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Ontario No 4.*

Vol. XXXIX

THE Delineator

A JOURNAL
of
FASHION
CULTURE
and
FINE ARTS.



Published Monthly
AT TORONTO

BY
THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO.
OF TORONTO, LIMITED,

33 Richmond Street, West.

APRIL. \$1.00 A YEAR. 15 CENTS PER COPY. 1892.

Printed in Canada.

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In sending Orders by mail to us or any of the above Agents, please be careful to give your Post-office Address in full, naming the Town, County (or Parish) and Province in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies, the Number and Size of each Pattern should be stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the Number, Size and Age should be given in each instance.

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THE DELINEATOR.

The

DELINEATOR

— IS A —

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF FASHION, CULTURE AND FINE ARTS.

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

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

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NOTE THIS OFFER:

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

See Advertisement of the Metropolitan Catalogue elsewhere in this issue.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto

(LIMITED),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.



FIGURE No. 448T — MISSES' COSTUME. — This illustrates Pattern No. 4410 (copyright), price 35 cents.

Shrewd Dressmakers

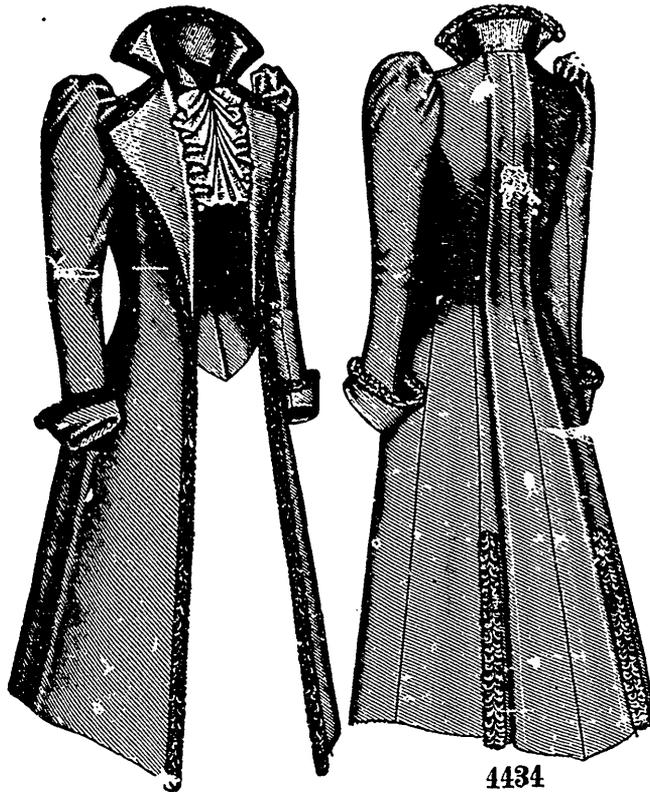
know that they save time, extend their trade and please their customers by keeping the

METROPOLITAN

CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS

where it can be seen by their patrons.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PUBLICATION is a semi-annual *résumé* within whose covers are included all the styles in fashionable use for ladies and children at the time of its publication. A comparison of two successive numbers shows that the latter edition, while possessing large additions in the way of novelty, is not entirely new, as it retains a noticeable proportion of the engravings shown in the previous volume.



4434

LADIES' WATTEAU COAT (Copyright), price 85 cents.

4434

As purveyors of modes, we find that many styles take a strong hold on public taste and frequently outlast two or three seasons in popularity. Again, in our position as designers of Fashions, it occasionally happens that we introduce a style which does not at once attract public favor—which, in fact, requires time to grow into general esteem. Then, again, there are standard shapes which remain in use year after year, and some few, indeed, which appear to be as immutable as the stars. There is the broad, general rule, which teaches that fashions in the average do not acquire or lose popularity in a day,



4410

Misses' COSTUME with BELL SKIRT (Copyright), price 35 cents.

4410

but wax and wane in favor as the seasons come and go. Some there are, of course, which leap at one bound into public admiration; but these are indeed as infrequent and erratic as comets—to-day a wonderful attraction, to-morrow gone and forgotten. All these and other similar circumstances are duly considered in the preparation of the work under discussion; the end kept permanently in view being to have it contain every fashion in vogue for ladies, misses and children, as issued up to the date of its publication. We wish it, therefore, distinctly understood, that while the work includes all the modes endorsed by Fashion, it excludes everything from which she has removed the stamp of her approval.

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

NOTE THIS OFFER.

✦ TO any one sending us \$1.00 for a ✦
 ✦ Subscription to the DELINEATOR, with 20 ✦
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 ✦ CATALOGUE of the current edition, until ✦
 ✦ the same shall be exhausted. If the current ✦
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 ✦ succeeding number immediately upon its ✦
 ✦ publication. ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

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

See Advertisement of DELINEATOR elsewhere in this issue.

ADDRESS:

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO (Limited),

33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

THE TAILORS' REVIEW, A Monthly Journal of Men's Fashions.

Each Number of THE TAILORS' REVIEW includes a handsome Plate, illustrating FASHIONS FOR MEN, and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, explanatory Diagrams of Styles and a variety of other Matter interesting to Tailors.

The Plates issued for the months of February and August are printed in Chromo-Lithographic Colors, and are each 24 x 30 inches in size; while those issued for the remaining months of the year are printed in Chromo-Lithographic Tints or Colors, and are each 16 x 22 inches in size.

The Numbers for February and August, which represent Fashions for "Spring and Summer" and "Autumn and Winter" respectively, also include with each a Plate 19 x 24 inches in size, printed in Chromo-Lithographic Colors and illustrating JUVENILE FASHIONS, a description of which will be found in the accompanying Magazine, with the matter above mentioned.

TERMS FOR THIS PUBLICATION:

One Year's Subscription for the TAILORS' REVIEW, as described herein, \$3.00.

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When the TAILORS' REVIEW is sent by mail from our New York Office to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico it is post-paid by us. When ordered to be sent on subscription from that office to any other country, 35 cents for extra postage must accompany the subscription price. Occasional numbers of THE TAILORS' REVIEW represent Liveries or Police, Firemen's, National Guard or other Uniforms. Such Numbers are delivered to Subscribers without extra charge, when the Subscription includes the month in which they appear. When furnished by the Single Copy, the Price charged is 50 Cents each. Subscriptions will not be received for a shorter term than One Year, and are always payable in advance.

We have no Club Rates, and no Commissions are allowed to any one, on Subscriptions sent us.

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OUR CUTTING SCHOOL For Tailors, Organized 1884,

is having a highly successful career. Nothing is left undone to continue its usefulness as a college where men are practically educated in the best methods of garment-cutting for gentlemen.

This school is under the management of cutters of the highest reputation, not only as skilled workmen, but as teachers capable of properly imparting their knowledge to others. The course of study includes practical illustrations of measuring and drafting by various methods, and explanations of the causes of faults, as well as the proper remedies for their correction. If desired, instructions will also be given in a perfect method of graduating proportionate patterns and their use as a basis of cutting. Also, when desired, books containing drafts and directions for future reference will be furnished.

A very interesting innovation has been introduced in this school. It is presented to the pupil during the latter part of his term, at which time he is well enough advanced in the other branches of the art to appreciate its advantages. The new departure is the exhibition to pupils of the practical results to be achieved by the methods in which they have been instructed. This is done by *measuring, drafting and cutting the goods, making them up and trying them on the form measured.* This addition to the regular course of study has never been introduced in any other cutting school, and the value of this practical illustration is equivalent to six months' practice at the cutting-table.

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THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. [Limited], 7, 9 and 11 West 13th Street, New York.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT

OF METROPOLITAN FASHIONS,

Is a Magnificent Colored Plate, Illustrating the Latest Styles.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT is issued in March, May, September and November. Each number includes a handsome Chromo-Lithographic Plate illustrating Fashions for Ladies and Children, and a Magazine containing a Description of the Plate, articles upon Millinery and other Modes, items of interest to Ladies, etc.

The Plate is 24 x 30 inches in size, and is of exceptional value to Dress-makers, Milliners and Manufacturers of Ladies' Clothing. It is handsomely printed in Fine Colors upon richly finished Plate Paper, and is in itself a work of art without a superior in Chromo-Lithography. The Styles illustrated on the Plate and described in the Book are accurate, timely and elegant, and are the latest and best productions of our Artists in Europe and America. Patterns corresponding with these styles are issued simultaneously with them, and are at once placed on sale in all our various Depots and Agencies in the United States.

One Year's Subscription for the Quarterly Report, as described above,.....	\$1.00
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ADDRESS: **THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., New York.**



FIGURES Nos. 416 T and 417 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—Ladies' costume No. 4405 (copyright), price 40 cents.

The Report of Juvenile Fashions

Comprises a Chromo-Lithographic Plate.

(Size, 19 x 24 inches.)

Issued Semi-Annually on the first of February and August, with a Book containing descriptions of all the Latest Styles of Juvenile Clothing.



THE "Report of Juvenile Fashions" is a necessary adjunct to every well-appointed Dressmaking, Tailoring and Children's Outfitting Establishment. If you are a Dressmaker and have frequent or occasional calls for styles for misses or little folks, this report meets your needs for a handsome Plate of Garments developed in suitable colors and combinations of shades. Illustrating, as it does, a nice assortment of Boys' as well as Girls' Styles in each issue, it is also of much service to the practical tailor, in these days when modes for boys are given equal attention with those for their elders. To children's outfitters and clothiers generally the publication is invaluable, inasmuch as it gives them an intelligent idea of young people's clothing sufficiently far in advance of their time of sale each season to give the manufacturer an opportunity to make up his goods beforehand, with full confidence that his productions will be acceptable to the buying public. To the Home Dressmaker, with a family of boys and girls to provide for, this Plate is as handy for consultation as a thimble is for use.



Single Copies of the Juvenile Report, - - 30 cents.
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Invariably Payable in Advance.

Plates forwarded by mail from our New York Office are post-paid, but charges for carriage or postage on them, when forwarded by Express or Foreign Mail-Service, are not prepaid. In making remittances, if possible, send by Draft, Express Money-Order or Post-Office Money-Order. Do not risk a Postal-Note or money in a letter without registering it.

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FIGURE NO. 408 T.

FIGURE NO. 409 T.

FIGURES NOS. 408 T AND 409 T.—LADIES' *NÉGLIGÉ* GOWNS.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Page 306.)



FIGURE No. 410 T.

FIGURE No. 411 T.

FIGURES Nos. 410 T AND 411 T.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 306 and 307.)



FIGURE NO. 412 T.

FIGURE NO. 413 T.

FIGURES NOS. 412 T AND 413 T.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTES.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 307 and 308.)



FIGURE No. 414 T.

LADIES' COSTUME.



FIGURE No. 415 T.

LADIES' COSTUME AND CAP.

(For the Numbers, Prices, etc., of these Patterns and the Descriptions of the Styles, see Pages 309 and 310.)

THE DELINEATOR.

VOL. XXXIX.

April, 1892.

No. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

Remarks on Current Fashions.



FIGURES NOS. 416 T AND 417 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.—(Other Views of this Costume are given on Page 304.)

The most fashionable basques are dainty evolutions from masculine business and evening coats.

The basque which resembles a man's dress-coat in shape will be appropriately worn at all hours both in the house and on the street. A handsome vest will, of course, be a necessary feature of the prevailing coat-basque, and also of the basque showing jacket fronts. The vest may be single or double breasted or may be made of some soft fabric, daintily gathered.

Rich brocaded and printed goods, cotton and linen chevrons and white, gray and buff marseilles will be largely used for vests.

Cavalier or highwayman's cuffs are more popular than ever with

leg-o'-mutton sleeves. They will frequently match the vest fabric in bodices for late Spring and Summer wear.

Rolling collars and lapels are again in extended vogue, although the tall, flowing collar has by no means disappeared.

It is said that skirts and vests will be stylishly made up in the same material, whether figured, striped, changeable, checked or damassée; and with them will be assumed moderately long-tailed coats or deep basques of plain goods in harmonious tints. These coats and basques will show linings that accord with the prevailing hues of the vest materials.

As pointed girdles are just now counted the height of good style, the shirt-b blouse will be very generally chosen instead of the vest for travelling, for outdoor sports and for more or less ceremonious indoor wear. A new blouse of this kind is presented and is very effective, whether seen beneath a coat-basque or with an open or partly open top-garment.

Gathered waists and blouses will be plentifully decorated with ruffles of lace, mull, Hamburg edging or the material; and they will be favored throughout the Spring and Summer by ladies and misses whose figures are not too stout.

Flounces of graduated widths and tiny overlapping bias ruffles will trim many of the new skirts, if one may judge from the character of the latest modes.

Dignified gowns for promenade, driving, visiting and church wear are developed by a late Princess design in wool goods, Bengaline, poplin, brocaded and plain silk, satin, velvet and cotton Bedford or velveteen. The diagonal closing from the right shoulder to the left side at the lower edge provides an admirable opportunity for the application of ravelled or pinked silk ruchings, double plaitings in two colors, feather bands, moss galloons, chenilles, etc.; and similar trimming may be used on the high collar, and on the wrists of the sleeves when the cavalier cuffs are omitted.

A handsome new skirt, that needs no foundation but may have a light lining, is known as the "Watteau," the name being derived from a graceful arrangement of the fulness at the back. It has a pointed demi-train, but the pattern is also arranged to shape a skirt of round length. The gores of this skirt render it particularly suitable for narrow-width goods.

Jabots that reach either to the bust or to the waist-line are very stylish for both ladies and misses and are made of silk or wool goods matching the bodice fabric, or of lawn, China silk or *crêpe de Chine* in white or fancy shades.

Bishop sleeves with cuffs or wristbands of the depth to suit the length of the wearer's arms will be universally admired for Spring house gowns and for Summer outdoor costumes.

Full bibs of Irish-point lace attached to standing collars formed of overlapping folds of mull or *crêpe de Chine* are worn by many fashionable women. They usually fall a little below the bust, but sometimes they reach several inches below the waist-line and are caught to position, the fulness being bunched under a narrow girdle, a long metal clasp or a section of handsome passementerie.

FIGURES NOS. 408 T AND 409 T.—LADIES' NÉGLIGÉ GOWNS.

(For Illustrations see Page 301.)

FIGURE No. 408 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4437 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 325 of this magazine.

Velvet and figured French challis are here daintily combined in the wrapper, which is perfectly close-fitting, although it presents a gracefully *négligé* effect at the center of the front and back. The upper parts of the fronts form a round yoke, to which the lower parts are joined after being laid in overlapping plaits near the hemmed front edges, the plaits falling in natural folds to the lower edge. Underlying the fronts are short fronts of lining, which are fitted by single bust darts and may be closed with lacing cord or in any preferred way. Single bust darts taken up with those in the lining, and long under-arm darts fit the fronts closely back of the fulness, and between the darts patch pockets with pointed laps are conveniently located below the hips. The back is plaited at the center to correspond with the front, and is arranged upon a short, fitted back of lining that is faced and revealed in round-yoke shape at the top; and side-back gores complete the graceful adjustment. Two ruffles of lace encircle the foot of the skirt, a ruching of ribbon heading the upper ruffie, with pretty effect. A frill of lace follows the low, round outline of the front and back, a bow of ribbon is placed on the frill at the closing, and a rosette-bow is tacked to the center of the pocket. Lace frills droop from the gathered lower edges of the full sleeves in lieu of the close cuffs provided by the pattern. The velvet collar is in Byron style.

The mode is particularly well suited to combinations of colors and textures and is susceptible of considerable variety in the way of decoration. The wrapper may be suitably worn at home at informal breakfasts and luncheons. All sorts of fabrics, including cashmere, serge, Surah, camel's-hair, India and China silks, wash silk, Bengaline, Henrietta, gingham, seersucker, lawn, chambray, outing cloth, and nainsook, will make up prettily by the

mode, and personal fancy for decoration may be freely indulged

FIGURE No. 409 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' wrapper. The pattern, which is No. 4407 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 326 of this publication.

The wrapper will be found particularly agreeable as a lounging gown for country and sea-side wear, for which purpose it is here shown stylishly developed in a pretty variety of outing cloth. The back is closely fitted by a center seam and side-back gores, the fronts fall full and free from short shirrings at the neck, and a close effect at the sides is produced by long under-arm darts, in which are included short, fitted fronts of lining. The use of the lining fronts, however, is optional, as the wrapper will be complete without them. Underfolded plaits below the waist-line at the middle three seams extend in stylish folds to the edge, and a knotted cord girdle is doubled and tied about the waist to confine the fulness gracefully. The collar is in Byron style. The sleeves rise full and high on the shoulders and take the shape of the arm below the elbow, and the wrists are reversed in deep, rolling cuffs.

Outing cloths and flannels and all kinds of washable goods will be used for wrappers of this description. Wash silks will be especially suitable, and so will Surah, India and China silks, cashmere, serge and challis. Trimming will seldom be used on wrappers of this style, although fancy-stitched bands, braid, gimp, fancy stitching and narrow edging may be tastefully applied.

FIGURES NOS. 410 T AND 411 T.—LADIES' TOILETTES.

(For Illustrations see Page 302.)

FIGURES Nos. 410 T AND 411 T.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' shirt-blouse and bell skirt. The blouse pattern, which is No. 4451 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 333 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4373 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six



FIGURE No. 418 T.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 4428 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 4286 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 311.)

inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

Figure No. 410 T pictures a morning toilette developed in flbert-spotted percale. The shirt-b blouse is shaped by the usual shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the front with button-holes and buttons, a box-plait being arranged over the closing. Three box-plaits appear at the center of the back, slight gathers in each front at the neck produce becoming fulness, and the blouse is drawn closely to the figure at the waist-line by tapes, which are inserted in a short casing at the center of the back underneath and tied outside the blouse at the center of the front. The garment may be worn outside or beneath the skirt, as preferred. The shirt sleeves rise with fashionable fulness on the shoulders and are slashed at the back of the arm; the slashes are finished with pointed overlaps, and founding cuffs that are decorated with machine-stitching and closed with gold studs complete the wrists. At the neck is a rolling collar mounted on a shaped band; it is finished with stitching, and an embroidered tie is bowed between its flaring ends.

The skirt is of the fashionable bell variety and is made with a slight train that shapes a decided point. The front and sides of the skirt hang with characteristic smoothness over a five-gored bell foundation-skirt, and the back falls in rolling folds which result from plaits laid at each side of the seam uniting the bias back edges. If the train be undesirable, the skirt may be cut to uniform round length, the pattern making provision for both lengths. A deep bounce of the material finished at the top to form a self-heading affords a stylish foot-trimming for the skirt, and the waist is encircled by a broad white Surah sash, which is tied at the right side, its deeply fringed ends falling low upon the skirt.

The large rustic hat is simply adorned with loops of ribbon and ostrich tips.

At figure No. 411 T a back view of the toilette represents it developed for afternoon wear in deep *seru leno*. The skirt is decorated with two full ruffles of embroidered *leno*, the upper one of which is broader than the lower and is finished for a self-heading; and a black Surah sash is bowed at the center of the back, its long ends falling to unequal

depths upon the skirt. The materials and trappings illustrated at these figures were selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

The bonnet is a fanciful shape in fine cloth. It is daintily garnished with feather trimming, tips and ribbon, and ribbon ties are bowed beneath the chin.

All sorts of pretty cotton fabrics will make up attractively in this way, and there are numerous dainty woollens and inexpensive silks that will develop becoming toilettes for unceremonious wear. Challoes showing quadrille and flbert spots, crescents and other conventional designs, as well as the well-known flowered varieties, are particularly well adapted to the mode, and plaitings, pullings or ruffles of the material, velvet ribbon, rosettes, lace, embroidery or fancy braid may be chosen for garniture.



FIGURES NOS. 412 T AND 413 T.—LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTES.
(For Illustrations see Page 303.)

FIGURE No. 412 T.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4420 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 329 of this *DELINEATOR*. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4286 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

Plain serge, faced cloth and fancy cheviot are effectively united in the toilette in this instance. The basque extends to the fashionable three-quarter depth and is closely conformed to the figure at the back and sides by the usual number of gores, and by a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above broad coat-laps. The jacket fronts are reversed in lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches; they are closed at the bust with a single button-hole and button, and flare widely below to reveal dart-fitted vest fronts, which close at the center with button-holes and buttons and describe a decided point at the lower edge. The shapely coat-sleeves are comfortably close-fitting below the elbow and rise upon the shoulders with the prominent curves peculiar to prevailing modes; and a stylishly high stand-

FIGURE No. 419 T.—LADIES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 4406 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 4409 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 312.)

ing collar is at the neck. A set of braid passementerie contributes effective decoration for the wrists, lapels and rolling collar.

The skirt is a stylish example of the popular bell modes. It is hung over a four-gored foundation-skirt and presents sheath-like closeness at the front and sides, while the back is disposed in fan-plaits and is extended in a slight train, which may, however, be cut off if a skirt of round length is preferred. The skirt is garnitured with two embroidered silk ruffles, which are arranged in a fanciful manner a little to the right of the center of the front; and the ruffles are continued in a prettily curved line almost to the right hip, where their ends disappear beneath a rosette-bow of satin-edged grosgrain ribbon, from which long ends of similar ribbon fall nearly to the edge of the skirt.

A superb toilette may be developed by the mode in faille, Bengaline or corded silk, combined with brocade, Pompadour silk or some other handsome fabric for the vest fronts. Bedford cord, faced cloth, vicuna and vigogne will also make up attractively in this way, and the decoration may consist of soutache braiding, gimp, galloon, Escorial embroidery, etc., with, perhaps, a frill or plaiting of the material for a foot trimming.

The hat is a turban shape in French chip having a soft fancy crown. It is tastefully trimmed with stiff loops of ribbon.



FIGURE NO. 420 T.

FIGURES NOS. 420 T AND 421 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Costume No. 4431 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. (For Descriptions see Pages 312 and 313.)



FIGURE NO. 421 T.

basque. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4409 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown in three views on page 335 of this publication. The basque pattern, which is No. 4411 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in two views on page 330.

In the present instance the toilette is represented made up for mourning wear in black Henrietta cloth and black crape, and crape rosettes and Kursbedt's Standard knotted cord gimp supply the decoration. The bell skirt is made with a slight train, which, if undesirable, may be cut off, the pattern also providing for a skirt of round length. The skirt is arranged at the back in backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam joining the bias back edges. The front is fashionably smooth; it meets the back for a short distance at each side about midway to the bottom of the skirt, and above and below the meeting the edges flare to reveal a panel of crape applied to the foundation skirt at each side. The free edges of the skirt are decorated with knotted cord gimp, and two full rosettes of crape ornament each side.

FIGURE NO. 413 T.—This consists of a Ladies' bell skirt and

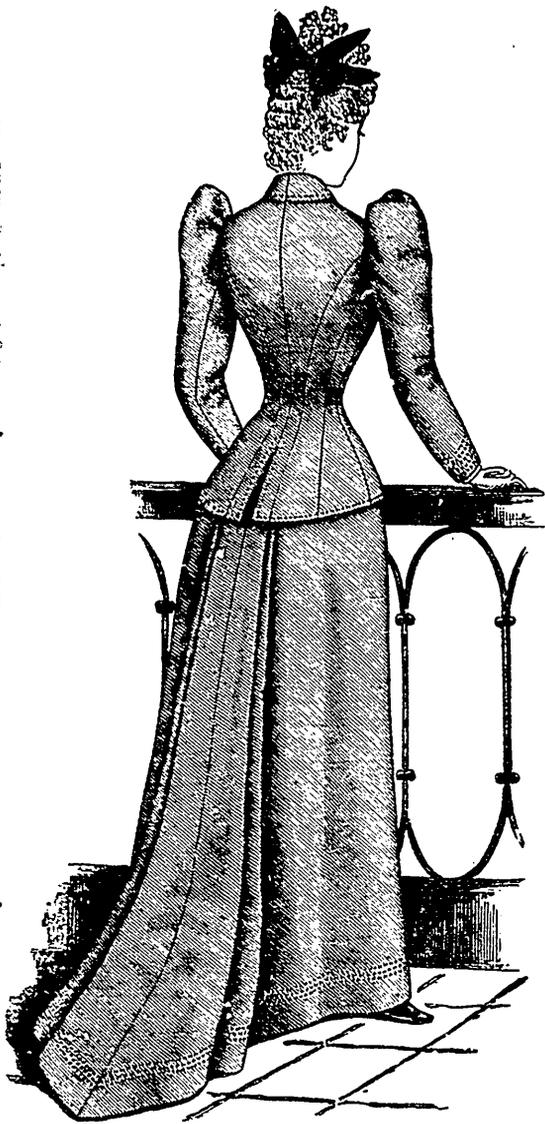


FIGURE No. 422 T.



FIGURE No. 423 T.

FIGURES NOS. 422 T AND 423 T.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Blouse No. 4443 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Skirt No. 4433 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Descriptions see Pages 313 and 314.)

The small, low-crowned hat is made of and trimmed with crape.

FIGURES NOS. 414 T, 415 T, 416 T AND 417 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.
(For Illustrations see Pages 304 and 305.)

FIGURES NOS. 414 T, 415 T, 416 T AND 417 T.—These four figures

The basque is superbly adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams, and the lower edge is pointed at the center of the front and back. The fronts, which are arranged upon fronts of lining that close invisibly at the center, flare to the shoulders to reveal a fanciful vest. The upper part of the vest, which is of crape, is disposed in soft folds by gathers at the top and bottom, and its lower edge is overlapped by the pointed upper edge of the lower portion, which is narrowed becomingly toward the lower edge. A stylish lapel collar that narrows gradually to the lower ends is joined to the front edges of the fronts, which open from the shoulders; the edges of the lapel collar are trimmed with gimp, and the upper edge of the lower vest-portion is decorated to correspond. The standing collar of crape rolls stylishly all round. Full puffs of crape rise high above the sleeves, which are cut out in pointed fashion at the top and bordered with gimp; the puffs are arranged upon the coat-shaped linings, and the wrists are finished with fanciful cuffs that are reversed at the upper edge to show underfacings of crape.

Seasonable varieties of tweed, homespun, cheviot and serge and all fashionable silken and woollen dress goods will develop exceedingly attractive visiting and home toilettes. Velvet or some other pretty contrasting fabric may be combined with cloth, serge, camel's-hair, etc.; and gimp, fancy braid, passementerie or any other preferred garniture may be added

illustrate Ladies' costume No. 4405. The pattern, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown differently developed on page 310 of this magazine, where four views are given.

lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches; and below the lapels the fronts flare stylishly to the lower edge. The back is gracefully curved to the figure by the usual gores and by a center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width turned under

At figure No. 414 T the costume is pictured made up in blue flannel, white flannel and blue-and-white striped French flannel. The skirt is in circular bell style and has bias back edges that meet in a center seam between backward-turning plaits that flare out of their folds to the edge of the skirt. It falls with fashionable smoothness at the front and sides over an ordinary four-gored foundation-skirt; and the top may be finished with a belt or may be joined to a pointed girdle that is closely adjusted by curved seams. The girdle is closed invisibly at the back, and the ends of suspenders disappear beneath it at the front and back. A broad, bias band of plain blue flannel decorates the skirt near the lower edge. The foundation skirt may be used or omitted, as preferred.

The blouse is made of white flannel. It is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with buttons and button-holes beneath a box-plait; and studs are arranged along the center of the plait. Pretty fullness at the front of the blouse results from a short row of gathers at the top at each side of the closing, and the garment is drawn to the waist-line by tapes which are inserted in a casing at the back and tied in front. The blouse is worn beneath the skirt. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are each slashed at the back of the arm, one edge of the slash being narrowly hemmed and the other finished with an overlap that is pointed at the top. The sleeves are finished with cuffs, which may be closed with button-holes and buttons or with studs. At the neck is a rolling collar, the edges of which are finished with machine-stitching; and a stylish four-in-hand scarf is worn.

The loose fronts of the jaunty blazer are reversed at the top in



FIGURE NO. 424 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4412 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 315.)



for hems. The coat sleeves rise full and high above the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed with round cuff-facings of plain blue flannel.

The bonnet is a fanciful shape in fine straw, prettily trimmed with cabochons and an ostrich tip; and ribbon ties are bowed beneath the chin.

At figure No. 415 T the costume is pictured made up for tennis wear in dark-blue serge and figured white percale. The skirt is decorated at the bottom with three rows of fancy braid arranged to outline scollops all round, and the girdle and suspenders are trimmed along the edges with similar braid. The blouse is made of figured percale, and with it is worn a Windsor scarf. The blazer is omitted, and the commodore cap which accompanies the costume is made of blue cloth and trimmed with gold braid. The cap has a circular crown, and curved sides that are in four sections. The band joins the lower edge of the sides, and the visor is stiffened with pasteboard. The cap pattern, which is No. 3637 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to

seven and a-half, hat sizes, and may be seen again on its label. At figure No. 416 T a back view of the costume is shown the

materials represented being navy-blue serge and white India silk. The blazer is here omitted, and the skirt is decorated at the bottom with a piping of silk, which forms a heading for a bias fold.

Figure No. 417 T illustrates the costume developed in gray-and-black mixed cheviot; and three buttons decorate the back of each wrist.

A charming outing costume may be developed by the mode in serge, plain or fancy flannel, cotton Bedford cord, corduroy, etc.; and, if a fanciful effect be desired, the blouse may be of wash silk in figured, spotted or striped design, China silk, nainsook or percale. Elaborate garniture is not advised for costumes of this kind, but a simple decoration of braid or machine-stitching will be in good taste.

FIGURE NO. 418 T.—
LADIES' VISITING
TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see
Page 306.)

FIGURE NO. 418 T.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4428 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 331 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4286 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is shown again on its accompanying label.

In the present instance the toilette is pictured developed in an artistic combination of lizard-green Bengaline, cloth and velvet, chamois and white chiffon, with embroidered chiffon and flitter-and-tinsel passementerie for garniture. The picturesque basque resembles a Louis Quinze coat. It extends to the fashionable three-quarter length at the back and sides, where it is accurately adjusted by the customary number of gores, and well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line; and underfolded plaits below the center seam and at the side-back seams produce pretty fulness below the

waist-line. The fronts open from the shoulders over a closely adjusted, low-cut vest of chamois, below the waist-line they are cut away to suggest the fanciful outline of the masculine dress coat; and a becomingly close adjustment at the sides is obtained by long under-arm darts. Broad lapels of velvet decorated with passementerie roll softly over the fronts, their long, tapering ends extending below the bust. The vest is closed with button-holes and buttons; its lower edge curves gracefully over the hips and forms a notch below the closing, its rounding upper edge is finished with a rolling collar, and pocket-welts are applied below the waist-line. A full chemisette of white chiffon appears above the vest, being arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining; and the high standing collar, which is revealed between the ends of a flaring Leicester collar of velvet, is overlaid with soft folds of chiffon. The coat sleeves are fashionably full at the top, where they are gathered to rise with prominent curves above the shoulders; the wrists are finished with deep cavalier cuffs of velvet trimmed with passementerie, and deep frills of embroidered chiffon droop softly over the hands.

The shapely skirt presents the general characteristics of the popular bell or *fin de siècle* skirt, being close-fitting at the front and sides and disposed at the back in bias rolling folds that flare out into a slight train. It is made over a four-gored foundation-skirt and, if preferred, may be shortened to round length. The lower edge of the skirt is decorated with a band of velvet surmounted by flitter-and-tinsel passementerie.

A toilette of this kind developed in handsome material will be appropriate for afternoon reception, church and other dressy wear. The vest may be of broadec, corded silk, piqué or fancy vesting, and the chemisette of *crêpe de Chine* or India silk. Striped silk showing two or more bright colors upon a



FIGURE NO. 425 T.—LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4430 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 316.)

black ground may be chosen for the basque, and the skirt may be of similar silk or of plain black.

The hat is a unique shape in fine straw, faced with velvet and handsomely garnished with ribbon, tips and jet.

FIGURE NO. 419 T.—LADIES' RECEPTION TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 307.)

FIGURE NO. 419 T.—This consists of a Ladies' bell skirt and coat-basque. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4409 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is differently represented on page 335 of this DELINEATOR. The coat-basque pattern, which is No. 4406 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen again on page 330.

In the present instance plain crépon, plain and brocaded silk and velvet are handsomely united in the toilette, and velvet bows and Kursheedt's Standard Escorial passementerie provide rich garniture. The front of the bell skirt is fashionably smooth and meets the back for a short distance at each side about midway to the lower edge.

Above and below the meeting the edges flare to reveal a panel of brocaded silk applied to the foundation skirt at each side. The skirt is made with a slight train, which may, if objectionable, be cut off, the pattern indicating the proper shaping for a skirt of uniform round length; and backward-turning plaits at each side of the center seam joining the bias back edges flare out into the full folds of the train. A large rosette-bow of velvet trims the skirt at each side where the front and back meet, and above the bow each edge is decorated with a broad band of velvet overlaid with Escorial passementerie.

The picturesque coat-basque has short, loose jacket-fronts reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and a dart-fitted vest that is closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons. The vest is cut in low, rounding outline at the top and is finished with a rolling collar, above which are visible a short chemise and a standing collar that are covered with soft folds of tulle and a jabot of *point d'esprit* lace. The back of the basque has stylishly long coat-tails and is superbly adjusted by the usual gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat-laps; and coat-plaits are arranged below the side-back seams. The coat sleeves are fashionably full above the elbow and are finished at

the wrists with round cuffs that are decorated at the top with velvet and passementerie. The rolling collar is of velvet, and the lapels are faced with brocaded silk and edged with velvet and passementerie.

A sumptuous toilette for an afternoon or high tea or for calling or driving may be developed by the



FIGURE NO. 426 T.—LADIES' COAT-BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4439 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 317.)



FIGURE NO. 427 T.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Coat-Basque No. 4439 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents; and Bell Skirt No. 4436 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 317.)

made in Pompadour silk, Bengaline, armure, glacé Surah or *drap de France*. Velvet or any choice silken fabric will combine handsomely with Bedford cord, broadcloth and similar woollens; and rich lace, embroidery, crystal or iridescent passementerie, jewelled bands, etc., may be chosen for garniture.

The small toque is becomingly adorned with passementerie and a Prince's tip.

FIGURES NOS. 420 T AND 421 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 308.)

FIGURES NOS. 420 T AND 421 T.—These two figures illustrate a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4431 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 323 of this DELINEATOR.

At figure No. 420 T the costume is pictured developed in a handsome combination of cloth and velvet, and velvet and iridescent *cabochons* contribute rich garniture. The skirt is a stylish example of the circular bell mode and has bias back edges that are

joined in a center seam, at each side of which backward-turning plaits are laid. The front and sides of the skirt fall smoothly over

a four-gored foundation-skirt, which, like the skirt, opened in mauve serge, lighter silk and black velvet. The center-fronts are of silk, and the bodice portions are of velvet overlaid with parallel rows of one-line jet gimp. Fanciful cuff-facings decorated with jet appear upon the sleeves above puffings of silk, and a bias band of velvet decorated at the edges and overlaid with diagonal lines of jet forms a stylish foot-trimming for the skirt.

The velvet hat is trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

Charming costumes for calling, driving or promenade wear may be developed in plain or figured Bengaline, *drap de France*, glacé Surah, Redford cord, vicuna and novelty-woollens. Silk in Pompadour or Louis-Seize designs may be employed for the basque, which may accompany a skirt of plain black corded silk or Bengaline. *Crêpe de Chine* and velvet may be associated with any of these fabrics; and Irish guipure or Carrickmacross lace, Escurial embroidery, jet or jewelled passementerie, gimp, fancy braid, etc., may be added for garniture in any appropriate way preferred.

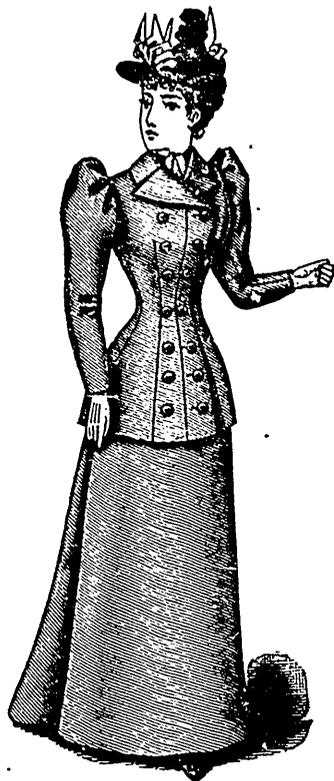


FIGURE NO. 428 T.

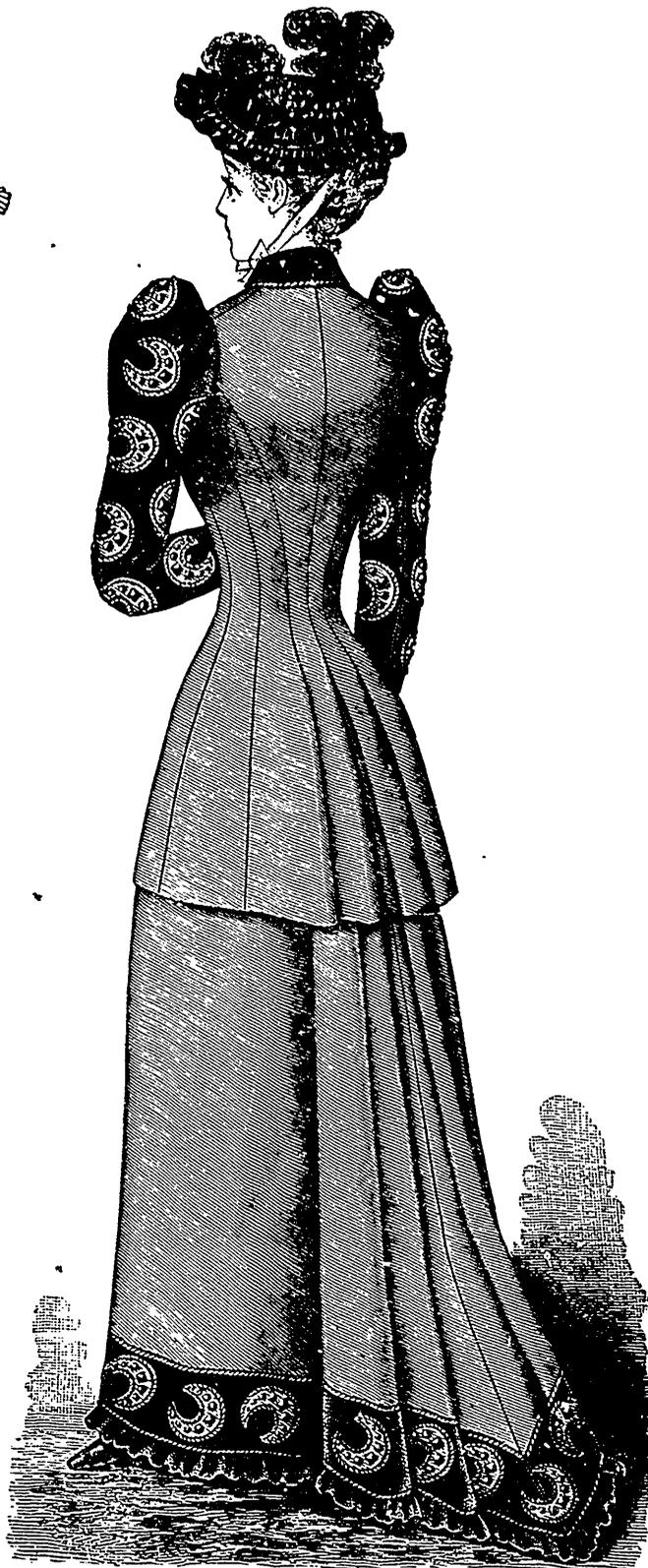


FIGURE NO. 429 T.

FIGURES NOS. 428 T AND 429 T.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—These two figures illustrate the same Patterns—Ladies' Coat No. 4429 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Skirt No. 4473 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Page 318.)

FIGURES NOS. 422 T AND 423 T.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)

FIGURES NOS. 422 T AND 423 T.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' skirt and basque. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4433 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waistmeasure, and is differently represented on page 336 of this DELINEATOR. The basque pattern, which is No. 4443 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also shown on page 330.

At figure No. 422 T is presented a back view of the toilette made up in tan cloth. Three rows of stitching decorate the bottom of the skirt, a single row outlines the free edges of the basque, and each wrist is finished with

has a slight train, that may be cut off if undesirable; and the lower edge of the skirt is trimmed with a velvet band.

The basque has plaited center-fronts arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining, and side-fronts that reach almost to the waist-line and are loose for a short distance at their lower edges, suggesting fanciful jacket-fronts. The side-fronts are overlapped by bodice portions that are quite broad at the under-arm seams, into which they pass, and are narrowed to points at the center of the lower edge of the basque. Under-arm and side-back gores and curving center seam complete the superb adjustment of the basque, and the back is lengthened by very long coat-tails, which are narrowed at the ends and arranged in a coat-plait at each side, the hemmed back edges being faced with velvet. The basque is all-over studded with iridescent *cabochons*. The coat sleeves are made of velvet; they rise with fashionable fulness at the top, and the wrists are decorated with fanciful cuff-facings of cloth. A standing collar of velvet is at the neck, but the small rolling collar which falls from the top at the back, as shown at figure No. 421 T, is here omitted.

The straw hat turns up sharply at the back and is becomingly trimmed with iridescent *cabochons*, silk and stiff wings. Figure No. 421 T shows a front view of the costume devel-



FIGURE NO. 430 T.—LADIES' TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Basque No. 4432 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 39 cents; and Skirt No. 4436 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.
(For Description see Page 318.)

five rows, the cuffs provided by the pattern being in this case omitted. The small hat is tastefully adorned with Spring flowers and a butterfly bow of ribbon.

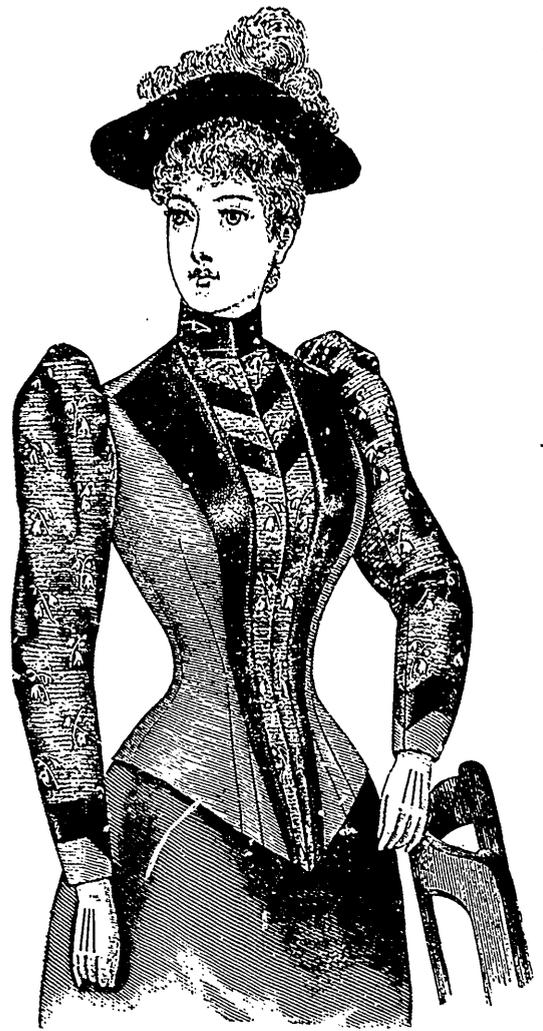


FIGURE NO. 431 T.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4432 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.
(For Description see Page 319.)

At figure No. 423 T the toilette is represented charmingly developed in pearl-gray broadcloth. The skirt is of the fashionable bell variety and has a narrow front-gore, and two wide gores that extend to the center of the back, where their bias back edges are joined in a center seam. At the back is arranged a broad, double box-plait that widens gradually to the edge of the pointed train, with Watteau effect. The skirt is made over a foundation skirt, which consists of five bell-gores and has a slight train. If the train be not admired, the skirt and foundation may be shortened to round length, the pattern indicating the proper shaping for both styles.

The basque extends to the fashionable three-quarter depth, and its dart-fitted fronts are widened to close diagonally at the left side with button-holes and buttons. The edges of the fronts flare below the closing to reveal a vest which shapes a sharp point at the lower edge; and the fronts are cut out above the bust and finished with broad revers that meet the rolling collar in notches. The vest is closed invisibly at the center and is finished at the top with a stylishly high standing collar. The superb adjustment is completed by the usual number of gores, and a curving center seam that terminates a little below the waist-line. The shapely coat-sleeves rise prominently above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with pointed cuffs, the loose back edges of which flare widely. The front and lower edges of the basque are decorated with curled-silk feather trimming, and similar trimming covers the side-front seams of the skirt and is continued along the lower edge of the skirt. The front-gore is ornamented at the bottom with three bands of braid passementerie, and the revers, collars and cuffs and the exposed portions of the vests are covered with a set of similar passementerie. All the garniture



FIGURE No. 432 T.



FIGURE No. 433 T.

and will develop charmingly in French serge, vigogne, cloth, cheviot and novelty woollens of all kinds. A combination of silken goods with those of woollen texture will be very effective, and the selection and arrangement may be governed by individual fancy unique effects being much favored.

Embroidered *chiffon*, feather trimming, ribbon and an aigrette adorn the becoming toque, which has a soft crown of velvet.

FIGURE No. 424 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For illustration see Page 310.)

FIGURE No. 424 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4412 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 322 of this *DELINEATOR*.

In the present instance an artistic combination of crocodilian, velvet and India silk is represented in the costume, and bands of velvet and a velvet sash contribute effective decoration, both trimming and material having been selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. The skirt is in circular bell style and is made with a graceful train, which may be cut off if deemed undesirable, the pattern providing for both lengths. The skirt is made over a five-gored bell foundation-skirt, which, however, may be omitted; and its bias back edges are joined in a center seam. The front is stylishly smooth, the back falls in soft rolling folds, that result from shallow, backward-turning plaits at the top, and the bottom of the skirt is decorated with two narrow bands of velvet.

FIGURES NOS. 432 T AND 433 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.—These two figures illustrate the same Pattern—Ladies' Costume No. 4456 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 319 and 320.)

used on this toilette were selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. The toilette will prove becoming alike to stout and slender figures

the back falls in soft rolling folds, that result from shallow, backward-turning plaits at the top, and the bottom of the skirt is decorated with two narrow bands of velvet.

The fanciful basque extends to three-quarter depth at the back and is arranged in tabs below the waist-line, the side and center seams being terminated below the waist-line above extra fullness, which is underfolded in plaits below the center seam and underneath

FIGURE No. 425 T.—LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS.
(For Illustration see Page 311.)

FIGURE No. 425 T.—This illustrates a Ladies Princess dress. The pattern, which is No. 4430 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and may be seen in three views on page 324 of this DELINEATOR.

In the present instance the dress is pictured developed in crape cloth and figured Bengaline, and bands of Escorial embroidered passementerie trim it handsomely. The back of the dress is in bell fashion and is superbly conformed to the figure by side-back gores and by a well curved center seam that disappears below the waist-line beneath underfolded fan-plaits, which flare out into a pointed train of graceful length; and the front is adjusted with the closeness peculiar to the Princess modes by single bust and under-arm darts. The closing is made diagonally from the right shoulder seam to the lower edge of the dress at the left side. A facing of figured Bengaline is applied to the front edge of the right front to simulate an inverted V-shaped panel that extends from the lower edge nearly to the hip; the front edge of the facing is covered with a band of Escorial embroidered passementerie, which is continued over the closing to the shoulder seam; and two bands of similar passementerie decorate the left front, the bands diverging from the shoulder edge and disappearing beneath the overlapping front. The standing collar, which closes at the right side, is overlaid with a passementerie band. The pointed cuffs finishing the coat sleeves are decorated at the top correspond, and the sleeves are sufficiently full at the top curve fashionable high above the shoulder.



FIGURE No. 434 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4408 (copyright), price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

(For Description see Page 320.)

A becoming costume for the country may be developed in plain and fancy French gingham or in plain or embroidered chambray or batiste. Plain or striped wash silk, Surah, polka-dotted China silk or plain mull may be used for the blouse fronts, and Irish guipure lace, rococo or Irish-point embroidery, etc., may be added for garniture in as elaborate or simple a manner as may be desired.

If the train be undesirable, the dress may be shortened uniform round length, the pattern providing for both styles.

The small hat is adorned with flowers and stiff loops of ribbon.

Charming house-dresses may be developed by the mode in Surah, China silk and various other silken fabrics; and there are numerous pretty woollens, such as crêpon, plain serge, vicuna and challis, that will make up attractively in this way. Frills, plaitings or puffings of the same or a contrasting material may be added for a foot trimming, and lace, gimp, galloon, embroidery, braid or passementerie may complete the decoration.

The mode is very jaunty in effect and will develop handsomely in Bedford cord, diagonal, faced cloth, vigogne, vicuna, camol's-hair, serge and numerous other fashionable materials. If desired, the vest may be of some pretty fabric of contrasting color or texture.

Soutache or metallic braiding, passementerie, galloon, fancy braid, etc., will supply effective decoration, although a less elaborate completion will suffice.

The lace hat is a fanciful shape. It is becomingly trimmed with ribbon, a puff of chiffon and flowers, and ribbon ties are bowed under the chin.

FIGURE No. 427 T.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 312.)

FIGURE No. 427 T.—This consists of a Ladies' coat-basque and bell skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4439 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 329 of this DELINEATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4436 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also illustrated on page 334.

The coat-basque is here pictured made of castor cloth and trimmed with jet gimp and a jet ornament. It is fully described at figure No. 426 T, where a back view of the garment, developed in similar material and similarly decorated, is presented.

The skirt is made of light cloth. It is arranged without fullness at the top, and its seamless back is disposed in rolling, bias folds that flare into the pointed train, which may be cut off if undesirable. The front joins the back in side seams, the skirt overhangs as five-gored bell foundation-skirt, and the edge is decorated with a row of narrow jet gimp.

The coat-basque may match the skirt if accompanies, or a decided contrast in either colors or textures may be effected. The garniture may be as simple or as elaborate as may be desired, or a



FIGURE No. 435 T.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.—This consists of Ladies' Wrap No. 4448 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Bell Skirt No. 4373 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 320.)

FIGURE No. 426 T.—LADIES' COAT-BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 312.)

FIGURE No. 426 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' coat-basque. The pattern, which is No. 4439 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 329 of this DELINEATOR.

