bottom, and an applied belt conceals the gathers at the bottom. The closing is made invisibly at the back and a standing collar completes the neck. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands. A dainty touch is given the dress by full gathered bretelles which stand out jauntily over the shoulders. The straight skirt is gathered and falls from the body in folds.

Silk, cashmere, crêpon and other soft woollens as well as washable fabrics will develop the little dress pleasingly. Ribbon or lace may be used for garniture.

We have pattern No. 2358 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the dress for a child of five years, requires three yards and an eighth of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of all-over em-

a turn-over collar makes a neat completion. A hood made with a seam from the point to the outer edge, which rolls over softly, is a jaunty addition. The sleeve is made with two seams and is gathered at the top under a full sleeve-cap, while a turn-over cuff effectively finishes the lower edge. The sash, which is knotted loosely about the waist, has its ends drawn in tightly by gathers and finished with worsted tassels and adds greatly to the style of the garment.

The cap is formed of only one section and has a seam at the center of the back; the lower edge is turned under and fits snugly about the head. The cap ends in a long point that droops over at the left side and is ornamented with a large worsted tassel.

Any of the pretty blankets that come for the purpose will be effective in developing this set. Care should be taken, however, to select the most becoming colors. A blanket with blue or green predominating would be suitable for a tiny tot with golden curls, while red will be becoming to a brunette. Should more style and richness be desired in the mode, the sash may be of silk either plain or Roman striped and completed with a silk tassel in solid color.

We have pattern No. 2369 in eight sizes for children from two to nine years of age. To make the coat and cap for a child of five years, needs a pair of blankets measuring in width not less than fifty



2358

Front View.

2358

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS. (KNOWN AS THE GRETCHEN PROCK.)

(For Description see Page 82.)

broidery twenty-seven inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DRESS WITH POINTED YOKE.

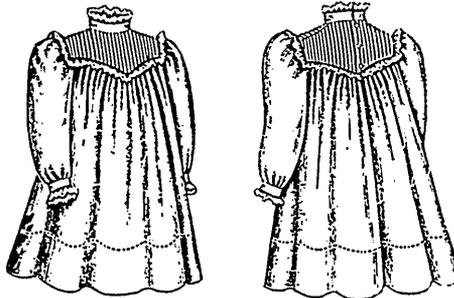
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2359.—Another view of this dress is given at figure No. 27 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

The attractive little dress here pictured is made of white nainsook combined with tucking and trimmed with lace. The dress is simply fashioned with a pointed yoke adjusted by shoulder seams and closed down the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. A narrow band edged with a soft frill of lace completes the neck. To the yoke is joined a full dress-portion, gathered at the front and back but fitting smoothly under the arms. The one-seam sleeve is gathered top and bottom and is finished at the wrist by a narrow band, trimmed with a frill of lace. Lace frills also outline the pointed yoke.

For the development of this dress lawn, dimity and other wash fabrics may be used, the yoke being made of all-over embroidery or rows of tucks with insertion between. Colored organdy combined with fancy white tucking, will also be effective. Soft cashmere or China silk with the yoke and skirt trimmed with baby ribbon and lace will be suitable for the cold season.

We have pattern No. 2359 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. For a child of five years, the dress needs two yards and three-fourths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, with a fourth of a yard of tucking twenty-seven inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



2359

Front View.

2359

Back View.

CHILD'S DRESS WITH POINTED YOKE.

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 84.)

No. 2315.—A smart little coat made of green cloth and trimmed with narrow black braid arranged in a tasteful scroll design is here illustrated. It is simply shaped with a plain body lapped in double-breasted style and closed invisibly. Smoothly joined to the body is a circular skirt fashioned with a center-back seam and falling in a graceful rippled effect. A square sailor-collar has its ends joined to the front edges of the fronts and is fin-



2369



2369

Front View.



2369

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT AND CAP. (KNOWN AS THE HUDSON BAY OR TOBOGGAN SET.)

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S LONG COAT AND CAP. (KNOWN AS THE HUDSON BAY OR TOBOGGAN SET.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2369.—This toboggan set is shown again at figure No. 21 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A comfortable and original toboggan suit is here pictured made from a blanket, and consists of a long coat and cap. The coat is adjusted with under-arm gores, and a center seam which terminates at the top of an underfolded box-plait. The loosely fitting fronts are closed in double-breasted style to the neck with button-holes and large bone buttons, and

ished with a circular frill in five sections. The frill stands out over the sleeves, which are in coat shape and gathered at the top. A rolling collar completes the neck. A leather belt or a belt of the material may be worn.

Cloth, velvet, corduroy or mixed novelty cloakings will make a stylish Winter coat. A velvet coat can have the frill

material fifty-four inches wide. The removable shawl-collar needs five-eighths of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2315

Front View.

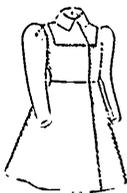


2315

Back View.

CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED LONG COAT WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 83.)



2315

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH GORED CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2392.—New and becoming features are introduced in this charming little coat which is developed in dark-blue velvet and trimmed with écaré lace appliqué. The garment has a short body which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and to it is joined the gored skirt which is made with under-arm seams. The skirt ripples at the back and is lapped with the double-breasted body, which is closed at the left side with buttons and button-holes. The neck is completed with a turn-over collar. The large collar has a smooth circular portion that is lengthened by a rippling circular flounce shaped with a center seam. The comfortable two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top.

Velvet, corduroy, silk, cloth, etc., will develop charming little coats by the mode, and lace, fur or braid may be used lavishly for garniture. Pale pink or blue Bengaline may be used with pleasing results with white fox-fur and lace for trimming.

We have pattern No. 2392 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the coat for a child

edged with fur or a narrow shirring of ribbon; a leather belt will be a tasteful completion.

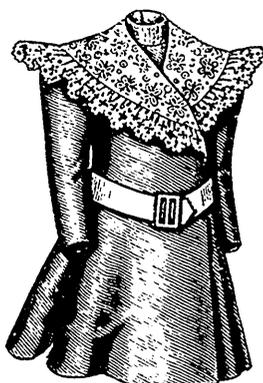
We have pattern No. 2315 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S LONG COAT, WITH A PERMANENT AND A REMOVABLE SHAWL-COLLAR.

(TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHIELD.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2005.—This coat is pictured developed in red cloth, the removable collar being of all-over embroidery trimmed with a frill of edging. The coat has a square back-yoke to which the full lower-portion is joined after being laid in two broad box-plaits that are sewed along their underfolds to the waist and then hang free and flare becomingly. Under-arm gores connect the back with the loose fronts, which open in V outline at the top, revealing a shield that is finished with a standing collar and closed at the back. Below the shield the fronts lap in double-breasted style, the closing being made invisibly. A leather belt slipped under a strap arranged at each side seam is worn quite loose so as to drop gracefully at the front, where it is fastened with a buckle. The large permanent and removable shawl-collars are broad and deep at the back and narrow gradually to points at the ends. The removable collar is finished with a band in which button-holes are worked for attachment to buttons on the coat; it is deeper than the sewed-on collar. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top.



2005

Front View.



2005



2005

Back View.



2005

CHILD'S LONG COAT WITH A PERMANENT AND A REMOVABLE SHAWL COLLAR. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHIELD.)

(For Description see this Page.)



2392



2392

Front View.



2392

Back View.

CHILD'S LONG COAT WITH GORED CIRCULAR SKIRT.

(For Description see this Page.)



2392

Cloth, serge and fancy wool coatings, etc., are suitable for the coat, which may have a handsomely braided permanent collar or a removable one of contrasting color and material. Piqué and other washable fabrics are appropriate for the removable collar, but in the coldest weather contrasting cloth, velvet or heavy silk is preferable. Hunter's-green velvet combined with white moiré would be rich and beautiful; a white leather belt with gold buckle may be worn.

We have pattern No. 2005 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age.

To make the coat, except the removable shawl-collar, for a child of five years, will require a yard and seven-eighths of

of five years, will require five yards and a fourth of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED LONG BOX-COAT, WITH SAILOR SLEEVE AND COLLAR. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHIELD.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

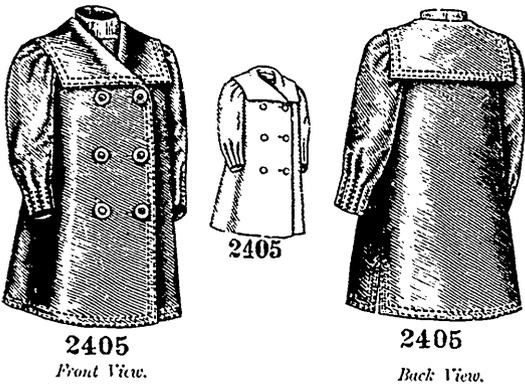
No. 2405.—Mauve cloth was selected for this stylish long coat, which is neatly finished with rows of machine-stitching and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large bone buttons. It is simply constructed with shoulder and under-arm seams, the latter being left open a short distance from the bottom to form vents. At the top the coat is cut V-shaped to accommodate a shield, which is made with a cape back and a standing collar and closes at the center of the back. The coat is very loosely fitted in box-coat fashion and is completed about the neck with a broad sailor-collar, the square ends of which lap slightly in front. The two-seam sailor sleeve is made with a coat-shaped lining and has gathered fulness at the top, while at the bottom it is laid in box-plaits that are stitched down smoothly to cuff depth.

A coat of this description may be lined with cloth or silk, or left unlined, in which case the seams should be neatly bound. A particularly pleasing coat of this description may be made of brown broadcloth or corduroy, and bands of fur will give a dressy completion. Braid will also furnish an appropriate edge finish.

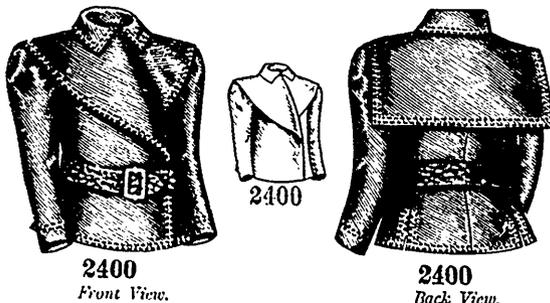
We have pattern No. 2405 in six sizes for children from two to seven years of age. To make the coat for a child of five years, calls for a yard and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A BELT.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2400.—This stylish little jacket is shown made of red



CHILD'S DOUBLE-BREADED LONG BOX-COAT WITH SAILOR SLEEVE AND COLLAR. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE SHIELD.)
(For Description see this Page.)



CHILD'S JACKET. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT A BELT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

cloth and neatly finished with machine-stitching. It is comfortably adjusted at the sides and back by under-arm

gores and a curving center seam. The side seams are terminated a short distance from the lower edge to give a spring



CHILD'S HOUSE-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

at the bottom. A deep sailor-collar that is square across the back curves over the shoulders, and its tapering ends are joined to the front edges of the loose fronts, which lap in double-breasted style below the collar and are closed invisibly from the throat to the lower edge. A rolling collar is at the neck. The comfortable two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top. A leather belt or one of the material may be worn, but its use is optional.

If made of broadcloth and trimmed with bands of fur or white braid, the little jacket will be extremely attractive. The deep sailor-collar would be effective in some contrasting material.

We have pattern No. 2400 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the jacket for a child of five years, calls for a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S HOUSE-SACK. (TO BE MADE WITH SQUARE OR ROUND CORNERS.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2377.—Polka-dotted French flannel was selected for this house-sack, which is pictured with all its seams neatly finished with rows of feather-stitching and the loose edges scalloped. It is simply made without any fulness and is shaped with under-arm and center seams, which are left open a short distance below the waist to form vents. A deep round collar fashioned with a seam at the back which ends some distance from the lower edge, the ends flaring below, gives a dainty neck-completion. The sack is closed at the throat with a hook and loop. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top.

Cashmere and soft French flannel in any shade with the edges bound with satin ribbon and with ribbon tie-strings will develop this sack effectively.

We have pattern No. 2377 in seven sizes for children from one-half to six years of age. To make the house-sack for a child of five years, needs a yard and three-fourths of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET. (KNOWN AS THE FROU FROU BONNET.)

(For Illustrations see Page 86.)

No. 2395.—This fanciful little bonnet is shown developed in blue Sicilian silk. The bonnet has a short center-back seam, above which the back edge is drawn in closely at the center by gathers. Encircling rows of gathers produce the effect of a shirred center, and four tuck-shirrings add to the fanciful effect, the first three rows extending only across the front of the bonnet, while the fourth follows the encircling shirrings at the center. Between the plain shirrings and the encircling tuck-shirring a puff is formed, and a short distance from the front edge two doubled frills, which are gathered and have tapering ends, are arranged on the bonnet. The under frill is shirred to form casings for narrow feather-bone in front of which a frill heading is formed, while the upper frill stands out in ripples above it and is edged with beaver fur. The fur is continued on the circular curtain which flares at the back, where it is formed in three box-plaits, and is rounded away at the ends. The bonnet has a plain silk lining and interlining of crinoline made with a circular center

and is corded at the front edge and curtain. A plaiting of chiffon

and along the joining of the covers the curtain and the upper frill, producing a fluffy effect, and a lace face ruche is added. Tie strings of the silk, gathered to form puffs where they are attached, secure the bonnet under the chin. Feathers and ribbon bestow the final touches.

Bengaline, corded silk, cashmere and other soft silks and woollens may be

used for the hood, and lace, ribbon, chiffon, ruchings or fur will provide appropriate decoration; feathers may be added.

We have pattern No. 2395 in four sizes for little girls from one to seven years of age. To make the bonnet for a girl of five years, will require two yards and an eighth of goods twenty inches wide, with half a yard of lining silk twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



2395

Front View.

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET. (KNOWN AS THE FROG FROU BONNET.)

(For Description see Page 85.)



2395

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNET. (KNOWN AS THE FROU FROU BONNET.)

(For Description see Page 85.)

Styles for Boys.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT WITH CAPE AND HOOD, EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2367.—This little overcoat will prove particularly

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT WITH TRIPLE CAPE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

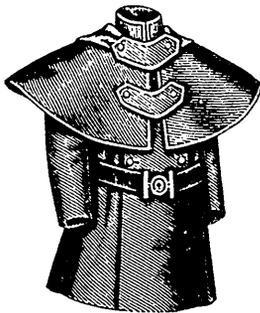
No. 2331.—By referring to figure No. 37 L in this number of THE DELINEATOR, this overcoat may be again seen.

This handsome overcoat is extremely stylish and will afford desirable protection. It is here pictured made of blue cloth

becoming to the small boy of the family. It is pictured made of military-blue cloth and trimmed with yellow cord. The back is smooth at the top, but the shaping causes it to ripple in the skirt. It is joined to the loose fronts in under-arm and shoulder seams. The fronts are lapped all the way in double-breasted style and closed to the waist with buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are in two-seam style, and the neck is completed with a standing collar. The cape is of circular shaping and ripples becomingly at the back, where a silk-lined hood falls. The hood is shaped by a seam that extends from the point to the outer edge, which is broadly reversed. Two pointed straps are buttoned to the hood and cape. A leather belt or one of the material may be worn.

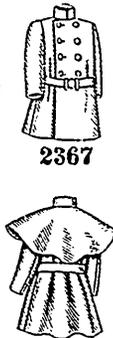
The overcoat is attractive and comfortable and may be developed in plain or fancy coating. Machine-stitching will give a neat finish or braid may be used for decoration. An example of this model is developed in brown cloth with trimmings of gold braid and buttons and the hood facing of plaid silk showing two shades of brown, gold and red.

We have pattern No. 2367 in five sizes for little boys from two to six years of age. To make the overcoat for a boy of five years, will require two yards of material fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide to line the hood. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



2367

Front View.



2367

2367

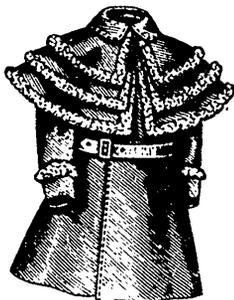


2367

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT WITH CAPE AND HOOD, EITHER OF WHICH MAY BE OMITTED.

(For Description see this Page.)



2331

Front View.



2331

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOAT WITH TRIPLE CAPE.

(For Description see this Page.)

velvet with bands of blue fox fur edging the round triple cape and turn-up cuffs.

We have pattern No. 2331 in four sizes for little boys from

ped under pointed straps tacked to the under-arm seams. The two-seam sleeves are finished with turn-up cuffs. The neck is finished with a rolling collar mounted on a neck-band. A stylish feature of the garment is the smooth round triple cape: the three capes are of graduated depth and are included in the neck seam.

Velvet, silk and cloth in any preferred color are appropriate for coats of this description. The garment may be neatly finished with rows of machine-stitching, or braid or bands of fur may be used for decoration. Unusual richness is displayed in the mode by using black

two to five years of age. To make the overcoat for a boy of five years, will require two yards of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

conceal openings to inserted side-pockets and a left breast-pocket, which, however, may be omitted. The two-seam sleeves are finished in cuff effect with the braid.

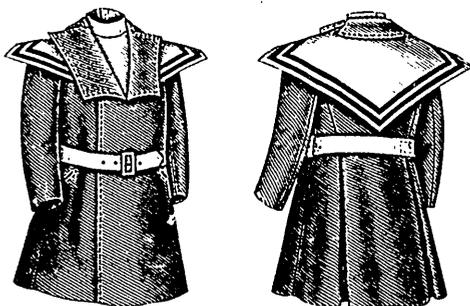
Cloth, diagonal, cheviot, etc., are appropriate for the jacket, and any preferred finish may be added.

We have pattern No. 2401 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the jacket for a boy of seven years, needs two yards and a half of goods twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT OR OVERCOAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

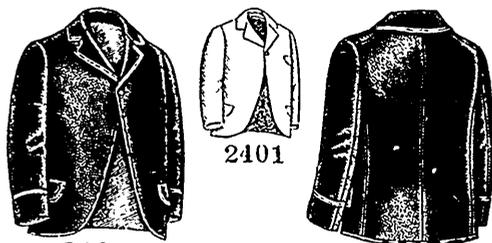
No. 2384.—This comfortable top garment introduces several attractive and decidedly new features. It is pictured made of blue cloth with the shield and sailor collar of white cloth and trimmed with strappings of the blue cloth. Side-back gores and shoulder seams connect the loose fronts and seamless back, extra widths being allowed below the waist-line of each side-back seam and underfolded in a box-plait. The plaits flare and give desirable breadth to the skirt. The fronts are in double-breasted style and are closed in a fly with buttons and button-holes. They are shaped in V outline at the top to reveal a buttoned-in shield that is finished with a standing collar and closed at the back. A notched collar is shaped to form oblong revers which frame the shield and rolls over a large oddly shaped cape-collar deepened to form points at the center of the back and on the shoulders. A leather belt or a belt of the material may be worn and is slipped under straps tacked to the under-arm seams. The two-seam sleeves are plainly finished.



2384
Front View. 2384
Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT OR OVERCOAT.

(For Description see this Page.)



2401
Front View. 2401
Back View.

BOYS' JACKET.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2366.—This shirt-waist is illustrated made of percale and finished with machine-stitching. It is worn beneath the skirt or trousers and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The shirt-waist is smooth at the top but has fulness collected in gathers at the waist, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the center of the front through a box-plait made in the left front. The gathers are concealed by a belt of the material to which are sewed buttons for attaching the skirt or trousers. The shirt sleeves have fulness gathered at the top and bottom and are slashed and finished with the usual underlaps and pointed overlaps. Straight link cuffs complete the sleeves. At the

neck is a sailor collar joined to a fitted band. It falls deep and square at the back, and the square-cornered ends flare broadly from the neck.

Comfortable shirt-waists in this style may be made of gingham, cambric, percale and wash cheviot.

We have pattern No. 2366 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a boy of seven years, needs a yard and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

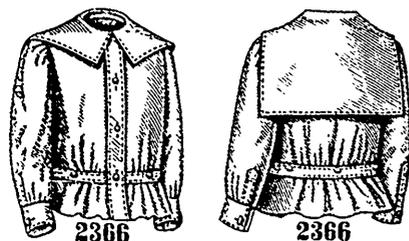
Cloth, cheviot and coatings in mixed effects will develop stylish coats by the mode, and fur or braid will supply the decoration. A handsome overcoat may be made of mixed cheviot showing brown and red in its weave, associated with solid red cloth for the oddly shaped collar, belt and shield.

We have pattern No. 2384 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. For a boy of five years, it needs a yard and a half of blue cloth fifty-four inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of white cloth in the same width for the sailor collar, standing collar and shield. Price of pattern, 10d.

BOYS' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2401.—This jacket is shown developed in brown velvet and trimmed with silk braid. The smooth back has a center seam and is joined to the loose fronts in under-arm and shoulder seams. The fronts are in cutaway style; they are reversed at the top in small pointed lapels which form notches with the ends of the rolling collar, and the closing is made at the ends of the lapels with a button and button-hole. Pocket-laps with rounding lower front corners



2366
Front View. 2366
Back View.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST WITH SAILOR COLLAR.

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' CLOSE-FITTING KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY.

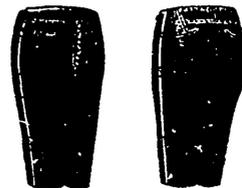
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 2378.—These comfortable trousers are pictured developed in velvet. They reach to the knees and are closely fitted

by the usual inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts. They close with a fly, and hip and side pockets are inserted. The trousers are finished with a waist band in which the customary button-holes are made for attaching an under-waist, unless suspender buttons are to be added instead. The outside leg seam is finished with silk braid.

The trousers may be developed in plain, mixed or checked cheviot, diagonal, corduroy, cassimere, etc.

We have pattern No. 2378 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the trousers for a boy of seven years, will require a yard and a half of material twenty inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



2378
Front View. 2378
Back View.

BOYS' CLOSE-FITTING KNEE TROUSERS WITH A FLY.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 and 4.—LAMP-SHADES, AND DIAGRAM FOR SHAPING THEM.—The dainty shades here shown may be made equally attractive whether developed in silk or crêpe paper. The edges are simply sewed together in over-hand stitch. The shade shown at figure No. 1 was made of shell-pink crêpe paper, with apple blossoms



relative positions and at the angle shown in the diagram, less than half the space between the two circles being utilized. When this portion is cut out its ends are lapped and pasted together, the proper pitch being thus given the shade. The cardboard foundation is then covered with the satin or fancy paper and the decoration is added.

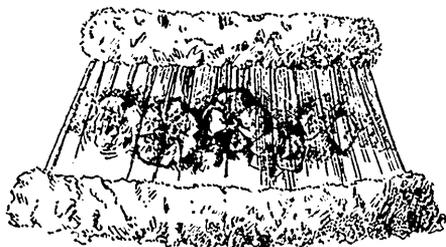


FIGURE NO. 1.

made of white tissue paper as its ornamental feature and a full ruching of the paper at the top and bottom.

At figure No. 2 pale-yellow silk was put on perfectly smooth over the cardboard frame and ornamented with pansies in wreath effect. A ribbon binding may be used if desired.

Crêpe paper was used to make the frame seen at figure No. 3. A novel feature is introduced in cutting away the cardboard foundation, revealing the picture as though it were framed. The light shining against the shade clearly brings out the beauty of the design.

Figure No. 4 shows the diagram for accurately shaping the cardboard foundation. The portion of the circle enclosed in solid lines and marked A is the pattern used and may be very easily made with the help of a drawing-compass. The outer circle is drawn the required size of the bottom of the shade, and the inner circle is made a little more than a third as large to give the size for the top of the shade and also the correct depth of the shade. The proper distance can be found by dividing half the diameter into three parts and



FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 2.

FIGURE NO. 5.—BICYCLE COVER.

—This useful cover is shaped to fit over a wheel with dropped handle bars and is embraced in pattern No. 1828, which is one size only, and costs 7d. or 15 cents. Grass linen, denim or duck will be used to make the cover, and a pleasing ornamentation will be given with the feather-stitching and monogram worked in linen thread of a contrasting color.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LETTER CASE.—

This dainty desk accessory may be made of several different materials. It is shown made of grass linen over a cardboard foundation cut in the desired shape with the edges button-holed and the lettering done in simple outline stitch; and the other ornamentation is hand-painted. The pockets are held in shape by a lattice work of heavy linen thread.

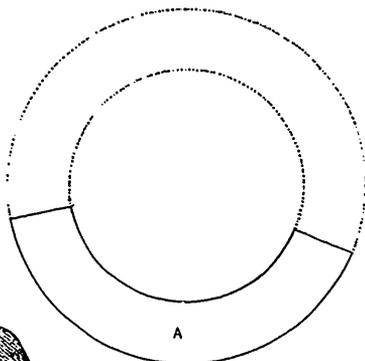


FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—LAMP-SHADES, AND DIAGRAM FOR SHAPING THEM.

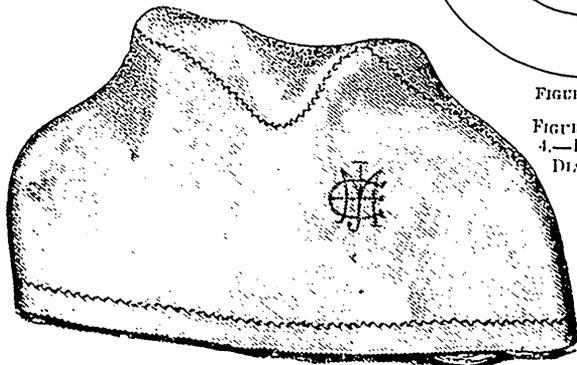


FIGURE NO. 5.—BICYCLE COVER.

drawing the circle a little inside the first division from the outer circle. The lines crossing the space are then made in the

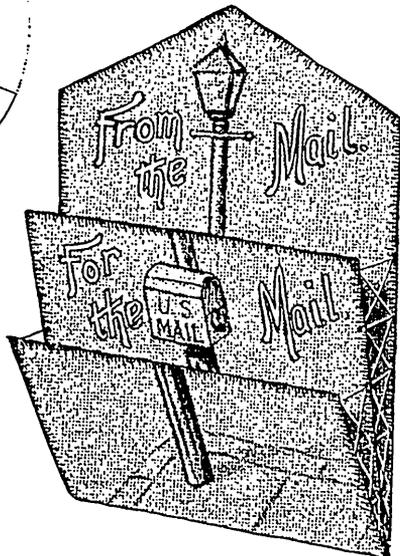


FIGURE NO. 6.—LETTER CASE.

THE ART OF NETTING.

NETTED CAP FOR AN INFANT.

FIGURE No. 1.—This cap is made of white knitting silk. Two sizes of meshes are used, a half inch bone mesh and a No. 12 knitting needle.

The cap will fit a child 18 months or 2 years old, and is lined with white China silk. The lining may be omitted, if desired.

First round.—Use the large mesh and net 40 stitches. Next, net 9 rounds plain, using the small mesh.

Eleventh round.—Use the large mesh, and net 4 in every other stitch of preceding round.

Twelfth round.—Use the small mesh and net plain.

Thirteenth round.—Use the large mesh and net plain.

Fourteenth round.—Use the small

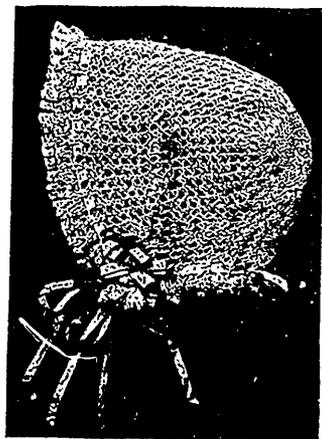


FIGURE NO. 1.—NETTED CAP FOR AN INFANT.

mesh, draw the 2d stitch through the 1st; net, draw the 1st through the 2d; net, draw the 4th through the 3d; net, draw the 3d through the 4th; net, etc. Repeat the last two rounds 3 times.

Now, net a row like the 13th, omitting 20 stitches.

Turn, net like 14th round. Repeat the last two rounds 9 times.

Now, net like 13th round all around the cap, netting 5 stitches in lower corner at each side; next, net like 14th round. Repeat last two rounds 4 times.

For the Ruffle.—Net 4 stitches in every stitch of preceding round, using large mesh. With small mesh net twice around plain.

Next, net 3, skip 1, net, 3, skip 1, across the work.

Net 2, skip to next group; net 2, skip to next group, etc.

Draw up and darn center of crown.

Make a full pleated ruffle of footing (plain net insertion), and baste around the cap inside.

Make two ruffles of baby ribbon, one for each side where the ties are attached.

Insert a row of ribbon all around the cap as seen in the engraving.

NETTED EDGING.

FIGURE No. 2.—To make this edging use

two meshes, a No. 12 knitting needle and a quarter-inch bone mesh. It is suitable for trimming aprons, skirts, etc.

Begin with an even number of stitches, using No. 60 cotton

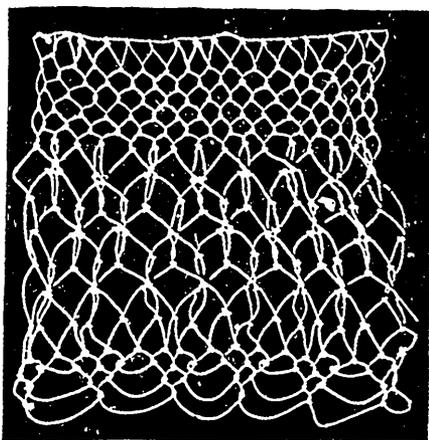


FIGURE NO. 2.—NETTED EDGING.

and the knitting-needle mesh. Net 5 rows of plain round mesh netting.

(Round mesh netting is made by putting the netting needle down through instead of up through the mesh.)

Now break off the No. 60 thread, tie on No. 40 and net 1 plain row over bone mesh.

Next row. Net 2nd stitch, net 1st stitch, net 4th stitch, net 3rd stitch, etc.

Next row.—Plain.

Next row.—Net 1st stitch, net 3rd stitch, net 2nd stitch, net 5th stitch, net 4th stitch, etc.

Next two rows.—Like 1st and 2nd rows, after tying on the No. 40.

Next row.—Plain.

Next two rows.—Plain, with small mesh.

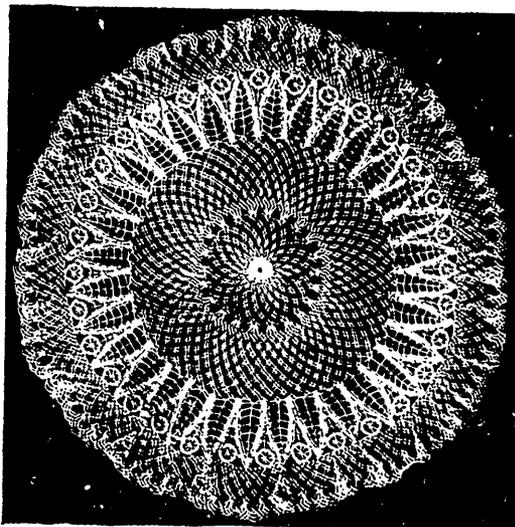


FIGURE NO. 3.—NETTED TABLE CENTER.

Next row.—Net 2, skip 1, net 2, skip 1, etc.

Next row.—Net 1, skip to next group, net 1, etc.

NETTED TABLE CENTER.

FIGURE No. 3.—This center is netted of No. 80 Battenburg linen thread with two sized meshes—one, a half inch bone mesh, the other a No. 12 knitting needle.

First round.—44 stitches over half inch mesh.

Second and Third rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.

Fourth round.—Net 2, thread around mesh, net 2, thread around, net 2, etc.

Fifth round.—Plain.

Alternate the last 2 rounds 3 times.

Net 5 in every small stitch of the last round, using a half inch mesh. Repeat the 4th and 5th rounds 8 times.

Draw up the center and darn. Now add the Battenburg border.

For the Ruffle.—Net 268 stitches with small mesh.

Net the next 6 rounds like 4th and 5th.

Now net 4 in every small stitch of last round, using half inch mesh.

Now use the small mesh and net 2 rounds plain.

Next, net 3, skip 1, net 3, skip 1, etc.

Next, net 2, skip to next group, net 2, etc.

Add the ruffle to the border as seen in the engraving.

FASHIONABLE WINTER FABRICS.

On every side the shopper's gaze is held by the displays of beautiful textiles, marked equally by rare richness and simplicity, designed for ball gowns and all sorts of social and ceremonious occasions. Just now the gay season is at its height and the demand for these sumptuous fabrics is large. Pale, delicate tints were at one time universal for evening wear, but now the fancy may run to pronounced, even startlingly brilliant hues—a feature very acceptable to those of the brunette type. There are elegant velvets, silks and satins for the stately matron who has passed from youth into the prime of womanhood; beautiful textiles that are less pretentious though equally charming, for the younger matron; while for the fair débutante the variety of elegant fabrics is almost unlimited. Soft woollens and silk-and-wool mixtures, receiving the essential touch of dressiness from their silken lining and decoration, are particularly well liked and add the feature of practicality to perfect appropriateness for functions of a somewhat formal character. In the silk-and-wool class the Henriettas of other days may be said to have been revived, and certainly no fabrics possess more charm or grace; the possibilities of this material will be appreciated by the woman whose figure appears to best advantage in a gown of the prevalent flounced type, for it is especially adapted for modes which are emphasized by this stylish feature.

Silk-and-wool canvas—an open-meshed fabric through which the silk lining attractively gleams—is an extremely stylish choice and in some of the neutral tints may be happily employed by the foundation of gayly colored taffeta. All-white toilettes bear a certain mark of distinction, and surely those developed from all-silk and silk-and-wool crépons will please the most fastidious taste. Wool barge soft and lustreless—is very well liked; it is almost sheer in its weave, and both the plain and bordered effects are shown. Dresden figures characterize a beautiful *peau de soie* having a creamy white ground. This weave is adapted to youthful wearers and would be strikingly effective developed in a gown for dancing wear. Another choice pattern shows tiny bunches of violets scattered in profusion upon a pure white ground, a border of the violets lends an additional charm. Roses in glorious shadings and various sizes give exquisite distinction to another type. Very little garniture is deemed necessary with these decorative fabrics, but when individual taste dictates, rich *miroir* velvet or *antique dégradé* in a shade to match the predominating tint of the roses would be a fitting associate.

Moiré weaves are exceedingly rich and stately, they vary perceptibly and are termed accordingly. A *moiré* Renaissance shows a fine satin stripe running *en bayadère* upon its ground, the choicest colors being heliotrope, turquoise, cerise and tulip. The soft silvery sheen of *moiré* Imperial makes it especially adaptable for wedding gowns. Old point—an heirloom in the family—will adorn elegant *moiré* gowns most happily and will serve to bring out more clearly the weave of the material. Bridesmaids' dresses will be exceedingly dainty when white taffeta showing a colored polka dot is used, delicate tints give life to these pure-white grounds in this novel introduction.

Broché effects on satin and silk also carry out pleasing color schemes; one example has a ground of lilac satin with a tracing of white all over it, suggesting embroidery, and at regular intervals a ribbon appliqué in white. This new fancy is obtainable in all the new and popular shades. Satin *mousseline*, as its name implies, is a textile of a soft pliable nature, it is shown in a variety of choice colors. The graceful lines and folds of the stately trained skirt are shown to perfection in a gown of *armour* Milanaisé, another rich novelty.

The introduction of chenille or velvet on silk and satin grounds marks the fabric as up to date; and, indeed, as the season advances this feature is more noticeable than ever. It imparts a certain tone of elegance not obtained in any other way and is the means by which a dainty bit of color may be given to an otherwise dull textile. *Jardinière* effects introduce floral patterns in natural colorings on either plain taffeta or that showing the Pekin stripes. Very attractive among these silks is a sample showing a white ground with the Pekin effect in black, a variety of Nature's blossoms uniting to form the handsome *jardinière* double border, which may be used in various ways in trimming the gown or waist made from this dainty fabric.

Among the dainty materials for evening wear none are more beautiful than the gorgeous Brussels, La Tosca and *craquelé* nets, which fairly dazzle the eye with their applications of jets, vari-colored spangles and colored chenille. Skirts of these textiles are shaped so that they may be easily adjusted over the silken lining, which is attached only at the waist. Both plain circular and circular flounce skirts are shown, and material for the waist or merely blouse effects to match the skirt may be obtained.

Appliqués of jets and spangles assume myriad shapes—conventionalized, floral and interlaced scrolls. At a recent dinner party a young matron attracted enviable attention with a gown of black *craquelé* net elaborately adorned with black and colored chenille, the exquisite tulip tints shading from dark to very light in a bow-knot and floral pattern combined. The blossoms glowed in the tulip shades, and the black chenille tied about their stems formed the graceful bow-knots. The skirt was circular in shape with a graduated circular flounce; the decorations were devoted largely to the flounce. Quite a train was noticeable—an effect well adapted to the stately bearing of the young woman. The waist was becomingly full and was cut in low, square outline at the top. A soft ruching of the net was arranged around the low neck and formed ruffles over the shoulders; it was made over a fitted lining of the silk, which was in the new tulip shade. A folded girdle of tulip *miroir* velvet encircled the waist and was drawn down becomingly low a little toward the left side in front, where it was held with a jewelled buckle. A dainty knot of the velvet holding a tiny ornament in its center was artistically adjusted at the left side in the meshes of the net ruching at the neck. Long black suede gloves reaching above the elbow were worn and a black gauze fan was carried.

As the season advances street and visiting gowns are preferably made of handsome cloth, and they receive their essential touch of ornamentation from rich braids especially designed for them. The newest shades in broadcloth, satin-faced cloth, Venetians, etc., are Sultana-red, bright-blues and automobile—the last a garnet tone with a brown cast that bids fair to become popular. Camel's hair plaids are shown in a variety of bright as well as sombre colors, and extremely stylish costumes result from a tasteful development of this serviceable fabric. A cashmere *bayadère* edged with a shaggy dog's-hair stripe marks a satin-faced cloth attractively. The colors shown in these cloths are red, brown, garnet, green and blue, the shaggy stripe being always black. Another novel ornamentation is given a handsome cloth by large white or black polka dots scattered over its surface. On a Sultana broadcloth a Grecian design is marked by black plush, producing a striking effect. Suggestions of black mohair braid decorations are woven in some of the new fabrics. Hercules chevrons are woven on the colored grounds of other goods.

A stylish street gown was developed from handsome smooth-finished cloth in the new shade of automobile with swamp decorations of strappings of the material, self-covered buttons and fine silk cord. The skirt was cut on most approved lines—circular in shape and flaring stylishly at the foot. The plaits at the back were underfolded, the closing being effected by small covered buttons arranged on each side and laced with a fine silk cord. The Eton jacket was double-breasted and decorated with narrow straps of the material stitched on the edges of the revers, down the edge of the overlapping front and simulating cuffs. The sleeves were dart-fitted and perfectly adjusted. A double row of buttons ornamented the front, and the silk cord carried out the laced idea. A white cloth vest was worn and showed effectively at the bottom of the jacket, and also at the top above the low fronts of the jacket. A white chemise and Ascot tie were worn with this stylish gown. A toque of velvet to match the dress material, ornamented with jet balls and Mercury wings, and black glacé kid gloves would be fitting accompaniments.

Cloaking materials are shown in handsome effects and a variety of weights. Golf cloakings are just now especially popular, and extremely stylish capes, jackets and full-length garments are developed from them. Melton and kersey retain their popularity, though for actual service the rough-faced goods have the preference.

SEASONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The adornment of the Winter gown designed for general wear and also that for special occasions is just now a consideration of great importance. Aesthetic tastes will find numerous ways and means of gratification in the exquisite garnitures and trimmings wrought out of all sorts of diaphanous textiles elaborately jetted, beaded and jewelled. The brilliancy of ornamental features positively dazzles the eye; but perfect harmony is exhibited in the color schemes, and these rainbow effects lend wonderful charm where the background is black or a neutral tint. Especially beautiful are the fine laces bearing the real Duchesse, Renaissance and Chamilly stamp that are intended for robes to be worn over taffeta or satin foundations and for decorative purposes as well. Brussels net robes also hold a prominent position in these airy creations; they receive attractive touches from appliquéés of finely cut jets and vari-colored cap spangles. Realistic floral patterns are produced by an artistic disposal of these features.

Chenille has lost none of its popularity; indeed, introduced upon almost every fabric and in trimmings it conveys the essential touch of approval. Roses, pansies and other choice bits of Nature are so cleverly wrought out of this material as to make them seem as if just plucked and carelessly thrown upon the lacy meshes. Even the veins in the leaves of the flowers are accurately reproduced, and the shadings are practically perfect. These floral patterns are in many instances outlined with fine jets of tiny spangles in both black and colors. Extremely attractive is a black Brussels net holding a tiny sunburst pattern resulting from an artistic introduction of shaded chenille—from rich reddish yellow to the very palest tint—and glittering gold and silver spangles. The net is shaped in a circular skirt and there is an over-bodice to match. The sleeves and yoke may be made of the same material or of the plain Brussels net arranged full and close over the silk lining. A burnt-orange or pale-yellow taffeta lining would be effective beneath this robe, though a black foundation would bring out more clearly the beauties of the colored design. Another charming robe is of La Tosca net of a rather coarse mesh handsomely ornamented with bow-knots composed of glistening jet spangles; these patterns are appliquéed upon the net. The waist is characterized by a similar decoration, the bow-knots being smaller than those disposed on the graceful skirt. A braid Renaissance robe has the skirt shaped in the latest mode, carrying out the godet type. The exquisite workmanship of this confection is accurately displayed when it is worn over a beautifully tinted foundation.

A fair débutante included in her wardrobe a beautiful toilette of palest pink—a real shell tint—La Tosca net having elaborate appliquéés of *trésé* lace in a creamy cast. The skirt was circular in shape, and about the bottom to a depth of several inches in the back and above the knee in front was an elaborate design wrought in this novel *trésé* lace, which is one of the season's latest features. The low-necked and short-sleeved bodice of the net held a similar ornamentation in the back and front. Outlining the low, round neck was a Bertha to match the airy textile from which the gown was developed. A pink taffeta lining gleaming through the thin mesh contributes admirable charm and character; indeed, the beautiful sheen of the *sac* veiled in this net produces a shaded or *ombré* effect. About the waist will be worn a soft folded girdle of shell-pink *miroir* velvet clasped with a jewelled buckle. Black suede gloves reaching almost to the shoulder would impart distinction to the dainty costume, and a twisted bow of the pink velvet made on a fine wire would be especially charming as a decoration for the high, fancifully arranged coiffure and might be secured by a jewelled ornament.

Many possibilities are suggested to the modiste in Renaissance nets that are veritable works of art. Edgings to match and ten inches wide are obtainable; panels, over-bodices, yokes, vests and revers are among the uses to which this handsome decorative textile will be applied. A popular all-over lace has a point *à* Gene foundation with a wavy or garland effect resulting from an application of narrow ribbon, a cream-white ground holds this ornamentation in black ribbon. Another type shows the ribbon in the same color, and a third sample has a black foundation enlivened with white ribbon. Real Irish crochet edges have been revived and bid fair to become extremely popular. They are shown in both heavy and light qualities and in

a variety of widths. These trimmings are applicable for decorating numerous rich fabrics. Motifs in real Duchesse and Renaissance lace, also in the beautiful *lierre* laces are most attractively designed and suggest various means of ornamentation; they are applied to simulate caps over the sleeves for revers, yokes, etc., and where the background is a handsome rich silk their beauties are admirably brought out. Dainty evening or house gowns of soft delicately tinted wool goods would also receive pleasing touches of elegance from an artistic disposal of these choice garnitures.

A very novel trimming is termed Henry II. lace. Its interesting features are the Oriental designs embroidered out of tinsel and colored silk threads on a coarse linen mesh. Both bands and edges are obtainable, and in capable hands the possibilities in its use are numerous. Shaded blue, pink and yellow are the colors brought into play in this novelty.

Chenille-rim Cluny laces are wonderfully effective, and exquisite bodices, yokes, revers, etc., suggest a few of the purposes for which they may be used. The chenille introduction furnishes the touch of color exhibited in some of the samples, though all-black and all-white are equally attractive. A foundation of satin would be used beneath this garniture. It has the appearance of being very heavy but is in reality quite light, a quality that adds to its charms. Chantilly medallions appliquéed on *mousseline de soie* foundations result in an exceptionally rich effect.

White taffeta silk receives a happy disposal of fine black silk braid embroidered in floral and scroll patterns; there is an open-work strip alternating with a strip of the silk heavily ornamented with the braid. The idea is expressed in all-white, all-black, blue, cerise, tulip and violet, with the appliqué in black, and is especially beautiful for yokes, vest and panels, either on elegant silk gowns or those of handsome cloth. Entire waists made over silk of a lighter quality would be daintily developed from this decorative textile. In some examples tiny jewels glitter in the intricacies of the embroidered designs. Puffings of chiffon alternate with bands of ribbon in another sample of this yoke or vest material. The chiffon is either white or black, and the ribbon some dainty color button-hole stitched on each side in black or white silk, a herring bone stitch in a color to match the edging on the ribbon is worked on the chiffon.

Scrolls formed of narrow black *mousseline* ruffling edged with white ribbon are thickly disposed upon a black *mousseline de soie* foundation that will lend an air of elegance to a gown of silk or satin. These scroll designs appear from a distance as if wrought in the weave of the material, they stand up full and soft almost like a blossom and when produced in colors this idea is suggested more strongly than ever. A novelty of rare beauty is shown in a point *d'esprit* foundation thickly studded with gold or silver spangles to be worn beneath one of the airy robes of net or lace between the silk lining and the outside. The effect is charming and is almost as though electric sparks were being emitted from the folds of the dainty gown.