In this instance the basque is pictured made of castor cloth, and narrow jet gimp and Kursheedt's Standard jet ornament comprise the garniture. The loose fronts separate gradually from the throat over a dart-fitted vest, which extends to a little below the waist-line and is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The customary number of gores, and a center seam that terminates at the waist-line complete the superb adjustment, and the side-back seams disappear below the waist-line above well pressed coat-plaits. Pocket-laps that are triple-pointed at their lower edges and are deepened considerably toward the back are arranged upon the hips, their free edges being decorated with narrow jet gimp. The shapely coat sleeves are in pronounced curves above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with deep cuffs that are decorated at the top with jet gimp. Similar gimp ornaments the edge of the rolling collar, which flares widely at the throat. An elaborate

ornament decorates the back and extends in epaulette fashion over the shoulders, the ends meeting at the center of the front.

decided contrast in either colors or textures may be effected. The garniture may be as simple or as elaborate as may be desired, or a

severely plain tailor finish may be adopted. A stylish toilette may be made of French *plissé*, without decoration.
The straw hat is adorned with ribbon, lace and field flowers.

FIGURES NOS. 428 T AND 429 T.—LADIES' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustrations see Page 313.)

FIGURES NOS. 428 T AND 429 T.—These two figures illustrate the same patterns—a Ladies' coat and bell skirt. The coat pattern, which is No. 4429 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 328 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4373 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

Figure No. 428 T pictures a front view of the toilette developed in plain cloth and simply completed.

At figure No. 429 T a back view of the toilette is shown. The materials illustrated being tan faced cloth and brown velvet. The fronts of the stylish three-quarter coat are closely adjusted by single bust darts and are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted fashion; they are reversed at the top in broad lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and the closing is made at the left side with large button-holes and buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being arranged upon the overlapping front. The adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above an underfolded



FIGURE NO. 436 T.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4425 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 321.)

box-plait; and each side-back seam disappears at the top of a coat-plait. The coat sleeves are of velvet; they rise stylishly high upon



FIGURE NO. 437 T.—LADIES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4422 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 321.)

the shoulders and are all-over decorated with appliquéd crescents cut from the cloth, studded with *cabochons* of graduated sizes and outlined with *Percurial* cord. The rolling velvet collar is edged with similar cord, and the lapels are covered with facings of the cloth, which are continued for underfacings to the lower edge of the garment.

The skirt is in bell shape and is made over a foundation skirt consisting of five bell-gores. The bias back edges of the skirt are joined in a center seam, at each side of which are laid backward-turning plaits that flare stylishly into the pointed train, which may be cut off to round length if that style be preferred. The front and sides of the skirt are fashionably smooth, and the lower edge is decorated with a velvet ruffle, above which is a band of velvet upon which are applied crescents that are decorated to match the sleeve ornamentation. The velvet band is edged with cord.

Cheviot, tweed, serge, cloth and all kinds of fashionable suitings in novel and standard weaves will make up handsomely in this way, and combinations of fabrics will be especially favored. A plain tailor finish may be adopted, or garnitures of braid or cord passementerie, gimp, galloon, or ruffles or platings of the material may be applied in any tasteful way preferred.

The velvet hat is a becoming shape, prettily trimmed with feathers and jet *cabochons*, and ribbon ties are bowed beneath the chin.

FIGURE NO. 430 T.—LADIES' TOILETTE.

(For illustration see Page 314.)

FIGURE NO. 430 T.—This consists of a Ladies' basque and bell skirt. The basque pattern, which is No. 4432 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently illustrated on page 329 of this *DELIN*EATOR. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4436 and costs 1s. 6d. or

35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 334.

The toilette introduces novel features in both the skirt and basque and is here shown developed in plain blue cloth and blue-and-black checked dress goods. The skirt illustrates a new departure in the bell modes, being made bias at the center of the back and without the customary center seam. The front joins the back in seams that almost meet at the belt at the center of the back and slant forward toward the foot. The skirt is *fourreau* at the top, the stylish fulness at the back being due entirely to the ingenious shaping. The skirt is adjusted over a foundation skirt consisting of five bell-gores; it is fashioned with a pointed train, but is also arranged for round length.

The basque exhibits two long, slender coat-tails at the back, short, curving sides and a pointed front. It is exquisitely close in adjustment; and long, tapering revers applied to the front from the shoulders to the lower edge give the front between them the effect of a tapering vest. The prescribed arrangement of seams and dart is

tures may be used; and the front alone or the entire skirt may be trimmed with flat or fluffy garnitures, as preferred, ruffles, ruchings, platings, gimp, passementerie, braid, bands, etc., being fashionable. The basque is a notably *distingué* mode for all kinds of cloths and dress goods and may match the skirt, if preferred.

The hat is stylishly trimmed with silk, velvet, jet and ribbon.

FIGURE No. 431 T.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 314.)

FIGURE No. 431 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4432 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 329.

The basque, which is fully described at figure No. 430 T, is here shown handsomely developed in cloth, velvet and brocade silk. The sleeves are cut from the brocade and are trimmed with fancy cuffs faced with velvet and cloth.

Between the revers the front is faced with the silk and decorated at the top with bands of velvet arranged to shape two points at the closing, which is made invisibly.

The large straw hat is faced with velvet and trimmed with feathers.



4405

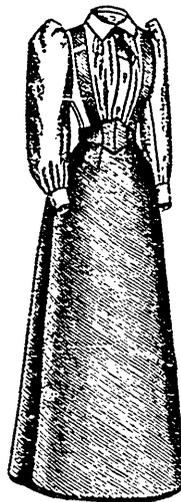
View Showing Jacket Closed.

FIGURES NOS. 432 T AND 433 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 315.)

FIGURES No. 432 T AND 433 T.—These two figures illustrate the same pattern—Ladies' costume No. 4456. The pattern, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in three views on page 321 of this magazine.

At figure No. 432 T is presented a front view of the costume developed in striped glacé Surah and plain velvet, with Kurshedt's Standard Chantilly lace and velvet ribbon for garniture. The front of the skirt shows the close adjustment peculiar to the bell modes, and it joins the backs, the back edges of which are bias and are joined in a center seam. At the back the skirt falls in free, graceful folds which result from gathers at the top. The skirt overhangs a four-gored foundation-skirt and



4405

View with Jacket Omitted.



4405

Front View.



4405

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 321.)

followed in the adjustment, and the closing is made down the center of the front. Three buttons are stylishly placed on each side-back seam below the waist-line, and a row of machine-stitching follows the lower edge of the basque and the edges of the coat-tails. The high standing collar fits the neck closely, and its lower edge is followed with a row of machine-stitching. The sleeves are fashionably elevated on the shoulders and follow the arms smoothly below the elbow, and each is finished in tailor style with two rows of stitching applied in cuff outline, and with two buttons and simulated button-holes at the back of the wrist.

The combination here effected in the toilette is unusually stylish, as the skirt is particularly well adapted to checked materials. When plain goods are made up in such a skirt, the back will be cut with a straight instead of a bias effect at the center. Striped goods, materials showing figures in lengthwise effects, and plaid and checked goods in which the lengthwise and crosswise plaids differ greatly in pattern should not be developed in this way. All reasonable tex-

may be made with or without a slight train. The edge is decorated with a demi-flounce of lace headed by three rows of velvet ribbon.

The full fronts of the body are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining that close invisibly at the center, and the fulness is collected in a row of shirring at the top and in two rows at the waist-line. The full back is disposed to correspond with the full fronts upon backs of lining fitted by the usual gores and a center seam; and a smooth adjustment at the sides is produced by under-arm gores. The lining portions exposed to round-yoke depth above the full fronts and back are covered with yoke facings of velvet, from the lower edges of which droops a frill of lace. Butterfly bows of velvet ribbon placed upon the shoulders rise above the full puff sleeves, which droop over deep cuff-facings of velvet applied to the coat-shaped linings underneath. The standing collar is of velvet, as is also the girdle, which is widened to form deep points at the center of the back. From the lower edge of the girdle a frill of lace falls with pretty fulness over the skirt, and a *suites-moi* bow of velvet ribbon falls in

regulation fashion from the back of the body. A frill of lace also droops from each wrist.

The jaunty hat is trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

Figure No. 433 T shows a back view of the body, the materials being primrose-yellow figured *chiffon* and plain velvet. The lining portions are here cut away to expose the neck in a pretty rounding outline, the neck being finished with a tiny frill of *chiffon*; and the sleeve linings are cut off below the sleeves. The girdle is of velvet covered with rows of jet.

Charming costumes may be developed by the mode in plain and embroidered chambray, figured and plain French gingham, fancy cotton *crépon*, cotton Bedford and numerous other fashionable cottons. *Challis de crépe* and other seasonable woollens will also make up attractively in this way; and velvet, velvet or grosgrain ribbon, lace, embroidery or braid may contribute the garniture. A dainty costume of this style may be developed in tan *crépon* and golden-brown velvet. The collar, yoke and cuff facings and also the girdle may be made of the velvet and covered with *écru* coral lace.

FIGURE No. 434 T.—LADIES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see Page 316.)

FIGURE No. 434 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4408 and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown again in three views elsewhere on this page.

The costume is here pictured developed in pale-mauve *crépon*, with white lace, satin-edged grosgrain ribbon and Kursesd's Standard crystal passementerie for garniture. The skirt is in two sections that meet at the left side at the top and flare gradually toward the lower edge to reveal three lace flounces arranged upon the four-gored foundation-skirt underneath. The skirt sections are disposed at each side in forward and backward turning plaits, which produce graceful fulness over the hips; and the bias back edges of the sections are joined in a center seam, at each side of which rolling folds are produced by gathers at the top. The skirt has a bell back and a slight train; but it may, if preferred, be shortened to round length, the pattern providing for both styles.

The lower edge is decorated with crystal passementerie headed by a band of satin-edged grosgrain ribbon.

The right full front of the shapely basque overlaps the left full front in surplice fashion below the bust. The full fronts are disposed in pretty, soft folds by gathers at the shoulder edges, and the fulness at the lower edges is collected in overlapping plaits; these fronts are arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining that close invisibly at the center, and between their flaring edges is revealed a full chemisette that extends below the bust. The full backs are plaited to a point at the lower edge and are mounted upon a back of lining that is shaped by side-back gores and a center seam; and under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides. A full center-back arranged upon the back of lining is disclosed in a narrow V between the flaring back edges of the backs, which are each decorated with a frill of lace and a band of crystal passementerie. The pointed lower edge of the basque is trimmed with a band of satin-edged grosgrain ribbon, from the lower edge of which

depends a row of crystal passementerie; and sections of similar ribbon and passementerie are carried backward from the fronts to simulate a corselet, the ribbon being tied at the center of the back in a *suivez-moi* bow, the long ends of which fall low upon the skirt. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton style and have each only an inside seam. They are made upon coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders; and each wrist is trimmed with ribbon and a frill of lace that droops quaintly over the hand. At the neck is a full lace ruching, the standing collar of the pattern being omitted.

The mode will develop charmingly in plain and figured India silk, glacé Surah, and chalis in flowered, polka-dotted and conventional designs; and combinations of plain and embroidered goods will be especially effective. Ribbon, frills of lace or *chiffon*, passementerie, embroidery, bows or rosettes may form the decoration, and may be applied in any pretty way suggested by personal fancy. Embroidered India muslin bonneting may be made up prettily by



4408

Right Side-Front View.

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

(COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 322.)



4408

Left Side-Back View.



4408

View Showing Round Length.

the mode in conjunction with silk mull, which may be used for the chemisette and full center-back.

FIGURE No. 435 T.—LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 317.)

FIGURE No. 435 T.—This consists of a Ladies' wrap and bell skirt. The wrap pattern, which is No. 4448 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is shown in two views on page 328 of this magazine. The skirt pattern, which is No. 4373 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen differently developed on its label.

The wrap is here pictured handsomely made up in granite silk. The fronts extend below the knee in stylishly long tabs, and the back is superbly curved to the figure by a center seam. The sides are united in length with the back, which they join in seams that curve

colman style over the shoulders and terminate at the front; and the sides are gathered to rise prominently over the shoulders. The fronts and backs are connected by narrow gores, and the closing is made invisibly at the front. The modified Medici collar is covered with feather ornaments. The free edges of the wrap are decorated with ostrich-feather trimming, three jet ornaments fall from the lower end of each tab almost to the edge of the skirt, and three similar ornaments decorate the upper part of each front.

The skirt is of hair-line striped cheviot. It exemplifies the latest style of circular bell skirt and is made with a pointed train. The front and sides of the skirt fall smoothly over the foundation skirt, which is composed of five bell-gores; and its bias back edges are joined in a center seam, at each side of which fan-plaits flare in characteristic fashion. The skirt is decorated at the bottom with three rather broad milliner's folds. If the train be not desired, the skirt may be cut to uniform round length.

An appropriate wrap for church, calling and other semi-ceremon-

and is shown in two views on page 331 of this DELINEATOR.

Fine French serge and velvet are here prettily combined in the basque, which revives the inserted or Breton vest once so popular. The vest is attached underneath to the front edges of the fronts by means of buttons and button-holes or hooks and eyes, the fronts almost meeting at the pointed lower edge of the vest and spreading gradually toward the shoulders. A row of Kursheedt's Standard *point de Gène* lace is applied down the front edge of each front and above a cuff facing of velvet on each wrist. The basque is adjusted with perfect smoothness by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam; and it is pointed at the center of the front and back and curves high over the hips. The standing collar fits closely, and its ends lap in line with the closing of the vest at one side. The sleeves rise with fashionable fulness above the shoulders and follow the shape of the arms below the elbow.

Several vests may be made for a basque of this kind, thus producing variety at small cost. With both cotton and woollen basques piqué vests in white and colors will be very fashionable.

The attachment of the vest may be visible or invisible, as preferred, and decoration may be added to the vest or to the fronts, as deemed most effective. Sometimes the vest will be of the same kind of material as the basque, and will be cross-trimmed with gimp, braid, galloon, etc. All reasonable dress goods may be made up by the mode, which is especially nice for gingham, etc.

The hat has a soft crown of silk and is trimmed with ribbon, jet and tips, and a silk ribbon bridle is bowed under the chin.



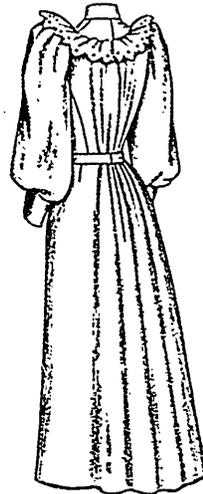
4456

Front View.



4456

Side-Back View.



4456

View without Girdle and Showing Skirt in Round Length.

FIGURE NO. 437 T.—LADIES' BASQUE. (For Illustration see Page 318.)

FIGURE NO. 437 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4422 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 331 of this magazine.

French-gray camel's-hair is the material here represented in the basque, which extends a little below the hips and presents a uniform lower outline. The superb adjustment is due to double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a well curved center seam, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are arranged with fashionable fulness at the top, where they are gathered to rise high above the shoulders. They are made up on smooth linings, and

each wrist is trimmed with an encircling band of braid. The standing collar is covered with a braid band, and each front is decorated along the under-arm seam with a similar band.

All reasonable silks, woollens and cottons are well adapted to the mode, and figured, striped, checked and plain goods will make up with equal satisfaction in basques of this kind. The style is susceptible of many variations in the way of decoration, soutache braiding, flat bands, Escorial embroidery, velvet ribbon, gimp, galloon and passementerie being suitable for garniture.

The large hat is of fancy straw simply ornamented with ribbon and quills.

FIGURE NO. 436 T.—LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustration see Page 318.)

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH CIRCULAR BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 319.)

FIGURE NO. 436 T.—This illustrates a Ladies' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4425 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure,

No. 4405.—Different views of this costume are given at figures Nos. 414 T, 415 T, 416 T and 417 T in this DELINEATOR.

ious wear may be developed by the mode in armure, Ottoman, madzimi, corded silk or velvet. Handsome garniture may be supplied by guipure, marquise or French lace, curled-silk feather trimming or fringe; or a less elaborate completion may be adopted. Tweed, homespun, cheviot, serge, vigogne, cloth or any appropriate variety of silken dress goods may be chosen for the skirt, and a puffing, plaiting, frill or ruffle may form the foot trimming.

The becoming toque has a soft crown of silk. It is prettily trimmed with aigrettes and cabochons, and narrow ties are bowed under the chin.

Navy-blue cheviot and China silk are here effectively combined in the costume, and machine-stitching provides a fashionable finish. The skirt is in circular bell style and has bias back edges that meet in a center seam below the placket, at each side of which three backward-turning plaits flare in graceful, rolling folds to the lower edge. The skirt is adjusted with sheath-like closeness at the front and sides by eight darts at the top, and is supported by suspenders that pass over the shoulders and are tacked underneath to the belt. A four-gored foundation-skirt underlies the skirt, but it may be omitted, if undesirable, and the skirt lined or not, as preferred. When the foundation skirt is omitted, the skirt may, if desired, be attached to a girdle, which may be tacked at the top to the suspenders, explicit directions for this arrangement accompanying the pattern. The girdle is adjusted by center-front, side-front, under-arm and side-back seams and is closed at the center of the back. The upper and lower edges of the girdle shape decided points at the center of the front and back and are each followed by two rows of machine-stitching. The lower edge of the skirt is decorated with

a broad band of the material finished at the top with five rows of machine-stitching.

The blouse is made of China silk. It is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. A box-plait is arranged over the closing, and desirable fulness at each side of the front results from a short row of gathers at the neck at each side of the closing. Becoming fulness at the center of the back is due to a short row of gathers at the neck, and the fulness at the waist-line is regulated by tapes inserted in a casing and tied at the front. The shirt sleeve is gathered at the top and slashed at the back of the arm; the front edge of the slash is narrowly hemmed and is covered with an overlap that is joined to the back edge and is pointed at the top. The sleeve is gathered at the lower edge and finished with a cuff that may be closed with studs or sleeve-buttons. Studs are arranged along the center of the box-plait, with decorative effect. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare widely at

the throat; and a Windsor scarf of white *crêpe de Chine* is worn. The blazer is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above hemmed coat-laps. The fronts are reversed at the top to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches, and the lapels are covered with a facing of the material which is extended to the lower edge to form underfacings for the fronts. A row of buttons placed a short distance back of the front edge ornaments each front; and the fronts may be worn open all the way down or may be connected at the bust by a pointed strap fastened underneath at each side with a button-hole and button. The coat sleeves rise fashionably high upon the shoulders, and each is finished at the wrist with five encircling rows of machine-stitching. All the remaining free edges of the blazer are finished in tailor fashion with a double row of stitching.

The mode will make up attractively in yachting or storm serge,

diagonal serge, cheviot, flannel, camel's-hair and rough woollens of all kinds, with China or India silk or wool goods in the same or a contrasting color for the blouse. The costume will be both fashionable and comfortable for outing wear in the mountains or by the sea, and a plain tailor finish will be most appropriate.

We have pattern No. 4405 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires six yards and a-fourth of serge forty inches wide, with four yards and a-fourth of China silk twenty inches wide, and seven-eighths of a yard of material forty inches wide extra for



4412

View Showing Round Length.



4412

Front View.



4412

Side-Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 324.)

facings. Of one material, it needs fourteen yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or six yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME WITH DRAPED BELL SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (For Illustrations see Page 320.)

No. 4408. — This costume may be again seen by referring to figure No. 434 T in this magazine.

Figured and plain India silk are here beautifully combined in the costume, which is composed of a fancy bodice and a slightly draped bell skirt. A four-gored foundation-skirt underlies the skirt, which is made with bias back edges that are joined in a seam at the center

of the back in regular bell fashion. At the left side the skirt opens from the belt down, the edges flaring gradually toward the foot to attractively reveal a deep facing of plain silk applied to the left side of the foundation skirt. The flaring edges are widely hemmed and are connected by ribbons extending diagonally from under the hem on the front portion and tied in bows that are tacked upon the opposite hem. A jabot of lace edging extends down the front hem near which a cluster of three plaits turn toward the center at the belt and flare into pretty, draping folds below. Just back of the other hem two backward-turning plaits are laid at the belt; and a group of three overlapping, forward-turning plaits are laid in front of gathers across the back, the plaits flaring diagonally forward in graceful, draping folds, while the gathers fall naturally to the edge of the slight train. Small plaits on the hips fit the top instead of darts. If the trained skirt be undesirable, the skirt and foundation may be shortened to round length

The bodice is made up on a lining fitted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam. On the lining fronts are placed a full vest and surplice fronts. The vest extends only to the waist-line and is gathered at the neck and laid in forward-turning plaits at the lower edge; it is closed at the center like the lining fronts and is sewed to position at its edges. The surplice fronts lap in the regular way below the waist-line and separate above to the shoulders over the vest. At the lower edge each surplice front is laid in three forward-turning plaits, that are folded even with the front edge and flare gradually toward the bust, where they fall out of their formal folds into soft fulness, which is collected in gathers at the shoulder edges. The right front crosses the left below the bust and takes the shape of the basque at the lower edge, which describes a becoming point at the center. A full center-back arranged upon the back lining is gathered at the neck and plaited to a point below the waist-line; it is overlapped by full backs, which spread to the shoulders, where they are gathered with pretty effect. Below the waist-line the full backs are drawn smoothly over the lining, and the fulness is collected in two backward-turning plaits over the hemmed back edges, which are trimmed with jabots of lace edging, that is carried across the shoulders and in jabots down the front edges of the surplice fronts. A prettily tied bow of ribbon is placed on the center of the back at the waist-line, and loops and ends of ribbon fall with graceful effect from beneath the point of the back. The stylish collar stands high and is softly rolled at the top, its corners being prettily rounded. The sleeves are in the becoming leg-o'-nutton style, flaring full and broadly at the top and taking the shape of the arm below the elbow. They are made over coat-shaped linings and are each daintily trimmed at the wrist with a lace frill and ribbon, that is carried diagonally across the under side and tied in a bow at the seam.

For the light, soft textures so delightful for house wear the costume will be particularly charming. It may be simply or elaborately trimmed with any of the

seasonable garnitures in vogue, or it may be perfectly plain in finish. We have pattern No. 4408 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires ten yards and a-half of figured and three yards and a-fourth of plain India silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it will need twelve yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, is. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME, WITH A BELL SKIRT, HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (For Illustrations see Page 321.)

No. 4456.—This costume is shown made of different materials

and otherwise trimmed at figures Nos. 432 T and 433 T in this DELINEATOR.

The costume is in this instance portrayed developed in figured India silk and lace net. The skirt is in bell style at the back and is arranged over a foundation skirt fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style and made with a slight train. The front of the skirt is adjusted at the top with sheath-like closeness by four darts at each side of the center, and is joined to the back in side seams. The back edges of the back are bias and are joined in a center seam, and the placket opening is made at the left side seam of the skirt and at the left side-back seam of the foundation. The back falls with graceful



4431

View Showing Round Length.

fulness from gathers at the top to the edge of a slight train; but if the train be undesirable, both the skirt and foundation skirt may be shortened to round length, both styles being provided for by the pattern. The front of the skirt is ornamented at the bottom with a flounce of the material, which is turned under and shirred twice to form a self-heading; the flounce is deep at the sides and is narrowed gradually toward the center of the front, to give a V effect; and a row of lace insertion is applied near its lower edge.

The round waist has low-necked fronts arranged upon high-necked fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. The fronts are drawn by gathers at the top, and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn toward the center and collected in two short rows of shirring at each side of the closing. The

low-necked back is arranged to correspond with the fronts over a high-necked back of lining shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam; and under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides. The linings exposed in round-yoke outline at the front and back are covered with yoke facings of lace net, and a frill of lace edging droops prettily from the upper edges of the low-necked fronts and back. The puff sleeves are very full; they are gathered at the top and bottom and droop in regulation fashion over cuff facings of lace net applied to the coat-shaped linings over which the sleeves are made; and a frill of lace edging trims each wrist. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar. The waist is worn beneath the skirt, and a girdle covered with lace net accompanies the costume. The upper and lower edges of the girdle are deeply pointed at the center of the back, and the girdle is narrowed gradually toward the center of the front; it is shaped by a seam at the center of the front and back and



4431

Front View.



4431

Back View.

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

(For Description see Page 324.)

another at the right side; and the closing is made invisibly at the left side.

All sorts of silken and woollen goods will make up handsomely in this way, either alone or in combination with velvet, fancy silk or the same material in a contrasting color. The mode is especially well adapted to plain and fancy gingham, plain and embroidered chambray, nainsook and other washable goods. Lace, all-over embroidery, embroidered edging, ribbon, fancy braid, etc., may be applied for decoration in any tasteful manner preferred.

We have pattern No. 4456 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires eleven yards and seven-eighths of figured and a yard and a-fourth of plain India silk each twenty inches wide, together with three-fourths of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide for facings. Of one material, it needs eleven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or nine yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or seven yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or six yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

LADIES' COSTUME,
WITH CIRCULAR BELL
SKIRT, HAVING A
SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFOR-
ATED FOR ROUND
LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 322.)

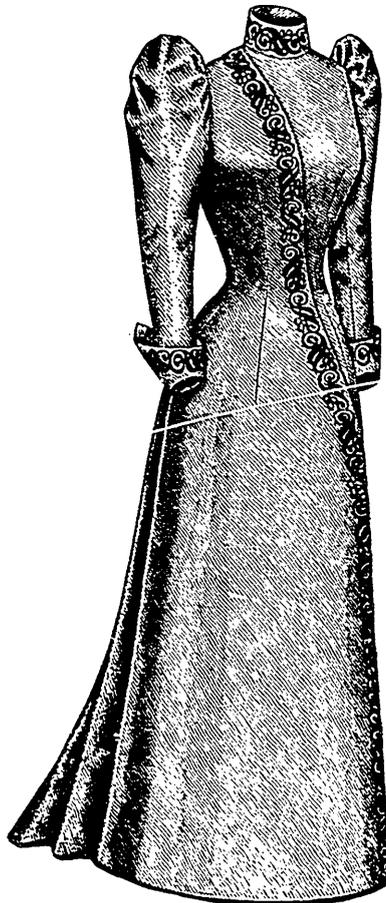
No. 4412.—Dress goods, velvet and India silk are united in this costume, with bands of velvet and a ribbon sash for garniture, at figure No. 424 T in this DELINEATOR.

The costume is here represented made of fancy cheviot and plain silk. The skirt is a stylish example of the circular bell variety and has bias back edges joined in a center seam between backward-turning plaits that flare in graceful, rounding folds to the edge of the slight train. The top of the skirt is rendered smooth over the hips by four darts at each side, and the skirt falls with sheath-like closeness over a foundation skirt which is fashioned with five bell-gores and made with a slight train. If desired, both the skirt and foundation may be shortened to round length, the pattern making provision for both styles. A placket opening is finished above the center seam and at the left side-back seam of the foundation skirt. The lower edge of the skirt is decorated with two rows of fancy gimp.

The fanciful basque extends to three-quarter depth at the back and sides, and its loose jacket-fronts reach but little below the waist-line. They are reversed at the top in stylish lapels, below which they flare gradually to form points at the lower front corners; and they open over blouse fronts that are gathered at the top and arranged upon dart-fitted fronts of lining, which close at the center with button-holes and buttons. A box-plait is arranged over the closing of the blouse fronts, which is made invisibly at the center; and the fulness at the lower edge is collected in two short rows of shirring made at belt depth apart at each side of the closing. The lower edge of the blouse is concealed beneath belt sections which pass into the under-arm seams, their pointed ends being crossed at the center of the front and fastened invisibly. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the superb adjustment. The center seam terminates below the waist-line above

extra width underfolded in a forward-turning plait at each side, the plait overlapping the hemmed back edge of the back. Each side seam is discontinued above extra width, which is allowed at the back edge of the under-arm gore, and underfolded in a broad, forward-turning plait that overlaps the hemmed back edge. The coat sleeves are mounted upon smooth linings; they are gathered at the top to curve fashionably high above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with cuffs that are rounded at the back of the arm and reversed at the top to show an underfacing of silk. At the neck is a standing collar, which is reversed at the top, and a rolling collar that meets the lapels in notches. The front edges of the fronts are faced for a few inches with the cheviot and are lined the rest of the way with silk. The free edges of the jacket fronts and belt sections, the lower edges of the cuffs and the front and lower edges of the tabs are trimmed with a row of gimp.

Tweed, diagonal serge, Bedford cord, plain serge, striped and checked cheviot, challis, India and China silk and novelty wool suitings will develop attractively by the mode, which is as well adapted



4430

Side-Front View.



4430

Side-Back View.



4430

View Showing Round Length.

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS, WITH DIAGONAL CLOSING, AND BELL BACK HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 325.)

to a single material as to a combination of two or three fabrics.

We have pattern No. 4412 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and five-eighths of fancy cheviot forty-four inches wide, and two yards of plain silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs twelve yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and three-fourths thirty inches wide, or six yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide, or six yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

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

(For Illustrations see Page 323.)

No. 4431.—By referring to figures Nos. 420 T and 421 T in this

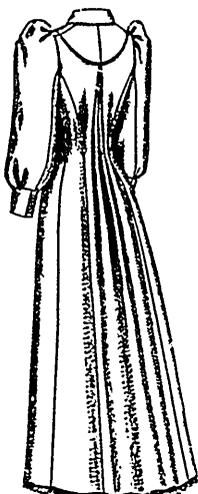
DEINEATOR, this stylish costume may be seen differently made up. In the present instance a fashionable variety of wool goods is associated with silk and velvet in the development of the costume, and passementerie and fancy buttons provide appropriate decoration. The skirt is of the popular circular bell variety and has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam between backward-turning plaits that spread out into a slight train. The front and sides hang smoothly over the foundation skirt, which is in the ordinary four-gored style and is made with a slight train; and four darts at each side of the center produce a fashionably smooth adjustment at the top. The placket opening is made above the center seam of the skirt and at the left side-back seam of the foundation skirt. If the train be undesirable, the skirt and foundation skirt may be shortened to round length, both styles being provided for by the pattern.

The fanciful basque has fronts of lining adjusted by double bust darts and closed invisibly at the center, and center-fronts, which pass into the first dart at each side and are sewed flatly to position above,

joining the basque and coat-tails is covered with passementerie, which is continued along the lower edge of the fronts and along the front edges of the bodice portions. The side-fronts are similarly decorated along their free edges. The coat sleeves rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with a deep cuff-facing of velvet headed by a row of passementerie. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar, from the top of which at the back falls a rolling collar, with novel effect.

The mode is well adapted to a combination of two or even three materials of widely different textures. Bengaline will associate nicely with *crépe de Chine* and velvet, and velvet and China silk may be combined with any variety of wool goods. Milliner's folds, ruffles or platings of the material may be applied to the skirt for a foot trimming, and jewelled passementerie or gimp, braid, velvet ribbon, etc., may decorate the basque.

We have pattern No. 4431 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the costume requires five yards and a-half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk and five-eighths of a yard of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs ten yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



4437

View Showing Round Length.



4437

Front View.



4437

Side-Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 326.)

LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS, WITH DIAGONAL CLOSING, AND BELL BACK HAVING A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see Page 324.)

No. 4430.—A handsome combination of figured Bengaline and crape cloth is shown in this dress at figure No. 425 T in this magazine, Escorial embroidered passementerie providing the decoration.

In the present instance fine French challis is selected for the dress. The becomingly close adjustment is performed by single bust and under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that disappears below the waist-line above extra fullness. The skirt of the back is in bell style, having bias back edges joined in a center seam, at the top of which the extra fullness is underfolded in a

broad, double box-plait, the folds of the plait flaring gracefully to the edge of the slight train. If preferred, the dress may be shortened to round length, as shown in the small engraving, the pattern making provision for both styles. The left front is widened above the waist-line to extend to the right shoulder seam, the right front being correspondingly narrowed; and below the waist-line the right front is widened to lap considerably beyond the center, thus producing a diagonal closing from the right shoulder to the lower edge. The closing is made with hooks and loops, and below the waist-line the fronts are tacked together at the center, the overlapping edge being trimmed with a row of passementerie. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to curve fashionably over the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with pointed cuffs that extend well beyond the sleeves and are decorated at the top with passementerie. Similar passementerie ornaments the standing collar, which closes at the right side.

their shoulder edges passing into the shoulder seams. The center-fronts are plaited to a point at the lower edge; the plaits flare gradually upward and are tacked at intervals to the fronts of lining, the fulness at the neck being collected in two short rows of shirring at each side of the invisible closing. Opening from the shoulders are side-fronts that extend almost to the waist-line; their lower edges are free for a short distance, back of which the side-fronts are overlapped by bodice portions, which extend to the lower edge of the basque and overlap the center-fronts, their front ends meeting at the center and their back edges passing into the under-arm seams. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam complete the adjustment of the basque, and the back and sides are lengthened by unusually long coat-tail, which are arranged at each side in a deep, backward-turning plait that overlaps the hemmed back edge at the top and flares slightly below. Each coat-tail is decorated with three large, fancy buttons, and the seam

A becoming dress of this kind may be developed in plain or figured India or China silk or in wool goods of plain, checked, striped or figured varieties. A plaiting, ruffle or ruching of the same or a contrasting material may decorate the lower edge, or any preferred arrangement of braid, gimp, passementerie or lace may be added.

We have pattern No. 4430 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the dress requires eleven yards and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

will develop attractively in fabrics of either silken, woollen or cotton texture. Surah, China silk, cashmere, serge, challis, gingham, percale and lawn are equally well adapted to the mode. Pretty contrasts of colors will be effective, and the yoke portions will often be of all-over embroidery, lace, fancy silk, velvet, etc.

We have pattern No. 4437 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the wrapper requires ten yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or seven yards and five-eighths thirty inches wide, or five yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING, AND A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH)

(For Illustrations see Page 325.)

No. 4437.—Figured challis and plain velvet are united in this wrapper at figure No. 408T in this DELINEATOR, ribbon and lace providing the decoration.

Figured percale was in the present instance selected for the wrapper. The fronts are cut away in low, round outline at the top to accommodate a round yoke, below which they are arranged at the center in two deep forward-turning plaits at each side. The plaits flare prettily at each side of the closing, which is made invisibly to a convenient distance; and below the closing the front edges are lapped and tacked. The yoke and fronts are arranged upon fronts of lining that extend to basque depth and may be closed at the center with hooks and loops, or with lacing cords drawn through eyelets, as preferred; and a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides is secured by long single bust and under-arm darts. The bust darts in the fronts are taken up with those in the lining, and the back edges of the lining fronts are sewed to position along the under-arm darts. The back is seamless at the center and is shaped in low, round outline



4407

Front View.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED FRONT BODY-LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

at the top; it is mounted upon a high-necked center-back of lining that extends but little below the waist-line and is shaped by a curving center seam. The back is arranged at the top in two deep, backward-turning, overlapping plaits at each side of the center, and the plaits flare into the soft folds of a slight train, which, if undesirable, may be shortened to round length, the pattern providing for both styles. Side-back gores complete the graceful adjustment of the wrapper; the lining exposed to round-yoke depth above the back is covered with a facing of the material; and a tiny side plaiting of the material decorates the rounding upper edges of the fronts and back. The full shirt-sleeves have each a seam at the inside and outside of the arm and are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with cuffs; and a rolling collar is at the neck. Patch pockets that are pointed at their lower edges are applied to the fronts between the darts, and their upper edges are finished with pointed laps.

The mode is fanciful in effect though simple in construction, and

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED FRONT BODY-LINING.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4407.—This wrapper is shown made of outing cloth and finished with stitching at figure No. 409T in this magazine, a cord girdle being worn about the waist.

A pretty variety of striped French flannel is the material here represented in the wrapper. The fronts fall with pretty fullness from two short rows of stitching at the neck at each side of the closing, which is made all the way down the center with button-holes and buttons; and the fronts are arranged upon fronts of lining that extend to basque depth and are adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The fronts are rendered becomingly smooth at the sides by long under-arm darts, into which the back edges of the lining fronts pass; and the adjustment is completed by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates at the waist-line above extra fullness underfolded in a broad double box-plait. Extra width allowed at the side-back seams is arranged at each side in a forward-turning plait underneath. The coat sleeves are made with sufficient fullness at the top to curve fashionably high above



4407

Back View.

LADIES' WRAPPER, WITH FITTED FRONT BODY-LINING. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

the shoulders, and they are extended at the wrists and reversed to form deep cuffs that are faced with the material. A rolling collar is at the neck. A girdle of doubled cord having tassel-tipped ends encircles the waist and is tied to the left of the center of the front, and a short section of cord, similarly finished at the ends, is knotted between the flaring ends of the collar.

Knitted-down flannel in the plain, striped or figured varieties is especially appropriate for wrappers of this kind. French flannel, cashmere, serge, camel's hair and various other woollens devoted to wrappers are also appropriate to the mode, and simple garnitures will be in best taste.

We have pattern No. 4407 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the wrapper requires ten yards twenty-two inches wide, or eight yards twenty-seven inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

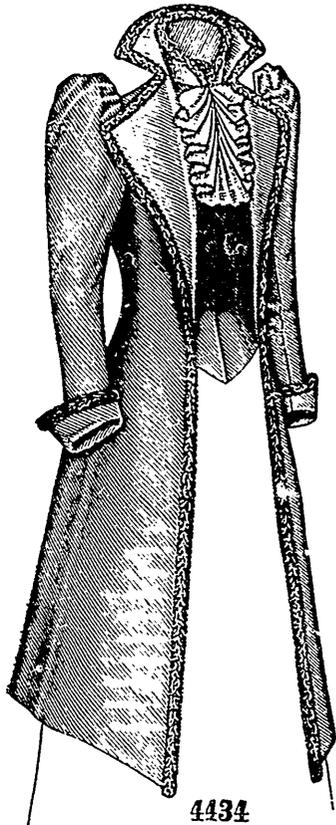
LADIES' WATTEAU COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4434.—*Écru* cloth was selected for this coat, and feather trimming and *chiffon* form the decoration. The coat extends to the fashionable three-quarter length; it is becomingly adjusted by side-back gores and a curving center seam and is laid in a Watteau-plait at the center of the back. The plait is quite narrow at the top and widens gradually to the lower edge of the coat. The loose fronts open from the shoulders over a short vest, which is closely adjusted by single bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. The lower edge of the vest shapes a well defined point at the end of the closing, and its back edges pass into the under-arm seams. The fronts are reversed at the top in broad lapels that extend below the waist-line, and below the lapels the fronts flare widely. The lower edge of the coat shapes a slight point at the center of the back and at each lower front corner. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to curve fashionably high above the shoulders; they bell slightly at the wrists and are extended to form cuffs that roll prettily upward and are decorated at the top with feather trimming. At the neck is a modified Medici collar, which is joined to the vest, and a high

Leicester collar, the edges of which are joined to the loose edges of the fronts. The lapels are faced with the material and bordered with feather trimming, which is continued down the front edges of the fronts. The edges of the collars are followed by feather trimming, and two rows of similar trimming are arranged along the side-back seams for some distance from the bottom. A jabot of *chiffon* decorates the vest, being arranged just below the Medici collar.

The mode is novel in effect and will develop stylishly in a single material or in a combination of fabrics. Brocade, velvet or some other rich fabric may form the vest when the remainder of the coat is of faced cloth, Bedford cord, matelassé or plain or figured coating. Moss trimming, curled-silk feather trimming, jet passementerie, galloon, fancy braid, etc., may be added for decoration in any tasteful way preferred.



4434

Front View.

LADIES' WATTEAU COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

We have pattern No. 4434 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the garment needs eight yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

two rows of machine-stitching. The collar is covered with a facing of cloth, which is continued down the fronts for underfacings. If preferred, the collar may be finished with rounding ends and arranged to roll high or low at the back as shown in the engravings, the pattern making provisions for these styles. The openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with pocket-laps, and the opening to a change pocket arranged higher up in the right front is concealed by a small pocket-lap. The free edges of the pocket-laps and collar and the overlapping edge of the back are finished with two rows of machine-stitching, and a single row of stitching is applied to the front edges of the coat.

The mode is one of the most popular of the season's novelties and will develop satisfactorily in melton, kersey, cloth, diagonal, chevron and fancy Spring coatings. Large, handsome buttons are generally used upon coats of this kind, and the mode of finish is usually as here represented.

We have pattern No. 4413 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the coat for a lady of medium size, requires five yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see Page 323.)

No. 4429.—This coat is shown made of other materials at figures Nos. 428 T and 429 T in this *DE-LINEATOR*.

Tan cloth and dark-brown velvet are here effectively united in the coat, and machine-stitching contributes a stylish finish. The fronts are adjusted by single bust darts and are widened by gores to lap in double-breasted fashion; they are reversed at the top in broad revers, below which the closing is made at the left side with button-holes and buttons; and a corresponding row of buttons is sewed to the overlapping front. The adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width underfolded in a box-plait; and the side-back seams disappear at the top of extra fulness underfolded in a forward-turning plait at each side. The coat sleeves rise stylishly high at the top, and the wrists are each finished with two rows of machine-stitching applied to outline a round cuff. At the neck is a rolling collar which meets the lapels in notches. The lapels are finished with a facing of cloth, which is continued to the lower edge of the coat to form underfacings; and the front and lower edges of the coat are decorated in true tailor fashion with a double row of machine-stitching.

Melton, kersey, beaver, chinchilla and cloth make up well in coats of this style, and the mode is especially well adapted to the numerous light weight coatings in tan, mode, beige and castor that are offered for Spring wear. Facings of silk or velvet may be added if a perfectly plain completion be undesirable.

We have pattern No. 4420 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the coat requires two yards and three-eighths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a-fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four



4434

Back View.

LADIES' WATTEAU COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' COMMODORE COAT. (KNOWN AS THE ENGLISH COAT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 323.)

No. 4413.—This coat is shown prettily developed in tan cloth. It is of stylish length and is gracefully adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps. The loose fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion; they are reversed at the top by a rolling collar, and the closing is made at the left side with button-holes and large pearl buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being arranged on the overlapping front. The coat sleeves are arranged with fashionable fulness at the top, and each wrist is finished with

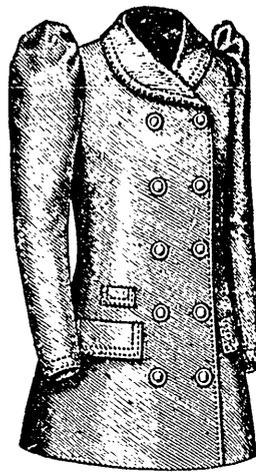
inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' WRAP.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

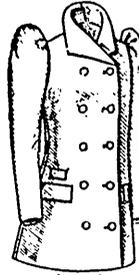
No. 4448.—Granite silk is illustrated in this wrap at figure No. 435 T in this DELINEATOR, ostrich-feather bands and jet ornaments supplying the trimming.

The wrap is here pictured handsomely developed in black Sicilienne, and black lace, two widths of passementerie and rich jet ornaments provide the garniture. The fronts extend in long tabs to the knee and are closed with hooks and loops, and they are connected with the back by



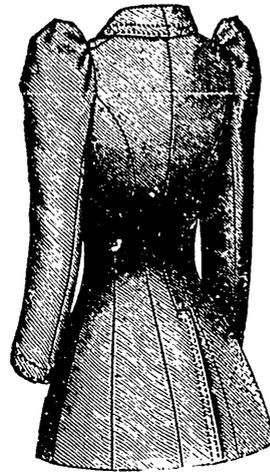
4413

Front View.



4413

View Showing Collar with Square Ends and Rolled High.

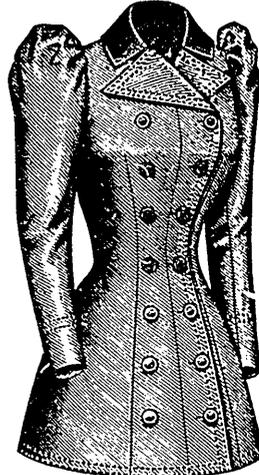


4413

Back View.

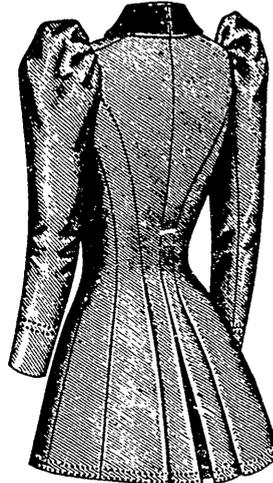
LADIES' COMMODORE COAT. (KNOWN AS THE ENGLISH COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 327.)



4429

Front View.



4429

Back View.

LADIES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 327.)



4448

Front View.

LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

loose front edges of the sides. A modified Medici collar furnishes a stylish neck-completion. The collar is decorated with wide passe-

menterie, and deep V ornament is applied to the back of the top. A row of wide passementerie is arranged along each side-back seam and is continued along the back edge of the front to the lower edge of the gore. The edge of each tab is trimmed with fringe-passementerie-ornament and a frill of lace edging, the edging being extended up the front edge of the throat.

The mode will develop exquisitely in Sicilienne, Ostrich-feather, man, rhadzimir, armure and Bengaline; and Chantilly, marquise or French lace, jewelled or braided gimp, curled-silk feather-trimming, galloon or fringe may be applied for garniture. Camel's-hair, cloche and drap d'été will make

short gores that extend a trifle below the waist-line. The back is becomingly curved to the figure by a center seam; and the sides, which are gathered at the top to produce fashionable fulness upon the shoulders, are joined to the back in dolman fashion over the shoulders and terminate at the bust. The back and sides of the wrap are of uniform depth, and the lower edge is trimmed with a frill of lace edging set on under a band of narrow passementerie, the trimming being continued up the

up less expensively in this way, and any simple mode of decoration preferred may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4448 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrap for a lady of medium size, will require three yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH JACKET FRONT. (For Illustrations see Page 329.) No. 4420.—This stylish basque forms part of the toilette shown at figure No. 412 T in this magazine. Plain blue serge and blue-and-white polka-dotted silk are here effectively united in the basque, which extends to the fashionable coat-basque depth. The back and sides are gracefully conforming to the figure by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat

menterie, and deep V ornament is applied to the back of the top. A row of wide passementerie is arranged along each side-back seam and is continued along the back edge of the front to the lower edge of the gore. The edge of each tab is trimmed with fringe-passementerie-ornament and a frill of lace edging, the edging being extended up the front edge of the throat.

The mode will develop exquisitely in Sicilienne, Ostrich-feather, man, rhadzimir, armure and Bengaline; and Chantilly, marquise or French lace, jewelled or braided gimp, curled-silk feather-trimming, galloon or fringe may be applied for garniture. Camel's-hair, cloche and drap d'été will make



4448

Back View.

LADIES' WRAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH JACKET FRONT.

(For Illustrations see Page 329.)

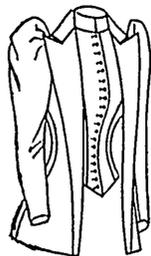
No. 4420.—This stylish basque forms part of the toilette shown at figure No. 412 T in this magazine. Plain blue serge and blue-and-white polka-dotted silk are here effectively united in the basque, which extends to the fashionable coat-basque depth. The back and sides are gracefully conforming to the figure by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above long coat

as; and the loose pocket-fronts open over a short vest, which is adjusted by double bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The vest shapes a decided point at the lower edge, and the jacket fronts are closed at the bust with a single button-hole and button; they flare widely below the closing and are reversed above in lapels by a rolling collar, which they meet in notches; and the vest is finished with a standing collar of the silk. The coat sleeves are mounted on smooth lining and are fashionably full at the top, where they rise prominently above the shoulders; and the wrists are plainly completed. The lapels are finished with facings of the material, which are continued to the lower edges of the jacket fronts for underfacings; and, if desired, the jacket fronts may be reversed all the



4420

Front View.



4420

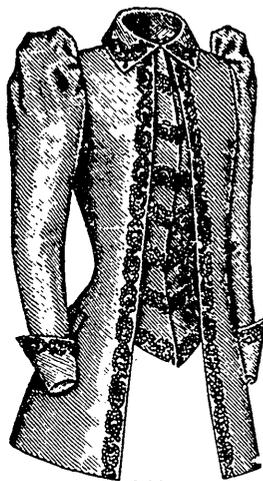
View Showing Jacket Front Rolled to the Edge.



4420

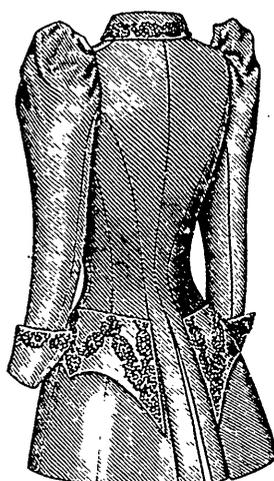
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH JACKET FRONT. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 328.)



4439

Front View.



4439

Back View.

LADIES' COAT-BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

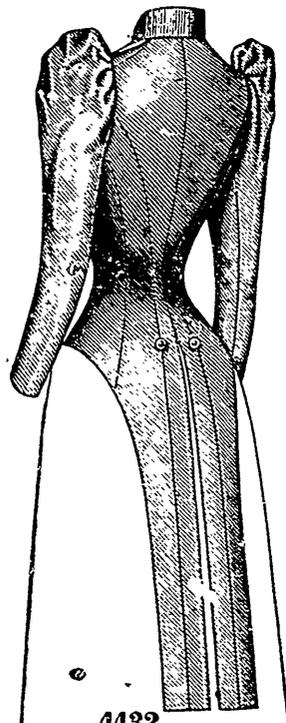


4432

Front View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 330.)



4432

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 330.)

way down as shown in the small engraving.

The mode favors a combination of fabrics and colors, and the vest will frequently be made of castor, mode or red cloth when the remainder of the basque is of dark-blue, green, gray, cloth, vicuna, vigogne and camel's-hair are especially well adapted to the mode, and a tailor finish of machine-stitching will be stylish and appropriate.

We have pattern No. 4420 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and three-eighths of plain serge forty inches wide, and a yard and three-eighths of spotted silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

rise with fashionable fullness at the shoulders and are mounted upon smooth linings. At the neck is a rolling collar, the edges of which are trimmed with passementerie. The front edges of the fronts are similarly ornamented, and the vest is decorated with sections of passementerie arranged to form points at the center, the slightly pointed lower edge being decorated to correspond.

The mode is picturesque in effect and will develop with equally attractive results in a combination of materials and in a single fabric, which may be of silken or woollen texture. A rich appearance may be produced by using handsome brocade for the vest in conjunction with Pompadour or figured or plain China silk; and a basque of any fashionable variety of wool goods may have a vest of faille, Bengaline or fancy silk. Braid, gimp, galloon or passementerie will contribute handsome garniture.

We have pattern No. 4439 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-

LADIES' COAT-BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4439.—Other views of this handsome basque are given at figures Nos. 426 T and 427 T in this DELINEATOR.