Heavy jets or *paillettes* adorn all sorts of foundations from heavy silk to the thinnest *mousseline*, and extremely handsome garnitures are exhibited carrying out this idea. One of the richest garnitures seen was composed of cabochons and fine jets shaped to form a yoke back, epaulettes and revers reaching to the waist in front. Upon a velvet gown this would be most attractive. Elton jackets of fancy open net heavily studded with cabochons are among other novelties that dazzle the eye. Collarettes of chiffon are almost covered with jet spangles and are extremely becoming accessories to wear with rich gowns. In some there is a suggestion of a Medici collar, while others present the high flare effect.

A cape composed entirely of silk *passementerie* to be worn over a colored or black silk wrap of the same shape will be sure to find favor with those who are devising a suitable evening wrap. An old garment of sufficient warmth would be made thoroughly up to date and attractive with this accessory.

Fur is combined with all classes of fabrics and trimmings and always imparts to the gown an air of elegance of which no other decoration is capable. Chinchilla, seal, Russian sable, mink and Persian lamb are among those preferred for street gowns and, indeed, are frequently combined with all sorts of filmy textiles for evening toilettes.

ECCLESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY.—CHURCH BANNERS.

By EMMA HAYWOOD.

[MRS. HAYWOOD WILL WILLINGLY FURNISH ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OR DESIGNS DESIRED. LETTERS TO HER MAY BE ADDRESSED IN THE CARE OF THE EDITOR OF THE DELINEATOR.]

The very general use of banners in churches of all denominations for festivals, processions and especially for Sunday schools

offers the assurance that illustrations and suggestions on this subject will be widely appreciated. There is an endless variety of shapes and sizes, and the same may be said of style and design. A banner may be a work of highest art, or it may consist simply of a ground of silk or other suitable material with appropriate lettering on it carried out in text more or less ornate, indicating the special purpose for which the banner is destined.

In churches where the system of guilds in parochial work is adopted each guild should be provided with its own banner, setting forth its corporate name or adopted symbolism. Such banners can be elaborated to any extent, but the one standing preeminent is that which bears the name of the church to which it belongs. For instance, the most elaborate of the illustrations—No. 1.—, with the *Agnus Dei* as its central decoration, might well stand for a church named after St. John the Baptist, since the Lamb and Cross is his particular emblem—from the circumstance related in the New Testament of his pointing out Our Saviour to the Disciples as the Lamb of God.

Then again, the less elaborate but still very effective design showing Our Lord as the Good Shepherd would serve admirably for a church of that name. But it may be noted that any appropriate picture or symbol may be readily substituted for those portrayed, the rest of the design being adhered to. In the same way the lettering may be changed to suit individual cases. If an inscription is desirable on any design where the necessary space is not provided, it should be borne in mind that it is only necessary to allow sufficient plain material for this purpose at the top of the banner above the completion of the design, so that the name of the church, Sunday school or guild may be inscribed on this additional space straight across the top, as a heading.

The simple design—No. 2.—, showing a plain shield left for filling either with a picture or inscription, is, as it stands encircled with a part of the ascription of praise familiar to us in the *Gloria*, very suitable for a picture of the Ascension or any aspect of the Saviour calling specially for adoration and worship; but these words may be replaced by others in keeping with any other subject chosen for filling the central space.

It will be apparent, therefore, that the aim in preparing these

designs has been to give a choice of typical styles that may be readily adapted to particular requirements. All of the illustrations demonstrate at a glance how easily, even in its simplest treatment, the banner lends itself to decorative art. As for material, its richness need be limited only by the amount of funds available. The finest brocades, damask silks and velvets are appropriate if expense be no object. Next come plain silks or satins; while for economy combined with good effect Roman satin will be found as useful as any of the cheaper textures. It is also permissible to use the beautiful art linen now made for embroiderers in all colors; this may, if preferred, be decorated with the flax threads that have a gloss resembling that of silk when worked; they are made in all the required shades.

Let us now consider in detail the methods of working, taking to begin with designs Nos. 3 and 4, these having the least amount of work, although the ground is well covered in both cases and the finished effect sufficiently striking. On inspection it will be seen that the designs are carried out mostly with the aid of silk galloon. In design No. 3 two patterns of galloon are employed, that forming the cross being different to that chosen for the square, the Vandykes and outside edges, in order to accentuate it. In dissecting the design it will be found that there is little left to embroider, comparatively speaking, after laying the lines occupied by the galloons. The same is true of design No. 4.

I am aware that a good silk galloon of ecclesiastical design is somewhat expensive, especially in the width necessary for a large banner; for instance, if enlarged to a width of twenty-eight inches, the designs under consideration would require a galloon an inch wide. But economy often being the order of the day, especially in country churches, a capital substitute for galloon may be obtained by taking a good, plain satin ribbon

and working on it with twisted embroidery silk or crochet silk some simple running design; one of the variations of feather-stitching known as coral stitch or even the simple stitch itself, carried zigzag from side to side, makes a most effective and quickly worked decoration.

A ribbon thus decorated often looks richer than a galloon, on account of the handwork upon it. Great care must be taken to lay the

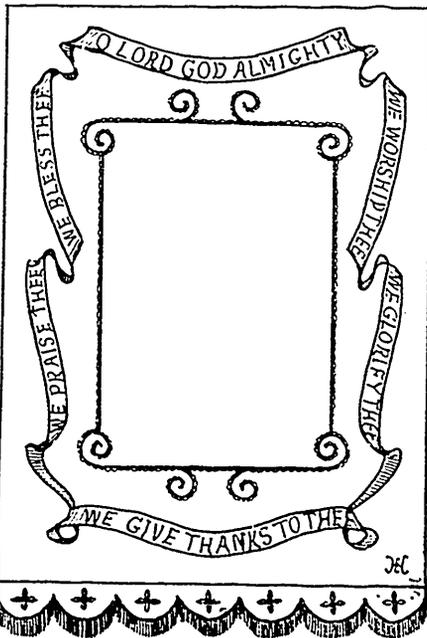


FIGURE No. 2.

galloon or ribbon evenly, it should be neatly hemmed after being firmly basted in position with fine sewing silk exactly matching it in color. The embroidery may be appliquéd or

worked directly on the foundation, if preferred, always provided that the worker is sufficiently experienced to be sure of good results. Otherwise, it is better to work the forms separately and apply them when finished. In either case they should be outlined with a fine cord couched down or, better still, with the untarnishable gold thread so largely in use for church work.

When the forms for embroidery are of the strictly conventional type shown in these particular designs it will be found helpful to proceed as follows: Paste a piece of rather fine linen on thin wrapping paper, to ensure smoothness, iron with a cool iron when partially dry, then draw the forms on to the linen; cut out accurately and either paste or baste them in position, afterward working over the forms in the usual way. This will ensure precision and give a slightly raised effect without the trouble of filling. Such treatment is not suitable or, indeed, in any way available for the floral designs to which we are now about to turn our attention.

Design No. 5 makes an elegant banner. For the ground I should recommend white, gold color or red. The shades chosen for the embroidery necessarily vary considerably, according to the ground color. Each

be of any fancy style preferred; the Gothic or variations of it are much liked for the purpose. The flowers and foliage may be applied or worked in solid embroidery. If applied, the forms are touched up with embroidery after being placed in position. The applied work is effective and takes much less time than solid embroidery.

Design No. 1 is exceedingly elaborate, and in view of making this banner as handsome as possible the wreaths of roses should be worked in solid embroidery, while the forms on the stole-like borders may be applied. The scroll work springing from these forms is put in with heavy outline in silk of a shade that shows up strongly on the ground. Then the upper side of the outline is embellished with a line of gold thread. The rays around the vesica form enclosing the Lamb are entirely of gold thread laid on silk, velvet or satin to harmonize with the ground color of the banner.

The Lamb may be worked on a silk back-ground, or the background may be darned, as suggested for the figure work on design No. 5. The Lamb itself may be worked in two or three different ways; it may be of silk painted and touched up with embroidery, or worked in long-and-

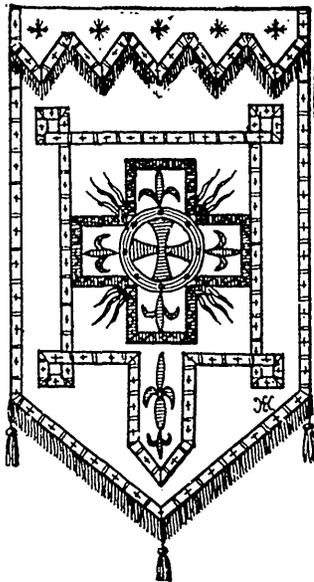


FIGURE NO. 4.

part should properly be outlined with gold thread; the rays around the figure should be also entirely of laid gold thread. The line forming the frame of the picture may be put in with a silk cord couched down or with five or six rows of gold laid close together.

The picture may be treated in many different ways; for banners it is frequently painted or painted and finished with

short stitch or with bullion stitch. This is a very effective method, as it suggests well the feeling of the fleece. Another plan is to take twisted embroidery silk and, untwisting it slightly in working, lay it down in loops, graduating the size of the loops so as to model the form. When this is well done the result is perfect and the method puzzling to the uninitiated.

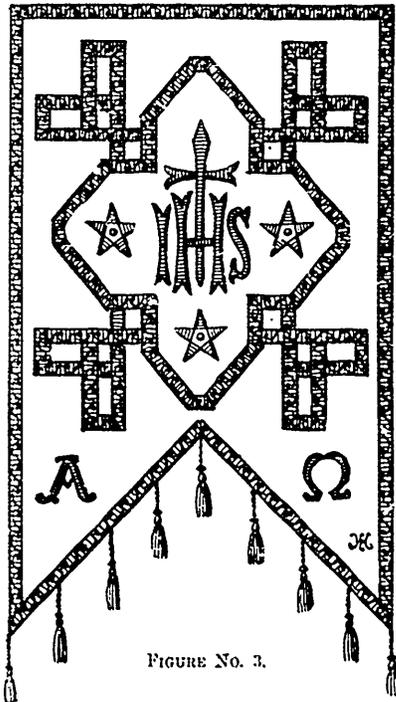


FIGURE NO. 3.

embroidery. An other plan is to apply the figure: Take a flesh-colored silk and upon it embroider the outlines of the features, hair and rays; afterwards filling in the hair and rays with suitable coloring, but leaving the features in outline only. Darn the back-ground with a flat tint to suit the general scheme of color. Then apply silk of the colors necessary for the robes (the silk should be thin but firm), outline and touch up with embroidery. The entire oval containing the picture must be worked in a frame and afterward transferred to the banner. The remaining method is solid embroidery throughout, but on account of the skill and large amount of labor called for this is not often adopted for banners.

The scrolls for the lettering should be of a contrasting color to the ground but in strict harmony with it. The lettering may



FIGURE NO. 5.

For a banner of this description a mixture of materials adds greatly to the effect. Say, for instance, that the main part of the banner is of damask silk; the borders and valance at the top might be of velvet a shade darker than the damask silk; the fringe and tassels might combine the two shades. The fringe should be very thick, but not too deep—from two to three inches is sufficient—and it is nearly always necessary to use it double in order to get the required richness. Nothing looks worse than a scanty fringe on a handsome banner. In all cases a cord and tassels should depend from each end of the cross-bar of the banner. The cord and tassels will be most effective if they match the fringe. A good silk or satin lining must be added to a banner, because the back is almost as much exposed to view as the front. For this reason lettering or some simple device is sometimes worked on the reverse side, but this addition is not by any means a necessity.



Club Women AND Club Life

The federated club movement is one of the greatest forces of the age, although there are still left people who think clubs are only a fad and that the "craze" for them will soon pass. On the contrary, the movement is gaining in strength and numbers every day. The State federation conventions held throughout the Autumn have demonstrated this in a remarkable degree. Illinois now stands at the head with 216 clubs in her State federation with an aggregate membership of over 25,000. New York has 196 clubs and 25,000 membership. Ohio comes next with nearly 200 clubs; and Massachusetts follows with a membership of 18,000 women and 132 clubs. The size of the clubs in Massachusetts averages much larger than in any other State, as there are many clubs in Massachusetts running over 200 members and some of them numbering 1,000 or over.

The work of the Illinois federation is a sample of that done in the other large federations. Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, who has just closed her term as president of that organization, summarized the work of the past two years at the last convention held at Chicago in October. "While our membership has almost doubled," she said, "our work has increased sevenfold. Where there was but one standing committee there are now seven, covering education, philanthropy, music, art, literature, public libraries and the interests of women students at the State University. In the educational field they have received the full approval of all the teachers' associations in their State, and they now combine in their work to make home and school education one symmetrical development. In philanthropic work they have the cooperation of the State Board of Charities and of the Society of Charities and Corrections. They have aroused public interest in many cities to take advantage of the State law for founding public libraries, while the State legislators have learned that women all over the State desire better provision for the home and social life of girls in the University of Illinois, and especially in the department of household economics." In literature, art and music study clubs have not only found pleasure but have joined with the active department clubs to carry beauty into the home and into public life. Decoration of schoolrooms with pictures and casts and an effort for cleanliness and attractiveness in public buildings and grounds have received a wonderful impetus. Free concerts indoor and out, the banishing of trashy books from Sunday schools and public libraries, and, in fact, all the interests of home have been remembered.

The New York federation which met in November made a specialty of questions pertaining to the vital interests of the citizens of this State. The sanitary conditions, improved housing, ventilation and heating of the public schools were discussed, with the proper care of the sick and destitute poor. It is also proposed to found a normal training school for wayward girls that shall not be a charity institution, but belong to the State and be conducted with all the dignity and order of a well-organized school where the highest object shall be to prepare girls for an honorable and useful life and take them away from immoral and vicious surroundings. It was left to the New York president, Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth, to propose

during the next Biennial in 1900. She went in last year by a small majority in a hotly contested vote; in November, 1898, she was chosen unanimously without any opposing candidate, showing what good work she accomplished during her first term and how great is her popularity. Indeed, Mrs. Helmuth is already being spoken of in many quarters as the next president of the National Federation.

The Massachusetts federation holds four meetings a year, with a presidents' meeting in addition, when the heads of the different clubs are called together in conference to consider the ways and means of furthering the work in their State. The six New England presidents met in December with Miss O. M. E. Rowe, the president of the Massachusetts federation, in order to decide how best to incorporate throughout that section.

The New Hampshire federation held its annual meeting in November. The federation movement in New Hampshire has been of more importance, perhaps, than almost anywhere else in the East. In such States as Massachusetts and New York clubs have been in existence for many years and had grown large in membership and capable in accomplishment before the State federation was thought of. When Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter started the woman's club of Concord in New Hampshire there were very few clubs in the State, and her work in that direction was looked upon as something of a new departure. A flourishing department club was the result, however, which is to-day one of the foremost clubs in the East. When this club was fairly on its feet Mrs. Streeter, who was chairman of correspondence for the general federation, conceived the idea of starting a State federation and issued a call for that purpose. There were but few clubs in the State, but these responded favorably and Mrs. Streeter was made the first president—an office which she held for two years until she was compelled to give it up on account of poor health. She was then made honorary president, and her counsel and cooperation are always looked for by this organization, which now numbers some fifty active clubs.

In Minnesota the principal work of the convention, which was held the last week in October, was devoted to travelling libraries. These are collections of books, say fifty in each collection, which are circulated through the rural districts among the women's clubs, each being allowed to keep the books a certain length of time, when they are passed on to the club nearest them. This plan of travelling libraries has been found to work exceedingly well in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and in Georgia.

The North Dakota, the Nebraska, the Michigan, the Colorado, the District of Columbia, the New Jersey, the Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Vermont, the Maine and the Massachusetts federations also met during the Autumn. The new Board of the General Federation met at Omaha, October 11, with the State federations, and a very brilliant meeting was the result. Women from all parts of the country were present, and President McKinley favored them with a few moments of his time.

Great interest is felt in the place of meeting for the next biennial, and although it is still early to make any plans, it is generally felt that the meeting will be the greatest ever held.

JULEN M. WINSLOW.



MRS. LILLIAN C. STREETER, HONORARY PRESIDENT NEW HAMPSHIRE FEDERATION.



CONDUCTED BY MRS CADWALADER JONES.

[DURING MRS. JONES'S ABSENCE THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE IN CHARGE OF
MRS. FRANK LEARNED.—ED. DELINEATOR.]

A TALK ABOUT GIFTS.

The gifts which a young woman may receive from a man who is not a relative are so limited that the giver cannot complain that "the impediment lies in the choosing." Flowers, bonbons, books and music may be accepted. When this rule is firmly adhered to a girl may have the satisfaction of knowing that she is following one of the first principles of social law. A jewel, ring or personal ornament should not be accepted from any other than the man to whom she is engaged to be married. The earlier these rules become established in a young girl's mind the easier it will be for her to avoid misunderstandings and to free herself from troublesome perplexities.

A young girl should be as chary of giving presents to men who are not relatives as she should be in her correspondence with them. It does not follow that she is a prude because she is careful in these small proprieties. A man values her more if she gives nothing than if she lavishes presents. If she is engaged to him, she may send what pleases her fancy; but if she avoids making gifts until then, she will never be a prey to regret.

A bunch of fragrant violets, a box of handsome, long-stemmed roses are gifts which every woman loves to receive. A pretty box containing bonbons may later become an object of utility in holding needlework. A piece of music tied with a ribbon or enclosed in a music roll should be acceptable to a musical friend.

In the choice of a book one must be guided by the taste of the friend for whom it is intended. The giver will be wise if he shuns the sensational novel and selects a book which will be a pleasant companion. "Personal Sketches of Recent Authors," by Hattie Tyng Griswold, "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," by Elbert Hubbard, are enjoyable reading; essays by Robert Louis Stevenson or Agnes Repplier are an addition to one's book-shelf; Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Marcella" and "Sir George Tressady" are among the best novels of the day; Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii" are charming gift books. "A Lover of Truth," by Eliza Orne White, "Penelope's Progress," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, are for lighter reading, while Mrs. Dana's books on flowers and Olive Thorne Miller's books about birds will please one who loves Nature. If chosen with thought and not at random, a gift cannot fail to please. Let the receiver bear in mind that a note is a most important matter and must not be forgotten.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber—1. At an evening reception where refreshments are served the ladies sometimes form little groups and seat themselves about the room. Those who stand do so at some distance from the table. The men bring the refreshments to the ladies. If seated, it is necessary to have a napkin to protect one's dress. If standing, it is not necessary to have one, but it may be partly unfolded and held in the left hand under the plate. 3. Individual salt-cellars are not used. Salt-cellars of silver or glass with salt spoons are placed on the table, one at or near each corner. 4. Syrup is served with grid-ole-cakes or waffles, but it is not customary to eat it with bread. 5. Suggestions for weddings were given in the November number of THE DELINEATOR. 6. The Hutterick Publishing Company issues books on "Weddings and Wedding Anniversaries" and "Day Entertainments and Other Functions," price 15 cents or 6d. and 25 cents or 1s., respectively.

Anxious Inquirer—1. The reply to your question will be found at the beginning of this page. 2. In sending gifts to two sisters you might select a box of bonbons for one and a book for the other. 3. It

is evident that you are a punctilious man and wish to do the proper thing. It would not be conventional to send a present, with your card, to one whom you do not know, and it is not good form to send a gift anonymously. You would, besides, not get the credit of sending it. Under the circumstances it is necessary to find some mutual acquaintance who can introduce you, and this should be possible when people are in the same station in life. Flowers would then be an appropriate offering. 4. Any natural words, such as "Thank you for a very pleasant evening," would be suitable. 5. When meeting a friend after the marriage of her brother or sister it is customary to make some kind allusion to it. If you do not do so, it might appear as if you disapproved of the marriage, and, even if there should be reason for disapproval, it would be in good taste to appear unconscious of it, and to say whatever you

can that is pleasant. The simplest words are best; formal speeches are unnatural. If your friend's brother has been married, you might say: "I congratulate you on having such a charming sister-in-law." If the friend's sister has been married, it would be kind to express your good wishes and say, "Mr. So-and-So is fortunate in winning such a wife." Something friendly may always be found to say and something perfectly sincere. 6. It would be overstepping the bounds of propriety for a man to visit a young lady when she is ill in her room, unless they are engaged to be married and she is very dangerously ill and asks to see him; and then her mother or some member of her family should be present. Young women cannot be too careful in maintaining a certain reserve with men in everything appertaining to the privacy of their own rooms, and a man's instinct will cause him to respect one who observes such proprieties. 7. The typewriter is strictly for business letters. Notes and letters of a social nature should be written by hand and show that one is not in haste and is particular in regard to stationery. 8. When being introduced to a beautiful woman it is best not to make any remarks of a personal nature. There would be no harm in saying that you are happy to meet her, or that you have been looking forward to the pleasure of knowing her.

F. R. M.—If the evening receptions of the historical and art club are held at a private house, it would be courteous to go without a bonnet. If the club assembles elsewhere and there is an art exhibition or a loan collection of pictures or a lecture, it is allowable to wear a high-necked gown and a small bonnet.

Daisy—1. The initials of the bride and groom and the date of the wedding are engraved on the inside of the wedding ring. 2. On a wedding anniversary you might wish that your friends may live to see their silver and their golden wedding. 3. If you have not seen your friends since their marriage, it should not be too late to wish them happiness. 4. The wedding cake to be cut should be placed on the table before the refreshments are served. The bride cuts the first piece. A simple way would be to have some one fold up pieces of cake in white paper, tie the packages with white ribbon and distribute them among the guests.

Susie G.—1. White gloves are suitable. 2. The groom should wear a black frock coat and trousers of dark-striped gray material; or a cutaway coat would be proper. Pearl-colored gloves should be chosen for the ceremony and dark-tan for travelling.

H. H.—It would be proper for a young man to write a note expressed somewhat as follows:

Dear Miss Brown,

It will give me much pleasure if you will go with me to church next Sunday morning. If you have no other engagement, may I call for you at a quarter after ten o'clock?

Yours sincerely,

John Gray.

To this note the answer might be:

Dear Mr. Gray,

I shall be very glad to go with you to church next Sunday morning.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Brown.

C. E. K.—1. When a bride is married in travelling dress it is not necessary for her to carry anything in her hand, but it is more graceful to do so, and the most appropriate article is a small prayer-book bound in white vellum or in ivory. People of many denominations use the Episcopal marriage service, and the bride sometimes arranges with the clergyman to read the service from the book she will bring in her hand, and return it to her after the ceremony. This makes the book a pleasant memento of the day. 2. A bride should always wear gloves and they should not be too tight-fitting, so that the left one may be quickly removed to allow of the ring being placed on the finger.

CROCHETING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING.

l. —Loop.	s. c. —Single crochet.	h. d. c. —Half-double crochet.	p. —Picot.
ch. st. —Chain stitch.	d. c. —Double crochet.	tr. c. —Treble crochet.	sl. st. —Slip stitch.
repeat. —This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.			

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, thus repeating the 6 ch., 1 s. c. in the next space, *twice* more after making it the first time, making it *three* times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

DOLLS' CAP IN HAIR-PIN WORK AND KNOT STITCH.

Figure No. 1.—This little cap is made of white spool cotton No. 30, and dolly may wear it with or without a lining. The cap may be enlarged by adding more loops of hair-pin work for wheel and front part, and when the third row is repeated add

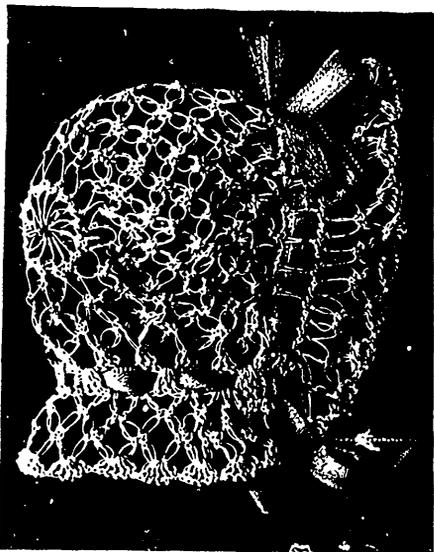


FIGURE NO. 1.—DOLL'S CAP IN HAIR-PIN WORK AND KNOT STITCH.

sufficient of these rows to make the cap large enough; for rest of work the directions can be followed. The hair-pin work is about one-half of an inch wide, with 2 s. c. to each wind-over.

To make the Wheel or Center of Cap:—Work 14 loops of hair-pin work and fasten thread to first loop of work, run hook through 14 loops, draw thread through all loops at once, then bring through the two remaining threads on hook; fasten and break thread. Allow 14 loops for the outer side and sew the ends firmly together; be careful to form a perfect wheel. Make another strip of h. p. work consisting of 36 loops; crochet on one side thus: 1 s. c. in first loop; * 1 ch. (rather loosely), 1 s. c. in next loop; repeat from * to end of work. Then fasten thread to first loop of wheel with 1 s. c.

First round.—* 1 d. k.; 1 s. c. in next loop; repeat from * to end of round. (D. k. means a knot stitch consisting of two loops; h. d. k. means a knot stitch with one loop.)

Second round.—1 s. c. in center of first d. k. underneath; * 1 d. k., catch in center of next d. k.; repeat from * until only 3 d. k. remain of the last row; turn.

Third round.—3 h. d. k., catch in center of first d. k. underneath; 1 d. k., catch in center of next knot, continue until every knot of last round is caught.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth rounds.—For each repeat third round, always making 3 h. d. k. in turning at end of every round.

Seventh round.—Like previous rounds, but instead of working

only across the front, work d. k. around sides and back of cap, catching in center of every d. k.

Eighth round.—1 h. d. k., catch with s. c. in first s. c. of h. p. work; 1 h. d. k., catch in center of first knot of last round; 1 h. d. k., skip 2 s. c. of h. p. work, 1 s. c. in next; 1 h. d. k., catch in center of next knot; repeat across front of cap only; then fasten both ends of h. p. work firmly so neither can fray out.

Neck of Cap.—Ninth round.—2 d. c. in last s. c. of h. p. work; 1 d. c. in first h. d. k.; 1 ch.; * 3 d. c. in center of next knot; 1 ch.; 3 d. c. in next knot; repeat from * until last h. d. k. is reached; then 1 d. c. in h. d. k.; 2 d. c. in s. c. of h. p. w.; turn.

Tenth round.—2 ch.; 1 d. c. in each d. c. underneath; * 3 d. c. in first space of 1 ch. of last row; 2 ch., 1 d. c. in next space, 2 ch., * repeat between stars under each 1 ch. to the d. c. in end of row; then 1 d. c. in each d. c. underneath; turn.

Eleventh round.—2 ch.; 1 d. c. in each d. c. of group underneath just made; 1 d. k.; 1 d. c. in first space; * 1 d. c., 1 d. k., 1 d. c. in next space; * repeat between stars across until group of doubles at each end are reached, and then 1 d. c. in each double. Continue around front of cap with 1 d. k.; 1 s. c. in first loop of h. p. work; 1 d. k., 1 s. c. in next loop; * 1 d. k.; 1 s. c. in each of the next two loops; repeat from * until only the last three loops remain; then work as first three loops were; 1 d. k., catch in end of first double of group; repeat only around neck once more with * 1 d. k.; catch in center of each knot of last round.

Twelfth round.—6 d. c. in center of every knot of last (of eleventh) row. Blue ribbon is run through the inner loops or hair-pin work, drawn to shape of doll's head, and ends tacked securely inside of cap (at beginning of neck) to group of doubles on each side. Run ribbon in and out of the last row of three doubles (allowing each group of tr. to remain on the outer side) and let ends hang for ties. Loop ribbon in center of cap front.

SHAMROCK EDGING AND INSERTION.

FIGURES NOS. 2 AND 3.—This edging may be made of linen or cotton thread; it may be ecru or white, and is suitable for

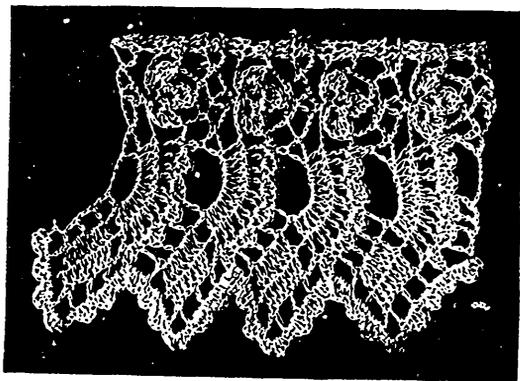


FIGURE NO. 2.—SHAMROCK EDGING.

trimming underwear. Chain 41 for the edging and turn. To make the h. d. c. (half double crochet), mentioned later: throw

the thread around the needle once, insert the needle in the work, take up the thread and draw it through all three stitches at once.

First row.—1 d. c. in 4th stitch from the needle, d. c. in 5th stitch, ch. 3, s. c. in 4th stitch from last d. c.; ch. 3, 1 d. c.

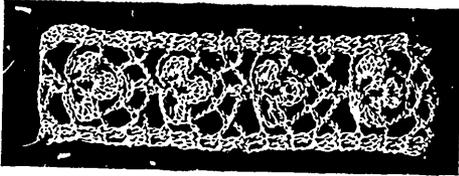


FIGURE NO. 3—SHAMROCK INSERTION.

in 4th stitch from last s. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. in same stitch, ch. 3, 1 s. c., in 4th stitch from last d. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. in 4th stitch from last s. c., ch. 8, 1 d. c. in 8th stitch from last d. c.; ch. 2, d. c. in 3rd stitch from last d. c.; repeat 3 times more.

Second row.—Ch. 5, 1 d. c. over 2nd d. c. of previous row, 2 d. c. under 2nd ch.-2 of previous row, d. c. over d. c., 2 d. c. under next ch.-2, d. c. over d. c., ch. 2, d. c. over d. c., 10 d. c. under ch.-8 of previous row, d. c. over d. c., ch. 5, s. c. between two d. c. of last row, ch. 6, s. c. in 1st stitch of ch.-6; ch. 5, s. c. in same stitch as last s. c.; repeat once more; this forms three loops of 5 ch. each: 1 s. c., 1-half d. c., 4 d. c., 1-half d. c., 1 s. c. in each loop of 5-ch.; s. c. in stitch where the three loops began, ch. 5: d. c. over d. c. of previous row twice, d. c. over ch.-3 of previous row.

Third row.—Ch. 3; d. c. over d. c. of previous row twice; ch. 2, s. c. in center of first leaf of shamrock, ch. 6, s. c. in center of center leaf, ch. 6, s. c. in center of last leaf, ch. 2, d. c. between first and second d. c. of previous row; ch. 1, d. c. between next two d. c. ten times; ch. 2, 7 d. c. over 7 d. c. of previous row, ch. 2, d. c. in third stitch of ch.-5 of previous row.

Fourth row.—Ch. 5, d. c. over the second d. c. of previous row, ch. 2, miss 2 d. c., d. c. over next d. c., ch. 2, miss 2 d. c., d. c. in next d. c. of previous row, ch. 2, d. c. in d. c., d. c. and 1-half d. c. under first ch.-1 of previous row; s. c. under next ch.-1; half d. c., 2 d. c., half d. c. under next ch.-1, 1 s. c. under next ch.-1 4 times; half d. c., d. c. under last ch.-1, d. c. over d. c., ch. 5, s. c. in center of 6-ch. of previous row, ch. 5, s. c. in center of second 6-ch., ch.-5; d. c. over d. c. twice; d. c. over ch.-3 of previous row. Begin again at 1st row, placing the s. c. and d. c. as shown in the illustration. When the lace is of the desired length, finish the scollops by making under each ch.-2 along the edge, 1 half d. c., 3 d. c., 1 half d. c.

TO MAKE SHAMROCK INSERTION.

The insertion is made by omitting the scollop and finishing both sides alike with the three d. c. It may be made wider, if desired, by adding a row or two of double crochet along each edge, or, a row of scollops like those forming the shamrock leaves.

LEAF EDGING.

FIGURE NO. 4.—Very fine *cœru* crochet cotton was used in making this lace. Begin at the center of the leaf. Wind the

cotton around a small pencil 8 or 10 times, slip it off the pencil and make 34 s. c. over the ring thus formed, then 1 round of tight s. c. * Make 8 s. c., tight, 18 ch., 1 d. c. in the 9th stitch from the hook; 3 ch., skip 3, 1 half d. c. in the next st., 4 ch., 1 s. c. in the ring in the stitch next to the one the chain started from, and through the back part of the st.; make 1 s. c. in each of the next 4 sts. in the ring, and repeat 5 times more from *. Make s. c. in the ring to the first 18-ch. and work s. c. around this and the d. c. until the ring is reached; then 1 s. c. in the ring and repeat for all of the petals of the leaf. Sew the petals together as far as the 2nd d. c. from ring and between the 3rd and 4th petals make an extra petal thus: tie the thread to the 4th petal at the top of the joining, make a ch. of 13, 1 d. c. in the 9th stitch from the hook, 4 ch., join opposite fac st. where the ch. started from, work back on this in s. c. then one more row of s. c., sew each side of the petal to the other two to within about 4 sts.; make this in the middle of every leaf. Make 6 s. c. in the ring or until you reach the center between the first and last petal, then 30 ch. for the stem, work back on this stem in s. c., then s. c. to the first petal, then 1 s. c. in each of 2 s. c., 1 short d. c. in each of the next 8, 2 in the next, 1 in each of the next 5, 2 in the next 8, 1 in each of the next 2, 1 s. c. in the next; this brings you to the top, where the first 2 petals were sewed together, 1 s. c. on the next petal, 1 d. c. in each of the next 2 stitches, 2 in the next, 1 d. c. in each of the next 4, 2 in the

next, 1 in each of the next 2, 1 s. c. in the next; repeat in the remaining 5 petals, and then make s. c. to the stem; then down the back edge of the stem. Make as many leaves as required for the length of the work and join thus: For the top between the leaves make little figures of 3 wind-overs on a small pencil and 20 s. c. over each ring or wind-over: then 5 4-chs., caught in every 4th st. with a s. c. and over every 5-ch. make 3 s. c., 1 picot of 3 ch. caught in the last s. c. made, 4 s. c., a picot, 3 s. c.

Fill in the spaces between the leaves and figures just described, with chains, picots, and half double crochets according to the

engraving. Then finish the lower edge with s. c. and picots as shown in the picture.

BEADING LACE.

FIGURE NO. 5.—This is a dainty lace for finishing the tops of corset covers. Baby ribbon is run through the spaces, the same as in beading lace of any description. It will also be found very pretty to use in trimming infant's and children's clothing.

Make a chain of 20 stitches and begin the work as follows:

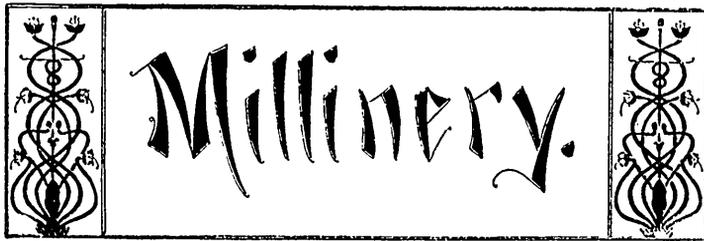
First row.—1 d. c. in 14th stitch from hook; ch. 1, skip 1 ch., 2 d. c. in next; skip 1 chain, 1 d. c. in next, ch. 5, turn.

Second row.—1 d. c. under each 1-ch. with 1 ch. between, ch. 1, 8 d. c. under next space to end of row.

Third row.—3 ch., 1 d. c. over 5th d. c., ch. 1, d. c. over 7th d. c., ch. 1, d. c. under next 1-ch., 1 ch., d. c. under next 1-ch., ch. 5, turn, and repeat from second row.



FIGURE NO. 5.—BEADING LACE.



STYLISH WINTER MILLINERY.

Modish realizations of the milliners' art show attractive associations of ethereal textiles with rich velvets, a pheasant's breast or wing, graceful plume and jewelled ornament giving essential decoration. Chenille braids form many of the stylish chapeaux, and the only trimming actually necessary is a rosette of silk or velvet adjusted against the upturned brim in front—a characteristic feature in these hats—to secure the plumes or wings that may be arranged in broad effect or rise to a becoming height. A Rhinestone, cut-steel or jet buckle or ornament is usually disposed in the center of these large rosettes. All colors are obtainable in the fancy braids. In other modish confections the entire hat is of velvet, which may be disposed on the shape in soft graceful billows and folds or in a perfectly plain manner. Appliqués of chenille and baby ribbon are frequently employed on velvet for hat decoration, and a happy color scheme is possible in this novelty. A seasonable tone is imparted by the use of fur in the development of the head-dress for early Winter wear, and certainly a most pleasing air of distinction results from its use. Filmy lace wings and bows are wired to shape and are united with heads and tails of fur, mink being preferably employed. Foliage and beautifully shaded flowers are also introduced in the decorative schemes; the blending of Summer and Winter effects is a fancy sure to please aesthetic tastes. Imported modes show numerous dispositions of gorgeously tinted reproductions of Nature—indeed, in some instances the entire creation suggests a garland or bed of flowers. The desire for striking ornamentation is responsible for the return of flowers to popular favor. Full-blown roses in exquisite—sometimes impossible—shadings, clover blossoms and violets are favored selections. In the vast array of shapes will be found types suited to every face. The fluffy coiffure is a fitting background for the Pompadour and Continental shapes, and a more severe style of hair dressing is made becoming by wearing the ever popular sailor or round models. The last afford occasion for an almost lavish disposition of trimming, though they will merit approval where the decorations are applied simply.

Dark-blue velvet dotted with white and faced with white satin forms a many-looped bow adjusted directly in the front of a blue felt sailor. Two rather narrow strips of the velvet with satin lining are twisted artistically about the low crown; under the brim at the back on a bandeau rosettes of the same are disposed. Thrust through the knot at the base of the bow in the front of the hat are two blue quills. The edge of the brim has a cording of velvet as a neat completion. With a dark-blue tailor gown or to wear with an ulster of blue golf cloaking this hat is especially appropriate.

A similar sailor type shows the castor tones united with a very light mode. The hat is a castor felt trimmed with a loose fold of castor velvet lined with mode satin. An Alsatian bow of the velvet faced with the satin gives becoming breadth in the front of the hat, and an owl's head adjusted in the center of the bow adds a touch of novelty. A velvet rosette and two others of satin are arranged under the brim at the back.

A dainty little toque appropriate for carriage or ceremonious wear is among the recent importations. It is a deep old-rose velvet enlivened with old-fashioned hollyhocks in shaded pink chiffon; the chiffon is in narrow strips and is applied on the velvet, carrying out the shaping of the flowers. This decorative feature is on the rolling brim, forming a wreath effect. On the left side toward the back accurately reproduced leaves are worked in shaded green. They are entwined with the flowers at this point and add becoming height, the velvet being wired.

A flower-trimmed hat in the Gainsborough shape is made of dark-green velvet. Shaded velvet rose-leaves lie carelessly about the crown, falling on the rather wide brim, and at the

left side are two huge shaded red roses and their foliage, one resting upon the crown and the other seemingly holding up the slightly flaring brim. A twist of Nile miroir velvet rests becomingly on the hair under the brim. This artistic conceit is well adapted to youthful faces.

Extreme novelty is achieved in a hat composed entirely of the breast of a pheasant; it is a walking shape with a broad rolled brim. The brim facing is black, as is also the top of the crown. Purple is the characteristic color of the mode, the brim and sides of the crown and also the long narrow breast that gives additional decoration at the left side being in

this dark rich shade. Purple and Nile velvet are twisted together and disposed in a looped bow in front and a fold of the Nile is carried simply about the crown. This creation will find favor with those whose supply of hats is numerous and where cost is a minor consideration.

An entire hat of mink is decidedly wintry in appearance, though it carries a suggestion of balmy climes in its decorations of creamy chenille-run lace adjusted over white satin and roses with their buds and leaves. The hat is a walking shape and has a low broad crown. The roll of satin veiled in the lace is carelessly arranged about the crown and almost concealed at the sides by the brim, which here rolls over close to the crown. Frosted rose-leaves lie in a graceful spray on the lace roll at the left side, falling toward the back, and large roses carrying out three exquisite shades of purple are massed high from the base of the leaves. Tiny buds on thorny stems add to the scheme. This dainty production is most appropriate to wear with a mink cape while driving or at afternoon functions.

Black and white are happily combined in a black velvet hat of the picture type. The velvet is stitched and is arranged to form a soft drooping brim. The rather high crown of velvet is ornamented with numerous rows of black satin baby ribbon disposed to simulate fine tucks. A large cut-steel buckle adjusted to the crown gives the only decoration in the back. Two long black ostrich plumes fall in a most coquettish manner over the soft brim on each side. A touch of white is introduced in two plumes that fall pleasingly against the black ones. A smaller black plume is in front, rising from a huge rosette of satin antique.

Almost dazzling in brilliancy is the broad flaring brim entirely studded with jet spangles and cut steel of a hat in which black velvet is arranged perfectly smooth on the buckram frame. Fine tucks or folds of satin relieve the severity of the bell-shaped crown, and seven handsome plumes varying in size fall artistically over the hat from the front, where they are secured by the upturned brim. A glistening jet star is disposed on the bandeau placed under the brim. A Pompadour coiffure would add to the becomingness of this stylish creation.

Fur and velvet are harmoniously associated in a dainty evening toque round in shape and made of turquoise-blue miroir velvet arranged in soft folds about the low crown and in a wide-looped bow direct in front. Appliqués of Renaissance lace are disposed on these loops, adding to the beauty of the mode. The rolling brim is of mink and is wonderfully soft and becoming.

Another charming creation appropriate for ceremonious occasions is a draped toque in Pompadour style; it is of white satin veiled with *écru* lace that is made especially beautiful by the introduction of chenille. A fold of white velvet lies softly about the crown. Mink is arranged on the back of the brim amid the folds of lace, and an odd feature is found in the mink tails following the stems of two white plumes that give the required height in front. At the base of these plumes tiny little heads peep roguishly out and are secured by a jewelled ornament. This head-dress is handsome enough to wear at almost any ceremonious function.

French-blue velvet covers a round shape in soft folds. The brim is full in ruffle effect and is corded heavily where it meets the crown of satin antique in a lighter shade of blue. The satin antique is draped around the crown and in front assumes the form of a wide bow that serves as a background to a handsome shaded breast.

A warm brilliant shade of red velvet develops an unusually attractive hat which is round in shape and has as its special feature a rather narrow brim with three heavy cordings. Cordings also characterize the crown, which is in Tam-O-Shanter style on top. Accordion-plaited chiffon with a narrow satin edge is formed in an Alsatian bow at the front of the hat; a



FASHIONABLE WINTER HATS.--(Described on Page 101.)



STYLES IN WINTER WALKING HATS.—(Described on Page 101.)

Rhinestone buckle secures it against the crown. Loops of the chiffon fall over the hair at the back under the brim. This hat is exceedingly youthful and admirably suited to the brunette type. It may be duplicated in delicate tints for the fair sister.

Brown is very fashionable and is attractively associated with white and gold in an exquisite hat suitable for a youthful wearer. The brown velvet brim is full and droops over the face, and the crown is of white satin embroidered with gold threads. Height is attained at the left side by a white Paradise aigrette, at the base of which rests a pear-shaped pearl ornament set in gold.

Fine tucks characterize a bluet felt hat that is round in shape. The felt is in broad tucks, forming the brim, with narrow folds of black velvet between, while the crown is composed of a succession of very fine tucks. A huge rosette of black velvet having a corded edge rests upon a background of finely tucked bluet taffeta in wing shape, which is disposed in the front of the hat against the crown. A Rhinestone ornament nestles in the folds of both the velvet and taffeta and enlivens the rather sombre creation. Two broad white quills speckled with black are thrust through the silk wings, and a twist of velvet surrounds the crown. This hat would be very effective worn with a gown carrying out the same color effect.

Rose-pink is the color introduced in a black beaver hat in shepherdess shape. Three rows of narrow black satin ribbon are shirred and arranged on the upper edge of the wide brim.

The brim is faced with the rose-pink satin antique, imparting a most exquisite tint to the complexion of the wearer. At the back, resting upon the fluffy locks, are several tiny black tips arranged on a bandeau. Long graceful plumes fall over the brim on each side from the front, where they are secured under a chou of black chiffon holding a Rhinestone star in its center. This rich creation would fittingly be worn with a carriage wrap of velours, fur-trimmed, or an entire fur garment. When the wraps are laid aside a boa or scarf of black velvet shaped with a high flaring collar and falling in long ends in front to the waist would be charming. Taffeta lines the scarf, and a full ruching of plaited chiffon gives attractive complication to the edges and is massed against the high collar. Another modish scarf is made of rich royal-purple velvet lined with a pale-violet tinted taffeta and edged with black chiffon ruching. The castor and mode shades are extremely fashionable and universally becoming. A happy association of these tints is exemplified in a scarf of castor velvet trimmed with a very full ruching of taffeta with pinked edges in the most delicate mode shade. A *jabot* of rare point lace falling from the throat gives a distinguished air to the creation, and the rose-pink taffeta lining enhances its beauty. This scarf was designed to be worn with a head-dress carrying out the same tasteful color scheme. These dainty accessories are developed in various fabrics and colors to match the head-dress.

DESCRIPTIONS OF MILLINERY PLATES. (PAGES 99 AND 100.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—LADIES' SHEPHERDESS HAT.—This hat of castor felt with the edge of the brim rolled over is trimmed with a many-winged bow of golden-brown velvet and plumes in a light-mode shade. The adjustment of the decoration achieves both height and becoming breadth.

FIGURE NO. 2.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This charming hat, which is turned up at the left side, is of gray felt edged with a ruching of gray chiffon. A long gray plume falls gracefully over the brim to the back, three pompon feathers are adjusted at the left side and chiffon is massed in a fluffy rosette at the base of these feathers and carried around the crown in loose folds. The hat would be especially charming to wear with a gray silk gown or long gray wrap.