The basque is here shown stylishly developed in plain woollen

eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the basque requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four

ish of the tailor modes will provide a suitable completion. We have pattern No. 4432 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4443
Front View.



4443
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4411
Front View.



4411
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 331.)

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

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 329.)

No. 4432.—By referring to figures Nos. 430 T and 431 T in this DELINEATOR, other views of this basque may be obtained.

A fashionable variety of dress goods is here pictured in the basque. The back shapes two unusually long, slender coat-tails, while the front and sides extend to ordinary pointed-basque depth. The superb adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, underarm and side-back gores, and a well curved center seam that terminates below the waist-line; and the closing is made at the front with button-holes and buttons. Revers that are broad at the top and narrowed becomingly toward the ends are arranged upon the fronts, with stylish effect. The coat sleeves are full at the top and becomingly close-fitting below the elbow. They are arranged upon smooth linings and are gathered at the top to curve fashionably high on the shoulders. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar. A button decorates each side-back seam below the waist-line.

All sorts of seasonal dress goods are appropriate for basques of this kind, and combinations of materials will be very effective. Faced cloth in a dark and a medium shade of brown will make up very fashionably in this way, and the plain fin-



4406
Front View.



4406
Back View.

LADIES' COAT-BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 331.)

In the combination shown for a lady of medium size, the basque requires a yard and seven-eighths of plain and three-fourths of

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4443.—This basque forms part of the stylish toilettes shown at figures Nos. 422 T and 423 T in this magazine.

In this instance plain dark-blue and blue-and-white striped cloth are associated in the basque. The superb adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, underarm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width turned under for hems; and the lower edge presents a rounding outline. The fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are cut away above the bust and below the waist-line to reveal a vest of the contrasting goods. The vest is pointed at the lower edge; its back edges are sewed along the first dart at each side and flatly above, and its shoulder edges pass into the shoulder seams. The vest is closed at the center with small buttons and button-holes, and large buttons and button-holes close the fronts at the left side. Stylishly broad lapels are joined to the loose edges of the fronts and meet a rolling collar in notches, and a becomingly high standing collar of the striped goods completes the top of the vest. The coat sleeves are arranged upon smooth linings; they are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with cavalier cuffs, the loose ends of which flare in regulation fashion.

The mode will develop fashionably in cloth, serge, tweed, cheviot and all smooth and rough surfaced wools. It especially favors a combination of colors or textures; and castor, beige, mode or red cloth may be used for the vest and standing collar when the remainder of the basque is of dark-blue or dark-green cheviot or cloth. Decoration is not admired upon a basque of this kind, but a tailor finish of machine-stitching will be effective. Dark-blue English serge and tan cloth will make up stylishly in this way, the cloth being used for the vest and standing collar.

We have pattern No. 4443 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure.

yard of striped cloth each fifty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

fifty inches wide, and a yard and three-eighths of plain silk twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs four yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four

LADIES' BASQUE.

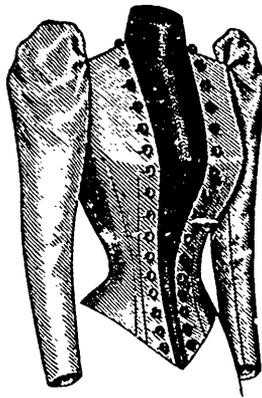
(For Illustrations see Page 330.)

No. 4411.—This basque is shown made of black crape and cloth at figure No. 413 T in this magazine, knotted silk cord affording pretty decoration.

A stylish combination of fancy chevot and silk is here shown in the basque. The superb adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the lower edge of the basque shapes a decided point at the center of the front and back. The fronts are arranged upon fronts of lining that close invisibly at the center; they open from the shoulders over a vest, the upper part of which is disposed in soft, becoming folds by gathers at the top and bottom; and the lower edge of this vest portion passes beneath the pointed upper edge of the lower vest-portion, which has the effect of a bodice and is also pointed at the lower edge. A lapel collar that is narrowed almost to points at the lower ends is joined to the front edges of the fronts and its edges are followed by a row of gimp. The upper portion of the fanciful sleeve is cut out in deep points at the top, and rising high above the points is a full puff of silk which is arranged upon the smooth, coat-shaped lining. The wrists are finished with fanciful cuffs, which are each reversed at the top to reveal an underfacing of silk; and the lower edges of the cuffs and the pointed upper edges of the sleeves are trimmed with gimp. At the neck is a standing collar, the upper part of which is reversed and decorated with gimp. Similar gimp trims the pointed upper edge of the lower vest-portion.

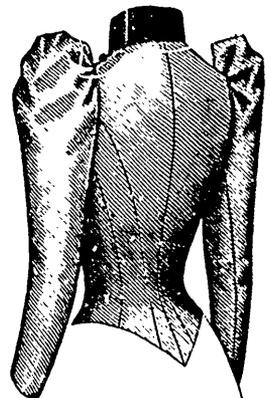
The style favors a union of two or three materials of different colors and textures; but, if preferred, a single fabric may be employed. Henrietta cloth, serge, camel's-hair, vicuna, challis and other woollens are adaptable to the mode, which is also appropriate for goods of silken texture. Braid, gimp, passementerie, ribbon, etc., may be applied for garniture, although a simple completion will suffice. A pretty development of the mode unites figured light challis and golden-brown India silk, with narrow golden-brown velvet ribbon for decoration. The collars, cuffs, upper vest-portion and the puffs on the sleeves may be of the silk.

We have pattern No. 4411 in thirteen sizes for ladies



4425

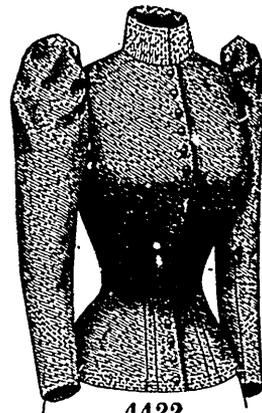
Front View.



4425

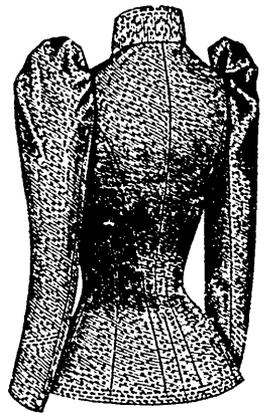
Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH EXCHANGEABLE VEST. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 332.)



4422

Front View.



4422

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 333.)

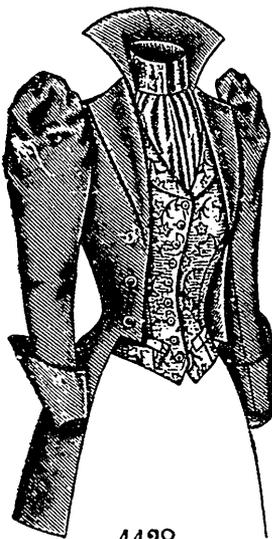
inches wide, or two yards fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' COAT-BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 330.)

No. 4406.—This basque may be again seen by referring to figure No. 419 T in this magazine.

The basque is here pictured developed in a handsome combination of brocaded silk and plain Bengaline. The loose fronts are reversed at the top in lapels by a rolling collar which meets the lapels in notches. The lapels are faced with the Bengaline, which is also used to line the remainder of the fronts. The fronts flare to disclose a vest, which is adjusted by double bust darts and widened to close in double-breasted fashion with button-holes and buttons. The vest describes a point at the lower edge and is cut in low outline at the top and finished with a rolling collar; and above the vest is revealed a chemisette, which extends to the bust and is included in the right shoulder seam, being tacked flatly to position beneath the right side of the vest and fastened invisibly at the left side. The adjustment of the basque is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps; and extra fulness allowed at each side-back seam is underfolded in a forward-turning plait that is marked at the top by a button. The back is extended to form fashionably long, narrow coat-tails. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to stand prominently above the shoulders;



4428

Front View.



4428

Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 332.)

from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires a yard and a-half of fancy chevot

entirely full at the top to stand prominently above the shoulders;

they are arranged upon smooth linings and are finished at the wrists with cuffs that flare slightly at the back of the arm. The back edges of the cuffs are loose, and the back and lower edges of each are decorated with a drooping frill of *point de Gène* lace. At the neck is a standing collar that closes at the left side; it is covered with bias folds of plain silk, and a jabot-frill of *point de Gène* lace is arranged at the center of the chemisette.

Contrasts of shades and materials are best adapted to this picturesque mode, but, if desired, a single texture may be used throughout. Flowered silks and those showing conventional designs in colors upon a black ground will associate effectively with plain silk; and frills of embroidered or plain *chiffon* or lace may be added for garniture. Any preferred combination of wool goods in harmonizing shades will make up attractively in this way, and a third material, which may be velvet, India silk or *crêpe de Chine*, may be introduced for the chemisette.

We have pattern No. 4406 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and seven-eighths of plain and three yards and three-fourths of brocaded silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4346



4346

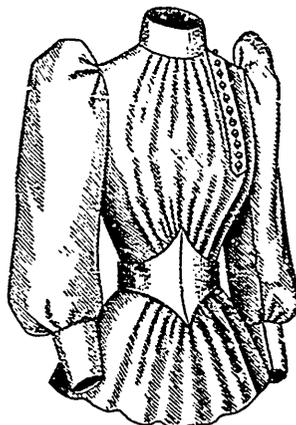
LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 331.)

No. 4428.—Lizard-green Bengaline, chammois, velvet, white *chiffon* and green cloth are associated in this basque at figure No. 418 T in this magazine, with *passementerie* for decoration.

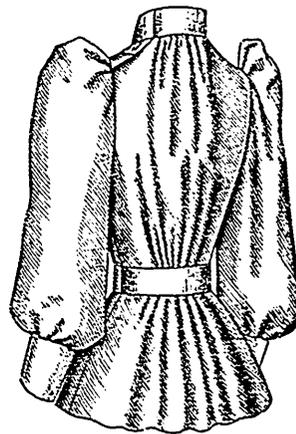
A handsome combination of woollen dress goods, brocaded silk and plain China silk is here pictured in the basque, which suggests somewhat the Louis modes. The back and sides extend to coat-basque depth and are closely adjusted by under-arm darts, side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the

waist-line above extra width arranged at each side in an underfolded, forward-turning plait, which overlaps the hemmed back edge. Extra width allowed at the side-back seams is underfolded in a forward-turning plait at each side. The fronts open from the shoulders over a full chemisette of plain China silk and a vest of brocaded silk, which are arranged upon short fronts of lining adjusted by single bust darts and closed invisibly at the center. The vest is adjusted by single bust darts taken up with those in the fronts of lining, and the back edges of the vest and lining fronts are sewed to the fronts along the under-arm darts. The vest is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons. The lower edge forms a notch below the closing, and the top is shaped in low, rounding neck and finished with a rolling collar. A pocket welt is applied near the lower edge at each side. The chemisette is gathered at the top and bottom, and its upper edge is included in the seam with a standing



4346

Front Views.



4346

Back Views.

LADIES' RUSSIAN BLOUSE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 333.)

collar of China silk. Rising high at the back is a Leicester collar, the ends of which extend but little in front of the shoulder seams and are tacked beneath the top of revers that are joined to the front edges of the fronts. The revers extend to a little below the bust; three large buttons are ornamentally placed near the front edge of each front; and below the waist-line the fronts are cut away slightly after the manner of a man's dress coat. The coat sleeves rise fashionably high at the top and are finished at the wrists with cavalier cuffs that flare in characteristic fashion at the back of the arm.

The mode is very picturesque and will develop handsomely in plain and brocaded silk, satin, figured and plain *crêpe de Chine*, Bengaline, faille and all suitable varieties of woollen goods. The mode is so fanciful in effect that little applied decoration is necessary, but, if desired, gimp, galloon, *passementerie* and handsome braid may be sparingly added.

We have pattern No. 4428 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires two yards and five-eighths of plain dress goods forty inches wide, with one yard of plain China silk and a yard and three-eighths of brocaded silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE, WITH EXCHANGEABLE VEST.

(For Illustrations see Page 331.)

No. 4425.—A pretty combination of light goods and velvet is pictured in this basque at figure No. 436 T in this magazine.

Woollen dress goods and velvet are here artistically united in the basque, which extends to a becoming depth and is pointed at the front and back. The superb adjustment is accomplished by double bust darts, under-arm and side

back gores and a curving center seam, and the fronts are cut away from the shoulders to accommodate a vest of the contrasting material. The vest may be permanently sewed at the right side and closed the left side with button-holes and buttons, or it may be buttoned both sides. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to prominently above the shoulders, and the wrists are plainly completed. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar of velvet that is closed at the left side.

All reasonable textures of either silken, woollen or cotton texture will make up attractively in this way, and several vests may be provided for a single basque. The mode favors a combination of materials, but, if preferred, a single fabric may be used throughout, the vest being made as fanciful as desired by a tasteful application of braid, *passementerie*, gimp, galloon, etc.

We have pattern No. 4425 in thirteen sizes for ladies from tw

ty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the basque for a lady of medium size, requires a yard and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and three-fourths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 331.)

No. 4422.—French-gray camel's-hair is shown in this basque at figure No. 437 T in this DELINEATOR, braid bands forming the garniture.

In the present instance mixed wool goods of seasonable texture were chosen for the basque. It extends to a uniform depth and is accurately adjusted by double bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, the lower outline is gracefully rounding, and the closing is made at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes. The coat sleeves are fashionably full at the top; they are arranged upon smooth linings, and each wrist is decorated with three rows of machine-stitching made diagonally across the upper sleeve-portion at deep cuff depth from the lower edge. At the neck is a stylishly high standing collar, the free edges of which are followed by two rows of machine-stitching; and three rows of stitching form a neat completion for the lower edge of the basque.

The mode will develop with equal satisfaction in silken, woollen or cotton goods. Bengaline, brocaded or plain silk, cloth, cheviot, camel's-hair, serge, etc., are especially well adapted to the fashion, and percale, French gingham and challis will also make up attractively. For garniture, braid or cord passementerie, Carrickmacross or ragged lace, gimp, galloon or velvet ribbon may be applied in any fanciful way preferred; or a plain tailor finish may be selected. Combinations of colors or materials are favored for a basque of this style, and the collar and sleeves will generally be of the combining fabric.

We have pattern No. 4422 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque requires three yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-half fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

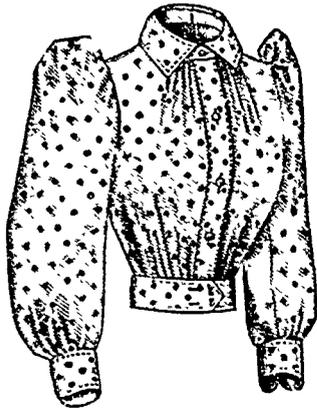
(For Illustrations see Page 332.)

No. 4346.—This pretty blouse is portrayed made of bright-red Surah and prettily trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon. The fronts and full seamless back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams; the right front is widened to lap to the left shoulder seam, and the closing is made invisibly at the left side, the front edges of both fronts being finished with underfacings. The back is drawn by gathers at the neck, and the top of the right front is gathered at the center. The lower edge of the blouse is also gathered and is turned under deeply, and the fulness at the waist-line is collected at the back and in the right front in three rows of shirring, and in the left front in three shorter rows of shirring. The shirrings are tacked to a belt-stay arranged underneath, and the bottom of the blouse presents a puff effect. The blouse is encircled by a girdle, which is fitted by a seam at the center of the

front, where it widens from regulation belt depth to form decided points at its upper and lower edges, and the ends are closed at the left side. A lap that is pointed at its lower end is arranged upon the front edge of the right front and extends from the shoulder edge to the bust; a row of small velvet buttons is ornamentally placed at the center of the lap, and the edges are decorated with two rows of narrow velvet ribbon. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with deep cuffs, each of which is decorated in front of the seam with a row of buttons; and two rows of velvet ribbon are applied at the lower edge and continued along each side of the buttons. The girdle is trimmed along all its edges with two rows of ribbon, and at the neck is a high standing collar similarly decorated.

If a puff effect above the hips be undesirable, the skirt of the blouse may be allowed to hang its natural length below the girdle. Garments of this kind may be attractively developed in Dresden-blue, old-rose, taurcaured, white or black India or China silk, Surah, faille or cashmere. Soutache braid in metallic colorings, grosgrain or velvet ribbon, feather-stitching, etc., will provide dainty decoration. A handsome blouse made up in this way, which may be appropriately worn with several skirts, is of dark-red Surah and black velvet, with a jabot of cream chiffon over the center.

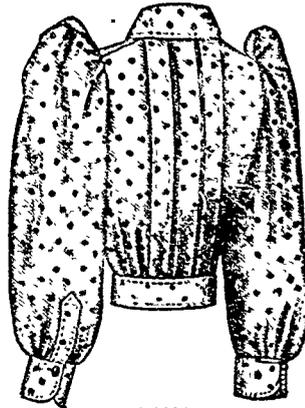
We have pattern No. 4346 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the blouse needs five yards of goods twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4451
Front View.



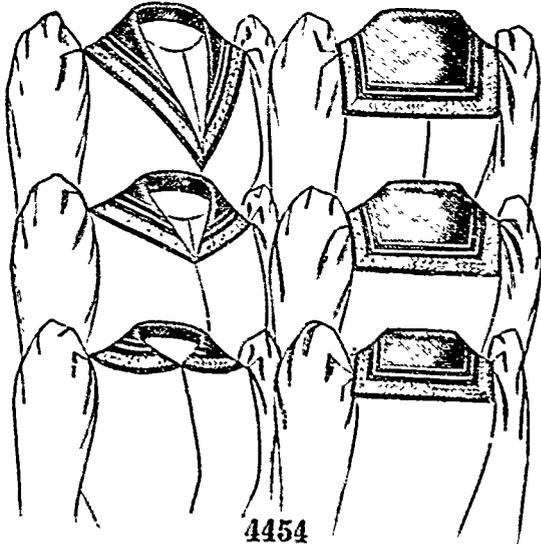
4451



4451
Back View.

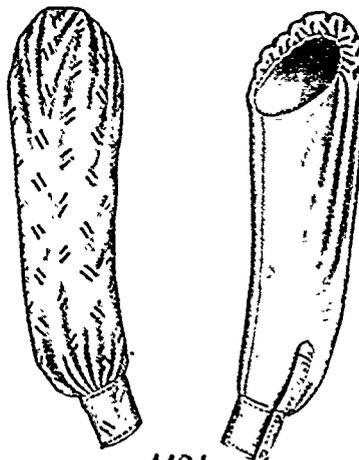
LADIES' SHIRT-BLOUSE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Descriptions see Page 334.)



4454
LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 334.)



4424
Upper Side. Under Side.

LADIES' SHIRT SLEEVE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 334.)

LADIES' SHIRT-BLOUSE.

(For Illustrations see Page 333.)

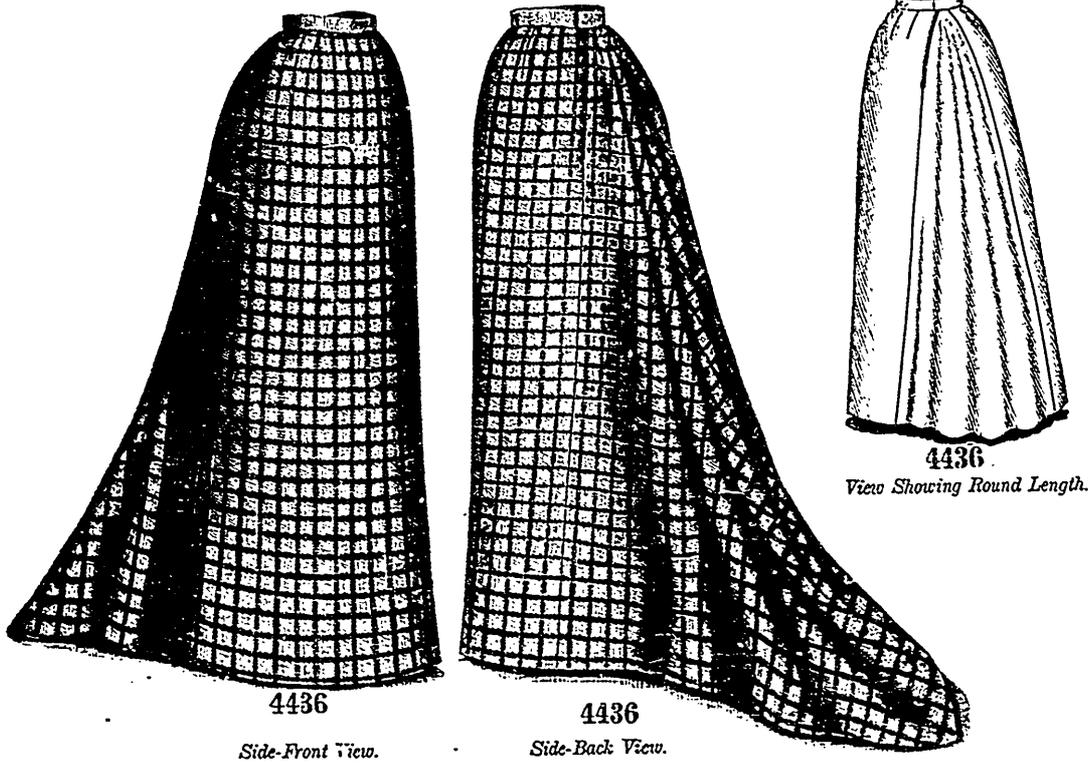
No. 4451.—This blouse forms part of the stylish toilettes illustrated at figures Nos. 410 T and 411 T in this DELINEATOR.

The blouse is here pictured made of dotted percale. The fronts and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the back is arranged in three box-plaits at the center. The fronts are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and a box-plait is arranged in the right front over the closing. Pretty fullness at each side of the closing results from a short row of gathers at the neck, and the fullness at the waist-line of the back is regulated by tapes inserted in a casing. The waist is encircled by a belt that is pointed at one end and fastened at the front with fancy pins; and the blouse may be worn outside or beneath the skirt, as preferred. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top to stand prominently above the shoulders, and are slashed at the back of the arm, the hemmed front edge of each slash being concealed by an overlap, which is sewed to the back edge and pointed at the top. The lower edges of the sleeves are gathered and finished with cuffs, which are prettily rounded at the ends and are closed with studs; and studs are arranged along the center of the box-plait on the front. At the

cloth and trimmed with white braid in three widths. The ends of one collar extend to the bust, where they are narrowed to points; the ends of another collar reach to midway between the bust and throat, and the ends of the remaining collar meet at the throat and are rounded. Each collar rolls slightly and falls in the regulation square outline at the back, and the edges of all three are trimmed with three rows of white braid of graduated widths.

Such collars may be added to all styles of blouse-waists, house-jackets, *négligé* waists, etc., and they may be made of material like the garment or of some pretty contrasting goods. One or more rows of plain, fancy or soutache braid or ribbon or several rows of machine-stitching may finish the edges, and appropriate emblems may be embroidered in the corners.

We have pattern No. 4454 in three sizes—small, medium and large. In the medium size, the deepest collar requires seven-eighths of a yard of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard forty-four inches or more in width. The shallowest collar calls for five-eighths of a yard of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard forty-four inches or more in width. The other collar needs three-fourths of a yard of material twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard forty-four inches or more in width. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.



4436

Side-Front View.

4436

Side-Back View.

4436

View Showing Round Length.

LADIES' BELL SKIRT, WITH SEAMLESS BIAS BACK, HAVING A POINTED TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

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(For Description see this Page.)

neck is a rolling collar mounted on a shaped band; the ends of the collar flare widely at the throat, and the band is closed with a button and button-hole. The collar, cuffs, overlap, belt, and box-plait at the front are finished with a row of machine-stitching.

Wash silk in striped, figured or plain varieties, India or China silk, Madras cloth and washable goods of all suitable kinds will make up satisfactorily by the mode. If a simple completion be not desired, a pretty arrangement of feather-stitching, soutache or washable braid, gimp, etc., may be added for decoration.

We have pattern No. 4451 in thirteen sizes for ladies from twenty-eight to forty-six inches, bust measure. Of one material for a lady of medium size, the blouse requires four yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The sleeve is a favorite style for blouses and shirt-waists of wash silk, India silk, Madras cloth, percale, lawn, gingham and the numerous other fabrics suitable for Summer wear. The cuff may be of spotted, figured or striped goods when the remainder of the garment is of plain material; or a cuff of plain material may be added to a garment of figured goods.

We have pattern No. 4424 in seven sizes for ladies from nine to fifteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an inch below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as described, requires a yard and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or one yard thirty-six inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' BELL SKIRT, WITH SEAMLESS BIAS BACK, HAVING A POINTED TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

LADIES' SAILOR COLLARS.

(For Illustrations see Page 333.)

No. 4454.—These collars are represented made of navy-blue

No. 4436.—By referring to figures Nos. 427 T and 430 T in the

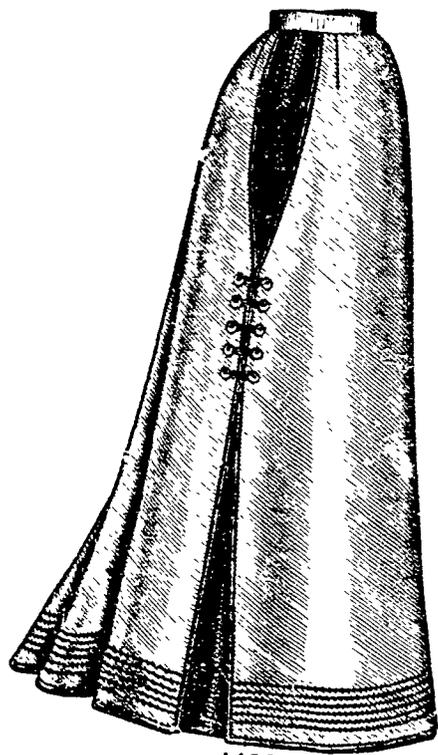
magazine, this skirt may be seen made of another variety of goods. The skirt, which introduces a novelty in bell skirts, should not be made up in striped goods, goods having strongly defined figures in lengthwise effects, or plaids whose lengthwise and crosswise stripes differ greatly in effect. It is here pictured stylishly developed in checked suiting. It presents the general characteristics of the bell skirt, being made without fulness at the top. The front joins the back in side seams and is smoothly adjusted at the top by four darts at each side of the center. The seamless back is straight at its front edges and bias at the center; and the ingenious shaping of the skirt causes the back to fall into full, rounding folds that flare out into a pointed train of graceful length. The skirt overhangs a five-gored bell foundation-skirt, which is made with a slight train. If preferred, both the skirt and foundation may be shortened to round length, both styles being provided by the pattern. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt, and a placket is made at the center of the foundation and at the left side seam of the skirt. If a belt is not desired, the top of the skirt and foundation skirt may be finished with a linen tape and an underlacing, lacing or cording, as preferred; the tape preventing the top of the skirt from stretching.

The mode will develop with attractive results in plaid and checked materials of either silken or woolen texture. Vigogne, vicuna, challis, camel's-hair, serge, etc., are adaptable to the mode, and Pompadour silk, brocade, faille and Bengaline are also appropriate. Tiny ruffles, folds, bands or rows of braid, gimp or galloon may form a foot trimming, or a plain finish may be adopted. A novel decoration of lace insertion arranged over a colored ribbon and edged at each side with narrow gimp may be applied to the bottom of the skirt or to a ruffle. Sometimes several rows of lace insertion applied in this way without the ruffle form a band decoration with very pretty effect.

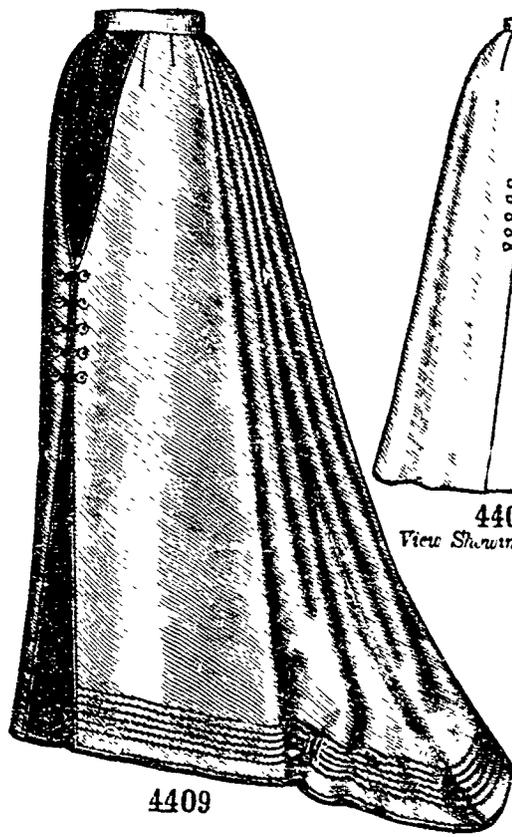
in front of a fan of six backward-turning plaits at the back. The plaits flare gracefully at each side of the seam joining the bias back edges of the back portion. The skirt lies upon the floor in a demi-train, but it may be made up in round length, if preferred, the pattern being arranged for both lengths. The side and lower edges of the front and back of the skirt are piped with soutache, and six rows of soutache are clustered near the lower edges, with stylish effect. Where the front and back meet over the panels the connection is apparently made with loops of soutache over small velvet buttons, the result being decorative and stylish. Tapes sewed to the side-back seams hold the fulness well to the back, and the placket is made above the center seam of the skirt and at the left side-back seam of the foundation skirt.

The mode is unusually attractive for combinations of contrasting colors or textures and is well adapted to all seasonable fabrics. Figured, striped and brocaded goods will unite stylishly with plain material, and trimming may be added or not as desired. All kinds of braids, gimps and passementeries are suitable for garniture, and so are feather bands, curled-silk ruchings, lace, etc.

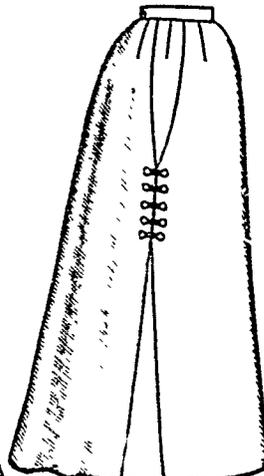
We have pattern No. 4409 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt requires three yards and three-fourths of dress goods forty



4409
Side-Front View.



4409
Side-Back View.



4409
View Showing Round Length.

LADIES' BELL SKIRT, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' BELL SKIRT, WITH DEMI-TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH).

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4409.—At figures Nos. 413 T and 419 T in this magazine this skirt may be seen made of different material.

The skirt is portrayed in this instance developed in a stylish combination of seasonable dress goods and velvet. It introduces a pleasing departure, relieving the severe plainness of the familiar bell or umbrella skirt yet preserving the admired *fourreau* effect peculiar to these graceful modes. The foundation skirt consists of five bell-gores, and over it the front and back of the skirt are arranged to meet at the side-front seams near the knees for a short distance and then separate toward the foot and belt, with unique effect. Between the flaring edges a long panel of velvet applied on each side of the foundation skirt is stylishly revealed, the panels overlapping the side-front seams and extending nearly half-way across the front and side gores. Darts fit the skirt smoothly at the top

inches wide, and two yards and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards thirty inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (KNOWN AS THE WATTEAU SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 332.)

No. 4433.—Other views of this stylish skirt may be obtained by referring to figures Nos. 422 T and 423 T in this *DELINEATOR*.

In the present instance tan cloth was selected for the skirt, which presents the general characteristics of the popular bell or *fin de siècle* modes. The skirt has a center-front gore between two wide gores that join in a seam at the center of the back. The back of the skirt is laid in a double box-plait that is narrow at the top and widens gradually to the edge of the skirt, with Watteau effect. The skirt is fashioned with a slight train that is pointed at the end of the seam. Eight short darts at the top produce the smooth adjustment

at the front and sides, and the skirt overhangs a five-gored bell foundation-skirt, also made with a slight train. If the train be undesirable, the skirt and foundation may be shortened to round length, the pattern providing for both styles. A placket is made at the left side of the skirt and at the center of the foundation. The top of the skirt is finished with a belt, and short straps are tacked underneath to the folds of the box-plait to preserve the graceful outline. Tapes are also tacked underneath to the side-back seams of the foundation skirt to hold the fulness well toward the back. The lower edge of the skirt is decorated with three milliner's folds of dark-brown cloth, and the side-front seams of the skirt are turned backward and stitched to position.

The mode will develop fashionably in vigogne, vicuna, diagonal serge, camel's-hair and numerous goods of striped, checked, figured and plaid varieties. India silk, Bengaline and faille are also adaptable to the style, and French gingham, challis and other fabrics for Midsummer wear are likewise appropriate. Braid, gimp, galloon, ruffles or plaitings may be added for a foot trimming.

We have pattern No. 4433 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 a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths either forty-four or fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

DRIFT.

Very pronounced colors are seen in many of the new plain, plaided and striped fabrics, but chameleon effects are shown in the backgrounds of some of the prettiest prints, brochés and *damassés*. Plain, chameleon surfaces are also noted and are handsomer than ever.

One of the most artistic of the season's productions is a black Surah tinged with rose and figured with very natural-looking black-and-gold bees. Beautiful challies, sateens, China silks, wool batistes, Bengalines and chameleon silks are ornamented with bees, butterflies, dragonflies, and humming-birds showing the richest of colors. The humming-birds are often shown tied together with love-knots of effective ribbon.

Yeddo cotton *crêpes* in charmingly æsthetic tints are being frequently made up by prevailing styles for wear during the ensuing Summer. These goods are as inexpensive as they are pretty.

Gingham and seersucker are very generally favored for ordinary wear in the house during the Summer. Many gingham dresses are trimmed with ruffles of the material cut crosswise, and their hems are surmounted by cross-stitching done with fadeless marking cotton, the stitches being crossed on a line of the goods or made from one line or row of checks to another.

Checked aprons are deeply cross-stitched with coarse marking cottons or washable embroidery silks, the effect being both artistic and elegant. Their pockets and belts and the ends of their wide strings are also embroidered.

Greater variety than ever is allowed in the shaping of sleeves. Some are ornamented on the shoulders with deep tops or jockeys of lace; others are partly covered with prettily lined angel sleeves that reach a little below the elbows and have ravelled edges; others again are in the form of a long puff from the shoulder to a deep cuff; and still others have their fulness confined at one or

more points above the elbow by encircling bands of ribbon or *passementerie*.

Sleeves of the bodice fabric are sometimes banded with lace insertion.

Serge weavings in silks and wools have grown so handsome that no decoration is needed in making them up.

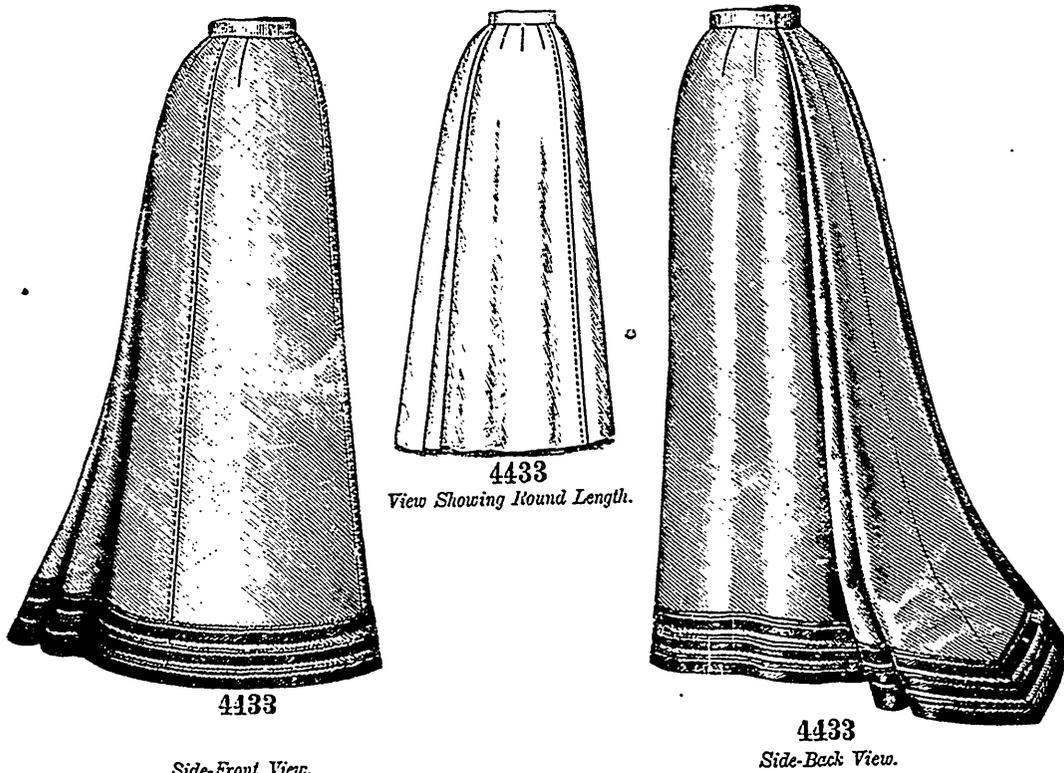
Large quantities of jet are still applied on both house-gowns and top garments. This glittering trimming is especially stylish on silks and moirés showing broad, even stripes of black and white.

The new poke bonnet gives to a young face an expression of sedateness and sobriety that adds unspeakably to its charm. Brightened with a gay lining and a blossom placed above the brow or a garland lying upon the front locks, such a bonnet is positively bewitching.

In Paris satin is being made up into coats, mantles, long wraps, gowns, shirred bonnets and flower-edged parasols. This material, however, will never look well on a plump or very thin figure unless lace, *chiffon*, *passementerie*, etc., be used to relieve its glossy smoothness.

A satin that is nearly lustreless is very attractive in evening colors, being not unlike *peau de soie* in appearance.

Since skirts are being mounted upon belt ribbons for wear with



4433

Side-Front View.

4433

View Showing Round Length.

4433

Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, WITH A SLIGHT TRAIN (PERFORATED FOR ROUND LENGTH). (KNOWN AS THE WATTEAU SKIRT.) (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 335.)

or without girdles, the *bébé* waist with half-low, round top and short, puffed sleeves will be a prime favorite. Guimpes will be assumed with this waist during the day, but will be omitted for dinner and dancing wear. The top of the waist and the edges of the sleeves will usually be trimmed with tiny ruffles.

A last season's skirt may be renovated and at the same time given an air of good style by means of a ravelled, hemmed or pinked ruffle or ruching applied all about the lower edge. This trimming need not match the skirt in texture or color; but its hue should be harmonious; and ruffles or ruchings to match should encircle the wrists or arms'-eyes.

The Uhlan hat is a very dainty head-covering. The brim is four-cornered, one of the points being worn in front; and the crown, which is also four-cornered, has a dent at the center. A gold or silver cord or a flat metal band supplies the only trimming.

Since straw braids may be purchased by the yard in inch and half-inch widths, the ingenious and thrifty woman will select her hat frame and cover it to suit herself in the matter of color. As a rule she will choose a hue corresponding with that of the gown with which the hat is to be worn, and she may use a little of the dress material in the construction.

Styles for Misses and Girls.

FIGURE No. 438 T.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 438 T.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4423 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown in two views on page 344 of this DELINEATOR.

Cloth, corded silk and velvet are here prettily combined in the costume, which has



FIGURE No. 438 T.—MISSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4423 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

The skirt is arranged upon a four-gored foundation-skirt, that may be omitted, if not desirable. The skirt is smooth at the front and sides,



FIGURE No. 439 T.—MISSES' BASQUE.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4419 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 338.)



FIGURE No. 440 T.—MISSES' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4404 (copyright), price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

(For Description see Page 333.)

and its bias back edges are joined in a center seam, at each side of which backward-turning plaits flare gracefully to the lower edge, which is decorated with a band of velvet edged at the top with Etruscan beads.

The stylish coat-basque is closely conformed to the figure at the back and sides by the usual gores and by a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above broad coat-laps; and the loose fronts flare from the neck to reveal a short, dart-fitted vest, which is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons and is deeply notched below the closing. Each loose front is decorated along its front edge with a band of velvet headed with Etruscan beads, and this trimming is continued about the lower edge of the basque. The coat sleeves are ornamented at the wrists with velvet and beads, and the rolling collar is trimmed to correspond.

Checked, striped and fancy chevrot and plain and figured camel's-hair and serge will make exceptionally stylish costumes for Spring and early Summer wear. If desired, the vest may be of some pretty contrasting fabric, and braid, machine-stitching, galloon or gimp may be selected for decoration.

The straw hat is trimmed about its low crown with a ribbon quilling, and a feather decorates the back.

FIGURE No.
439 T.—MISSSES'
BASQUE.

(For Illustration
see Page 337.)

FIGURE No.
439 T.—This illustrates a Misses' basque. The pattern, which is No. 4419 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 348 of this publication.

In this instance grayserge and myrtle-green velvet are artistically united in the basque, and steel passementerie and feather-stitching provide handsome garniture. The basque has fanciful fronts that are arranged in short plaits about the arms-eyes.

The plaits are caught down with feather-stitching and flare out with puff effect at the front; and the fulness below the plaits is disposed in soft folds over the bust, below which it is collected in plaits that extend to the lower edge of the basque and are decorated with feather-stitching. The fronts are arranged upon smooth, dart-fitted fronts of lining that close invisibly at the center; and between the flaring edges of the fronts a plastron of velvet is visible. The backs are arranged in plaits that extend from the shoulders to the lower edge and are stitched to position above and below the waist-line; they are made over fitted linings and flare to correspond with the fronts, revealing between their back edges a V-shaped facing of velvet. At the neck is a moderately high Medici collar decorated along the edge with passementerie, which is continued in pretty fashion upon the plastron. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves rise with prominent curves above the shoulders and are finished at the wrists with fanciful cuff-facings of velvet ornamented with steel passementerie.

All sorts of pretty woollens, such as plain, flowered and figured challis, serge, camel's-hair and cashmere, will develop attractively in this way; and narrow jet, metal or cord outline braid, ribbon or fancy braid may be employed for garniture.

The jaunty straw hat is trimmed with flowers artistically arranged.

FIGURE No. 440 T.—MISSSES' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 337.)

FIGURE No. 440 T.—This illustrates a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4404 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is pictured made up in different materials on page 345 of this DELINEATOR.



FIGURE No. 441 T.—MISSSES' BASQUE AND SAILOR COLLAR.—This consists of Misses' Basque No. 4426 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Sailor Collar No. 4455 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

In the present instance the dress is shown developed in crocodilian and velvet. The skirt is full and round and is deeply hemmed at the bottom; and the top is gathered and joined to the body. The full, low-necked front and backs of the body are drawn by gathers at the top and bottom; they are arranged upon high-necked, fitted linings that are closed invisibly at the center of the back; and under-arm gores produce a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides. A round yoke-facing of velvet is applied above the low-necked portions, a frill of lace decorates its lower edge, and a *suivez-moi* bow of ribbon falls at the back. The velvet girdle is pointed at its upper edge at the center of the front; it is narrowed to belt depth at the back and sides and is closed invisibly at the left side. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon coat-shaped linings that are exposed to cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of velvet, which are each ornamented with an upturned section of lace; and the standing collar, which closes at the center of the back, is made of velvet.

A charming dress for graduation exercises, a hunt ball, a *fête champêtre* or other dressy occasion may be developed by the mode in crépon, plain or figured India silk, *crêpe de Chine* or plain or glacé Surah; and Carrickmacross, Irish-guipure or *point de Gène* lace, and ribbon may be lavishly used for decoration. For less ceremonious wear, figured challis, cotton crépon, crocodilian, plain or fancy gingham, printed lawn, etc., may be selected; and garnitures that are in harmony with the fabric will be chosen.

FIGURE No.
441 T.—MISSSES'
BASQUE AND
SAILOR COL-
LAR.
(For Illustration
see this Page.)

FIGURE No.
441 T.—MISSSES'
BASQUE AND
SAILOR COL-
LAR.

(For Illustration
see this Page.)

FIGURE No.
441 T.—This consists of a Misses' basque and sailor collar. The basque pattern, which is No. 4426 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen on page 348. The sailor-collar pattern, which is No. 4455 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in five sizes from three to fifteen years of age, and is shown with two other collars included in the same pattern on page 350.



FIGURE No. 442 T.—MISSSES' COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4421 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see Page 339.)

Cheviot and velvet are here effectively associated in the basque. The superb adjustment is accomplished by single bust darts, underarm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps; and the closing is made at the front with button-holes and buttons. The back is shaped in habit style, and the front describes a decided point at the center. The coat sleeves are gathered at the top to rise fashionably high above the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with deep, pointed velvet cuffs, which are each decorated at the top with two rows of metallic braid. At the neck is a standing collar.

The sailor collar is made of velvet. It falls at the back in characteristic square outline, and its long, tapering ends extend to the bust. It rolls slightly, and its loose edges are ornamented with two rows of metallic braid.

Basques of this kind are variously developed in serge, camel's-hair, vicuna, cashmere, novelty woollens, etc., and in all fashionable goods of cotton texture. Velvet, braid, gimp, galloon or passementerie may supply the garniture. The sailor collar may be added to any style of plain basque or blouse; it may match or contrast with the garment it accompanies, and braid or stitching may form the trimming.

The Alpine hat is faced with velvet and decorated at the left side with stiff loops of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 442 T.—MISSSES' COAT.

(For Illustration see Page 333.)

FIGURE No. 442 T.—This illustrates a Misses' coat. The pattern, which is 4421 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently represented on page 347 of this publication.

The coat is here shown stylishly developed in castor cloth. The loose fronts are widened to close in double-breasted fashion with fancy frogs, and are reversed at the top by a rolling collar. They are curved to the figure at the sides by long underarm darts; the back is adjusted with becoming closeness by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates above an underfolded box-pleat; and below the waist-line at each side-back seam is arranged a forward-turning coat-plate. The back is laid in a broad box-pleat at each side of the center seam; the pleat is stitched along its outer folds above the waist-line, and below it falls with the effect of a broad double box-pleat. A fanciful strap is arranged upon the back at the waist-line, its pointed ends being tacked over the side seams. The coat sleeves are with pronounced curves over the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with three encircling rows of machine-stitching. A single row of stitching follows the ends and loose edges of upright pocket-welts that cover the openings to side pockets. The collar is covered with a facing of cloth, which is continued for underfacings of the fronts to the lower edge of the coat. The collar is decorated with machine-stitching as are also the front edges of the fronts. English kersey, melton, diagonal, chevron, diagonal serge and cloth are well adapted to the mode, and so are tweed and cheviot in striped, checked and plaid varieties. Machine-stitching, braid buttons may be chosen for garniture. The velvet turban is simply trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

FIGURE No. 443 T.—MISSSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 443 T.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4410 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is shown again on page 345 of this DELINEATOR.

A charming combination of white serge and silk is here illustrated in the costume. The bell skirt presents the fashionable sheath-like effect at the front and sides and is arranged at the back in backward-turning plaits at each side of the seam joining its bias back edges. The skirt

overhangs a four-gored foundation-skirt, which may be omitted, if undesirable. At the lower edge is a silk ruffle, above which Kursheedt's Standard white braid fringe-trimming is applied.

The fanciful basque is of three-quarter length at the back and sides. Its loose fronts are reversed in stylish lapels, that taper to points below the bust and are extended at the top to the center of the back to form a rolling collar. The fronts open over blouse fronts of silk, which are gathered at the top and bottom and droop in characteristic fashion below the short, dart-fitted fronts of lining underneath. The fronts are narrowed below the waist-line to present a fanciful outline, and the back is arranged in coat-laps below the center seam. At the neck is arranged a pretty upturning frill in lieu of the standing collar of the pattern. The full puff sleeves rise high above the shoulders and droop softly over deep cuff-facings of silk applied to the coat-shaped linings underneath. The lapels are faced with silk; their edges are trimmed with white gimp, which is continued along the front and lower edges of the basque; and braid trimming depends prettily from the lower edges of the blouse fronts.

The mode will develop attractively for a graduation costume in white China silk, Surah, vailing, cashmere or serge. Bengaline, figured silk or glacé Surah may be employed for the blouse fronts, and gimp, passementerie, velvet or grosgrain ribbon, etc., may contribute elaborate decoration. For ordinary wear less expensive fabrics and garnitures may be selected. A combination or a single fabric may be used, with equally attractive results.

FIGURE No. 444 T.—GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 340.)

FIGURE No. 444 T.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4427 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown in two views on page 346 of this DELINEATOR.

A dainty combination of wool goods, silk and velvet is here represented in the dress, and fancy braid supplies the decoration. The full, round skirt is decorated near the bottom with three rows of braid, and the top is gathered and joined to the fanciful body, a cording of the material being included in the joining. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back. It has a plain front and backs of lining, over which a full low-necked center-front and center-back are arranged; the full portions are shirred near the top to form a pretty standing frill, and the fullness at the lower edge is collected in plaits at the center of the front and



FIGURE No. 443 T.—MISSSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4410 (copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

at each side of the closing. Smooth side-fronts and side-backs of velvet are arranged upon the body and are decorated with diagonal sections of fancy braid; and full yoke-portions of silk that are shirred at the top appear with guimpe effect above the full center-front and center-backs. To carry out the effect of a silk guimpe the full shirt sleeves are made of silk. They are gathered at the top and bottom and droop prettily over the moderately deep wrist-bands with which they are finished. The neck is finished with a frill of silk.

The mode favors a combination of two or even three contrasting fabrics; but, if preferred, a single texture may be used throughout. Plain and embroidered chambray or nainsook will be especially pretty for a dress of this kind, and plain and fancy French gingham will be fashionably made up. Ruffles of lace or embroidery may trim the skirt; or braid, ribbon, rosettes, etc., may supply the decoration.

The large straw hat is prettily trimmed with silk poppies and a full bow of ribbon.

FIGURE No. 445 T.—MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 445 T.—This illustrates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 4450 and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and is differently pictured on page 344.

An effective combination of old-pink India silk and black velvet is here represented in the toilette, with ribbon, passementerie and embroidered silk ruffling for garniture, the trimmings having been selected from the stock of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. The circular bell skirt is fashionably smooth at the front and sides and is disposed at the back in a flaring plaits at each side of the seam joining the bias back edges. It has a four-gored foundation-skirt, which may be omitted, if not desired; and the lower edge is trimmed with three embroidered silk ruffles, the upper ruffle being finished for a self-heading. The skirt is joined to the body, which has a full front and back arranged upon smooth linings adjusted by the usual number of darts and seams and closed invisibly at the back. The full front and backs are gathered at the top, and the fulness below is collected at the lower edge in a short row of gathers at the center of the front and at each side of the closing. The full portions

appear with the effect of a full guimpe above a fanciful velvet bodice, which is closely adjusted by curved seams and is closed invisibly at the left under-arm seam. The upper edge of the bodice shapes a point at each side of the center of the front and back; the upper edge and the pointed lower edge are decorated with passementerie, which is arranged in a fanciful design at the center of the front; and two straps of ribbon tacked underneath the top of the bodice at the front and back are arranged in a butterfly bow on each shoulder. The very full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop in characteristic fashion over deep cuffs of silk applied to the coat-shaped linings; and a butterfly bow of ribbon decorates each sleeve below the puff. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar which is closed at the back.

A picturesque costume may be developed by the mode in Surah, figured or plain China silk, crêpe or glacé Surah; and any of these materials will combine nicely with velvet. Cashmere, chalis, serge and various other pretty woollens, as well as some washable goods, will also make up prettily in this way; and lace, embroidery, velvet or grosgrain ribbon, gimp, etc., may provide the garniture.

An aigrette and bows of ribbon trim the straw hat prettily.

FIGURE No. 446 T.—MISSES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustration see Page 341.)

FIGURE No. 446 T.—This illustrates a Misses' dressing sack. The pattern, which is No. 4403 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age and is differently pictured on page 349 of this magazine.

In the present instance the sack is shown made of embroidered French flannel. It extends to a becoming depth and is adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above coat-laps; and the closing is made at the front with button-holes and buttons. The coat sleeves are arranged with pretty fulness at the top, and are



FIGURE No. 444 T.

FIGURE No. 445 T.

FIGURE No. 444 T.—GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4427 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

FIGURE No. 445 T.—MISSES' COSTUME.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4450

(copyright), price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 339 and 340.)

wrist is decorated at cuff depth with a band of ribbon ornamented with fancy stitching. The rolling collar is decorated with a band of ribbon, fancy stitching, and a bow of ribbon arranged between its flaring ends. Patch pockets applied to the fronts are finished with bands of ribbon decorated along their inner edges with fancy stitching. A band of ribbon ornamented along one edge with fancy stitching trims the lower edge of the sack and is continued along the edge of the overlapping front.

Striped, figured and plain French flannel, plain and fancy eider-down, flannel and cashmere are particularly pretty for sacks of this kind, which may be made as fanciful as desired by the addition of *point d'esprit*, Fedora, Italian or torehan lace, ribbon, embroidery, fancy stitching, etc. If desired, the edges may be cut in scallops and button-hole stitched.

FIGURE NO. 447 T.—GIRLS' BOX COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 447 T.—This illustrates a Girls' coat. The pattern, which is No. 4438 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown made up in different material on page 319 of this magazine.

The stylish box-coat is here pictured jauntily developed in cardinal cloth and black velvet. It is of becoming length and is adjusted by shoulder seams and by under-arm seams that terminate some distance from the lower edge, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons. The right front is finished at its front edge with two rows of machine-stitching and one row is continued along the lower edge of the coat. The rolling velvet collar flares widely at the throat, and velvet cuffs finish the shapely coat-sleeves.

A natty garment may be developed in dark-blue, tan or gray Bedford cord, faced cloth, diagonal, etc. Fancy-checked and plaid coatings will also make up becomingly in this way. *Soutache* or metallic braiding, braid bindings, stitching, etc., may comprise the decoration.

The large straw hat is profusely ornamented with field flowers and ribbon.

FIGURE NO. 448 T.—GIRLS' BLOUSE DRESS.

(For Illustration see Page 342.)

FIGURE NO. 448 T.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 4416 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is shown in three views on page 346 of this *DELINEATOR*.

The dress is here pictured developed in navy-blue serge and lined with platings of navy-blue silk. The skirt is full and rounded and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem; and the top is gathered and joined to a sleeveless under-waist, which is closed at the back and may be cut in low-necked fashion, if desired.

The front and back of the blouse are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and the front is slashed to a convenient depth; the slash is finished with an overlap that is pointed at the bottom,

and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes. The front is tucked at each side of the closing, and the back is similarly arranged at each side of the center; the tucks are graduated in length to form a point at the center of the front and back, and the lower edge of the blouse is drawn to the figure by a tape or elastic inserted in a casing, the fulness drooping in regulation fashion below. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and the fulness falls softly over deep cuff-facings applied to the coat-shaped linings. A knife-plate of silk turns up from each wrist, and a similar plating droops prettily at the neck.

Dresses of this kind are fashionably made of white and colored flannel, serge, chevrot, plain and striped gingham and figured percale. Rows of wash braid may decorate the skirt when the dress is made of cotton goods; and, if liked, the tucks may be ornamented with feather-stitching.

FIGURE NO. 449 T.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 342.)

FIGURE NO. 449 T.—This consists of a Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 4445 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on page 347 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 3625 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

In the present instance plain china-blue chambray and chambray edging are united in the dress. The full, round skirt is deeply hemmed at the bottom and decorated with a frill of chambray edging, and the top is gathered and joined to the low-necked, sleeveless body. The body has a lining adjusted by under-arm and side-back gores and closed invisibly at the back, and the full front and backs are separated by under-arm gores. The fulness of the

front and back is drawn to the center and collected in shirrings that form frills at the top. Bertha frills of edging are disposed upon the body; they are stylishly broad on the shoulders and are narrowed to points at the ends. Included in the joining of the body and skirt are flounces of edging that extend between the front and back ends of the Bertha frills and droop over the skirt.

The guimpe is made of white lawn. It has a plain front and back, upon the upper part of which is arranged a seamless yoke; and the fulness at the waist-line is drawn to the figure by a tape

FIGURE NO. 447 T.—GIRLS' BOX COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4438 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

inserted in a casing. The full shirt-sleeves are each gathered to form a frill about the wrist, and they rise with the popular curve over the shoulders. A ruching of the material finishes the neck instead of the standing collar provided in the pattern.

A picturesque toilette may be developed by the mode in plain and fancy gingham, plain and spotted percale or any seasonable variety of wool goods. The guimpe may be of wash silk, Surah, Swiss or nainsook when the dress is of plain or fancy serge, challis or cashmere. Braid, ribbon, feather-stitching, lace or embroidery may be added for garniture, or a plain completion may be adopted.



FIGURE NO. 446 T.—MISSSES' DRESSING-SACK.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4403 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see Page 340.)



FIGURE NO. 447 T.—GIRLS' BOX COAT.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4438 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 450 T.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 450 T.—This consists of a Girls' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 4446 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 350 of this publication. The dress pattern, which is No. 4380 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on its accompanying label.

Sheer white nainsook was here chosen for the apron. The front and backs are joined in under-arm seams and are drawn by gathers at the top and joined to shallow yoke-portions, which are adjusted by shoulder seams and shaped in Pompadour fashion at the front and back. The closing is made at the back with button-holes and

ished with cuff facings of the material; and a standing collar is at the neck.

Lawn, cross-barred muslin, nainsook, cambric and Swiss are pretty for aprons of this kind; and novelty bands, white or colored embroidered edging, torchon, Medici or Italian lace, tucking, insertion, etc., may furnish the garniture. The dress may be developed in cashmere, flannel, chalis or any other reasonable woollen.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S GYMNASTIC COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 313.)

No. 4114.—This costume was especially designed for calisthenic exercises and is shown made of navy-blue flannel. It may consist of the blouse and trousers or of the blouse and skirt, as pre-



FIGURE No. 448 T.

FIGURE No. 449 T.

FIGURE No. 450 T.

FIGURE No. 448 T.—GIRLS' BLOUSE DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4416 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents. FIGURE No. 449 T.—GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Dress No. 4445 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents; and Guimpe No. 3625 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 450 T.—GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Girls' Apron No. 4446 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Dress No. 4380 (copyright), price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 341 and 342.)

buttons, and narrow sash-ties that are included in the under-arm seams at the waist-line are bowed at the center of the back. The yoke and the lower edge of the apron are decorated with an embroidered design worked in cross-stitch, directions for which may be found in "Fancy Stitches and Embroideries" in this DELINEATOR. The yoke is trimmed at the neck edge with a frill of narrow edging. The dress is made of red cashmere. The full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the fancy body, which has a full front and backs that appear with guimpe effect above the bodice portions. The body has plain portions of lining, and the closing is made at the back. Suspenders pass over the shoulders and are fastened to the bodice at the front and back with buttons and button-holes. The full puff sleeves are mounted upon coat-shaped linings and are fin-

ferred; but the trousers and skirt are not intended to be worn together. The full skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem above which five rows of narrow white braid are applied; and the top is gathered and finished with a belt. With the skirt knickerbocker drawers of the same material may be worn.

The trousers are very full and are shaped by a center seam and inside seams that are discontinued a short distance above the lower edge. They are hemmed at the top for a casing, in which a tape elastic is inserted to draw the garment closely about the waist. The lower edges of the legs are gathered and finished with bands, which fasten with buttons and button-holes just below the knees, the full draping deeply over them with the effect of full Turkish trousers. The blouse is in regulation sailor style, and is adjusted

shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons. The lower edge is turned under and stitched to form a casing, through which a tape or elastic is run to draw the fulness well to the figure; and the blouse droops in characteristic fashion. At the neck is a Byron collar decorated with three rows of narrow braid. A patch pocket that is pointed at the bottom is applied to the left front; the pocket is trimmed at the top with three rows of braid, and the fronts are similarly ornamented at each side of the closing. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands that are each decorated with five rows of braid.

The costume is appropriate for Delsartian exercises and for athletic sports of all kinds, and it will generally be developed in flannel, serge or some other soft woollen. One or more rows of braid or machine-stitching may supply the decoration, or a plain finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4414 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the blouse and skirt require five yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. The blouse and

adjustment at the top being the result of three darts at each side of the center. The skirt overhangs a four-gored foundation-skirt, which may, however, be omitted; and the lower edge is decorated with three ruffles of ribbon. The placket is finished above the center seam in the skirt and at the center of the back-breadth in the foundation skirt. The top of the skirt is joined to the short, round body, which is arranged upon a lining adjusted by single bust darts and under-arm and side-back gores and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The front of the body is disposed with pretty fulness, which is drawn toward the center and collected in two short rows of shirring at the top and in a single row of gathers at the bottom; and the backs are arranged to correspond with the front, the fulness being drawn by two short rows of shirring at the top and a single row at the bottom at each side of the closing. The front and backs appear with full gimp effect above a fanciful bodice, which is shaped by center-front and side-front seams, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving seam at the center of the back. The lower edge of the bodice is pointed both back and front, the upper edge shapes a point at each side of the center of the front and back, and the closing is made invisibly at the left under-arm seam. Two sections of ribbon are tacked



4414

Front View. Showing Blouse and Trousers.



4414

Front View, Showing Blouse and Skirt.



4414

Back View.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GYMNASTIC COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)—(For Description see Page 342.)

Trousers need six yards and an-eighth of goods twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 344.)

No. 4450.—A handsome combination of velvet and India silk is figured in this pretty costume at figure No. 445 T in this magazine, semesterie, ribbon and embroidered silk ruffling entering into decoration.

Figured China silk is here combined with plain corded silk in development of the costume. The skirt is in circular bell style has bias back edges, which are joined in a center seam that is partially concealed by backward-turning plaits which spread out equally to the edge. The front and sides of the skirt present sheath-like smoothness peculiar to the bell modes, the close

underneath the top of the bodice at each side of the center of the front and back, and the free ends of the ribbons are tied in rosette bows upon the shoulders, with picturesque effect. The full puff sleeves extend only to the elbow; they are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon coat-shaped linings that extend to the wrists. The exposed parts of the sleeve linings are covered with facings of corded silk, and the inside seam of each is discontinued a short distance from the lower edge, which is reversed to show an under-facing of corded silk. The reversed portions of the sleeve linings are decorated along the edges with a row of silk gimp, and each sleeve is encircled at the lower edge with a section of ribbon arranged in a pretty bow at the inside of the arm. The standing collar is of corded silk and is decorated at the left side with a bow of ribbon, and the upper and lower edges of the bodice are bordered with silk gimp. The bodice may be worn or omitted, as desired.

The mode is very attractive in effect and will develop beautifully in a variety of materials, being suitable alike for silks and wool goods. Serge, vigogne, vicuna, melange suitings and plain and fancy

woollens of all kinds may be made up with plain or fancy silk, faille, Surah or some contrasting goods for the full portions.

We have pattern No. 4450 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the costume requires six yards and a-half of figured China silk and a yard and a-half of plain corded silk each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs six yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or six yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards and five-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

and may be lined throughout with some suitable lining material. The basque extends to coat-basque depth and has loose fronts that flare from the throat over a short vest, which is adjusted by single bust darts and closed at the center with button-holes and buttons.

The back edges of the vest pass into the under-arm seams, and the lower edge shapes a notch below the closing. The adjustment is completed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waistline above broad coat-laps. The coat sleeves are stylishly full at the top, where they are gathered to rise high upon the shoulders; and each wrist is encircled by a row of fancy braid. At the neck is a rolling collar, the end of which flares widely at the throat. The edge of the collar and the flaring edge of the fronts are



4450
View of Bodice
Omitted.



4450

4450

Front View.

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 343.)

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4423.—Velvet, silk and cloth are com-



4423

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

bined in this costume at figure No. 438T in this magazine, with velvet and Etruscan beads for decoration.

The costume is represented in this instance made of navy-blue flannel and trimmed with fancy braid. The skirt is in circular bell style and has bias back edges that are joined in a center seam, above which a placket is made. The back of the skirt falls in soft rolling folds that result from three backward-turning plaits laid in the top at each side of the placket, the plaits flaring toward the lower edge. The front and sides of the skirt are adjusted at the top by six darts and fall with fashionable smoothness over a foundation skirt, which is fashioned in the usual four-gored style and has a placket finished at the left side-back seam. The lower

edge of the skirt is decorated with two rows of fancy braid, which is continued around the lower and overlapping back edges of the basque; and the bottom of the vest is trimmed with similar braid.

The mode is very simple in construction and will develop attractively in plain and figured camel's-hair, serge, foulé, vicuna, vigogne, cloth and, in fact, all varieties of seasonable woollens. Rows of braid, milliner's folds, ruffles or plaitings may decorate the skirt, and galloon, lace, gimp, machine-stitching, velvet ribbon or passementerie may trim the basque.

We have pattern No. 4423 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, requires seven yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or six



4423

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

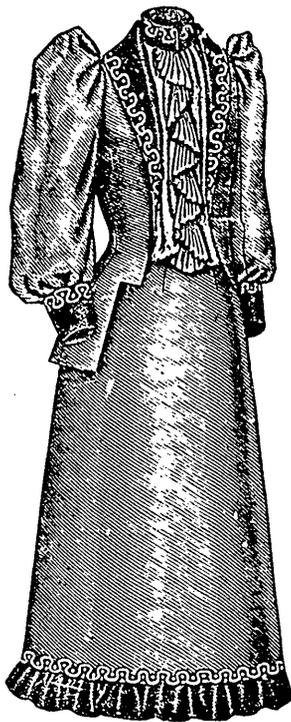
No. 4410.—At figure No. 443 T in this magazine this costume is shown made of serge and silk, with braid, gimp and a silk ruffle for decoration.

In this instance, woollen dress goods, velvet and silk are effectively united in the costume. The skirt stylishly illustrates the popular bell modes, and has bias back edges joined in a center seam, above which a placket is finished. Three backward-turning plaits are laid in the top of the skirt at each side of the placket, the plaits flaring prettily toward the lower edge. The front and sides of the skirt hang with characteristic smoothness over a foundationskirt, fashioned in the ordinary four-gored style, the smooth adjustment at the top being due to three darts at each side of the center. The skirt may be made up with or without the foundation skirt, as preferred. The edge of the skirt

are exposed to deep cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of velvet decorated at the top with gimp. At the neck is a standing collar of velvet trimmed along the upper edge with a row of gimp. The rolling collar and lapels are faced with velvet and bordered with gimp, and a Directoire frill of silk falls in soft jabot-folds over the closing of the blouse fronts.

The mode is picturesque in effect and will develop with especially attractive results in a combination of two or three materials. Wool goods and velvet will be artistically combined with silk or *crêpe de Chine*, and a union of plain and striped or polka-dotted French flannel will be frequently favored. *Bébé* ruffles of the same or a contrasting material or rows of braid or ribbon may decorate the skirt, but the basque is sufficiently fanciful in effect to necessitate but little applied garniture.

We have pattern No. 4410 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the costume requires four

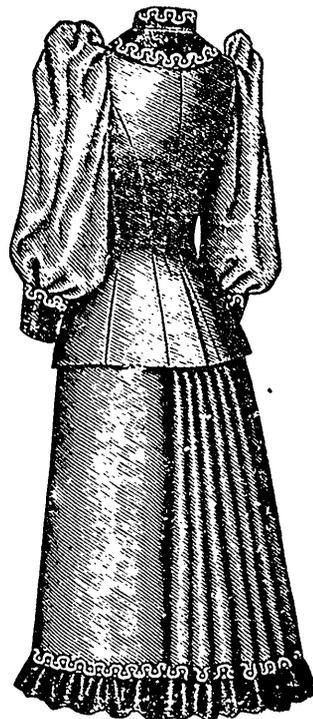


4410

Front View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4410

Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH BELL SKIRT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4404

Front View.

MISSES' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4404

Back View.

yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk and a yard and a-fourth of velvet each twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs eight yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or four yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4404.—Crocodilian and velvet are united in this dress at figure No. 440 T in this DELINEATOR, lace and ribbon providing the decoration.

Hair-striped gingham and all-over embroidery are here prettily united in the dress, and embroidered edging is the decoration selected. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is

is decorated with a narrow velvet ruff headed by a single row of fancy gimp. The basque has dart-fitted fronts of lining that extend to the waist-line and close invisibly at the center, and blouse fronts of silk that droop with characteristic fulness resulting from gathers at the top and bottom. The blouse fronts are prettily revealed between those fronts, which extend to three-quarter depth and are reversed in lapels that reach to the waist-line; the lapels are extended to the center of the back to form a rolling collar, and the loose fronts are away below the waist-line somewhat for the fashion of a man's dress coat. The useful adjustment completed by unarm and side-gores, and a center seam terminates below waist-line above coat-laps. The full puff sleeves are gathered at top and bottom and are arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which

ered edging is the decoration selected. The skirt is full and round and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is

gathered and joined to the round body. The body has a full front, which is cut in slightly low, round outline at the top and is gathered at the upper and lower edges for a short distance at each side of the center. The front is arranged upon a high-necked front of lining adjusted by single bust darts. The full backs are arranged to correspond with the full front and are mounted in a similar manner on backs of lining shaped by side-back gores and closed invisibly at the center; and under-arm gores complete the adjustment. That portion of the lining exposed to shallow, round yoke depth at the front and back is covered with a yoke facing of all-over embroidery, from beneath which the linings may be cut away. From the top of the full front and backs a frill of wide embroidered edging droops, with pretty effect. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and droop in characteristic fashion over deep cuff-facings of all-over embroidery applied to the coat-shaped linings over which they are made. A frill of narrow edging decorates each wrist edge, and the standing collar is cut from embroidered edging. The waist is encircled by a girdle, the upper edge of which is pointed at the center of the front. At the back and sides the girdle is of belt depth, the closing being made at the left side with hooks and loops; and the upper and lower edges are trimmed with narrow embroidered edging.

The mode is particularly well adapted to washable goods of all varieties, checked, striped and figured gingham, nainsook, percale and lawn being especially pretty when made up in this way. Fancy tucking and insertion, all-over embroidery, lace, etc., may form the yoke and cuff facings, and feather-stitching, embroidery, fancy braid, ribbon, lace, etc., may contribute additional garniture.

We have pattern No. 4404 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, requires five yards and three-eighths of hair-striped gingham with half a yard of all-over embroidery each twenty-seven inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of embroidered edging two inches and a-fourth wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and a-fourth twenty-two inches wide, or five yards and three-fourths twenty-seven inches wide, or four yards and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or three yards and a-half forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

GIRLS' BLOUSE-DRESS, WITH SKIRT ATTACHED TO UNDER-WAIST

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4416.—At figure No. 448 T in this DELINEATOR this dress is shown made of navy-blue serge, with platings of silk for trimming. The dress is fashioned in a graceful and comfortable style and is here pictured made of écu gingham. The skirt is full and round

and is gathered at the top, where it is joined to a sleeveless under-waist, that may be made high or low at the neck, as preferred. Shoulder and under-arm seams enter into the shaping of the under-waist, and the closing is made at the back with buttons and button-holes, a short placket being finished in the skirt at the closing. A deep hem completes the bottom of the skirt.

The blouse droops in sailor-blouse fashion, its lower edge being drawn to fit about the waist by an elastic inserted in the hem. The front is slashed at the center from the neck to a desirable depth for a closing, the overlapping edge of which is finished with a lap put on to have the effect of a box-plait that is pointed at the lower end. Buttons and button-holes make the closing, at each side of which nine forward-turning tucks are arranged, the tucks being terminated at different distances to present a pointed-yoke effect. At the back tucks are arranged in a similar way at each side of the center, rendering the blouse fancy in effect. The neck is decorated with a plaited frill of darker gingham, and similar frills trim the wrists of the high-shouldered sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and mounted on coat-shaped linings, that extend to the wrists with the effect of deep, close cuffs.

Dresses of this description are pretty for school house and general wear. They are particularly nice for sea-side and mountain use, as the under-waist comfortably supporting the entire weight of the skirt hanging from the shoulders. All sorts of washable goods, flannel serges and many varieties of suitings will make prettily by the mode.

We have pattern No. 4416 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years requires five yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or four yards and an-eight thirty inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4427.—A union of wool goods and velvet is illustrated in this stylish dress at figure No. 444 T, fancy by supplying the garniture.

Olive-brown cashmere and old-pink silk are associated in the dress with pretty effect. The round skirt falls in natural

folds from gathers at the top; the lower edge is finished with a hem and decorated with a silk ruffle finished to form a self-head and the skirt is joined to the body, a cording of the material being included in the joining. The body is arranged upon a lining by shoulder and under-arm seams. It has a full center-front center-backs that are shaped in low, round outline at the top joined in short seams on the shoulders. The fullness of the center-backs and center-front is drawn by a shirring near the upper edge to form a standing frill at the top, and in slight gathers at the arms-eyes. The fullness at the lower edge is collected in four forward-turning plaits at each side of the center of the front and



4416

Front View.



4416

View without the Blouse.



4416

Back View.

GIRLS' BLOUSE DRESS, WITH SKIRT ATTACHED TO UNDER-WAIST. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



4427

Front View.



4427

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' BLOUSE-DRESS, WITH SKIRT ATTACHED TO UNDER-WAIST

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

each side of the closing, which is made invisibly at the back. Smooth side-fronts and side-backs pass into the under-arm seams and lap upon the center-front and center-backs, and the exposed part of the lining is covered by full yoke-portions of silk that are gathered at their upper and lower edges. The shoulder edges of the yoke portions enter the shoulder seams, and the lower edges are sewed beneath the frill of the center-front and center-back; and a cording and a standing frill of silk are at the neck. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with wristbands.

The mode may be attractively developed in cashmere, flannel, foulé, serge and similar soft woollens, combined with silk, Surah, China silk or faille. The dress will make up prettily for party wear in all evening shades, and ruffles of lace, embroidered chiffon or the material may be chosen for the skirt decoration.

We have pattern No. 4427 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the dress requires two yards and seven-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide, and two yards and an-eighth of Surah twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs five yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4445

Front View.



4445

Back View.

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

(For Description see this Page.)



4421

Front View.



4421

Back View.

MISSSES' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

ends of the Bertha frills and droop quaintly over the skirt, their free edges being hemmed and ornamented with fancy stitching. The free edges of the Bertha frills are decorated with similar stitching.

A picturesque dress of this kind may be developed in merino, serge, cashmere, plain or figured challis, flannel or vicuna. A combination of plain with figured, striped, checked or fancy goods will also be appropriate, and, if desired, plain woollens may be associated with silk, Surah, Bengaline or faille, with rich effect. The dress may accompany a guimpe of nainsook, China silk, lawn or Swiss; and feather-stitching, ribbon, braid, etc., may be chosen for garniture.

We have pattern No. 4445 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of eight years, will require four yards and three-fourths of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSSES' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4421.—Castor cloth is pictured in this coat at figure No. 442 T in this magazine, machine-stitching providing a finish.

Mode cloth and brown velvet are here effectively united in the coat. The loose fronts are curved becomingly to the figure at the sides by under-arm darts. They are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion and are reversed at the top by a shawl collar, below which the closing is made to a little below the waist-line with frogs. The back is shaped by side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above extra width underfolded in a broad box-plait. At each side-back seam below the waist-line is arranged a forward-turning coat-plait, and at each side of the center seam the back is laid in a broad box-plait that is stitched flatly to position along its outer folds from the neck to the waist-line. The box-plaits overlap the side-back seams, which extend to the shoulders, and below the waist-line they fall over the plaits at the center and side-back seams to the lower edge of the coat, thus forming the skirt at the back into stylish double box-plaits. The plaits are stayed underneath, and a strap of the

material that is pointed at the center and at the ends is arranged to cross the back, the ends being fastened to the side seams under olive buttons. The coat sleeves are comfortably wide and are arranged with stylish fulness at the top, where they are gathered with full puff effect upon the shoulders; and a deep cuff is simulated on each wrist by two rows of machine-stitching. Upright pocket-openings to side pockets arranged in the fronts are covered with pocket-welts, the

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

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4445.—This dress is shown worn over a guimpe at figure No. 449 T in this magazine, the materials being plain chambray and chambray edging.

Réséda cashmere was here selected for the dress, and fancy stitching provides a pretty trimming. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem caught to position with fancy stitching applied in zigzag outline, and the top is gathered and joined to the sleeveless body, which is shaped in a square outline at the front and back. The front of the body is arranged on a front of lining and drawn by shirrings at top and bottom to form pretty fulness at the center, the shirring at the top being made a short distance from the edge to produce a standing frill. The backs are arranged to correspond with the front over backs of lining shaped by side-back gores and closed invisibly at the center; and under-arm gores complete the adjustment. The Bertha frills are gathered to rise with pretty fulness over the shoulders; their ends taper nearly to points at the front and back, and they pass into the joining of the body and skirt. Included also in the design are flounces that extend from the front ends to the back

ends and loose edges of which are finished with a double row of machine-stitching. Two rows of machine-stitching also follow all the edges of the straps. The collar and the reversed portions of the fronts are covered with a facing of velvet, which is extended to the lower edges of the fronts to form underfacings.

The mode will develop attractively in cloth, camel's-hair, serge, diagonal and various other fashionable coatings of seasonable texture. A facing of the material may cover the collar, with stylish results.

We have pattern No. 4421 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. In the combination shown for a miss of twelve years, the garment requires two yards and three-fourths of cloth fifty-four inches wide, and a yard and three-eighths of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, it needs seven yards and three-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-fourths forty-four inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

MISSES' COMMODORE COAT. (KNOWN AS THE ENGLISH COAT.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4457.—This coat, which is of fashionable length, is pictured developed in castor cloth and finished with machine-stitching. The stylish adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above hemmed coat-laps. The loose fronts are widened to lap in double-breasted fashion; they are reversed at the top by a rolling collar, and the closing is made at the left side with large pearl buttons, a corresponding row of buttons being placed on the overlapping front. The collar is covered with a facing of the material, which is continued down the fronts for underfacings. If preferred, the collar may be finished with square corners and worn rolled high or low at the back, as shown in the illustrations, the pattern allowing for both styles. The coat sleeves are made full at the top and curve above the shoulders, and each wrist is completed with two rows of machine-stitching. The openings to side pockets inserted in the fronts are covered with pocket-laps, and a change pocket in the right front a little higher up is provided with a small pocket-lap. The loose edges of the collar and pocket-laps and the back edges of the overlapping coat-lap are followed by two rows of stitching, and a single row of stitching finishes the front edges of the fronts.

Faced cloth, diagonal, chevron, Bedford cord, kersey, melton, etc., are stylish for coats of this kind. The collar may be faced with velvet or corded silk, and one or more rows of machine-stitching will be the most appropriate finish for all the edges of the coat.

We have pattern No. 4457 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the coat for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



4457
Front View.
4457
Back View.
MISSES' COMMODORE COAT. (KNOWN AS THE ENGLISH COAT.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

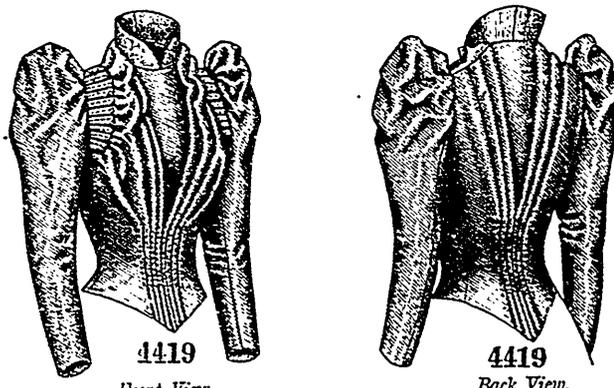
MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

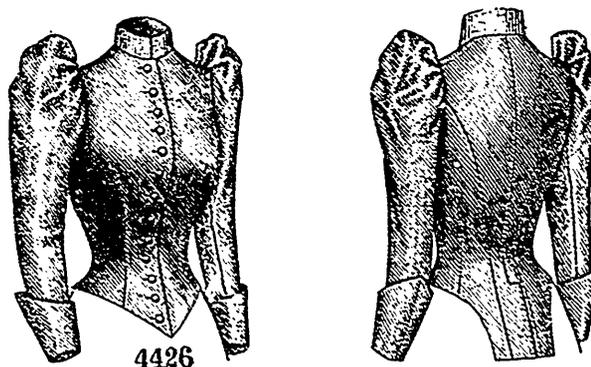
No. 4419.—Gray serge and myrtle-green velvet are combined in this basque at figure No. 4397 in this DELINEATOR, steel passementerie providing the decoration.

In the present instance the basque is pictured developed in plain woollen dress goods. The fronts are arranged upon smooth fronts of lining adjusted by single bust-darts and closed invisibly at the center. The front edge of each front is turned under deeply, and toward the back at the lower edge the fulness is collected in three forward-turning plaits. The plaits in the right front are stitched to the lining along their outer folds for a short distance above and below the waist-line, while those in the

left front are stitched to the stay; and above the stitching the plaits flare becomingly over the bust. The front edges of the fronts are gathered above the bust; the fulness at the arms'-eyes is disposed in series of upturning plaits; the outer folds of which are stitched to the lining for a short distance from the arms'-eyes; and the fulness in front of the plaits forms a pretty frill at each side. Between the flaring edges of the fronts is revealed a chemise which extends to the lower edge of the basque and is permanently sewed at the right side, the closing being made invisibly underneath the left front. The backs are turned under at their back edges, hems, in front of which the backward-turning plaits are arranged at each side. The plaits are stitched in position above and below the waist-line to correspond with those in front and above the stitching; the backs flare gradually to the shoulders, revealing a V-shaped section of material applied to the back of lining, which is shaped by side-back gores and a curving center seam. Under-arm gores provide a becomingly smooth adjustment at the sides. If leg-o'-mutton sleeves are



4419
Front View.
4419
Back View.
MISSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)



4426
Front View.
4426
Back View.
MISSES' BASQUE. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see Page 349.)

each an inside seam only. They are made upon coat-shaped lining and are gathered at the top to rise with the fashionable curve

the shoulders, and a pretty fulness at the bend of the arm is due to three upturned plaits laid in one edge of the seam. At the neck is a moderately high Medici collar that flares widely at the throat.

All seasonal varieties of silken and woollen goods in vogue for misses' wear will develop charmingly by the mode, and combinations of material will be especially effective. Velvet will unite nicely with China silk, Surrah, camel's-hair, serge, cashmere or challis, being used for the collar and chemisette and the V section at the back. Plain and embroidered chambray or batiste, or plain and fancy gingham will develop attractively in this way, with or without garniture.

We have pattern No. 4419 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years, requires four yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and three-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' BASQUE.

(For Illustrations see Page 348.)

No. 4426.—Cheviot and velvet are united in this basque at figure No. 441 T in this DELINEATOR, braid providing the decoration.

Woollen dress goods of seasonable texture were here chosen for the basque. The admirable adjustment is performed by single bust darts, under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line above stylish coat-laps; and the closing is made at the center

of the front with button-holes and buttons. The lower edge of the basque shapes a point at the center of the front, and the back in habit style. The coat sleeves are arranged with fashionable fulness at the top, where they are gathered to curve high above the shoulders; and the wrists are finished with deep, pointed cuffs that flare slightly at the top. At the neck is a becomingly high standing collar.

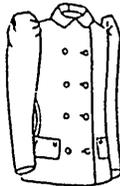
The mode is generally becoming and will develop stylishly in plain or fancy novelty woollens, serge, flannel and cloth, and will usually good effect in gingham and percale. Any fanciful variety of braid, gimp, galloon may supply the garniture, or a plain tailor finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4403 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and seven-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.



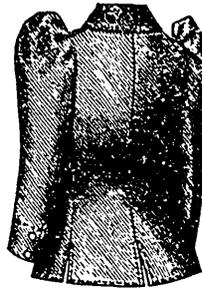
4449

Front View.



4449

View Showing Fronts Closed to the Throat.



4449

Back View.

GIRLS' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

niture. The back is conformed to the figure by a curving center seam that is discontinued a short distance from the lower edge, and the back and fronts are joined in shoulder seams and in side seams that are also terminated near the lower edge. The loose fronts are rendered close-fitting at the sides by under-arm darts; they are reversed at the top by a rolling collar to form lapels that meet the collar in notches, and the closing is made in double-breasted style with button-holes and gilt buttons. If preferred, the fronts may be closed to the throat, as shown in the small illustration. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise prominently above the shoulders and each wrist is ornamented with machine-stitching applied to outline a round cuff, and with two buttons

placed at the back of the arm. The lapels are faced with the material, which is extended to the lower edge of the fronts to form underfacings. All the free edges of the jacket are finished with a single row of machine-stitching. Pockets are applied to the fronts; their edges are finished with stitching, and a button decorates each upper corner.

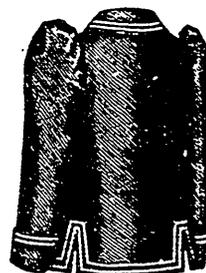
All sorts of fashionable cloakings, such as serge, cheviot, tweed, camel's-hair, kersey, cloth, etc., will make jaunty jackets of this kind; and braid, stitching, gimp, galloon and braiding will provide effective decoration.

We have pattern No. 4449 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. Of one material for a girl of eight years, the jacket requires three yards twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and a-half forty-four inches wide, or a yard and a-fourth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4438

Front View.



4438

Back View.

GIRLS' SACK OR BOX COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

GIRLS' SACK OR BOX COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4438.—At figure No. 447 T in this magazine this garment is shown made of cardinal cloth and black velvet and finished with machine-stitching.

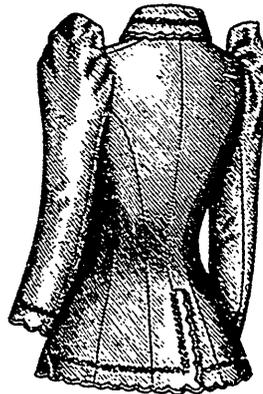
The sack, which is also known as a box coat, is in this instance shown made up in blue flannel. It extends to a fashionable depth; the loose fronts join the seamless back in shoulder seams and in under-arm seams that are discontinued some distance from the lower edge; and the closing is made at the front with button-holes and gilt buttons. The coat sleeves are sufficiently full at the top to rise prominently on the shoulders, and the wrists are finished with cuffs that flare slightly at the top with two rows of gilt braid. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which flare widely at the throat. The edges of the collar and the front and lower edges of the coat are trimmed with two rows of gilt braid, the braid being carried up along the loose side edges of the front and back.

A natty sack may be developed by the mode in cloth, flannel, diagonal, serge, cheviot, camel's-hair or tweed. Tan, dark-blue,



4403

Front View.



4403

Back View.

MISSES' DRESSING SACK. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 350.)

GIRLS' JACKET.

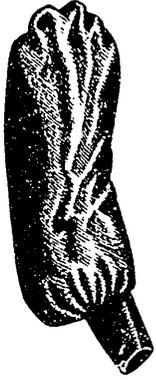
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4449.—A becoming jacket of navy-blue cloth was chosen for this jaunty little jacket, and gilt buttons and machine-stitching contribute appropriate gar-

niture.

dark-green and gray are favorite colors for coats of this kind, and any fanciful arrangement of soutache or metallic braid, gimp, etc., may be added for decoration, or a tailor finish may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4438 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the garment requires two yards and five-eighths of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths forty-four inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4452

MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.) (COPYRIGHT.)
(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' DRESSING-SACK.

(For Illustrations see Page 349)

No. 4403.—By referring to figure No. 446T in this magazine, this sack may be seen developed in embroidered French flannel and trimmed with bands of silk, ribbon and fancy stitching.

The sack is here illustrated made of fine French flannel. The easy adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line at the top of coat-laps. The lower edge presents a pretty rounding outline, and the closing is made at the

are pictured in this pretty sleeve, which is in Bishop style. It has an inside seam only and is made over a coat-shaped lining, which is shaped by the usual seams along the inside and outside of the arm. The sleeve is gathered at the top to curve fashionably high above the shoulder, and the lower edge is also gathered and joined to a close-fitting, round cuff. The sleeve may be made up with or without the lining and may be added to any style basque, blouse or waist.

The sleeve may be most effectively developed in a combination of fabrics; but, if preferred, a single material may be used throughout, the cuff being made as fanciful as desired by applying rows of fancy stitching, ribbon, braid, novelty bands, gimp or passementerie.

We have pattern No. 4452 in eight sizes from two to sixteen years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years requires one yard of dress goods forty inches wide, with a-fourth of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide. Of one material, they require a yard and a-half twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or three-fourths of a yard forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR COLLARS.

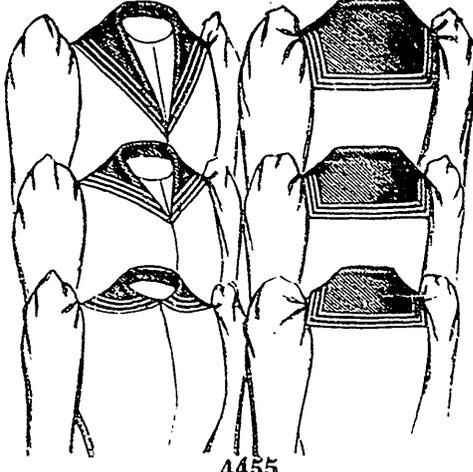
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4455.—One of these collars is shown again at figure No. 441T in this DELINEATOR.

The collars are here pictured made of navy-blue flannel. The largest collar extends in the regulation square outline quite deeply at the back. Its ends are long and tapering and extend to the bust, and to accommodate them the blouse is turned under or cut away at the front. The medium-size collar presents the same general outline as the collar just described. It is not quite so deep at the back, and its ends extend but little below the throat. The ends of the smallest collar meet at the throat and round gracefully toward the back, which is not so deep as that of either of the other collars, but describes the same square outline. The collars roll slightly, and their loose edges are decorated with three rows of braid.

Collars of this kind are applied to tennis and yachting blouses, jackets, basques and *negligé* garments of all descriptions. They may be decorated with one or more rows of washable or soutache braid and with embroidered anchors, stars, rackets, wheels, etc.

We have pattern No. 4455 in five sizes from three to fifteen years of age. For a miss of twelve years, the deepest collar requires three-fourths of a yard of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or half a yard forty-four inches or more in width. The shallowest collar calls for five-eighths of a yard of good material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard forty-four inches or more wide. The other collar will need five-eighths of a yard of material either twenty-two or twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths



4455

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SAILOR COLLARS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

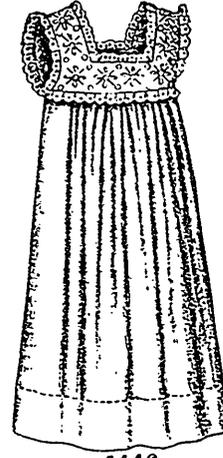
front with button-holes and buttons. Large patch-pockets having their lower and side edges finished with button-holed scolops are applied to the fronts with feather-stitching, and their upper edges are turned under for hems that are held in place by feather-stitching. At the neck is a rolling collar that flares widely at the throat; it is decorated with feather-stitching, and its edges are scalloped and button-hole stitched. The coat sleeves are made with sufficient fullness at the top to curve fashionably high over the shoulders, and the wrists are trimmed to correspond with the collar. All the loose edges of the sack are ornamented with feather-stitching and are scalloped and button-hole stitched.

The mode is adaptable to plain, figured, striped and polka-dotted flannel, Jersey cloth, eider-down flannel, merino and numerous other pretty woollens. Fancy stitching done with silk in a contrasting color, lace, ribbon, etc., may be used for trimming.

We have pattern No. 4403 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the sack for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and a-half of material twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and three-fourths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

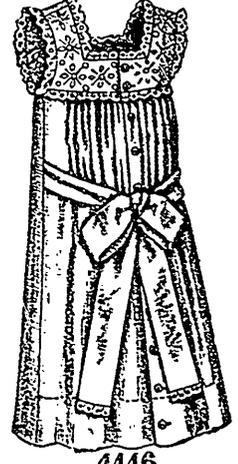
MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A FITTED LINING.)
(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 4452.—Velvet and a seasonable variety of woollen dress goods



4446

Front View.



4446

Back View.

GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

of a yard forty-four inches or more in width. Price of pattern, or 10 cents.

GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4446.—By referring to figure No. 450T in this DELINEATOR

this apron may be seen made of white nainsook and trimmed with edging and an embroidered design.

Plain white nainsook and all-over embroidery are here associated in the apron, and embroidered edging trims it prettily. The front and backs are joined in side seams and are gathered at the top and joined to shallow yoke-portions, which are shaped in Pompadour style at the front and back and joined in short shoulder seams. The closing is made at the back to the lower edge with button-holes and buttons. A frill of narrow embroidered edging decorates the upper and lower edges of the yoke, and similar edging ornaments the free ends of narrow sash-ties, which are bowed at the center of the back, their plaited ends being included in the side seams at the waist-line. Each arm's-eye is trimmed with a frill of edging.

and the lower edge of the apron is finished with a hem facing machine-stitched to position at the top.

Nainsook, lawn, percale, gingham and numerous other fabrics are employed for aprons of this kind. The yoke may be of all-over tucking and insertion, and lace, embroidery, feather-stitching, etc., may be applied for decoration in any way desired.

We have pattern No. 4446 in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the apron requires two yards and three-eighths of nainsook thirty-six inches wide, and a-fourth of a yard of all-over embroidery twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it needs three yards and five-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and five-eighths thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for Little Folks.

FIGURE No. 451 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 451 T.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The

back edges to uniform depth with the backs of the body; they pass into the under-arm seams and are prettily rounded at the front; and upon them *point de Gène* lace is arranged in boléro fashion. The shirt sleeves are finished with cuffs that are overlaid with lace, and



FIGURE No. 451 T.

FIGURE No. 452 T.

FIGURE No. 453 T.

FIGURE No. 451 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This illustrates Pattern No. 4453 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents. FIGURE No. 452 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Dress No. 4444 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Guimpe No. 3625 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 453 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Apron No. 4418 (copyright), price 7d. or 15 cents; and Dress No. 4356 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Descriptions see Pages 351 and 352.)

pattern, which is No. 4453 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age, and is differently portrayed on page 353 of this publication.

Shrimp-pink cashmere is here represented in the dress, and trimming is contributed by *point de Gène* lace. The full skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, which is considerably shorter at the front than at the back. The body is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. Pocket fronts that are included in the shoulder seams extend at their

a frill of lace droops prettily over the front of the skirt from the lower edge of the body. An upturning row of lace covers the standing collar, which closes at the back.

A picture-que dress may be developed by the mode in figured French challis, and quaint effects may be obtained by uniting plain and embroidered cashmere, nainsook or chambray. Any simple arrangement of ribbon, lace, embroidery, feather-stitching, etc., will contribute dainty garniture. Cream China silk strewn with small purple blossoms may be made up very tastefully with Irish guipure lace.

FIGURE No. 452 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 351.)

FIGURE No. 452 T.—This consists of a Little Girls' dress and guimpe. The dress pattern, which is No. 4444 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is differently represented on page 353 of this magazine. The guimpe pattern, which is No. 3625 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eleven sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

In this instance challis, India silk and velvet are tastefully associated in the toilette, and velvet ribbon and Kursheedt's Standard jewels supply the decoration. The dress has a full skirt, which is fashionably long and is finished at the bottom with a deep hem; and the top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the short body, the top of which is shaped in low, round outline at the back and in low, fanciful shape at the front. The body is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back. It is made of velvet all-over studded with jewels, a band of velvet similarly decorated trims the lower edge of the skirt, and a butterfly bow of velvet ribbon decorates each shoulder. The fanciful short sleeves are arranged to rise prettily at the top.

The guimpe, which is made of India silk, has a full, seamless yoke, which is disclosed in an effective manner above the low-necked body of the dress; and the fulness of the guimpe is drawn nicely to the figure at the waist-line by a tape inserted in a casing. The full shirt-sleeves are gathered to form dainty frills at the wrists. At the neck is a ruching of the material.

Embroidered and plain cashmere, serge, batiste, nainsook and chambray will make up attractively in dresses of this style, and pretty guimpes will be made of lawn, Swiss, Surah, etc. A tasteful garniture of feather-stitching, velvet or grosgrain ribbon, lace, etc., may be added.



FIGURE No. 454 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Jacket No. 4447 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Breton Cap No. 4417 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 453 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' HOUSE TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see Page 351.)

FIGURE No. 453 T.—This consists of a Little Girls' apron and dress. The apron pattern, which is No. 4418 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 355 of this publication. The dress pattern, which is No. 4356 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and is also shown on its accompanying label.

The apron is pictured made of nainsook in the present instance. Its full, round skirt is sufficiently long to be wholly protective and falls with pretty fulness from the body, to which it is joined. The body is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams; it is shaped at the top in low, round outline at the front and back, and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. A band of white embroidery trims the lower edge of the skirt and the upper and lower edges of the body.

The dress is made of cashmere. It has a full, round skirt, which is gathered at the top and joined to the body. The body has full yoke-portions arranged upon a front and backs of lining. The yoke portions are shirred at the top to form a standing frill about the neck, and they appear with guimpe effect between the flaring edges of the front and backs. The full puff sleeves droop over cuff facings of silk applied to the coat-shaped linings.

Cross-barred muslin, nainsook, lawn, cambric and various other fabrics are used for aprons of this kind, and fancy stitching, lace or embroidered edging, braid, etc., are applied in numerous pretty ways for decoration. Any reasonable woollen may be employed for the dress, and Surah or India silk may form the full yokes and sleeves.

FIGURE No. 454 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 454 T.—This illustrates the jacket and cap of a Little Girls' toilette. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4447 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 354 of this publication. The cap pattern, which is No. 4417 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age, and is differently illustrated on page 354.

Gendarme-blue flannel was here chosen for the jacket, and gold braid trims it prettily. The adjustment is accomplished by under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam, and the side and center seams are discontinued below the waist-line to form square tabs. The closing is made at the front with button-holes and gilt buttons. The front and lower edges of the coat are decorated with two rows of gilt braid, and round cuffs are outlined upon the shapely coat sleeves with two rows of similar braid. The rolling collar-trimmed with gilt braid, and the pocket-laps, which conceal the openings to side pockets, are finished to correspond.

The Breton cap is made of silk to match the jacket. The front fits the head closely and is joined to a full crown, which is gathered at the front edge to rise high in picturesque Breton fashion. A silk lining consisting of a section gathered to a small circular piece is arranged beneath the crown, the fulness at the lower edge of the crown being gathered and sewed to the lining. When embroidered Swiss or some other transparent material is used the lining will be omitted.

FIGURE No. 455 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.—This consists of Little Girls' Coat No. 4435 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Breton Cap No. 4417 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)

and the lower edge of the crown will then be finished with an underfacing in which draw-strings are inserted to regulate the fulness to the size of the head. A pretty ruching decorates the edge of the cap, and ribbon ties are bowed under the chin.

Jaunty little top-garments of this kind are developed in white, blue, tan, red and green cloth, Bedford cord, corduroy and serge. Soutache or metallic braiding may be added for decoration, or plain tailor finish may be adopted. The cap may be made of lacquered Swiss, corded silk, velvet or any preferred variety of woollen goods, with lace frills, ruchings, etc., for garniture.

FIGURE No. 455 T.—LITTLE GIRLS' OUTDOOR TOILETTE.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 455 T.—This consists of a Little Girls' coat and cap

The coat pattern, which is No. 4435 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 354 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 4417 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age, and is again portrayed on page 354.

White corded silk is here represented in the toilette, and Irish-point lace contributes rich garniture. The coat has a short body adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and arranged in deep, forward-turning tucks at each side of the closing, which is made at the center of the front. The full skirt-portions fall from the body in full folds resulting from gathers at the top; they are joined to the body nearly to the center of the back, where they join a Watteau-plait that is arranged in two box-plaits and extended to the neck, the side edges of the plaits being sewed to the back of the body from the neck to the waist-line.

A deep hem finishes the lower edge of the coat, and narrower hems complete the front edges. The full puff sleeves are arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to deep cuff depth at the wrists, finished with cuff facings of silk, and decorated with Irish-point lace. A frill of similar lace falls from the edge of the fanciful collar, which is in two sections that extend in deep points at the back; and a lace frill droops prettily from the seam joining the skirt and body at each side.

The Breton cap is fully described at the preceding figure, where a front view of it is shown. It is trimmed at the front with a row of Irish point lace, and the front and lower edges are finished with a ruching.

A picturesque top-garment may be developed by the mode in Bengaline, faille, Surah, serge, cashmere or camel's-hair. Velvet may be combined with any of these fabrics, being used for the collar and cuff facings. *Point de Gène* or Irish-guipure lace, Irish-point embroidery, ribbon, rosettes, etc., will form pretty garniture. The cap may match or contrast with the coat it accompanies, and ribbon, ruching or rosettes may be employed for decoration.



4453
Front View.



4453
Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4444
Front View.



4444
Back View.

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

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4453.—This little dress is shown differently made up at figure No. 4417 T in this magazine.