FIGURE NO. 3.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—A small round hat—always in good style—is attractively shown in a bluet felt with taffeta silk in a lighter shade draped elaborately about the crown and almost concealing it. Two shaded bluet Mercury wings showing a touch of white are adjusted in broad effect on top of the hat, and steel pins are thrust through the silk. The mode would be stylish in black and white or shaded browns.

FIGURE NO. 4.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—Rather severe in decoration is the sailor shape pictured, for which blue and gray was adopted as the color scheme. Blue velvet is arranged in several folds about the crown, and at the left side a large rosette of white satin secures three shaded breasts, two rising in a graceful manner over the hat and the third resting on the brim, the edge of which is slightly rolled. This stylish hat is most appropriate to wear with tailor gowns, and there are many possibilities in its construction.

FIGURE NO. 5.—LADIES' LARGE FLARE HAT.—Exceptionally charming is a large hat shaped in the season's latest mode, which flares off the face and is slashed in front. The hat is of black velvet with the brim faced with white satin and artistically decorated with black velvet ribbon appliquéd in bow-knot effect and arranged in bands at the edge. Four large black plumes are adjusted to give both height and breadth. The style is particularly appropriate to wear with the Pompadour coiffure and is suited to youthful faces.

FIGURE NO. 6.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—Dark-brown and white were the colors chosen in the development of this attractive hat, which is covered with brown velvet and has arranged about the crown a roll of white satin ornamented with narrow bands of brown velvet ribbon above a roll of brown velvet. A long dark-brown plume falls gracefully to the back over the brim, and another plume gives the slight height expressed in the mode. At the base of the plumes directly in the front of the hat a rosette of dark-brown velvet is placed. This hat would be a most fitting accompaniment to a brown costume.

FIGURE NO. 7.—LADIES' LARGE HAT.—This black velvet hat is turned up at the left side. It has a tiny edge of jet and is lavishly trimmed with handsome plumes, and a bow of white

satin with a Rhinestone buckle secures two plumes arranged on the outside of the brim, one falling over the hair and the other over the brim.

FIGURE NO. 8.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT. This stylish hat will be almost universally becoming and in the colors here shown is especially beautiful. The hat is of light-mode felt. Bordeaux-red velvet is arranged in a large chou just in the front of the hat, seemingly securing the two fancy wings—one creamy white and the other deep red and bearing jet spangles—that give the mode pleasing distinction. Under the brim at the back is a rosette of the beautiful tinted velvet. Other color schemes may be chosen with equally good results.

FIGURE NO. 9.—LADIES' BROAD-BRIMMED ALPINE HAT.—This serviceable hat is of blue felt with a folded Roman sash showing blue and gold around the high crown. Two blue quills are thrust under the sash at the left side.

FIGURE NO. 10.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—This hat of gray felt with the sash decoration of ribbon in bright blue with white polka-dots is suitable for outdoor sports or rainy weather wear.

FIGURE NO. 11.—LADIES' ALPINE HAT.—The features of this hat are the very high crown, which is slashed at the left side, allowing the wide silk sash to pass through, and the spangled quill decoration. The hat is of gray felt with the sash of black taffeta, and the quill is black and white.

FIGURE NO. 12.—LADIES' HAT.—Another serviceable hat is here shown in round shape with the crown indented. It is simply trimmed with wide striped ribbon and three dotted quills.

FIGURE NO. 13.—LADIES' SAILOR HAT.—A very high crown distinguishes this sailor shape; it is dented slightly, and the brim rolls prettily. The hat is of brown felt, and creamy white satin ribbon and a dark-brown quill give pleasing decoration.

FIGURE NO. 14.—LADIES' HIGH-CROWN SAILOR.—Severity characterizes this hat of garnet felt trimmed simply with three bands of black velvet ribbon about the high crown; a tiny steel buckle fastens each band over a quill thrust through the crown.

FIGURE NO. 15.—LADIES' MILITARY HAT.—This mode—particularly fashionable for youthful wearers—is in severe military style. The hat is of gray felt with the wide brim turned up on the left side and secured by a band of leather drawn through slashes in the brim; a brass buckle fastens the two ends, and one quill is added to the decoration.

FIGURE NO. 16.—LADIES' ROUND HAT.—A simple but exceedingly popular round shape for ordinary wear is of gray felt trimmed with a wrinkled sash of striped ribbon, a spotted quill and two aigrettes.

FIGURE NO. 17.—LADIES' TAM-O-SHANTER HAT.—For the youthful wearer this hat is made from striped and plain velvet with a narrow band of the velvet, a quill and buckle as its ornamental features. The mode is especially appropriate to wear with sporting costumes.

NEW KINDERGARTEN PAPERS.

By SARA MILLER KIRBY.—No. 1.—HOME WORK AND PLAY IN JANUARY.

Much of character and knowledge is gained from the everyday experiences of life. Some one has said, "A continual dropping wears away the stone," meaning that even so small a thing as a drop of water by falling again and again produces an effect upon the hardest material. Great experiences do not come often in a lifetime, and most lives are made fit for the greater life to come by little trials patiently borne, little duties faithfully performed and the hearty enjoyment of the little pleasures close at hand. This is the wise Father's beneficent plan for his children, and those who make the most and best of what comes to them, ever striving toward a higher ideal, are the ones whose lives are sweetest to themselves and others. The natural child instinctively tries with the crude materials he can gather about him to work out into the larger life of the older person. He even prefers the crude material to the finished product, because he can work upon it and thus gain physical, mental and spiritual growth. With these thoughts in mind it is purposed to give a series of talks that shall follow the months of the year and show how the simple things of almost every home may provide fascinating and instructive work for the children.

We are now to enter a new year which is to bring us to the close of the present century and, with the rapid progress of civilization, a year rich in its possibilities to all lives. It behooves us to be earnest, to be diligent in striving for true growth not only for ourselves but for the dear children whose lives we are called upon to guide in the home, the school or the Sunday school. We can have no better time for a square look at the future. What are our aims and ideals in life? What good qualities do we see in our children that need fostering, and what are the incipient failings that we would labor to eradicate or turn into good? What can be done this year toward making these children sound of body, good of heart and clear in mind. It remains for us to determine what shall be put indelibly upon the pages of the new year in true growth for ourselves and our children. If we determine to make the most of each day as it comes, leaving the anxiety of the next to Him who has assured us, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world," and to do our best in our time and place with our means and environment we will come into the peaceful assurance that our labors are rewarded, our lives pleasing to the Master. Hawthorne says: "Phoebe's presence made a home about her. There was a spiritual quality in her activity. The life of the long and busy day, spent in occupations that might so easily have taken a squalid and ugly aspect, had been made pleasant and even lovely by the spontaneous grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character: so that labor, while she dealt with it, had the easy and flexible charm of play. Angels do not toil, but let their good works grow out of them; and so did Phoebe."

"I bring you friends, what the years have brought
Since ever man toiled, aspired or thought,
Days for labor, and nights for rest;
And I bring you love, a heaven-born guest,
Space to work in and work to do,
And faith in that which is pure and true;
Hold me in honor and greet me dear,
And sooth you'll find me a Happy New Year."

Margaret Sangster.

January coming so close after the Christmas time finds the children's possessions enriched by toys, books, games, pictures and articles for outdoor life. If these have been wisely chosen, that is, with any sequence of thought for the child's development or related to his past experiences, they may be made the nucleus out of which the Winter's work may grow. Now it is not intended that the work mentioned in these talks shall cover as much time each day as the hours of the Kindergarten would take (though the mother who has the time to spend with her children may by a little study expand them into more elaborate work), but rather for the few minutes snatched in the morning, the half-hour or hour in the afternoon toward dark when it is too cold for the little ones to be out of doors, or between supper and early bedtime, when the whole family could spend a

happy time collecting and pasting pictures of how the people live in different countries, representing some of the wonderful transformations of Nature—any one of many things that excite the child's curiosity and about which the older person's knowledge, when called to the test, is often meagre indeed.

We will suppose that the family possessions or the Christmas stockings include one or more scrap-books, a blackboard, a collection of animals (probably known as Noah's Ark), white and colored crayons, boxes of blocks, a ball, a doll, with song-story and picture books that relate to the seasons or tell of toys and animals. Pictures are invaluable and a collection is much easier made than is at first supposed. Old magazines, almanacs issued by newspapers, outgrown school readers, publishers' educational circulars, picture papers, old geographies, railroad routes and catalogues of Christmas books all furnish a variety of subjects that are both refined and artistic. And what a sense of possession and delight will the children have in these pictures if they help in collecting them, for the babies may point them out and watch while brother or sister with stronger hands cuts neatly and pastes into the scrap-book or mounts them on white cardboard or stiff manila paper. A friend who has a large collection has mounted each one separately on cardboard that they may be used alone without the attention being distracted by another picture near, which would happen in using a scrap book.

From looking at pictures comes the desire to make them, and then the blackboard is almost an inspiration. This may be a simple sheet of blackboard paper, with a wooden strip at top and bottom by which to hang it and to be neatly rolled and put away when not in use, or a regular blackboard on standards. A simple street device recently impressed me as just the thing as a blackboard for two or more children. It was a cheap restaurant's sign made of two boards slanting like the two sides of a triangle with a brace across at the bottom inside and painted black. As I glanced at the dinner menu thereon I made a mental note of the use of such a device as a blackboard. If the brace was fastened with hook and screw-eye, the two leaves could be dropped and the whole stood away in a closet when not in use.

By simple sketches upon the blackboard, beginning with a sphere, an idea may be given of the earth as the ball in the air upon which we live. Then, with the sun as a center, show the solar system, letting the older children learn the names of the eight large planets or stars of which the earth is one. From this pass to the earth's rotation upon its axis, causing day and night. Children grasp the idea of day and night very quickly by looking at a ball, orange or apple held with one side toward a light, the other side thus being in shadow. An elliptical orbit drawn around the sun with the earth at the solstices and equinoxes will show the seasons.

To get the idea of rotation of the earth let one child play that he is the sun and another make an ellipse around him, turning as he goes; he may stop at each quarter of the distance, to mark the seasons and name the months as he does so. Now, the season is Winter and the earth has traversed one-half of its path around the sun. The north pole is turned away from the sun and the south pole toward it; therefore, the people who live in the northern hemisphere have Winter, and those who live in the southern hemisphere have Summer. Around the north pole the sun does not show at all above the horizon, and the people there are passing through their long, dark, cold Winter night.

A study of the days as they pass will give the children an opportunity to make a calendar of their very own. Reserve a place on the blackboard or upon a sheet of cardboard or manila paper and draw thirty-one one-inch squares for the days of January. Then, with some corresponding squares of colored paper or with colored crayons at hand, you are ready to begin the making of a calendar. Fill each of these squares as the day passes, using yellow to represent bright days, brown for rainy days, gray for dull days and perhaps another color for Sundays and holidays. Especially happy and satisfactory days may have an additional mark outside of the weather indications. John Burroughs, who writes so delightfully of Nature and the wonderful secrets passed over by the unobserving, urges parents to in-

terest their children early in the observation of weather, wind, clouds, etc. Outside of the calendar, which is to remain from day to day, the children will always be interested in representing the sky upon the blackboard. Let them put a paper plate on the blackboard and draw a circle around it. In this circle use blue crayon to fill in the blue sky and white or brown for the clouds or gray sky.

The kinds of days as they come or the questions asked will suggest innumerable topics, for the changing phenomena of Nature ever open a new world of thought and question to the child. If possible, plan for the coming snow-storm and live out all its possibilities indoors; gather all the pictures possible of snow-storms or snow in any form, to be used to make sketches from, to suggest games to be played, to work in the occupations or for representing with the gifts. For instances as to possibilities one picture may show a dreary field with nothing but bare trees, fast falling flakes and snow-piled fences. This would suggest the thought that such a day had been expected and prepared for. The trees had dropped their leaves as a blanket for the ground and covered their buds with warm coats. The birds had sought a warmer country or hidden in the deep recesses of the wood, the squirrels had gathered their nuts and long ago snuggled themselves in their warm nests, the woodchuck had found a comfortable spot dug deep in the ground and gone to sleep, while all our own fathers and mothers had also made sure that our houses were ready for Winter and supplied with coal, wood or oil, etc., for heat and light. And then the beautiful word-pictures to be found in poem and song of just such days as this: not senseless rhymes but lasting poems, as Whittier's "Snow Bound," which many a child will learn to appreciate if he is given the opportunity and thus acquire a taste for the best in literature. There is the gathering of snow-flakes upon dark cloth and the surprise and delight upon seeing their beautiful crystal forms; these may be drawn, laid with sticks, outlined on the gray cards and sewed with white thread. The real active pleasure will be the wonderful plays with and in the snow; the snow-drifts to be climbed or the loose snow to be plowed and tracked through. The only real way to enjoy January and its cold weather is not to be afraid of it. Get sleds and shovels and skates for the children and send them out in the snow and the keen frosty weather. Let them watch the ice as it forms on lake or pond, and learn to glide over its smooth surface. Let them build forts and tunnels, or, if possible, walk from field to field over the fences on the crushed snow. I pity the children who are coddled and made weak in overheated houses and never allowed to romp with Jack Frost or be a real comrade with cold weather. Children are individual human beings and should not be deprived of lawful experiences. They can grow to be strong men and women only by right experiences, and contact with Nature is not the least of these.

Again, we may talk of the snow as a protective covering for plant life and tell all the many things that are thus kept warm in Winter. We may also show how the North Wind and Jack Frost took the rain-drops out of the clouds and changed them into snow-flakes. How hail is formed may be explained, too, when such a cold storm comes, and the pleasure of added knowledge be made to lessen the disagreeableness of the weather. Lowell, Tennyson, Bryant, Procter, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, Arabella Buckley, Tyndall, Longfellow, Jean Paul Richter and W. H. Gibson have all written so beautifully of the charms of Winter and thus furnished a supply of fact and fancy that will ever be new alike to young and old.

If the study of geography mentioned with the making of a calendar is carried out, the correct method of teaching now prescribes that after giving the first idea of the world as a whole we shall return to the child's own observations of his home locality. He shall learn direction first from his own playroom or schoolroom, then study his playground and home yard, then streets or roads to the places he is accustomed to visit, then the idea of the village or town where he lives, the country, and then again to the country as a whole, the dimensions of the earth itself and of planetary space. An appreciation of the differences of size and proportion is thus gained by actual measurement. A hill, a plain, a valley, a stream, an island are all defined by observation and fixed in the mind by being modelled in the sand of the sand table. And in this connection I may say that a large-sized pan for roasting meat with a bag of sand will furnish the requirements of the sand table. Then the child draws a map and locates roads, houses, hills, streams and bridges. If this work is commenced in Winter after talks and plays about the conditions of living at home, we may pass to cold countries, cold by altitude even in warm countries, the

vegetation, animal life, lives and occupations of peoples, their government and conditions of society.

Another interesting topic for the long evenings of January is that of transportation by land or by water. Beginning with the early days of this country, we may show how the people travelled on horseback and how even to-day on dangerous mountain paths the donkey is used to carry the traveller and his baggage. Then we may look for the old carts and chaises, the white canvas-covered wagons of the Southwest, the fine city wagons of the present day, business wagons and bicycles; the ways of getting about when the ground is covered with snow—snowshoes, sleds and sleighs, and the swift skates used in Holland. We may find pictures of cable cars, elevated trains and travelling by steam cars. Going to other lands, we may take a trip in India on the large elephant, cross the desert on a camel's back, imagine how the little Indian papoose likes his airing strapped to his mother's back, try a ride in a Japanese Kago or a Jimrikisha or fly over the snow on the Esquimaux sledge. Then there are the many, many small means of transportation used every day in the home, the factory, the shop or the store; and from the means of transportations it is but a step to the articles transported. Or, we may begin with the simple articles at hand that are carried or transported every day into the home, and then follow the thought out into the means of transportation. This, carried into the larger circle of country to country, leads to the subject of exportations and importations, the products of countries, the interdependence of people, the ever increasing circle of blessing, giving and receiving. This is the whole subject of the works of man, and it is one that we naturally turn to in midwinter when the wonders of Nature do not so much demand observation and we have leisure to think of how we come by our conveniences. Here, again, the child comes unconsciously into the real life of the older person and the whole activity of the business world in its endeavor to meet the needs of the time. The child thus becomes an explorer or inventor and the habit is early formed of discovering the needs of life and working them out. To particularize on this subject of transportation: we find that coal and wood, two of the simplest and most necessary home articles, both furnish wonderful stories that will include songs, poems, gift and occupation work and many games.

When Froebel had an illustration made to accompany his play "The Farmyard Gate," he must surely have had in mind the beloved Noah's Ark to be found in almost every household, and as I possess one that was given to my mother seventy-five years ago, there is reason to believe that they may have been invented before Froebel's time and that he looked upon this possession as a valuable means of inculcating a love of animals in the childish mind; certainly his picture is a fair representation of the typical Noah's Ark. And what better time can we find to study animals and their care than in Winter. Surely the farmyard gate never shuts upon as varied a collection as then, and hours may be spent in making paper feed-boxes, finding out what food animals like best, building stalls and watering troughs, hay mows and racks, folding warm blankets and doing the many things to make the animals comfortable in return for what they give us. We may also study birds in the farmyard in Winter, animals in other countries and collect pictures. This is Froebel's motto for the mother in "The Farmyard Gate," as quoted from Miss Blow's translation:

"Dear mother, try in all your baby's plays
To sow some little seed for later days.
If for his pets he learns a tender care,
The planted thought unlooked-for fruit may bear.
An impulse given, in widening circles moves;
He'll learn, ere long, to cherish all he loves."

With the Christmas dolls we may travel through many lands, make a circle of the globe and visit the boys and girls of the different nationalities. With inexpensive materials the home dolls may assume the costumes of these boys and girls, play their games, live in their homes and live their lives in imagination. Geographies and histories will help us to be accurate, and Jane Andrew's book *The Seven Little Sisters Who Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air* gives a story to be used in this play which carries throughout the thought of the brotherhood of man.

Throughout all our topics applicable for the home Kindergarten work during the month of January—from which one may choose one topic and another a different one—we may if we desire trace a never ending circle of blessing: day and night, labor and rest, light at some time to all; transportation, giving

and receiving, work for all, responsibility for all, standing in one's place; in the farmyard giving and receiving again; care of the stronger for the weaker; Christmas dolls, one family universal, giving and receiving; and so through all, "Freely ye have received, freely give."

A word in closing as to the best physical development for the child: I would include an abundance of sleep, simple and

nourishing food without fried food, pastry or many sweets, and exercise for all parts of the body. As to the last, any thoughtful person may devise and practise with children simple exercises in arm stretching—swinging—raising—twisting; hand, finger, wrist and palm exercises; head rotating—bending—turning; knee bending—courtesying; shoulder raising—bending; chest expansion; trunk bending—turning—rotating and stretching.

THAT EXTRAORDINARY LEGACY.

By ANNA ROBESON BROWN, AUTHOR OF "SIR MARK," ETC.

"But it is such an extraordinary——"

"Mother dearest, you have said that so often! And what does it matter? Surely the important thing is that it is one!"

"I know we had no right to expect anything, Ray," and Mrs. Hope looked at her daughter a little wistfully. In contrast to the girl's alert, vigorous youth, fine color, erect carriage and brilliant eyes, she had only a delicate, old-world charm; a little worn and faded, like a fine fabric which has lain for many years in a bureau drawer. Ray Hope met the world with frank directness where her mother shrank back. She had never done wondering a little and commiserating their poverty. The girls of Mrs. Hope's day and generation did not work, teach, write, paint for a living; did not travel about alone or go to and from their own offices. If they were poor, they stunted their food or did fine sewing behind closed doors. No healthy human being could be busier or happier than Ray Hope, at her active teacher's life, but her mother could not quite understand it. The Hopes had come to New York very poor. It had been a question of Ray's success or the separation of mother and daughter; and the girl had never swerved for one instant in her determination to keep their home intact. She was firm and courageous, full of high spirits; charming to look at, with her well-cut features, frank gaze, white teeth and masses of sweeping reddish hair. Work had not so far crushed the youth out of her; she was impulsive, her laughter was delicious. They sat together in the parlor of their little apartment, Ray still holding the letter which informed her that under the will of her late uncle, Howard Hope, she was the owner of the property, No. 18 Acacia Lane, Milburn.

"You see," she began, spreading open the letter and looking earnestly out of the window over innumerable roofs, "this house must be worth something—the dimensions here are large. Of course, I don't know what real estate would bring in Milburn, but it must mean capital. Capital, mother darling!" she caught her breath excitedly. "It's too splendid to think of!"

"I wish I could remember the house," said Mrs. Hope, reflectively; "but it is so long since I was there. Acacia Lane—no, I have forgotten where it is."

"Did you know Uncle Howard?"

A faint color came into Mrs. Hope's cheek at the question. "Your father once brought him to see me," she replied, touching Ray's hair caressingly with her small hand. "He was even then a rich man—and not at all interested in us. I dare say thought the marriage imprudent. He was a great deal older—an odd, stiff man. I never knew him well. In later years I heard that he had adopted the son of an old friend. He died a millionaire. I wonder why he left the house to you?"

"There—that makes the third time!" Ray sprang up, kissed her mother, and sat down by her again. Her expression was half merry, half defiant. "Do you know what we are going to do—you and I?" she asked her mother presently.

"Something reckless, I make no doubt?" Mrs. Hope answered, smiling.

"You know the Christmas holidays are only a week off. Mother, I must see our house; shall we go and camp out in it?"

"But there may not be anything there!"

"There's a roof over our heads, and I said 'camp,' didn't I? Of course, if it was Summer we could grow cabbages on the roof——"

"Dear child, you are perfectly mad!"

"No, I'm only a lauded proprietor!" Ray cried gayly. "You wait and see! We have some money put by for our holiday, and we'll spend it there! Mother, it will be delightful!"

Her interest and enthusiasm were infectious, and it had long been her mother's habit to be led by them. This, more than any real belief in the sense of their expedition, led her to yield to Ray's wish that their holiday should be spent on a trip to the new possession. Beyond notifying the Milburn lawyer, Ray refused to make any preparations regarding what she called the "camping-ground."

"I don't want to know anything about it till we get there," she declared. "I must have all the joys of discovery. We must be the first to open the front door with our own key. Yes, I know it will be dusty, dear, but I've packed a broom."

She had her way, of course; and on a crisp, clear December morning the Hopes alighted from the train at the Milburn station, armed with bags, and confronted by a large pile of miscellaneous baggage, of which a hamper of eatables was the most prominent feature. Luckily, there was a wagon to be had for hire, and when the effects had been safely stowed away in it mother and daughter mounted the seat and were driven slowly through the streets of a small, old-fashioned town.

Milburn seemed to have been forgotten by the years. It was a drowsy place; few vehicles passed, few people stirring. The houses were large, mostly of brick, and very often owning a strip of side yard or a bit of garden at the back, where in Summer hollyhocks grew up stiffly by the side of grape-trellises. Snow lay everywhere thickly now, hiding garden beds and paths alike and making great piles on either hand of the roadway. Each street was like the others, more or less, and Ray looked about her impatiently.

"Acacia Lane!" she exclaimed at last, as they made a sharp turn. "Mother, those elms must be wonderful in Summer!"

The heavy arching branches overhead glittered white in the sunshine. Acacia Lane was, in fact, a long tunnel of elms, bordered on each side by big, stately double houses built of brick with stone trimmings. It was at the very stateliest of these (so Ray thought) that the wagon stopped. She jumped off, holding a big, iron key. Her mother came close behind her, and the man who had driven them stood looking on curiously. Ray inserted the key, turned it, and with a triumphant "There!" flung open the door and entered, so to speak, into her kingdom.

No. 18 stood squarely in the middle of a considerable garden hidden from the road by a high stone wall. The hall which they entered ran the entire length of the house and opened upon this garden at the back. It was bare, and dusty, and very chilly, but Ray forgot all these when she saw vistas of large chambers opening on either hand, and noted that the walls had painted upon them oval medallions of Italian scenery—Vesuvius in the background. She gave an exclamation of joy. "It's a positive palace, I declare! And oh! Look at that volcano!"

She ran from room to room joyfully, dragging her mother after her. It was all delightful—the drawing-room with more scenes on the walls, the study with huge empty bookcases, the long dining-room. "Now which shall we live in?" she declared, knitting her brow. "Try upstairs first," Mrs. Hope suggested, and so upstairs they went, Ray, of course, ahead. She opened the first door, and her mother heard her give a little cry and hurried up to look over her shoulder. The room was the largest in the house and flooded with December sunshine. There was the remains of a carpet on the floor, and one or two old chairs stood about. The feature of the room, however, was the high, carved marble mantel-piece; and before this, in full possession, sat a young man on a camp-stool making a water-color sketch of it and so absorbed that he had not heard the opening of the door. Ray's exclamation, however, caused him

to look round. He sprang up instantly. "I beg your pardon," said he; "this must be Miss Hope. I think?"

He was tall and dark, handsome and polite enough, but Miss Hope was not to be mollified. "This house is private," said she stily. The man smiled.

"I know," he replied, "but I had permission to come here and sketch the mantel." He addressed himself to Mrs. Hope this time. "I'm an architect, you see—Philip Leonard my name is. Will you forgive me, Mrs. Hope? I don't think I've done any harm."

Mrs. Hope was quite ready to forgive, but not so her daughter: the stranger's presence annoyed Ray. "It's odd they should have given permission without telling me," she remarked in a cold voice. Mr. Leonard remained unruffled.

"Perhaps," said he, beginning to gather up his sketching materials. "But then they knew me. However, I shan't stay to bother you any longer."

Ray caught her mother's eye, and her annoyance vanished. "Please don't!" she said graciously, extending her hand. "Stay and finish your work. I beg of you! We're badly in want of a friend, as it happens."

The very pleasant smile returned to the young man's face at her frank change of front.

"You see," she went on, dropping upon one of the old chairs and addressing Leonard in a friendly fashion, "we have come down here to camp out! Oh, I know it's unconventional, but then that is my mother's character."

"What nonsense!" laughed Mrs. Hope. "Mr. Leon. —" "Mr. Leonard has only to look at you to see that I am right! Now the question is, which room are we to camp in?"

"This one, by all means!" replied Leonard, growing interested. "The fireplace is here, and I think there's a table in the other room that would serve."

"There, I knew you would understand!" and Ray rose briskly. "I'll begin at once by making up a fire of our boxes, for you must not stand and shiver, mother dear!"

Philip Leonard was conscious of both interest and amusement as he watched and assisted their preparations. A fire was soon roaring up the chimney, and the boxes brought upstairs. Ray had cleverly planned the arrangements, making use of every stray piece of furniture or fabric the house afforded. She ran lightly in and out: produced a hammer and nails, and put up the calico curtains which she had brought and thus divided the room. The table was still serviceable and also, to her delight, a sofa, which by the aid of the mattress she had insisted on bringing, made quite a comfortable bed for her mother. She spread the second mattress on the floor and declared herself well content. Then she unpacked a chafing dish and alcohol lamp. At this sight Leonard rose.

"I ought to be getting back," said he reluctantly, "if there is nothing more to do."

"Aren't you going to stay and take luncheon?" Ray asked. "Of course," she added quickly, "I don't want to keep you from a sumptuous meal, if there is one preparing for you in Milburn. We two poor campers after all have no right to expect you to share our humble fare."

"It isn't that at all!" he declared. "I should love to stay!"

"Well, if you work for your daily bread, too, then it's all right!" declared Ray, stirring vigorously. "How successful an architect are you, Mr. Leonard?"

"Not overwhelmingly so thus far," he admitted.

"Then if you are a fellow-member of the great American working-class, I mean to make friends with you!" and she nodded gayly at him.

Leonard replied, "I hope you will"; but Mrs. Hope noticed a slight hesitation in his manner, which she attributed to embarrassment. "I must speak to Ray: she takes too much for granted," she thought.

Under the influence of all this friendliness Philip Leonard expanded. He had rarely enjoyed a meal more, he declared, than this luncheon of scrambled eggs before the leaping flames in the Italian fireplace. He could talk well when he pleased, and they were not long in drawing from him accounts of his foreign wanderings, and years of study in Paris. Now and again, when he touched on his boyhood or his present life, he would again show traces of slight constraint and hesitation, but as a whole he was a delightfully frank, easy companion. He questioned mother and daughter closely.

"And so Miss Hope is the breadwinner of the family?" he asked, turning a look of interest upon her.

"It is my proud and honorable title," Ray replied with mock dignity. "The truth is, Mr. Leonard, I'm a fussy creature. I

have to be busy about something or other." She smiled at her mother, and Leonard caught the glance of affection between them. He was silent, for this was something very new to him. His own life held remembrances of two women, mother and daughter, both idle, one intolerant and impatient, the other complaining. He rose, with a quick backward toss of the head which was characteristic of him.

"May I come to-morrow and see how the camp has turned out?" he asked, and hardly waiting for Mrs. Hope's assent he was gone.

It had been a part of Ray's scheme that on this particular visit they should make no attempt to see the people of Milburn. The kindly old lawyer came, opened his eyes wide, left shaking his head at their eccentricity, and returned an hour later with a load of wood and some extra blankets sent with his wife's compliments. He was their only caller, except Leonard, who appeared with unfailing regularity each day, bringing with him some trifle for their comfort. He was staying, so he told them, with his cousin, old Miss Anastasia Needham, next door, and seemed to find her society dull enough, to judge by the time he spent in theirs. Ray had begun by loudly praising him, but after a few days her praises ceased, and she became silent on the subject.

"You are always so busy and active!" Leonard said to her one day. They sat together before the "camp-fire"—as it had been christened—alone, for Mrs. Hope had gone to pay a visit of thanks to the lawyer's wife. Ray had been setting the table for tea, and had dropped for an instant's rest into a chair. "And always so determined and cheerful, too!" he pursued. "You really seem to enjoy what would be hard for so many women! How do you manage it?"

Ray did not at once reply: her eyes sought the depths of the fire, and by and by she laughed a little softly. Leonard looked enquiringly at her.

"I was only thinking about my 'cheerfulness,'" she explained, answering the look. "Yes: it's true enough that now, when things are going well and I'm busy, that I've the best of spirits. And it's become a habit to be cheerful—for mother's sake." She paused, leaning forward to look earnestly at the flames.

"You see, Mr. Leonard," she went on, "we came to New York so dreadfully poor! I had a good education, and mother had always been comfortable when almost everything we had was swept away. I determined we must stick together, for I knew I could keep mother bright and well as no one else could."

"I understand," said Leonard softly.

Ray leaned listlessly back again in her chair. "It's all right now—I've plenty of pupils and a school beside—but at first! I wasn't so old, Mr. Leonard, only twenty, and at night all the loneliness and fright used to rise up and choke me; but I kept fighting them down. I used to spend whole nights sometimes figuring and calculating to see if we could possibly get through the next month! Of course, if mother had known how I felt, she would have been worried—"

"Of course," said Leonard, more softly still.

"So I got into the way of laughing and joking and talking nonsense with her—just as if the work was nothing at all! And so she has come to believe that it is, and that is why we are so happy!" Her voice, usually bright and determined, softened to tenderness, and her eyes were wet. "So I've played mother and daughter, too!" she ended, with a flash of her quick humor.

Leonard rose suddenly, as if the feeling within him must find its outlet in action of some sort. He began to pace the room; and Ray watched him happily.

"It's strange I should tell you all this!" said she, as if to herself. "I've never told another living soul. But I know why; it's because you understand what it means. You've fought for your bread and butter yourself."

He stopped with a gesture, as if to check her, but she was looking in the fire again and did not see it.

"Oh, I know!" her voice had still that softer note, "you would never be so sympathetic to us if you had not been through it all yourself. I've seen it and understood. You've made sacrifices and gone without and struggled along just as we have—oh, yes! I know."

She turned her eyes upon him again, and extended her hand frankly, as to a comrade. But Leonard, instead of shaking it, laid it gently against his lips and stood with it there, his head bowed before her. Then without looking at her again he went away.

When Mrs. Hope returned she found her daughter still seated

before the fire so deep in thought she had not heard the approaching step. She was very gay and bright during their meal.

Thus a week of the Christmas holiday had gone and but a week remained. The weather kept clear and cold; Ray's walks were undertaken with a sense of pleasure very different from those in the city streets. Mrs. Hope had evidently benefited by the change of air. Only Mr. Leonard seemed less satisfied than of old. There could be no doubt that Miss Hope studiously avoided him. She was gay and merry enough when they met, but there were no more talks like the last, and, try as he would, Leonard could not get a word alone with her. Finally, three days before the date set for their departure, his opportunity came.

She was walking in the garden at the back of the house on a path between heaps of snow. The nipping air had given her a bright color, and the quaint fur hood she wore formed a pretty setting to her face and sparkling eyes. Leonard had seen Mrs. Hope, some moments before, leave the front gate, and go slowly down the street. When, therefore, he came up to Ray's side he began to speak of what was in his mind, without a waste of time in generalities. His face, indeed, was very earnest.

"Why have you avoided me? What have I done?" he asked impetuously. Ray was silent; they fell into step together on the path and walked to and fro during the whole conversation.

"I had hoped you were going to make a friend of me," he pursued, seeing that she was still silent. "You must tell me in what way I have offended you."

"You have not offended me," said Ray, gently.

"Then something has happened—what is it? Surely, Ray, you know me well enough to say what is in your mind?"

"I suppose—I know I do," she answered, after a long pause and several turns on the garden path. "Yet what I am going to say, Mr. Leonard, is a very great test of my confidence in you." She raised her eyes steadily to his, and he met the gaze with one as firm. "It is utterly unconventional to tell you this," she went on, "and perhaps totally unwarranted on my part, but I could not afford to let it pass—no woman can. I have been fearing lately, Mr. Leonard, that I might become interested in you to such an extent as to forget my position and my work. I have been fearing that you might forget it and that I might be obliged to give you pain later on. So I tried to avoid you."

"You are too late," said Leonard, in a low voice. She turned her head away quickly that he might not see the sudden flash of joy in her eyes that died out as quickly as it rose.

"You say that—" she began; then her voice grew tremulously earnest. "Ah, don't make it hard for me! You are such a friend! Don't you understand me when I say that I must not let you care for me—that I must not let myself care for you?"

"Because you think we are too poor?" It was Leonard this time that turned away his face.

"Because I could not do things by halves," she replied, and he understood. They made another turn in silence.

"You seem to think that I might wish to part you from your mother," Leonard said at length; but Ray shook her head.

"It's the mere question of justice," she said, sweetly and gravely. "You see, I've been husband myself!" She smiled a little. "No, Mr. Leonard, one earns a great deal in the fight for bread and butter. It's the bald truth, I mean. I am too much to my mother to be a wife for—any man."

"But, if there was a great deal of money, Ray?" She smiled again, sadly. "What is the use of building castles in the air?" she said; then with a sudden change of tone and a deep flush. "But we are drifting into talking as if—and that I did not mean—did not wish—oh, you must think me—"

She stopped, all her steadiness and courage gone.

"I think you the finest, bravest woman I ever met!" cried

Leonard warmly. "If there were more like you, there would be better men. And I understand you fully."

"Then if you do," she said with an effort, "let us shake hands and say good-bye!"

They clasped hands, but when she would have withdrawn hers he retained it and bent toward her.

"Ray!" he spoke swiftly, "there is one thing you haven't told me, and that is—if you care. If it was all right, Ray?"

When finally she looked dumbly into his face it was with such a glance of pain that Leonard dropped her hand at once. Without another word she turned and walked toward the house.

Philip Leonard did not return during the next two days. The Hopes were to spend the last night at the house of their friend the lawyer, who wished to have a final talk with them on the question of selling No. 18 Acacia Lane. They "broke camp," as Ray put it, early in the afternoon; and when Ray had packed and attended to everything and had left her mother at their friend's house, she returned alone for a final survey of her property. The short Winter afternoon had died into gray twilight and there was a raw, cold feeling in the halls of the empty house. Once out of her mother's sight, a shadow fell over Ray's face, and there was pain in her eyes. She mounted the stair wearily in the dusk, with a very different step from her customary brisk one. As she laid her hand upon the door of the room they had occupied, she was conscious of what she fiercely termed a "silly desire to cry." To-morrow would bring the return to work; and the holiday was ended. She pushed open the door and, the room being dark, took a groping step toward the fireplace, where a few red embers still lay. As she did so her hands touched two strong, warm ones that held them firmly.

"I'm here," said Philip Leonard's voice.

Ray tried to speak, but only shivered. She wondered whether it was with joy or pain.

"Don't move," said Leonard. "I thought you would come back, and I have something to tell you." He put an arm firmly and quietly about her as he spoke. "You must forgive me, Ray, but I have never told you all the truth about myself. You took for granted I was a poor man—as a matter of fact I am extremely rich. I am the son of your Uncle Howard's old friend, and from him and from my father I received large sums of money."

"Ah, why—!" she cried, and broke off.

"I know. But, dearest, I didn't deceive you—you deceived yourselves. I only asked you Mr. Banks to say nothing for fear it might embarrass your plans to find me here. You thought that I had taken Mr. Hope's name, I suppose?"

"Yes," Ray whispered. The tears were rolling down her cheeks.

"And then I began to love you—oh, so much, so much! I shrank from bringing the shock of all this money into our friendship. I wanted it to be spontaneous and natural—as you were—so fine! so brave! so different from any woman I had ever met!" The arms drew her nearer. "And you believe I care for you?"

"Yes," Ray said again.

Philip drew her head down on his shoulder without further words. He appreciated that she needed a moment to recover herself.

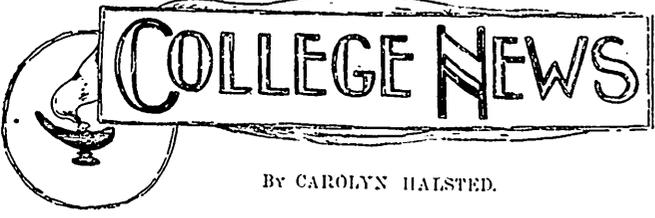
"After all, you did exactly right, Miss Hope!" he declared, laughing, as an hour later they locked the door of No. 18 Acacia Lane after them. "Uncle Howard's will, if I remember rightly, left you the house and everything in it! Well, I was in it, wasn't I? So there was nothing to do but take me!"

"A failure of an architect!" she laughed. "Mother kept repeating the phrase, and I never would join her. But I'm inclined now to agree with her that Uncle Howard really did leave me an extraordinary legacy!"

THE WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR for 1898-'99 surpasses anything of the kind previously issued and illustrates hundreds of articles suitable for holiday presents for persons of both sexes and all ages which may be readily and cheaply made up at home from the patterns we supply. In addition, it includes much reading matter of a general and literary character, suggestions in the preparation of entertainments appropriate to the time and hints as to the effective novelties that may be introduced. Christmas stories and poems, menus for the Christmas dinner, formulas for making seasonable beverages, selections for recitation, a calendar for 1899 and a thousand and one other things worth mentioning. The Winter Holiday Souvenir

will be sent by mail by ourselves or any of our agents on receipt of FIVE CENTS to prepay charges.

A NOTABLE OFFER.—A Special Offer is made our readers in the Pattern Check given on the Tinted Leaf following the Ladies' Figure Pages in the front part of this magazine, the Reduced Prices of the Patterns specified representing an appreciable saving. Patrons taking advantage of the inducements of this kind offered each month will find them a gratifying source of profit. The Reductions will, we are sure, be fully appreciated by practical buyers, the Patterns being representative of current styles.



COLLEGE NEWS

BY CAROLYN HALSTED.

WINTER SPORTS AT THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

The college girl of to-day pays almost as close attention to the development of her muscles as of her brain, with the result that she is a far healthier and happier young specimen of womanhood than her colleague of the early days of the higher education for women. That she is wiser, too, is proved by the greatly increased requirements for admission to the women's colleges and the more demanded from the student during her four years' course after matriculation.

All the colleges indulge to a certain extent in the same general plan of physical culture, but each follows its own ideas as to the best method of training its charges, that the most beneficial results may accrue not only for the period of undergraduate life but for the years to come.

In the days of early Autumn, when the colleges first open their doors to the new-comers or the returning upper-class members, and again during the warm Spring season many forms of outdoor exercise are devised that are not feasible when the cold, frosty weather sets in; but Winter is really the time for vigorous exercise everywhere, and when the first "nipping and eager" airs herald the approach of ice and snow the athletic young collegians begin in earnest their Winter sports—the most heartily entered into and the most thoroughly enjoyed of all their hygienic discipline, for, as all the leading colleges are situated in the country or city suburbs, full swing is given the students to revel in the opportunities afforded by their fine natural surroundings.

OUTDOOR PASTIMES AT MOUNT HOLYOKE.

Mount Holyoke, that pioneer in the field of feminine education, is blessed with an environment particularly suited to promoting exercise out of doors, and its midwinter games are the occasion for constant training of brawn and muscle as well as the cause of much merrymaking and good cheer. The Rinkle Polo Club brings together a crowd of gay skaters when the two big ponds freeze over or the rink is flooded and congealed to a glassy surface. Polo is an individual feature of Mount Holyoke not much noted at sister institutions; it is in high favor among the "Mary Lyon" girls, and they go at it with a will. A block of wood is placed in the center of the rink, the contending parties line up and one from each side rushes for the innocent little desideratum. The one who reaches it drives it with a hockey toward the goal of the opposing side; and this is the sequel for action among all the players, who skate away after the block, whacking it with their hooked clubs and striving to send it home. Each side has a "home-keeper," who defends her goal as the block chances to come flying her way with all the shouting skaters swooping after in a flurry of fun and excitement.

Once or twice each season comes the Ice Carnival, which is a social affair and eminently exclusive; happy is the Yale or Amherst man who is the recipient of an elegant bit of pasteboard requesting the pleasure of his company, and he invariably accepts with an appearance of dignified formality that conceals his jubilation. The brothers and "cousins" from far and near are promptly on hand and dutifully buckle on the skates of the fair skaters to take a turn with them around the brilliantly lighted and decorated rink, each corner of which has been dressed up by one of the four classes with its own class colors, to be used as a rendezvous for its special coterie of girls and their guests. And a pretty scene it all presents, the gayly dressed maidens wrapped in their furs, the gallant cavaliers in attendance keeping time to the music of the band concealed behind the huge screen of evergreens.

Once in a while the martial spirit breaks forth in a challenge to a snow fight from one residence hall to another. The contest is always governed by strict rules, and victory is as highly valued as if the game were football between crack teams from men's

universities. There are scores of candidates eager to uphold the honor of their house; class colors wave, class cheers and cries resound, while an impromptu drum-corps and a two-by-four ambulance fully equipped for service are stationed near the field of battle. At the close of hostilities victors and vanquished march peacefully homeward for hot coffee and jolly reminiscences of the harrowing *rencontre*.

But the really characteristic and hilarious bit of sport always practised now and again at all feminine seats of learning, including Mount Holyoke, is when the spirit of fun and mischief in some frisky young scholar breaks its bounds at the too tempting sight of a beautifully sloping hill on the campus, covered with a hard crust of frozen snow dazzlingly white and smooth. Throwing seriousness and dignity to the winds, alone or with some kindred spirits she seizes broom or dust-pan, board, tray or notebook, and, crouching on it, goes coasting down hill, unmindful of the Greek or Latin ode awaiting her translation or the argumentative theme unwritten and due to-morrow. This spontaneous bubbling over of youthful, pent-up vitality relieves the strain of mental progress and pressure at times found trying by even the strongest women students. The "powers that be" are wise enough to realize this, and consequently these girlish escapades are never frowned upon by president or faculty.

Sometimes the Mount Holyoke girls combine farewell to Winter and welcome to Spring in what they term a "sugaring-off." While the snow still lingers they charter sleighs or other conveyances and drive away to some neighboring farm on the hills. Here they gather about a long table, some of their number preparing the cakes of maple sugar by melting and boiling to exactly the right point; then large pans of snow are brought to the table, and each girl puts some of the hot syrup on the snow. It hardens slightly in an instant and is very delicious. This frolic is a substitute for the genuine sugaring-off in the sugar orchard, or "sap bush" as the farmers say.

BASKET-BALL AT SMITH.

At Smith College, Mount Holyoke's near neighbor, snow-shoeing is a notable feature, and the sturdy athletes go gliding over the crisp white meadows and down Hospital Hill, which is the most travelled course, looking like a flight of great web-footed birds as you catch sight of them in the distance.

Basket-ball is Smith's own sport, for, beside being more liked than any other, the college claims the honor of being the first women's college that introduced it. When the girls return from home after the Christmas holidays the Freshman and Sophomore basket-ball teams are instituted, the Seniors coaching Sophomores, the Juniors taking the Freshmen under their tutelage, when they all work like Trojans preparing for the annual game between the two lower classes.

The gymnasium work at Smith is noticeably fine during the Winter months and is compulsory on the part of the Freshmen and Sophomores; the two upper classes may elect the work. The girls are trained by the Swedish system of gymnastics and are put through a course in floor work, emphasizing carriage and coördination of muscles, as stress is laid upon the importance of erect carriage, graceful gait and easy muscular play. Movements with apparatus are practised in many directions, including boom exercises, rope-climbing, progressive back and abdominal exercises, jumping, military marching, vaulting and gymnastic games. All the training is accomplished under the direct supervision of the instructors in order to prevent over-exertion on the part of the students.

VASSAR WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

At Vassar, too, a splendid chance for physical education is offered in the gymnasium, and all students of the four classes are required to enter into this work, except the few who may be debarred by delicate health; and usually for these some special training is prescribed. Three hours a week from the first of December until the first of April constitute the required amount of work. Freshmen and Sophomores spending one hour in class drill and two in individual exercise. Class drill is optional for the upper classmen.