The dress is here pictured made of white hemstitched embroidered nainsook flouncing and garnitured with embroidered edging. The full, round skirt is fashionably long, and the top is gathered and joined to the body, the front of which is considerably shorter than the back and is cut from the embroidered part of the flouncing. The adjustment is accomplished by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the closing is made at the back with button-holes and buttons. Jacket fronts that pass into the shoulder and under-arm seams are arranged on the front and are as deep as the back at the under-arm edges. Each jacket front is decorated along its free edge with a drooping frill of embroidered edging, and an upturned frill of similar edging ornaments the standing collar. The full skirt-edges are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with

wristbands cut from the embroidered part of the flouncing; and the lower edges of the wristbands are trimmed with edging.

The dress will develop charmingly in plain and embroidered flannel, cashmere, serge and similar woollens, and with especially attractive results in plain and embroidered chambray and percale and in striped and plain gingham and numerous other pretty combinations. Dainty garnitures of braid, lace, ribbon, embroidered edging, etc., may be applied in any preferred way, or a simple finish may be adopted. A dainty little gown may be fashioned after this mode from white China silk, decorated with drawn-work above the hemstitched hem finishing the skirt. The front and wristbands may be similarly ornamented.

We have pattern No. 4453 in five sizes for little girls from two to six years of age. For a girl of five years, the dress requires three yards and seven-eighths of hemstitched embroidered flouncing

twenty-nine inches and a-half wide, or five yards of material twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth thirty-six inches wide, or two yards and three-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.
(TO BE WORN WITH
A GUMPE.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4444.—At figure No. 452 T in this magazine this quaint little dress may be seen differently developed.

Hair-striped gingham was selected for making the dress in the present instance, with narrow embroidered edging for trimming. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and the top is gathered and sewed to the short, low-necked body, the top of which is shaped in round outline at the back and in fanciful outline at the front. The body is adjusted by short shoulder seams and under-arm seams and is closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The short sleeves are seamless; they are very narrow under the arm and are widened toward the top, where their ends are overlapped for a short distance and flare widely below. Slight gathers at the top of the sleeves produce desirable fulness, their free edges are decorated with embroidered edging, and similar edging ornaments the upper edge of the body.

The simplicity of the mode will commend it for development in gingham,

percale, chambray, plain and embroidered nainsook and other washable fabrics. All sorts of wool goods are adaptable to the mode; and braid, feather-stitching, lace or embroidered edging, etc., may contribute dainty garnitures. Cream challis figured with a trailing vine of small pink blossoms and leaves may be made up by this dainty fashion, and *point de Gène* lace may contribute the trimming. The guimpe may be made of cream China silk decorated with fancy stitching.

We have pattern No. 4444 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the dress requires three yards and seven-eighths twenty-two inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-fourth thirty-six inches wide, or a yard and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4435.—Another view of this stylish little coat may be had by referring to figure No. 455 T in this magazine, where it is pictured made of white corded silk and trimmed with Irish point lace.

White cashmere is the material here represented in the coat, and white feather trimming and fancy cord supply effective garniture. The body is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed invisibly at the center of the front; and at each side of the closing three deep, forward-turning tucks are arranged. The full skirt-portions are gathered at the top and joined to the body from the front edges nearly to the center of the back. The back edges of the skirt portions are joined to a Watteau-plait that is extended to the neck and arranged upon the body to produce the effect of a box-plait at each side of the center; and the side edges of the Watteau are sewed to the back from the neck to the waist-line. A deep hem finishes the lower edge of the skirt, and narrower hems complete the front edges. The full puff sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are arranged upon coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth at the wrists and finished with cuff facings of cashmere; and each wrist is decorated with a band of feather trimming. The fanciful collar is in two sections, that extend in deep points at the back and, curving prettily over the shoulders, flare widely at the throat, the edges being decorated with feather trimming. The fronts of the body are closed with hooks and loops and fancy white cord frogs; and fancy white cord conceals the seam joining the skirt and body.

A charming top-garment may be developed by the mode in corded silk, Bengaline, cashmere, chevrot, serge, camel's-hair or Bedford cord. Velvet will unite artistically with any of the above-mentioned fabrics, being used for the collar and cuff facings. Feather-stitching may decorate the tucks and hems, or any arrangement of braid, cord, ribbon, etc., may contribute the garniture. A stylish decoration will be furnished by a *suivez moi* bow of ribbon.

We have pattern No. 4435 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. Of one material for a girl of five years, the garment requires five yards and three-fourths twenty-two inches wide, or three yards and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or two yards

and a-half fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

CHILD'S BRETON CAP.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4417.—Other illustrations of this quaint little cap may be seen by referring to figures Nos. 454 T and 455 T in this DELINEATOR.

The cap is here pictured made of spotted Swiss. The front fits the head closely and is joined to a full crown, which is gathered at the front edge to rise above the front in the picturesque fashion of the Breton modes. The lower edge of the crown and the front and lower edges of the front are finished with a narrow underfacing. In the facing along the crown are inserted draw-strings, the ends of which are tacked to the front edges of the crown. The free ends of the draw-strings pass through a button-hole made at the center of the back and are tied to regulate the fulness to the size of the head. A quilling of lace trims the front and lower edges of the cap, and ties of wide ribbon are bowed beneath the chin. The pattern provides a lining for the crown, which will be added when the cap is made of silk or wool goods. The lining, which will usually be of lining silk, has a section that is gathered at its back edge to fit the head closely and is joined to a small circular section, the ends of the larger section being joined in a short seam at the center of the back. When the lining is added the draw-strings and facing will be omitted, the lower edge of the crown being then gathered and sewed to the lining.

Plain and embroidered nainsook and Swiss will make pretty caps of this kind for Summer wear, and the mode is equally well adapted to corded silk, Surah, faille, *crêpe de Chine* and all suitable goods of woollen texture. Full ruchings of *lisse* or *chiffon*, ribbon rosettes, lace or the material, pompons, etc., may contribute the decoration.

We have pattern No. 4417 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years of age. To make the cap for a child of five years, requires one-half yard of dotted and one-fourth yard of plain Swiss each thirty-six inches wide, with a yard

and three-fourths of ribbon two inches and a-fourth wide. Of one material, it needs seven-eighths of a yard either twenty-two or forty-four inches wide. In each instance a-fourth of a yard of lin



4435

Front View.



4435

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' COAT. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4417

Right Side View.



4417

Left Side View.

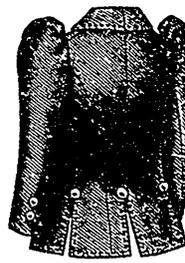
CHILD'S BRETON CAP. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4447

Front View.



4447

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' JACKET. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 355.)

ing silk twenty inches wide will be needed. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' JACKET.

(For Illustrations see Page 354.)

No. 4447.—By referring to figure No. 454 T in this *DELINEATOR*, this pretty jacket may be seen made of gendarme-blue flannel and trimmed with braid and buttons.

The jacket is here represented jauntily developed in navy-blue cloth, and machine-stitching and buttons provide the decoration. The adjustment is performed by under-arm and side-back gores, and a curving center seam that terminates below the waist-line; and the side seams are discontinued at the same depth to form the back of the jacket into square tabs. The fronts are closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and similar buttons decorate the ends of the center and side seams. Pocket-laps arranged upon the fronts conceal openings to pockets, and the laps are finished with machine-stitching and decorated at each upper corner with a button. The coat sleeves rise with pretty fullness at the top and are each finished at the wrist with a row of stitching and with two buttons placed at the back of the arm. At the neck is a rolling collar that flares widely at the throat. The edges of the collar are finished with a row of machine-stitching, and similar stitching decorates the lower edge of the jacket and outlines the tabs.

Cloth, diagonal, serge, chevot, melton, kersey and, in fact, all seasonable varieties of coating will develop attractively in a garment of this kind. Gilt or silk braid, gimp, etc., may form the trimming.

We have pattern No. 4447 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. For a girl of five years, the jacket requires two yards and a-fourth of material twenty-two inches wide, or a yard and an-eighth forty-four inches wide, or one yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



4418

Front View.

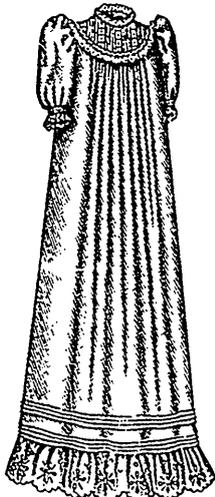


4418

Back View.

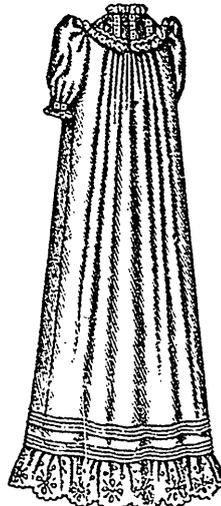
LITTLE GIRLS' APRON. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)



4442

Front View.



4442

Back View.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH ROUND YOKE. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4418.—Another illustration of this apron is given at figure No. 453 T in this *DELINEATOR*.

Cross-barred muslin was here selected for the apron, and insertion and embroidered edging trim it prettily. The short body is shaped at the top in low, round outline at the front and back; it is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the back with button-holes and buttons. The lower and back edges of the full skirt are finished with hems, and the top is gathered and joined

to the body. Three upright rows of insertion trim the front of the body at the center, and the neck and arm's-eye edges are decorated with frills of narrow embroidered edging.

Serviceable little garments of this kind may be developed in gingham, seersucker, prints and percale; and more dainty aprons may be made of lawn, Swiss, nainsook and fine barred muslin. Feather or briar stitching, novelty bands, lace, insertion or edging may be added in any pretty way preferred for decoration. A pretty apron may be made of white India muslin and trimmed with torchon lace.

We have pattern No. 4418 in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age. To make the apron for a girl of five years, needs two yards and three-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a-half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

INFANTS' DRESS, WITH ROUND YOKE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4442.—This dress is very daintily made up in fine nainsook and lace-tucking. The round yoke is cut from the tucking, and the front and back join the lower edge of the yoke in seams, which are covered with a frill of narrow lace headed by a feather-stitched band. The front and back are gathered at the top for some distance at each side of the center and join the yoke smoothly from the gathers to the shoulder edges; they are shaped at the under-arm seams to remove all unnecessary fullness, and are trimmed at the bottom with a frill of deep lace edging and two clusters of fine tucks. The yoke is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes in a fly, and below it the back is slashed at the center and finished for a closing. The little shirt-sleeves rise prettily on the shoulders and are finished with wristbands cut from the lace part of the tucking and decorated with narrow frills of lace edging. A frill of similar edging finishes the neck daintily. In cutting out the parts allowance should be made for the tucks, as they are not considered in the pattern.

Flouncings of all varieties are eminently suitable for such dresses. Lawn, nainsook, linen, cambric, India and China silk, Surah, etc., are also used for infants' dresses, which may be very plainly finished or slightly trimmed, as desired. The yoke may be plain, or it may be elaborated with tucks, insertion or fancy stitching.

Pattern No. 4442 is in one size, and, to make a dress like it, requires a-fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide, and two yards and a-half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Pattern No. 4442 is in one size, and, to make a dress like it, requires a-fourth of a yard of fancy tucking twenty-seven inches wide, and two yards and a-half of nainsook thirty-six inches wide. Of one material, it needs two yards and seven-eighths twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and a-half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

FOR THE MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL.—Everyone who contemplates giving or attending a masked or fancy-dress entertainment of any kind should possess a copy of "Masquerade and Carnival: their Customs and Costumes," a large and handsomely illustrated

pamphlet in which costumes, decorations and all minor details are fully considered. A large variety of characters are represented and suggested, and careful instructions are given for their correct impersonation. Price, 1s. or 25 cents.

Styles for Boys.

FIGURE No. 456 T.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 456 T.—This consists of a Little Boys' jacket, trousers and cap. The jacket pattern, which is No. 4441 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age, and is shown differently developed on this page. The trousers pattern, which is No. 4197 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in nine sizes for boys from two to ten years of age, and may be seen again on its accompanying label. The cap pattern, which is No. 3167 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in six sizes from six and a-fourth to seven and a-half, hat sizes, and is otherwise represented on the label accompanying the pattern.

Black velvet is here pictured in the suit, and machine-stitching provides a neat finish. The fronts of the jacket open from the neck over a vest that is included in the shoulder seams and under-arm darts. The vest is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and its lower edge shapes a notch below the closing. The fronts round off gracefully toward the back, where the jacket is nicely conformed to the figure by side seams and a curving center seam. The coat sleeves are of comfortable width, and are trimmed at the wrists with silk braid, arranged to simulate round cuffs. The rolling collar is decorated along its loose edges with a row of black silk braid. Pocket-laps conceal the openings to side pockets and are bound with braid; all the free edges of the jacket and vest are similarly bound; and a coiled row of braid ornaments each loose front and is continued along the back of the garment.

The trousers reach to the knees and are shaped by the usual seams, and the closing is made at the side with buttons and button-holes. A pocket is inserted at each side, and the top of the trousers is finished with a waistband. Each outside seam is covered nearly with a row of braid and two buttons are placed at the lower edge of the trousers just back of the braid.

The jaunty polo cap has a circular crown, to the edge of which is sewed the side; and a lining of silk is added.

Any fashionable variety of suiting, such as mixed or plain cheviot, corkscrew, diagonal, tricot, corduroy, etc., may be employed for a suit of this kind; and if preferred, the trousers may contrast with the jacket. A simple finish will always be followed. The cap may be of the same or of a contrasting material.

FIGURE No. 457 T.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 457 T.—This consists of a Little Boys' blouse-dress and cap. The dress pattern, which is No. 4415 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for little boys from two to six years of age, and is pictured made of different materials on page 357 of this DELINEATOR. The cap pattern, which is No. 4393 and costs 5d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes from six to six and three-fourths, cap sizes, or from nineteen inches and a-fourth to twenty-one inches and a-half, head measures, and may be seen again on its accompanying label.

The dress is here represented made of pressed flannel and white India silk. The skirt is arranged in kilt-plaits all round and is joined to a sleeveless body, which is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons.

The blouse is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed at the front, a box-plait being arranged over the closing. The lower edge is gathered and sewed to a belt, on which buttons are sewed for the attachment to the body; and the fulness droops in characteristic fashion. The fanciful collar falls at the back in the deep, square outline of the sailor collar; it curves prettily over the shoulders, and its ends flare at the throat. The edge of the collar is trimmed with lace, and a Windsor scarf is worn. The full shirt-sleeves are finished with narrow wristbands, upon each of which an upturned row of lace is applied; and similar lace decorates the edges of the box-plait.

The cap, which is made of black broad-cloth, consists of a crown and a band that fits the head. The crown joins the band and is widened and shaped by a seam at the center of the front and back and another at each side to present the regulation mortar-board shape; and a long black-silk tassel droops prettily at the side.

All sorts of suitings in plaid, checked, mottled, shot and striped effects will make up nicely in a dress of this kind. The blouse may be of silk, nainsook, cambric or lawn; or it may be of plain gingham when the skirt is of striped or plaid gingham. The cap will usually be of dark-blue or black cloth. An exceptionally stylish suit may be developed by the mode in brown broad-cloth and pongee silk, the latter material being used for the blouse, upon which fancy stitching may be decoratively applied. The cap may match the skirt.



FIGURE No. 456 T.

FIGURE No. 457 T.

FIGURE No. 455 T.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Jacket No. 4441 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; Trousers No. 4197, price 7d. or 15 cents; and Cap No. 3167 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents. FIGURE No. 457 T.—LITTLE BOYS' SUIT.—This consists of Little Boys' Blouse-Dress No. 4415 (copyright), price 10d. or 20 cents; and Cap No. 4393 (copyright), price 5d. or 10 cents.

(For Descriptions see this Page.)



4441

Front View.



4441

Back View.

LITTLE BOYS' JACKET, WITH VEST SEWED IN AT THE UNDER-ARM DARTS AND SHOULDER SEAMS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see Page 357.)

LITTLE BOYS' JACKET, WITH VEST SEWED IN AT THE UNDER-ARM DARTS AND SHOULDER SEAMS.

(For Illustrations see Page 356.)

No. 4411.—This jacket forms part of the stylish suit pictured at figure No. 456 T in this *DELINEATOR*, the material being black velvet and the trimming black silk braid.

Fine wale worsted diagonal was here selected for the jacket. The back is nicely curved to the figure by side seams and a curving center seam. The fronts, which are rounded at the lower front corners, are adjusted by under-arm darts and open from the neck over a vest that is included in the shoulder seams and under-arm darts. The vest is closed at the center with button-holes and buttons, and the lower edge is notched below the closing. At the neck is a rolling collar, the ends of which are prettily rounded. The collar is trimmed with a row of velvet tracing braid, similar braid outlines a fancy, round cuff on each of the shapely coat-sleeves, and a velvet button decorates each wrist at the outside seam. Pocket-laps having prettily rounded lower front corners cover the openings to side pockets in the fronts; they are trimmed with velvet braid, and the front and lower edges of the vest and the free edges of the jacket are outlined with similar braid. The front and lower edges of the jacket are further decorated with a row of braid applied in a fanciful manner and with velvet buttons, the buttons being arranged at intervals on the fronts and at the ends of the side seams.



4415
Front View.



4415
Back View.



4415
View without Blouse

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE-DRESS. (COPYRIGHT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

band at the neck, is trimmed with similar edging; and a plain Windsor scarf is worn.

All sorts of fabrics devoted to little boys' wear are adaptable to the mode, and very comfortable dresses for Summer wear may be made up in gingham, percale and similar washable goods. Plain and fancy flannel, serge, tricot and other woollens are also appropriate for dresses of this kind, and soutache or worsted braid may be applied for decoration. A stylish little dress may be made of plaid wool goods and China silk.

We have pattern No. 4415 in five sizes for little boys from two to six years of age. To make the dress for a boy of five years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of plaid and two yards and five-eighths of plain gingham each twenty-seven inches wide. Of one material, it will require four yards and a-half twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards and seven-eighths forty-four inches wide, or two yards fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4440.—This comfortable garment, which may be made up with or without the skirt, is represented developed in white muslin. The fronts and back are joined in

under-arm and shoulder seams that are each finished with a narrow strap, and the closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons, through a box-plait arranged in the front edge of the left front. The fulness at the waist-line is collected at the back and at each side of the closing in two rows of shirring made at belt depth apart; a belt is applied to the waist between the shirrings, and buttons are sewed to the belt for the attachment of the skirt or trousers. The long waist is preferable, but if a waist without a skirt be desired, the fronts and back may be cut off just below the upper row of shirring at the waist-line, the belt being made double and joined to the lower edge.

The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and an opening at the back of each wrist is finished with an overlap, which is pointed at the top. The wrists are completed with wristbands that close with button-holes and buttons, and machine-stitching finishes the edges of both wrist-bands and overlaps. The neck is finished with a deep sailor-collar that rolls from a shaped band; the ends of the collar flare widely, and its edges are finished with machine-stitching. A row of machine-stitching also finishes the outer folds of the box-plait at the front.

Waists of this kind developed in plain or figured percale may accompany kilt-skirts, round skirts or knee trousers. Striped, spotted or figured cambric, muslin and nainsook are also used for such garments, and a simple finish is in best taste. With a kilt skirt of shepherd's-plaid wool goods may be worn a shirt-waist of this kind developed in white China silk or

figured or spotted percale and decorated at the edges of the collar and wristbands with fancy stitching.

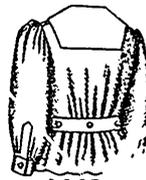
We have pattern No. 4440 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the short garment for a boy of seven years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and three-eighths thirty-six inches wide. The long garment needs two yards and an-eighth twenty-seven inches wide, or a yard and a-half thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

The jacket, which may accompany a kilt skirt of the same or a contrasting material, will develop satisfactorily in velvet, cloth, serge, flannel and mixed, striped and checked suitings of all kinds. The edges may be bound with silk or mohair braid, or a plain tailor finish of machine-stitching may be adopted.

We have pattern No. 4441 in seven sizes for little boys from two to eight years of age. For a boy of five years, the jacket requires a yard and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches wide, or seven-eighths of a yard fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



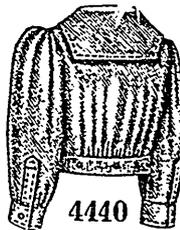
4440
Front View of Long Waist.



4440
Back View of L Waist.



4440
Front View of Short Waist.



4440
Back View of Short Waist.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)

LITTLE BOYS' BLOUSE DRESS.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 4415.—This dress is shown made of pressed flannel and Surrah at figure No. 457 T in this magazine, lace edging providing the trimming.

Plain and plaid French-gingham are here united in the dress, with pretty effect, and embroidered edging trims it tastefully. The skirt is arranged in kilt-plaits all around; it is finished at the bottom with a deep hem and the top is joined to a sleeveless waist of silesia, which is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the back with button-holes and buttons.

The blouse is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed at the front with button-holes and buttons arranged beneath box-plait that is decorated at each edge with a frill of embroidered edging. The lower edge of the blouse is gathered and finished with a belt, and button-holes made in the belt pass over corresponding buttons sewed on the body. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and are finished with wristbands that are decorated at the upper and lower edges with dainty frills of edging; and a deep sailor-collar, which rolls over the blouse from a narrow

Illustrated Miscellany.

HATS AND BONNETS.

(For Illustrations see Pages 358 and 359.)

To be perfectly *à la Mode* one must have a *chapeau* so trimmed that very little of the straw is visible, but the trimming must be so cleverly disposed that all the original lines will be preserved.

Flowers are massed on every hat, and ribbons are used quite as prodigally.

Bows, rosettes, loops and streamers are fashioned from ribbons of all varieties and widths.

Rich, creamy-hued, open-patterned lace also plays an important rôle as an accessory; it is formed in knots, rabbits' ears, loops and the like, and whether used on a hat or bonnet, is always dainty and pretty.

Prince of Wales' tips are effective on large hats, and may be both tastefully and becomingly arranged.

FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' LACE BONNET.—White *point de Gène* lace is disposed over the brim and crown of this bonnet in a

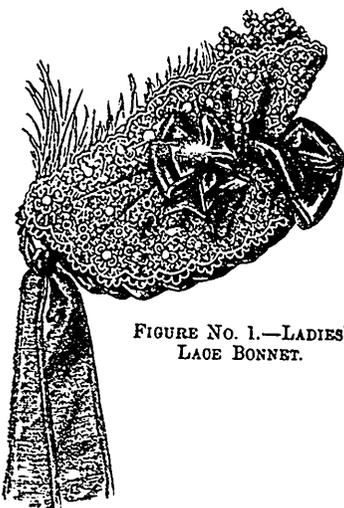


FIGURE No. 1.—LADIES' LACE BONNET.

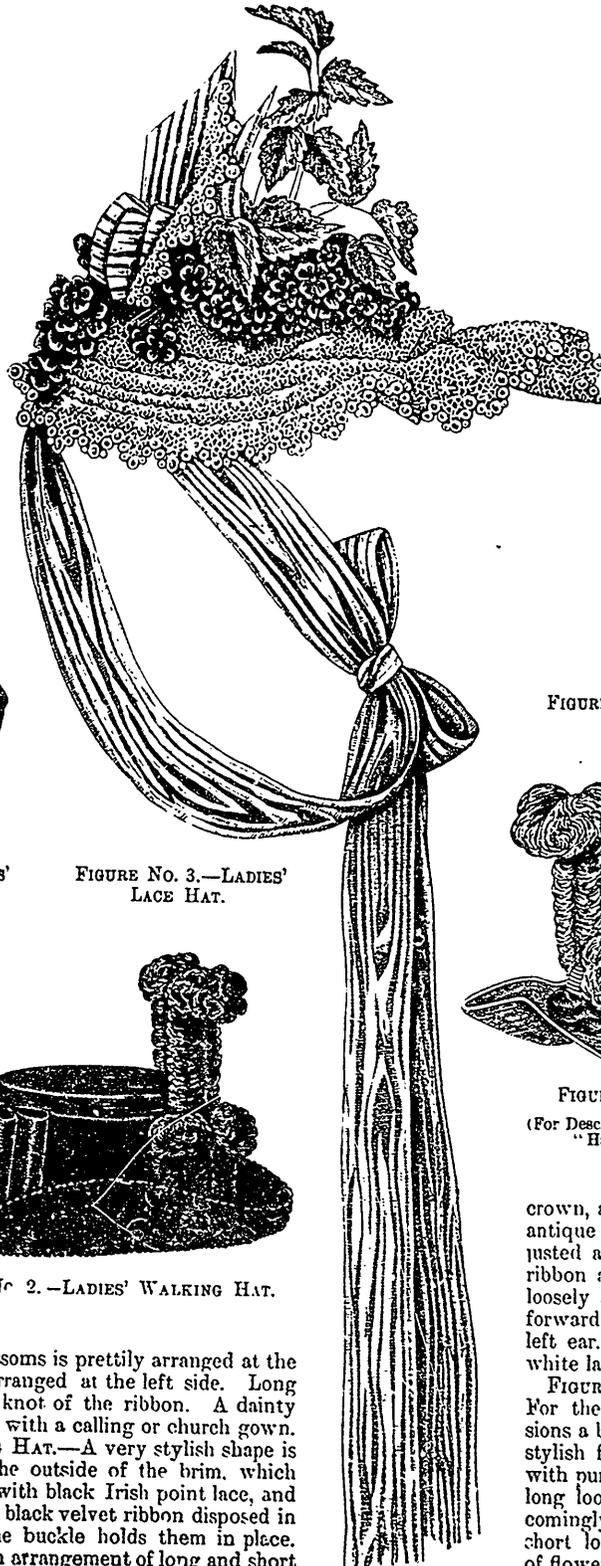


FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' LACE HAT.

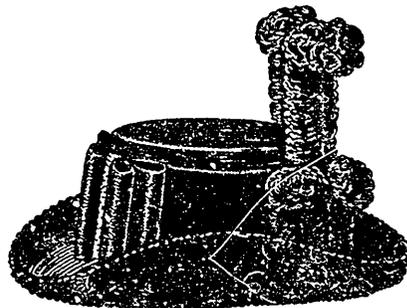


FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.

manner suggestive of the picturesque Normandy style, and a twist of Nile-green ribbon forms a face trimming. A bow of the ribbon is placed on top of the crown, and a similar bow is adjusted a little below this at the right side.

A bunch of small yellow blossoms is prettily arranged at the left side of the front, and grass is arranged at the left side. Long streamers fall at the back below a knot of the ribbon. A dainty bonnet of this kind may be assumed with a calling or church gown.

FIGURE No. 2.—LADIES' WALKING HAT.—A very stylish shape is here represented in black chip. The outside of the brim, which rolls deeply at the sides, is covered with black Irish point lace, and the high crown is banded with wide black velvet ribbon disposed in flat loops in front, and a Rhine-stone buckle holds them in place. At the left side toward the back is an arrangement of long and short

black Prince's tips. The hat is stylish, but somewhat severe in tone, though this may be modified by wearing a Tuxedo or other stylish face veil, which should reach quite to the chin.

FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' LACE HAT.—A large carriage hat is here pictured. The broad brim is fluted in front, and over it is draped *écru point de Gène* lace, the edge of which falls in points over the edge of the brim. The crown is covered with deep-yellow blossoms, which also fall over the brim at the back. Leaves are placed among the flowers to stand upright on the



FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' FLOWER BONNET.

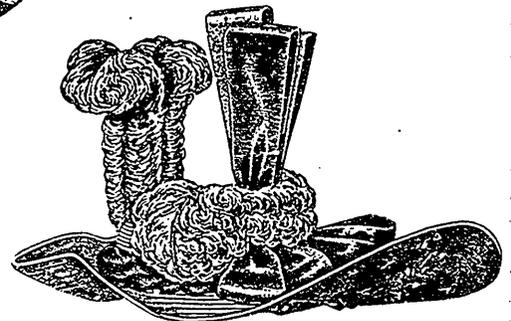


FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Hats and Bonnets," on Pages 358 and 359.)

crown, and a bow of yellow-and-white *moiré* antique ribbon and a fan of the lace are adjusted at the back. Long streamers of the ribbon are appended. The ribbons may fall loosely at the back or they may be carried forward and arranged in a bow under the left ear. If a veil is desired, a draped one of white lace will be in order.

FIGURE No. 4.—LADIES' FLOWER BONNET.—For theatre, concert and other dressy occasions a bonnet of this description will be very stylish for a young matron. It is covered with purple pansies and trimmed in front with long loops of heliotrope silk which rest becomingly on the hair, together with three short loops of ribbon to match and a bunch of flowers and leaves. Long ribbon streamers

fall below a bow at the back. Violets are very stylish and dainty for bonnets of this kind, and with them heliotrope tulle may be used for the trimming and strings.

FIGURE No. 5.—LADIES' STRAW HAT.—This jaunty hat is represented in mode chip. The brim is broad and is indented fancifully at the back, and a flat bow of brown velvet ribbon is disposed underneath in front. A twist of brown velvet ribbon is laid

on the crown, and a bunch of small yellow flowers and a fancy jet wing, which stands stilly above the crown. A band of black ostrich-feather trimming surrounds the crown and at the back is a panache of feathers and an aigrette. If desired, narrow strings of black velvet or wide ribbon streamers may be added.

FIGURES Nos.



FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' HAT.



FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' HAT.

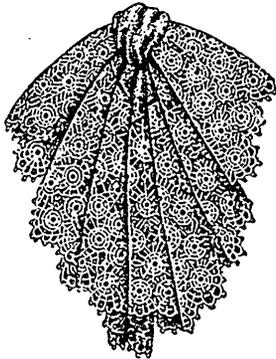


FIGURE No. 2.—FANCY CRAVAT.

about the low crown, above which, at the back, tower two canary-colored Prince's tips. At the front is a pretty arrangement of upright and flat loops of ribbon and a plume artistically laid across the flat loops. A hat of this kind will fashionably supplement a mode crêpon striped with brown and canary.

FIGURE No. 6.—LADIES' HAT.—Lace, flowers, jet and velvet ribbon achieve a happy combination in

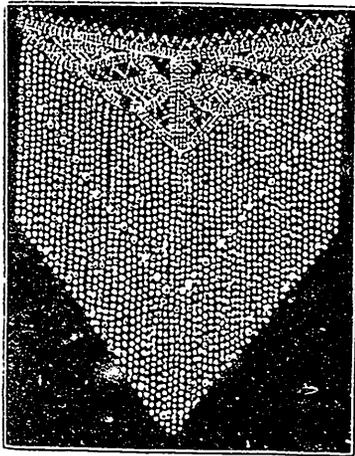


FIGURE No. 1.—TABLIER.

the quaint hat here represented. The brim is very deep in front and narrows gradually toward the back, and trimming is provided by a frill of black lace finished at the top with two rows of jet beads. The crown suggests the pinnacle shape and is entirely covered with pink flowers. A band of black velvet ribbon is drawn through the flowers and formed in loops in front, a bunch of deep pink

flowers and leaves resting on the brim directly in front of the loops. The ties of velvet are arranged in a bow, which will rest on the corsage when the hat is worn. The hat is very dressy and may accompany either a black or colored gown.

FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES' HAT.—A stylish black chip hat intended to supplement a calling gown of black Bengaline with jet decora-

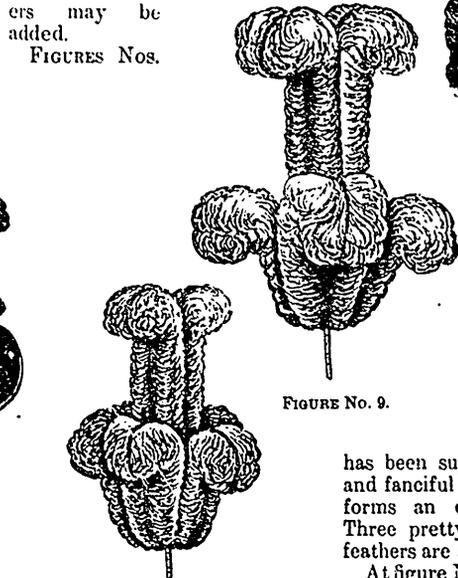


FIGURE No. 10.

FIGURES Nos. 8, 9 AND 10.—GROUP OF PRINCE'S PLUMES.

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

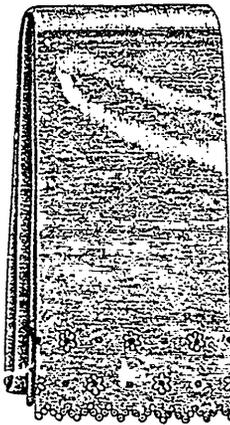


FIGURE No. 3.—SILK SCARF.

directions, rise above a lyre-shaped trio of short, full tips, with unique effect.

Figure No. 10 shows a cluster of white feathers; two long plumes arranged as in the former instance rise from the midst of short tips, each of which curls over at the top like the long feathers. These feathers may be procured from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.



FIGURE No. 4.—FANCY PIASTRON.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Stylish Lingerie," on Page 360.)

STYLISH LINGERIE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 359 and 360.)

Even a tailor-made gown favors a soft, pretty neck-dressing, for, while the rigid style of the costume may suit the figure, a softening effect may be needed for the face; and this may be imparted by a fluffy bow, cravat or other adjunct of similar character.

shirred twice at the neck and edged with a deep fall of *point d'Irlande* lace. This ruffle in turn falls over a blouse-like section of India silk that is drawn in at the line of the waist by several rows of shirrings, below which the material falls with the effect of a frill. Ends of ribbon are attached at the sides to the shirrings to retain the plastron



FIGURE NO. 5.—SASH.

(For Description see "Stylish Lingerie," on this Page.)

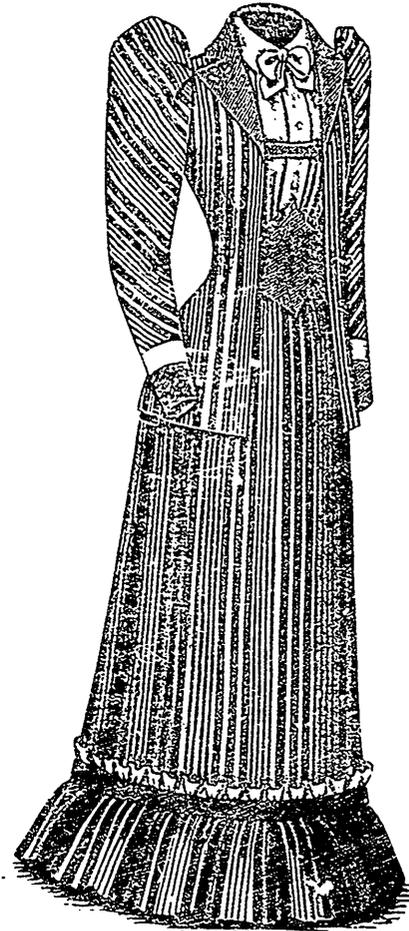


FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4195; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

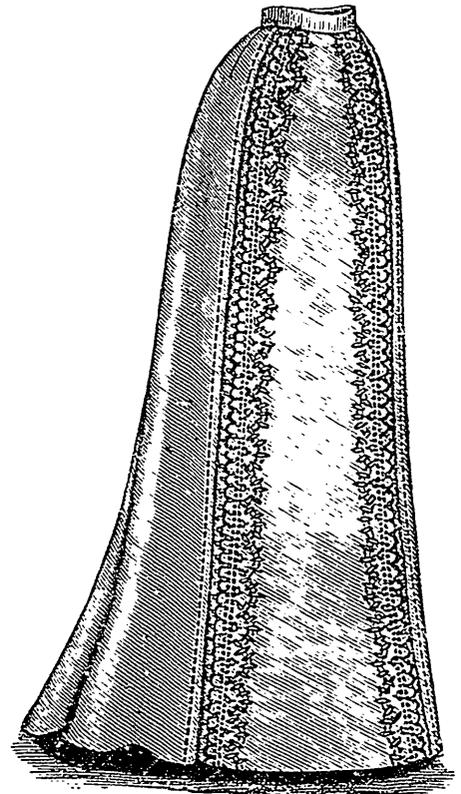


FIGURE NO. 2.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4433; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

Chiffon, lace and India silk are the materials most in favor for these dainty little affairs, and the colors will be selected with regard to becomingness and to harmonize with the costume. A deeply pointed bodice gives a slender appearance to a waist of ample proportions, and the application of a tablier strengthens the effect besides being a handsome decoration for an otherwise plain bodice. All the fashionable adjuncts here illustrated are products of the Kur-Leed Manufacturing Company.

FIGURE NO. 1.—TABLIER.—Steel tinsel cord and steel beads compose this handsome tablier. The girde portion, which is pointed at the center and shorter at the sides, is made of the steel tinsel in a pretty, open design, and a long, graduated fringe falls from the girde rather low on the skirt in apron fashion, hence the name tablier. Either a black or a gray wool or silk costume may be enriched with such an adjunct.

FIGURE NO. 2.—FANCY CRAVAT.—A section of *chiffon* edged with wide *point d'Irlande* lace is arranged in a soft knot, below which the materials fall in graceful folds that are prettily pressed. A cravat of this kind may be worn with either a silk or woollen gown and will improve a perfectly plain bodice.

FIGURE NO. 3.—SILK SCARF.—India silk is the material shown in this pretty scarf, which is embroidered in a neat design at the ends. The scarf is both long and wide and may be adjusted about the neck, with pretty effect. Worn with a top garment that has a low collar, it will prove very protective in the early Spring days.

FIGURE NO. 4.—FANCY PLASTRON.—India silk, *chiffon* and lace are associated in this dressy adjunct. Folds of silk form a stock, and from it in front depends a deep bib-like ruffle of *chiffon*, which is

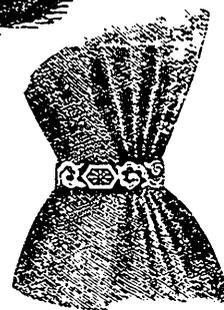


FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—HANDSOME DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3877; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 361 and 362.)

in its proper pose. Such a plastron may be most suitably worn with a blazer or zouave jacket.

FIGURE NO. 5.—SASH.—This pretty sash is represented in black silk, trimmed at the ends with rich black silk fringe. The sash is tied about the waist broadly in front and in loops and long ends at the back. It may be worn with either a wool or handsome cotton gown and is exceedingly dressy and becoming to youthful, slender figures.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

(For Illustrations see Pages 330 to 363.)

Every woman with a due regard for Fashion will don her new Spring toilette on Easter day. If the day prove at all mild, she will lay aside her top garment and appear in a costume whose bodice is trimmed with a view to emphasizing all the lines of her figure, if it be proportionate, or to concealing angularities, if they exist.

Much trimming is applied on both bodice and skirt, but one idea is invariably followed in both garments; *i. e.*, if the waist be trimmed with chevron stripes, a similar outline is maintained in the skirt. Frequently only the bodice is decorated, the skirt being left plain; but this is advised only for a woman who is slender and below medium height; and

home dressmaker should endeavor to adapt the styles to the different figures for which she makes gowns.

FIGURE NO. 1.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—Striped and plain flannel and plain silk are associated in this jaunty costume, which will be especially stylish for morning wear. The skirt is a bell, with the regulation fan-plaited back and a foot

trimming contributed by a ruffle of the striped flannel finished with a frill of the silk and a band of the plain flannel. The top of the skirt is joined to a pointed girdle of plain flannel, which is fitted to the figure by shapely seams. The blouse is of silk and is closed with buttons and button-holes under a box-plait, which is formed at the edge of the right front and ornamented with studs. At the neck are a rolling collar and a stylish bow of silk.

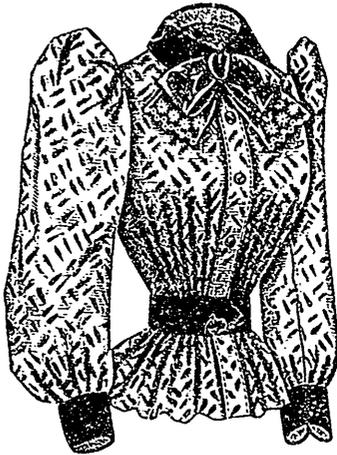


FIGURE NO. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHIRT-BLOUSE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4451; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

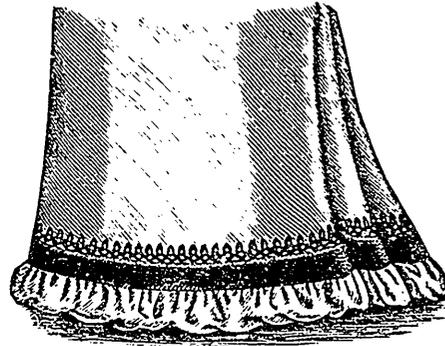


FIGURE NO. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.

The blazer is turned back in lapels by a rolling collar, which forms notches with the lapels, the collar being faced with the plain flannel. The fronts fall open all the way down in the regular way and are connected by a strap of plain flannel adjusted at the end of the lapels. The high-shouldered coat-sleeves are each trimmed with a cuff facing of plain flannel surmounted by a band of silk. The

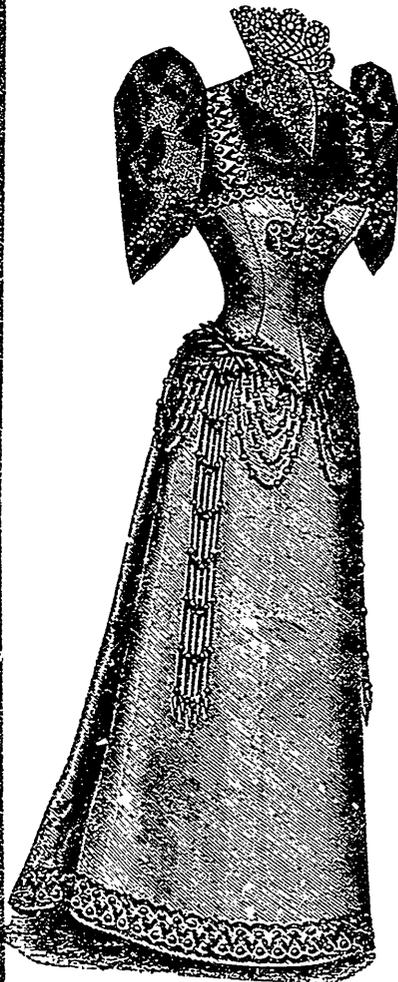


FIGURE NO. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT, WITH SUSPENDER BODICE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4390; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 7.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4409; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

for such figures the bell skirt and fluffy bodice are a boon, the former giving height and the latter apparent fullness.

In selecting patterns for the new Spring gowns the

costume may be worn without the blazer, and suspenders may be attached to the top of the girdle. The pattern employed in the making is No. 4405, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



FIGURE NO. 9.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—(Cut by Skirt Pattern No. 4241; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and Blouse Pattern No. 4349; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Page 362.)

FIGURE No. 2.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—Serge was employed in the development of this shapely skirt, which has a center-front gore between two wide gores that extend to the back and fall in a double box-plait that suggests a Watteau. A row of wide, lace-like jet passementerie is applied to each side edge of the center-front gore, with very effective results. If desired, the center-front gore may be made of material to contrast with the remainder of the skirt. The pattern used in making is No. 4433, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

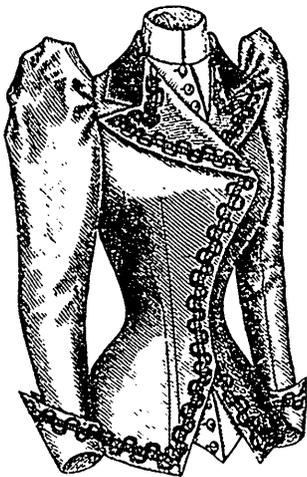


FIGURE No. 10.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4443; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

full to below the elbow over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed and faced with cuff effect at the wrists.

At figure No. 4 a front view of the waist is given. About the waist is a girdle composed of heliotrope Escorial cord, silver tinsel and graduated fringe of heliotrope crystal and pearl beads.

The girdle is pointed in front and narrowed in belt fashion at the back, as shown at figure No. 3, where a partial back view is given. Narrow passementerie to match the girdle is disposed on the collar, and also on the cuff facings, with pretty effect.

FIGURE No. 5.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SHIRT-BLOUSE.—Percale and velvet are associated in this pretty blouse. It has a box-plaited back and full fronts, a box-plait decorated with machine-stitching being formed at the right front edge; and the closing is made with button-holes and buttons. About the waist is worn a velvet belt with a pointed over-lapping end, and below it the skirt of the blouse falls full on the skirt. The rolling collar is cut from velvet, and a silk scarf with embroidered ends is worn. The shirt sleeves are gathered to velvet cuffs having rounding corners. Silk and velvet may be united in a blouse of this kind for wear with skirts of a contrasting color. The pattern used in the construction of the blouse is No. 4451, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURES Nos. 3 AND 4.—HANDSOME DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WAIST.—Dark-heliotrope serge was used in the development of this waist, which was fashioned by pattern No. 3877, price 1s. or 25 cents. The waist is loose in effect, though it has a close-fitting lining. The collar fits the neck closely, and the sleeves fall



FIGURE No. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4456; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

FIGURE No. 6.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT, WITH SUSPENDER BODICE.—A dressy reception gown is here pictured developed in silk and velvet. The bell skirt is

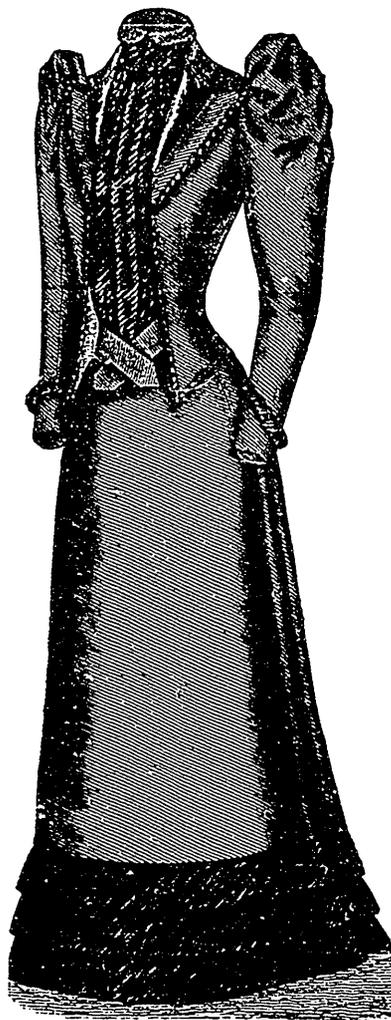


FIGURE No. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4412; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

five iridescent cabochons are applied on the back at each side where it meets the front. Very pretty combinations may be achieved in a skirt of this style. The pattern is No. 4409, which is shown elsewhere in this magazine and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE No. 8.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' SKIRT.—This portrays a very pretty and stylish foot-garniture for a fashionable skirt that hangs smooth at the front and sides and in a fan at the back. The skirt is developed in cloth. A puffing of silk is arranged at the bottom, and above it is applied a band of velvet surmounted by a row of crochet trimming. The skirt may be worn with basque No. 4411, shown at figure No. 13.

FIGURE No. 9.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' TOILETTE.—Wool goods and silk are combined in this toilette



FIGURE No. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4411; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 363 and 364.)

The bell skirt has a low bodice that is studded with jet cabochons and presents a square upper and a pointed lower outline. Velvet ribbon is arranged at each side of the skirt to depend from the bodice, and is formed in a bow at the bottom; and at one side of the ribbon a row of cabochons is applied. A silk blouse is worn with the skirt. The rolling collar, and also the wristbands finishing the shirt sleeves are decorated with fancy stitching. Velvet suspenders cross the shoulders and are attached to the top of the bodice. The patterns used in the development of this toilette are skirt

costume. The skirt falls smooth at the front and sides and full at the back, and is trimmed across the bottom of the front and sides with a flounce of black velvet-spotted lace graduated narrowly at the center and forming a V outline at the top, which is finished with a self-heading and decorated with a row of jet bead trimming. A deep band of velvet ribbon is applied above the flounce in a similar outline, and a rosette bow to match is disposed at the center. The waist has full, low-necked portions made over fitted linings that are faced with velvet in round yoke outline above the full portions; and a standing collar, also of velvet, finishes the neck. Jet outlines all the edges of the collar, and short rows are applied vertically on the yoke facings, which are further decorated with a frill of lace edging that falls in Bertha fashion on the lower portions and sleeves. A girdle of velvet,

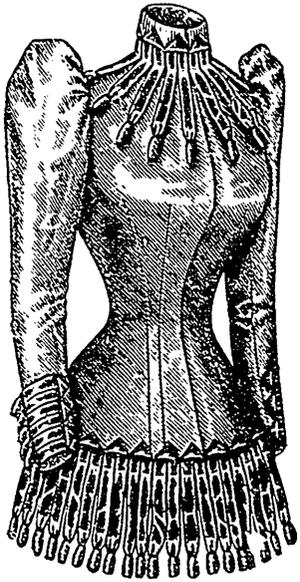


FIGURE NO. 14.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4422; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)



FIGURE NO. 15.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' LOUIS XV. BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 3886; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

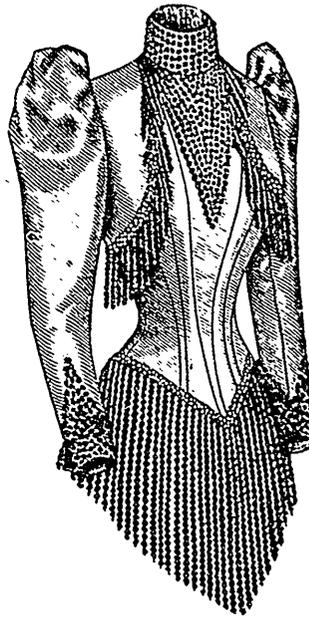


FIGURE NO. 17.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4425; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

No. 4241, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and blouse No. 4349, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 10.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—A stylish basque of this kind may form part of a tailor-made toilette. It is made of mode camel's-hair, black velvet and chamois-colored cloth and is fitted closely to the figure. To the fronts are added lapels which meet a rolling collar in notches, and below the lapels a diagonal closing is made to a trifle below the line of the waist, below which the fronts flare widely to disclose a pointed vest of cloth. Between the lapels is revealed the upper portion of the vest, which is closed with buttons and button-holes and finished with a standing collar. The rolling collar is made of black velvet, and black silk passementerie trims all the loose edges of the basque, and also those of the pointed cuffs finishing the high-shouldered coat-sleeves. All sorts of pretty combinations may be achieved in a basque of this kind, but the basque proper will always match its accompanying skirt. The pattern used in making this basque is No. 4443, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



FIGURE NO. 16.—HANDSOME DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WRAP.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4448; 10 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, see "Dressmaking at Home," on Pages 364 and 365.)



FIGURE NO. 18.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—(Cut by Pattern No. 4456; 13 sizes; 28 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.)