A tennis tournament has long been a Vassar feature in the Autumn; then later come practice games of basket-ball in

the gymnasium to put the girls in trim for the Spring match games between the class teams. All these sports are under the charge of the Vassar College Athletic Association, an enthusiastic and flourishing organization, managed entirely by the students, though some of the professors are members, rather as honorary than active representatives.

Skating on the lake is Vassar's most popular Winter amusement, and the lively skaters through the smooth surface as soon as the big sheet of water freezes. Fancy skating and "coat tail" call forth good-natured chaffing and personal remarks, but the novice going through all the fright and misgivings of the first steps in the fascinating art is invariably helped along by her more skilled comrades. The Ice Carnival is an event of interest and importance, and the traditional talent and resources of the college displayed at all its functions of note are brought to bear with astonishingly brilliant outcome when the whole household, faculty and graduate students along with the rest, join in the festivities: where bonfires and Chinese lanterns, music and fancy costumes produce a picture worthy the celebration of some notable occurrence.

Fencing is an elective in Vassar's scheme of physical development, and the Seniors choose it and enter into the spirit of it with real zest. One likes to watch the graceful young athletes as they take their places in line in the big gymnasium hall, the head protected by a mask against the opponent's lunges, the dress an appropriate one for allowing free play to limb and muscle. They handle the foils as though on familiar terms with it, take the varied positions and attitudes and go through the evolutions with easy grace and suppleness.

GYMNASIUM WORK AT BRYN MAWR.

Bryn Mawr adopts the system of careful physical examination and measurement found at all the other high-grade colleges. On entrance each new student is put through a number of examinations to test her depth of chest, capacity of lungs and strength of back; gymnasium work is then prescribed for her with reference to her peculiar needs.

Each Autumn another examination is made to enable the director of the gymnasium to discover what progress is being made and how to prescribe further. After a few months of training a class of girls will generally show an average increase in chest measure of an inch and a half and a gain of an inch in breadth of shoulders. A card system of record keeping is used, and also the Sargent anthropometric charts. In this way the comparison of over sixty particulars in the physical development of each student can be made with the composite type of the normal woman of the same age, and is often the means of producing valuable results.

A fine swimming-pool is a feature of indoor Winter training at Bryn Mawr. It is sixty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth, has a depth of from three to eight and a half feet and is furnished with all the necessary appliances, such as ropes, planks, a spring-board, and life-preservers for the timid beginner.

Battle-ball is much patronized, and basket-ball, too, with skating, coasting and fencing by way of variety. Everything in the way of athletics is under the supervision of a well-regulated association for the purpose, whose governing spirits are keenly alive to the needs of their associates and who are mindful of their responsibilities, for

at Bryn Mawr self government is the keynote everywhere among the undergraduates—in athletics as wholly as in class and household affairs. The organization has an outdoor and an indoor manager whose duty it is to oversee the two classes of exercise and amusement: the outdoor manager looks after the work in the open air and arranges the tennis tournaments, while the indoor manager is occupied with what concerns swimming and gymnasium pleasures.

The fire brigade is a unique mode of combining business with enjoyment, and in each resi-

dence hall the girls are so carefully drilled to meet any sudden alarm of fire that there could be very little danger of fire spreading, should a blaze appear. Thus far, fortunately, there has been no serious occasion for their services, but the fact in no way affects the discipline of the exercise.



ON THE LAKE AT VASSAR.

THE ATHLETIC WELLESLEY GIRL.

Physical culture at Wellesley College has reached a high state of perfection—a most characteristic specialty so widely known that the athletic girl is often influenced in her choice of an Alma Mater by Wellesley's reputation. Yet competition is not permissible within the precincts of this New England seat of learning, the whole plan of the physical training being to improve the health of the students and aid them in relieving their minds from the necessary strain of constant brain work. There is no striving to reach any height of physical attainment or break any record. Each one is encouraged to understand her own needs and take her exercise with ease and a sense of enjoyment. Games and a gymnasium dancing class are immensely popular, and a gay time even the most scholarly and sedate class leaders have spinning around in a lively gallop or romping in Fox and Geese or Hunt the Slipper. The more they forget their dignity and the more they go at their diversion with simple childish glee the better for them, and this they are taught at Wellesley.

The environment at this progressive and delightful college is so lovely that one can scarcely realize it without going and seeing for herself. Naturally, it is more beautiful in warm weather with its wealth of green meadows and foliage in bloom; but in Winter, too, it has certain ideal charms, its long vistas through leafless trees, its stretches of snowy hills, and Lake Waban so still and shining in its icy coat. The girls prize their environment in its Wintry outlook and, except for the required time to be spent in the gymnasium, arrange all sorts of jollifications to keep them active in the bracing air of the college territory and the neighboring country. They are great pedestrians and take long tramps by twos and fours; or a whole party of them lay plans beforehand and start off on an excursion to some of the historic places within walking distance of the college center. They enjoy hugely travelling down to the quaint village of Wellesley with its picturesque cottages, long avenues and big square with its pretty fountain.

They patronize the shops and take home fruit or other good things to eat or make purchases of college views or photographs of their admired colleagues as Rosalind in *As You Like It*, Sir Lucius O'Trigger or some other historic star whose disguised personality is to be seen in all stage attitudes at the pretty little photographic studio.

Wellesley has made its most famous athletic mark in boating, and all Winter the muscular young oarswomen practise regularly in the gymnasium, their neat dark-blue bloomer suits looking very sensible and giving free play to their limbs as they sit erect in the rowing-machines and go through the many movements that by Spring will have made them skilled in all the intricacies of the aquatic sport. From the hundred or two girls who train thus in the gymnasium the picked class crews are chosen with their coxswains and coaches, who cover themselves and their Alma Mater with glory on the far-famed "Float Day."

ATHLETICS AT RADCLIFFE.

Radcliffe represents the affiliated colleges, and just now is exulting in its new gymnasium, the gift of Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, of Boston. The building is one hundred by eighty

feet and is two stories high. It is equipped with all the latest apparatus and offers every possible facility for physical training.

Basket-ball is the best-liked game; in November class teams are selected, and contest games are played all Winter. Early in the season the gymnastic meets begin, being held every month, when the number of points gained by each class is recorded. The class having the largest number of points at the end of the Spring term is presented with a flag by the Athletic Association, one of the largest clubs in the college and one that has done much to increase the interest in athletics at Radcliffe, which being only across the square from Harvard naturally is stimulated to effort in this direction.

Volley-ball is played a good deal and also pin-hockey; walking, too, is a favorite manner of keeping in good condition, for around Cambridge can be found many historic spots to which to make excursions.

COEDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The coeducational colleges, as a rule, offer about the same advantages for their women students as for the men. The University of Chicago is the best type of the Western institution of this order, while Cornell serves to illustrate how the Eastern girl and her brother study side by side.

The women's gymnasium at Chicago University is the focus for Winter work and frolic. There you see the girls in suits of maroon and black going through their evolutions with a zest

that reveals their appreciation. They manipulate the dumb-bells, practise vaulting, club-swinging, military drill, broadsword and wand exercises and posturing. A track team is another feature, and basket-ball teams are always making themselves ready for the contests so energetically combated by the champion players, of which the University counts a surprisingly large quota.

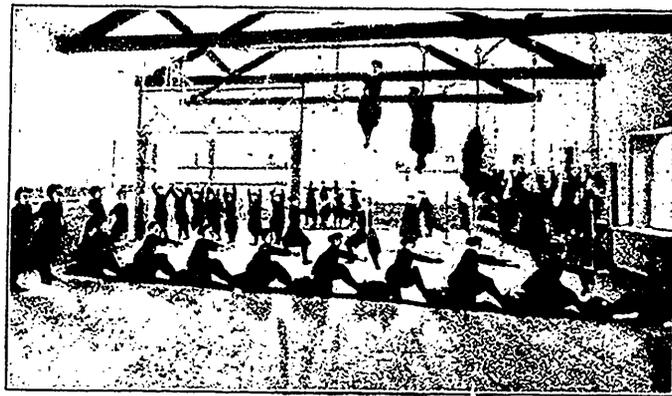
From the nearness of this educational center to Washington and Jackson Parks.

plenty of the University girls are always found among the merry skaters on the lagoons, a word which recalls delightful memories to the visitor at the World's Fair.

Ithaca is far enough north to experience Winter in reality, and for this reason the Cornell "coeds," as they are familiarly dubbed in college vernacular, profit by a long term of ice and snow sports. On the hard crust of the snow fields they skim along on skis, which are longer and more slender than the ordinary snowshoe. Tobogganing is another icy diversion hilariously patronized, and coasting on long "bobs" down the steep hills. The girls make up parties to go skating on Cayuga Lake or that in Renwick Park. They love to dash through the frozen gorges on their skates and revel in the grandeur of the icy face of Nature.

Their life is an entirely free one which their commingling with the masculine element does not tend to confine or narrow. They often join forces with the men of the university and always with pleasant and profitable outcome. Their dancing affairs have a reputation for success; they give these, inviting the gentlemen as their guests, in their gymnasium, in the parlors of Sage Hall or even occasionally securing a hall in town as a novelty.

CAROLYN HALSTED.



THE GYMNASIUM AT WELLESLEY.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: A new pamphlet containing a History of the Organized Club Movement and the General Federation of Clubs, the Many Departments of Social Science to which the energies of Club Women may be directed,

and Instructions for Organizing a Club. The Patriotic, Social and Philanthropic Organizations are described, including with the descriptions Cuts of well-known Club Women. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 Cents.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

By SHARLOT M. HALL.—No. 7.—FORMULAS.

It has seemed advisable to supplement the articles on the use of the camera and the processes of developing, printing, etc., with some carefully chosen formulas and definite directions for mixing the solutions used in the work. The advancing amateur will find these of special interest, since results may be varied or controlled to a considerable extent by the chemicals used in developing the negatives and more particularly in toning and fixing the prints.

The beginner, however, is strongly urged to acquire as much experience as possible with the reliable preparations on the market before attempting to make up anything at home. Merely as a matter of economy, it is doubtful if the latter ever pays, while it is certainly much less convenient; and some particularly valuable solutions cannot be duplicated in the home laboratory. It requires very exact judgment and nice skill to insure success; a moment of impatience or carelessness will spoil a solution and, in turn, the negatives or prints treated with it.

The standard preparations are the result of long study on the part of expert workers and naturally must be preferable to even a well-tried formula prepared by unskilful hands. In the few instances where unsatisfactory results attend their use the fault may be traced to lack of care or failure to obey exactly the accompanying directions. A little more or a little less of something than the rule calls for may seem of small consequence, yet make much difference in the end; so for a time the novice will do well to follow the straight course laid down by earlier workers in the art. Having some knowledge, however, it is a fascinating pastime to seek more by experimenting with the many excellent formulas now known or by inventing new ones. Exactness, cleanliness, care and patience will bring favorable results, and only the seasoned photographer can appreciate the pride of a perfect negative developed by "my own formula."

Fresh chemicals are of the utmost importance; they should be purchased from a regular dealer in photographic supplies and kept in a cool, dry place away from the light. A little closet in the dark-room where the bottles and parcels can be stored under lock and key will save many a mishap. Tin boxes with tight-fitting covers or wide-mouthed glass bottles should be provided for crystals and powders that may absorb moisture or lose strength by contact with the air. Label everything (if this advice has been given frequently it cannot be repeated too often); have a place for everything and keep things in their proper places. Glass or rubber stoppers are necessary for the bottles of prepared solutions, as a little evaporation may make a serious difference in their action later. It is worth knowing that if the glass stoppers are dipped in olive oil they will be more nearly air-tight and will never stick in the bottles.

To the glass funnel, filtering paper and graduated glasses already on hand must be added a few sheets of red and blue litmus paper and a set of tiny scales for weighing chemicals. The scales, which are inexpensive, should be large enough to weigh up to ounces and should be supplied with a set of apothecaries' weights, the French system being seldom used in standard photographic formulas.

FORMULAS FOR THE DEVELOPER.

The developer is the first and, on the whole, the most important combination of chemicals with which the photographer has to do. The number of developing agents and excellent formulas for their preparation has increased so that the experienced artist can vary the character of his work indefinitely. But it must be remembered that he does so with the aid of his previous knowledge and as the result of long study and many failures.

Nothing can be more unfortunate for the amateur than to be seized with the "experimenting mania" early in his career. Mr. J. C. Millen, who is an authority on the subject of amateur work, says: "Experiments with many kinds of developer are traps for the amateur in his early days, leading him into the same sort of scrapes as the promiscuous wandering in the field of dry-plates. A developer and its action on the plate needs to be studied in the same fashion as the plate itself, and to do this properly the developer ought to be used constantly."

Careless or unskilful handling is so very apt to lie at the bottom of all early failures that the developer should be held

guiltless as long as possible. But all this is not intended to discourage for a moment intelligent experimentation, without which in the past photography could not have reached its present high standard. The beginner and the inveterate putterer who mixes things merely for the pleasure of mixing are the only ones warned away from these highlands of art where he who expects success must have a clearly defined reason for all that he does.

Nearly every developing formula will give good results, in the hands of some one; but assuredly for general use the least complicated and the ones requiring least manipulation are to be preferred. All are compounded along the same idea—that of two active agents, one to develop or bring out the image on the sensitive plate and one to restrain or increase the intensity of this developing action and so regulate the brilliancy, density and detail of the negative. In thoroughly experienced hands the proportion of chemicals may be varied to secure greater detail or greater density, as the artist thinks desirable; but, as a rule, a well-balanced solution in which the chemicals are always in exact proportion is most satisfactory. More water for an under-exposed plate or less for one over-exposed is always safe, but to vary the quantity of any of the chemicals is to invite failure.

PYRO DEVELOPERS.

Of the many developing agents pyrogallol, or pyrogallic acid, is probably the favorite with experienced photographers. Said an artist grown old in the work: "We may experiment with all the developing combinations known to the profession, but we are pretty sure to come back to Pyro in some form as the most thoroughly reliable." It is noted for its uniform action and for the beauty, softness, and perfect printing power of its negatives. It is not as easy to use as some others, for it requires two solutions and must be mixed only immediately before it is wanted. Unless perfectly fresh it will stain the hands and the negative, and always the plate must be rocked constantly while in the developing tray; yet for the rapid exposures and portrait work especially it is worth all the trouble and will be found reliable at all times. Pyro, as it is familiarly termed, is a whitish, cottony-looking powder which dissolves readily in water and should be kept from moisture; in many of the best formulas it is kept dry and not added to the solution until wanted for immediate use. It might be said that in common with most of the developing agents it is an active poison and should be handled carefully. Old solutions should never be left standing about nor be poured out where children or animals might get at them.

An old and comparatively simple formula for Pyro developer, given by the Seed Dry Plate Company and used with success on the Seed and other standard plates, is as follows:

SOLUTION A.		SOLUTION B.	
Pyrogallic acid.....	1 ounce.	Sul soda (sodium carbonate).....	4 ounces.
Sulphite of soda crystals.....	6 ounces.	Water.....	16 ounces.
(Or granular.....)	4 ounces.)		
Water (ice or distilled).....	16 ounces.		

These are stock solutions and should be labelled, tightly corked and stored in a cool place. Just before development add to six, eight or ten ounces of water an ounce of each solution. The amount of water depends on its temperature: of ice water but six ounces will be needed; if over sixty degrees, eight ounces; and if over eighty degrees, ten ounces. The cooler water invariably gives better results.

For general work with all standard plates the finest Pyro developer ever tested by the writer is the following, given by Mr. J. C. Millen. If always freshly mixed just before using, it will not stain the hands or negative; its action is uniformly satisfactory, and it has been found more convenient to keep on hand than other Pyro formulas.

SOLUTION A.		SOLUTION B.	
Sulphite of soda.....	1½ ounce.	Carbonate of soda.....	1¼ ounce.
(Crystals).....	4 ounces.	Water.....	4 ounces.
Water.....	4 ounces.		

SOLUTION C.
Saturated solution of bromide of ammonium.

(A saturated solution of any chemical means that all of the solid chemical has been placed in a certain quantity of water that the water will dissolve; a portion of the crystal or powder remaining in the bottom of the bottle is proof that the liquid

above is saturated.) Keep the stock solutions, A, B and C in separate bottles, and when ready to develop take

Water	4 ounces.	Solution B	1/4 drachm.
Pyrogallic acid	25 grains.	Solution C	2 drops.
Solution A	1 ounce.		

Weigh the *dry* Pyro and dissolve it in the water; then add the other ingredients. Never try to save the mixed developer for use a second time nor mix it long before beginning work.

PYRO-AMMONIA DEVELOPER.

Repeated experiments with developers designed for snapshots and under-exposed plates have demonstrated the superior value of a formula also given by Mr. Millen, of which he says: "For the purpose this is one of the best developers ever formulated. It does not fog the negative but gives a brilliant quality full of detail." That it stains both the fingers and the negative will seem a small matter in comparison with the beautiful pictures obtained from exposures that would yield little or nothing to other developers. The stain on the negative only makes the printing very slow and in no way injures the quality of the prints. The formula follows:

Pyrogallic acid	8 grains.	Ammonia (strong)	8 drops.
Bromide of potassium	8 grains.	Water	4 ounces.

Mix only when ready for work, and use immediately.

EIKONOGEN DEVELOPER.

Eikonogen is a developing agent of many good qualities; energetic action, keeping quality, and remarkably clear, soft negatives. Requiring a relatively small amount of alkali, it is particularly adapted to Summer work or warm climates, and probably with no other developer can the character of the negative be so fully controlled. Eikonogen in various combinations enters into a large proportion of the best developers in general use and may be adapted to any grade of work. An easily prepared two-solution formula is as follows:

SOLUTION A.		SOLUTION B.	
Sulphite of soda (crystals)	6 ounces.	Carbonate of potash	1 1/2 ounce.
Ice water	45 ounces.	Ice water	15 ounces.
Dissolve the soda in the water, then add			
Eikonogen	1 ounce.		

(The melted ice water is used for its purity and distilled water may be substituted. Ice or distilled water is always preferable for all solutions.) To develop, mix three ounces of Solution A with an ounce of Solution B. If it is desired to increase the density, add a little more of A; to reduce it use more of B.

An old and well-tested eikonogen developer for normal exposures and especially for time exposures is:

SOLUTION A.		SOLUTION B.	
Sulphite of soda	4 ounces.	Carbonate of soda	2 ounces.
Eikonogen	1 ounce.	Carbonate of potash	3 ounces.
Glycerine	2 ounces.	Water	20 ounces.
Water	60 ounces.		

To develop, mix three ounces of Solution A with one ounce of Solution B.

Eikonogen developer may be used over and over until it turns quite dark and loses its power, but that once used should never be mixed with the fresh supply. Keep separate bottles plainly labelled and tightly corked for the old developers, and when it is desired to strengthen them add suitable quantities from the stock solutions. Old developer of this class always gives best results on fully timed or over-exposed plates; short exposures call for fresh developer of full strength.

HYDROQUINONE DEVELOPER.

Hydroquinone as a developer is clean and easy to handle and gives very clear, sharply defined negatives. It can be prepared in one solution, which is more simple and convenient for the beginner, and it may be used repeatedly before losing strength. Some of the best known developers on the market are composed of hydroquinone and eikonogen in suitable proportions, and the results are excellent. The combination has the effect of softening the somewhat harsh and cold outlines obtained by Hydro alone. The formula follows:

Hydroquinone	1/2 ounce.	Carbonate of potash	1 ounce.
Sulphite of soda	1 1/2 ounce.	Water	32 ounces.
Meta-bisulphite of potash	1/4 ounce.		

Always use old developer for fully timed plates.

METOL DEVELOPER.

Metol is one of the newer developers which bids fair to become of great importance. It is clean and easy to use and brings up a wonderful amount of detail even on under-exposed plates. This renders it particularly valuable in snap-shot, flashlight and all rapid work. It probably surpasses all developing agents in keeping qualities and is one of the most thoroughly satisfactory for amateurs' use. Both the stock solutions and the mixed developer are uninjured by long standing, a matter of importance to one who does not work regularly; and the latter may be used repeatedly without renewing.

The most satisfactory formula known to the writer is the one given by Mr. J. C. Millen and successfully used by the veriest beginners in the work; it is suitable for use on films and all standard plates.

SOLUTION A.		SOLUTION B.	
Metol	1 ounce.	Carbonate of soda	8 ounces.
Water	60 ounces.	Water	60 ounces.
Sulphite of soda (crystals)	8 ounces.		
SOLUTION C.		Water	
Bromide of potassium	8 ounces.	16 ounces.	

To develop, take four ounces of Solution A and Solution B, and if the development seems too rapid, add a quarter of an ounce of C.

No hard and fast rules can be given for the developing of a perfect negative, whatever developer may be used. Exact knowledge and skilful handling must come of experience. Many of the early failures and defects are due to awkwardness or nervousness on the part of the worker. If the plan of wetting the plates in clear water before developing is followed, they should be covered entirely and allowed to soak about one minute; this will remove all danger of air-bubbles on the surface, which form transparent spots on the negative. It is a good plan to keep a set of three brushes; a wide one of softest camel's-hair for dusting the plate before it is put in the holder, and two small ones for breaking air-bubbles on the film while developing and fixing. The irregular transparent lines on a negative are caused by dust; the circles by bubbles in the developer, and the dark spots by bubbles in the fixing solution. A pebbled or grained look on the face of the plate—"granularity"—is caused by a poorly mixed developer or one too warm. It appears only in Summer and may be avoided by using ice water and thoroughly mixing the solutions.

THE FIXING BATH.

The fixing bath of plain Hypo and water is now often discarded for one containing some acid; but whatever formula may be chosen the most important thing is to mix the chemicals perfectly and filter every solution. A milky fixing bath is frequently the cause of blemishes on the negative. Even the developing solutions are the better for filtering, and the water used in making up the baths should go through the same process. It will be found very much less trouble than would appear at first and will add much to the quality of the work.

The fixing trays with grooved bottoms are particularly convenient. Leave the plate in the bath a few minutes after the surface is clear of color to insure permanency.

The formula for the acid fixing bath is as follows:

SOLUTION A.		SOLUTION B.	
Hypo-sulphite of soda	32 ounces.	Sulphuric acid	1/2 ounce.
Water	3 quarts.	Sulphite of soda (crystals)	3 ounces.
		Chrome alum	3 ounces.
		Water	1 quart.

When the chemicals are perfectly dissolved pour B into A. Although this makes a large quantity it keeps perfectly; it is well to use the same bath but once, so it will not be too much for steady work. In Winter but half of B is needed.

ALUM FIXING BATH.

Alum	1/2 ounce.	Water	1 pint.
Hypo-sulphite of soda	5 ounces.		

Filter and bottle; this keeps indefinitely but must not be used a second time.

Frequently the manufacturer of a certain brand of dry-plates will state in the accompanying circular what developer and fixing bath will insure the best results, and these suggestions while not arbitrary are worthy attention. Only a very few of the well-tried formulas are given here, but an advanced work on photography will furnish dozens varying more or less in composition and character. All are, perhaps, good for some one—the simplest are certainly best for the beginner.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.—SEVENTH PAPER.

By ELEANOR GEORGEN, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL DRAMATIC CONSERVATORY, AUTHOR OF "THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE."

Having properly placed the voice, gained control of the vocal organs by healthful physical exercise, strengthened the tones by vocal exercises and improved the respiration by breathing gymnastics, we now undertake the final exercise of the first part of our work—simple voice production. This last exercise is to obtain flexibility of tone, that the voice may run up and down a scale as naturally and easily in speaking as it may be taught to do in singing.

The control of the high, low and medium register is particularly necessary for refined, intelligent expression in the use of the voice; without it we become monotonous and uninteresting. When beginning to read one will find a frequent recurrence to this particular exercise, and I take pleasure in again giving credit to Prof. J. B. Roberts for the knowledge of this most excellent of all for its purpose; it is taken from Act II., Scene I, of Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*:

How now, spirit! whither wander you?
 Over hill, over dale,
 Thorough brush, thorough briar,
 Over park, over pale,
 Thorough flood, thorough fire
 I do wander everywhere,
 Swifter than the moon's sphere.

The exercise is accomplished in the following manner: Stand in an easy, reposeful position with the hips firmly poised over the center of the foot; with shoulders and arms relaxed, the chest easily active and the head well poised on an elastically firm neck. Now *intone* the first line on the highest key of which the voice is capable without striking a falsetto quality or tone; be sure to keep the body elastically uplifted while intoning on the high key, as all high tones are naturally spoken or sung with an uplifted chest. *In uplifting the body we would have the thought at all times placed upon the ribs rather than upon the chest itself, as thinking of the latter always causes more or less strain in the chest, which destroys the purity of tone.*

After intoning the first line—

How now, spirit! whither wander you?—

on the highest key of the voice, drop to the lowest key or tone of which the voice is capable and begin—

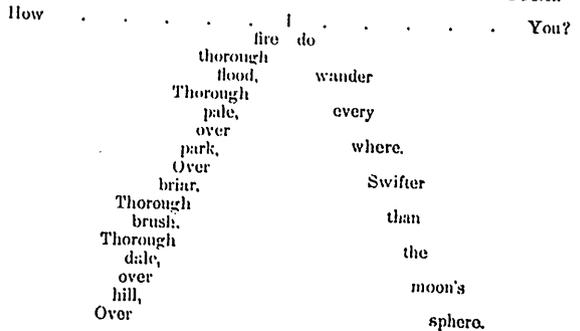
Over hill, over dale,—

gradually ascending a scale on half tones word for word as shown on the diagram below—somewhat as a chromatic scale is performed in music, except that the words must be spoken and not sung. Having reached the highest pitch of the voice on *I*, gradually descend, in the same manner as you ascended, on the words "do wander everywhere, swifter than the moon's sphere," using whole tones in coming down and being very careful not to *sing* down the scale.

When saying the first line hold the ribs elastically uplifted until the line is finished; then lower the body at the ribs to lower the chest to a somewhat abnormal position to say the word "over"; then, as the voice gradually and smoothly ascends, let the chest correspondingly and almost imperceptibly ascend by a stretching action at the ribs, all the time keeping the hips firm until the chest reaches the original uplifted position it held on the first line; then correspondingly control the chest on the descending scale of the voice until it is slightly below the normal position upon the word "sphere."

The accompanying diagram will probably assist in showing just how the exercise is performed. To those who understand music it will possibly be of assistance, in getting the scale, to try it on the piano first, but in doing so care must be taken to drop the musical tones as soon as the form of the exercise is established. It is not well to form the habit of practising it with the piano; use the instrument merely to get the first idea of intoning upon a single high note and of the ascending and descending scale. A violin is even a better instrument for the purpose than a piano, as it produces a sound nearer to the human voice.

DIAGRAM OF EXERCISE FOR FLEXIBILITY OF TONE.



This exercise requires daily practice from fifteen minutes to half an hour and it will take some time to acquire it perfectly, and demands rare control of the body at the ribs with no restriction in the chest. Practise the whole exercise, first on soft tones and, when the intoning and scale have been accomplished correctly, gradually and uniformly increase the volume of tone on each trial; say the highest line in a soft voice, then drop to the lowest pitch, with volume of sound gradually diminishing as you ascend and again increasing as you descend. Also say the highest line with volume of tone dropping to a low modulated tone on the lowest word, gradually increasing as you ascend and decreasing as you descend; then whisper the exercise with the least possible evidence of breath.

This series of seven papers presents a complete system of voice building by natural and effective means closely allied to the teachings of Delsarte physical expression.

ARTICULATION AND ENUNCIATION.

We now enter the second department of the work—articulation and enunciation. Articulation is the correct utterance of the elementary sounds of language by letters, syllables and words, with appropriate movements of the organs of speech in pronunciation, particularly relating to the consonants. Enunciation is the correct pronunciation of language with fullness, clearness and distinctness of articulation. To produce a distinct and pleasing enunciation one must, therefore, pay particular attention to training the articulatory organs to correct utterance of the elementary sounds; otherwise the clear and distinct utterance of an incorrect sound would be most unpleasant to the cultivated ear, as its imperfection would be more apparent by the very clearness of the enunciation. So the first care must be to teach the ear to distinguish the difference between a correctly sounded vowel and consonant and one incorrectly sounded.

To facilitate this study an elementary table is presented of these preliminary sounds, which must be diligently practised with care to make each sound distinct, and it is very desirable for the student's own benefit to commit them to memory with their equivalent.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

VOICE.	
ū as in aim	ō as in old
ā " an	ō " odd
ā " arm	ū " use
ā " all	ū " up
ū " mask	ōō " ooze
ē " eel	ōō " look
ē " ever	oi " oil
i " ice	ou " out
i " in	

BREATH.		t as in tin
f as in fame	h " hat	ch " chum
k " kind	p " palm	sh " shine
s " sin	wh " when	th " thin

UNION OF VOICE AND BREATH.			
b as in boy	d " do	g " gong	j " jug
l " lone	m " man	n " not	r as in roam
v " vine	w " we	y " you	z " zeal
th " than	ng " song		

The three elements constituting the elementary sounds of speech are: voice, breath, and the combination of voice and breath in the single utterance of an elementary sound. Pure voice sounds are those made by the utterance of the vowels alone,



FIGURE NO. 28—A.



FIGURE NO. 29—A.

as designated in the accompanying table. We have four distinctly different sounds of the vowel a with a fifth slight variation of sound between short a (ä) and Italian a (â), which is sometimes termed intermediate a (ã). For general use intermediate a (ã), in the writer's opinion, is much better suited to the American voice, which is placed more directly at the teeth and the tip of the tongue, than the broader Italian a (â), which is articulated nearer the back of the tongue and is, therefore, better suited to the broader English voice.

To utter five clearly distinct and different sounds of the vowel a requires rare control of the vocal organs, and few persons can utter more than four, even after a lengthy course of vocal training; not that it cannot be accomplished in almost each individual case, but few have the patience to drudge at the detailed mechanical exercises necessary to establish perfect muscular control of the vocal organs to produce a perfectly cultivated voice.

The remaining vowels e, i, o, u and oo have two distinct variations in their short and long sounds, as shown in the table, and there are also the diphthongs oi and ou.

In a previous lesson the positions of the teeth, tongue and lips on the simple long sounds of the vowels were given. In this lesson are presented the positions of the vocal organs on the different sounds of a, which also form a key to the positions in pronouncing all the other vowels, long and short, with the exception of e, i, o, u.

Open the teeth to the width of the first finger placed edgewise between them, as directed in a former lesson, and say a, as pictured at figure 28; short a (ä) opens the teeth a little wider, as shown at figure 29; Italian a (â) wider still, admitting two fingers placed edgewise between the teeth, as pictured at figure 30; and broad a (ã) has a position almost like long o (ö) only not quite so round, as pictured at figure 31. Intermediate a (ã) is not pictured, as the position is so similar to that of Italian a (â), the slight difference in the sound consisting in the action of the tongue. Intermediate a (ã) is articulated about the center of the tongue, and Italian a (â) just a degree back of the center,

while broad a (ã) is articulated well toward the back. Thus we have ä articulated at the tip of the tongue, ä just back of the tip, â about the center, ã just back of the center, and ã well toward the back of the tongue.

Long e (ē) is again presented at figure 32, and it must be remembered that the teeth are slightly separated in articulating this vowel, admitting but the tip of the first finger placed flatly between them: they must, however, be so separated, else the sound will not be pure. Short e (ĕ) has the same position of the mouth as long a (ā), but is not articulated so near the tip of the tongue.

Long i (ī) opens the mouth to the width of two fingers placed sidewise between them, having the position of Italian a (â), as shown at figure 30, on the first attack of the vowel; but the teeth close to the position of long e (ē) to finish the sound, as pictured at figure 32. Short i (ĭ) calls for the same position of the mouth as long e (ē), but is articulated nearer the center of the tongue.

Long o (ō) must be produced with a round position of the lips, as mentioned and pictured in a former lesson. Short o (ö) is articulated with the same position of the vocal organs as Italian a (â), as the sounds are alike.

Long u (ū) has a less rounded position of the lips than long o (ō). Short u (û) has a position of the mouth like Italian a (â), but is articulated nearer the back of the tongue.

Long oo (ōō) brings the vocal organs into the same position as long o (ō). Short oo (ōō) is very similar to long u (ū), but is articulated back of the tip of the tongue, while long u is produced directly at the lips.

The diphthong oi has a position of the lips first like that of broad a (ã), dissolving into the position of long e (ē).

The diphthong ou first opens the mouth fully as wide as Italian a (â) with about the same position of the vocal organs, finally dissolving into long oo (ōō).

A few of the younger generation have of late years had some little study of phonetics in the schools, but few have seemed to grasp its importance. The imperfections of speech are due largely to the imperfect manner in which most persons pronounce their vowels and consonants. Breath sounds, the easiest of the consonants to articulate, are frequently very incorrectly articulated, and many persons have never in their lives pronounced correctly those consonants made up of the combination of voice and breath.

This lesson is dwelt on as one of the most important to acquire, because if an amateur desiring to cultivate the voice, with no means of receiving other instruction, were to confine himself or herself to the study of correctly sounding the different vowels



FIGURE NO. 30.—A.



FIGURE NO. 31.—A.



FIGURE NO. 32.—E.

and consonants by themselves, with the correct formation of the same in a word, he or she could do much toward cultivating a pure quality of speech with correct action of the vocal organs, because correct speech can be accomplished only by correct adjustment of the muscular system.

To speak purely, distinctly and well requires always vital, muscular energy. We have an illustration of this in the invalid, whose utterance as he becomes weaker becomes more indistinct, until speech becomes impossible sometimes through entire lack of muscular vigor. Lazy people always have sluggish, weak and imperfect articulation.

The particular study of the consonants will be taken up in the next paper; in the meantime it will be good practice for the student to commit them with their equivalent words to memory.

ELEANOR GEORGEN.

THE BOY AND HIS DEVELOPMENT.

By MRS. ALICE MEYNELL, AUTHOR OF "THE RHYTHM OF LIFE," "THE CHILDREN," ETC.

No. 1.—EARLY CONSCIOUSNESS.

Every year of the first ten years of a child's life is mobile—not that it flies past, but that it is winged to resist; it is winged against the flight of time. It is balanced and freighted with pauses, and those pauses are due to the very energy of change: when the year is most active, then is it most long—long with bound and rebound and not with languor. It has room and time for a past, for remoteness for the young oblivion of children. It takes ample excursions against time and by travel enlarges its hours.

The child's Lethe runs in the cheerful sun. Forgetfulness so deals with his past, surprise with his present and ignorance with his future, as to set his East and his West at inaccessible distances. He has infinite prospects in that which to the adult is but a little space.

This ample year of the young boy, is it in truth the contemporary of the dwindled year of the adult—the men and women who do not breast their days?

For them there is movement indeed, but it is movement unresisting and unelastic. One month matched with another shows an almost equal length; men and women never travel a long journey from yesterday, and to-morrow to them does not look transfigured in an alien light; between their seasons there is familiarity, understanding and recognition. If the old had but the strong and nimble imagination for such a feat, they might—not live breasting their days as a child does; this is not possible; but they might look upon each one of their shortened years as one of the years concurrently lived by a child of seven; they might look upon their years as his, and fancy how great is the span in the little alien mind; borrow his rod for measuring, and call their last years long.

It is these long years that make quick changes in a child; and at six years old the baby is ebbing so fast as to leave the boy somewhat at a loss. Reason is making good her sway fitfully and so suddenly as to puzzle somewhat the disappearing baby. The change is not so much gradual as intermittent, and there are quick accessions of intelligence and reasonableness. While the child is still so childish that he chooses for a toy, with many pink blushes of pleasure, "a little duck what can walk," he surprises his mother with a grown-up colloquialism rapped out with a lisp. Such a child, six years old and quickly altering, made his morning entry with the question, "Well, darling, do you know the latest?" "The what?" "The latest; do you know the latest?" And then he produced his news, with some indignant reference to the wrongs he had just newly undergone at the hands of a tyrannous maid. The unexpected little phrase had a still more unexpected variant when, at the beginning of the late war, there had been tidings of some grave loss of life on the side of the United States. The little boy then came into his mother's room with the question, "Have you heard the saddest?" During that day the little creature thought of "the saddest" with silent tears. He shed them, with all the bitterness of a child's unproclaimed grief, while he was being "taken" for the regulation walk, proper to his age, in the public garden; and to hide them he held down his unlucky little face. From such great causes do such small things arise! Part of his grief was for the war and for the American Republic, but part was for the temporary triumph of an elder brother, who took the other side.

As to the tumults of anger and passion in a little mind of a child of six to seven years, they become fewer as he grows older, but not less painful. With an age more accessible to reason comes a fuller consciousness of complete capitulation of all the childish powers to the overwhelming compulsion of anger. If a grown man with a ferocious temper were in question, we should call the onslaught a temptation; but can that somewhat mild word be applied to the battery of a child's strong passion upon his feeble will? That little will is taken altogether into captivity, and when the child reaches the equivocal age of seven he knows with a true self-conscious knowledge that this is so and that he is a conquered creature. Such a consciousness does much to send babyhood back into the past, and it condemns the boy to suffer. If the word sounds too tragic for the age, let it be understood that this is written, as it were, biographically of a boy

who may stand as a type of impassioned little boys—creatures of tumult, tempest, fire, tears and tender affectionateness. He cannot stand as a type of boyhood of a different temper and nature—boyhood in whose behalf it is never necessary to use tragic words, or dramatic words of any kind. Is it true, by-the-way, that Americans are very careful to keep all language spoken to or even about a child, light, gentle and childish? Where it is possible this American practice, if American it is, seems wise. "You seem to encourage your children to use serious words," said an American to the present writer; and he related how he had stopped before a Paris print-seller's window, where a little English girl and her governess stopped also, to look at the same engraving. It was from a picture of the Franco-German war and showed French soldiers, tired, upon a hopeless march. The child said to her governess, "Oh, they seem so sad!" and the American was hurt to think she had said anything graver than "They look sorry," which was the utmost that a little countrywoman of his own would have been taught either to say or to think. So indeed would any thoughtful man or woman desire to save the tender brain of a child from the local hypertrophy of passion or pathos, if only it were always possible.

With a child of great vitality and an inordinate capacity for anger, love and penitence, exceedingly tender years are, alas! years of trouble. For this passage of his life he is neither unconscious of evil, as he was, nor strong enough to resist it, as he will be. This time of the slow subsiding of the childish tumult is not the least pitiable of the phases of human life. Happily, if the tribulation is complete so is the recovery and the quickly succeeding oblivion. His "captivity is turned again, like rivers in the south." Worthy of the integrity of a boy's naughtiness is the integrity of his repentance. He has been given over bound to the power of passion and delivered to the gloomy possession of his anger; anon he undergoes a haggard repentance; and, anon again, he has hope. "Forget it," weeps this little boy in an extremity of remorse. "Forget it, darling, and don't, don't be sad"; and it is he, most happily, who forgets.

It needs but the touch of a single new and cheerful thought to brush the pale face free of trouble. Five short minutes are enough to restore the ruin, as though a broken little German town should in the twinkling of an eye be restored as no architect could restore it—should be made fresh, strong and tight again, looking like a box full of toys, as a town was wont to look in the new days of old.

When his ruthless angers are not in possession, the boy shows the coming of this lagging reason that is to do so much, in time, for his dignity and peace; he proves it by the sweetest acts of consideration for those he loves. At any sudden noise in the house his beautiful voice is heard calling with sedulous reassurance, "It's all right, darling! Nobody hurted ourselves!" so that the possible alarm of his mother may be quieted without the delay of a moment. This gentle little duty was never enjoined on him or even suggested to him; it was his own device, and he is never so excited as to forget it. With the same kind of politeness he is eager to relieve the regrets of those who think they ought to deny him a second handful of strawberries. He makes haste to rejoin "It doesn't matter, darling," doing more than justice to the feelings of his elders.

Integrity of naughtiness, integrity of penitence, integrity of sweetness—these are all matched by a like integrity of enjoyment. Such a boy has golden hours in his pleasures. And this same little representative of fiery boyhood had complete delights in the American plays in London in the season of 1898. Being an absolutely fearless creature, he makes himself far too conspicuous in all public places; as a member of an audience or of a congregation, or merely as one of the public, the boy is at least perceptible. The sound of two audible kisses in church were to be referred to his suddenly kissing his mother's hand in a silent part of the service; at the play the American audience turned to watch his little drama in his stall, for his appreciation of American humour is poignant. His fearlessness it is that permitted him to say—at the very crisis of a "naughtiness"—such a thing as "I can't like you, mother," which in a short time he

will recant with convulsions of distress. In every place, for good or evil, he has to "speak the thing he will"; and when he recants it is not from fear.

If it were possible to rule this fiery kind of boy by some small means adapted to his small size rather than to his vigorous passions, it would doubtless be well for his health. But by no means can his elders keep all tragedy out of a little life evidently so unready for it. He must perforce be for a time yet the subject of disproportionate emotions, as has been said; and to see him thus wronged and wrung and wrecked by tempests leads one to canvass again the old and fruitless question as to the mental sorrow of children, poets or saints.

The griefs of a tumultuous boy are none the less close because they can be swiftly dispersed and scattered to the first wind that comes by. To his elders such a wind is welcome indeed, and they will seize the easiest chance of change. For the first years it seems that a boy is more apt to love flowers than is a girl, and a gift of flowers is an ever-ready delight and distraction. If the worst of the tumult be but over-past, the mere sight of a flower may be enough to turn all to pleasure. And when pleasure has once set in the boy begins again to live his own natural springing life, winged against the flight of time. The five minutes of the grown-up world are no measure for him. He encounters the flight of his own minutes by volleys of rapid feeling, and so fills them, so charges them, that they shall hold all the events and incidents which attend his rapid change of heart.

A boy seems to be at once more simple and more ingenious than a girl; at any rate, he seizes with a surer instinct the self-excusing fictions of the human race. He probably has them by inheritance, for he has never heard them and has certainly never read them in minor literature. What he says when charged with some enormity that does not really touch his conscience is, "I did not know what I was doing"; he lies to that old convention. On a certain occasion he used the phrase with a great deal of gesticulation, intended apparently to express the tempo-

rary distraction of his mind. "I didn't know what I was doing, darling," he said to his mother. "When nurse slapped me as hard as ever she could, I suppose I pushed her with my foot." Then he assumed the look of one with whom the "strong hours" of antique poetry had too severely dealt. But his mother knows as well as does the modern Tolstoi that men and children are aware of what they are doing, and are the more intently and intensely aware when the pressure and stress of feeling make the moments tense, and she will not consent to that plea. She has heard it too often on the trivial stage put into the mouths of undramatic actors by undramatic authors.

Some experience of the boy of seven in various characters seems to suggest that as far as the one goes daily in the practice of fearless frankness, so far does another carry his equally brave reserve. Both boys have an indomitable temperament and are unfolding at six or seven years old what they were, by implication, at six or seven days. A like education has done nothing, so far, to make these creatures resemble each other; is it likely that a further course will bring them closer together in temperament at sixteen or seventeen? Those who think, or who thought in the eighteenth century, that education might write its lessons equally upon the equally blank tablets of each young mind were hardly observers of the first days, the first weeks of all. Those weeks are all sufficient to show the implicit signs of the eternal difference of persons—minute signs, but at any rate visible to the naked eye; and we know that the microscopic germ itself would betray them if we had eyes or instruments to see.

It is with no intention of slighting the infinite and innumerable differences amongst girl children that a faithful observer confesses to have found boys more extremely unlike on those two points of character—frankness and reticence. The little girls differ less widely and wildly in that simple respect, and their unlikeness amongst themselves deals with other matters of their nature.

ALICE MEYNELL.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR WATCH NIGHT.

By GRACE GALLATIN THOMPSON.

Here is a novel and very pretty idea for a Watch Night entertainment; it is sure to be a welcome suggestion to many a hostess who desires to increase the general pleasure of the coming festivities. Last year, when the friends of a certain American girl resident in Paris were busy with the tag ends of their Christmas shopping, they each received the following message:

Miss Blank, assisted by Mrs. Black and Mrs. White, requests the pleasure of your company at No. — Bd., Mont Parnasse, December thirty-first, at ten o'clock, in celebration of the Watch Night.

This last phrase piqued curiosity. What did it mean?

As New Year's eve is essentially a family reunion night, the invitation was extended to old as well as young, grave and gay, and a program prepared to interest all. This consisted of presentations of the New Year's eve customs of various nations, in which the guests became actors guided by the hostess and half a dozen aids. A fitting place for such festivities—the studio apartment of a friendly artist—was put at the hostess's disposal. Such a huge place, hung with fascinating tapestries behind which lurked dark corners and unsuspected cubbyholes. In oaken chests were many a silken fabric treasured by hearts now no longer caring. On the walls were pieces of rare needlework and skillful carving and delicate modelling by fingers now no longer real.

Properly supplied with a gracious chaperone on each side, the hostess received her guests at the foot of stairs which led from the studio to an overhanging balcony.

A piano solo opened the program in a graceful way, after which the guests, breaking into easy groups (how much this is augmented by a wise manipulation of the human material—some but the hostess knows), were entertained by an amateur skirt-dancer who had been privately informed that she was not

to be offended at a certain abstraction of attention from her in one corner of the studio where preparations for certain customs were going on. These were brought on in due time and consisted of "throwing the slipper," "spinning the plate," paring rosy-cheeked apples to be thrown over one's shoulder to see what the initial of future wife or husband might be, turning around slowly with eyes closed and suddenly looking over one's shoulder through a mirror in a dark corner, to obtain a stolen glimpse of the future.

The "Fate Cabinet"* was a great success. One of the dark cubby-holes of the great studio had been curtained off by a tapestry. The bold one who would see what his luck is to be for the following year enters; the curtain is dropped behind him, and he is told to look straight before him—neither to the right

*The Fate Cabinet was constructed in this way: A foot away from the wall proper is stretched some light-proof material, which should also form the other walls of the cabinet. In this false wall is cut a circular hole (see diagram) a foot in diameter, about five inches from the ground, and on the inside of the cabinet a thin black cloth is stretched over hole and all. On the outside, on the wall opposite to the hole, is put a shelf with a lighted lamp. The operator stands concealed in this blind space. Three wire frames fifteen inches square should be prepared, over one of which is stretched blue tissue paper, over another red and over the third some light proof material. The last screen would be in front of the opening, of course, when the bold one enters the cabinet, and would remain throughout if the verdict were to be "black." If not, this screen would be replaced slowly by the blue or red screen after the manner of slides in a magic lantern, or if the "pure, unclouded light" was to be seen by the watcher, the black screen would be slowly removed, leaving the full glare of the lamp shining through the thin lining of the cabinet. The lamp should be turned down while a change is being made and then slowly turned up, left for a moment and then the light-proof screen should be suddenly and completely clapped over the opening to exclude all light.

nor the left, nor behind. At first all is dark, and then he hears a solemn voice say:

"This mortal dares his fate to try;
Tell him, kind spirit passing by,
Thou who seest far more than I,
Does his future for the year new born to-night
Glow with hope and love and gladness bright,
Whose symbol shines a pure, unclouded light?
Or, is it black, the symbol of a curse
Foreboding sadness and an empty purse?
Or blue, that shows a true and amorous heart,
That wins because it plays a steadfast part?
Or, worst of all, is 'red, the sign of dread dismay,
Of dire disaster come and come to stay?
Oh! tell him kindly spirit passing free,
Thou who canst see and know far more than we."

As the voice ceases a light—white, red or blue—appears directly in front of the watcher, stays for a second or two and disappears. If no light comes, it is black—the "symbol of a curse."

In spite of the fact that no one is superstitious, the Fate Cabinet was a great success; and the oracle had a busy time of it until all had been enlightened as to the color of their future. Then a violin solo wonderfully performed by a favorite pupil of Joachim engrossed the guests' attention while the hostess saw that all was in readiness for the next surprise.

This was the German custom of "dropping the lead." From the gallery a curtain had hung to the floor all the evening, and now, as the last notes of the violin died away, the opening curtains revealed a strange sight. The recess thus formed was dark, save for three red lamps suspended above three small stands draped in red. On the center one was an iron pot partially filled with molten lead. An alcohol blaze flared fitfully under it. On the side-stands were placed vessels filled with cold water. Back of each stand, seated on a long high bench covered with red, as was also the wall at the back, were the three witches. They were draped in dead black from head to foot, with startling white masks and white cotton gloves, the fingers much too long and stuffed out with cotton. The central figure held the great "Black Book" open upon her knees. The other two held long iron spoons with which to dip out the lead, as it hardened by the cold water into an emblem of the future of the one who cast it. It was a weird scene and for a long time the witches worked hard, for every one of the hundred guests seized the chance to dip the ladle into the molten lead and, casting it into one of the vessels holding cold water that were in front of the soothsayers, learn what she had to tell him of his future for the coming year. The little leaden symbol was then tied in a silken bag with 1898 painted on one side and presented to the one whose future it represented.

At half-past eleven the hostess mounted half-way up the staircase, and after some appropriate remarks said:

"We have celebrated this New Year's eve with customs taken from any country and people which were kind enough to furnish us with something picturesque. We have borrowed from the customs of Scotland, Norway, Holland, Germany and France and the Far East, and now as a grateful tribute to our own country, we will close with a truly American celebration. It is a representation of the Coming of the Wild Geese. A brief explanation may be necessary.

"In the North in our country the Cree Indians—and other Indians, too, for that matter—celebrate the coming of the new year with the coming of food. This really happens along in March. The Indians are not a provident people, and by Mid-winter the supplies are nearly exhausted and extreme hardship prevails in the camp. The Indians begin to look longingly for the signs of Spring, always the first of these being the com-

ing of wild geese from the South on their flight northward to Summer quarters.

"As soon as privation threatens the camp the Indians beseech their Medicine Man to bring the wild geese, so that they may have food. But the Medicine Man knows that when he begins to pray and fast and ask the Great Spirit to send his people food, in two or three days the geese must come or his reputation, perhaps his life, is lost. So he waits until he knows, by signs Nature reveals to those who understand her well, that Spring is really approaching and that his prayers will bring the geese and food and plenty to the starving camp.

"It is this scene, the third day that the Medicine Man has been invoking the Great Spirit, that will be represented."

At this point the lights were lowered and a curtain drawn aside, disclosing the interior of a wigwam with a camp-fire in the middle. A clever artist familiar with the Cree customs impersonated the Medicine Man in native costume. He was seated Indian fashion beside the fire, humming a low chant and accompanying himself on the tom-tom.

The Medicine Man, exhausted by three days of invocation without food, now gathers himself together for a final effort. The monotonous chant gradually changes to one more spirited in key; louder, louder, fuller, stronger rise and fall his intonations. At last, becoming more and more excited, he rises and commences to dance around the fire, slowly at first, then faster and faster until in a mad whirl and din, but always in time to the music, he rushes from the tent to hear far away the welcome honk, honk, honk, honk of the geese. Instantly the straining ears of the whole camp catch the sound and soon the honk, honking is clear and distinct. Bang! goes the rifle of the Medicine Man, all the braves follow suit and again plenty and rejoicing reign in the camp.

The peculiar cry of the geese was very well imitated by several voices concealed in the gallery above, and when the loud report of the rifle rang out the effect was as melodramatic as could be desired.

It was five minutes to twelve. The lights were turned up, glasses containing lemonade or coffee frappée were quickly passed around, and again mounting the stairway, so as to be seen and heard, the hostess made a little speech to fill in the two or three moments and, at a signal that the right moment had arrived, struck twelve solemn strokes on a Damascus gong which she held high in her right hand. Then turning to something suspended from the wall back of her she quickly unveiled a plaster cast of a chubby infant with a halo of French, German, English and American flags around him and 1898 across his breast. She saluted the New Year, and each guest drank a toast to its health from the filled glass in hand, and Auld Lang Syne went up in a volume of melody as a tribute to the Old Year.

After this ceremony the program became more informal, and dancing of the all-hands-around style, games, sleight-of-hand tricks, character sketches and more dancing, with the assistance of cooling beverages, *pâté de foie gras* sandwiches and such trifles, sped the hours on until at three o'clock the guests melted away from an entertainment which reflected credit upon the originality, versatility and tact of the hostess.

And this naturally leads to the observation that the success of an informal gathering depends far more than is often realized upon the hostess. The expense of this particular affair was merely the slight cost of the materials; it might easily have cost another a considerable amount if talent had to be engaged instead of offering itself. An entertainment of this kind is possible only for a clever woman with clever friends—or for a rich woman. But of their first there are many; let them try it, and they will give to their guests an evening not soon to be forgotten, even in the rush and jollity of the holiday time.

usually included in each Number: One Large and Ten Smaller Plates of Ladies' Fashions, One Large or Two or more Small Plates of Misses', Boys' and Children's Fashions, Plates Illustrating the Latest Ideas in Millinery, a Plate exhibiting in Classified Form the Newest Styles in Blouse-Waists, Basques or Skirts, etc., as may be most seasonable, and a Plate representing Styles from twenty to thirty days in advance of all our other issues. This is a very Important Plate and should be in the hands of every up-to-date Dressmaker and Dry Goods Merchant.

Subscription Price, 12s. or \$2.00.

Single Copy, 1s. (By post, 1s. 3d.) or 25 Cents.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).

THE GRAND ALBUM OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS.
—With the Number for January takes place a change in the form of *The Grand Album* which will make it more practical and, therefore, more widely useful than it is at present. Several of the Large Plates which have been a feature of the publication are discontinued and a number of Small Plates in Half-Tone, Convenient in Size and Artistic in Effect, are given with the two or more Large Plates that are retained for display purposes. This change is made at the suggestion of many of our subscribers, and we are sure it will be generally appreciated. The Reading Matter in the Descriptive Book is, as before, in Three Languages—English, Spanish and German—which makes it truly Cosmopolitan in Character. Of the Plates there are

Girls' Interests AND Occupations.

THE TIME HAS GONE BY—in fact, it never was—when a woman could be truly said to be settled in life. The goddess Fashion arranges it otherwise. That fashionable girls are now busy changing their figures may seem a strange statement, yet it is nevertheless true. No sooner have they become used to short French corsets than there comes a decree announcing that English styles will prevail. When girls first undertook to wear the short corset they felt as if they had on a girdle by mistake; they pulled it up and then they pulled it down in an effort to reach the accustomed limits. And now the whole thing has to be done over! The English long waist and high bust will be the reigning style of figure, and girls are now busy adapting themselves to the new conditions. Colored corsets are in greater demand than ever before: white corsets are popular, but the rage for black corsets has passed. They can still be bought, but only in expensive grades; lighter colors are in great demand. Only people who know nothing about the matter say that girls lace as much as formerly. The hour-glass waist is, happily, no longer approved; and there are no signs of its revival. To the popularity of outdoor sports is largely due this change for the better, and now, instead of the old-fashioned corset very like a steel cuirass, the favorite choice is a graceful, flexible garment in which, if properly fitted, a girl can in perfect comfort indulge thoroughly her love of the most vigorous form of exercise.

THE BABY-DRESS REFORM CLUB is one of the new charities at present interesting Philadelphia girls. Believing that many deformities and much ill health among the poorer classes can be traced to the ill-fitting as well as insufficient clothing worn during infancy, a number of young women have undertaken to remedy so far as possible the evil. One of the club, speaking of the work, said: "Until my attention was called to the fact I had really never thought how necessary comfortable hygienic clothing is to babies. And I certainly never realized that there were children who were born and grew up without ever wearing a garment made especially for them. Since our work began I have been amazed to see the clothing in which these little mites of humanity live. Our object is to see that babies, especially those under one year, are properly clothed. In families where we find want and no means to supply the necessities we give the outfits complete and teach the mother how the little garments are to be adjusted. But where the parents are able to clothe their children we furnish sets of patterns and show how the garments are made and worn. Of course, all our outfits and patterns are cut according to the babies' dress approved by physicians and nurses as most comfortable and hygienic. Thus, beside supplying garments and patterns we endeavor to persuade mothers to follow the advice of physicians by not rocking their babies to sleep, feeding them only at stated times and never permitting them to be tickled, jumped, or kissed on the mouth."

FENCING, AMONG GIRLS, PROMISES to become as popular in America as it has been in France and England for several seasons. Many French women are expert fencers, and in London the fad has been encouraged by the ultra fashionable set. It seems that American girls, realizing its efficacy in developing the muscles, have determined to try it instead of former popular methods of exercise, inasmuch as there is nothing which shows the figure to better advantage or is more productive of ease and grace.

LANDSCAPE ART is NOW a recognized part of good architecture, and few first-class architects will build a house without proper regard for the surroundings. This fact was recognized about two years ago by a young woman who was casting about for a profession. For one year she devoted herself to study and travel, then offered her services to a well-known architect as a landscape assistant. Owners of handsome country places

often wish a style of house that is totally unsuited to its surroundings. This young woman's work is to make the surroundings suit the house as far as possible: when the style of architecture is not chosen with a view to the natural settings of the grounds, by artificial means the grounds must be made to sustain and perfect the lines and scheme of the house. The landscape assistant does all this. She plans the gardens, marks off the terraces, decides whether the various approaches are to be straight or winding, improves the views from the various parts of the house and considers the aspect of the house from different approaches. Then she turns the work over to a landscape gardener who understands the planting and treatment of plants and trees. This young woman has met with marked success and, beside a comfortable income, has earned an enviable reputation.

THE UP-TO-DATE GIRL NO LONGER DREAMS being considered old-maidish: her prime favorites among animal pets are cats. Dogs are no longer undisputed tyrants of the fashionable household: their reign has passed, and Tabby is supreme. The owner of a handsome cat is considered in an enviable light. Of course, there is a fashion in cats, just as there was in dogs, and the Russian is now considered the most desirable. They are curious looking animals and to some minds not a bit pretty; but they are rare and expensive and said to be easily trained and affectionate—and what more can one desire of a pet. This cat has a large body and short legs, but its most distinguishing characteristics are an immense woolly mane and tufted frill. The most ornamental and the most stupid of cats, it is claimed by cat fanciers of experience, is the white Angora. The majority of these, it is claimed, have not sense enough to smell a rat—the topmost reach of stupidity in a cat, it would seem. Second in popularity is the coon cat, whose character, by-the-way, is just now the subject of some scientific dispute. The species is unusually large, with a coat of varying light-gray and dark-gray stripes, has a long black nose and a thick bushy tail marked with alternating black and gray rings. Maltese cats are by far too inexpensive to be very popular among the fad-loving girls, though they are beautiful and make lovable pets. The making of cat collars and cushions naturally follows. They are of every size and description, and many elegant ones figure among holiday presents.

GIRLS WHO REFUSE to DISCARD THEIR SHIRT-WAISTS for the Winter are wearing instead of those of Summer muslin soft pretty ones of French flannel in striped, plain and checked effects, plain and polka-dot velveteens, corduroy, broadcloth and lined silk. Bright colors seem most favored by Fashion and when toned down with black silk dots are charming. A narrow vest of silk in some happy contrast is sometimes used, or there may be a chemisette-vest of white tucked or corded silk with small revers turning back on each side, if the introduction of a novelty is desired. In place of high stiff linen, beautiful soft stocks have come into vogue. Some are made of tulle, some of lace and the newest of broad, plain and fancy ribbons.

CORAL BEADS ARE NOW POPULARLY WORN with tailor-made gowns and on the street. They should be worn—several strings—on the outside of the severe collar. Those of pink coral are preferable, and if one has not been fortunate enough to inherit a strand, it is a matter of slight expense to obtain a suitable one from a jeweller. The beads give a needed touch of brightness to a dark, severely cut costume.

TINY FLAT PURSES MADE OF HANDSOME SILK and satin brocades are being much used by up-to-date girls. Among the prettiest designs exhibited are those of silk with colored Dresden figures mounted in gold filigree. Many girls have them made to match suits, using the same materials as the linings of their walking coats or tailor gowns. When not attached to the belt they are worn on long and not too delicate gold chains suspended around the neck.

IF YOU POSSESS ANY OLD CAMEO PINS or bracelets, have them mounted in gold clasps or buttons for a finish on cloth gowns. Fancy buttons are a great feature of fashion, and some of the most beautiful specimens are those produced in just the manner described.

LAFAYETTE McLAW.

THE ART OF KNITTING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.—Knit plain.
p.—Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
pl.—Plain knitting.
n.—Narrow.
k 2 to.—Knit 2 together. Same as n.
th o or o.—Throw the thread over the needle.
Make one.—Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. In the next row or round this throw-over, or put-over as it is frequently called, is used as a stitch. Or, knit one and purl one out of a stitch.
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

sl.—Slip a stitch from the left needle to the right needle without knitting it.
sl and b.—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding-off work.
To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pass the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed.
Row.—Knitting once across the work when but two needles are used.
Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.
Repeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next star. As an example: * K 2, p 1, th o, and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o; k 2, p 1, th o, thus repeating the k 2, p 1, th o, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

INFANTS' KNITTED CAP.

FIGURE NO. 1.—In knitting this cap, the bar stitch is used and is made thus: On the loop made by "over" in previous row, knit 1 stitch, keep the loop still on left needle, slip knitted stitch back on left needle, and knit again with loop. The stitch is given as "b s" in the instructions. The cap is commenced at front edge, and finished at center of crown. The border is added last. Cast on 210 stitches and knit two plain rows.

("Repeat" means from * in same row, as in 1st row.)

First Stripe.—First row.—Sl 1, k 2, * put needle in stitch as for knitting, wind thread over three times loosely and knit the stitch off; repeat from *, knitting last three stitches plain.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 2, * slip 6 stitches from left needle to right, to unwind the loops, then slip them back on left needle, slip 6th over the others, and knit it, then 5th, then 4th, knitting each one; then knit 1st, 2nd and 3rd; repeat from *, knitting three plain at end. Then knit two plain rows.

Second Stripe.—First row.—Sl 1, k 3, * n, o, k 6, repeat; 4 plain.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 3, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat from *; 5 plain.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 2, * n, o 2, k 1, o, n, k 3, repeat; 3 plain. In each place of o 2, one loop is dropped in knitting, to make the work more open.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 2, * 1 b s, k 7, dropping loop, repeat from *; 6 plain at the end.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 1, * n, o 2, k 3, o, n, k 1, repeat; 1 plain.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 1, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 7 plain.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, n, * o, k 5, o 2, n, k 1, repeat; n.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 6, * 1 b s, n, k 6, repeat; 2 plain.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 2, * n, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat; 2 plain.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 5, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 3 plain.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, * o, k 3 to, o 2, k 5, repeat; 3 plain.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 4 plain.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * o, n, k 6, repeat; 3 plain.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth rows.—Plain. Repeat 1st stripe.

Third Stripe.—First row.—Sl 1, k 7, * o, n, k 10, repeat; 9 plain.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 9, * 1 b s, k 11, repeat; 8 plain at end.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 5, * n, o 2, k 1, o, n, k 7, repeat; 8 plain.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 8, * 1 b s, k 11, repeat; 8 plain.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * n, o 2, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 5 repeat; 7 plain.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 7, * 1 b s, k 1, 1 b s, k 9, repeat; 8 plain.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, * n, o 2, n, o 2, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 3, repeat; 6 plain.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 6, * 1 b s, k 1, 2 b s, k 9, repeat; 9 plain.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 2, * n, o 2, n, o 2, k 3, o, n, o, n, k 1, repeat; 5 plain.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 5, * 1 b s, k 1, 1 b s, k 9, repeat; 10 plain.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, n, * o 2, n, o 2, k 5, o, n, o, n, k 1, repeat; 5 plain.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * 1 b s, k 1, 1 b s, k 8, n, repeat; 1 plain.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 12, o, n, * k 10, o, n, repeat; 3 plain.

Fourteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, * o, n, o 2, n, o 2, n, k 3, n, o, k 1, repeat; 1 plain.

Fifteenth row.—Sl 1, k 1, * 1 b s, k 1, 1 b s, k 9, repeat; 13 plain.

Sixteenth row.—Sl 1, k 5, * o 2, n, o 2, n, k 1, n, o, n, o, n, k 3, repeat; 3 plain.

Seventeenth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * 1 b s, k 1, 1 b s, k 9, repeat; 12 plain.

Eighteenth row.—Sl 1, k 6, * o 2, n, o 2, n, k 3 tog., o, n, o, k 5, repeat; 4 plain.

Nineteenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, * 1 b s, k 1, 1 b s, k 9, repeat; 11 plain.

Twentieth row.—Sl 1, k 7, * o 2, n, k 1, n, o, k 7, repeat; 5 plain.

Twenty-first row.—Sl 1, k 4, * 1 b s, k 11, repeat; 12 plain.

Twenty-second row.—Sl 1, k 8, * o, k 3 tog., o, k 9, repeat; 6 plain.

Twenty-third row.—Sl 1, k 5, * 1 b s, k 11, repeat; 11 plain.

Twenty-fourth row.—Sl 1, k 9, * n, o, k 10, repeat; 7 plain.

Twenty-fifth row.—Sl 1, k 6, * 1 b s, k 11, repeat; 10 plain.

Knit two plain rows then repeat 1st stripe.

Fourth Stripe.—First row.—Sl 1, k 3, * n, o, k 6, repeat from *; 4 plain.

Second row.—Sl 1, k 3, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 5 plain.

Third row.—Sl 1, k 2, * n, o, k 1, o 2, n, k 3, repeat; 2 plain.

Fourth row.—Sl 1, k 2, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 6 plain.

Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 2, * n, o, k 3, o 2, n, k 1, repeat; 1 plain.

Sixth row.—Sl 1, k 1, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 7 plain.

Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 1, * o, k 1, n, o, k 2, n, o 2, k 3 to, repeat, narrow.

Eighth row.—Sl 1, k 6, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 2 plain.

Ninth row.—Sl 1, k 2, * o, n, k 1, n, o 2, k 3, repeat; 2 plain.

Tenth row.—Sl 1, k 3, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 3 plain.

Eleventh row.—Sl 1, k 3, * o, k 3 tog., o 2, k 5, repeat; 3 plain.

Twelfth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * 1 b s, k 7, repeat; 4 plain.

Thirteenth row.—Sl 1, k 4, * o, n, k 6, repeat; 3 plain.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth rows.—Plain.

Now, again repeat first stripe, then repeat third stripe, but in the last part of this repetition, the stitches must be decreased, one stitch, at last end of each row, until there are only 198 stitches. Two plain rows after this stripe, then the first stripe again; then the stitches are equally divided on three needles for the crown, which is knitted round and round as follows: Cast 66 stitches on each needle.

First row.—Plain.

Second row.—O, n, k 18, n; repeat from beginning of row.

Third row.—Plain.

Fourth row.—O, k 1, o, n, k 7, o, n, k 7; repeat as before.

Fifth row.—K 3, n, k 14, n; repeat.

Sixth row.—O, k 3, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n; repeat.

Seventh row.—K 5, n, k 10; repeat from beginning of row.



FIGURE NO. 1.—INFANTS' KNITTED CAP.

Eighth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 2, n, repeat.
Ninth row.—K 7, n, k 6 repeat.
Tenth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 4, n, repeat.
Eleventh row.—K 9, n, k 2, n, repeat.
Twelfth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, n.
Thirteenth row.—K 11, n, repeat.
Fourteenth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 4, o, n, n, repeat.
Fifteenth row.—K 10, n, repeat.
Sixteenth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 5, n, repeat.
Seventeenth row.—Plain, 33 st. on each needle.
Eighteenth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 5, n, repeat.
Nineteenth row.—K 9, n, repeat.
Twentieth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 4, n; repeat.
Twenty-first row.—Plain, 30 st. on each needle.
Twenty-second row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 4, n; repeat.
Twenty-third row.—K 8, n; repeat.
Twenty-fourth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 3, n; repeat.
Twenty-fifth row.—Plain, 27 st. on each needle.
Twenty-sixth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 3, n; repeat.
Twenty-seventh row.—K 7, n; repeat.
Twenty-eighth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 2, n; repeat.
Twenty-ninth row.—Plain.
Thirtieth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 2, n; repeat.
Thirty-first row.—K 6, n; repeat.
Thirty-second row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 1, n; repeat.

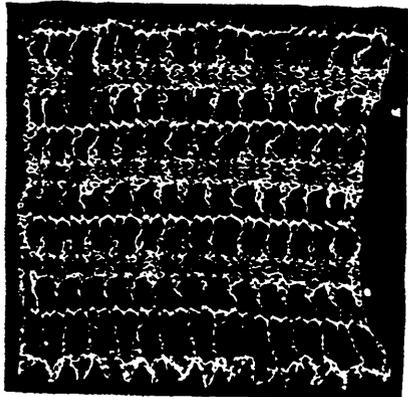


FIGURE NO. 2.—KNITTED LACE.

Thirty-third row.—Plain.
Thirty-fourth row.—O, k 2, o, n, k 1, n; repeat.
Thirty-fifth row.—K 5, n; repeat.
Thirty-sixth row.—O, k 2, n, n; repeat.
Thirty-seventh row.—K 4, n; repeat.
Thirty-eighth row.—O, k 3, n; repeat.
Thirty-ninth row.—K 3, n; repeat. *Fortieth row.*—O, k 2, n; repeat. *Forty-first row.*—K 2, n; repeat. *Forty-second row.*—O, k 1, n; repeat. *Forty-third row.*—K 1, n; repeat. *Forty-fourth row.*—N, n, n; repeat.

Draw the stitches on thread and fasten on wrong side. Sew up the skirt seam in back of neck and sew in the border, which is made as follows: Cast on 9 stitches.
First row.—Sl 1, k 1, o, n, k 3, o 2, p 2 to.
Second row.—O 2, p 2 to., k 4, 1 b. s., k 2.
Third row.—Sl 1, k 2, o, n, k 2, o 2, p 2 to.
Fourth row.—O 2, p 2 to., k 3, 1 b. s., k 3.
Fifth row.—Sl 1, k 3, o, n, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.
Sixth row.—O 2, p 2 to., k 2, 1 b. s., k 4.
Seventh row.—Sl 1, k 4, o, n, o 2, p 2 to.
Eighth row.—O 2, p 2 to., k 1, 1 b. s., k 5.
 Repeat for length required, and when sewing it to the edge allow it to ruffle across top. If the plain stitches should not come out at the ends of the needle just as given it will not matter, but at the finishing of each except the last one there must be the original number of stitches, to commence the next stripe with. The last stripe is decreased, as before directed. Baby ribbon drawn through the open stripes gives a pretty finish to the little cap. A lace ruffle in place of the knitted one may be used.

KNITTED LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on 31 sts. O 2 means over twice.
First row.—O 2, p 2 to., o (forming 2 loops on needle), sl 1, n, h, k 4, 3 times; o 2, p 2 to., o 2 (forming 3 loops on needle), k 2. *Second row.*—K 3, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to.; o (forming 2 loops on needle), sl 1, n, b, k 3, p 1, o, p 2 to., 3 times. *Third row.*—O 2, p 2 to.; k 6, p 1, o, p 2 to., 3 times; k 5. *Fourth row.*—Bind off 3, k 1; o 2, p 2 to., k 7, 3 times; o 2, p 2 to.

KNITTED BALL-COVER.

FIGURE No. 3.—Use two needles and cast on 3 stitches.
First row.—Sl 1, o, k 2. *Second row.*—Sl 1, o, k 3. *Third and Fourth rows.*—Plain. *Fifth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 4. *Sixth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 5. *Seventh and Eighth rows.*—Plain. *Ninth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 6. *Tenth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 7. *Eleventh and Twelfth rows.*—Plain. *Thirteenth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 8. *Fourteenth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 9. *Fifteenth row.*—Sl 1, k 3, n, o 2, k 5. *Sixteenth row.*—Sl 1, k 5, p 1, k 5. *Seventeenth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 1, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 2. *Eighteenth row.*—Sl 1, o, k 3, p 1, k 4. *Nineteenth row.*—Sl 1, k 4, n, o 2, n, k 5. *Twentieth row.*—Sl 1, k 6, p 1, k 6. *Twenty-first row.*—Sl 1, o, k 2, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 3. *Twenty-second row.*—Sl 1, o, k 4, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 5. *Twenty-third row.*—Sl 1, k 5, n, o 2, n, k 6. *Twenty-fourth row.*—Sl 1, k 7, p 1, k 7. There are now 16 stitches. *Twenty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 13. *Twenty-sixth row.*—Same as 25th. *Twenty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, k 7, o, k 8. *Twenty-eighth row.*—Plain. *Twenty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 6. *Thirtieth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 14. *Thirty-first row.*—Sl 1, k 4, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 5. *Thirty-second row.*—Plain. *Thirty-third row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 4. *Thirty-fourth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 14. *Thirty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, k 2, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3. *Thirty-sixth row.*—Plain. *Thirty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 5. *Thirty-eighth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 14. *Thirty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, k 5, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 6. *Fortieth row.*—Plain. *Forty-first row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 4, o, k 3 to, o, k 7. *Forty-second row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 14. *Forty-third row.*—Sl 1, k 7, o, n, k 7. *Forty-fourth row.*—Plain. *Forty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 14. *Forty-sixth row.*—Same as 45th. *Forty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, n, k 4, n, o 2, n, k 6. *Forty-eighth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 5, p 1, k 7. *Forty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 1, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 3. *Fiftieth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 2, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 5. *Fifty-first row.*—Sl 1, n, k 3, n, o 2, n, k 5. *Fifty-second row.*—Sl 1, n, k 4, p 1, k 6. *Fifty-third row.*—Sl 1, o, n, n, o 2, n, n, o 2, n, k 2. *Fifty-fourth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 1, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 4. *Fifty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 2, n, o 2, n, k 4. *Fifty-sixth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 3, p 1, k 5. *Fifty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 8. *Fifty-eighth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 8. *Fifty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 8. *Sixtieth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 7. *Sixty-first row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 6. *Sixty-second row.*—Same as 61st. *Sixty-third row.*—Sl 1, n, k 6. *Sixty-fourth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 5. *Sixty-fifth row.*—Sl 1, o, n, k 4. *Sixty-sixth row.*—Same as 65th. *Sixty-seventh row.*—Sl 1, n, k 4. *Sixty-eighth row.*—Sl 1, n, k 3. *Sixty-ninth row.*—Sl 1, n, bind 1 over, n, bind 1 over.

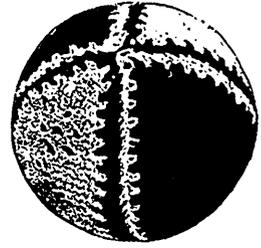


FIGURE NO. 3.—KNITTED BALL-COVER.

This completes one section. Four are required, two of white and two of red, or any other colors preferred. Crochet around each piece, thus: 1 ch., 1 s. c. in 1st eyelet on edge, 1 ch. 1 s. c. in next, and so on around the piece; then sew together over hand, putting needle through upper loop of each stitch only. In model given the white sections are edged with red, the red ones with white. A yarn or rubber face may be used, as preferred.

INSERTION LACE.

FIGURE No. 4.—Cast on 32 stitches. O 2 means over twice.
First row.—O 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, k 3 in next stitch by knitting on upper and under threads, k 1, knit and bind off three stitches; k 1, p 1, k 1, twice; o 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, k 3 in each of the remaining 2 stitches by knitting on upper and under threads.
Second row.—Bind off 5; k 1, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., n, o 2, k 3 in next stitch by knitting upper and under threads; k 1, knit and bind off three stitches, twice; k 1, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to. Repeat from first row.



FIGURE NO. 4.—INSERTION LACE.

A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

By JEANIE DRAKE, AUTHOR OF "IN OLD ST. STEPHENS," "THE METROPOLITANS," ETC.

Noël was what Christopher Townsend's father called a "box" he built up in the mountains, but Christmas had nothing to do with it, this being only the name of a French ancestor. But his son, its present owner, chose to consider the circumstance an imperative reason why he should there assemble a chosen house party for a holiday week each successive December. Invitations to this were received with open joy by maid and matron; and on this last occasion previous engagements were thrown over; in consequence of which Daisy Addington cut her best friend later in the street and relations between Dick Harlowe and his sweetheart became painfully strained. However, these incidents have nothing to do with this little sketch and were the more deplorable because a violent storm of wind and rain set in three days before Christmas and none of these people could go up to Noël after all.

Mr. Townsend had not yet given up hopes of their arrival on Christmas eve, when, the night before that, the rain having ceased and the wind lulled, though it was nippingly cold, he drove down his own steep hill and along the muddy station road to meet a belated train. Just in time, it seemed, for the locomotive's sudden near scream and after-clangor of bell put him to quieting his horses. No one descended from the one passenger car, and through its misty panes nothing could be seen. "Packages for you in the baggage, Mr. Townsend," called the agent, his nose deep in his collar, "but there aint no hurry to get 'em. We aint goin' no further to-night."

"How's that?"

"Bless our stars we got this fur. Landslide below just after we passed and washout above. Wires down and everything freezing. Lucky if we get through this week."

"Any passengers?"

"Three or four. One lady. Must be cold, for fire's out."

Upon which Mr. Townsend, leaving his horses in care of the groom, sprang up the car-steps and, letting in with himself a gust of raw air, saw there the nearest passenger—a girl, the girl, the one girl. The dim swinging lamp must have deceived him as to her wistful looks, for on second glance she was just the sweetly cool and indifferent Serena Hilliard he had long known. In the rear of the car was an old gentleman grumbling to himself, likewise two well-dressed youths just awake acridly denouncing the weather, the road and everything in general; but Miss Hilliard said: "Good evening," as though the situation held nothing novel.

"It is not the best of evenings," he replied, "but I hope you will let me make it better for you. You were, perhaps, on your way to High Rock?"

"Yes, my mother and the rest went ahead, leaving me to finish the Christmas shopping. Will we get through?"

"I believe not," gently, "but that need not trouble you. My aunt came up with me to Noël, and I hope you will accept her hospitality?"

"Oh," with sudden subtle chill of manner, "thank you very much, but I could not think of troubling her. I can easily find room at the hotel or a boarding-house."

"The one hotel in Pacolet is closed just now," he said, quietly. "As for boarding-houses, there are one or two, I think; and, if you will permit me—there is no livery stable here—I can drive you with care—for it is very dark and the roads in fearful condition and my horses young—from one of these breakneck hills to another; and, perhaps, we can make some of the people hear us—they will all be in bed—and they might take you in."

At this alluring prospect she was silent for a moment, but said with renewed decision: "Then I will stay in the car."

Upon which, quite as if she had yielded, he advanced courteously to the old gentleman whose grumbling discomfort had sunk into grim resignation. "Judge Ray, of Asheville, is it not? Yes, I thought so. I am Christopher Townsend, sir; you knew my father."

"Yes, yes, knew him well. Glad to meet you, but sorry for circumstances."

"They are bad, but they might be worse," said Christopher, boldly, in which optimism he was alone. "Gentlemen," turning to the two college men, who after brief unsatisfactory

converse with the conductor were now curdling the chill air about them with bitterness, "this car will presently be side-tracked and, with the fire out, will be an exceedingly unpleasant place to pass the night. Pacolet is only a little mountain hamlet with slight or no present accommodation for travellers; but I have a place up here—my name is Townsend—at which I was expecting a house party, who cannot now come. It is a pity that Christmas should be spoiled for all of us. My aunt is hostess for me, and we shall be delighted to make you all as comfortable as possible."

It was touching to see them brighten. "Ah, thanks," with unconcealed alacrity. "Most kind, I'm sure. Happy to accept. My friend, Mr. Teate. My name is Gadney." The speaker assumed an eye-glass, which helped Christopher, who was mentally naming them the two Dromios, and despairing of telling them apart.

"Now, then, Judge," said he genially, "if you will follow me. Let me have your bags, Miss Hilliard. You cannot, of course, pass the night alone on a side-tracked car in this dark, deserted valley." With the proudest disinclination there seemed nothing left to do but go with him. He placed her carefully on the front seat, the men crowding on the rear one. An intoxicating buoyancy of spirits took possession of him as he ran boyishly up the slippery station steps. How had he deserved such a Christmas gift as her company to fall to him from stormy skies!

"Oh, Ferguson," he called to the agent, "that pair of turkeys in the hamper is for your wife, with my compliments. The boxes have things for some people in the mountains. I'll send you the names, to have them taken up for me. Much obliged—and a merry Christmas! Let them go, Jim."

They splashed upward along the rough, stony road, the lamps' uncertain gleams showing ditches which enforced wariness.

"I believe I see a star," said a collegian, with restored hopefulness.

"There are two nearer to us," declared the Judge, bowing to Miss Hilliard with ponderous, old-fashioned gallantry. Then they all bounced over a big stone which gave Christopher excuse for laughing apology. He was glad the young horses called for all his attention; for his riotous heart as well as them he must get well in hand, if he would make all he intended of this Christmas windfall.

"Now, then, here we are at Noël. Look sharp, Jim."

There was an outward and downward stream of light from wide-open, hospitable doors, showing wetness everywhere outside; and Mrs. Tripp's own hands led Serena Hilliard to the great blazing log fire, and her soft matronly tones gave welcome to all. "I can feel for your families' disappointment," she declared, "but their loss is our gain." Then, on their return from the cosy rooms to which they were shown, there was a warm and spicy concoction filling the wide hall with suggestion of lemon groves and such like matters, which made the Judge promptly forget his anxious family and the two boys their expectant home circles. And such a supper to follow, where country ham and sausage and butter and cream and honey, with innumerable dainties brought from town, invited and satisfied.

"Carpe diem," said the Judge, when they afterward drew their chairs about the fire in the hall, where warm draperies and Christmas garlands with their red berries shut out all hint of outer cold and night. "Santa Claus will fill a ridiculously big gray yarn sock with goodies to-morrow night in Asheville for a father and husband who cannot be there; but he might be much worse off than he is!"

Mr. Townsend's secret cause for joy, made him forget none of his duties as host. He was content even to see the two Dromios monopolize Serena. It was the climax of Christmas festivity to these youths that they might now approach the tall, distinguished looking girl so entirely unconscious of them all day on the train. They entertained her with an account of the important engagements—such as tandem bicycle rides with schoolgirls—which had detained them thus far in their vacation; and she accorded them a gentle, smiling, entirely deceptive appearance of attention. It was enough for Christopher, at present, that

he leaned her fair head against one of his high-backed, carved chairs under his roof, with his grandmother's picture smiling down upon them as one who says: "Who knows? Who knows!" Then his wondering thoughts discerned that the Dromio with the eye-glass was saying:

"After a supper-party, you know—at Brown's rooms—last year. And the creature came close to me and groaned, three times—they say ghosts do walk on Christmas night—and it must have been one, you know, or it couldn't have made me run, of course."

And the Judge was saying to Mrs. Tripp: "And, my dear Adam, this young jackanapes summons me as witness for the offence and gets up in court and says pertly, 'You seem pretty brave about dogs, Judge Ray. Now, what kind of dog would you be afraid of?' And I answers him, taking my own time: 'Well, sir, if I should see a purple dog, fifteen feet high, with ephant tusks and flames shooting out of his eyes and each with an iron barb, spring at me suddenly from behind a fence—I might be a *leetle* afraid.' I had him there, I think!"

But Christopher's compelling gaze had met another reluctant, timid and a little haughty, which ought to have discouraged him but, instead, stimulated his resolve. And the next morning Christmas miracle had come for his benefit to make Noël a very centre of beauty. For the freeze after rainfall had converted water everywhere into hard and glittering crystal; and beside sparkling sheets here and there, every branch and bough bent under a weight of long shimmering icicles, like myriad Christmas trees with their candles inverted. Then, the air moderating a little had brought soft gray clouds which had peacefully let fall a spotless veil over the land, and from the height which Noël crowned the valleys lay in virgin whiteness; and the great surrounding peaks of Little and Big Warrior and Arvon looked down, their own crests frostily powdered. "It is like the first morning in the hills of Bethlehem!" said Miss Hilliard, looking out, a soft rapture of admiration in her eyes.

Which emboldened Mr. Townsend, after breakfast, to mention that there was a cutter in the stable for just such weather, and that the ground was very fit for sleighing. Perhaps it was: but it was the old Judge whom she flattered by selecting as her companion; Christopher, his heart in his mouth on account of the young horses and the bells, which she declared she would not have removed, could only act on horseback as rear-guard; and the two Dromios mounted began to make themselves oppressive by closing up for a word with Miss Hilliard whenever the road permitted. There were moments when Christopher could see his exasperation have given, like Christabel's dog, "sixteen short howls, not over loud." But, after all, the guests were delighted, the landscape beautiful, the air exhilarating, the little village alive with children laughing and snowballing and shouting: "Merry Christmas, Mr. Townsend!" and he was alive and he was alive, and, to a certain extent, they were together.

No chance came to him all that day for a word apart with her and at night the best afforded him was a glimpse of a clear, indifferent profile between the flowers and the candles of the dinner table. Then his mouth took a firmer curve, and—

"I shall presently take this matter into my own hands," he told himself; "after five years, it is time to put it to the touch and lose or win it all." There suddenly came from the porch outside a sound of carols, whose singers had been coached by himself for other guests. They sang:

"The evergreen, with scarlet berry—
All good folk now must sure be merry.
The holly bough—to give a friend
And with it kindest wishes send,
The mistletoe—true lovers dare
Most valiant deeds for ladies fair."

She stepped out into the night to thank the singers, but the Dromios were at her elbow. "Then the voices died away down the hill, chanting:

"And all the choirs of Heaven shall sing
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;
And the joy-bells of earth shall ring
On Christmas day in the morning."

When the table was deserted for the great hall fireplace there came in three or four mountain fiddlers who tuned their instruments after saying "Huddy, all," and staring at Miss Hilliard, who in her pretty dinner gown was, indeed, worth staring at. "We were to have had a dance," said Christopher; "if all my guests had come."

"Why should we not now?" said the Judge, with youthfulness born of generous Château Margaux. "If Mrs. Tripp will honor me; I knew the steps of a quadrille once." His host promptly sent into the village to request the presence of two pleasant girls he knew there; and, these arrived, he proceeded, as he had promised himself, to take matters into his own hands at once.

"Permit me," he said to an obtrusive Dromio, "I claim the privilege of leading Miss Hilliard out"; and she, though with heightened color, made no comment. And then it was that Mr. Townsend, with Caesar, earned distinction by doing perfectly more than one thing at the same time. "We will invent figures," said he, "and the rest may just follow us." So, on the polished floor, in candle and firelight, he improvised a very pretty dance to the music of a jig played in slow time.

"Now, Serena," he began, stepping beside her with head high and showing unmoved to surroundings, "I have been vainly trying to gain a word with you since Heaven sent you here. When the fords are down and the road mended I will have lost this chance, for it will be again as in our casual meetings for the last five years; your forbidding coldness will fend me off with remembrance of the day when you refused and with disdain to listen to my suit."

"Is this generous—in your own house?" she asked with lips smiling but slightly tremulous, while she swept the Judge a courtsey.

"It is not. But I do not intend to be generous. I intend to take every possible advantage of my unlooked-for opportunity. What I want I want and have been wanting ever since we were childish playmates together. I used to think our comradeship pleasant to you, too.—To the right, Judge!—Tell me, Serena, was it the man or the manner offended you?"

"Both," said she, and saluted a *vis-à-vis* gracefully.

"I have since suspected," he said, undaunted, "that I demanded as a highwayman what I should have sued for."

"Rather," she replied with spirit, "you languidly signified a careless choice and had, so you told me, the ring in your pocket."

Here a complicated evolution absorbed him; then he resumed, quietly: "You misunderstood me there, for it was my mother's ring. Serena, may not the man and the manner have changed somewhat with time? A self-sufficient first-honor man, spoiled at home and barely twenty-one, may be forgiven until he has a chance to learn sense. I am not weakling enough to say my life will be aimless—I hope to work hard in any case; but lacking you it lacks its spirit and its crown. I have dared to hope—sometimes—that your very careful avoidance safeguarded—safeguarded—"

She helped one of the Dromios out of a difficulty, and said with some appearance of finality: "After long strangeness between us it is a great deal, it is enough, surely, that I am friendly; that I talk and dance with you."

"Yes," said he, coolly, "I feel like the tramp who being asked what he should do with his generous patron's gift of a penny, answered with manly frankness: 'Guv'nor, I'll not deceive you! I'm a-goin' to squander it in riotous livin'.'"

Upon this her color deepened and her lips compressed themselves. He signed to the musicians for a slower measure.

"Will you say something, please," he asked her softly.

"I will, then," with decision, "my last words to you on that occasion were in the nature of a bow. Shall I repeat it?"

"You may," he answered promptly, "if you will look me full in the eyes at this next turn and say: 'I do not care for you at all,' Serena, dearest, dearest!"

She essayed her usual proud direct glance. "I do not," she began—when her lids drooped and her voice died away. Then joyously and triumphantly he led her up the room to the music, and where from the central chandelier hung mistletoe he stooped and kissed her on the lips.

"That is not in the figure!" he laughingly explained to the bewildered Judge, "it is a Christmas favor which I have won from my *fiancée*." Then, under cover of Mrs. Tripp's delight and the Dromios and their partners' hum of laughter and the Judge's protests that he understood mistletoe privileges and had still some of the salt of his youth in him, their host, with the light in his eyes which almost all wear at some time, forestalled reproach with Serena:

"Forgive me. It shall not happen again—in public. But I warned you that I would take every advantage; and I knew that made it quite sure that the storm had brought me the most precious, the most blessed Christmas gift on earth!"

JEANIE DRAKE.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

POINT LACE FINGER-BOWL DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.—A very dainty finger-bowl doily of exquisite workmanship is here shown. The center is of the sheerest

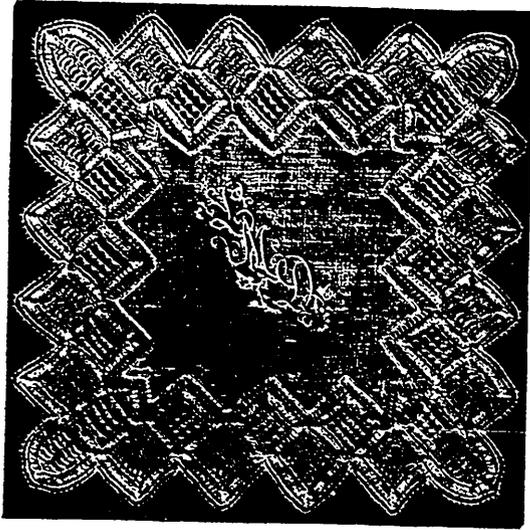


FIGURE No. 1.—POINT LACE FINGER-BOWL DOILY.

and the chiffon is cut away. This design is very easy to duplicate in the size given or a larger or smaller one. In our pamphlet, "Studies in Modern Lace-Making," price 2s. or cents, are many designs for this kind of trimming, some more less elaborate. In the same book are shown all the varieties of braids used in making this and other modern laces.

ALMOND-TRAY DOILY IN POINT LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—A dainty doily to be used under an almond tray is here illustrated. Its center is made of linen lawn which the border, when completed, is neatly button-holed. Exquisitely fine point lace braid is used in developing the

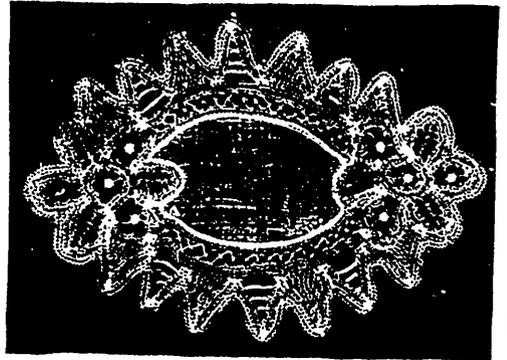


FIGURE No. 3.—ALMOND-TRAY DOILY IN POINT LACE.

linen used for such purposes, and the initials are wrought with the finest of floss. The border is developed in point lace braid and filling-in stitches, those nearest the linen resulting in an effect resembling coarse net. Rings with diverging threads closely covered in button-hole stitch form the centers to the openings in the outer row of the border. A picot finish is about the edge. The doily is about five inches square and is one of a set of twelve, each one of which is unlike any of the other eleven. The design could be enlarged and developed in coarser braid for center-pieces, squares, etc., if desired.