FIGURE NO. 11.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—Pearl-gray camel's hair is combined with black velvet in this

that is deeply pointed at the back and somewhat narrower at the front and sides, is outlined with jet and trimmed at the lower edge with a frill of lace. The sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings that are faced with velvet at the wrists, the sleeves only extending a little below the elbow. A row of jet and a frill of lace trim the lower edge of each. The costume may be made of silk and velvet and trimmed with lace and jet for dressy wear. The pattern used in the making is costume No. 4456, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, and is illustrated elsewhere in this magazine.

FIGURE No. 12.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—A dressy mourning gown for church wear is here represented in a combination of Henrietta cloth and English crape. The skirt is a circular bell, smooth-fitting at the front and sides and fan-plaited at the back, which spreads into a slight train. Three overlapping folds of crape contribute a stylish foot-decoration. The basque is prolonged in tabs at the back and has pointed jacket-fronts, that are reversed in lapels at the top and fall open over full fronts of crape, at the waist-line of which are arranged straps of the wool goods, the straps being crossed and presenting pointed ends. At the neck is a rolling collar, which meets the lapels in notches and is faced with dull silk, the facing being also applied on the lapels some distance in from the edge. A dull silk cord follows the loose edges of the basque. The standing collar is fashioned from crape and is rolled over at the top and faced with the wool goods, the front corners being rounded. The high-shouldered coat-sleeves are each finished with a cuff that is reversed at the top and faced with crape. The mode is adaptable to woollen and silken textures in colors as well as in black, and all fashionable garnitures may be employed for decoration. The pattern used in the making

front edges of the fronts is joined a collar of velvet. A high standing collar of silk is reversed at the top and is faced with velvet. The sleeves show a 'Vandyked' upper outline followed with crocheted trimming, and above each is disposed a short, full puff of silk. The wrists are finished with cuffs reversed at the top and faced with silk. Crocheted trimming outlines the lapel collar and trims the upper edge of the lower vest-portion. The basque is intended as an accompaniment to the skirt shown at figure No. 8, and was fashioned by pattern No. 4411, which is illustrated elsewhere in this number and cost 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 14.—DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—A stylish round basque of uniform depth is here pictured developed in navy-blue serge. It is rendered perfectly close-fitting by the fashionable number of darts and seams, and is trimmed all round the bottom with black silk ribbon fringe tipped with Milan Bells. A high standing collar is at the neck, and upon it is arranged a row of the fringe, which falls stylishly over the basque. The high-shouldered coat-sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with fringe adjusted in horizontal rows. A basque of this kind may match or contrast with the skirt it is intended to accompany. The pattern used is No. 4422, which is shown again in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 15.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A



FIGURE No. 1.

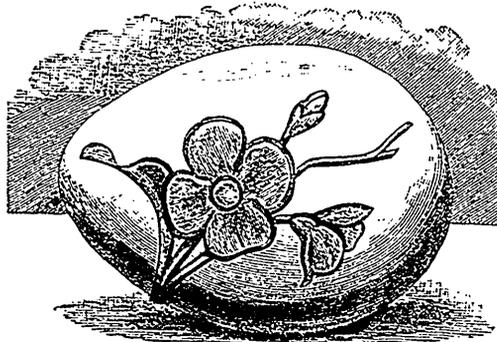


FIGURE No. 2.

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—DECORATED EASTER-EGGS.

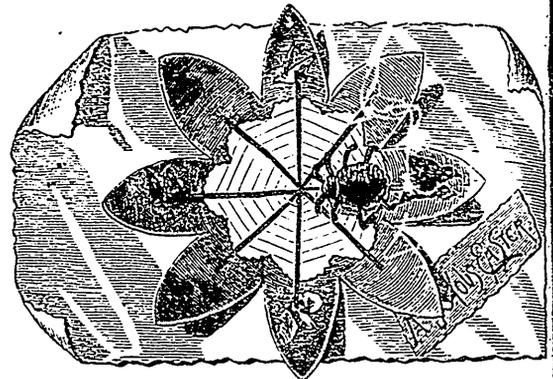


FIGURE No. 4.



FIGURE No. 3.—FANCY BOX.



FIGURE No. 5.



FIGURE No. 6.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—EASTER CARD AND SPIDER DECORATION.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, see "The Work-Table," on Page 365.)

is No. 4412, which is pictured elsewhere in this magazine and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

FIGURE No. 13.—COMBINATION AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—A stylish triple combination is achieved in this instance with cloth, velvet and silk. The basque is per-

fectly close-fitting, and between the fronts is disclosed a fanciful vest that is composed of a full upper-portion of silk and a pointed lower-part of velvet that presents the effect of a corselet. To the

LADIES' LOUIS XV. BASQUE.—Brocaded silk and velvet are associated in this dressy basque, which was fashioned by pattern No. 3886, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The basque falls in short tabs at the back and in long coat-skirts at the front and sides, the fronts opening over a vest of velvet that is full at the center and smooth at the sides, where it is faced with plain silk. Graduated jet fern fringe falls from the edge of the vest on the skirt. A Medici collar lined with plain silk has pointed ends which extend to the bust. The full sleeves reach to the elbows and are made over coat-shaped linings, which are faced below the sleeves with velvet and trimmed at the back of the arm with fringe. A basque, reproduced from this design, may be made up in printed China silk and velvet for very dressy wear, and jet or bead trimming may provide the decoration.

FIGURE No. 16.—HANDSOME DECORATION FOR A LADIES' WRAP.—Black Beigaline is the material represented in this stylish top-garment, which is especially appropriate for elderly matron wear. The back fits the figure closely, the sides arch high in dolman fashion and the fronts fall in tabs to the knees. A fanciful arrangement of black lace and black silk cord decorates the lower edge of the back and sides. A handsome jet-ornament adorns the back, and the

corresponding ornaments of smaller size are disposed on the sides. A Medici collar of plaited lace is at the neck, and a row of silk cord is adjusted at the base of the collar. The pattern used in making this wrap is No. 4448, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

FIGURE No. 17.—
DECORATION FOR A LADIES' BASQUE.—
Eru wool goods are represented in this basque, which is pointed both back and front and arched nicely over the hips. Between the fronts is inserted a vest, which is invisibly secured and decorated at the top with numerous rows of one-line jet gimp arranged in a V outline.

The standing collar is covered with the trimming, and a V is formed at the wrists of the high-shouldered sleeves with lines of the gimp. A zouave effect is produced at each side of the front with a narrow jet fringe having a fancy heading. A deep graduated fringe to match falls from the edge of the basque, with effective results. The pattern used in the construction is No. 4425 price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE No. 18.—COMBINATION



FIGURE No. 7.

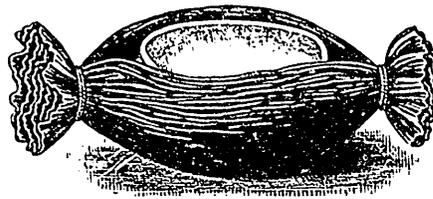


FIGURE No. 10.—RECEPTACLE.

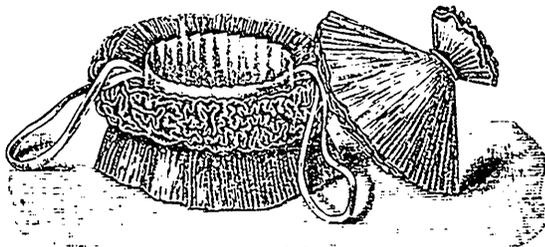


FIGURE No. 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—RECEPTACLE.

artistic work may be begun. The egg is entirely covered with wax, asbestos or some other substance capable of resisting acid, and the floral design, pictured at figure No. 2 and the fancy letters forming the word "Easter," shown at figure No. 1, are cut through the substance covering the egg, at one side, with a needle or like instrument, so as to form the drawing. The egg is then placed in vinegar, which corrodes the shell in the lines thus exposed. After the acid has had time to eat through the shell, the covering is very carefully removed and the design appears intagliated.

FIGURE No. 3.—
FANCY BOX.—The practical and ornamental are united in this pretty little box, which may be placed either on the bureau or on a dressing-stand. A square pasteboard box is neatly covered with plain China silk, and upon one side is painted a spray of

flowers in water colors. Sections of silk are adjusted at the top of the box, and the upper edge is fringed. A few inches below the top a casing is made and a ribbon inserted to draw the sections together in suggestion of a bag. The box may be used as a catch-all or merely to serve an ornamental purpose. If desired, the silk may be embroidered instead of painted, before applying it to the box.

FIGURES NOS. 4, 5 AND 6.—

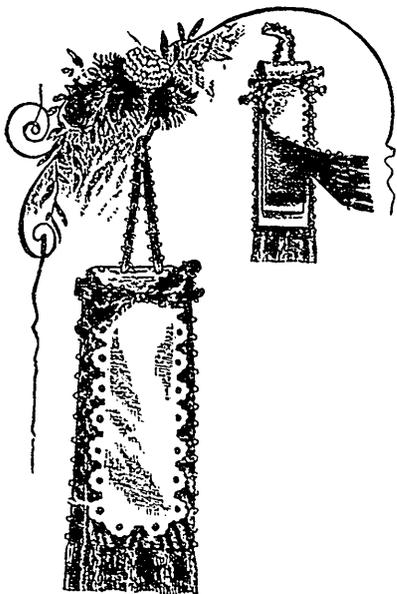


FIGURE No. 9.—COURT-PLASTER CASE.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, see "The Work-Table," on Page 366.)

All the trimmings mentioned above, save those shown at figure No. 12, are the products of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company.

AND DECORATION FOR A LADIES' COSTUME.—
Printed China silk and velvet are associated in this costume, which was described at figure No. 11. The lower part of the skirt is adorned with a fanciful arrangement of embroidered chiffon. The lining is cut out above the low-necked portions, and a frill of chiffon falls from the edge. The linings are also cut away below the elbow sleeves. The girdle is made of velvet, and from the lower point falls a bow of velvet ribbon.



FIGURE No. 1.—BANNERETTE.

(For Description see "Artistic Needlework," on Page 367.)

THE WORK-TABLE.

(For Illustrations see Pages 364 and 365.)

FIGURES NOS. 1 AND 2.—DECORATED EASTER-EGGS.—The artistic decorations observed on these eggs are etched. The process is not difficult, though careful treatment is essential. The first step is to puncture the shell at both ends and blow out the contents, after which the openings must be sealed to strengthen the shell. Then, when the egg has been wiped perfectly clean, the

EASTER CARD AND SPIDER DECORATION.—This card is made of an oblong section of water-color paper with ragged edges and bent at three corners. At the center is adjusted a water-lily, also made of water-color paper, the petals of which are tinted in medium-toned

sepia and the center left white. Around the center a ragged edge in scollops is defined with the sepia, and upon it are made fine lines also in sepia, to represent the web. Brown silk threads worked across the center secure the water-lily to the card. At four points

moiré ribbon fringed at the ends is applied a section of chamois somewhat narrower and shorter than the ribbon and pinked and perforated at the edges. Both the chamois and ribbon are folded double, and through two openings made at the top a narrow moiré ribbon is drawn to suspend the case. Several leaves of plaster are held within the case by narrow moiré ribbon, tied round the top of the upper section of the case. The smaller illustration shows the inside of the case with its contents adjusted.

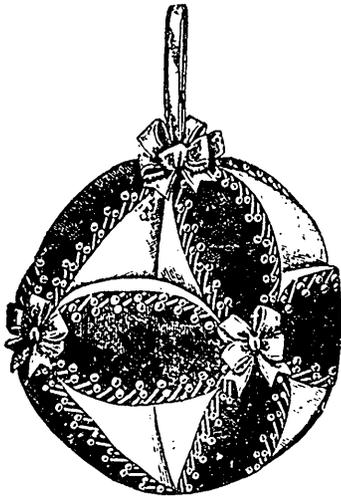


FIGURE No. 2.

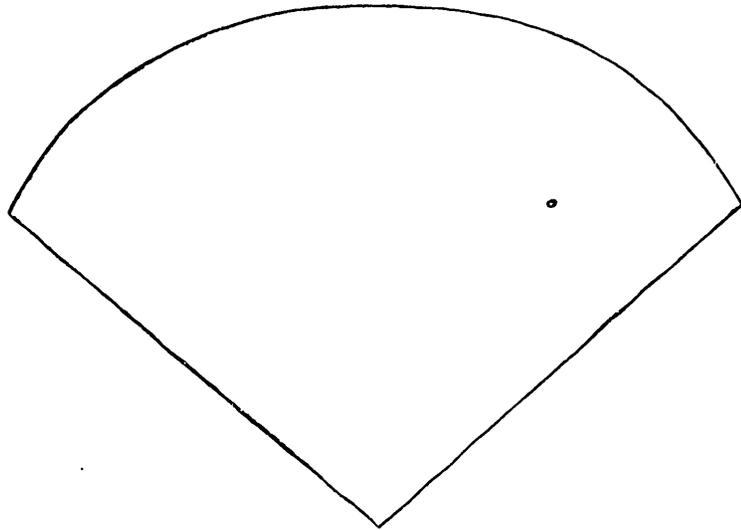


FIGURE No. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—FANCY HANGING PIN-CUSHION, AND SECTIONS FOR MAKING IT.

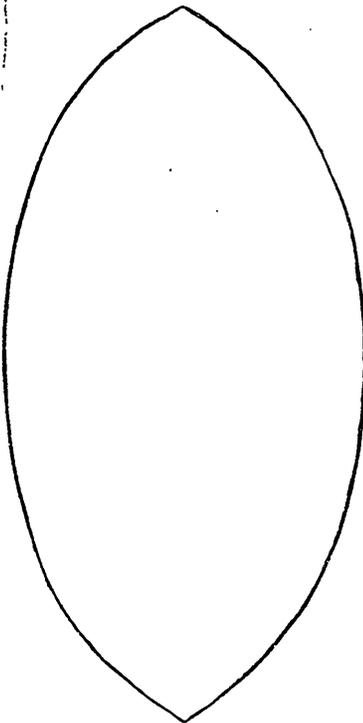


FIGURE No. 3.

of the thread tiny insects are painted, and at one side a spider is fastened, two views of which are given at figures Nos. 5 and 6. At the lower right corner the card is tinted in sepia, to represent a small applied oblong, and upon it "A Joyous Easter" is done in dark sepia. The spider is made of a chenille ornament shaped in the outline of the insect, and two beads are sewed in front for the eyes. Wired chenille is cut off in lengths, bent at the ends and crossed underneath the body of the

spider, to represent the legs, as shown at figure No. 6.

FIGURES Nos. 7 and 8.—RECEPTACLE.—Two views of a dainty receptacle in which to send the prettily decorated eggs above described, are here given. A delicate shade of green tissue paper and pure-white glazed paper are used in its construction. A cup is formed of the glazed paper fluted at the top, and set in a holder of the tissue paper. The tissue is crinkled and formed in a very full quilling for the top and in a frill for the bottom. Two long, white, narrow ribbon loops are secured to the cup at each side to lift it from the holder. A cone-shaped cover is also made for the receptacle of the crinkled tissue paper. Several sheets are cut the proper shape and are placed within each other and tied near the top to form a tuft-like ornament or completion. Figure No. 7 represents the receptacle covered, while figure No. 8 shows it uncovered. At a formal luncheon such cups may be used for ices, custards, jellies and the like.

FIGURE No. 9.—COURT-PLASTER CASE.—Upon a strip of wide

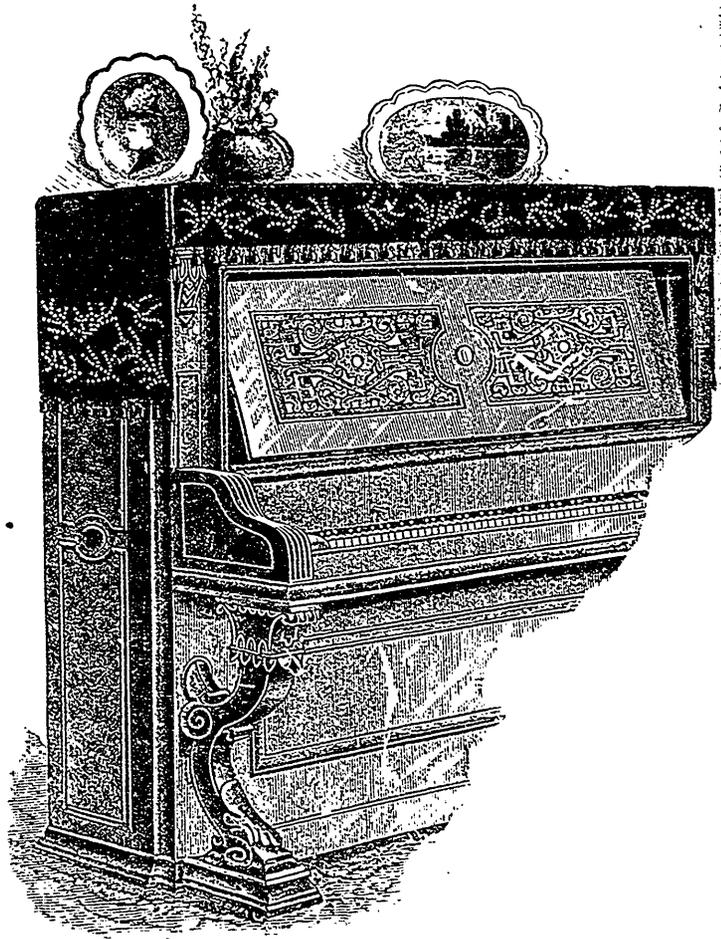


FIGURE No. 5.—PIANO LAMBREQ.

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, see "Artist's Needlework," on Page 577.)

Within the holder is placed an egg-shaped cup of glazed paper, and within this may be laid a decorated egg. If desired, had an egg, hard-boiled, may be served in the cup, or bon-bons may be placed in it.

ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

(For Illustrations see Pages 365 to 367.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—BANNERETTE.—This artistic wall decoration is made of white silk and hung from a bamboo rod with a brass suspension chain. A graceful spray of sweet-briar roses and foliage is painted on the bannerette at one side, and within a ring formed of crocheted rings made alternately of dark and light pink silk is adjusted a photograph. A large bow composed of pink and white ribbon is tacked at the upper left corner, and a smaller bow of the same kind is

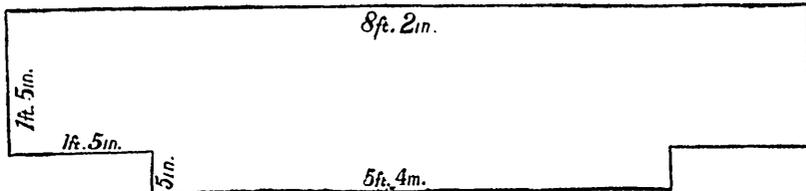


FIGURE NO. 6.—OUTLINE AND DIMENSIONS FOR PIANO LAMBREQUIN.

of the bows to hang the cushion wherever desired. Striking color contrasts are in order for a cushion of this kind.

FIGURES NOS. 5 AND 6.—PIANO LAMBREQUIN, AND OUTLINE AND DIMENSIONS OF LAMBREQUIN.—At figure No. 6 is shown the outline of the lambrequin, with the dimensions given. Figure No. 5 represents the lambrequin made of Gobelin-blue plush and elaborated with Etruscan bead embroidery. The front and ends are embroidered in a coral design, that upon the ends being larger than that on the front; and the method of applying the beads is fully described in "Fancy Stitches and Embroideries" in the March DELINEATOR. Blue silk tassel-fringe matching the plush edges the front and ends and provides a very dainty finish. Upon the piano are disposed a rose-bowl and plaques, the latter being decorated with smoke-work, which is described elsewhere in this DELINEATOR. The beads used in executing the embroidery may be procured from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, and the designs for the embroidery are shown at figures Nos. 7 and 8.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—DESIGNS FOR DECORATING PIANO LAMBREQUIN.—At these figures are pictured the designs for the embroidery done on the front and ends of the lambrequin, a description of which is given at figure No. 5. The correct sizes are here shown, though the pattern may be reduced or enlarged as desired. At figure No. 8 is shown the effect of the embroidery done with colored beads on a light ground, and at figure No. 7 gold beads are represented on a dark ground.

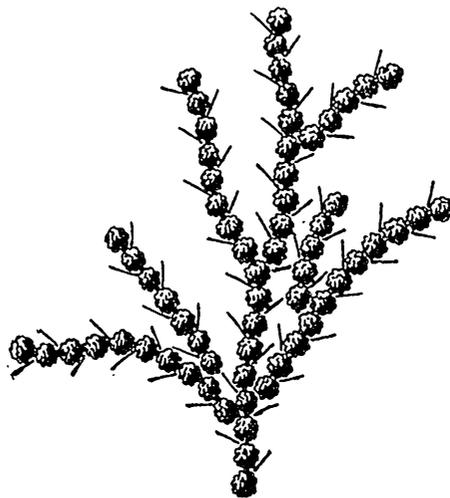


FIGURE NO. 8.



FIGURE NO. 7.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—DESIGNS FOR DECORATING PIANO LAMBREQUIN. (For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 6, 7 and 8, see "Artistic Needlework," on this Page.)

placed at the lower right-hand corner. At the lower edge is made a row of crocheted rings corresponding with those holding the photograph in place, and long silk tassels in harmony with the rings fall from them, completing the pretty decoration.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—FANCY HANGING PIN-CUSHION, AND SECTIONS FOR MAKING IT.—Black velvet and red satin are united in the construction of this unique cushion, which presents the effect of a ball and is composed of twelve pyramids stuffed with cotton. Each pyramid consists of two silk sections, shaped in the outline illustrated at figure No. 4, and a velvet oval section, cut in the outline illustrated at figure No. 3, correct sizes of the sections being given. The oval section of each pyramid is decorated at the edges with plain stitches and French knots done with red embroidery silk. The lower corners of all the pyramids are tacked together under bows of red satin ribbon to form the ball represented at figure No. 2. A suspension loop of red ribbon is tacked under one

(CHILDREN'S CORNER.

(For Illustrations see Pages 367 and 368.)

I doubt if any of you, my attentive little readers, know what these outlines mean. Have you not often sent odd coins from

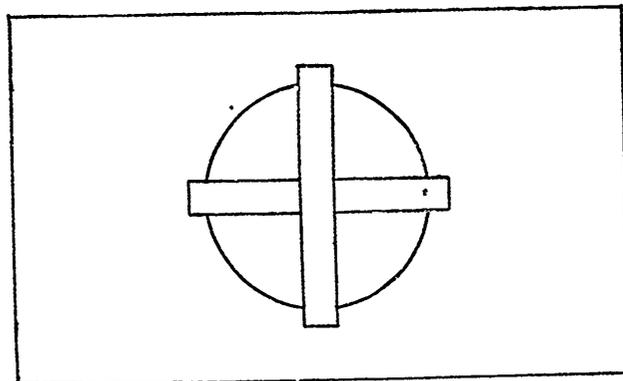


FIGURE NO. 1.—ONE WAY OF SENDING COINS THROUGH THE MAIL. (For Description see "Children's Corner," on Page 368.)

your collection to your friends in exchange for others, and have you not often wished that somebody would invent something to keep them from slipping about provokingly in their envelopes? Well, the fulfillment of your wish is at hand, for these outlines represent convenient methods of holding the coins securely for mailing. Of course, you all know that, according to a recently issued order,

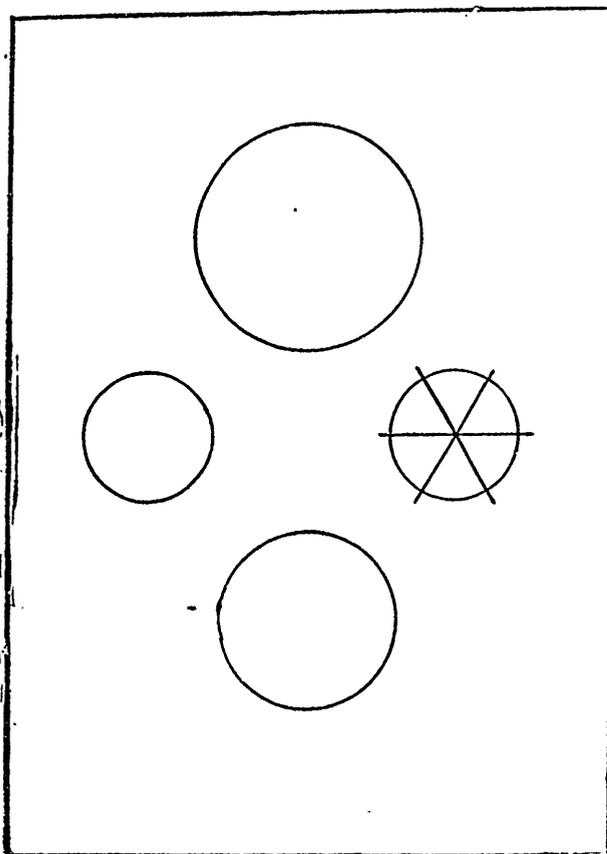


FIGURE NO. 2.—ANOTHER WAY OF SENDING COINS THROUGH THE MAIL.
(For Description see "Children's Corner," on this Page.)

a new design has taken the place of the old one on all silver coins, and as many of you, who have the new money, would like to send it to out-of-town friends who cannot obtain it so readily as you can, I have given you the newest and surest way of forwarding it. But, before I proceed to describe the method, let me tell you that, in case you wish to send money through the mail for a purchase,

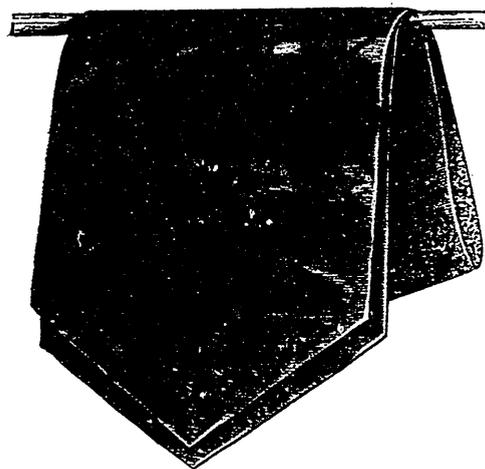


FIGURE NO. 2.

forward it rather by draft, check, a post-office or express money-order or by a registered letter.

Now for the explanation of the enigmatical circles. Use for the outline the coin you desire to send, placing it on a piece of cardboard, drawing the circle and then cutting it out neatly; or trace the outlines given. Place the coin in the circle and adjust a lengthwise and a crosswise strip of paper over it at both sides as shown at figure No. 1, pasting the ends of the

strips to the card-board. If desired, you may secure the coin with thread sewed across it, as shown at figure No. 2. The outlines are for fifty, twenty-five and ten cent pieces. When the coins have been securely fixed to the cardboards, they may be enclosed in envelopes and mailed as you would a letter.

STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S SASH VEST.—Black Ottoman silk was selected for making this useful accessory. The fronts are ornamented with a simulated button front to imitate a vest, three buttons and two pockets being added. The vest narrows toward the back to the point of attachment, which is provided by a fancy clasp.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—GENTLEMEN'S EXTRA-SIZE DE JOINVILLE SCARF.—Soft India silk is always used for making a scarf of this size, which measures sixty inches long by twelve inches wide. Some people are of the opinion that so large a scarf must necessarily make up clumsily, but a glance at the engraving showing it made up will quickly convince one to the contrary.

At figure No. 2 it is shown in its original state at figure No. 3 it is pictured folded, and at figure No. 4 the effect of the scarf as it will appear on the wearer is illustrated.

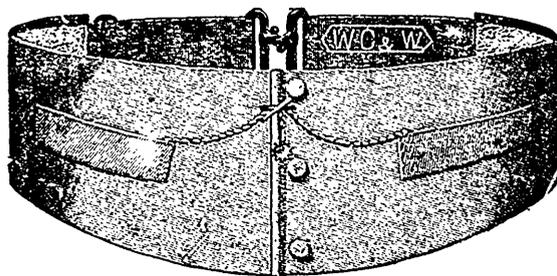


FIGURE NO. 1.—GENTLEMEN'S SASH VEST.

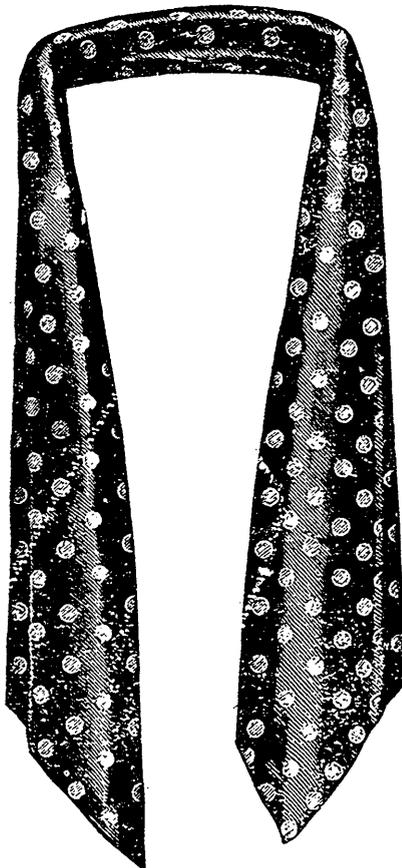


FIGURE NO. 3.



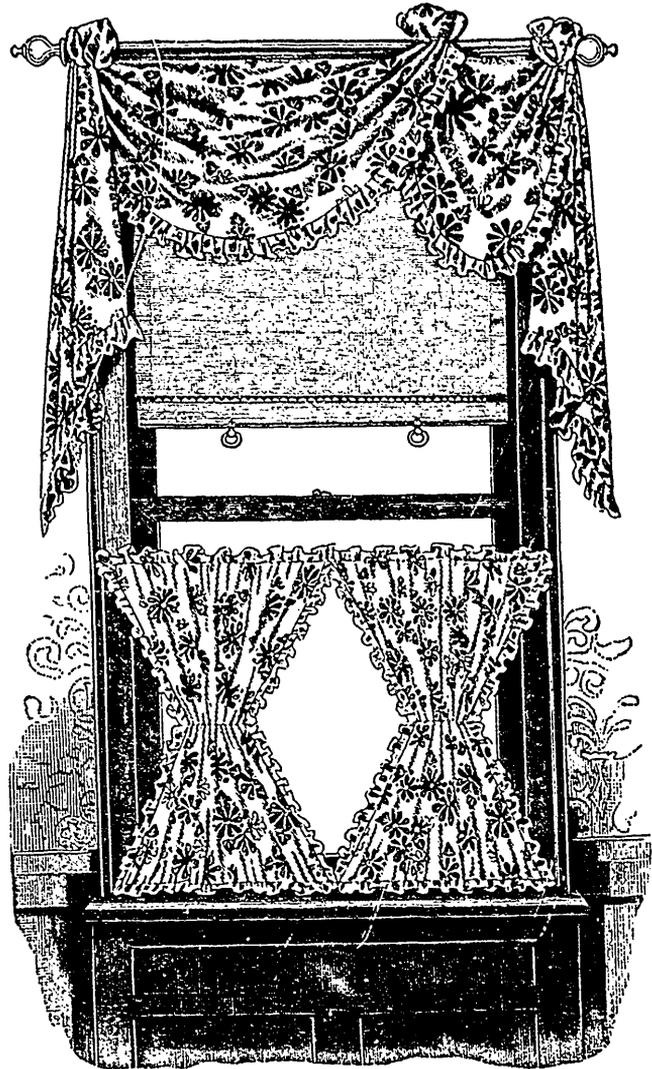
FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 2, 3 AND 4.—GENTLEMEN'S EXTRA-SIZE DE JOINVILLE SCARF.
(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, see "Styles for Gentlemen," on this Page.)

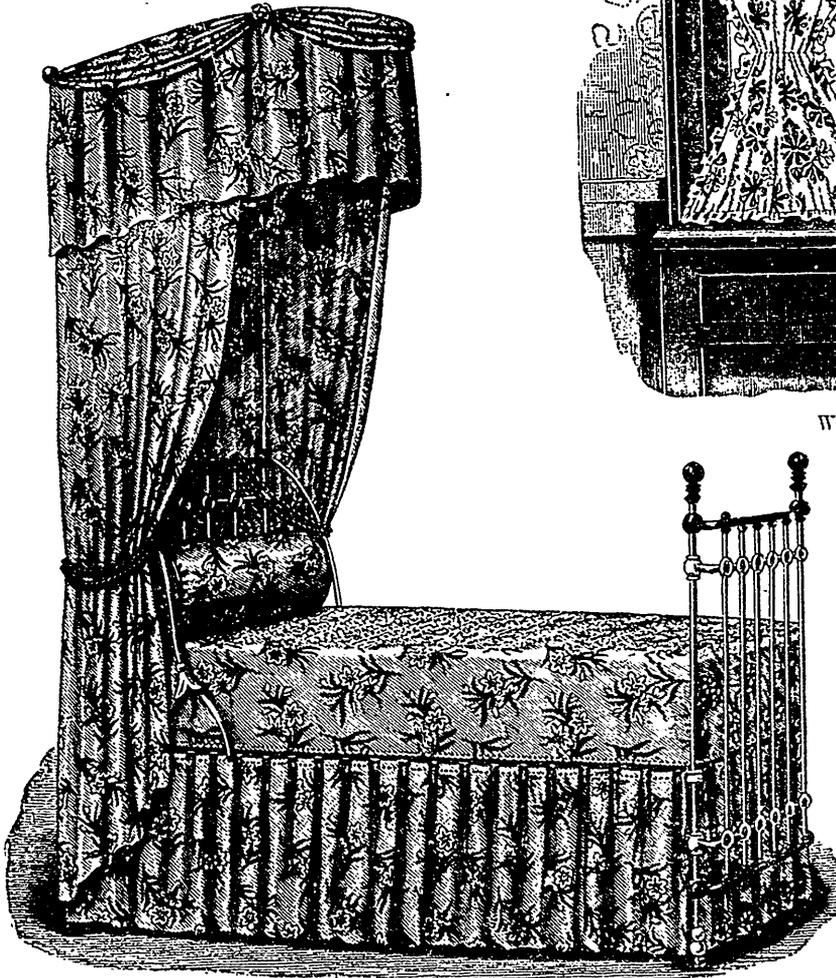
COSY CORNERS AND ARTISTIC NOOKS.—No. 4.

In the furnishing of sleeping apartments attention should be given first to comfort and then to beauty, and there is no reason why a happy combination of both should not be accomplished. "Pretty things cost so much," says a certain little woman "and I cannot afford to have them." "But they need not cost 'so much,'" a more thrifty sister answers; "one can do so much one's-self in making the 'pretty things' so needful to a cosy room."

Here is a bed-chamber, for instance, which is a beautiful room, yet it need cost very little to arrange it as pictured. It is a chamber in a small cottage, and the most is made of it. The walls are covered with blue-and-gold paper, and to match them everything is worked out in blue and gold. The bedstead is iron enamelled in pale-blue, and the coverlid or spread is blue-and-white silkoline from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co. It is very like India silk in appearance, but costs much less. Around the bed is a box-plaited valance of the same material, which is permanently fastened on. The bedstead may be purchased with the canopy attached, or a canopy may be improvised at home by fastening upright bars to the bed and attaching an ordinary wooden hoop at the top. The top of the canopy is a drapery of the silkoline, and all round droops a box-plaiting, from beneath which extend curtains that are draped back with pale-blue silk cords, for



WINDOW DRAPERY.



BED DRAPERY.

intended only for day use, being removed at night for the more comfortable pillow; in this way the bolster and spread are always kept in good condition.

The bed in its pretty dressing is separately illustrated, so that it may be very easily copied. A frill of lace at the edge and bows of ribbon in the corners would render the spread more elaborate-looking.

An ottoman, which may be made at home with a wooden box for a foundation, is covered and draped with silkoline; the top is stuffed with excelsior, hair, cotton, etc., and around it is a puff from which a full frill droops to the floor.

The foot-stool is covered to match; it may also be made over a wooden box, or a simple pine stool may be used. It is placed in front of an easy chair of willow, that is cushioned on the back and seat with the same pretty fabric.

which, however, ribbon may be substituted, if preferred. The French bolster is covered with the silkoline and, like the spread, is intended only for day use, being removed at night for the more comfortable pillow; in this way the bolster and spread are always kept in good condition. The bed in its pretty dressing is separately illustrated, so that it may be very easily copied. A frill of lace at the edge and bows of ribbon in the corners would render the spread more elaborate-looking. An ottoman, which may be made at home with a wooden box for a foundation, is covered and draped with silkoline; the top is stuffed with excelsior, hair, cotton, etc., and around it is a puff from which a full frill droops to the floor. The foot-stool is covered to match; it may also be made over a wooden box, or a simple pine stool may be used. It is placed in front of an easy chair of willow, that is cushioned on the back and seat with the same pretty fabric. The dressing-table is improvised from a triangular board set firmly on top of some substantial support—a barrel being often used—and is in one corner.

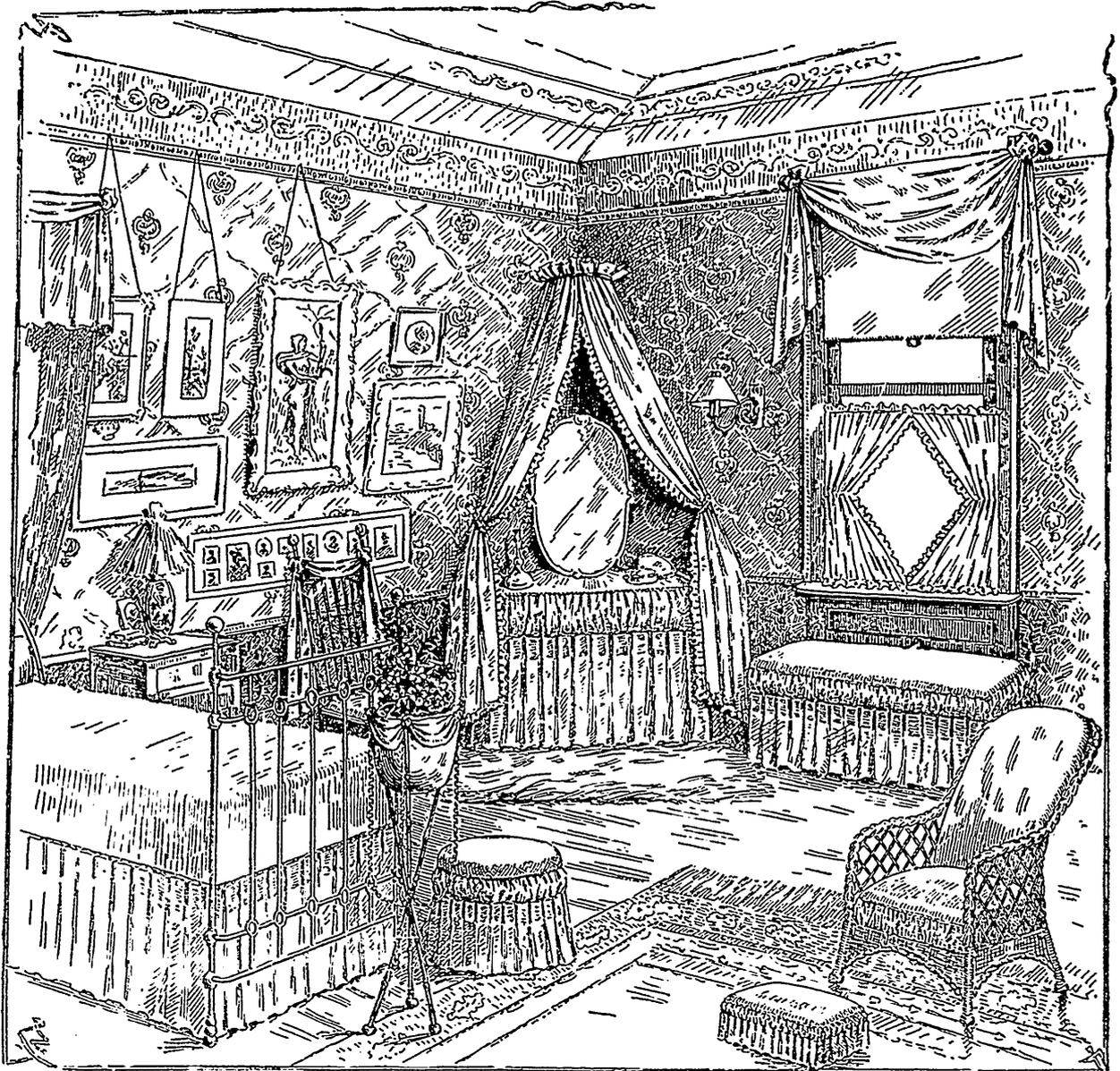
The mirror may be hung on the wall or rest on the table, which is covered smoothly on top with silkoline and draped at the front and sides with a flounce headed by a puff to match the ottoman and stool, the flounce reaching quite to the floor so as to perfectly conceal the support. Curtains are draped from a hoop fastened to the wall near the ceiling and are caught back gracefully on each side of the table with cord or ribbons. All one's pretty toilet articles tastefully arranged will add largely to the effect of the table.

The one window in the room is draped in lambrequin fashion with the silkoline, and sash-curtains shirred on brass rods at the top and bottom are arranged on the lower half. The lambrequin and demicurtains may be finished plainly or ruffle-trimmed at the edges, as

use her beautiful fur rugs all Summer, for they are better protected from moths by being in daily use than by packing them away in any of the so-called moth-preventions.

A fancy basket in tripod fashion is made of walking canes enamelled in blue and an inexpensive basket painted with gold and draped with the silkoline. A blue-and-gold chair with a pretty drapery of silkoline on the back, and a small chest of drawers, upon which a lamp, etc., may be placed, are at one side of the room; and on the walls are hung pretty etchings, engravings and photographs.

Beneath the window-sill is a box, which may serve as a catch-all. It is made of an ordinary packing-box, the lid of which is covered and stuffed so that it may be comfortably used for a seat.



INTERIOR OF CHAMBER.

preferred, the window in the pictured room showing one style and the separate window illustration showing another style of curtain and lambrequin.

Rugs of any kind are pretty on the floor, fur rugs being particularly handsome. A rug in front of the dressing-table, one at the side of the bed and another in front of the easy chair will give the room quite a luxurious air; and the housewife need not hesitate to

A puff frames the lid, and the sides and front are concealed beneath a valance or flounce. The lid is put on with hinges so that it may be conveniently lifted.

Instead of the silkoline, India, China or any drapery silk or other pretty fabric may be used, and other colors may be united in a similar way. Such a room is the essence of daintiness and, when everything is "home-made," will really be very inexpensive.

CANDY-MAKING AT HOME.—"The Correct Art of Candy-Making at Home" is a well-written pamphlet of twenty-four pages that should find a place in every household where lovers of wholesome candy and confections dwell. A glance at the book will inform the

reader regarding some of the merits of this thoroughly practical work and will show that by its assistance old and young alike can easily make every variety of simple and elegant bonbons and candies at home and at a minimum of cost. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

FANCY STITCHES AND EMBROIDERIES.—No. 4.

For those who are considering what kind of embroidery they will do in their leisure moments during the Summer months at the seashore or in the mountains, we have arranged a novel combination of gold thread and mossene—the latter being an article which has recently been introduced. It may be had in the general shades, nearly all of which run in the medium tones of their respective shadings.

There are also shown three very artistic designs

in the ever popular cross-stitch, which during recent years has been extensively used in patterns since it is really beautiful in its severe simplicity. These designs are adaptable to Spring and Summer gowns and aprons.

FIGURE No. 1.—MOSSENE-EMBROIDERED STAND-COVER.—A novel square cover is beautifully depicted at this figure. Light-weight broadcloth in a pretty tan shade is used for the center, while the border is of the same material in a very dark-brown shade, the corners being mitred. Disc

is upholstered in material displaying delicate colors, we would suggest a down reclining cushion covered with beige Ottoman silk, upon which these discs appear in an oval form, at proportionate intervals, and decorated with delicate blue mossene. Between the front and back covers a full, wide, pinked frill of the silk should be inserted making an elegant finish.

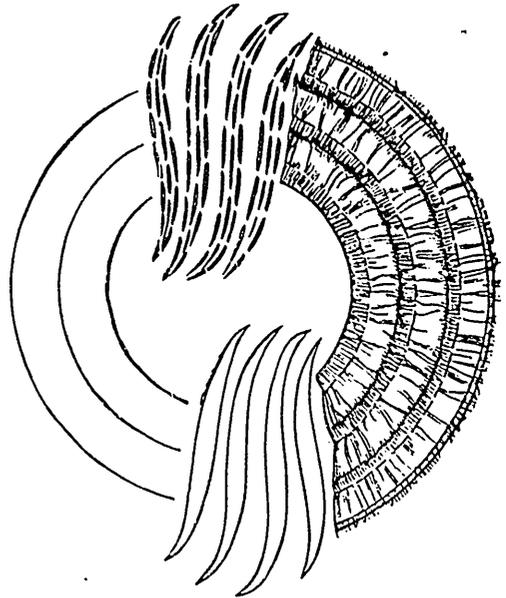


FIGURE No. 2.—DISC APPROPRIATE FOR DECORATING COVERS, CUSHIONS, ETC.

FIGURE No. 2.—DISC APPROPRIATE FOR DECORATING COVERS, CUSHIONS, ETC.—By referring to figure No. 1, this disc may be seen appropriately used as a border decoration on a stand cover. It will also look well as a border decoration for a skirt. The mossene is sewed to each circle, and its ends are neatly turned in to prevent ravelling. The effect when completed is that of an appliqué, and is easily accomplished. The gold thread is simply run through the goods as in darning, but this portion of the work must be very carefully done to prevent snarling and tearing the material. We advise the use of a No. 1 chenille needle for the gold thread.



FIGURE No. 1.—MOSSENE-EMBROIDERED STAND-COVER.

patterns like that shown at figure No. 2 are scattered upon the border, and each is decorated with a charming shade of golden-yellow mossene (the material mentioned in the introduction). The figures breaking the circle at each side are carefully darned with very fine gold thread; and in darning, only a short stitch and a thin portion of the surface of the goods is taken up with the needle, so that at a distance the material appearing between the stitches will not be discernible. The cover is lined with satin, and a silk tassel fringe decorates its edges, both lining and fringe matching the mossene. Directions for applying the mossene may be had by referring to figure No. 2. An sateen in old-blue, vieux-rose, canary and hunter's-green makes handsome library and parlor table-covers when decorated with the pattern shown on the cover in the engraving. Pretty reclining cushions made of white or blue denim may also be ornamented in this way. For a Chippendale settee that

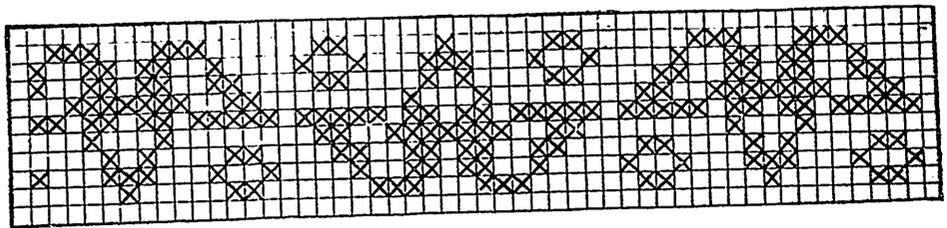
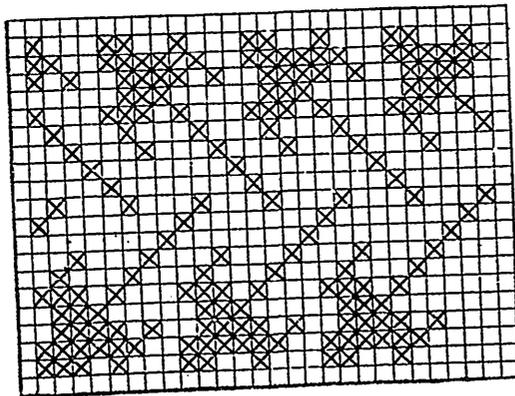


FIGURE No. 3.



FIGURES No. 4.

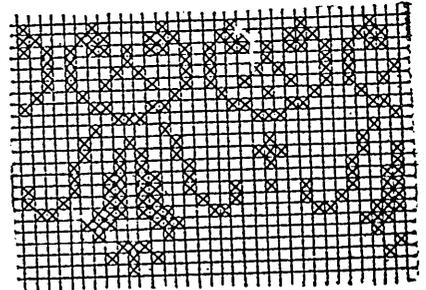


FIGURE No. 5.

FIGURES NOS. 3, 4 AND 5.—NEW DESIGNS FOR CROSS-STITCH EMBROIDERY.

FIGURES Nos. 3, 4 AND 5.—NEW DESIGNS FOR CROSS-STITCH EMBROIDERY.—Figure No. 3 displays a dainty pattern which clearly

defines an insertion and may be exquisitely wrought upon ribbon and used as an insertion on a lace flounce that is to serve as a skirt decoration on a handsome organdy or Victoria lawn gown.

Figure No. 4 also presents an insertion pattern, but since it is a wide pattern we would advise its being applied as a border decoration. Gingham, seersucker, chambray, cross-barred muslin, percale, cotton or wool Bedford cord, cheviot, etc., will also develop prettily when made up into plain gowns, with this design for decoration on the collar, cuffs and lower part of the skirt. Should the garment prove to be a wrapper, the design should then decorate the fronts and extend round the hem on the bottom. The same pattern may also handsomely ornament a pair of suspenders made of No. 12 grosgrain ribbon, in which event, Vienna fine chenille would be the most attractive material for working.

The artistic conventional pattern pictured at figure No. 5 will be a tasteful decoration for a silk or mull kerchief. If the kerchief is made of the former material, the use of the fine chenille mentioned in the preceding description would give it a much richer effect.

The appearance of the stitch when applied may be seen by referring to the little girl's apron shown at figure No. 450 T in this magazine, where only the upper part of the pattern is utilized, being enlarged in this case. The stitch may also be used for the adornment of children's underwear, with tasteful effect. Dainty pin-cushion covers of delicate silks or satins, overlaid with fine Brussels net in either white or black, may be richly embroidered with a border of this description; while around the edges a pretty, pinked frill of the silk or satin over which Valenciennes or Chantilly lace has been arranged will be added for a finish. Children's dresses and cloaks may also be ornamented with this pattern. Any of the above designs may be easily duplicated by carefully counting the stitches and applying canvas to materials where no stripes or checks appear that might otherwise be used as a guide for the regularity of the stitches. When found necessary to use canvas, draw the threads out after the work has been completed. We refer those of our readers who find difficulty in the working of this stitch to this department in the DELINEATOR for January, 1891.

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS.