APPLIQUÉ-CHIFFON TRIMMING.

FIGURE No. 2.—Trimming of this description is always pretty on theatre, evening, reception, visiting or other gowns. In the present instance it is all cream-white, but a combination of black chiffon and white braid is very frequently seen. Brussels net is laid under the foliage portion of the design

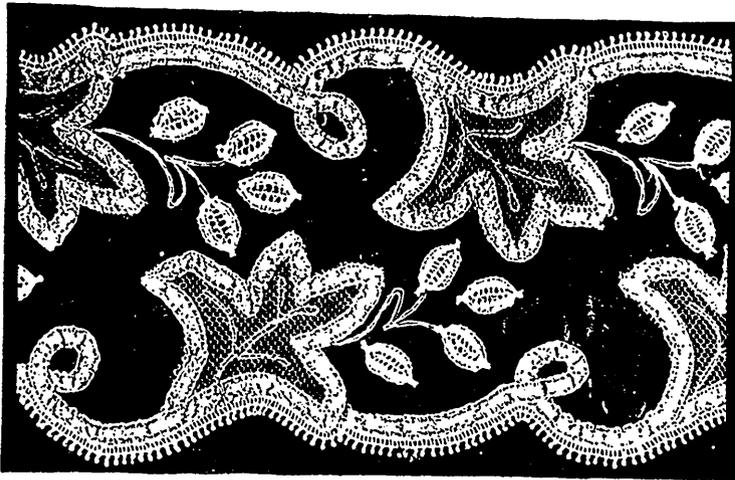


FIGURE No. 2.—APPLIQUÉ-CHIFFON TRIMMING.

tern, various fancy stitches filling in the openings and otherwise connecting the braid.

Doileys of this description are used under bonbon trays or any of the small dishes of confections usually gracing the dining table. They are also very pretty when used on a dressing-table under pin, ring or other small jewelry trays.

In the pamphlet mentioned in the preceding description are many designs for small doileys.

In making Modern Lace articles only the best materials—like braids, linen threads, linen centers etc.—should be used. Cotton braids are inferior in appearance, especially after re-creation. The materials may usually be procured at some of the large fancy goods stores.

For the information and designs contained in this article thanks are due Sara Hadley, 923 Broadway, New York.



HOUSEHOLD LINEN: ITS PURCHASE, CARE AND PRESERVATION.

The manufacture of linen dates from a very early period, and the comforts of the fabric were recognized then as fully as they are now. Dainty linen is to-day as much sought as it was in remote times, and the linen closet in the fully equipped house is a feast to the eye. January has long been recognized as the month for replenishing the linen supply. Shop-keepers at this time take their inventory for the year, and all stock that shows short lengths, shop-worn towels or soiled table-cloths is marked down to a bargain price. Shoppers have learned to wait for these January sales. It would almost seem that the supply grows in quantity and elaborateness each year. Formerly the dining-room linen did not demand so formidable an equipment; but now that at least one meal a day is served without a cloth doilies without number are used instead, thus adding appreciably to the articles required.

TABLE LINEN.—Table linen comes in many grades of fineness, but there is false economy in choosing a quality that is part linen and part cotton. These weaves look finer for the cost per yard than does all-linen, but the latter will outwear two cloths of the former. The finest linens are the Irish and French, although the German make has its admirers. The last is a coarse material possessing wonderful wearing qualities, while beautiful designs are not hard to find. The unbleached German linen cloths are much liked for use at luncheon or for breakfast, where napkins to match are also used. The creamy tint of these cloths is retained as long as possible, and to retain their natural color they are long kept from boiling. When boiling is necessary, however, the cloths are usually further bleached to whiten them thoroughly. Half-bleached damask promises a long life of wear, and the fortunate possessor of a bleaching spot may whiten her own cloths, thus assuring much durability. The most elegant cloths are those to be used at dinner, and there is a wide range in quality and price: there is the cheap, loosely woven linen that it is such poor economy to buy, and at the other extreme is the double damask so beautiful that it is said the threads are not visible even through a magnifying glass. Between these extremes lie many grades from which to choose—the best the purse can afford being the wisest choice—always remembering that the cloth should be purchased with a view to its use. A dinner cloth should be long enough to reach within eighteen inches of the floor at the ends, but for other meals eighteen inches below the edge of the table will suffice. The width of table linen varies from thirty-six to ninety-two inches. With a cloth too narrow any attempt at a beautiful table is futile, the linen should reach well down on the sides of the table, fully covering the table felt that should be always used.

In choosing patterns it is well to be governed by the length of cloth required. For a table set for two persons a large pattern is out of taste, while a cloth four yards long is more elegant if the pattern is not too small. When the material is purchased by the yard, the cloth is not as satisfactory as when a pattern cloth is procured; the latter costs little more and yields a degree of elegance not possible with the cut material. Table linen is always finished with a narrow hem made by hand, an even edge being attained by pulling the threads and then cutting straight. In these days it is not uncommon for the ladies of the family to hemstitch their own linen with needlework, to this end a large initial or a monogram of slender letters three inches long may be worked in the handsomest cloths, the embroidery being placed at the center of the length between the edge and the table. Fringed cloths are no longer used for luncheon or breakfast, their wretched condition after laundering and the early disappearance of the fringe furnishing the reason.

The laundering of table linen is most exacting work. Handsome linen may be made to look very commonplace by an ignorant hand, while a cheaper quality will shine and be very

beautiful when done by a maid who understands her work. Linen should receive a very thin starching, for with a little stiffening the cloth keeps fresh longer and the pattern is more pronounced. Very heavy linen, however, should be ironed while very damp and does not require stiffening. Linen should be ironed until perfectly dry; table-cloths are folded down the center only, while napkins are left square. Table-cloths, when perfectly dry and folded once, are rolled over a smooth stick. When they lump in the center and will not lie smooth, too much starch has been used they should be done up two or

three times without any stiffening to restore the linen to shape.

NAPKINS.—Napkins come in varied widths; but those for dinner use unless of good size are worse than useless. The dinner napkins reserved for special occasions are veritable table-cloths, so large are they; and they are made very elegant by embroidery either in a single initial or in a long slender monogram, the embroidery showing at the center of the square when folded. A smaller napkin is used for breakfast and for luncheon than for dinner when laundering need not be taken into account, but in the average home it is not possible to have frequent changes, and the napkin ring encloses the napkin used at all meals. Fringed napkins are never seen except for tea, when they match the cloth. A solution for the use of these fringed napkins is found when the table is set without a cloth, a napkin being laid at each cover upon which to set the plate. Napkins when so used are ironed flat.

DOILIES.—Doilies made of small squares or rounds of linen are put to many uses in the modern home, and the supply should be well maintained. The word doily is a most elastic one and covers all sizes and shapes of protectors for the table, for use with finger-bowls or under cake. At least two sets of doilies are requisite if the table is laid without a cloth—a set that is used every day and of sufficient number to allow of necessary changes, and a set for special occasions when more elaborate service is desired.

Doilies may be simply hemstitched squares of linen or may be embroidered and made very handsome. The tendency, however, is to white effects on the table. The doilies for the bread or cake plate and those on which the carafes are set may be round and either fringed or finished with a scollop of embroidery. For the hot dishes of the meal the doily takes the shape and size of the platter used and may be simply hemstitched all round with a rather deep hem, a pad first being laid to protect the table from the heat. These pads are very soft and effective if made of many thicknesses of old table linen, quilting the pad on the sewing machine into diamond-shaped squares. Finger-bowl doilies are indispensable in the refined home of to-day, and their degree of elegance is commensurate with the purse of their owner—simple ones for every-day use consisting of squares of linen and finished with fringing a half inch all round.

TEA, CARVING AND TRAY CLOTHS.—When a tray is used for the tea paraphernalia the cloth should cover it completely. Carving cloths are made of butcher's linen twenty to twenty-four inches long and sixteen or eighteen inches wide, and are simply hemstitched all round, embroidery being considered out of taste. The carving cloth is removed with the meat course at dinner. Squares of linen either fringed or hemstitched are necessities for keeping biscuits, muffins or toast sufficiently hot. The corn napkin is usually ornamented with some distinguishing embroidery or outlining. These useful cloths are large enough to unfold the food.

TABLE CENTERS.—Table centers are requisite to the modern table and are used at all meals. They may be square, rectangular, oval or round; but the size and shape of the center-piece should accord with the size of the table upon which it is used, a long table set with many covers demanding a rectangular piece for the center. These pieces admit of more elaboration than any other accessory used in the dining-room. The coloring, however, should be quiet and never obtrusive, else any elegance is impossible. Simple center-pieces are not without their admirers, and the hemstitched pieces finished with a ruffling of Valenciennes or a scroll design outlined with feather-stitching in heavy Roman floss make most attractive table pieces. When the table is laid without a cloth the center-piece is always used.

SIDEBOARD COVERS.—Sideboard covers should be of sufficient length to hang well over the ends of the board; they are of linen or momic cloth, hemstitched and with a border of drawn-work inside the stitching. The scarfs may be purchased at this season for a small sum already hemstitched and drawn-worked and

with the ends stamped for finishing. In all embroidered linen for the dining-room the best results are attained if the housekeeper does her own laundering. A strong suds made of white soap and hot water is used for washing these delicate pieces; they are then thoroughly rinsed, squeezed dry and spread on a dry towel. Another is laid over the pieces; the whole is rolled up tightly and the pieces ironed immediately. For the ironing have a double thickness of flannel laid on the board and an iron not too hot, ironing always on the wrong side when there is any embroidery or outlining to be brought out. If the pieces have grown cloudy and yellow, they require a fearless hand. After washing well they should be rubbed with soap and placed over the fire in cold water; when boiling, remove at once, rinse in two or three waters, adding a very small quantity of bluing to the last water, and iron at once. If the embroidery silk is of good quality, this heroic treatment will not fade it; and with cloudy pieces that have lost their attractiveness there is nothing to lose by extreme measures.

SHEETS AND PILLOW SLIPS.—Linen sheets are not always possible to the average housekeeper. During the heat of Summer they are cooling and refreshing, but for all-the-year-round use are not to be commended. A person of low vitality cannot sleep in linen with any degree of comfort. Linen sheeting may be purchased by the yard and made up at home, or the sheets may be bought ready made. From their very costliness linen sheets demand an extra finish, and the hems are usually hemstitched, that at the head being finished with a hem two inches and a half deep and that at the foot with an inch hem. All sheets should be three yards long to insure comfort in tucking in well at the head and foot. Handsome sheets are further beautified by an initial or monogram done in white just above the center of the deep hem, long slender letters being at present most in favor.

In cotton sheets it is economy to choose a grade not too fine or of too light weight, and the width should be ample to tuck under the mattress at the sides. Single-width sheeting is little used nowadays, although much may be said in its favor. The ugliness of the seam down the center with its shrinking in the laundering is always present, though when these sheets show wear they may be remade with the outer edges turned to the center, thus prolonging their term of usefulness. While sheets already made are always obtainable, it is much better to buy the material and make them up by hand. It is but little labor to put in two hems, and, in this way, for the same money, a finer and more beautiful article is always possible.

Pillow-slips of linen are not so far beyond the reach of the average household as are the linen sheets. They are but a yard long and a very good quality is not costly. These slips are usually hemstitched with two-inch hems, and it has been the writer's experience that there is no economy in making them by hand, the same grade of goods already made up costing no more than the linen by the yard. For day pillows the cases are square with a ruffle or an embroidered edging around the four sides. These cases button on the pillow. Other smaller pillows are substituted at night.

BOLSTER CASES.—Bolster cases to match the pillow-slips are opened at both ends and finished with hemstitching. When large day pillows are used the bolster is not a necessity.

PILLOW-SHAMS.—If day pillows are not used, shams will be needed. Shams are now to be had at small cost and a full supply should be kept. They may be hemstitched squares with a monogram in the middle, or they may be embroidered and made as beautiful as one may wish.

BEDSPREADS.—Marseilles and honeycomb bedspreads are still preferred day coverings, the latter being so easily laundered that it is a common favorite. The Marseilles spread, however, is more elegant, and recent patterns are most attractive.

TOWELS.—Handsomeness towels are a prized possession among the home linen and are purchased even for wedding gifts, a dozen tied with white ribbon; not being unwelcome to any sensible bride. Nothing is more luxurious in a home than plenty of towels of generous size. The small towel is an abomination. Huckaback towels are the most satisfactory of all hand towels and may be purchased at all prices. Material by the yard is wider than that made up for sale, and with the ends finished in hemstitching a beautiful towel is the result. Damask towels are more for show than for hand use. Very beautiful ones make attractive stand or small table-covers, but they are slow to absorb water. There is economy in buying but a few towels at a time and choosing only those that are really worth having. In this way the supply is kept up without an appreciable outlay. Bath towels of Turkish towelling are within the reach of the most modest purse, and they should be thick and firmly woven to

insure satisfactory wear. More elegant bath towels are to be had in the shops—the friction towel made of linen tape, the crash towel, the Imperial and Oxford towels making a luxurious list.

Towels for kitchen and pantry use should be generously supplied, the plaid linen towel for glassware and the cheap twilled cotton towelling to use about the stove in handling kettles or in removing hot dishes from the oven. Cotton towels will save the linen ones from much rough usage. For hand use the softer the linen the more friendly to hands that have much to bear. Soft linen for the roller towel is not expensive and is easily kept white and clean. Part cotton and linen soon becomes soiled and cloudy-looking and is not capable of absolute whiteness.

THE CARE OF LINEN.—Linen belongings demand an oversight that must never be relaxed. Table-cloths and napkins unless absolutely new should be examined each week for spots that show wear, holding the linen to the light to determine where the weakened spots are and darning them carefully. Handsome towels may be kept twice as long in use if the first hole is not allowed to appear. Sheets and pillow-slips likewise demand especial oversight. She who never mends linen or cotton pieces until there is a hole worth patching belongs to the band of improvidents, for when an article requires this ugly remedy its end is not far off. Linen should never require patching. It should be darned until it is quite beyond further strengthening; in a few days' wear will see the last of it.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

DELICIOUS SMALL CAKES.

To the Germans, noted for their generous hospitality, are we indebted for the excellent recipes given below. As an accompaniment to a simple custard or choice frozen dainty, a refreshing glass of lemonade or a nourishing cup of chocolate, a glass of light wine or more costly liqueur these cakes can be served with equal appropriateness. They are not difficult to make, the greatest trouble consisting in preparing ready for use the ingredients required; however, with the aid of a few modern labor-savers now found in almost every household, such as raisin seeders and almond graters on which can be grated the chocolate, bread or crackers, nuts, coarse or fine, as desired, these tasks become greatly simplified. Have all the ingredients ready before beginning to mix the cake and the oven in perfect condition, producing a steady, moderate heat.

ALMOND SQUARES.—Take four whole eggs, two yolks, a cupful of granulated sugar, a table-spoonful of lemon juice, a few drops of vanilla, four ounces of almonds blanched and grated fine, a cupful of raisins seeded and cut fine, half a cupful of bread-crumbs and an even teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the six yolks of eggs and sugar together until very light, add the lemon juice, vanilla and grated almonds and beat again; next fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, and lastly stir in gently the bread-crumbs in which is mixed the baking powder. Line with paper and butter well a shallow baking pan. Pour in the mixture and bake in a single sheet about half an inch thick in a moderate oven. When done turn out on a flat board covered with a cloth, and remove the paper. Make a boiled icing of the whites of the two eggs remaining, a cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of water and two teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Boil the sugar, water and vinegar together until it spins a thread, then pour gradually over the stiffly-beaten whites, beating constantly until cool; flavor with vanilla. Spread the icing on the cake, cut into two-inch squares, and decorate the center of each square with a candied cherry.

HAZELNUT STRIPS.—Take six eggs, a cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of almonds and half a cupful of hazel nuts, each rolled or grated fine, a few drops of vanilla, and a quarter of a cupful of flour to which is added half an even teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks and sugar until very light, add in succession the nuts, flavoring, flour, baking powder and lastly the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderate oven in a single sheet about half an inch thick, lining the baking pan with paper and oiling it well. When done turn out and spread with a thin layer of some tart jelly. Cover this with the boiled icing (made as directed for almond squares) and sprinkle thickly with grated hazelnuts. Cut in strips about an inch wide and three inches long.

FIG CAKES.—Take six eggs, a cupful of granulated sugar, a table-spoonful of lemon juice, a cupful of almonds cut fine, a cupful of raisins seeded and cut fine, half a pound of figs

chopped fine and a cupful of bread-crumbs mixed with an even teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks and sugar well and add gradually in succession, beating well all the time, the lemon juice, nuts, raisins, figs, bread-crumbs and baking powder and, lastly, the whites beaten until stiff. Bake in a single sheet about half an inch thick. Cover with plain boiled icing (as directed for almond squares) and sprinkle generously with a mixture of chopped figs, nuts and raisins. Cut in diamonds.

CHOCOLATE TRIANGLES.—Take four eggs, half a cupful of granulated sugar, an even teaspoonful of cinnamon, half an even teaspoonful of cloves, an ounce of grated sweet chocolate, four ounces of almonds cut rather coarsely without blanching, two ounces of citron cut fine, two table-spoonfuls of brandy and half a cupful of bread-crumbs mixed with an even teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks and sugar together until light, add in succession the spices, chocolate, almonds, citron and brandy and mix thoroughly. Now gently stir in the bread-crumbs in which is mixed the baking powder, and lastly fold in the whites, which should be beaten stiff and dry. Have ready a shallow baking-pan lined with paper and well oiled and drop the mixture in by spoonfuls to the depth of about half an inch. Bake in a moderate oven. When done spread with a chocolate icing made as follows: Boil together a cupful and a half of granulated sugar and half a cupful of milk until it thickens; then pour this over an ounce and a half of bitter chocolate, which should be melted by standing over hot water; add a few drops of vanilla and stir until creamy. Spread at once while it is yet soft and warm; should it seem too thick, thin with a few drops of milk—a drop at a time, that it may not get too thin. Sprinkle the icing with granulated sugar as soon as it is spread. Cut the cake in two-inch squares, and these again in halves diagonally, thus forming triangles.

ENGLISH WALNUT CAKES.—Take four eggs, three-fourths of a cupful of granulated sugar, vanilla and almond flavoring, a cupful of English walnut meats chopped fine, a cupful of currants, half a cupful of cracker-crumbs and an even teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks and sugar until very light, add the nuts, currants, cracker-crumbs and baking powder, and lastly gently fold in the whites beaten until very stiff. Bake in a moderate oven in sheet form as directed in the preceding recipes. Turn out as soon as done and ice with the following cream icing: Boil for four minutes a cupful and a half of granulated sugar, half a cupful of milk and a lump of butter the size of a large hickory nut, then take from the fire, add a few drops of vanilla and beat until it is a soft cream. If it has boiled too long and it grains, add milk a few drops at a time until of proper consistency. It should be a rather soft cream. After spreading the icing, and while it is yet soft and warm, cut in rounds with a small biscuit cutter and press an unbroken half of a walnut in the center of each cake. A. S.

SOME SCOTCH DISHES.

Every country has one or more national dishes in the preparation of which it excels. These dishes, however, need not be confined to one country, since with care they may be prepared by anyone. The following are some favorite Scotch recipes:

PORRIDGE.—Perhaps the most distinctively national food of Scotland is oatmeal porridge. This simple dish is usually badly cooked, a common mistake being to cook it too long. In Scotland porridge is prepared in the following manner: Place a quart and a half of cold water in a porcelain vessel, and the moment it boils add a table-spoonful of salt and a pound of oatmeal or rolled oats, stirring constantly. Allow it to boil for five minutes only, then lift and serve with milk or, if possible, with cream. Sugar should never be eaten with porridge as it renders the latter very indigestible.

OATMEAL SCONES.—These are largely used by the Scotch peasantry in place of bread, and are baked on a griddle suspended over an open fire. A frying-pan over a slow fire may be substituted for a griddle. Take two pounds of oatmeal, a table-spoonful of salt, a table-spoonful of lard and enough water to make a stiff dough. Rub the lard into the oatmeal and add the salt and water. In rolling the palm of the hand should be used instead of a rolling-pin. Press the dough into a round cake about a quarter of an inch thick, cut into segments and cook on the griddle until a light brown. Oatmeal scones properly prepared will keep for weeks.

FLOUR SCONES.—Mix a quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of soda, buttermilk enough to allow the dough to be rolled and a table-spoonful of lard in the same way

as the oatmeal scones. Roll with a rolling-pin into a circle about an inch in thickness, cut in segments and cook over a slow fire. If a frying-pan be used, it should not be greased, and the fire should be as low as possible.

POTATO SCONES.—Take two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, half a cupful of sifted flour, a pinch of salt, a table-spoonful of butter and sweet milk to let the dough be rolled. Rub the butter into the potatoes, add the flour and then mix thoroughly. Now add sufficient sweet milk to make a moderately soft dough; press firmly with the palm of the hand into a circle about half an inch thick. Cook over a moderately hot fire and serve while hot.

SHORT-BREAD.—Scotch short-bread is a favorite sweet-meat in Scotland, especially at New Years. It is prepared as follows: Take two cupfuls of sugar, a cupful of butter and a sufficient quantity of flour to permit of rolling. Rub the sugar and butter together slowly, and add the flour until a soft dough is formed. Roll into a sheet about half an inch thick, cut in three-inch squares and bake in a quick oven to a light brown. S. G. MOSHER.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Aunt Bell:—The recipes requested are as follows:

CREAM COOKIES.

If one be careful to use no more flour than the rule states and to have a quick oven for the baking, these cookies will be very delicate. They are made of a cupful of sour cream, two cupfuls of sugar, six of sifted flour, an egg, a tea-spoonful of soda, one-third of a tea-spoonful of salt, and half a nutmeg or one table-spoonful of caraway seeds. Dissolve the soda in a table-spoonful of cold water. Beat the egg until very light. Add the dissolved soda to the sour cream; then stir the sugar, salt and egg into the cream. Reserve a small part of the flour and add the rest of the liquid mixture; finally add the nutmeg grated, or the caraway seeds. Sprinkle a board with about two table-spoonfuls of flour and after rolling a small piece of the dough down to the thickness of one-third of an inch cut it into cakes with a round, plain or fluted cutter. Continue rolling and cutting the dough until all has been used. Place the cookies on tin sheets or in pans that have been buttered lightly with washed butter and bake in a quick oven for six or seven minutes. When the cakes get brown they will be cooked sufficiently. Cool on a sieve and put away in a tin box. With the quantities of ingredients mentioned between forty and fifty cookies may be made, the number depending, of course, upon the size of the cutter and the thickness of the dough.

SCARBOROUGH PUFFS

Boil a pint of new milk and take out a cupful, stir into it flour enough to make a thick batter; pour this into the boiling milk, stir and boil until the whole is thick enough to hold a silver spoon upright. Then take it from the fire and stir in six eggs, one at a time; add a tea-spoonful of salt and less than a table-spoonful of butter. Drop by spoonfuls into boiling lard. Fry a light brown.

LAYER CAKES.

These cakes require a very hot oven. They should cook in five minutes at longest and are not disturbed by being turned, if one side is browning too fast for the other. Many people bake the cakes on the grate of the oven with success, as the heat is stronger there. In making a layer cake that is to have a sweet, rich filling, like chocolate, half a cupful of sugar will be found sufficient, unless a very sweet cake is desired.

Half a cupful of butter.
A cupful of sugar.
A cupful of milk.
An egg.
A tea-spoonful and a half of baking powder.
Flour to thicken.

Rub the butter and sugar together and add the egg, well beaten, and then the milk. Stir the powder into a little of the flour and add it, stirring it in quickly; then add enough more flour to make a not too thin batter. Place the batter in three well-buttered tins and bake. The batter for all layer cakes should be so thick that the track made by the spoon in stirring it will not at once sink back into the mixture. This is a good test. This quantity will make three medium-sized layers of cake. Place this filling between them:

CARAMEL FILLING.

A cupful and a half of brown sugar.
A cupful of milk.
A table-spoonful (scant) of butter.
Half a table-spoonful of vanilla.

Place the milk, sugar and butter on the fire in a saucepan set in

another containing boiling water and cook until thick. Tako from the fire and beat it hard until stiff. Then add the vanilla.

Mrs. H.:—A suitable menu may consist of

Oyster Bique.
Fillet of Bass, Tartare Sauce, Rice Croquettes.
Roast Fillet of Beef.
Mincéd Spinach. Mashed Potatoes.
Cranberry Jelly.
Broiled Quail on Toast.
Dressed Celer.
Potatoes à la Parisienne.
Lettuce Salad.
Crackers and Cheese.
Orange Sherbet. Ice Cream.
Fruit. Small Fancy Cakes.
Coffee.

With oysters white wine is served; with soup sherry or Madeira; with fish heavy white wine (not absolutely necessary); with entrées champagne; with roast game or salad fine claret, with the usual after-

dinner wines, as preferred. The waiter, not the host, serves the wines. Put a candelabra at each end of the table and flowers in the center.

Reader:—For chicken tamales use half a cupful of cold boiled chicken chopped fine, the same of chopped veal and half as much ham. Moisten with the liquor in which the chicken and veal were boiled and season with salt, pepper and the slightest bit of parsley. The quantities of meat may be increased to suit individual needs. Make a dough by pouring a cupful of boiling water upon a quart of very fine fresh corn-meal; work in a lump of butter the size of a walnut and add water as necessary until the paste is of the consistency of biscuit dough. Have ready a pile of the soft inner leaves of husks of green corn. Take a lump of dough the size of a walnut, pat it out into a thin cake, put a spoonful of meat on it, roll together and then roll tightly in the corn husk; tie the ends of the husk in a knot to keep the tamale from coming open. Boil for twenty minutes in a pot of hot water containing a few red peppers. Serve hot, the husk slightly open and the tamales piled on a napkin.

THE HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

A glimpse into fairy-land could scarcely reveal a vision more beautiful than the display, almost endless, of fancies especially designed to attract the holiday shopper. One gazes in positive bewilderment, and every taste from the simplest to the most aesthetic and fastidious will easily be provided with the dainty gift on which his or her ambition is centered and which has partially been made known to the dearest friend or to the home circle. Even if the purse is not generously filled one need not be discouraged, for the prices range all the way from nominal sums to extravagant amounts. The friend worthy of the appellation considers not the actual money value of a gift but the motive that suggested it; and the merest trifle assumes a value far beyond that of an elaborate present from one who we know has been prompted merely by material considerations. The choosing of personal gifts is much simplified when we feel perfectly sure of their appreciation and appropriateness.

In the entire exhibit there is no greater diversity in dainty devices in which practical features are united with artistic possibilities than in those shown for the office or boudoir desk—equally appropriate for gifts to men and women. The inkstand of cut crystal resting upon a ram's-horn support, the whole ornamented with brass trimmings, is just now very popular and would fittingly grace the desk or writing-table of a literary or business friend when selected in the large size or with the double bottles. The crystal sponge-cup also has the ram's-horn decoration on one side; the set is completed by a pen-tray of crystal and a mucilage-cup ornamented like the other articles. When intended for a literary woman friend a crystal candlestick, crystal-handled pen and pencil may be added. A beautiful Dresden desk set is essential to the completeness of the tiny little mahogany or bird's-eye maple desk which gives an air of distinction to the boudoir. A set may be procured ornamented with violets if the recipient is known to have a fondness for the flower. The inkstand and pen-tray are in one piece, and sprays of violets may fall gracefully over the edges, the dull-gold background emphasizing the effect. The tiny blotter has a Dresden top and handle, and the desk pad is made with corners of this delicate ware. A seal, calendar, bristle cup and candlestick complete the dainty set. Rosebuds, forget-me-nots and lilac blossoms are other decorations displayed. More serviceable sets are offered in leather, Morocco and seal, being usually selected in royal-red, blue, tan or dark-brown. Sterling silver decorations are sometimes added.

Another desk accessory is the engagement pad appropriate alike for men and women. The pads are mounted on leather and are removable and may either stand on an easel arranged at the back or lie flat.

Of course, among Christmas purchases the ever useful and helpful memorandum book will not be overlooked; it is exhibited just now in very handsome designs and choice leathers for the cover—Texas steer, walrus, rhinoceros, elephant hide or monkey skin. In some instances the books are made extravagantly beautiful by a tasteful setting of jewels and by

having corners in silver or gold. A beautiful sample was of gray Morocco with an edge decoration of dull gold set with real jewels. Any article of this kind would be acceptable to the busy friend who dares not trust names and addresses to memory. The perfectly plain leather cover will be more suitable for the gift to father, brother or dear friend, while that set with jewels may be given to the young woman friend always remembered by some rare little novelty you knew she wished for yet was unable to procure. A handsome pocket-book or châteline bag of walrus or monkey skin would, perhaps, be more useful and appreciated than a memorandum book. These useful conceits are shown in a vast array—some with silver and crusted gold mountings and jewels gleaming effectively upon them, others perfectly plain and adapted for conservative tastes and actual service. A tiny watch and mirror are set in the top of a Morocco châteline bag and inside is the smelling-salts bottle and purse. These practical gifts will be appreciated by a business woman or one who travels extensively, though for the latter the regular traveling bags containing all the toilet accessories are preferable.

Complete outing or picnic sets are shown that solve the problem of how the dainty luncheon may comfortably be served; and the friend who delights in the pleasures of her wheel and enjoys spending the Spring or Summer days in the country will bless you for this gift. The leather case contains two oddly shaped glasses, two knives and forks, a spoon, flask, pepper and salt boxes, a corkscrew and two tiny napkins. Single cases are also obtainable, but, of course, one does not enjoy an outing alone!

There is scarcely a gift that will give a more lasting pleasure than a camera. For the friend already supplied with a camera there is a dainty case made to preserve and display attractively views taken at various times. It is very simply constructed and when made by the deft fingers of the giver will be additionally valuable. The case is the shape of a rather large book; the covers, which are of cardboard, are covered with linen and are decorated with the words "Photographs and Views" hand-painted. The leaves are formed of rather stiff drawing-paper, delicately tinted, and have tiny slits made in them to admit the pictures. The case is tied with ribbon. Home-loving women will appreciate the gift intended to fill a space in the drawing-room long reserved for a handsome cabinet or pedestal holding the bust of a favorite author or composer or an ideal head or figure but which has remained unoccupied because of so many other demands upon the purse. Perhaps father and the other members of the family will cooperate; and mother will be almost speechless with delight when she is led into the presence of a Verrié Martin curio-cabinet she has long admired and for which she has collected quaint Dutch silver, Vienna bronzes in the shape of Arabs, Indians, jockeys, etc., or carved ivory articles.

There is joy in the heart of one whose fancy runs to rare bric-a-brac when she discovers among her gifts an exquisite Limoges vase or extremely beautiful Sevres plaques; indeed, a visit to the art departments of the shops will disclose red-

asures within the possibilities of even a limited purse; and it is always safe in giving these rich ornaments, however all they may be.

Lamps cannot be too numerous in the household decorations, and just now they add charming effect to practicality. The preference is for the low mushroom-shaped bowl globe. Flowered porcelain and colored glass set with all-eyes of mock jewels, and *mousseline de soie* lavishly covered with realistic flowers of silk form some of the exquisite shades used for these gorgeous lamps. Piano lamps of crystal and gilt are dreams of beauty—especially when the only color introduced is in the delicately-tinted chimney—the shade of white *mousseline* suggesting a bed of lilies with the sun's rays faintly shining upon it.

The cosy corner and the college boy's "den" provide a wide field for thoughtful friends; there cannot be too many pillows for the low broad couch or the curious little Indian stools that stand invitingly near. The pillows may carry out the college emblems and colors or show odd and original devices. The tobacco jar sent last year was the victim of an accident; so you may attempt to replace it in same odd style of an almost exact copy of a football. There are photographs of leather in green, and dark-heliotrope decorated in impressionist style. The frames are in different sizes and may be double or single. Letter cases are attractively fashioned of this glazed leather and have some rare and dainty picture, copy from an old master, as a decorative feature.

A silver or silver-gilt chain purse will bring much pleasure to the recipient. The long slender chain of gold or silver, or stung with pearls or colored beads may either accompany the gift or be given by the mother or elder sister to whom you have confided the secret of your intended present. For the young friend who will make her debut into society this season a delicate Empire fan to be suspended from a fine gold or pearl neck chain or brooch or daintily designed pendant would also be highly suitable gifts.

The little maid who feels it to be quite an event to receive a letter all her own would be made very happy by one of the dear little boxes of juvenile writing-paper quaintly and artistically decorated with small figures of children, taken from life, by Maud Humphrey. The elder sister will appreciate any of the assortment of dressing-table appointments in cut crystal with gold and silver mounting, in solid metals and Dresden

china. The comb, brush and tray may be given alone; and when price is no object the gift may include the clothes brush, whisk, cream and salve boxes and puff-boxes. Manicure accessories are always in demand, and nail files, cuticle knives and polishers in silver or silver-gilt are within the means of almost every giver. The girl who affects the Pompadour coiffure will consider herself most fortunate to receive a pretty set of shell combs—four comprising a set. The combs may be set with vari-colored jewels or Rhinestones, ostensibly for evening wear.

The distant school friend will be delighted to receive your photograph framed in one of the oval gilt or Rhinestone frames just now so popular.

Dainty housewives will be charmed with center-pieces, doileys or whole sets made of finest linen beautifully embroidered in floral patterns in natural shadings. Cut-glass carafes, flower and punch bowls, celery trays and numerous other table appointments are always most acceptable.

For little people there are toys, games and picture books innumerable. Completely arranged dry goods, grocery and provision stores are shown, and where is the child who will not be happy when one at least of these affairs is counted among his or her own possessions. Stately mansions are produced in miniature, complete in every detail from the handsomely furnished drawing-room to the kitchen, where the little housekeeper will find every possible utensil essential to its completeness. Then there are gorgeously dressed dolls, from the very large doll to the tiny baby clothed in the garments that exactly copy those of the dear little baby brother or sister who is so dearly loved by the little maid. All nations are represented in dolls, and the gentleman doll is quite as important as the fashionably gowned lady doll.

Essentially for the little man of the household are the wagons, fire engines, horses and steam cars; indeed, all sorts of mechanical toys are displayed, and scarcely a wish can be expressed that may not be readily supplied. There are few things that will give more pleasure than the little soldier suits, cap, front of coat, sword and gun. Baby hands will enjoy the pretty little picture blocks and the unbreakable dolls; and animals will prove a source of joy. The quaint old nursery rhymes never grow old, and little people will gather after the romps of the day to listen with renewed interest to their soothing melodies.

MARRIAGEABLE DAUGHTERS.

What a debt we owe to match-making mothers! How they have entertained us both in real life and in fiction. Novelists have recognized the value of husband-hunting mothers or aunts, to give interest in their plots. And how we hate them! The novel with a clever match-making mother who comes within a hair's-breadth of marrying her daughter to the hero of the book does not need a villain. Our desire for an object of hatred, for some one to triumph over, is fully met in the person of the foiled match-maker. Her discomfiture as she retires at the wedding of the hero with some lovely girl who has no mother gives us the liveliest satisfaction and is the subject of the novelist's most malevolent utterances. But, while we reprobate the vulgar, pushing, sordid ambition of some mothers, we must also deplore and condemn the selfish indolence or indifference of other parents who take no care that their daughters shall have suitable society where they may make the acquaintance of young men who are their peers. Many young women are prevented by circumstances, within the power of parents to change, from making such acquaintances and consequently from entering that sphere of life which to the majority is the only natural and happy one—the married state.

Fathers and mothers need not be husband hunters, but they should be genial hospitable hosts to such young women and men as they deem fit companions for their daughters. It is their duty to enter heartily and cheerfully into the lives of their girls at this stage of their career as well as any other. Many young women have been deprived of social life because of the indifference or open inhospitality of her parents to her friends. The father who selfishly seeks his own comfort and enjoy-

ment burying himself in a book or paper when his daughter's friends are in his parlor, creating an atmosphere of restraint and unsociability, is, perhaps, dooming his girls to a lonely, unhappy life. The mother who is scant of courtesy and friendliness to these guests is doing her daughters a greater and more lasting wrong than neglect of some of their personal wants in their earlier years would have entailed.

Nor does their duty end in a willingness to receive and entertain in a cordial way the young people congenial to their girls; if it be that there are not young men and women in their neighborhood with whom their daughters can associate, it is their bounden duty to remove thence to a community furnishing the necessary elements for an adequate social life. Families move for much less important reasons; they seldom move for more important ones. No violence is done to any right feeling if parents have the distinct aim in such a move of taking their daughters into the society of young men as well as young women of congenial tastes. Sensible people nowadays know that Mrs. Thornburg is right when she says, apropos of matches, "It is propinquity that does it." It is their right that young women should have the opportunity of forming the acquaintance of men between whom and themselves there is no disparity that makes marriage impossible, and it is unpardonable in parents to allow merely fortuitous circumstances, or any circumstances not unalterable, to prevent it.

The hindering circumstances are various. Sometimes a grasping, short-sighted father immures his family in a lonely region where they are effectually cut off from congenial society. An unusually winsome young girl just graduated from the high

school in the county seat of one of our middle counties was an unwilling accessory to such a life. Her parents, eager to build up their fortune until it should equal that of an envied kinsman, buried themselves and their family in the middle of a large stock ranch in a lonely hill region. Their only neighbors were Swiss dairymen, and they were far away—neighbors only in a geographical sense. Removed from the environment in which she had been reared and educated, and set down in this dreary place miles from any settlement, the daughter's days were desolate indeed. Neither her father nor her mother considered her natural desire for friends of her own age and tastes of the slightest consequence when weighed against their own desires and tastes. The mother was wholly absorbed in the care of her chickens and turkeys, for this adjunct to the larger business was, under her vigorous management, no mean factor in increasing the bank account. She never went from home. The father could not be coaxed to go except where and when his business called him. Into these unnatural conditions of life was this young girl of unusual attractiveness of person and personality forced by the selfish ambition of her parents. To adapt herself to her environment would be to do violence to her nature.

Unlike but equally untoward were the conditions which deprived another family of four girls of social life and a natural destiny. Scholarly tastes and narrow sympathies made such society as the town afforded unacceptable to their father. His book and his business activities were all his one-sided

nature wanted. He recognized vaguely that his daughter needed some social life, and was not averse to their having it if they would get it by going out and not by bringing troubles on people to the house. He did not like to see one not of his family in his parlor on an evening or at his dinner-table. disturbed the tenor of his thoughts and his curt, inhospitable remarks and manners made his house avoided. His daughter were liked and were invited everywhere, but sensitiveness about accepting courtesies they could not extend in return caused them soon to decline all invitations and keep within their own gloomy, unsocial home circle. And what is the result? The lives of these women, turned from their natural channels by the selfish policy of their father, are warped and morbid.

The social instinct, the most deeply implanted and the one having the greatest potentiality for good, should not lack the conditions for free and natural development and play; and these conditions are secured only when a young woman numbers gentlemen as well as ladies among her acquaintances and friends.

Given a natural, adequate social world in which to move, and many young women now lonely and unhappy—the victims of adverse circumstances—would enter upon the sphere of life ordained for them; and though some, from choice or from necessity, would still remain unmarried, their natures would be more complete, more sympathetic and more sane for the wider social experience, and their spinsterhood would not lie at the door of careless or selfish parents.

P. S.

The LEADING FEATURES of the JANUARY NUMBER of
The Grand Album of Metropolitan Fashions



are a beautiful Exhibit of Evening Toilettes and a Set of Trim Tailor-made Effects. Single Copy, 25 Cents, or 1s. (by Post, 1s. 3d.). Subscription Price. \$2.00 or 12s.

Published by the BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Limited, London and New York.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.

OF TORONTO, Limited

33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

* A CHRISTMAS AND *
 * NEW YEAR'S *
 GREETING *



* 1898-'99 *

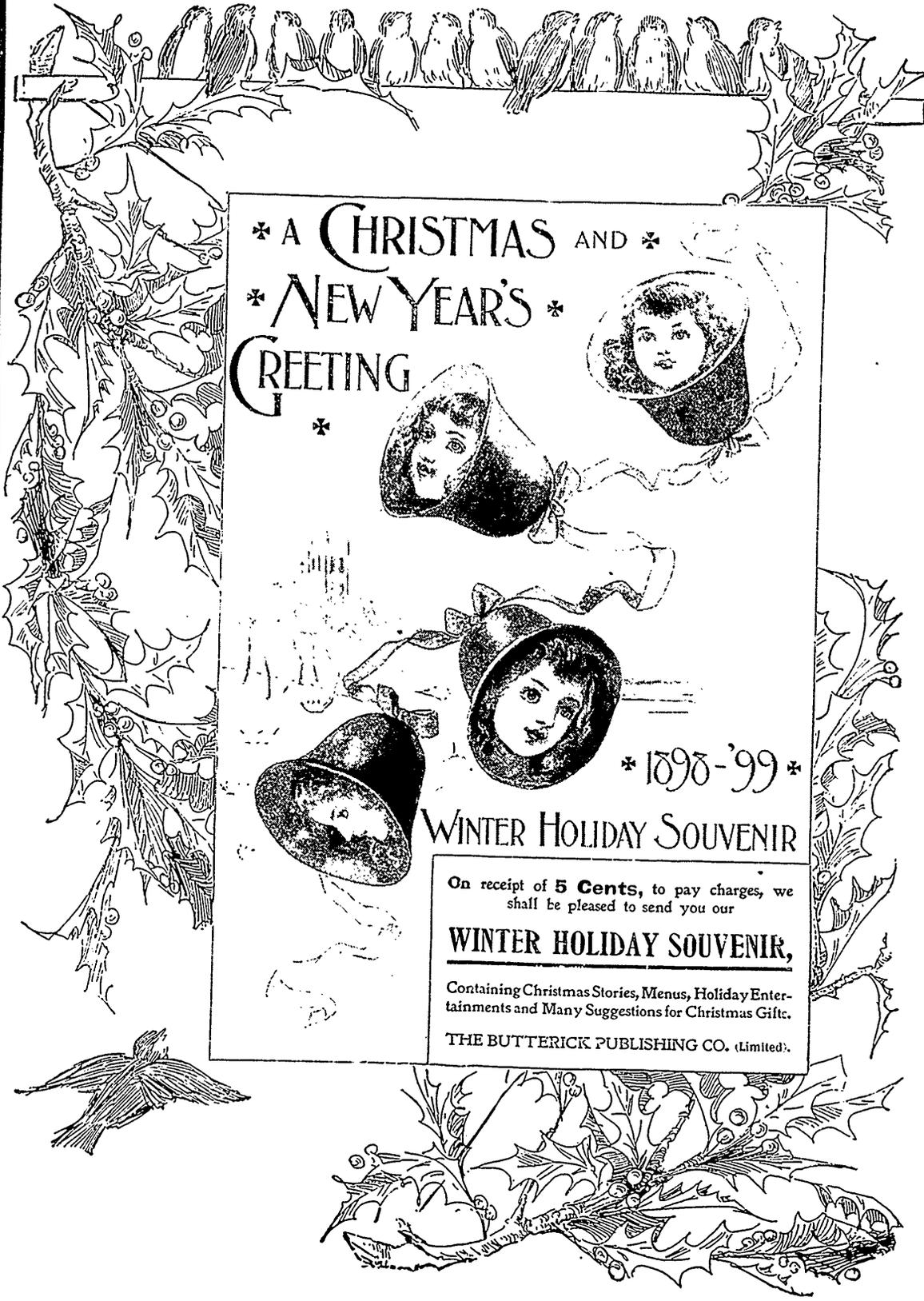
WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR

On receipt of **5 Cents**, to pay charges, we shall be pleased to send you our

WINTER HOLIDAY SOUVENIR,

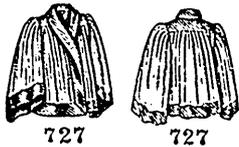
Containing Christmas Stories, Menus, Holiday Entertainments and Many Suggestions for Christmas Gifts.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).



FASHIONABLE JAPANESE GARMENTS.

Poets have sung the praises of the kimono and artists have portrayed its charms in many beautiful pictures, but not until that dainty bit of eastern femininity, "O Mimosa-san," delighted the eye with her grace and exquisite costumes did the women of the occident awake to the many artistic possibilities of the kimono. Now, the "Geisha" as it is called has been enthusiastically adopted by the fair



727 727
4 sizes: 30 to 42 inches, bust;
price, 10d. or 20 cents.

sex of the western continents, as it suggests an endless variety of color schemes, and is equally desirable for a masquerade costume or for house wear. Several variations are here shown.

No. 727.—LADIES' JAPANESE DRESSING-SACK WITH YOKE.—A dainty little dressing-sack cut somewhat on the same lines as a kimono is here pictured made of blue striped silk, the loose edges being effectively bound in wide blue satin ribbon. Full gathered back



744 744
4 sizes: 30 to 42 inches, bust;
price, 10d. or 20 cents.

and fronts are arranged below a short yoke, the closing being made invisibly down the center of the front. The sleeve, made with a single seam, is gathered at the top, below which it is in loose flowing style. It takes 5 yards 27 inches wide.



726 726
4 sizes: 30 to 42 inches, bust;
price, 10d. or 20 cents.

the center; the fulness at the front is collected in gathers at the shoulder seams. The becomingly loose sleeves fall gracefully to the wrist in deep flute effect. It takes 5½ yards 30 inches wide.

No. 726.—LADIES' JAPANESE WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE WITH YOKE.—The distinguishing feature of this becoming lounging-robe is the short yoke at the back and front, below which the full gathered back and fronts are arranged and fall in graceful folds to the feet. At the neck the edges are reversed a short distance in a rolling collar, the V neck thus formed reveals the throat effectively. The sleeves fall in loose becoming outlines to the wrist. It will require 10½ yards 27 inches wide.

No. 743.—LADIES' JAPANESE WRAPPER OR LOUNGING-ROBE.—A gathered Watteau effect arranged at the back distinguishes the pretty house-gown here pictured. This Watteau relieves the plainness of the back and falls in symmetrical folds to the bottom of the garment. The full gathered effect is repeated at the shoulders in front, the folds tapering toward the lower edge, where the robe falls softly without ripples. At the throat the gown is comfortably low, a V being formed between the reversed edges of the collar. The sleeve is simply constructed and falls in loose becoming folds about the hand. The sleeve may



743 743
4 sizes: 30 to 42 inches, bust;
price, 10d. or 20 cents.

be made to elbow length. It takes 15½ yards 20 inches wide. No. 3074.—LADIES' KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS.—This quaint kimono is shown in flowered crepe. The front and back are in one piece, the slight fulness at the waist being entirely the result of the shaping, while a narrow gore at each side adjusts the kimono smoothly under the arms. The right front is lapped over the left one, at which side the full length closing is made. A pretty neck completion is provided by satin ribbon. A wide sash of plain satin ribbon is arranged about the waist and tied in a large bow at the back. The graduated sleeves fall in graceful folds to the elbow at the outside of the arm but at the under side extend below the waist in deep points. It will require 16½ yards 22 inches wide.



3074 3074
4 sizes: 28 to 40 inches, bust;
price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

side of the arm but at the under side extend below the waist in deep points. It will require 16½ yards 22 inches wide.

No. 1268.—LADIES' KIMONO (KNOWN AS THE GEISHA GOWN).—White satin embroidered with pale-yellow iris was selected for the kimono here illustrated. The distinguishing features are the flowing sleeves and pillow sash. The front and back, in one piece, are held together under the arms by single gores. The neck is bound with corn satin ribbon. The shoulders are decidedly sloping, and the sleeves are fancifully and oddly designed. The sash, in three sections, with a pillow bow arranged at the back, furnishes a novel and attractive waist-completion. It needs 14 yards 22 inches wide.



1268 1268
3 sizes: 32 to 40 inches, bust;
price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

No. 1363.—LADIES' TEA GOWN OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH)—A tea-gown designed in the prevailing "geisha" fashion is here depicted developed in flowered and plain taffeta. An ornamental section in V outline and a body plaited at the front and back are arranged over a fitted lining. To this short body a skirt, also plaited, is attached, the joining being concealed by a wide girde with a large bow



1363 1363
4 sizes: 30 to 42 inches, bust;
price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

at the back. The closing is made invisibly at the front. The sleeve is in the loose flowing style so much admired and is simply gathered at the top. It needs 16½ yards 22 inches wide.

No. 4237.—LADIES' KIMONO OR JAPANESE DRESS.—In the garment here shown developed in figured crepe and plain satin the front and back are in one piece, the center of the back being slashed and a separate section folded in triple box-plaits is let in. The neck is becomingly low in V outline and the full-length closing is made down the center of the front. The sleeves, plain at the outside,



4237 4237
4 sizes: 28 to 40 inches, bust;
price, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

have long points that ripple gracefully under the arm, and the shoulders droop prettily. It needs 9½ yards 36 inches wide.

Dug Her Own Grave.

Thousands of women have dug their own graves, and hastened their journey thereto, by neglecting the little ills of their every-day lives.

Every pain in the back, every headache, every bearing-down pain, every feeling of nervousness or depression neglected is a step towards the grave.

These ills are the signs of diseased Kidneys. To cure them

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

must be used. Health, strength, vitality and buoyancy of spirits follow the use of this wonderful medicine, as certainly as day follows night. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all diseases of women's kidneys, positively, promptly, perfectly and permanently. There's no doubt about it.

PRICE: Fifty Cents a Box; Six Boxes, \$2.50. Sold by all Druggists, or sent, on receipt of price, by THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHYRNA:—A method of freshening a carpet after it has been beaten and relaid is as follows: Procure a dozen pailfuls of pine sawdust and saturate it well with a solution of carbonate of soda (washing soda), using two heaping tablespoonfuls to each pailful of water. Spread the wet sawdust over the carpet to the depth of half an inch or so and roll it well with a heavy roller; an old-fashioned lawn mower would be just the thing. The roller presses the moisture from the sawdust into the carpet, and as soon as the weight has passed over, the sawdust acting like a sponge withdraws the water and, of course, the grime with it. The same result could be obtained by tramping over every portion of the sawdust, but this process would be rather tedious. Next remove all the sawdust, and sponge well with a mixture of one part of common vinegar and two of water, and then with clear water. The vinegar is highly necessary, as the soda, an alkali, will affect many of the colors in the carpet and must be neutralized by an acid. The room must now be aired until the carpet is dry; and it is well to remember that a steady draught of air during the drying will do much toward bringing up the nap. It is not advisable for a novice to try either of these processes on heavy moquette or Wilton carpet, but Turkish and most American rugs will stand both treatments without injury. Before proceeding to freshen a carpet, examine it carefully for possible ink, acid, grease or fruit stains and, if any be found, treat them first.

READER:—We append some names of flowers which can be represented by articles, as in "A Floral Hunting Party," which appeared in THE DELINEATOR for November:

- Primrose, a rose stuck primly in a vase.
- Waterlily, a lily surrounded by water.
- Morning glory, a painted sun rising over a pot of flowers.
- Shamrock, a piece of cardboard painted to imitate a rock.
- Tiger lily, a toy tiger with a lily in his mouth.
- Wax plant, a plant made of wax.
- Wallflower, a flower set against the wall.
- Phlox, two groups of toy geese, ducks or sheep.

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER:—At all progressive games there is a head and foot table, and the winners move up to the head table and remain there as long as they win, the losers at the head table going to the foot. We cannot describe card games in these co'u nns.

"ACCORDION" PLAITING.
Price for making and plaiting skirts, complete, - - \$5.00
L. A. STACKHOUSE
124 King St. West,
opposite Rossin House,
TORONTO.
Send for circular.



A
**Perfect
Remedy**

FOR all the ailments which attack the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and affections of the Throat, is found in the modern and wonderful preparation known as

Pyny Pectoral

**Coughs
and
Colds**
Cured while you think

THIS remedy is warranted to cure the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, and to the great favor with which it has been received by the public is sufficient guarantee of its virtues.

Big Bottles. 25 cents.
FOR SALE BY
All Medicine Dealers,
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defers detection. It has stood the test of 48 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. T. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton in Paris: "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Couraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations. For sale by all Druggists and

1107-Goods Dealers in the U.S., Canada and Europe.
F. R. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 87 Great Jones St., N.Y.

MAGIC

TRADE MARK

SODA

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.

LONDON, ENG. **E.W. GILLETT**, CHICAGO, ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

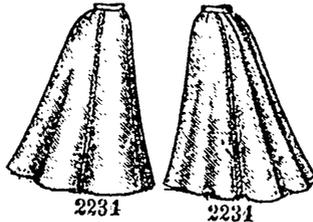
On this and the succeeding three pages is a display of

Fashionable Skirts

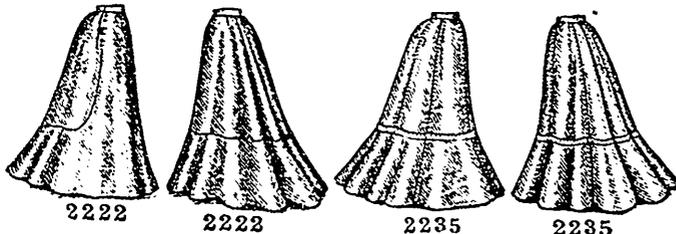
For Ladies' and Misses' Wear.

The Patterns can be had from either ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes (or Sizes) desired.

The Delineator Publishing Co.
OF TORONTO (Limited),
33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.



Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, Slightly Flared at the Foot. (Known as the Sheath Skirt.) 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Skirt, Consisting of Two Circular Back-Gores Fitted without any Fullness at the Top and having a Circular-Florence Lower Part and a Full-Length Front-Gore with Fall Closures. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Skirt, having a Seven-Gored Upper Part and a Seven-Gored Flare-Florence Lower Part. (Known as the Sheath-Florence Skirt.) 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



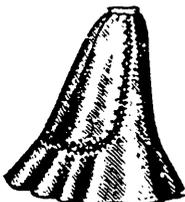
Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, having the Front-Gore Extended to Form a Yoke. (To be Made with or without the Seven-Gored Foundation-Skirt.) 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' Skirt, having a Three-Piece Upper Part and a Graduated Circular-Florence Lower Part. (To be Plaited or Gathered at the Back and Made with a Sweep or in Round Length.) 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cts.



Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt with Graduated Circular-Florence Outlining 1 Panel Front. (To be Made with a Sweep or in Round Length.) 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cts.

Ladies' One-Piece Skirt without any Fullness at the Top and with Center-Front Closing. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



Ladies' Five Gored Skirt, having the Front-Gore Extended in a Circular-Florence to Give Depth to the Four Outer Gores. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



Compliments of the Season

To our many friends throughout Canada we extend the season's greetings. We are still engaged in trying to further the comfort of the many ladies in the Dominion who are afflicted with such disfiguring facial blemishes as

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Wens, Birthmarks, Pimples, Blackheads, Eczema, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Sallowness, Freckles, Mothpatches, etc., etc.,

by removing or curing the trouble, and we are always successful. We have treatments and remedies for every defect or blemish of the face, hair, hands, feet or figure.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

consultation at our office or by letter. Ladies who live out of town should take advantage of the greatly reduced holiday fares and consult us personally. Send stamp for our handsome book "HEALTH AND GOOD LOOKS."

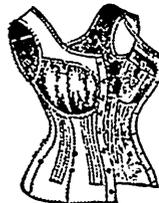
GRAHAM Dermatological INSTITUTE

41 Carlton Street, Toronto. TELEPHONE 1858.

THE AMERICAN Corset and Dress Reform Co.

316 Yonge St., Toronto.

Sole Manufacturers of JENNESS MILLER and EQUIPOISE WAISTS Puritan Shoulder Braces Abdominal Supporters and FINE CORSETS. MADE TO ORDER. See our Special Cyclists' Waists and Corsets. Agents Wanted.



FREE: LADY'S WATCH.

We give this lovely little lady's watch in nickel-silver for selling 3 dozen of our Gold-Topped Lever Collar Buttons at 10 cents each, or in sterling silver, beautifully engraved, or in gum-metal, for selling 5 dozen. Send your address and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the buttons among your friends, return the money, and we send the watch prepaid. Every watch guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Mention this paper when writing.

Sr. JOHN, N.B., November 15th, 1893.
DEAR SIRS,—I received my watch yesterday in good order, and I am delighted with it.
Yours truly,
MARGARET H. PATCHELL.
LEVER BUTTON CO., ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO.

PIMPLES AND FRECKLES ARE THINGS OF THE PAST.

DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS, FOULD'S ARSENIC SOAP and FOULD'S ARSENALENE CREAM are the most wonderful preparations in the world for the complexion. They remove Pimples, Freckles, Black-heads, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Oiliness, and all other facial and bodily blemishes. These preparations brighten and beautify the complexion as no other remedies on earth can. Wafers, per box, 50c and \$1.00; Glarge boxes, \$3.00. Soap, 50c. Cream, 50c. Address mail orders to H. B. FOULD, 256 Yonge St., Toronto. Sold by all Druggists.



The Electropoise

Its Value and Uses as Told by Testimonials

One of the effects of the Electropoise treatment is to stimulate the nerve centres to increased activity, thus building up the nervous system. This is proven by the letter given below from Rev. Mr. Bell, the well-known evangelist:—

We have had an Electropoise in our family for almost two years. I can highly recommend it for all nervous troubles. I believe it a success.

Monmouth, Ill.

REV. H. H. BELL.

Another equally important result is the building up in flesh and tissue, resulting in additional strength and vitality, and furnishing a reserve to fall back on in time of need. The letter from Mr. Rockwell, a successful merchant, gives his experience; it follows:—

I am doing considerable talking for the Electropoise as it has put fifteen pounds of flesh on me since July. Yours truly,

Wellsville, N.Y.

H. H. ROCKWELL.

Unless a person enjoys sound and restful sleep, there is some weakness, which in time is sure to be followed by a well-defined form of disease. Almost the first beneficial effects noticeable from this treatment is a feeling of exhilaration and strength experienced after a sound night's rest. Mr. Pritchard editor of a prominent religious

weekly, gives his experience in the editorial that follows:—

But I hold up before you the power of the Electropoise to put a person quickly and naturally to sleep, and keep him asleep until satisfied nature awakes refreshed. In my own family, in this one respect alone, it has been an incalculable blessing. In this way the Electropoise is a preventer of sickness, and prevention is better than cure.

JOHN W. PRITCHARD,
New York City. Editor Christian Nation.

Persons suffering from poor circulation will find in the Electropoise a remedy sure and simple. Quick and lasting results follow. Oftentimes by the use of this little instrument cold feet can be warmed quicker than by an open fire. The experience of Miss Wright is given in a grateful letter:—

I have taken two courses of treatment with the Electropoise and have been marvellously benefited. My circulation is so invigorated that I feel a glow and warmth in my veins to which I have been a stranger. I have suffered much from cold feet and hands all my life, but now I am troubled no longer, and an inward trouble of many years' standing seems to have vanished also. I believe in the Electropoise.

JENNIE WRIGHT.

17 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

As a rule physicians look with scepticism on all patent and advertised remedies. This is as it should be, as many concoctions—the benefits from which are only temporary—injure the linings of the stomach permanently. That the Electropoise can not be classed among such remedies is clearly and convincingly proven by the following paragraph taken from an article written by Dr. C. Colgrove, of Holland, N.Y., a

graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo; he says:—

My prayer is that the time may quickly come when the spectacle of thousands dying needlessly may no longer be witnessed, and when the heart, keenly sensitive to the suffering of others, and filled with bitter anguish upon the loss of loved ones, shall cease to be wrung with unavailable and unspeakable grief. Without a doubt the Electropoise has the gift and power to cure multitudes who without it most surely die, and that, too, in early life or in the very maturity of strength, when their loss is most severely felt and the mystery of their untimely death is most terribly difficult of solution.

Holland, N.Y.

C. COLGROVE, M.D.

We all know that drugs kill more people than disease; that the best doctors no longer give powerful medicines in the quantities they once did, but rely more upon good nursing and pure, wholesome food. The Electropoise cures without medicine, lasts a lifetime, can be used on every member of the family, and for any disease.

Send your own and sick friends' addresses for our 112-page illustrated booklet, mailed free upon request. Instruments delivered free of duty. Agents wanted. Address Electropoise Co., Room 60, 1122 Broadway, New York City.



2083 Ladies' Skirt, having a Five-Gored Upper Part and a Circular-Flounce Lower Part. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1982 Ladies' Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1964 Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. 20 to 32 inches waist, 7 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1964 Ladies' Skirt, having a Three-Piece Upper Part and a Circular-Flounce Lower Part. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

2022 Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt with Circular Flounce. (To be fitted at the Back.) 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1973 Ladies' Skirt, with Circular Upper Part and Circular-Flounce Lower Part. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1867 Ladies' 7-Gored Sheath Skirt, having the back gathered at the Center. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

9571 Ladies' Circular Skirt. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1858 Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt, 20 to 33 inches waist, 10 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1922 Ladies' Skirt, having a Three-Piece Upper Part and a Circular-Flounce Lower Part. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

1880 Ladies' Skirt, Consisting of a Pointed Taber Upper Portion and a Graduated Circular Lower Portion. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



WE BELIEVE
There is no better
soap made than our

Baby's Own Soap

Care and skill in making, and the best materials are the reason. THE PROOF—its large sale.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. - - - MONTREAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued.)

X. Y. Z.:—Flushing or general redness of the face may be occasioned by an interruption of the digestive processes through concentration of the mind, or it may come from a fevered condition of the blood or from a debility of the minute blood-vessels in the skin. The cause must be sought out and overcome if possible, and in the meantime, during the recurrences of the difficulty, try hot foot-baths. Take plenty of exercise, see that no garment is permitted to interfere with the circulation, practise cold bathing and take a good tonic. Stimulate the blood-vessels by astringent lotions, the following being excellent for the purpose:

- Tannic acid 15 grains.
- Camphor-water 5 ounces.

Dissolve these ingredients, and use several times a day, allowing the wash to dry on the face. Plain spirits of camphor diluted with water is a soothing and whitening lotion and may be applied two or three times daily.

SOCIETY:—Blue and gray are the favorite colors of the season, and a rich shade, known as Venetian red, is also very stylish. Skirts are elaborately trimmed and are usually made with a sweep when intended for street wear, while full length trains are a feature of the latest ball gowns. Overskirts are being much worn in Paris, London and New York.

ANNA D.:—As black spangle effects are so stylish I would advise covering your old black taffeta silk with spangled net. A dash of color at the neck and waist will relieve its sombreness. A jet toque would complete this chic costume.

It is Not True

that the nervous troubles, the heart flutterings, the paleness, tiredness and weakness of women and young girls are a necessary evil any more than that headaches and constipation must be endured. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills make weak women strong and make pale faces ruddy with health. Dr. Ward's Liver Pills cure headaches, biliousness and constipation. They are a certainty in medicine. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, 60c per box; or 5 for \$2.00. Dr. Ward's Liver Pills, 25c per bottle; or 5 for \$1.00, at Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE DOCTOR WARD COMPANY, Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.
Medical Information Free on Request.



Trade Mark Registered.

"This delicate Electric Beautifier removes all facial blemishes. It is the 'only positive' remover of wrinkles and crow's feet. It never fails to perform all that is expected."—Chicago Times Herald.

"The Electric Roller is certainly a simple device, and is productive of good results. I believe it the best of any appliances. It is safe and effective."—Harriet Hubbard Ayer, N.Y. World.

For Massage and Curative Purposes. The above is given by the U.S. Patent Office. An Electric Roller in all the terms implies. The invention of a physician and electrician known throughout this country and Europe. A most perfect complexion beautifier. Will remove wrinkles, "crow's feet" (premature or from age), and all facial blemishes. INSTITUTE. Whenever electricity is to be used for massaging or curative purposes it has no equal. No charging. Will last forever. Always ready for use on all parts of the body, for all diseases. For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous and Circulatory Disorders, a specific. The professional standing of the inventor you are referred to the public press for the past fifteen years, with the approval of this country and Europe, is a perfect guarantee.

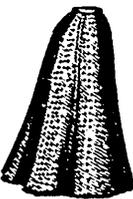
PRICE—Gold, \$1; Silver, 85c. By mail, or at office of Gibbs Co., 153 Broadway, New York. Send or call for books.



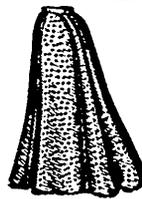
Copyright. Copyright. "Can take a pound a day off a patient, or put it on."—New York Sun, Aug. 20th, 1884. "No other."—No. 1000 Work. Dr. John Wilson Gibbs' Obesity Cure. FOR THE PERMANENT REDUCTION AND CURE OF OBESITY. Purely Vegetable. Harmless and positive. NO FAILS. Your reduction measured—reduced to stay. 25c per box. Three for \$2.00. The month's treatment. Mail or office, 153 Broadway, New York. "The cure is based on Saturno laws."—N.Y. Herald, 3/17/83.

Quilt Patterns

We want every quilter to have our book of 100 designs, containing the prettiest, queerest, fanciest, most grotesque patterns, from old catalogues to stars and puzzle designs. 7th Revised Edition; beautiful, unique. All sent postpaid for 10 cents. Ladies' Art Co., 203 1/2 Me St. 895 St. Louis, Mo.

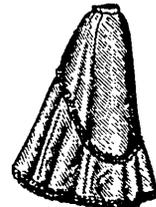


2084

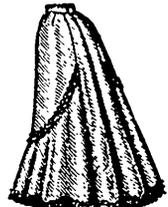


2084

Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, Slightly Flared at the Foot. (Known as the Sixth Skirt), 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



1692

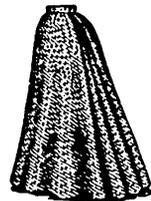


1692

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 25 cents.

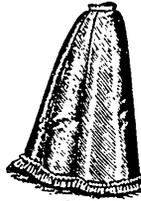


1775

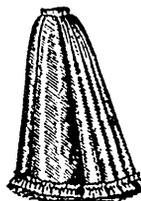


1775

Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 25 cents.

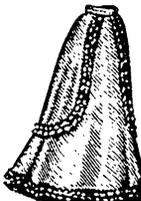


9927

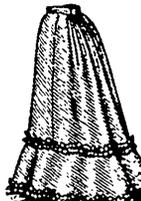


9927

Ladies' Seven-Gored Foundation Skirt, 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 25 cents.



1719



1719

Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 10c. or 25 cents.



1839



1839



1839

Ladies' Circular Skirt, having One or Two Circular Flounces Extending to the Belt at the Sides of the Front. 20 to 36 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.



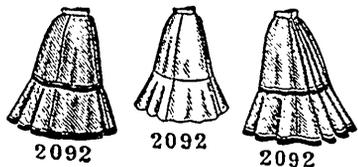
9928



2123

Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt with Graduated Circular Flounces. (To be Made with a Sweep or in Round Length.) 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

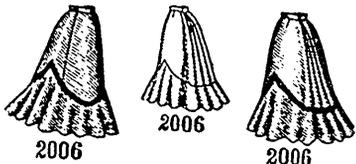
Ladies' Skirt, having a Seven-Gored Upper Part and a Graduated Circular Flounce Lower Part. (To be Plaited or Gored at the Back and Made with or without the Seven-Gored Foundation Skirt.) 20 to 30 inches waist, 9 sizes. Price, or 25 cents.



2092 2092 2092
Misses' Skirt. (Known as the Marquise Skirt.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2068 2068 1990 1990
Misses' Skirt, having a Five-Gored Upper Part and a Graduated Five-Gored Circular-Flounce Lower Part. (To be Platted or Gathered at the Back.) Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' Three-Piece Skirt with One or Two Graduated Circular Flounces. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



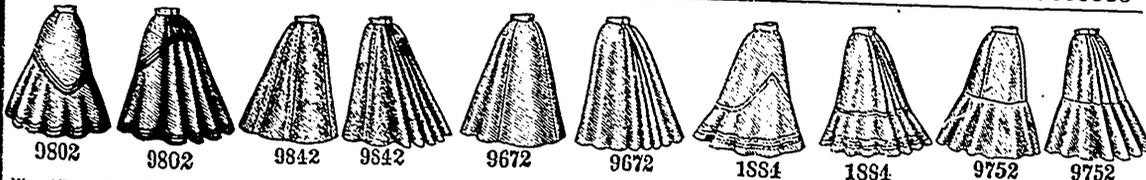
2006 2006 2006
Misses' Three-Piece Skirt with Circular Flounce. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



1879 1879 1879
Misses' Skirt, having a Five-Gored Upper Part and a Graduated Gathered Lower Part. Ages, 8 to 16 years, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



9808 9808 9808
Misses' Circular Bell Skirt. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



9802 9802 9842 9542 9672 9672 1884 1884 9752 9752
Misses' Three-Piece Skirt with Graduated Circular Flounce. Ages, 12 to 16 years, 5 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' Seven-Gored Skirt. (To be Platted or Gathered at the Back.) Ages, 10 to 16 yrs., 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.
Misses' Three-Piece Skirt. (To be Platted or Gathered at the Back.) Ages 10 to 16 yrs., 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Misses' Three-Piece Skirt, with Circular Flounce Extending in a Point at the Front. Ages, 10 to 16 yrs., 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Misses' Five-Gored Skirt, with Circular Spanish Flounce. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



9810 9810 9803 9803 9969 9969
Misses' Four-Gored Skirt. (Equally Desirable for Washable and Other Fabrics.) Ages, 8 to 16 years, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Misses' Five-Gored Skirt, Gathered at the Back. Ages, 10 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.
Girls' Circular Skirt. (To be Platted or Gathered at the Back.) Ages, 5 to 12 years, 8 sizes. Price, 7d. or 16 cents.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming 188 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.



Can't Play a Note ?

If you only knew it, you can play as well as anyone. Here's the Stella Music Box, with smooth metallic tone sheets, playing thousands of tunes, that a child can operate.

Stella Music Boxes

have been sold for years in the great American and Continental cities, and are the favorite everywhere. They are sweetest in tone and best in quality. Stella boxes have smooth, metallic tone sheets, no plus or projections to break off, are indestructible and can be operated by a child. Tunes cost only 20c., 45c. or 60c.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming
188 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario

AS AN XMAS GIFT NOTHING BETTER

CALL AND HEAR THEM
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

New Year's Gift Sense

Is in buying Note Paper for a lady friend. She is sure to take pleasure in our new line, the dainty "Regal," a linen bond paper, made in White and the newest shade of Pale Blue. Or mayhap she would prefer our very latest creation

"FRENCH CREPON"

The Swell Paper

without which no lady's desk is complete, an exceedingly elegant article, exactly resembling the fashionable fabric named from. Made in Cream, Azure, Syrian and Rose Color. Put up in beautiful boxes containing eighth of a thousand, with envelopes to match.

If Your Stationer has not yet Received "French Crepon" Write for Sample to

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO., Limited,
Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49 Bay St., Toronto

GOLD MEDAL,
Health Exhibition,
London.

BENGER'S

FOOD

**For INFANTS,
INVALIDS,
and the AGED.**

This delicious and highly nutritive Food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of Infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years. It can now be obtained in sealed tins of leading Chemists, &c., in the Colonies, and will prove a boon to mothers and nurses.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in various sized Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Wholesale of Leading Importers, or of
Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.

LADIES



ATTENTION

The Housewife's Library

Furnishing the very best help in all necessities, intricacies, emergencies and vexations that puzzle a housekeeper in every department of her duties in the home. Household Management, Domestic Cookery, Home Furnishing, Home Decoration, Pointe Department, Trimming Embroideries, Care of Children, Games, Amusements, General Hints, Etc.

Very carefully prepared, after laborious research, by a skilled corps of experts in the different departments.
Bound in Cloth, in one volume, 614 pages, 231 illustrations. Price, \$1.25. 0

WILLIAM BRIGGS

Wesley Buildings
TORONTO, ONT.

CANVASSERS
WANTED

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Because women have been so unmercifully humbugged in the past, they can't be blamed for being sceptical when we claim to have a recently discovered treatment which actually kills hair growth. No dissolving or burning hairs, but destruction by absorption. Not a cosmetic, but a distinctively medical treatment, based on reason, common sense and practical knowledge. Write for information.

THE MONOGRAM CO., - 107 Pearl St., NEW YORK

Ward's Celebrated Fertilizer

For Pot Plants and Flowers
IN TABLET FORM

No more trouble in raising house plants. Has no odor and is not poisonous.

One tablet is sufficient for a plant in a pot six inches in diameter.

Fifty tablets in box. Price, 10 cents per box; by mail 12 cents.
For sale by Druggists, or mailed by—

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front Street E TORONTO, Ont.
Dominion Agents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued.)

R. B.:—The lines you refer to are by Adelaide Proctor:

The bullet comes—and either
A desolate hearth may see;
And God alone to-night knows where
The vacant place may be!
The dread that stirs the peasant
Thrills nobles' hearts with fear;
Yet above selfish sorrow,
Both hold their country dear.

MANY INQUIRERS:—Leather belts with harness buckles should be worn with gingham or Madras waists, but with those made of fancy silk or woollen materials, narrow satin ribbon wrapped twice around the waist is substituted for the leather belt. For dressy waists a pretty neck completion if furnished by stocks of ribbon or lace.

MABLE AND MARIE:—We publish two pamphlets that will give you the information desired about entertainment. They are Social Evening Entertainments and Day Entertainments and Other Functions, price 1s. or 25 cents each.

The best wash for whitening and softening the complexion, so it is claimed, is made as follows:

Cascarilla powder.....2 grains.
Muriate of ammonia.....2 grains.
Emulsion of almonds.....8 ounces.

Apply with a soft linen cloth or handkerchief.

Mrs. J. B.:—To deodorize the fur skins hold them over a fire of red cedar boughs and sprinkle with chloride of lime; or wrap them in green hemlock boughs when they are to be obtained, and in twenty-four hours they will be deodorized.

ELDER:—A little sweet oil and jet black ink mixed and applied to the worn spots on fingers of black kid gloves will greatly improve them.

Mrs. T. H. M.:—To make mock oyster soup scrape twelve good sized roots of oyster plants or salsify and throw them at once into cold water. Cut into thin slices, cover with a quart of water and cook quietly for an hour or until tender. Add a quart of milk, two tea-spoonfuls of salt, a quarter of a tea-spoonful of pepper and two table-spoonfuls of butter.

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY CURED

A Well-Known Canadian Notary Public
Suffered for 35 Years—Permanently Cured
by Clarke's Kola Compound.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Kamloops, writes: "I had suffered for at least 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma and shortness of breath. I had during these years consulted many physicians and tried all the remedies until the doctor told me I might get temporary relief but would always be troubled. I tried Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, and after taking the first bottle I became greatly relieved, and three bottles have completely cured me. I can now breathe as naturally as ever, and Asthma does not trouble me in the least. I would urge all suffering from this disease to try Clarke's Kola Compound, as only those who have suffered all these years as I have can appreciate what a blessing this remedy must prove to sufferers from Asthma." Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are guaranteed to cure any case of asthma. Sold by all druggists. Price, two dollars; three bottles, with cure guaranteed, for five dollars. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto and Vancouver, B.C., sole Canadian importers.



THE KOLA PLANT.

Hay Fever

Clarke's Kola Compound is guaranteed to cure any case of Hay Fever. All druggists sell it. II



A Bright Face

is a delight whether it is animate or inanimate; brilliancy of mind or metal is always admired. You can see it in your Silverware after cleaning with

SILVER ELECTRO SILICON POLISH

and it's a pleasant reflection to know that it's done without detriment to metal or muscle. It's the easy way, the pleasant way, the saving way. Isn't it the way worth trying?

We supply the material for the asking. Simply send your address on a postal, or 15 cts. in stamps for full sized box post-paid. All good druggists or grocers sell it.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal,
Sole Agents for Canada.

One Sent Free.



LADIES: Send your address, and we will forward our CATALOGUE OF Grill and Moorish Fretwork for Arches, Screens, Bay Windows, etc.

OTTERVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.
LIMITED
OTTERVILLE, ONT.

All Dressmakers

who desire to increase their profits and add a fast selling staple line to their business should write at once to

THE WINSOR BARKER CO.,
50 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO.

MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE
MRS. WINSLOW'S
Soothing Syrup
For Your Children
While Cutting Teeth.

It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

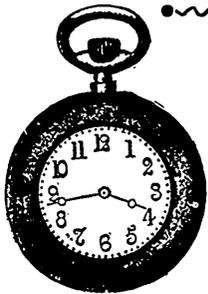


Every Housekeeper
wants pure, hard soap that lasts well—lathers freely—is high in quality and low in price.

Surprise is the name of that kind of Soap:

5 Cents
a Cake.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.



EARN A LADY'S WATCH.

Earn this beautiful little watch, with a dainty guard, by selling 24 Topaz Scarf Pins at 15 cents each, or a sterling silver or gunmetal watch for selling 40. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the topaz is almost as brilliant as the diamond, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. These watches are neat in appearance, thoroughly well made, and are accompanied by a 1-year guarantee. Unsold pins are returnable. Be the first in your field.

MILFORD, November 26th, 1898.
DEAR SIRS,—I received the watch and guard last week. I am very much pleased with them, and will show them to everybody. I will try to do all I can for your company. Yours truly, JESSIE A. McLENNAN.

ROSSFORD, November 27th, 1898.
DEAR SIRS,—I sold your pins in one day. Yours truly, MARY BROTHERS.
(When writing mention this paper.)

THE GEM PIN CO., FREEHOLD BLDG, TORONTO, ONT.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
(Continued.)

NELLIE:—Plunge the roses—plants, not the pots—head down in a pailful of very warm water and keep them in it for about two minutes. Afterward dust them with white hellebore powder. Treat the plants in this manner whenever the aphids becomes numerous. Spray the under side of the leaves at least once a week to keep off the red spider. A quarter of a pound of Paris green and a pound of flour well mixed and blown into the crevices where roaches exist will destroy them.

ANNA J.:—Color, not furniture, should give character to a bedroom. In the one you wish to furnish include a low dressing-table with a canopy of white lace or muslin above, the legs shielded by a valance of white flavo flowered wall-paper and a brass bedstead. The furniture should be light of weight, enabling it to be shifted easily; an easy-chair is one of the essential comforts of a bedroom. In the drawing room plain paper of the cartridge variety is serviceable, and the upholstered fabric should match the walls and a single rug is suitable.

PLANT:—Vaseline is said to be better than oil for keeping patent leather soft, but it is not so useful for boots and shoes that are to be worn in wet snow or cold rain. When either is applied rub it well while the shoe is warm.

INTERESTED:—Eider-down bed-covers should be hung out in a high wind at least once a fortnight to keep them sweet and especially to preserve the down. A wind enlivens eider-down to a satisfactory fluff.

MRS. C. D.:—To make the yolk of an egg firm enough to be cut into shapes for garnishing try laying the hard boiled yolk in vinegar for several hours before using it, and then cut it into the desired shapes with a sharp knife.

Dyeing Now Popular

In bygone days—some ere in the misty past—the best kind of people had a prejudice against dyeing. But we have made dyeing and cleaning of clothes, laces and fine fabrics, feathers and other articles a work of art and skill. And everyone now dyes—allows us to do it for them.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS.
787-791 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Phones: 3937, 3610, 2143, 1004, 5093.

RHEUMATISM

Positively Cured by

Dr. Robbins' Rheumatic Remedy

The only internal remedy that is a positive cure for Muscular, Inflammatory or Chronic Rheumatism that does not destroy tissues or ruin the internal organs. We guarantee to cure any case of rheumatism or refund the money. Six bottles will cure any case, and no pain will be experienced after thirty-six hours' treatment. Read the following:

73 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
DEAR SIR.—My wife has suffered untold pain from rheumatism for the last thirteen years. Tried all reputable doctors in the city, receiving no relief, and decided she could not live. Heard of your wonderful medicine and procured a bottle. She has had no pain after taking three doses, and is perfectly cured, having taken two bottles. I heartily recommend it to all who suffer from Rheumatism. Yours sincerely,
WM CUNNINGHAM.

Sent to any address on receipt of p. loc. \$2.00
J. MCINTYRE, DRUGGIST,
C. B. BLEECKER AND CARLTON STS., TORONTO, ONT

Fat Folks.—I am a nurse, reduced 45 pounds by a harmless remedy; have not regained; health perfect; nothing to sell. Will tell how it was done. Address, with stamp, Mrs. M. D. MacCRONE, 4 Schwarz Park, Rochester, N. Y.

PERFECT HEALTH



assured by our New Improved Thermal Vapor Bath Cabinet (recently patented). It opens the several million pores & sweats out all poisonous matter. Keeps the body absolutely clean, vigorous and healthy without medicine. Immediate relief guaranteed in the worst forms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, La Grippe, Gout, Bronchitis, Nerve and Kidney diseases. Fed cold surplus flesh; cures both cases the worst cold.

Ladies need our Complexion Steamer, used in conjunction with the Cabinet, in which the face is given the same vapor treatment. Removes all disfiguring pores and blemishes and gives a soft, velvety complexion. Invaluable for the successful treatment of Catarrh, Asthma and Hay Fever. Price \$1.50 extra.

FREE Descriptive book and testimonials sent to all who write. References, Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Co., mercantile agencies, or any firm in Toledo.
Special Inducements to Agents
MOLLENKOPF & McKEE 123 Summit St., Toledo, O



ALL HAVE PROTECTED CORK CLASPS.

DRESSCUTTING

W. SPAULDING,
278 Euclid Ave., TORONTO
Inventor, Manufacturer and Dealer in various kinds of Systems, Squares and Cutting Machines. Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—For 6c. we mail stylish Jacket Pattern to dressmakers.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.
My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails. As glasses help eyes. Will-ners heard. No pain. Available. F. H. COX, 853 Broadway New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

MOTHERS Your Children cured of Bed-wetting. **SAMPLE FREE.**
Dr. F. E. Mox, Bloomington, Illinois.

ON this and the succeeding page is illustrated a Series of . . .

BASQUE-WAISTS AND WAISTS

FOR LADIES' WEAR

which our patrons will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of Our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

The Delineator Publishing Co.

OF TORONTO (Limited),

33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.



2217 Ladies' Waist, Closed at the Left Side. (To be Made with High or Square Neck and with or without Sleeves.) 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2217



2217



2228



2228



2228



2107



2107



2232



2232

Ladies' Waist, Closed at the Left Side. (To be Worn with or without the Gump.) 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Surprise Evening Waist. (To be Made with or without the Circular Cap Sleeves and Circular Bertha.) 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Evening Waist. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2126



2126



2078



2078



2078



2184



2184

Ladies' Evening Waist. (To be Made with Full-length or Elbow Mousquetaire Sleeves or without Sleeves.) 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Plain Waist with Blouse-Front, Fastened at the Left Side. (To be Left Untrimmed or Decorated in any Fancy Outline and to be Made with Single or Double Cans or Cuffs.) 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2096



2096



2077



2077



2077



2204



2204

Ladies' Basque-Waist with Yoke. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Waist, having Double-Breasted Blouse Fronts. (To be Closed, or the Shawl Collar or Rolled in Small Lapels.) 30 to 42 ins. bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cts.

Ladies' Basque-Waist, Closed at the Left Side. 30 to 42 ins. bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2065



2065



2065

Ladies' Louis XVI. Waist. (To be Made with a High or Open Neck and with Full-Length, Elbow or Short Sleeves.) 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



1927



1927



1927

Ladies' Basque-Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2100



2100



2100

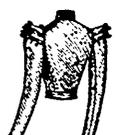
Ladies' Basque-Waist, Closed Along the Left Shoulder and Under-Arm Seams. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



2049



2049



2049

Ladies' Basque, Closing Along the Left Shoulder and Under-Arm Seams. 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



Always in Style

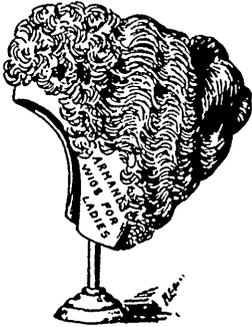
exquisite in texture, delicate, yet firm and durable—absolutely fadeless—this best describes Priestleys' Black Grenadines, both plain and figured. Ideal for summer or evening wear—original in the designs they form in silk and wool, all silk, silk and mohair.

Priestleys' Black Grenadines

Sold by Leading Dry Goods Houses Everywhere.

Used over a silk foundation in shot effects the combination is matchless.

ARMAND'S Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupets, Scalpsets, Head-Coverings



Largest Choice in Canada.

Our Fine Hair Switches, full size.

Size	Single also full size.	Single also full size.
16-in., all long hair.	\$3.00	\$1.50
18-in., " " "	4.00	2.00
20-in., " " "	5.00	2.50
22-in., " " "	6.00	3.00
24-in., " " "	7.00	3.50
26-in., " " "	8.00	4.00
28-in., " " "	10.00	5.00
30-in., " " "	13.00	6.50
32-in., " " "	16.00	8.00

Single also Switches, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. 1-2 grey Hair.



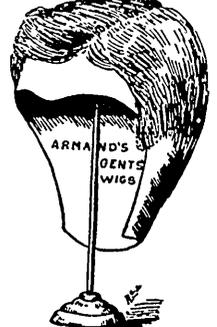
Ladies' Head-covering, with Curly Bang, Wave or Pompadour in front, long fluffy hair on the back, from \$10.00 to \$30.00.

All ready made, or made to order. Highest awards over all competitors at Chicago World's Fair, 1893.

Natural Wavy Hair, guaranteed, full size.

Size	Single stem	Single stem
18-in., all long hair.	\$5.50	\$3.50
20-in., " " "	7.50	4.00
22-in., " " "	8.50	4.50
24-in., " " "	10.50	5.50
26-in., " " "	13.00	6.50
28-in., " " "	16.00	8.00
32-in., " " "	20.00	10.00

25 per cent.; 3-4 grey, 30 per cent.; 7-6 grey, 35 per cent. extra.



A Gent's Wig, transparent parting, weight half ounce. Perfect fitting, and elegantly finished. As natural as nature.

Perfect fitting Ladies' Wigs, latest improved designs, from \$15.00 to \$50.00.



A young man from Johannesburg, South Africa, who wrote us to make him a Toupet. He is young, but he looks old.

Our Wigs, Toupets and Head-coverings are made on the latest improved principles. Send for Illustrated Measurement. Price list free on application.

You need not come to Toronto—we can suit you in any part of the world.

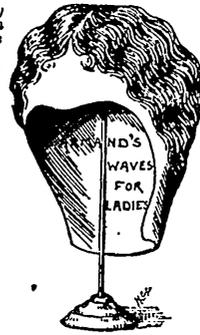
We are making the latest style of Bang—the Princess of Wales—a handsome, elegant and most becoming style, beautiful, light and natural. It is made in two sizes, \$5.00 and \$7.00.

When ordering, please send sample and amount.

All goods sent concealed from observation. Mention THE DELINEATOR when ordering.

J. Trancle-Armand & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in HAIR GOODS Toronto, Ont., Canada

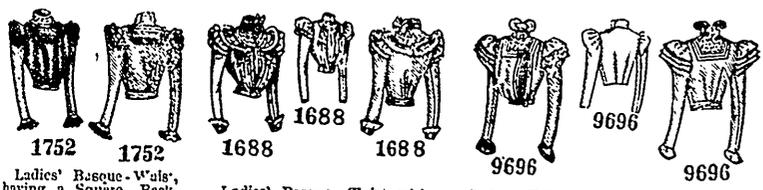


Ladies' Waves, light, natural and easily adjusted. Natural Wavy Hair from \$5.00 to \$15.00.



See the different appearance of the young man in the other cut. We made him a Toupet; he is delighted. We suited him in South Africa just as well as if he were in Toronto.

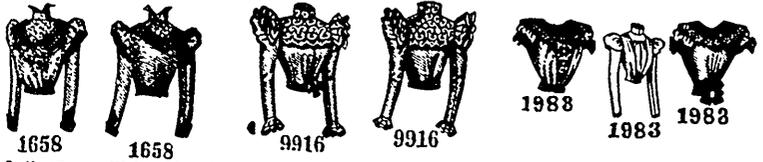
Gents' Tou, sts from \$10 to \$40. Tel. 2498



Ladies' Basque-Waist, having a Square Back. Yoke and a Fancy Over-Front. 30 to 41 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist with Tucked Blouse-Fronts Opening Over a Cord-Shirted Vest. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Waist, with Square Necked Russian Over-Front. (To be Made with Plain or Fancy Collar and with or without the Back Yoke-Facing, Caps and Guffs.) 30 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.



Ladies' Basque-Waist with Tudor Blouse Front, Bertha Collar and Fitted Belt. 30 to 43 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist with Square Yoke Laid On. 30 to 46 inches bust, 12 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Basque-Waist. (To be Made with High or Low Neck and with Full-Length or Short Sleeves.) 30 to 46 inches bust, 9 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

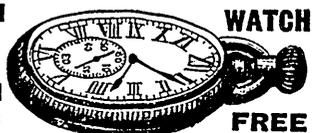


Ladies' Evening Waist. (To be Made with Puff or Ruffle Sleeves.) Known as the Victorian Waist. 50 to 42 inches bust, 7 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' Yoke-Waist. (To be Made with a High or Square Neck, with Full-Length or Short Puff Sleeves and with the Front Drawn Down Tight or Slightly Pouched.) Known as the Baby Waist. 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 1s. or 25 cts.

Ladies' Basque-Waist. (To be Made with or without the Yoke and with Full-Length or Short Sleeve.) 30 to 44 inches bust, 8 sizes. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

STEM SET, WATCH, STEM WIND FREE



To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for enriching the blood, for pale people, delicate ladies, liver and kidney diseases, rheumatism, backache, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give a **FREE** time-keeper, warranted, Ladies' or Gents' reliable. The Pills are 50c. per box, \$3.00 for 6 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 6 boxes and the watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO. 326 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

R & G CORSETS ARE THE BEST

"One can't always tell what it is that gives a figure the indubitable something that we call style; but every woman with eyes in her head knows it the instant she sees it."



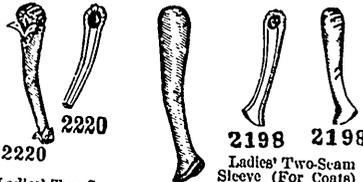
Braided Wire

BUSTLES AND BUST FORMS

Give Style with Coolness
Style with Lightness
Style with Comfort
Style with Cleanliness

Sold in All Stores. Always ask for "Braided Wire." If you don't find them, we will send, postpaid, on receipt of price.

BRUSH & Co.
TORONTO



Ladies' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, 10 to 16 inches arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Two-Seam Sleeve (For Coats) with Bell Flare at the Wrist. (To be Fitted with Four Darts or Gathered at the Top.) 10 to 16 ins. arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

On this page is illustrated an Assortment of Patterns for Ladies' and Misses' SLEEVES, which many will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The patterns can be had in the Sizes mentioned, from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Patterns. In ordering, please specify the Number and Sizes desired.