Some wonderfully striking color combinations are displayed in the new Spring textiles. Colored and tinted grounds are figured with designs in such odd hues that it is necessary to actually behold the goods before one can believe them to be at all tasteful. In fact, good taste cannot exactly sanction some of the new patterns; but dame Fashion's decrees are supreme, and every one of these uncommon color contrasts is not only accepted, but is voted unique and, as the eye becomes accustomed to it, even pretty.

Chameleon silk is the name given to an entirely new fabric that shows a most beautiful play of tints. It is really a *moiré antique* woven in several contrasting colors, which blend so perfectly that it is impossible for the sight to hold any one of them long enough to determine its identity, particularly when the material is being worn. Save for occasions of great ceremony, this silk is never used to develop an entire gown, but is rather chosen for certain small, but conspicuous parts of the toilette, such as the waistcoat of a Louis coat, the fanciful sleeves of a basque or the train of a handsome skirt.

Drap de France is as elegant as ever and shows white and light-hued grounds figured with contrasting stripes and floral devices. Thus, a pure-white ground is marked with pink broché figures between double vertical lines to match, and with tiny heliotrope blossoms having natural green stems and foliage wrought between the sets of lines. On another white ground the lines are heliotrope and the flowers a golden shade of yellow; in a third sample pink blossoms and golden-yellow lines are shown to advantage on a white ground; and a fourth specimen presents a turquoise-blue surface upon which are tiny yellow blossoms and their foliage between sets of pink satin lines. In every instance the colors are harmoniously blended, the texture is fine but strong, and the surface displays a satin-like gloss. The material is especially suitable for young ladies' party and reception dresses and may be made up either alone or in combination with *chiffon* or *crêpe*. To a certain extent *drap de France* will take the place of China silks, although, of course, these softly falling materials can never lose their undoubted prestige.

In the Shanghai silks charming floral and other devices are seen on both black and colored grounds. On a black ground are printed yellow-and-pink carnations arranged in detached bunches, the effect being almost equal to that of water-color painting. Another black surface is figured with groups of graduated yellow dots cunningly designed to represent drops of water that gradually decrease in size until they disappear altogether; and the same effect is produced with white dots on a navy-blue background. Tan, mode, gray, heliotrope, turquoise-blue and other colored Shanghai silks present black and white flowers arranged in vine fashion.

An especially stylish design on a black Shanghai ground consists of dots and angles in olive and shrimp-pink; and the material was lately used in the development of a smart street gown. The skirt is bell-shaped and has a full back that is lengthened into a pointed train. The basque is pointed at the back and front and curves gracefully over the hips. The fronts are pulled over a fitted lining and are full below the bust and smooth above. Jacket fronts with rounding front edges and pointed corners fall open over the upper portion of the basque, which is provided with a standing collar; and a plaited collar rises at the back above the standing collar, its ends sloping to points where they meet the jacket fronts. The

very full elbow sleeves are mounted on coat-shaped foundations, which present the effect of cuffs below the sleeves. Very narrow jet gimp outlines all the loose edges of this fanciful basque, providing a neat and appropriate garniture. The same fashion could be developed quite as pleasingly in a woollen fabric as in silk.

Never before were so many beautiful woollens offered for Spring and Summer gowns. Indeed, one is at a loss to know just where to commence to describe them, that the reader may obtain an adequate idea of their variety as well as of their beauty. Prettier effects than ever are produced in the *crépons*. Most eccentric patterns are presented in some of the new weaves, and it is said that these devices are copied from old wood carvings. In one handsome specimen the crinkles form a decidedly conventional design and are somewhat less distinct than in certain other varieties, although the pattern itself is clearly defined. Then there is a *crépon* having a coarse crinkle like that of English crape, and woven in all the beige colorings now so fashionable. Striped *crépons* are very attractive. White stripes are woven on drab, navy-blue, mode and russet grounds; and the goods make very pretty church and walking-costumes. *Armure vigogne* belongs to the *crépon* family, which, by-the-by, is continually growing. This material is shown in all the leading colors and has diagonal stripes that are almost invisible.

There is but a step from *crépon* to Bedford cord, for the latter material is now woven with a crape-like surface. A new variety, known as *coté uni*, is a Bedford showing graduated stripes; and another, called *coté plissé*, has a surface strongly resembling crape, while the cords suggest tiny tucks. One of the most stylish of Bedford cords presents *ombré* stripes—that is, stripes woven in several shades of the ground color. Thus, on a mode ground the stripes are shaded from deep-cream to dark-brown, a heliotrope background is marked with stripes that range from faintest lavender to a decided purple, and a sage-green surface displays stripes in which several shades of green are united. The lighter ground colors, such as heliotrope and sage, are merely tinted, and the effect is really charming. Very little garniture is required on gowns developed in these ornamental fabrics. In plain Bedfords, Russell and Derby cords prevail, the former having a wide wale and the latter a small cord. An effective Princess costume for a slender figure may be made of either of these fabrics.

Tweeds and homespuns are as smooth as it is possible for such materials to be. To be sure, little loops and knots appear on the surface, but they no longer stand out from the goods as heretofore. Some of the mixed tweeds seem rough, but are in reality very smooth to the touch. These are mostly woven in invisible checks or stripes. Diagonal, chevron and undulating stripes are the most popular designs.

Camel's-hair cheviots are wonderfully soft and pliable and make very dressy gowns, which may be trimmed or not, as preferred. These goods are produced in the natural gray and brown tones, with long black hairs woven over the surface. The cheviots, though close kin to homespuns, are for the most part as smoothly woven as cashmere or serge. The most fashionable colors are navy-blue, russet, sage-green and tan; and invisible chevrons and stripes, as well as neat herring-bone patterns, are woven in the grounds. In some instances narrow silken lines are displayed and in others satin stripes of considerable width. One very choice sample of cheviot presents chevron stripes formed of minute brown-

and-white mixed lines, and the same design is seen in navy-blue and white and in sage-green and white. These very stylish goods look best when worn by tall women.

One of the most popular materials of the season is a cheviot woven in invisible diagonal lines and figured with silk dots that seem to be embroidered upon the goods. Pearl-gray, pinkish-tan, robin's-egg blue and sage-green are the principal ground colors, and the dots are several shades darker in every instance. An exceptionally dressy going-away toilette for a bride unites pearl-gray cheviot of the last-mentioned variety, gray glacé Surah, shot with old-rose, and gray silk brocaded with tiny old-rose blossoms. The skirt is in bell style, with a fan back that forms a slight, pointed train; and a foot trimming is supplied by three tiny overlapping ruffles of the brocaded silk, the topmost one of which is self-headed. The basque is a charming modification of the Louis XIII. coat. The back and sides fall rather long upon the skirt, and underfolded plaits are laid below the waist-line of the center and side-back seams. The fronts are short, and are finished at their front edges with lapels and cut away at the natural waist-line; they open over a waistcoat of brocaded silk, which is cut low at the top and finished with a rolling collar. The vest is slightly notched below the closing, and narrow pocket-welts are stitched to each side. Above the waistcoat is arranged a full chemisette of glacé Surah, and Surah also forms a very high standing collar, above which rises a picturesque Leicester collar of the wool goods. The sleeves rise high above the shoulders and are completed by deep, pointed cuffs that flare stylishly from the arm. With this dainty toilette are worn gray Suède gloves, and a toque made of the gray wool goods and trimmed with old-rose flowers and gray ribbon shot with old-rose.

Challis de crêpe is a new fabric of exquisitely delicate texture. It is really a crêpon of light weight printed with flowers in their natural colors. Purple chrysanthemums are printed upon a rich cream ground, tiny green blossoms on pale-green, purple pansies on white, and gray and pink flowers on a delicate shade of green. In some instances the flowers are detached, in others they are formed into vines, and in still others bunches of fine, dainty blossoms are seen. Toilettes for sea-shore and country dances, garden parties and other outdoor functions may be fashioned from this fine material.

Other challies display the most exquisite colorings, crocuses, rose-buds, carnations and numerous other garden and field flowers being

represented in natural and fancy tintings on white, black and colored grounds. A navy-blue challis brightened with pale-pink apple-blossoms and their foliage will develop a stylish street costume. Satin-striped challies are very dressy, being shown in both light and dark colors, figured with sprays and vines and striped with satin.

Spotted challies are once more in vogue. Polka-spots appear on colored and white grounds and range from the size of a pin-head to fully an inch in diameter. Filbert-shaped spots, and quadrille dots, which, as the name implies, are square, are more novel than polka-spots, but are no more fashionable. Crescents, too, are effectively used. A becoming gown for a brunette may be made of canary-colored challis figured with black crescents. A red ground relieved by black quadrille dots, and an old-rose surface bearing black filbert-shaped spots are among the most artistic examples of these goods.

Dots, checks, flowers and numerous other devices are woven in the new gingham, which show such dainty colors as canary, pea-green, heliotrope, pale-blue and pink.

The cotton Bedfords are receiving a large share of well-merited admiration. Their colors are fast, and their texture is durable and very dressy-looking. A creamy white ground is handsomely illuminated with gold satin stripes, and another of similar tinting shows pale-blue satin stripes. Brown and white, pink and white, heliotrope and white, blue and white, and sage-green and white are favored combinations in another variety of cotton Bedford, the cords being alternately colored and white. A very dainty morning toilette for shopping or general wear is made of a sage-green and white Bedford. The bell skirt has the regulation fan back and is just long enough to escape the ground. The bodice is in surplice style. The back is gathered at each side of the center at the waist-line, the fulness spreading becomingly above. Full surplice-fronts are made over fitted fronts that are turned away at the neck, the surplices being crossed over the bust and the edges trimmed with narrow embroidery done in sage-green and white. The sleeves are full and high at the top, and a pointed cuff is defined on each with embroidery. A belt of sage-green moiré ribbon is worn about the waist.

Crinkled cotton crêpons are stylish and recall the crinkled seer-suckers of some seasons ago. Another novelty in washable goods is what is known as silk gingham, which is woven of pure linen threads and figured with silk moon-spots. This fine-textured material has the appearance of silk and is one of the choicest of wash goods.

SEASONABLE GARNITURES.

To be strictly *à la mode*, my lady's "best" gown must be very generously adorned with jet. Not only must the skirt be bordered or panelled with the sparkling facets, but the bodice must be thickly sown with jets in a fashion that strongly suggests a coat of mail. Jet in every width, from the dainty one-line gimp to bands several inches broad, is applied upon the new Spring gowns; and if the decoration is judiciously disposed, yards and yards of it may be employed on a costume without giving it the least appearance of being over-trimmed.

The very narrow garnitures may, of course, be used in a much greater variety of ways than the broad ones. The latter, in fact, must of necessity be applied flatly upon the various parts of a gown, while the former may be employed exactly as the fancy dictates. There was a time when jet was looked upon as an especial and exclusive decoration for silks and velvets, but this fashion has yielded to the more reasonable one of applying jet wherever it will look well. This by no means reduces the glittering ornaments to the level of ordinary trimmings, but on the contrary adds to their value by largely increasing the scope of their usefulness.

A large proportion of the woollen gowns, both black and colored, noted on the fashionable promenade attract attention by reason of the sparkle and gleam of their jet decorations. Open designs in the wide jet trimmings are far more effective than solid patterns and are almost invariably preferred by tasteful dressmakers. Narrow jet gimps present less variety in the matter of design.

Fringes grow more and more popular as the season advances. Beads of various shapes and sizes are used in making jet fringes, and they are so skilfully cut that the weight of the fringes is reduced to a minimum, making it possible to use them with great liberality without adding appreciably to the weight of the garment. These fringes have both plain and ornamental headings, and are produced in broad, medium and narrow widths, the broadest measuring twenty inches and the narrowest about six inches. Fringes are generally used as accessories of other garnitures, being rarely chosen to supply the entire trimming for a gown.

The rich and fashionable effect of fancy jet fringe used in conjunction with wide and narrow jet trimming is illustrated in a smart visiting toilette of pearl-gray crêpon. The bell skirt is made with a slightly trained fan back and falls with the natural grace characteristic of the mode. A row of six-inch fringe is arranged in festoons all round the foot of the skirt, save at the back; and above the fringe three rows of very narrow jet gimp follow the outline of the festoons. The basque is a close-fitting pointed bodice with arching sides, and a tapering vest let in between the fronts. The vest is secured at both sides with button-holes and tiny jet buttons and is overlaid with a shaped band of wide jet insertion. At the extreme edge of the basque in front a twelve-inch fringe matching that on the skirt is arranged to fall gracefully over the skirt. The high standing collar is covered with jet, and the sleeves, which stand high above the shoulders, are trimmed at the wrists to correspond. With this toilette is worn a dainty little *chapeau* composed entirely of jet and secured on the head with velvet strings; and the hands are encased in gray Suède mousquetaire gloves.

There are many other fringes, not of jet, which do not make music for the wearer "wherever she goes," and which are for that reason favored by Fashion's more conservative votaries. These fringes are composed simply of ribbons tipped with Milan or fancy jet drops, or of black or colored ribbon and lace, also tipped with jet drops. They are extremely ornamental and are used in many different ways. A gown of printed Shanghai silk may be artistically trimmed with a ribbon-and-lace fringe matching either the design or the ground of the material. On the skirt the fringe may be arranged at each side from belt to foot, and upon the bodice it may form a Bertha, and also fall from the lower edge all round.

Moss edgings are as well liked as ever, and they are applied on every variety of dress goods, save cotton. A serpentine moss trimming presenting two shades of a single color is distinguished by the title "Miss Heiyett" and proves a very attractive decoration for the smooth mixed cheviots now in vogue. Plain goods, too, such as cloth or Bedford cord, may be effectively ornamented

with this novel garniture, with which narrow jet or silk gimp may be used very successfully. When a second garniture is used with these serpentine moss bands, it may be arranged to conform to the serpentine outline or in straight rows, as preferred. A straight moss edging is also offered in two tones, but this is less pleasing than the serpentine.

The daintiest little crocheted loops are shown in black, white and colors for severely fashioned wool gowns, to which they impart a veritable tailor-made air. These loops are double and resemble those used for closing, although in reality each loop and the corresponding olive are made in one piece. The good style of a beige diagonal Princess dress recently made up for a fashionable luncheon is greatly heightened by the application of these simple ornaments in black silk. The dress is fitted so accurately to the figure that every outline is perfectly defined. Fullness is introduced below the center seam, the folds falling gracefully into a slightly pointed train. The right front is narrower than the left, over which it closes diagonally from the right shoulder to the foot; and over the closing are applied numerous loops placed quite closely together. Upon the choker collar are arranged a series of loops, and the decoration is also applied on the flaring, pointed cuffs that complete the high-shouldered sleeves.

In colored passenteries Persian effects are produced with the most exquisitely tinted and shaded beads. Tinsel is excluded from all colored trimmings, with the result that this class of decorations have a more refined appearance than heretofore. A very narrow outline gimp composed entirely of iridescent beads is especially worthy of mention and will supply appropriate decoration for a dressy street costume of glacé Surah or Shanghai silk. Gold-lined beads and steel facets are united in a very pretty outline gimp, the combination being new and very tasteful.

Bead fringes are produced to match all bead passenteries, but their use is limited to carriage and reception costumes; for while a neat colored passementerie might be used sparingly on a street gown, a fringe of corresponding material would be in bad taste.

Ribbon is once more viewed with favor as a dress garniture. For some time past it has been practically in disuse, except for trimming hats; but now it is applied extravagantly and in every conceivable way, save in straight rows. Moiré and moiré antique ribbons are the newest varieties, although double-faced satins and grosgrains are by no means passed. Ribbons are arranged at the waist-line, either back or front, in bows and rosettes with long, floating ends; in rosettes without ends at the shoulders, elbows and wrists; and in girdle fashion, with the ends falling almost to the edge of the train. The very newest arrangement, of course, is the *suivez-moi* bow, which is quite as French in effect as in name. A very graceful rosette-bow, neither too large nor too small, is disposed at the back of a bodice a little below the collar, and from it proceed two very long ends, which may be tacked invisibly to keep them from flying about. This picturesque bow, to be correct, must be made of ribbon at least four inches wide, and it may either match or contrast with the gown upon which it is secured. A very plainly fashioned costume of challis or of some heavier-textured wool goods will be much improved by the addition of ribbon bows. Summer gowns of gingham and other cotton goods also favor ribbon decorations.

Rich and dainty are the embroideries and laces now in vogue. The embroideries are for the most part open and lace-like in weave and design. Demi-founcings having deep edgings, and insertions woven

above are very new and are much admired for trimming fine washable materials. In one specimen a very open-patterned insertion is woven above a simple scollop. If liked, a ribbon may be drawn through the insertion, or a color may be otherwise introduced. Guipure appliqué embroidery is very like Irish point and is delicate enough to be used upon fine challies. Some of these embroideries are woven with insertions above the edge, while others have a narrow embroidered edge woven at the top, which provides an ornamental heading when the embroidery is gathered in a flounce.

The colored embroideries now offered differ from any heretofore produced. Floral effects are executed very skilfully, and threads of color are introduced, with truly charming results. Heliotrope, pink blue, réséda, canary, old-rose and, in short, all fashionable shades and colors are worked in with white in these dainty trimmings, which are especially desirable for fancy gingham, cotton Bedfords and crêpons and other stylish cotton goods, corresponding colors being offered in both embroideries and fabrics.

Then there are Fayal and Venetian-point embroideries so exquisitely wrought that a close inspection is needed to convince the ordinary beholder that they are products of the loom and not of the needle. The Fayal embroideries display very open patterns, such as wheels and scrolls, and suggest the underlaid work in hand-embroidery. Venetian-point embroidery is of a similar nature and is shown in floral designs. *Guipure de Gène* embroidery, though heavier than lace of the same name, resembles it very closely. A dainty toilette for an outdoor fête is developed in cream *challis de crêpe* figured with small pale-green blossoms, and trimmed with cream Venetian-point embroidery. A deep edge of the embroidery is disposed across the bottom of the bell skirt at the front and sides, the straight edge of the trimming coming even with the lower edge of the skirt. The back of the skirt falls in a fashionable fan. The waist is short and close-fitting, and the embroidery forms a square yoke, and caps over the coat sleeves. A deep, pointed girdle is covered with the embroidery and completes an exceedingly pretty toilette. The hat is a large Leghorn trimmed with pink roses and their foliage and an arrangement of the embroidery; and white *Suède* gloves are worn.

Tambour embroidery, which is less expensive than some of the other varieties described, makes a dainty decoration for gingham and cambrics. Embroidered beading, sometimes called "Jacob's ladder," is also very popular for trimming gingham and is shown in several widths. Ribbons are drawn through the beading and arranged in small bows at intervals or at each end.

The crescent is the newest design in *point de Paris* lace, having superseded the floating-ribbon and bow-knot patterns that were lately so fashionable. Crescents in several sizes are wrought all over the net, and the effect is very pretty. *Point de Gène* lace is known by several names—ragged, coral, *guipure d'Irlande*; and no doubt before its vogue is discontinued other titles will be invented. The lace is very open and suggests the dainty but troublesome tatting made by the women of a former generation. Jet nail-heads in small and medium sizes are introduced in certain laces of this kind, with especially brilliant effect. Silks, challies and numerous other woollens are handsomely trimmed with the pretty *point de Gène* laces disposed in festooned or straight flounces, straight bands, Bertha frills and many other artistic arrangements. If this delicate lace is applied in a straight band, every loop and turn must be carefully sewed to place, so the trimming will appear as though it were part of the material.

NEW MILLINERY.

The typical Spring *chapeau* is a marvellously light and fluffy mass of brilliant coloring. The new straws are more open and lace-like than ever before, and upon them are disposed flowers of every variety, ribbons that contrast startlingly with the flowers, and a goodly quantity of some gossamer-like fabric, such as lace, *chiffon* or illusion. In fact, everything in millinery is designed to carry out the prevailing idea of coolness and airy grace.

Feathers are seldom seen. Occasionally a Prince's tip is applied in conjunction with a very fluffy aigrette, but feathers are never used in bunches of more than two. Flowers reign supreme, and so many kinds are presented that one would find it difficult to fix upon any particular blossom as the favorite.

Too much can scarcely be said in praise of the new ribbons. Besides the moiré, moiré antique and two-toned satin ribbons, there is an entirely novel variety appropriately styled *nacré* (mother-of-pearl). This is a glacé watered ribbon displaying changing hues that

suggest the exquisitely blended tints of mother-of-pearl, and it is used for bows, rosettes and long streamers, in which disposals its rare beauty is admirably brought out.

Embroidered and fancy crown-pieces are employed in conjunction with brims of straw braid or of straw tissue, the latter being a very pliable straw fabric resembling an open-meshed net. The embroidered crown-pieces are made of net and colored beads in floral and other devices, and sometimes tiny mother-of-pearl scales are intermingled with the beads, with charming results. A very popular crown-piece shows a design in the form of zig-zag lightning done with metal-tinted beads. The fancy crown-pieces are wrought with jet beads and facets of various shapes in open patterns, and also with mother-of-pearl and smoked-pearl in wheel devices that are known as bicycle effects and have a decidedly French air.

An exceedingly dainty carriage hat has a brim of white straw tissue and a white net crown embroidered with iridescent beads that glit-

ter brilliantly in the sunlight. In front a knot of white *chiffon* upholds a bunch of lilac wheat; and below a fan of *chiffon* at the back fall wide streamers of the same diaphanous fabric, which are to be brought forward and bowed under the chin when the hat is assumed. Straw tissue in a delicate shade of pink appears in another stylish hat which has a crown resembling that of a Tam, and a brim that is prettily bent in front. At the back is disposed a bow of pink gauze ribbon with very long ends that will be quaintly effective when tied beneath the chin; and in front is secured a bunch of pink thistles with their foliage.

No colors are considered too bright for street wear. The gayest of blossoms are united with brilliant-hued ribbons on promenade as well as carriage and visiting hats, and the *ensemble* never appears bizarre. A charming promenade hat of medium size has a fancy straw brim studded with jet, and a soft crown of pink *crêpe* tied round with black velvet ribbon that forms a bow in front, the *crêpe* falling in a pretty frill on the brim below the velvet ribbon. At the back are arranged a fancy jet ornament and a bunch of deep-pink roses, and velvet tie-strings matching the roses are added.

A pretty fancy is expressed in the present fashion of arranging tie-strings. The hair is coiled or braided and is pinned at the center of the head, and the strings are caught together under the *coiffure* and then allowed to hang free. The effect is picturesque and becoming to a youthful face, but exactly the reverse to a countenance that has lost the first freshness and piquancy of youth.

An exceedingly pretty *chapeau* has a crown of fancy black straw, and a wide brim of shirred black net that is turned up at the left side under a bunch of green foliage supported by a rosette of *mousse-green* satin ribbon. In front is arranged a bunch of natural-looking Jacqueminot and La France roses that sway and nod with every motion of the head. Streamers of the satin ribbon are added. The effect of several varieties of roses grouped upon a hat is prettily illustrated in the decoration of a medium shape consisting only of a brim of white straw braid fluted all round. Over the open crown are disposed four roses of different shades—pink, yellow and deep and light red—and their foliage. Beneath the brim this floral trimming is repeated, and green velvet strings fall at the back. This stylish hat is set squarely upon the head and would look particularly well with a gown of white India silk figured with flowers, for wear on the drive or at an outdoor fête.

The jaunty platter hat, which is quite as popular as ever, emphatically invites the application of floral decorations. A very pleasing example of this style is shaped in white open-work straw. About the brim is adjusted a wreath of small yellow cowslips, and inside it is frilled soft, white lace, which falls prettily on the hair. In front stands a bunch of very artistic sweet-briar roses and their leaves, and pink velvet strings are secured at the back. The color combination effected in this hat is remarkably pleasing.

A *chapeau* designed to accompany a drawing-room reception toilette of heliotrope *crêpon* is a pretty floral toque, the crown being made wholly of violet leaves, and the brim consisting of a wreath of dainty purple violets. At the front stands a bunch of violets, and at the back heliotrope *moiré* strings fall from a stylish rosette-bow. Most of the hats, it will be noted, are trimmed toward the front, and only moderately high effects are allowed.

Although gay color combinations are decidedly in order, all-black is by no means entirely forsaken. In a small, close-fitting hat no color is introduced, yet the effect is neither sombre nor unbecoming. The crown consists of a large jet star, and the brim is composed of small stars of the same material. Inside the brim is arranged a frill of lace, and a *torsade* of black velvet ribbon is placed about the crown. A lace rosette serves as a support for two black Prince's tips in front, and velvet ties fall at the back.

The union of black and yellow is as popular as ever, but this is scarcely to be wondered at when it is remembered that blonde and brunette find it alike becoming. Unmistakably French is the air of a small hat having a jet crown, and a brim composed of a double fluted frill of finely plaited black and yellow *chiffon* edged with curled black ostrich plumes. At the side is adjusted a bunch of buttercups that are black without and yellow within, and yellow *moiré* antique streamers hang at the back.

An exceptionally pretty morning hat for wear with a tailor-finished gown of mixed brown-and-white chevrot is a medium shape in brown fancy straw. Fancy white *moiré* ribbon striped with brown at the sides is twisted round the brim and formed in upright ends at the front and back that are slanted off at the top. At the back are arranged a white aigrette and a single full white Prince's tip touched with brown. Over the crown at each side is disposed a section of brown illusion, the sections being cleverly caught together under the feather and allowed to hang free, either to be tied beneath the chin or to be arranged loosely about the neck. Although strings of this kind require frequent renewing, the charming effect of the arrangement fully compensates for the trouble and expense.

At a recent fashionable church wedding two of the bridesmaids

wore most noteworthy toilettes. One, a charming brunotte, was attired in deep-yellow *chiffon* over white silk, and the same dainty color scheme was carried out in her large *chapeau*. The soft crown was of yellow *chiffon* and the brim of yellow straw braid. In front was placed a huge bunch of white "powder-puff" chrysanthemums, and at the back a rosette of yellow *chiffon* concealed the tacking of two strings of straw braid to the hat. Each string was tipped with a rosette the exact counterpart, in miniature, of the one on the hat. The other bridesmaid was a blonde with a perfect color, and she was robed in Nile-green *chiffon* over green *glacé* Surah shot with gold. Her hat was composed of a soft crown of Nile-green *chiffon* and a brim of green straw tissue. Two small black tips and a bunch of green wheat were secured at the back with a fancy jet ornament, and green *chiffon* ties were drawn from the back.

A very pretty bonnet that a young matron might wear with perfect propriety is made of jet. About the edge of the brim is set a frill of gray gauze ribbon; and at the back a bunch of shaded gray chrysanthemums is sustained by a rosette-bow of the ribbon; and the strings are cut from similar ribbon. For an elderly matron a quilling of black lace may be substituted for the gray frill, a bunch of violets for the chrysanthemums, and ties and a bow of black *moiré* antique ribbon for the gauze strings and rosette-bow.

Another pretty bonnet of jet is trimmed in front with loops of pink satin ribbon mingled with loops of fine black lace, and at the back with a large jet ornament, which secures two lace strings. If all-black were preferred, the pink loops could be replaced by black *moiré* loops, with satisfactory results.

Nacre ribbon and pink crush roses contribute a very charming trimming for a stylish large shape in brown lace straw. A cluster of the roses is adjusted in front, where the pretty flowers rise in a most natural manner on their pliant rubber stems; and at the back a bow of the ribbon, in which are seen the most delicate shades of rose, upholds another bunch of roses. Ribbon streamers fall fashionably at the back.

In an airy-looking toque for theatre and concert wear the crown is artistically draped with *mousse-green chiffon*, while the fluted brim is of green-and-white lace straw. On the crown is disposed a bunch of feathery green thistles with their foliage, and the wide ties are of *chiffon* finished at the ends with finely plaited ruffles to match.

Rich *écru point de Gène* lace forms the soft crown in a truly Parisian-looking head-dress. The brim is of fancy straw, and the lace forming the crown is arranged in a knot in front. Inside the brim are set two pipings of Russian-green velvet, and the top of the crown is trimmed with a bunch of violets and their leaves and a cluster of green wheat held in place by a very fine jet ornament. Two wide streamers of Russian-green satin ribbon are added.

Small round hats are exceedingly stylish, but are generally found rather trying. A pretty hat of this order has a net crown embroidered with colored straw in a spider-web pattern, and a brim of white sheer lace frilled over the wire frame. Around the crown are wreathed small pink roses, and in front stand a fan of white lace, a knot of olive velvet ribbon and two very minute pink tips touched with white, the trimming being very ingeniously disposed. White lace streamers fall daintily at the back.

A hat that is an exception to the very general rule, in that feathers are used instead of flowers in its trimming, is a large shape in pearl-gray. The soft crown is made of *crêpe de Chine* and the brim of gray lace straw is slightly indented in front, where a bow of yellow satin ribbon faced with gray rests against the crown. At the back a single Prince's feather in a soft shade of gray tipped with yellow, and a full gray aigrette are arranged, both standing high though not aggressively above the crown. This curious union of two colors heretofore deemed hostile to each other is rapidly gaining prestige. The French *modistes*, to whom we are indebted for the idea, acknowledge no incongruities in tintings. They effect seemingly impossible combinations in their hats and bonnets, but the colors are so skilfully brought together and the shades so carefully selected that the result is invariably pleasing, though so uncommon.

Very heavy veils are seen in the daytime, while the sheer illusion veil has been relegated to evening wear, being used more as a protection for the bang than for ornamentation. Snow-flake veiling is one of the new productions. It belongs to the Tuxedo class, having a square mesh and a large, and spot woven in the material.

The chenille-spotted veil is so thickly dotted with the little round chenille hairs that every possible blemish in the complexion may be concealed. The jetted veil is no less thickly studded with glittering, head-like balls and is exceedingly becoming, but injurious to the eyes. Both black and white lace veils are still very fashionable, and they are durable, though more costly than the other varieties. Then there are round made-veils of *chiffon* with appliqué lace borders, which are always white, while the veils may be black, brown, blue or gray. These veils are becoming and stylish and afford a needed protection in windy weather.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

Three very pretty designs are given on this page by which a handkerchief-corner, and broad and narrow edging may be developed. Either design may be enlarged or reduced in size according to the purpose it is to serve; and as the edging designs are exceedingly simple, the variation of the widths will be easy of accomplish-

ment. The design should be enlarged upon paper and then copied upon tracing cloth or artist's linen. The latter is finer than tracing cloth and will last much longer. It also has the advantage of having a fine, close texture and a smooth surface like that of glazed paper, and is sufficiently stiff to obviate the necessity for having an extra foundation basted under the work. In tracing the pattern on the linen some lace-makers use black and some purple ink. A coarse ordinary pen or a fine steel pen is the best to use in making the tracing from the designs on the paper. Drawing pens may also be used.

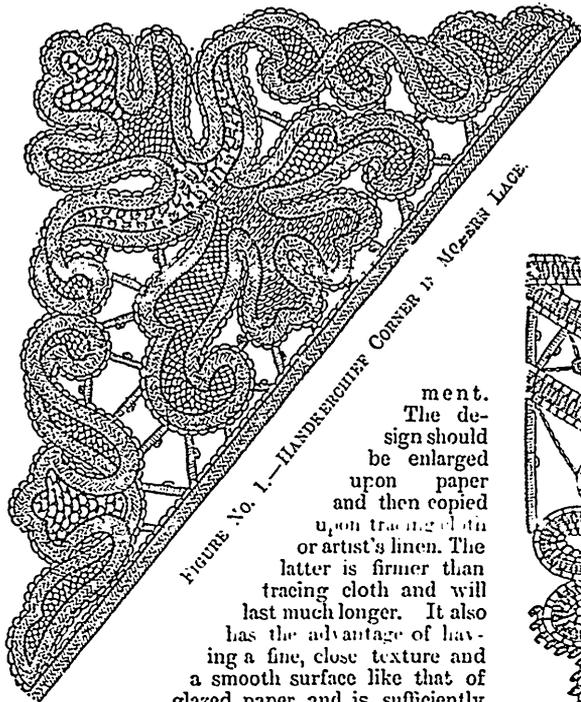


Figure No. 1.—HANDKERCHIEF CORNER IN MODERN LACE.

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Plain or fancy braids in the Battenburg, Honiton or point varieties may be used in developing these designs. In the Battenburg braids, white or ceru may be chosen, with working thread to correspond or contrast with the braid.

The broad edging will be pretty for cuffs, collars, plastrons, etc., while the narrow may be used for ruffles and frills, and plain borderings for underwear. Upon infants' garments the narrow lace will result in a very dainty effect. For little dresses it might be made with red or blue working cotton, though all white or all ceru, or ceru and white are in the best taste for the garments of young children.

HANDKERCHIEF CORNER IN MODERN LACE.

FIGURE No. 1.—This pretty design may be used, as suggested in the title, for decorating the corners of a handkerchief or, in coarse

EDGING IN MODERN LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—This pretty design may be developed in fine or coarse braid according to the purpose for which the lace is desired. As will be observed, the edging is very effective in appearance and

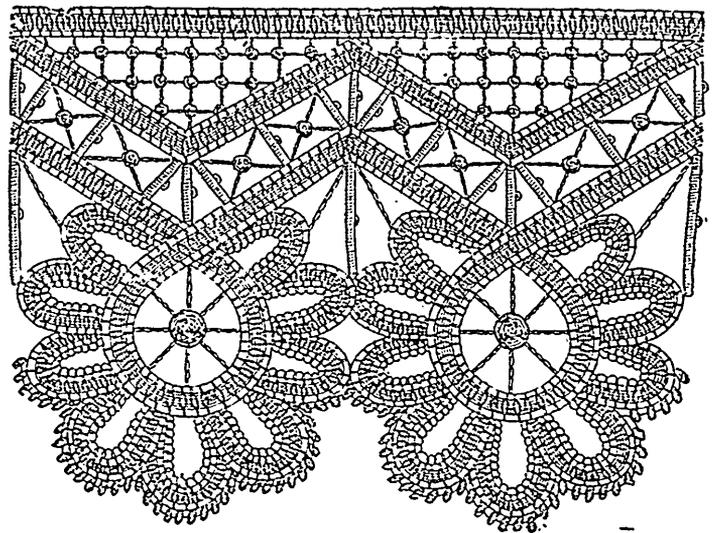


FIGURE No. 2.—EDGING IN MODERN LACE.

yet extremely simple in construction, there being no very fine filling-in stitches used in making it. The ground-work seen just below the upper edge is a combination of point de fillet and Sorrento wheels, while larger Sorrento wheels are used to fill in the

centers of the scollops, and smaller wheels and Raleigh bars are intermingled in the ground-work between the scollops and the upper edge. Dainty picot lace worked around the outer edges of the scollops.

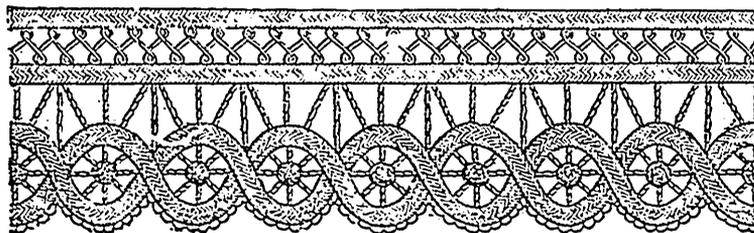


FIGURE No. 3.—BATTENBURG EDGING.

BATTENBURG LACE.

FIGURE No. 3.—If desired, this edging may also be made of point or Honiton braid and will thus become suitable for use upon the daintiest or richest of fabrics. Made of Battenburg braid its width may be increased to suit individual tastes or the requirements of the article it is to decorate. The picot edge is made with the point de Bruxelles stitch. Sorrento wheels are used to fill in the edge, twisted bars connect the latter with the first line of the heading, and the plain point d'Alençon stitch is used to unite the two

lines of braid forming the heading. White or éru braid may be selected for the edging.

PAISLEY SCARF.

FIGURE No. 4.—This scarf is about a yard and a quarter long

floss. The border-figures are about seven and one-half inches in depth, while the smaller figures above are of proportionate size. One-half of each figure, from top to bottom is done with the white and the other half with the yellow floss, while the two are prettily and softly intermingled in the embroidered figures. The fringe is of white floss tied in as seen in the picture. The hems may be

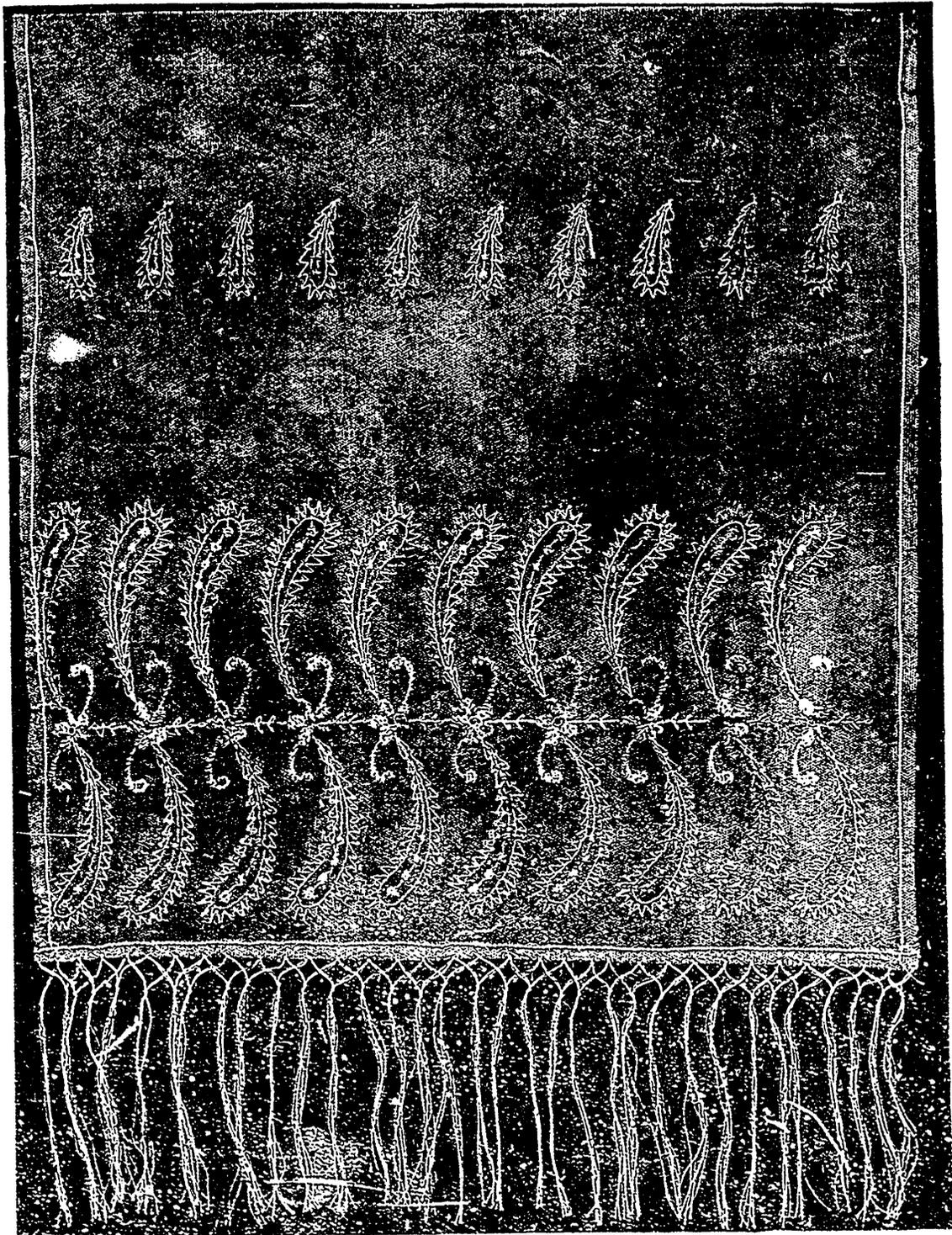


FIGURE No. 4.—PAISLEY SCARF.

and half-a-yard wide. Each end is darned and finished as seen in the engraving. The net is fine and soft and of a yellowish tint, while the darning is done with white and yellow or éru darning

made by machine or by hand. The scarf is pretty for draping over the back of a chair or sofa and may be made of pure white or éru net, and darned in white, éru or soft prett, tints.

GOWNS FOR CEREMONIOUS WEAR.

At the close of the Lenten season the fashionable woman is only too willing to discard her sober garb and prepare for the series of fêtes and festivities which joyous Spring and the happier Summer time are certain to bring with them. Seriousness takes its departure with the penitential days, and society's brain is once more busy with thoughts and plans for entertainments and merry-makings to take place during the coming season. All sorts of pretty and unique church festivals are devised by ingenious womankind, and there are the usual school and college receptions and class-day and graduation exercises both for young women and for misses. In addition, numerous bright and pretty teas and luncheons, brilliant receptions and a host of other enjoyable functions are to be given and attended, at all of which the question of gowning is an important one, whether one be hostess or guest. Later on, when the glorious days of Summer arrive, a new and even more varied list of entertainments is prepared for pleasure-loving mortals. Garden-parties divide favor with sea-shore hops and cotillions, and an endless variety of diversions are arranged at fashionable Summer resorts.

And so the wheel of gayety revolves, until the happy season is spent, and only bright thoughts and recollections remain to the participants. But what to wear on each of these festive occasions—that is a decidedly seasonable question that is the more puzzling, because of the unusual latitude allowed in the matter of style, coloring and fabric. The shops are literally overflowing with pretty stuffs that are perfectly adapted to the requirements of current modes. The daintiest of trimmings in unlimited assortment are also provided, together with countless pretty adjuncts that are so necessary to contribute a finished air to a handsome toilette.

Fabrics showing a *crêpe*-like surface prevail to a surprising extent, particularly in woollen textures. In fact, there is no longer a vogue for any perfectly smooth materials, save challies; and even the finer qualities of these have assumed a *crêpe*-like appearance. All the *crêpons* woven in dark and medium shades are reproduced in white and in light tones, and many other varieties are shown exclusively in evening tints. There are *crêpons* with heavy cords like those in Bedford cord, others with finer cords, others again with little satin blocks, and still others with fine satin lines. An especially attractive sample shows coarse and fine crinkles, the latter being woven in large moon-spots. Another has silken checks formed upon the surface, with bouclés woven here and there. An embroidered *crêpon* is very dainty. The crinkle is seed-like, and tiny blossoms are wrought upon it with colored silks.

Crêpe barège is a very soft and choice fabric figured with white and colored designs that suggest embroidery. Crocodile *crêpe* is a silken material presenting a regular, well defined crinkle, and *crêpon de soie* resembles it more closely than does any other variety of either *crêpe* or *crêpon*. *Crêpes de Chine*, whether plain or ornamented with printed and embroidered figures, are always pleasing and give satisfaction both by their excellent wearing qualities and their stylish effect.

For very youthful wearers no material is daintier or more graceful than *chiffon*, but, unless worn in a dry atmosphere, its durability is questionable. Other tissues, such as grenadine, which is very fashionable at present, are more serviceable. A new grenadine presents serpentine satin stripes and small flowers wrought at intervals with colored silks. A polka-spotted grenadine is very pretty and will make up to particular advantage over a changeable silk.

Embroidered batiste and lawn flouncings and fine-figured organzies are handsome enough for dressy wear. One of the daintiest of flouncings has a deep hemstitched hem, and above it the material, which is fine white mull, shows tiny pin-dots. Batiste flouncings in white and pale tints are embroidered in delicate colors with floral patterns.

Fine embroideries, the popular *point de Gène* laces, and ribbons are among the most favored decorations for toilettes of ceremony.

Suède gloves in mousquetaire style are selected to match the gown with which they are to be worn, but white gloves are always in order. Shoes and hosiery likewise match the costume. Oxford-ties and Cleopatra slippers in glacé kid, Suède or satin are the favored styles for very dressy wear and may be procured to correspond with any toilette.

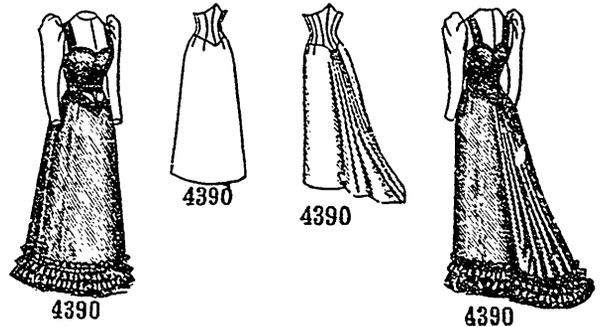
The coiffure is arranged either half-high or at the center of the head, as deemed most becoming. The hair at the side is crimped in large, natural-looking waves and drawn back loosely, unless the face is very full, in which case these locks should be tightly drawn back, to produce a narrower effect. The bang, according to the latest fancy, is only allowed to fall on the forehead at the center, the sides being very short and curled loosely. A coil or twisted braids may be arranged at the back. Ribbons matching the gown may

be drawn through the braids or around the coil and are disposed in a bow at the top. Or a fillet of ribbon may be worn, its ends being secured by a bow that lies quite flatly upon the hair at the back; and an aigrette or a tiny marabou pompon may be coquettishly adjusted a little to one side on top. The coiffure has much to do with the expression of the face; for this reason its effect should be carefully studied from all sides, and if a new fashion prove unbecoming, it should be rejected in favor of an old one that is suited to the individual's style.

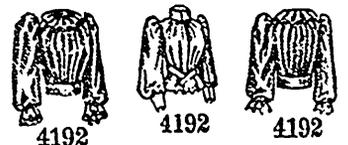
A very dainty party gown is developed in ciel-blue *chiffon* over blue glacé Surah shot with white. The front of the skirt presents wrinkles at the top and a festooned effect at the lower part, rosettes being formed of the material at the points of the festoons. At the sides the skirt has the appearance of being box-plaited, and fan-plaits at the back spread into a slight train. The bodice is pointed at the center of the front and back and curved over the hips. A full, square-necked center-front and center-back are let in between close-fitting side-front and side-back portions that meet in seams on the

shoulders; and gracefully falling Bertha frills of plain *chiffon* are inserted in the seams joining the side-fronts and side-backs to the center-front and center-back portions, meeting in points at the center of the front and back. The sleeves are voluminous and fall only to the elbows. An equally effective costume may be developed in pale-pink Japan silk showing broché figures, with *écru point de Gène* lace for the frills. Tan Suède gloves reaching to the elbow, and Oxford-ties to match may be worn; and a pink moiré ribbon about an inch and a-half in width may be arranged in the coiffure. The dress was fashioned by pattern No. 4151, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

A very stylish toilette for party wear is made of Nile-green *crêpon*, and white China silk figured with Nile-green filbert-spots. The skirt is in bell style, with a pointed, fan-plaited train. The top is cut out to receive a low-necked, pointed bodice, which is perfectly close-fitting and is curved at the top after the manner of a corselet, forming a V at the center of the front and back. Suspenders cross the shoulders, their ends being tacked to the top of the bodice. The blouse-waist accompanying the skirt has a full back and fronts made over shaped foundations. The sleeves are likewise full and are shirred some distance above the wrists to form frills that fall softly over the hands. A frill of the material is at the neck. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with two rows of Nile-green moss edging applied some distance apart; above each row is placed a

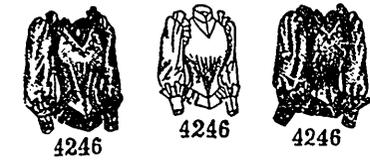
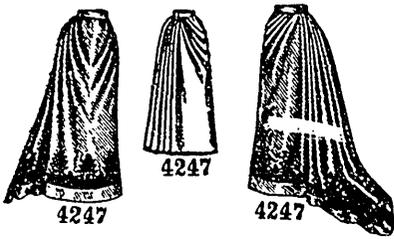


very narrow gimp of iridescent beads, and similar gimp follows all the free edges of the bodice and suspenders. The toilette is very attractive, and may be appropriately worn by the hostess at a luncheon



or tea. The patterns used in the making were skirt No. 4390, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and blouse-waist No. 4192, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

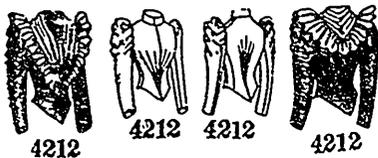
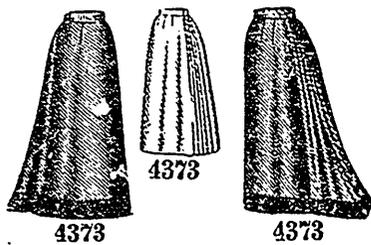
A young matron will appear well at a dinner in a toilette of canary-colored crocodile *crépe* and black velvet trimmed with yellow pearl passementerie. Such a toilette may be stylishly fashioned



by skirt pattern No. 4247, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque No. 4246, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The skirt has a fan-plaited back extended to form a pointed train, and the front is gracefully draped by plaits on the hips. A puffing of black velvet surmounted by a band of passementerie contributes a very stylish foot-trimming. The basque is "puffed" over a close-fitting lining; it is disposed smoothly at the top, and the fulness is confined in overlapping

plaits at the center of the lower edge both back and front, the plaits flaring stylishly above. The basque is cut out in a V at the back and front, and a band of the trimming follows the outline. A frill of velvet box-plaited on the hips falls over the skirt from the lower edge of the basque, and above it is applied a row of passementerie. The sleeves are full and extend only to the wrists, and below them the foundations are faced with velvet to simulate cuffs, above which box-plaited frills are arranged to flare prettily from the arms. Similar frills encircle the arms' eyes. Another pretty toilette may be made up by the same pattern in black grenadine figured with flowers having centers of jet, in conjunction with black velvet, the latter being used for the bodice. Jet passementerie in an arabesque design may furnish garniture for the bodice, but the skirt will remain untrimmed.