The Delineator Publishing Co.
OF TORONTO (Limited),
33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.



Ladies' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted at the Top by Four Darts, 10 to 16 ins. arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted with a Cap-Top. 10 to 16 inches arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Dress Sleeve (To be Plain or in Venetian Style at the Wrist), 10 to 16 inches arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cts.

Ladies' Two-Seam Jacket Sleeve, Fitted at the Top by Four Darts. 10 to 16 inches arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Two-Seam Jacket Sleeve, Fitted with a Cap-Top. 10 to 16 inches arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cts.



Ladies' One-Seam Sleeve for Coats. (To be Gathered or Box-Plated.) 10 to 16 ins. arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Ladies' Two-Seam Sleeve for Coats. (To be Gathered or Box-Plated.) 10 to 16 ins. arm, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Dress Sleeve. (To be Plain or in Venetian Style at the Wrist). Known as the Florence Sleeve. Ages, 8 to 16 years. 5 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.



Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted at the Top by Four Darts. 4 to 16 years. 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted with a Cap-Top. 4 to 16 years. 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve. Ages, 4 to 16 years, 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted with a Cap-Top. 4 to 16 yrs. 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted with a Cap-Top. 4 to 16 yrs. 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Dress Sleeve, Fitted with a Cap-Top. 4 to 16 yrs. 7 sizes. Price, 6d. or 10 cents.

Special Notice!

ADDRESSED TO
Readers of Advertisements
IN
THE DELINEATOR.

IN THIS Notice we wish to Advertise the Fact that it is our Purpose to Accept, for insertion in the Advertising Columns of THE DELINEATOR, Advertisements of RELIABLE PARTIES ONLY. It is our Belief that all the Advertisements contained in this Number of the Magazine are Inserted in Good Faith and by Responsible Persons. If, however, Readers of THE DELINEATOR find that any Advertisement or Advertisements herein are Prepared with a View to Deceive, or are Inserted by Parties whose Promises are not Fulfilled when applied to, we shall take it as a Great Favor if such Readers will Promptly Notify Us. Honest Advertisers, our Readers and Ourselves derive advantage from working in cooperation to Exclude Everything from the Advertising Columns of the Publication which is in any way Questionable. Our Motto for this Department of THE DELINEATOR is, HONEST ADVERTISING BY HONEST PEOPLE—that is to say, the Advertising Columns of THE DELINEATOR are intended to be on the same High Plane, and to Convey Equally Correct Information, with the other Departments of the Magazine.

Like a Duck's Back

—unwettable, is that soft, pliable porous, cool, stylish woollen Dress Goods—Cravenette.

Nothing in its appearance indicates its water-shedding, mud-resisting nature.

'Tis entirely odorless. Is not a rubber cloth. Suitable for any weather—wet or dry.

Two weights—light and medium.
Six colors—Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black.

Sold at all dealers.

ASK TO SEE IT.

Cravenette.

The Rain-proof Dress Goods.

NOTICE.

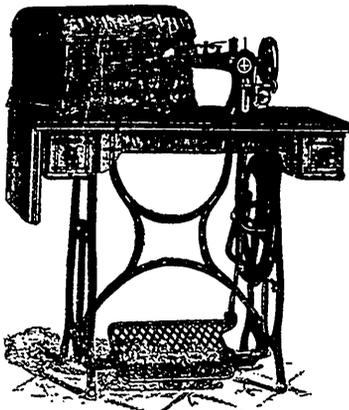
Persons inquiring about or sending for goods advertised in this magazine will confer a favor by stating, in their correspondence with the advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in THE DELINEATOR.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.
OF TORONTO (Limited).

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED } Canada's Greatest Store } 190 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

New Prices for our Sewing Machines

With us the selling of Sewing Machines is no longer an experiment. Over a year ago we introduced The Seamstress, and so remarkable has been the success and the satisfaction of the Machines sold that we are encouraged to launch out on a more extensive scale to do the Sewing Machine trade of Toronto and of Canada. At first we were content to buy our Machines by the dozen, but now carloads at a time mark our purchases. Bigger buying means bigger values and closer prices for us, and that means for you, too, because we are going to give you the benefit of any saving in our cost. At the same time we are perfectly willing to sell at a smaller margin of profit. That's why we can make such prices as these:—



The Expert, No. 3, at \$17.50.

The Expert Machine, No. 3, with three drawers, same style as cut... **\$17.50**

The Expert Machine, No. 4, with five drawers **\$19.00**

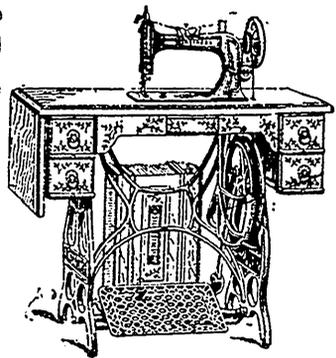
The Drop Head Expert, at... **\$22.50**

The Seamstress, No. 3, with three drawers, at **\$21.00**

The Seamstress, No. 4, with five drawers, same style as cut..... **\$22.50**

The Seamstress, No. 5, with seven drawers, at **\$24.00**

The Drop Head Seamstress, at **\$25.50** each.



The Seamstress, No. 4, \$22.50.

These Machines are fitted with a complete set of attachments, and are fully guaranteed for five years. Every Machine is carefully examined and tested by experts before leaving our store. We stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. **Mail Orders filled promptly.**

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, - - TORONTO, ONT.

STAMMERERS

Address **CHURCH'S**
AUTO-VOCE INSTITUTE

Established 1890.
Prosperous Free.
Cure Guaranteed.



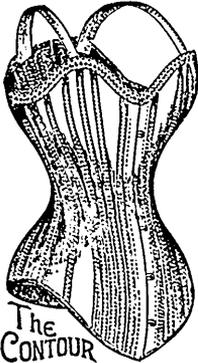
9 PEMBROKE ST.
TORONTO

Open all Year.

CHURCH & BYRNE, Principals.

The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery says editorially:—"The medical profession can have every confidence in the firm of CHURCH & BYRNE."

The Dress that Wears



Best is the one that retains its shapeliness by a perfectly-fitting corset underneath. Ladies who wear the

Contour

invariably possess a neat and natty appearance, with a well-developed and beautiful contour of form.

Avoid worthless imitations. Every genuine "Contour" Corset has our name and date of patent printed on the inside.

The Crompton Corset Co.
(Limited), TORONTO, ONT.

1,000 BICYCLES FREE

Also 25 Beautiful Premiums Free, including Jardinieres and Pedestals, Silver Tea Sets, Bronze Banquet Lamp, Squat Lamp, Camera, China Soup Set, 8-Day Iron Clock, Onyx Table, Parlor Lamp and Lady's Desk for securing club orders for our good teas, etc. Write quick for catalogue and full particulars to the London Wholesale Tea House, Drawer 546, London, Ont.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE
SCRIPT NAME
OF
ON LABEL,
AND GET
THE GENUINE

Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS—Concluded.

ALICE:—Pin-cushions are seen on all well-appointed dressing tables nowadays—not the old-fashioned bulky affairs, but narrow long cushions made strikingly dainty by embroidered muslin coverings and trimmings of lace and baby ribbon. The toilet cover will match or may be of embroidered linen.

COOK:—Throw a little salt on anything that has run over on the stove or in the oven and which produces smoke.

READER:—Do not use a hot iron in removing creases caused by silk being plaited, as the heat invariably takes the life out of silk and gives it a limp and bedraggled appearance. After it is ripped apart, sponge and clean wherever it is necessary. Place the silk on a clean table, wet thoroughly with cold water and rub it smooth with a clean black cloth, thus causing the fabric to adhere to the smooth surface of the table. Be particular to entirely remove the creases, rubbing the material in every direction, then allow the silk to dry on the table. This is a slow process, but if the fabric is of good quality, it will well repay one for the labor, since in this way it will be quite restored. A dining-table that can no longer be used for lunch or tea without a cloth is admirably adapted for this work, for when it is drawn out to its fullest extent a large quantity of silk may be dried upon it at once.

A. B. H.:—An elaborate supper for a ball or party includes both hot and cold dishes, and nothing which the market furnishes is deemed out of place. Game birds of the smaller species are served cold, the larger birds hot; boned fowl is especially liked, and salads in variety and profusion are considered essential, rich patties of various sorts and truffled and scalloped dishes in variety reinforce the list, while cake, ices, flowers, fruit and candelabra add to the beauty of the feast.

ART NOVELTY ROOMS



Accordion and Knife
Pleating, Fluting
and Pinking.
Hemming Clifton,
and Tucking, Cording
and Stitching.
Manicure and Chiropodist.

FORD'S HAIR RENEWER
\$1.25

References: W. A. MURRAY, W. STITT & Co.

C. STEDMAN FIEROE
3 King Street East, TORONTO.

CHAS. F. CLARK, PRESIDENT. J. CHITTENDEN, TREASURER.

...THE... Bradstreet Mercantile Agency

Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada, the European Continent, Australia, and in London, England.

The Bradstreet Company is the oldest and, financially, the strongest organization of its kind—working in one interest and under one management—with wider ramifications, with more capital invested in the business, and it expends more money every year for the collection and dissemination of information than any similar institution in the world. Toronto Office: McKinnon Block, corner Jordan and Melinda Streets.

THOS. O. IRVING, SUPERINTENDENT.

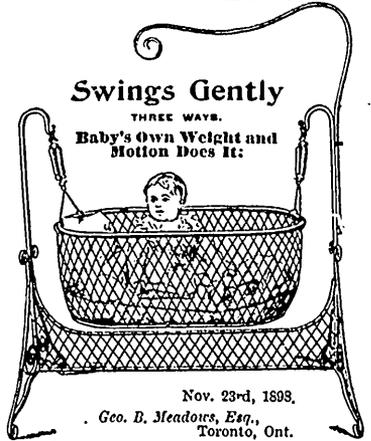
FREE! A Solid Gold Shell Ring or Curb Chain Bracelet

DON'T send money. Just your name and address on a POST CARD, and we will send you 20 packages of AROMATIC CACHOUS, a delicious confection to perfume the breath, to sell for us, if you can, at 5 cents per package. When sold send us our money, \$1.00, and we will send you FREE your choice of the beautiful prizes illustrated. Goods returnable if not sold. Mention this paper.



SNOWDON CHAMBERS
TISDALL SUPPLY CO., TORONTO, ONT.

"IT'S A GEM."



Swings Gently

THREE WAYS.

Baby's Own Weight and Motion Does It.

Nov. 23rd, 1898,

Geo. B. Meadows, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—“Your favor of 22nd inst. to I and . . . Perfectly satisfactory. Its a gem and greatly admired by all. It is just the right thing for the little folks” (twins)

We are constantly receiving such complimentary letters as the above, concerning our

“LITTLE BEAUTY HAMMOCK COT.”
It is a boon alike to Mother and Baby.
Send for descriptive circular to

THE GEO. B. MEADOWS,
Toronto Wire, Iron and Brass Works Co. Limited
117 King St. West - - TORONTO, ONT.

PURE Drinking Water

CAN BE OBTAINED

BY USING

Pasteur Germ-Proof Filter

AIKENHEAD HARDWARE CO.

6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

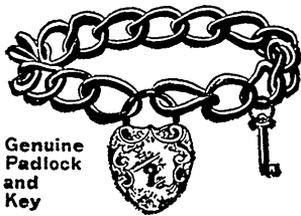
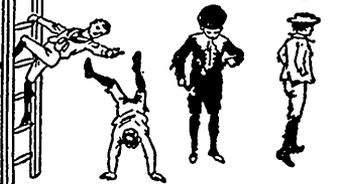


You Like to Have Your Boy
look trim and neat when he starts
off in the morning. A

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

will do the hemming, ruffling and tucking for blouse waists, or heavier work for his little trousers. The Singer lock stitch is even and strong—it will stand the strain of boys' rough ways. Our trade-mark is your protection.

THE SINGER MANF'G CO.
OFFICES IN EVERY CITY.



Genuine
Padlock
and
Key



MONEY LOST

By neglect many are losing money every day. Your Cash goes to the Merchants, from them to the Wholesale Merchants, from them to the Manufacturers. The Manufacturers give a discount for Cash, the Wholesale Merchants give a discount for Cash, and the Retail Merchants give you a discount for Cash when they give you One Blue Trading Stamp for every ten cents represented in your purchase.

Your Cash Keeps them all Going, even the Banks

The Merchants who give Blue Trading Stamps do not borrow money from the Banks and pay seven per cent. They prefer selling at

“ Small Profits but Quick Returns ”

thus getting all the money they require from their Customers and giving

their Customers and Not the Banks

the benefit of all the discounts they receive themselves.

Turning their Capital over twenty times a year at five per cent. is much better than once or even twice a year at forty per cent.

To secure justice to the Cash buyers, whether rich or poor, or their purchases large or small, no **SIMPLER, FAIRER** or **MORE POPULAR** system was ever devised.

Blue Trading Stamps are like Bank Bills—Transferable, Interchangeable, and good in all cities, no matter where issued, collected or presented. **NO GOODS SOLD.**



**WE
GIVE
TRADING
STAMPS**

TORONTO—220 Yonge St. 'Phone 8225
BRANTFORD—148 Colborne St.
LONDON—206 Dundas St.
ST. CATHARINES—54 St. Paul St.
OTTAWA—Sun Life Building
KINGSTON—179 Wellington St.
BROCKVILLE—King St.
WOODSTOCK—Opera House Block
BELLEVILLE, HAMILTON, PETERBORO'

Dominion
Trading Stamp Co.

HEAD OFFICE: **220 Yonge St.**

'Phone 8225

TORONTO

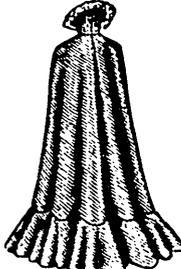
On this page is illustrated
SOME STYLISH LONG WRAPS
 FOR LADIES' WEAR,

which our patrons will be pleased to inspect. The patterns can be had from Ourselves or from Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

The Delineator Publishing Co.
 of TORONTO (Limited),
 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.



1592



1592

Ladies' Long Circular Wrap, Lengthened by a Circular Rollie which is Extended Up the Front Edge to the Neck; 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.

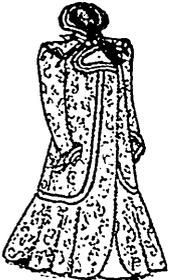


2151

Ladies' Long Coat-Wrap, having a Circular Back with Yoke and a Circular Flounce; 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.



2151



1981

Ladies' Long Coat-Wrap; 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 46 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



1981



2056

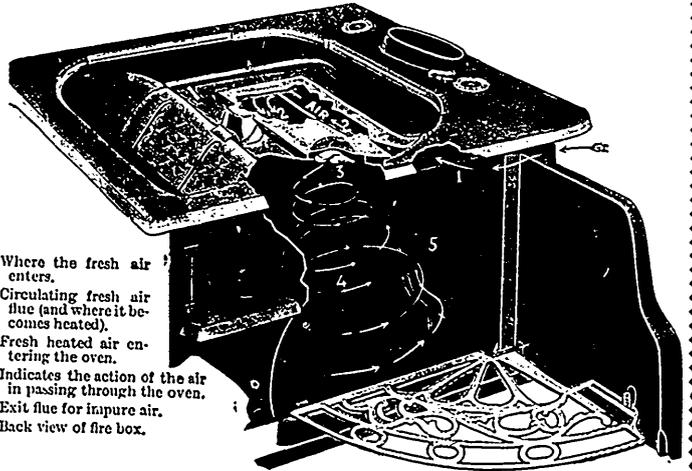


2056

Ladies' Long Circular Wrap; 5 sizes. Bust measures, 30 to 40 inches. Any size, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LEADS With a Big Majority

SOUVENIR Kitchen Ranges, with their famous AERATED OVENS, are found in the homes of the people all over Canada.



1. Where the fresh air enters.
2. Circulating fresh air flue (and where it becomes heated).
3. Fresh heated air entering the oven.
4. Indicates the action of the air in passing through the oven.
5. Exit flue for impure air.
6. Back view of fire box.

The Souvenir is no mere creation of the hour, but has been tried, tested—and won—standing the best of all tests—time.

Where longest in use it is best known—measures up to the severest tests of the critical mistress of the kitchen. It is very economical, convenient, and combines all the latest improvements in the art of stove building.

SOUVENIR is the only stove made with aerated oven, and the aerated oven is the only oven which ensures absolute perfection in cooking.

THE GURNEY-TILDEN CO. LIMITED.
 MANUFACTURERS,
 HAMILTON, - CANADA.

F. BARNES

296 Yonge Street, Hair Specialist
 TORONTO.



Ladies, your future depends on your beauty. The hair is the foundation and glory of woman. To secure and preserve your hair you must have the proper treatment: Keep the scalp healthy and strong, free from Dandruff, Eczema and Scurf. Keep the pores and sweat glands open and free and the hair shafts properly moist. Our treatment is guaranteed to keep the hair from getting weak, grey or faded and to strengthen the weakest hair to a strong and healthy growth.

Send for an outfit, which consists of one Box of Hair Balm and one Bottle of Hair Grower. Price, \$2.00, guaranteed.

If no improvement, your money refunded.
 Circulars free on application.

PEMBER'S Fall Hair Goods Styles



The Latest Style.



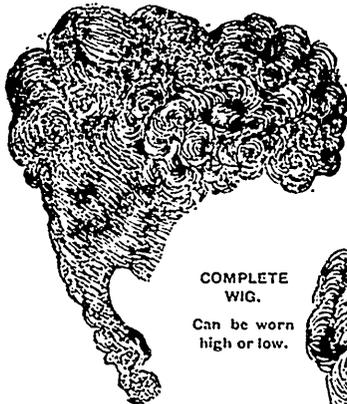
W. T. PEMBER
Hair Dealer and Scalp Specialist.



An Artistic Coiffure.

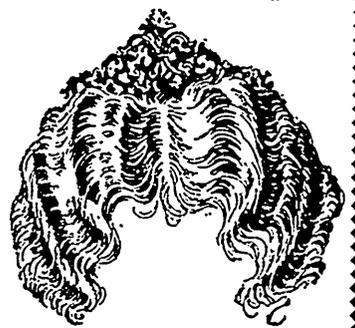


One of our Latest Bangs.



COMPLETE
WIG.

Can be worn
high or low.



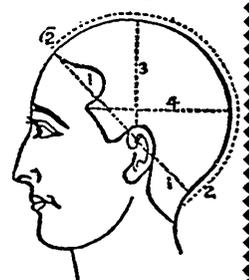
A Pretty, Parted Bang.



For Back of Neck.



Curly Coiffure.



MEASUREMENT OF WIGS.

- No. 1—Circumference of the Head.
- No. 2—From the Forehead to the Neck.
- No. 3—From Ear to Ear over Top of Head.
- No. 4—From Temple round the Back.

For Scalpettes or Toupees, send cut of Paper Pattern of Bald Spot.

ANY OF THE ABOVE STYLES SENT BY MAIL.

When ordering, please enclose amount (Post Office Order or Express Order).

PHONES
2275
2553

WE CAN SUIT YOU AS WELL IN HALIFAX AS VANCOUVER

W. T. PEMBER 127, 129 and 778
Yonge Street, - TORONTO

THE WALL PAPER KING

OF CANADA

C. B. SCANTLEBURY

Belleville Kingston Winnipeg

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet "How to Paper" sent free to any address. Write a Postal.

Mention what prices you expect to pay; the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw this advertisement.

We pay express charges.

Mail Order Department at Belleville, Ont. Address all communications there.



Solid Sterling Silver Bracelet, Ladies' and Misses' sizes. Solid Gold genuine Pearls and Garnet Settings.

EARN one of these handsome premiums by selling to your friends 24 Silver Aluminum Thimbles at 10 cents each. They are more durable than steel or sterling silver. Tape Guaranteed Good Timekeeper. Measure or package of needles given free with each thimble. Every lady buys as soon as she sees them. No money required. Send us your name and address and we will send the goods and catalogue of premiums postpaid. Thimbles to be returned if not sold. Men, women, boys and girls are selling thousands—why not you? Try. When sold send us our money and we will send the premium you select. Mention this paper.

CANADIAN NOVELTY CO., Toronto, Ont.

PLEASANT TO USE

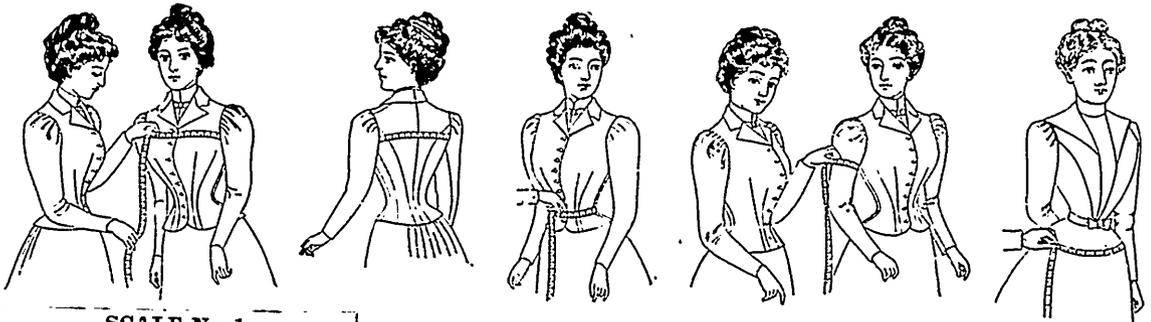
TEABERRY

FOR THE TEETH

CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES—ARRESTS DECAY—MAKES THE TEETH PEARLY WHITE

Lopesa Chemical Co. Toronto

How to Take Measures for Patterns and Forms.



SCALE No. 1.

PROPORTIONATE BUST, WAIST AND HIP MEASURES FOR LADIES.

BUST	WAIST	HIP	BUST	WAIST	HIP
30	20	36	41	31	48½
31	21	37	41	31	48½
32	22	38	42	32	51½
33	23	39	43	33	53
34	24	40	44	34	54½
35	25	41	45	35	56
36	26	42½	46	36	57½
37	27	44	47	37	59
38	28	45½	48	38	60½
39	29	47			

For the Pattern of a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring that a Bust Measure be taken, or for a Lady's Bust Form or Full Form: Put the Tape-Measure around the Body, over the Dress, close under the Arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring that a Waist or Hip Measure be taken: When the Lady is fairly proportionate, the Waist Measure will suffice for a Skirt, Petticoat, etc.: to take this, pass the Tape-Measure about the Waist, over the dress. When she is large about the Hips in proportion to her Waist, order the Pattern by Waist and Hip Measure; to take the Hip Measure, pass the Tape-Measure easily around the Hips, about six inches below the waist. Scale No. 1 shows Proportionate Bust, Waist and Hip Measures for Ladies.

For the Pattern of a Lady's Sleeve:—Put the Measure around the Muscular Part of the Upper Arm, about an inch below the lower part of the arm-hole, drawing the tape closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

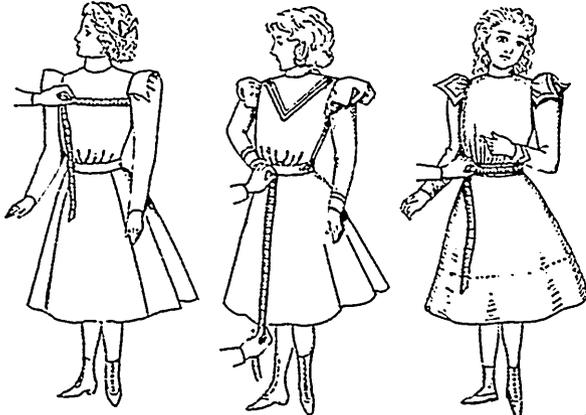
SCALE No. 2.

PROPORTIONATE AGES, AND BUST AND WAIST MEASURES OF MISSES, GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

AGE	BUST	WAIST
1½	17	18½
2	18	19½
3	19	20½
4	20	21½
5	21	22½
6	22	23½
7	23	24½
8	24	25½
9	25	26½
10	26	27½
11	27	28½
12	28	29½
13	29	30½
14	30	31½
15	31	32½
16	32	33½

In Ordering Patterns or Forms for a Miss or a Little Girl it is usual to order by the Age; but when she is extra large or small for her age, instead of ordering by Age, order Waists, Costumes, Coats, etc., by Bust Measure, and Skirts, Petticoats, etc., by Waist Measure, or Length of Skirt below the Belt; but give the Age also, taking the Measures the same as for Ladies. Scale No. 2 shows Proportionate Ages, and Bust and Waist Measures of Misses, Girls and Children.

For the Pattern of a Boy's Coat or Vest:—In ordering a Coat or Vest Pattern for a Boy, it is usual to order by the Age; but when a Boy is extra large or small for his Age, order by the Bust Measure instead of the Age, but give the Age also. In measuring, put the Measure around the Body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.



SCALE No. 3.

PROPORTIONATE AGES, AND BUST AND WAIST MEASURES OF BOYS.

AGE	BUST	WAIST
1	18	19½
2	19	20½
3	20	21½
4	21	22½
5	22	23½
6	23	24½
7	24	25½
8	25	26½
9	26	27½
10	27	28½
11	28	29½
12	29	30½
13	30	31½
14	31	32½
15	32	33½
16	33	34½

For the Pattern of a Boy's Overcoat:—In ordering an Overcoat Pattern for a Boy it is usual to order by the Age, but when a Boy is extra large or small for his Age, order by Bust Measure instead of the Age, but give the Age also. In measuring, put the Measure around the Bust, over the garment the coat is to be worn over.

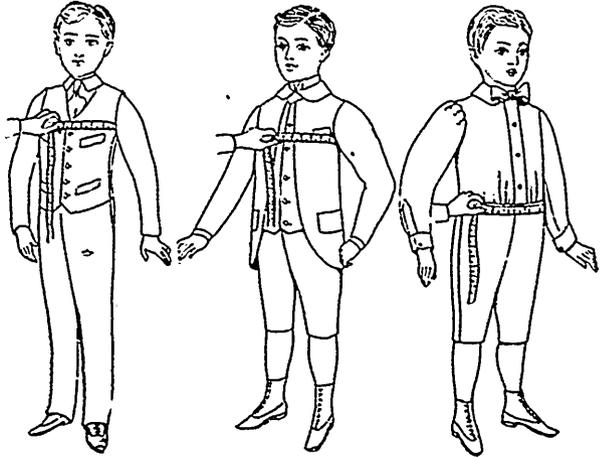
For the Pattern of a Boy's Trousers:—In ordering a Trousers Pattern for a Boy it is usual to order by the Age, but when the Boy is extra large or small for his Age, order by the Waist Measure instead of the Age, but give the Age also. In measuring, put the Measure around the Body, over the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. Scale No. 3 shows Proportionate Ages, and Bust and Waist Measures of Boys.

For the Pattern of a Man's Coat or Vest:—Put the Measure around the Body, UNDER the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Man's Overcoat:—Measure around the Bust, over the garment the coat is to be worn over.

For the Pattern of a Man's Trousers:—Put the Measure around the Body, over the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT.

For the Pattern of a Man's or Boy's Shirt: For the Size of the Neck, measure the exact size where the neck-band encircles it, and allow one inch; if the exact size be 14 inches, select a Pattern marked 15 inches. For the Bust, put the Measure around the Body, over the vest. UNDER the jacket or coat, close under the arms, drawing it closely—NOT TOO TIGHT. In ordering a Boy's Shirt Pattern, give the age also.



RATES FOR PACKAGES OF PATTERNS.

On orders for Packages of Patterns the following Discounts will be allowed, but the Entire Amount must be ordered at one time.
 On Receipt of \$3.00 we will allow a selection to the value of \$4.00 in Patterns.
 " " \$5.00 " " " " " \$7.00
 " " \$10.00 " " " " " \$15.00

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

PUBLISHED BY
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
(LIMITED)

If any of these works cannot be obtained from the nearest Butterick Pattern Agency, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Publications desired will be forwarded to you.

Metropolitan
Pamphlet
Series.
15 CENTS
per Copy.

THE PERFECT ART OF CANNING AND PRESERVING: Containing full instructions regarding Jams, Marmalades, Jellies, Preserves, Canning (including Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Asparagus, etc.), Pickling Catsups, Relishes, etc.
FANCY DRILLS FOR EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS: Directions and Illustrations for the arrangement and Production of Twelve New Fancy Drills, suitable for School, Church, Club and Society Entertainments.
USES OF CREPE AND TISSUE PAPERS: Designs and Diagrams for Making Paper Flowers and Fancy Articles.

THE CORRECT ART OF CANDY-MAKING: Filled with instructions for French and Domestic Candy-Making, and divided into Departments, which include Cream Candies, Bonbons, Nut and Fruit Candies, Pastes, Drops, etc., etc.

SMOKING, FANCY STITCHES AND CROSS-STITCH AND DARNED NET DESIGNS: A Pamphlet which includes all the Varieties of Needlework mentioned. One of its most important subjects is that of Finishing Seam Ends, Pockets, Pocket-Laps, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

DAINTY DESSERTS: Directions for the preparations of Dainties adapted to the palate of the epicure or the laborer, with numberless recipes for Puddings, Sauces, Pies, Creams, Cu-tards, etc., etc.

EXTRACTS AND BEVERAGES: The Preparation of Syrups, Refreshing Beverages, Colognes, Perfumes and Various Toilet Accessories.

MOTHER AND BABE: Comfort and Care of Mother and Babe, and full information concerning the Proper Care of Infants and the preparation of their Wardrobes.

MOTHERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS: A New Pamphlet in which the Various Subjects Treated are: Mother and Son, Mother and Daughter, Six Important Days in a Woman's Life The Study of Children and their Ways.

NURSING AND NOURISHMENT FOR INVALIDS: Explicit Instructions and Valuable Advice regarding the Best Methods and Necessary Adjuncts in the Sick Room.

TABLEAUX, CHARADES AND CONUNDRUMS: Charades in all varieties and Tableaux are Fully Described and Discussed. The Department devoted to Conundrums is Overflowing with Wit and Merriment.

CHILD LIFE: Discusses Influences on Prenatal Life; Bathing, Clothing and Food for Infants; Weaning and Feeding Children After the First Year; Diseases of Infants, etc.

DOGS, CATS AND OTHER PETS: A Valuable Pamphlet concerning the Care of Household and Other Pets.

BIRDS AND BIRD-KEEPING: Illustrated with Cage Birds, Cages and Modern Appliances for Cages; accompanied by instructions for the Care, Food, Management, Feeding, and Treatment of Songsters and Other Feathered Pets.

HEALTH: HOW TO BE WELL AND LIVE LONG: The Special Mission of this Pamphlet is fully indicated by its subtitle.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: A New Pamphlet containing a History of the General Federation of Clubs, and Instructions for Organizing a Club.

BEES AND BEE-KEEPING: Treats of Details necessary to successful Bee-keeping, whether conducted by the Amateur or Advanced Apiarist.

WEDDINGS AND WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES: Contains the Latest Information concerning the Etiquette of Weddings, and describes all the Anniversaries.

A MANUAL OF LAWN-TENNIS: Contains a History of Tennis, the Rules and Details concerning the Development of Play, Descriptions of the Court, etc.

BURNT-WORK: Its details can be applied to various Useful and Decorative Purposes, from Portraits to Furniture, from Dainty Toilet Articles to Panels.

Metropolitan
Handy
Series
25 CENTS
Per Copy

RECITATIONS AND HOW TO RECITE: Consists of a large collection of famous and favorite Recitations, and includes some Novelties in the Way of Poems and Monologues sure to meet with general approval.

SOCIAL EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS: Describes Entertainments that are Novel, Original, Amusing and Instructive, including A Literary Charade Party, A Witch Party, A Ghost Ball, A Halloween German, A Novel Card Party, etc.

DAY ENTERTAINMENTS AND OTHER FUNCTIONS: Describes of various Day and Other Entertainments, such as Teas, Luncheons, Fêtes, Dinners, etc.

ART AND ECCLESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY: Treats of Stoles, Altar Linen, Altar Frontals, Chasuble, Maniple and Amice, The Cope, Pulpit, Desk and Lectern Hangings, Decorations for Church Festivals, etc., etc.

PLEASANT PASTIMES FOR CHILDREN: It is filled with Games, Instructions for Games and Making Toys, Making a Menagerie, etc., etc.

PRETTY PURSUITS FOR CHILDREN: A New and Generously Illustrated Pamphlet intended to Amuse and Instruct Little Children.

THE DINING-ROOM AND ITS APPOINTMENTS: Is issued in the interests of the Home, and is of value to Wives and Daughters who by their individual care and efforts are home-makers.

PARLOR PLANTS AND WINDOW GARDENING: The Amateur Florist will find all about Necessary Temperatures, Suitable Rooms, Extermination of Insect Pests, etc.

EMPLOYMENTS AND PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN: This Pamphlet is a collection of Essays and Advice Upon and Concerning Vocations for Women, written by those of the sex Prominent in the Occupations mentioned.

HOW HEALTH PROMOTES BEAUTY: The relation of Health to Beauty is Exhaustively set forth in this Pamphlet.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES AND COLLEGE LIFE IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN: Prominent Women's and Co-Educational Colleges and Universities are described by their Graduates and full information concerning the Curriculum, Expenses, Courses, etc.

ARTISTIC ALPHABETS FOR MARKING AND ENGROSSING: This Pamphlet includes Fancy Letters of various sizes; the Fashionable Script Initial Alphabet in several sizes, with Cross Stitch and Bead-Work Alphabets, etc.

THE HOME is an attractive Pamphlet containing experienced advice upon the selection of a Residence, Sanitation, Renovation, Furnishing, Upholstery, Table Service, Carving, etc.

VENETIAN IRON WORK: This Illustrated Manual will be of value to every one interested in Venetian Iron Work.

MODERN LIFE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA: Descriptive of Social Life in American Cities, Towns and Villages, in London and English Provincial Cities and in Country Houses.

DRAWING AND PAINTING: List of Chapter Headings—Pencil Drawing—Tracing and Transfer Papers—Sketching—Water Colors—Oil Colors, etc., etc.

TATTING AND NETTING: This Pamphlet contains the two varieties of Fancy Work named in the title and is the only reliable work combining the two ever issued. Especial effort has been made to provide Elementary Instruction for the benefit of the beginner, and at the same time offer the skillful worker Designs of Elaborate Construction.

THE ARTS OF WOOD-CARVING AND PYROGRAPHY OR POKER WORK: The Largest Manual of the kind Ever Prepared for Publication, containing Illustrations for Flat Carving, Intaglio or Sunk Carving in the Round and Chip Carving, and also nearly Four Hundred Engravings of Modern Renaissance, Rococo, Rocaille, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Italian Designs, etc.

Metropolitan
Art Series
50 CENTS
per Copy.

THE ART OF CROCHETING: A handsomely illustrated and very valuable Book of Instructions upon the Fascinating Occupation of Crocheting: a Guide to the Beginner and a Treasure of New Ideas to the Expert in Crochet-Work.

FANCY AND PRACTICAL CROCHET-WORK: (ADVANCED STUDIES: A NEW, UP-TO-DATE PAMPHLET ON CROCHET-WORK. This Pamphlet is filled with new Designs as follows: Edgings and Insertions—Squares, Hexagons, Rosettes, Stars, etc., for Scarfs, Ties, Centrepieces, Cushions, etc.—Doilies, Centre-Pieces, Mats, etc.—Articles of Use and Ornament—Pretty Articles for Misses' and Children's Use—Dolly's Domain—Bead and Mould Crochet.

THE ART OF MODERN LACE-MAKING, ANCIENT AND MODERN METHODS: A New Edition of this Handsome Work has just been published. It gives complete Instructions for Making Brussels, Honiton, Point, Russian, Princess and Duchesse Laces, with Designs for the same, and a Variety of Stitches, and Numerous Illustrations of the Braids.

STUDIES IN MODERN LACE-MAKING: A Handsomely Finished Pamphlet containing Hundreds of Illustrations of the Newest Designs in Modern Laces and The Latest Braids, Cords, Buttons, Rings and Ornaments used in Making Modern Lace. Also a Large Collection of Lace Stitches with Charts, Directions, etc., for the Proper Development of the Work. A Special Feature is the Presentation of the New Venetian Point and Modern Flemish Designs.

THE ART OF DRAWN-WORK, STANDARD AND MODERN METHODS: The Finest and Most Reliable Book upon Drawn-Work ever issued. The Complete Art, from the Drawing of the Hair, Threads to the Most Intricate Knotting of the Strands and Working Threads. Illustrations of Every Step of the Work, assist the Worker in Developing the Designs.

MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL, THEIR CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES: An Enlarged and Revised Edition of this Popular Work, containing between Two and Three Hundred Illustrations of Historical, Legendary, Traditional, Shakespearean, National and Original Costumes, with Descriptions of them, especially in reference to Colors and Fabrics.

THE ART OF KNITTING: The only Book devoted wholly to Knitting ever issued, and introducing all the rudiments of the work, from the Casting-on of Stitches to the Commencement and Development of Plain and Intricate Designs. Each of its almost numberless Illustrations of Garments, Fancy and Household Articles, Edgings, Insertions, etc., is fully and correctly explained.

FANCY AND PRACTICAL KNITTING: A New and Very Fully Illustrated Pamphlet of Modern Designs in Knitting.

THE ART OF GARMENT CUTTING, FITTING AND MAKING: This Book contains Instructions for Garment Making at Home, to be found in no other work on the subject. They are purely original with us, and the Practical result of Many Experiments Conducted with the Intention of Offering our Patrons the Best Instructions on the subject ever formulated.

Metropolitan
Book Series
\$1.00
per Copy.

THE PATTERN COOK-BOOK: This is a complete, practical and reliable work on the Culinary Science; embracing the Chemistry of Food; the Furnishing of the Kitchen; how to choose good Food; a choice selection of standard Recipes; Proper Food for the Sick, etc.

THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE: The Most Comprehensive Work on the Subject ever issued. Its Excellence is Guaranteed by the Name of the Author, Mrs. Eleanor Georgan.

BEAUTY, ITS ATTAINMENT AND PRESERVATION: The most complete and reliable work ever offered to Those Who Desire to be Beautiful in Mind, Manner, Feature and Form.

KINDERGARTEN PAPERS: In these papers the author makes a comprehensive review of the whole kindergarten system. There are chapters on Christmas work, the Home Kindergarten, training and training schools, the preparation of topics, Literature and materials used, etc., etc.

GOOD MANNERS: This book explains the most approved methods of deportment in Polite Society. It is a comprehensive work, replete with valuable suggestions for the guidance, not only of young people, but of persons of maturer age, concerning the nicer points of Etiquette.

SOCIAL LIFE: This book sets forth in the form of a friendly correspondence, those points of practical Etiquette regarding which the notice in Polite Society desires to be fully instructed. It also contains an Appendix of Approved Styles of Invitations and Replies.

HOME-MAKING AND HOUSEKEEPING: A hand-book of Household Affairs, for guidance in all those matters a knowledge of which constitutes the good housekeeper.

NEEDLE-CRAFT ARTISTIC AND PRACTICAL: This is a practical Book upon Needlework, in which the fascinating Art is clearly and carefully described and illustrated. It contains hundreds of beautiful engravings.

NEEDLE AND BRUSH, USEFUL AND DECORATIVE: This is a novel and entertaining work on Home Decoration. It includes Fancy-Work and Decorative Painting so amply illustrated and carefully described that the least experienced amateur cannot fail to comprehend and follow the instructions given.

THE DELINEATOR.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED } Canada's Greatest Store } 190 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Ladies' Stylish Velvet Hats

THE excellence of our Millinery is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific From all over Canada orders come pouring into us for our chic creations in stylish Hats and Bonnets. Fashionable dressers and women of taste in Toronto and vicinity visit this store regularly to keep in touch with the latest dictates of Fashion. Our Millinery supremacy never was so pronounced as this season. Never before have we

provided such daintiness and elegance for so little money. As proof of that statement we submit illustrations of seven of our most popular Velvet Hats.

No. 2968. A Silk Velvet Hat, handsomely trimmed with ribbon, bird and osprey, also dainty baby ribbon shirred on edge of bows,

\$4.75 to \$6.00

No. 2967. A Silk Velvet Toque, trimmed with mink fur and head, ribbons, fancy pins and ospreys, very dressy,

\$6.75 to \$9.00

No. 2968. A Silk Velvet Toque, with grebe crown, richly trimmed with ribbon, osprey and sundry ornaments. Quite chic,

\$5.00 to \$7.50

No. 2969. A Dainty Silk Velvet Toque, with two ermine skins falling over the crown. The trimmings consist of ribbon, soft quills and buckle,

\$5.25 to \$6.50

No. 2970. A Silk Velvet Toque, trimmed in the latest style with two shades of ribbon, mercury wings and ornaments,

\$4.75 to \$6.00

No. 2971. This Silk Velvet Hat has satin ribbon trimmings, and is finished with mercury wings, flowing ospreys and ornaments,

\$5.00 to \$6.50

No. 3807. Silk Velvet Hat, trimmed with Mercury wings, ostrich plumes, silk ribbons and ornaments,

\$6.50 to \$9.00



No matter where you may be situated these goods are easily ordered by Mail. You run no risk, as every hat is exactly as described, and guaranteed to prove satisfactory. If not, money will be refunded.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

270
72
342

Pears has the knowledge of making transparent soap. His great-grandfather invented transparent soap over a hundred years ago. In 1789 it began its course and ever since Pears' Soap has kept the foremost rank. It is a pride and a tradition of the House of Pears to keep making the best.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Phillips Square, Montreal, P.Q.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

For the Holiday Season we have a larger collection than ever of the Latest Novelties in this Department, and children of ALL AGES will be charmed by the variety and splendor of the show. Our New Catalogue contains an alphabetical list of the immense stock of **TOYS, GAMES, ANIMALS, Etc., Etc.** We can only mention a few of them here, but will mail the catalogue Free on application.

Attention is called to a large assortment of **XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS** and **COLORED CANDLES** at 15 cents the Box of 36.

Toys for the Holiday Season and Toys for all the Year Round.

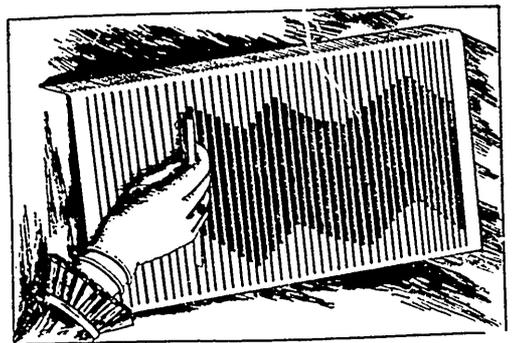
Santa Claus Lucky Stockings, at 5c, 10c, 15c and 50c each. These are net stockings filled with small toys to please girls or boys.

Building Blocks, Puzzle Blocks, A B C Blocks, Architectural Blocks, Seneca Blocks. Balance of Stone Blocks reduced from \$1.50 and \$2.00 the set, all to be sold at **50 cents**. Sets of Furniture, Odd Pieces of Furniture. Tin Baths, Carriages, Wicker Beds, Cradles, Chairs, etc. Children's Lounges, Tables, Chairs, etc., etc. White Enamel Beds, Bureaus, Cradles, etc., etc. Tool Chests, Soldiers' Suits, Firemen's Suits, Police Suits. Drums, Horns, Bugles, Trumpets, Reins, Whips, Guns, Swords, etc., etc. Toy Stables, Houses, Kitchens, Stores, Operas, Forts, Pianos, Dolls' Hats, Bonnets, Fur Sets, Shoes, Stockings, Dolls' Jewellery Sets, Brush and Comb Sets, Hand Bags, Purses, Puff Boxes, Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Fans, Dolls' Bath Sets, Dolls with trousseau, Dressed Dolls, Jointed Dolls, Kid Dolls, Bisque Dolls, Dressed Bisque Dolls. An immense variety in Dolls, and extra good value from the lowest prices and upwards, Rubber Dolls, and Animals of all kinds and sizes. Mechanical Toys, Crowing Roosters, Mechanical Dogs, Rocking Horses, Horses on Stands, Lambs, Lions, Bears, Cats, Cows, Camels, Dogs, Monkeys, etc.

Steam Engines, Steam Boats, Mechanical Engines and Boats, Iron Toys, Fire Engines, Hook and Ladder, Hose Reels, Chiefs' Waggons, Coal Carts, Ice Carts, Horse and Waggon Trains, etc. Blackboards, Trunks, Laundry Sets, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets. Sailboats, from 5c upwards. Steel Sailboats, special, 65c, 90c, \$1.40. Japanese Panels, 10c, 15c, 20c, 30c. Parasols, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.75. Fans, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Canvas Work, Tapestry Work, Beads, etc., Boys' Coasters, Girls' Cutters, Backs to fit any sleigh, Boxes to fit ordinary sleighs, Baby Sleighs, Runners to fit carriages, \$1.25. Magic Lanterns, from \$1.25 to \$18.00. Racket Sets, 50c, 75c, \$1.25. Games, Bobity, \$1.25; Klondike Game, \$1.10; Barnum's Show, \$1.25; Travel, \$1.00; Post-office, \$1.25; Parlor Croquet, \$1.10; Table Croquet, 60c; Nine Pins, 65c and \$1.10. Just received a nice assortment of Christmas Crackers, from 5c upwards.

NOTE.—Customers making an early selection, can have their purchases carefully packed and stored until Xmas.

MAIL ORDERS for any article receive prompt and careful attention.



Colonial House Pleater MADE EXPRESSLY FOR HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL, P.Q.