A very dainty toilette unites deep-cream vicuna cloth and cream *crépe de Chine*, with the latter material and *point de Paris* lace in a crescent design for decoration. The skirt is in *fin de siècle* style, the bias seam at the back being hidden by fan-plaits which flare into a slightly pointed train. Three *bébé* ruffles of *crépe de Chine* form an all-round foot-trimming. The basque is deeply pointed at the back and front, and overlapping plaits made at the lower edge spread very stylishly above and give a tapering appearance to the waist. The sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton shape, being full above the elbows and close-fitting at the wrists. About the neck and shoulders is adjusted a kerchief of *crépe* edged with a frill of lace, the effect being decidedly quaint and pretty. The kerchief may be omitted, if not liked, and the waist may be adorned with a Bertha frill of ragged lace or a *suivez-moi* bow of moiré ribbon. The ribbon may describe the outline of a corselet, and the bow, with its long, floating ends, may fall from the center



of the back. A suitable graduation gown for a young lady may be developed by the mode in white *crépon de soie*, decoration being supplied by white satin-faced moiré antique ribbon, arranged to follow the lower outline of the basque and terminating in a rosette-bow and long ends at the left side of the front or at the center of the back. If the fichu is omitted, a rosette of the ribbon may be adjusted on each shoulder and at the elbow of each sleeve. The skirt was cut by pattern No. 4373, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and the basque by pattern No. 4212, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

White grenadine figured with white satin serpentine lines and small heliotrope flowers is mounted on a lining of heliotrope glacé silk shot with white, in a lately designed ball costume. The skirt is in bell style, though draped on the hips in suggestion of paniers; and the fan back falls in a round demi-train. The pointed basque is made with full surplice backs and fronts, beneath which the

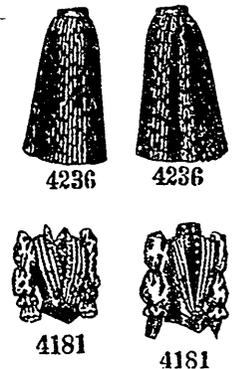
lining is turned away to reveal the neck. The sleeves extend to the elbows and are disposed in numerous folds and wrinkles. A frill of *chiffon* may fall from the edge of each sleeve if the arms are not plump enough to be displayed, and a similar frill may be arranged in the neck, if desired. Pale-pink Abyssinia *crépe* (a wool *crépe* having embossed figures) may be handsomely developed by the same fashion. Frills of pink China silk may be arranged at the neck and sleeves, and ribbon may follow the lower outline of the basque and fall in long streamers at the back below a rosette-bow. The pattern used in the construction of this costume is No. 4187, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.



GOWNS FOR MISSES.

The desire for dainty and fashionable attire and pretty finery is quite as strongly developed in the average miss as in her "grown-up" sister, who is in society. She, too, has social duties, in a limited way, and must, therefore, be provided with dressy and appropriate gowns for special occasions.

A very pretty toilette for wear at a school entertainment is made up in white China silk and trimmed with coral lace and white moiré antique ribbon. The skirt is fashioned in circular bell style, with the regulation fan-back. The basque has full fronts and backs mounted on corresponding smooth portions, which in this instance are cut in low, square outline, the pattern providing for both a low and a high neck-completion. The smooth portions are covered with coral lace, and a frill of similar lace in a narrow width follows the loose edges of the full backs and fronts. The sleeves are made over shaped linings and are each fancifully arranged to produce the effect of three puffs; they extend in this instance only to the elbows, and a frill of lace falls from the lower edge of each. Ribbon outlines the lower edge of the basque, and a pretty arrangement of long loops and ends is at the back. A new variety of diagonal in which the stripe has a satiny gloss, may be attractively made up in this way in conjunction with velvet, garniture being supplied by velvet ribbon. The toilette was cut according to skirt pattern No. 4236, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and waist pattern No. 4181, price 1s. or 25 cents.



A pretty dancing gown was lately developed by costume pattern No. 4175, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, the material used in the making being deep-cream *challis de crépe* figured with a vine of *réséda*-green blossoms, and *réséda* Bengaline having a heavy cord. The skirt falls in natural folds over a shapely foundation and is untrimmed. The basque has a close-fitting back of Bengaline cut in a slight V at the top, and jacket fronts to match opening over full fronts of the wool material, which also present a V outline at the neck. A folded girdle of Bengaline extends across the fronts at the lower edge, and at the end of the center seam at the back is knotted a sash of Bengaline having fringed ends. A dainty frill of lace is sewed in the neck, and wider frills to match fall over the arms from the high-shouldered elbow sleeves, which are cut from Bengaline and are deeper at the back than at the inside of the arm. A pretty striped and flowered *drap de France* will make up charmingly by the same mode. A ruffle of *point de Gène* lace may be adjusted at the bottom of the skirt, and narrow frills of similar lace may adorn the waist.



For party and reception wear cream-white *crêpe barège* showing embroidered pink flowers is daintily combined with white China silk, and frills of the silk contribute appropriate decoration. The bell skirt has a fan back and is shaped at the top to accommodate a shapely, low-necked bodice that presents a pointed lower and a straight upper outline. The side-back gores of the bodice are extended to form narrow suspenders, that pass over the shoulders and are tacked underneath the top of the bodice directly back of the side-front seams. Three tiny, self-headed ruffles of China silk provide a dainty foot-decoration. China silk is used for the blouse-waist designed to accompany the skirt, the bodice of which, when adjusted, suggests a corselet. The blouse-waist has a full back and fronts made over fitted lining-ports, and is belted in at the



4242

4242



4223

4223

4223

in making the toilette are skirt No. 4242, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and blouse-waist No. 4223, price 1s. or 25 cents.

Heliotrope *crêpon* and white *crêpe de Chine* are united in an exceptionally dressy Princess gown, the style of which is especially becoming to youthful figures. The Princess front and back are made shapely by the customary seams and darts and are cut away at the top in very low, rounding outline at each side of the center to reveal a *crêpe guimpe*. Fan-plaits are grouped at the termination of the center seam at the back, and a deep ruffle of white Irish-guipure lace is scantily gathered all round the bottom. The *guimpe* has a full back and fronts, and full sleeves that are adjusted on linings faced with *crêpon* and covered with lace below the sleeves. A

standing collar of *crêpon* is at the neck. A *suivez-moi* bow of heliotrope moiré ribbon is adjusted at the top of the Princess back, with very smart effect. Exceedingly tasteful combinations may be effected in a gown of this kind, the pattern of which is No. 4255, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Figured and plain China silks, embroidered or printed *crêpon* and Bengaline, and satiu-striped challis and silk will unite very acceptably in this way.



4255



1255



4255

A charmingly simple gown recently worn by a youthful hostess at her birthday party is developed in turquoise-blue Surah, and white Surah figured with turquoise-blue dots. The skirt is gathered at the top to a round waist and is finished at the bottom with a deep hemstitched hem. The body is made over high-necked linings and is cut in low, square outline at the top, the back and fronts being fastened with lacing-cord run through worked eyelets. The exposed parts of the linings are faced with full yoke-ports of dotted Surah. A box-plait is stitched to the front edge of the right front yoke-portion, and the closing is made with button-holes and gold stud-buttons. The rolling collar is mounted on a band, and the fronts flare stylishly. The full sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings, which are exposed to cuff depth and faced with dotted Surah, from which the sleeves and collar are also cut. A folded girde of blue satin ribbon follows the lower edge of the waist, and rosette-bows are formed of the ribbon at the back and front. The *guimpe* effect presented by the gown is very picturesque. Sleeves, collar and yoke portions of cardinal Surah would look well on a dress of white or light-tan *crêpon*. The pattern illustrated by this charming dress is No. 4376, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



4376



4376

The simplest and most generally becoming coiffure for misses is the Catogan braid, in which a shell or silver pin may be thrust. The bang is fluffily curled, and the sides and front may be waved. Very little jewelry should be worn. A chain of silver, gold or pearl beads is appropriate, especially when the neck of the dress is cut slightly low.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN GARMENT-MAKING.—No. 13.

APPROVED METHODS OF INSERTING POCKETS IN TROUSERS.

TOP POCKETS.

Any of our patterns for trousers that are designed to be made with top pockets will have the upper back corner of the front shaped to correspond with the style of pocket opening shown by pattern illustrations, and will include a pattern for the facing to be applied to the under side of the pocket. Anyone who may choose a pattern for trousers designed to be made with side pockets, and who may prefer to make the trousers with top pockets, can accomplish this result by cutting a pattern for a facing for the under side of the pocket, cutting the upper and back edges of the facing by the upper back portion of the front to about two-thirds of the distance across the top and from three to four inches down the side edge, and the lower and front edges as shown by the lines of crosses at figure No. 6, being careful to notch the facing and front together at the ends of the opening, as indicated at figure No. 6, before removing the facing pattern from the front. Then shape the upper back corner of the front to form the style of opening desired.

TO INSERT TOP POCKETS IN FLY-FRONT TROUSERS HAVING A WAIST-BAND.

Place the facing under the front in its proper position; fold a piece of pocketing lengthwise, and place it under the front and facing, with the fold running in the line indicated by the row of circles at figure No. 6; shape the pocket at the top by the upper and side edges of the facing, and below the facing as indicated by

the line of dots. Remove the facing, and baste the upper side of the pocket to the front between the notches. Turn the under side of the pocket forward underneath so that it will be out of the way; then trim the upper edge of the upper side of the pocket off to about three-eighths of an inch in from the corresponding edge of the front; and underlay the upper corner of the front and pocket with a piece of doubled stay linen, allowing the stay linen to extend from a-l. ill to three-quarters of an inch beyond the notches. Now overlay the upper corner of the front with a narrow section of the trouser-material, placing the right sides of the parts together; sew this section to the front and stay linen between the indicating notches in the front; trim the seam edges off close to the sewing, and carefully overhand any goods that will ravel easily. Turn this section underneath to form an underfacing, and stitch its lower edge to the upper side of the pocket; press the parts as flatly as possible along their joining, and finish the upper edge between the notches with machine-stitching or in any way preferred. Now lay the facing on the loose upper corner of the pocket so that when the pocket is folded back in place the right side of the goods of the facing will be outward; and stitch its lower edge to position. Fold the pocket into position, and join the lower and back edges of the pocket nearly to the notches; turn the back edge of the pocket forward from just below the notches, and catch it to position with basting stitches, so that it will not be caught in when sewing the outside seam of the trousers. After the outside seam and the seam joining the waist-band section to the top of the trousers have been closed and pressed, underlay the outside seam of the trousers from about half an inch

below the notch in the side edge of the front to the top with a strip of stay linen folded double, continuing the stay linen nearly to the top of the waist-band section so that it will form a stay for the lower back end of the pocket and for the suspender button above. Also place a piece of stay linen folded double under the notch in the top of the front, allowing it to extend from about half an inch below the joining of the waist-band nearly to the top of the waist-band to form a stay for the front end of the pocket and the suspender button just above; and complete the staying of the ends of the pocket opening with bar-tacks.

SIDE POCKETS.

Any person who may buy a trousers pattern designed for top pockets, and who may prefer to make the trousers with side pockets, can readily do so by placing the facing pattern beneath the upper back corner of the front, pinning or basting it to position, cutting out the front by these joined pieces, and making a notch in the outside seam edge about an inch from the top, and another from four and a-half to six inches from the top, according to the size of pocket opening required. In making trousers with side pockets the facing for the under side of each pocket is often cut on the outside seam edge of the back, and in other instances it is added to the under side of the pocket and then joined to the back in a seam. The former method is preferred by those who think more of effective garments than of a few moments' extra work.

TO INSERT SIDE POCKETS IN FLY-FRONT TROUSERS HAVING A WAIST-BAND.

Fold a piece of pocketing lengthwise, and place it under the front, with the fold running in the line indicated by the row of circles at figure No. 7; and shape it by the upper and side edges of the front to about three-fourths of an inch below the notch indicating the lower end of the pocket opening, and below this as indicated by the line of dots. Now baste the upper side of the pocket to the front, and turn the under side of the pocket forward. Trim the upper side of the pocket off to about three-eighths of an inch in front of the outside seam edge of the front as far down as the second notch, and underlay the outside seam edge of the front and the upper side of the pocket to about three-fourths of an inch below the second notch with a strip of stay linen folded double. Overlay the outside seam edge of the front from about half an inch below the top to three-fourths of an inch below the second notch with a section of the material about two inches wide, placing the right sides of the parts together. Sew this section to the outside seam edge of the front and stay linen between the notches in the front; trim the seam edges off nearly to the sewing, and, if the goods ravel easily, closely overhand these edges. Turn the section underneath to form an underfacing, press it as flat as possible along its joining to the front and stay linen, then stitch the front edge of the underfacing to the upper side of the pocket, and finish the back edge of the front between the notches with machine-stitching or in any way preferred. If the facing for the under side of the pocket be not cut on the back, face the under side of the pocket with a strip of the material cut in the outline indicated by the line of crosses at figure No. 7, and stitch its front edge to the under side of the pocket. Fold the under side of the pocket into position, and join the lower and side edges nearly to the lower end of the facing; turn the back edge of the pocket forward below the facing, and tack it to position with basting stitches to prevent its being caught in when sewing the outside seam of the trousers. After the outside seam of the trousers and the seam joining the waist-band to the top have been closed and pressed and the facing for the under side of the pocket (if cut on the back) arranged in proper position and sewed at its front edge to the under side of the pocket, place a small piece of stay linen, folded double, under the lower end of the pocket opening and another under the upper end of the opening, allowing the upper piece to extend nearly to the top of the waist-band to form

a stay for the suspender button to be sewed to the waist-band just above the side seam; and complete the staying of the ends of the pocket opening with bar-tacks.

TO INSERT SIDE POCKETS IN FLY-FRONT TROUSERS IN WHICH ALLOWANCE FOR THE WIDTH OF THE WAIST-BAND HAS BEEN MADE AT THE TOPS OF THE FRONT AND BACK.

Proceed in exactly the same manner as described for the preceding form, except that in this case the top of the pocket should extend only to about half an inch above where the lower edge of the inside waist-band or underfacing for the top of the trousers is to be stitched, which is usually from an inch and a-half to an inch and three-quarters below the finished upper edge of the trousers. The facings, stays, etc., should, of course, be arranged to harmonize with the position of the top of the pocket instead of the top of the front. (See figure No. 8.)

TO INSERT SIDE POCKETS IN TROUSERS OPEN AT THE SIDES, IN WHICH ALLOWANCE FOR THE WIDTH OF THE WAIST-BAND HAS BEEN MADE AT THE TOPS OF THE FRONT AND BACK.

Fold a piece of pocketing lengthwise, and place it under the front, with the fold in line with the row of circles at figure No. 8. Shape the pocket by the back edge of the front to about three-quarters of an inch below the second notch (or, in other words, three-quarters of an inch below the mark indicating the lower end of the pocket opening), and below this, and also across the top, as indicated by the lines of little dots at figure No. 8. Turn the under side of the pocket forward so it will not be in the way; baste the upper side of the pocket to the front, and trim off the back edge of the upper side of the pocket to about half an inch in from the back edge of the front as far down as the second notch. Underlay the back edge of the front with a strip of stay linen folded double, and overlay this edge with a section of the trousers material, placing the right sides of the parts together, and shaping the section of trousers material as indicated by the line of crosses at figure No. 8. Join these parts between the notches; trim the seamed edges off close to the sewing, and carefully overhand any goods that will ravel easily. Now turn the section of trousers material underneath to form an underfacing, and stitch the front edge of the underfacing to position, making the stitching through all the parts in the outline indicated by the broken line at figure No. 8. Cut the back edge of the under side of the pocket off an inch to about an inch below the trousers material weight, the facing may be made of the material be of weight, use Silesia or ing fabric matching sible the color of the

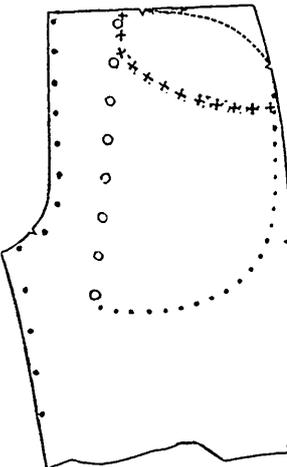


FIGURE No. 6.

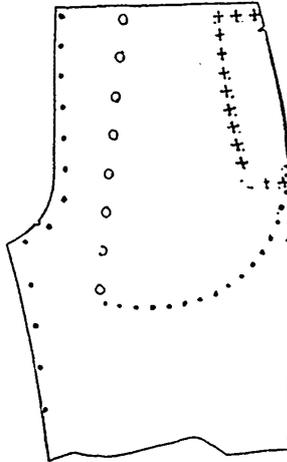


FIGURE No. 7.

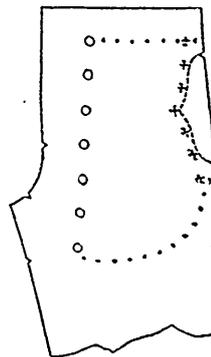


FIGURE No. 8.

three-eighths of three-fourths of lower notch. If be very light in next explained material; but if medium-heavy some other lin-as nearly as pos-trousers mater-three inches and a-half wide, and long enough to extend from the top of the front to three-fourths of an inch below the second notch. Sew one long edge of this strip to the upper side of the under half of the pocket, with the edge one inch in from the back edge of the pocket. Turn this facing back at the sewing; and turn it underneath the pocket, making the fold even with the back edge of the pocket. Now turn the loose long edge in a-quarter of an inch, and stitch it to the under side of the pocket. Arrange the under side of the pocket in position, with the fold of its facing strip nearly an-eighth of an inch in from the back edge of the front; and fell it to the front along its upper end and for about an inch and a-half down its back edge. After underfacing the extension on the upper part of the front edge of the back, and closing and pressing the outside seam of the trousers, lap the extension at the upper part of the back under the back edge of the front, and tack its lower end firmly to position. Close the opening at the side with buttons, making the upper button-hole through the upper corner of the front and the other about mid-way of the opening, through the under side of the pocket and its facing only. About the pockets in the back of trousers, see page 136 of the DELINEATOR for August, 1891, under "The 'Bound-In' Pocket."

TATTING.—No. 1.

As frequent requests have been made for designs in tatting, it has been deemed advisable to respond by issuing occasional articles upon the subject. In this, the initial article, we have taken it for granted that those who make or wish to make, tatting are acquainted with the method that has been so long employed, and that they would appreciate a more modern method, especially as by it tatting is more gracefully and rapidly made and with even less exertion than by the now old-fashioned method. With this idea in view, we have prepared engravings of the several movements re-

4. This completes one stitch. By a little practice this method will soon become very easy to a beginner, and a favorite with an expert, who will at once realize its advantages over the older method.

PLAIN TATTING AND PICOTS.

FIGURES NOS. 7 AND 8.—These engravings show how to make and join the rings of plain tatting. The method of making the

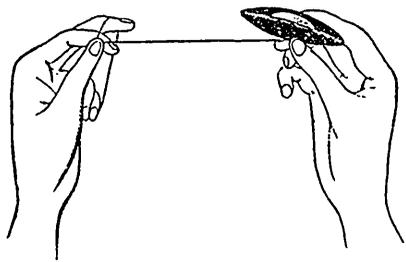


FIGURE NO. 1.



FIGURE NO. 2.

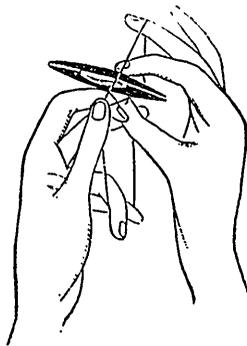


FIGURE NO. 3.

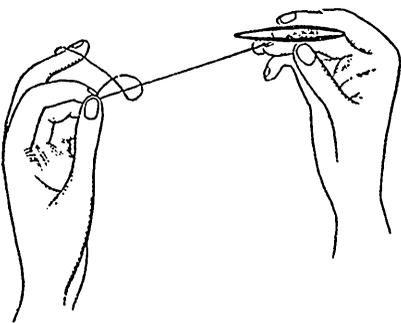


FIGURE NO. 4.

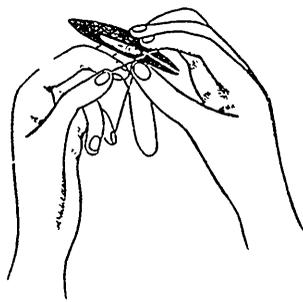


FIGURE NO. 5.

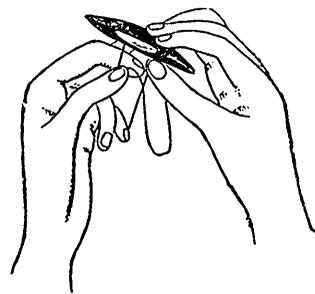


FIGURE NO. 6.

quired for the new method, showing the necessary positions of the hands, thread and shuttle for each detail.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

- d. s. Double-Stitch or the two halves forming one stitch.
- p. Picot.
- * Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING TATTING.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.—The first movement, shown at figure No. 1, is the same as that of the older method, the thread being wrapped around the fingers of the left hand to form a circle and brought out from under the thumb. Then the shuttle is grasped as seen in the picture, with the second finger of the right hand between the thread and the shuttle. Now raise the thread with the second finger as seen at figure No. 2, and slip the shuttle entirely under it and the circle on the left hand, bringing it back over the circle and under the lifted thread as seen at figure No. 3. Then, holding the shuttle-thread taut, form a loop of the circle-thread as seen at figure No. 4, drawing it down close to the thumb with the second finger. This forms the first half of the stitch. Now, to make the other half: Hold the shuttle the same as in the first movement, except that you allow the thread to drop loosely down as seen at figure No. 5. Pass the shuttle over the circle and bring it back under it as shown by figures Nos. 5 and 6; and then pull up another loop (the second half of a stitch) the same as at figure No.

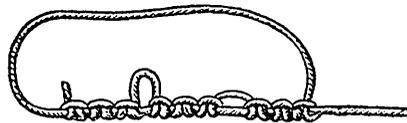


FIGURE NO. 7.

stitches has been fully explained; and picots are the long loops seen between the stitches of nearly all designs in tatting.

At figure No. 7 the method of making picots is plainly illustrated, the long loop showing how two stitches are divided by it in the formation of a picot. Sometimes picots are made between the two halves of one stitch; but this is not the usual method; the majority of tatting-workers make them between two whole stitches as represented at figure No. 7.

Picots are made both for ornament and use. It is by them that the rings of a design are provided with feathery-looking edges and are also fastened to each other. The latter process, together with the plainest complete tatting design made, may be seen at figure No. 8, where a series of rings are joined by picots to form a simple edging. After the last whole ring, the picture shows the next ring begun. Five whole stitches are made, and then the circle-thread is picked up through the last picot of the last ring with pin, the shuttle thrust entirely through the loop, and the thread drawn taut. Then five more stitches are made; next the center picot; then five more stitches, another picot and five more stitches. Then the circle is drawn down to form the ring, which is sometimes fastened by a knot made something like the joining of picots, by picking the thread up through the connecting thread of the last ring

with a pin, thrusting the shuttle through the loop thus made and drawing the latter down into a knot at the ends of the ring. Plain tatting is occasionally made without picots and the rings are then separate from each other. Picots may be added in any number or groupings desired. Sometimes they alternate with the stitches across the entire top of a ring; and sometimes but three are made, according to the fancy of the maker or the details of the design.

PLAIN TATTING-INSERTION.

FIGURE No. 9.—It will be seen by this engraving that plain

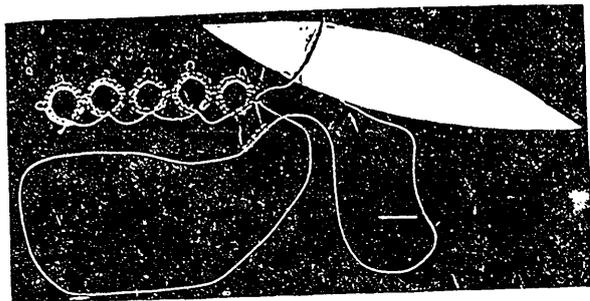


FIGURE No. 8.

tatting and plain tatting-insertion are made upon exactly the same plan, except that the work is turned with every new ring; that is, one ring is first made and then a second one is worked a short distance from it, but the two are not connected. Then the work is turned and a third ring is made and attached by a picot to the first one, after the manner illustrated at figure No. 8. Then the work is turned again and a fourth ring is made and attached to the second one by the method just referred to. Figure No. 9 shows very plainly how the work is joined and progresses.

Tatting may be made of silk, cotton or linen thread or of fine cord, according to the purpose for which it is required. It makes

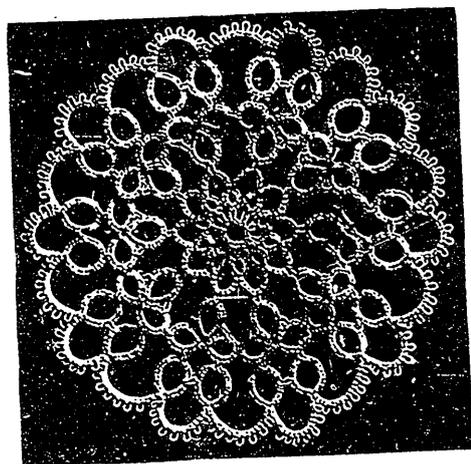


FIGURE No. 10.

very handsome decorations for dresses, underwear, doileys, handkerchiefs, etc.

ROSETTE OF TATTING.

FIGURE No. 10.—This rosette may be worked with fine or coarse cotton, as preferred. It is very handsome when worked in silk for decorating dresses, bags, chair-scarfs, etc., etc.

Begin with the middle ring and work 1 d. s.; then 10 long picots, each separated by 2 d. s., and lastly, 1 d. s.; close in a ring, fasten and cut the thread.

The row following is worked with 2 threads. * Work first with 1 thread only, a ring, as follows: 5 d. s., join to a picot of the middle ring, 5 d. s.; close in a ring and then turn the work and work with 2 threads close to the end of the ring as follows: 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s.; repeat from * 9 times more, and then fasten the thread to the 1st ring and cut it off.

Next make the circle of three-leaved figures, which are worked separately, but are joined to each other and to the scollops of the preceding round by the picots. Each of the two side-leaves of each figure have 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s.; the middle leaf has 5 d. s., join to last picot of 1st leaf, 7 d. s., join to scollop of middle part, 7 d. s., 1 picot, 5 d. s. The other side-leaf is worked like the 1st one.

The outer row is also worked with 2 threads. Work 1st * a ring with 1 thread as follows: 14 d. s., fasten to the picot of the 1st or left-hand side-leaf of a three-leaved figure, 7 d. s., 1 picot, 7 d. s.; then turn the work and work with 2 threads 8 times alternately 2 d. s., 1 picot; then 2 d. s.; turn the work and work again with 1 thread a ring as follows: 7 d. s., join to the picot of the preceding ring; 7 d. s., join

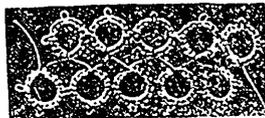


FIGURE No. 9.

to the next side-leaf of a three-leaved figure, 14 d. s., turn the work, work a scollop with both threads like the preceding one. Repeat the details from * all round.

EDGING OF TATTING.

FIGURE No. 11.—This edging is worked up and down with 2 threads. The rings are worked with 1 thread, and the scollops with 2 threads.

Work as follows: * 1 ring of 7 d. s. (double-stitch), 1 picot, 7 d. s.; turn the work, and with both threads work 1 scollop of 3 d. s., and 5 picots, each separated by 2 d. s.; then 3 d. s., turn the work again and work 2 rings like the preceding, but instead of forming the picot in the first of these rings, join to the picot of the ring already finished; turn the work, make 1 scollop like the preceding, turn, make 2 rings and 1 scollop like the preceding; turn, make 1 ring of 7 d. s., join to the picot of the preceding ring; 7 d. s., turn, make twice alternately, 1 scollop and 1 ring like the preceding ones; join the rings to the same picot to which the preceding ring was joined,

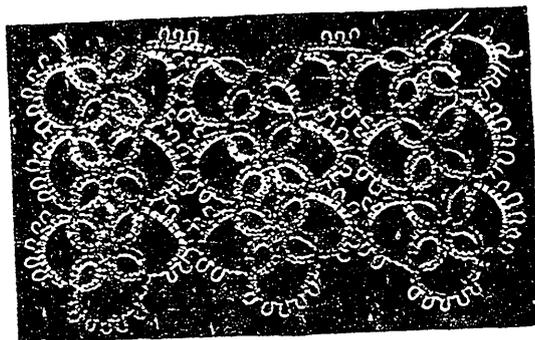


FIGURE No. 11.

so that a figure of 4 connected rings is formed. Now complete the next 2 figures, as yet only half finished, to correspond. After turning the work, make for the upper edge of the edging 1 scollop of 3 d. s., and 3 picots each separated by 2 d. s., then 3 d. s.; turn again and repeat from *, but join the next 3 scollops, instead of forming the middle picot, to the corresponding picot of the 3 scollops last worked. This design, worked in silk, forms a very handsome trimming for vests, cuffs, collars or any dainty fancy-work.

To OUR READERS.—Elsewhere in this issue we advertise a new edition of our valuable pamphlet on the treatment of infants and young mothers, entitled "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." The work has been carefully revised and illustrates the newest and most approved garments for clothing infants and expectant mothers. It contains full and explicit directions for the treatment of all infantile ailments, and for the care of young

children in the matter of diet, exercise, bathing and airing; and special attention is given to the proper method of teaching babies to creep and walk, as well as to the development of a sunny and cheerful disposition. The comfort and safety of ladies in delicate health are also given ample consideration, the advice and directions presented being based upon long experience and the opinions of the most reliable medical authorities. Price, 6d. or 15 cents.

CROCHETING.—No. 13.

Fancy articles made with crocheted rings are just now very popular, and the details are easily comprehended and followed. Small

between the covers, fastening them at the four rings which are to be seen where the ribbon is attached. Tie the ribbon in a bow as seen in the engraving, and suspend the book from the wall or a fancy ornament by it. These books are very pretty to add to the "darning sets" which are sold for mending hosiery or gloves. The colors used are a matter of individual taste.



FIGURE NO. 1.—NEEDLE-BOOK OF CROCHETED RING-WORK.

FANCY OR SHOPPING BAG OF SATIN AND CROCHETED RINGS.

(For illustration see Page 385.)

FIGURE NO. 5.—The bag illustrated at this figure is made of

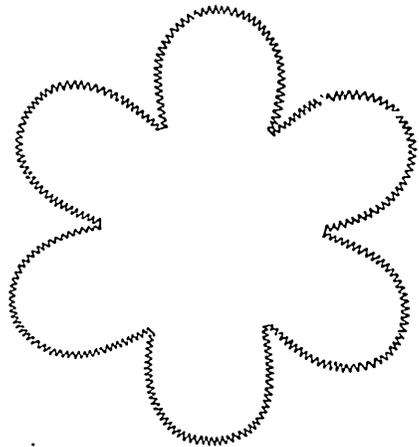


FIGURE NO. 2.—DIAGRAM FOR LEAF OF NEEDLE-BOOK.

brass rings of various sizes provide the foundation, and they may be purchased in small or large quantities and at a very moderate cost in almost any shop dealing in materials for fancy-work. According to the article to be made, crochet or wash silk, silk twist, crochet cotton or linen or fine wool or chenille may be used in covering the rings.

satin, and its construction is so simple that only a brief explanation is needed. The top is turned in and arranged to form a frill-heading above a casing in which are run ribbons that pull in opposite directions to draw it up to the proper size and form loops to hang it by. For about two-thirds of the depth from the lower edge the bag is overlaid with a network of rings covered with embroidery silk, shading in this instance from deepest to palest green, the shading being done so as to bring the palest tint at the center; and to the lower rings are attached tiny tassels, which form a pretty fringe for the lower edge.

NEEDLE-BOOK OF CROCHETED RING-WORK, WITH DETAILS.

FIGURES NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.—These engravings represent a very pretty needle-book, and the details for making it. The book may be of the size illustrated, or larger if desired. Having selected the rings and the material with which they are to be covered make single crochets over each ring separately as seen at figure No. 3, until it is closely covered, as seen at figure No. 4. Fasten the work in the usual manner, breaking the thread and drawing the last stitch out in a tight knot; then run the end of the thread under the stitches to conceal it.

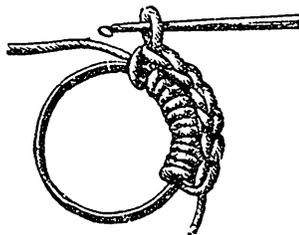


FIGURE NO. 3.



FIGURE NO. 4.

FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.—DETAILS FOR COVERING THE RINGS.

When fourteen rings have been covered, join seven for each side of the cover and string beads across the centers as seen at figure No. 1. Next cut three or four leaves from fine white flannel, using the diagram seen at figure No. 2 for a pattern. Arrange them

gin with the lightest pink and grade down to the deepest crimson: in blue, purple, green and gray the same method of shading may be pursued. Shading from light to dark is more effective than from dark to light, but either method may be followed. If the material for covering has to be purchased, it will probably be well to know that in shading from light to dark tints the second shade will need to be double the amount of the first, the third three times

When the required number of rings are covered, they are sewed together to form the network decorating the bag. A very elegant effect may be obtained by commencing with the lightest shade of the selected color and grading the rows to the very darkest. For instance, taking the gold shades, begin with white and shade down to the deepest orange; for the red shades, begin with the lightest pink and grade down to the deepest crimson:

that of the first, the fourth four times that of the first amount, and so on. Brass rings of any preferred size may be used, but they should all be alike. Shopping-bags made of black satin and rings covered with black

readily purchased; but care should be taken to have them perfect in shape, or they will not look well. The tassels may be made at home, but as they are not expensive they are generally purchased.

A fringe formed by knotting strands of embroidery silk into a row of small covered rings is an exquisite finish for a delicate silk scarf or drapery, and for cushions that are to be set upon dainty toilet-tables or dressing-cases.

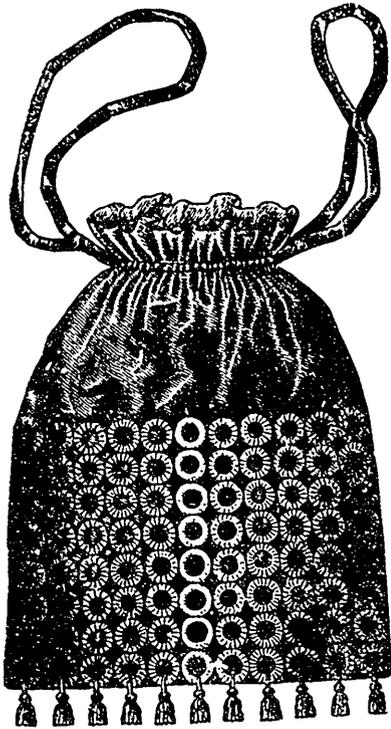


FIGURE NO. 5.—FANCY BAG OF SATIN AND CROCHETED RINGS.

silk are very fashionable at present. They are made exactly like the one illustrated and just described, except that the tassels may be omitted.

One of the prettiest uses for crocheted rings made with black or écreu silk is for yokes or vests and accompanying ornaments for dresses of silk or other handsome fabrics, such as camel's-hair, cashmere, Henrietta cloth or fine alpaca. Girdles, collars, belts, pockets, cuffs, fob-chains, fan-châtelaines and photograph-holders may be made in ring-work with very pleasing results, in any color desired, and the rings should be of a suitable size for the articles for which they are intended. The selection of the size of these rings must be largely governed by individual taste. For brackets or small lambrequins the small rings are prettiest. Rings may be made of ordinary thick wire, if they cannot be

Begin the next point at the 15th row, and work like 1st row. Repeat all the details given for each point.

CROCHETED EDGING.

FIGURE NO. 6.—Make a chain of 21 stitches. Turn.

First row.—Make 1 double crochet in the 5th stitch from the hook, 1 chain, skip 1, and make 1 double in the next, 5 chain, skip 4, make 1 double in the next, 1 chain, skip 1, 1 double in the next, 5 chain, skip 4, 1 double in the next, 1 chain, skip 1, 1 double in the last stitch of chain; 2 chain, and then 5 doubles in the end of the last space formed. Turn.

Second row.—Make 3 chain, 1 single in the 1st double underneath, 3 chain, 1 single in each of the next 3 doubles, with 3 chains between; then 3 chain, 1 single crochet in the top of the 2 chains in preceding row, 1 chain, 1 double in the double underneath, 1 chain and 1 double in the next double, 5 doubles in the large space, 1 double in the next double, 1 chain, 1 double in the next double, 5 doubles in the large space and 1 double in the next double, 1 chain, 1 double in the next double, 1 chain and 1 double in the middle of the chain underneath. Turn.

Third row.—Make like 1st row, except between the long spaces, where you increase by 1 space (see engraving); and also except at the end, where you make the last double crochet between the first and second picots of the scollop underneath instead of in the end chain stitch; then make the 2 chain and the 5 doubles in the end of the space last formed; make the picots the same as those in the first scollop.

Fourth row.—Same as the 2nd row, except that between the two solid portions of the row two open spaces are made instead of one. (See engraving.) For the remaining rows of the first point, work in the manner described for the first 4 rows, increasing between the long and solid spaces in the rows, as seen in the engraving.

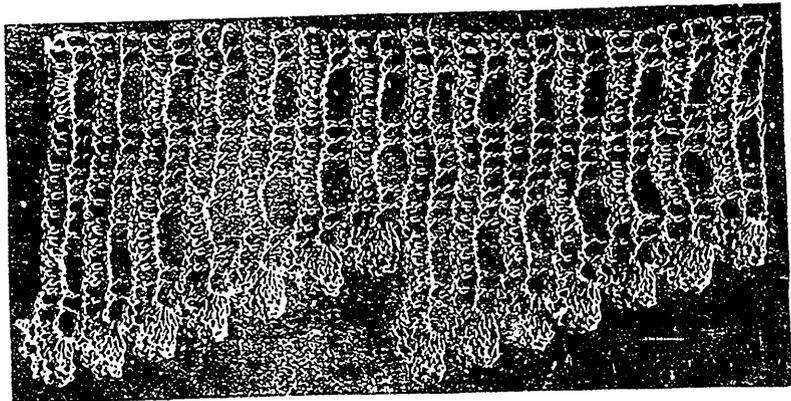


FIGURE NO. 6.—CROCHETED EDGING.



(CLEANING, DYEING AND SCOURING.—No. 2.

WASHING AND RENOVATING FABRICS.

The first thing to consider in the cleansing of textiles is the quality of the water to be used. Nothing can be better for the purpose than clear rain water, but if only roily, soft water can be obtained, add to each pailful half a tea-spoonful of powdered alum, stir it well in, and let the water stand quietly for a few hours. A table-spoonful of powdered alum used in this way is sufficient to clear a barrellful of water. This will not make hard water soft, but it will greatly improve water that is not perfectly clear. Where water is scarce, that which has already been used may be thus treated.

There are two simple methods of softening water recommended by two well known chemists. Professor Youmans' process is as follows: In every nine quarts of hard water dissolve half an ounce of quicklime, and let the water stand until it becomes clear; then pour it off into a barrel, leaving the dregs behind. Professor Braunt gives us the following formula: Add two parts of finely pulverized calcined soda to one part of bi-carbonate of soda and two parts of a solution of silicate of soda. Mix these chemicals thoroughly and leave them undisturbed for twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which period the mixture will have become a hardened mass that may be easily pulverized. One pound of this powder will perfectly soften water that is not excessively hard, while a pound and a-half will soften that which is uncommonly hard and render it wholly fit for washing. As the necessary substances are quite inexpensive and may be procured from any druggist, no housekeeper should submit to the inconveniences which are certain to result from the use of hard water.

A general soiling of a fabric or garment will, of course, require a different course of treatment from that needed in case of spots and other local defilements, although the same vegetable or mineral substances are used in the purification of all unclean fabrics. First of all in the good housewife's mind comes the care and purification of personal apparel. Knitted or woven undergarments may be satisfactorily washed by a variety of methods, which must be varied according to the predominating fibre in the goods, whether silk, wool or cotton. As both silk and wool are animal productions, it will readily be seen that hot irons cannot but be injurious to them. Dry heat bakes them and so dulls their beauty and lessens their durability. Moist heat does no harm to woollens, but silks should never be consigned to water or other fluid that shows a temperature of over 100 deg., which is only a little more than blood heat and is not uncomfortable to the hands. Borax is an excellent adjunct of soap and hot water for purifying white woollens, but it is of no value in washing colored wools. The latter absorb perspiration and soiling more wholly and more intimately than do the undyed varieties, which are invariably of looser texture, unless they have been improperly washed and handled and then dried in the sun or in too great a heat.

TO WASH WHITE FLANNELS.—Goods of this nature should invariably be washed on a clear day in Summer or in a warm but not hot room in Winter; and on no account should they be dried where the Summer sun can shine upon them or where the heat from a stove or range is too great. Make a hot suds with white soap and soft water. For the first washing dissolve in each quart of suds a level tea-spoonful of powdered borax, and for the second washing or rinsing use the hot suds alone. Place the flannels in the hot borax water, and push them about, but do not lift them up to cool them. Stir, press and squeeze them thoroughly with a wooden ladle or large spoon until the general soiling has been removed, and then rub all spots with the hands, the water being now cool enough to permit this. Quickly squeeze the water from the garments, but do not wring them; then place them in the second tub of hot suds, and stir and shake them about until the water is sufficiently cool to permit of again squeezing them out. Woollens should never be wrung by twisting, as this movement curls and mats their fibres, thus assisting shrinkage. Lay each piece as soon as washed between soft cotton cloths and roll it up to absorb the water. Then pull the garments into shape, and dry them at once in an airy place.

In hanging a shirt or petticoat upon a line secure it so its weight will drag it into the most desirable form. A shirt will usually assume the most satisfactory shape when suspended from its side. If many white woollens are to be washed on the same day, place only a few at a time in the first hot suds; and as soon as they are removed to the next tub, put the borax water over the fire to become hot, not boiling, in readiness for the next instalment. Garments that have already been shrunken or fullied by being improperly washed or dried can never be restored to their original size or made thin and flexible.

TO WASH WHITE BLANKETS.—White blankets should be washed in the manner just described. They may be removed from the water by means of a patent wringer, provided the rollers in the latter may be adjusted to permit the blankets to pass through rather easily. If such a wringer is not at hand, fold each blanket and place a heavy weight upon it for ten minutes; then hang it in an airy, shady place to dry as quickly as possible, pinning one edge evenly to the line, and carefully straightening all the other edges.

TO WASH COLORED FLANNELS.—Make a strong soap-suds with soft water, and when it is hot add to each gallon four table-spoonfuls of washing ammonia or three tea-spoonfuls of spirits of ammonia. Immediately place in the preparation a few pieces of clothing, and stir them quickly about for a few moments to remove the general soiling. As soon as the water becomes cool enough to admit of using the hands, rapidly squeeze out as much of the water as possible. If there are soiled places still visible, rub a little soap on them, and squeeze the garments out, but do not rub them on a board. Now give them another stirring about in the ammoniated water, and squeeze them from it, being careful not to twist firmly with the hands. Place them immediately in the soap-suds, and stir and punch them vigorously until they seem clean; then squeeze out carefully, and press between dry cloths as directed for white woollens. Pull the garments into shape, hang them properly, and let them dry as quickly as possible. In addition to its good qualities as a purifier and an enemy of grease, ammonia possesses the virtue of speedily evaporating, so that it cannot diminish the strength of the fabric like soda and other chemicals that are unwisely used to lessen the labors of the laundry and to bleach textiles to perfect whiteness.

TO WASH FINE RED WOOLLENS.—For red flannels make a moderately strong suds with hot soft water and a mild soap, and to each quart add a tea-spoonful of borax. A little soap may be rubbed on the parts of the garments soiled by perspiration. It depends on the sort of coloring matter used in the dyeing whether ammonia will prove injurious to red materials; and as this chemical will be found very useful in purifying badly soiled places in woollens, the laundress should first test its effect upon the color in some obscure part of each garment and thus assure herself as to the advisability of its use. Madder-red, aniline-red, cochineal-red, etc., differ so widely in their nature that no rule can be given for the use of ammonia on red flannels, as no one but an expert dyer could determine which color had been used in the manufacture of any particular piece of goods.

TO WASH COTTON-AND-WOOL MIXTURES.—Sometimes cotton and wool fibres are carded together before being spun into thread, and cloths made of such thread are called "union" goods. Sometimes the warp is cotton and the woof woollen. In either case the danger of shrinkage from ordinarily skilful washing is trifling at most, as the fibres of the cotton maintain the fibres of the wool in an untwisted condition so they will not mat together. For white garments of this kind nothing is better than soft water in which good yellow or white soap has been dissolved. When the garments are colored or printed in colors the nature of the dyes used must be duly taken into consideration; but good soap is a necessity. As a rule, printed figures on goods in which there is wool are not as readily faded as are those on cottons or linens. Wash cotton-and-wool prints quickly, and hang them in a breezy, sunless place; and just before they are quite dry smooth them on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron. If it is impossible to iron a portion of a garment on the wrong side, lay a cloth on the right side and iron over that.

TO PREPARE PONGEE.—These durable silken fabrics, when in their natural color, should be wet in cold, mild suds made with soft water and white soap. This renders it impossible for water to set on the goods; there is a peculiarity in their finish that causes them to show a greasy-looking spot whenever wet with water. Roll the silk tightly upon a board to smooth it, and leave it for twenty-four hours, after which hang it evenly in an airy place to dry. When well dried it is ready to cut out. If there are wrinkles in the goods or the surface is rough, as it is likely to be with some qualities of pongee, smooth, when quite dry, with a moderately hot iron.

TO WASH DELICATE GINGHAMS, CAMBRICS AND MULL PRINTS.—Choose a large boiler and be careful that there are no spots of rust or other matter in the bottom that can soil the goods; in this warm a suitable quantity of water to a little more than blood heat; and then for every two pounds of dress goods, whether made up or not, add a-quarter of a pound of wheat bran. If there are rust spots on the bottom of the boiler, cover with a plate or platter to prevent the fabrics from coming in contact with them. When the bran is well

mixed in, put the cloth in the mixture, and allow the latter to reach the boiling point, stirring frequently and thoroughly during the process of heating. Now remove the boiler from the fire, and allow it to cool so much that the garments may be washed in it with the hands. When they are clean rinse, in clear, soft water, and hang them to dry in a shady, airy place. The colors will not be injured by this process, and no starch will be required, particularly as flexible, softly falling dress materials are now so fashionable.

TO WASH BLACK AND FAST-COLORED CHINA SILKS.—Pour a quart of household ammonia into a twelve-quart pail of warm, not hot, water in which suds have been made with Castile soap. Wash the fadeless silks in this compound, and rinse thoroughly in clear, soft water; and before the material is quite dry smooth it on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron. A silk that is not fast-colored cannot be washed without injury to its dye, but sometimes another color or a neutral tone that will be more artistic and satisfactory than the original tint may be produced by washing as above.

TO RENOVATE BLACK SILKS.—Rip the garments apart, pick out all broken threads, and brush thoroughly on both sides, laying each piece flatly on a board that every part may be reached by the bristles. Having seen that the board is perfectly clean, lay the material upon it, and sponge on both sides with a mixture of equal parts of whiskey and water or with water to which ammonia has been added in the proportion of a table-spoonful to a pint. Sponge the goods or brush them with soft bristles, always stroking the surface in the same direction, which should be lengthwise of the largest cord in the weave. When the silk is almost dry cover it with a cotton cloth, and iron carefully. Creases made in silks while wet can seldom be removed. When a silk has become too flexible and has a "discouraged" appearance, it may be sponged clean with beer, this liquid giving it the needed "body."

TO WASH WHITE TAFFETA AND OTHER WHITE SILKS.—Having made strong suds by boiling Castile soap in soft water, allow it to cool to blood heat or 100 deg., and wash the silk in it by swishing it about and lightly squeezing out the water with the hands. Then dip the goods into another suds of the same kind, squeeze out once more, and hang in an airy, sunless place until almost dry, pulling out all wrinkles from time to time. Roll the silk carefully over a board, and let it lie wrapped in a towel until there is only a trace of moisture left. Then smooth it under a fine, white cloth with a moderately warm iron. If a clear tone of white be desired, add bluing to the water; but if an ivory shade be preferred, use the clear suds.

Another process for cleansing silks of this kind is as follows: Spread the material smoothly upon a clean board, and rub a strong

emulsion of white soap and water over it evenly with a soft cloth; then scour with a brush until the spots have disappeared, scrub lightly on both sides with clear, soft water, wipe as dry as possible with soft cloths, and leave the material without a wrinkle to dry. Fast-colored silks may be thus washed and should be smoothed on the wrong side, when not quite dry, with a warm iron.

Silk stockings may be cleansed by the first process and then nearly dried between towels, after which they must be pulled into shape or else drawn over forms.

TO WASH BLACK LACE.—If a lace dress is to be renovated, carefully rip the breadths and plunge them up and down many times in clear, lukewarm, soft water to which ox-gall has been added in the proportion of a table-spoonful to every quart of water. Rinse with clear water in which a tea-spoonful of powdered borax to every quart has been thoroughly dissolved; squeeze out the water, lay the lace smoothly upon a dry sheet, pick out all its edges, roll it up carefully, and lay away until dry. If preferred, the sheet may be pinned to a carpet and the lace pinned smoothly to it.

TO REMOVE CREASES FROM VELVET.—If the pieces are large and require a general restoration, lay each flatly on a smooth board, and brush thoroughly with a bristle brush. Meantime place on the fire a boiler containing several inches of water, and let it boil rapidly to create an abundance of steam. With the aid of an assistant hold each piece of velvet close to the top of the boiler, thus forcing the steam to escape through the fabric and lift its pile. Lightly whisk a clothes broom or bristle brush over the creased places, which will quickly disappear in the moist heat. Small pieces of velvet, and also velvet ribbons may be renovated by holding them upon a wet cloth laid over a hot flat-iron.

WASHING WITH CARBOLIC SOAP.—Small articles of cotton or linen, such as laces, handkerchiefs, tidies, etc., may be cleansed and whitened by leaving them for a few hours in moderately strong suds made of carbolie soap and soft water and then rinsing well in clear water and drying quickly in sun or shade. Fine laces may be satisfactorily washed in suds of this description. Wind them smoothly about a bottle, sew them carefully to position, and lay the bottle in the carbolie suds over night. Next morning press the lace with the hand a few times in the water, rinse both bottle and lace thoroughly in clear water, and then dip them into a very weak solution of white gum-arabic and clear water, pressing the liquid into the lace. Wipe the lace as dry as possible by pressing a soft cloth about the bottle, and allow the latter to stand in an airy place until the lace is quite dry. Remove the lace from the bottle, carefully pick out all the edges, and iron between pieces of flannel.

A TALK ABOUT BIRDS.—No. 3.

SOFT-BILLED BIRDS.

Besides the birds that subsist principally on seeds, there are the soft-billed varieties, which choose a mixed diet of fruit, berries, insects, etc. Of this class, which may be known by their long bills, the mocking-bird is a prominent example, being one of the commonest of American cage birds, especially in the South. It will be found that soft-billed birds are much more difficult to rear and to keep in good health than their seed-eating cousins; but they are such sweet singers that any extra trouble will be amply repaid.

The best way to raise mocking-birds is to procure a nest of them when very young and inure them from the start to cage life and food. They will thus become accustomed to captivity and will not pine for their native wilds as do birds that are caged when old enough to fly. Anyone living in the country can easily obtain a nest of young birds, as the old ones are fond of building near dwelling houses, in old orchards, etc. After a nest has been discovered, watch it carefully, as the young birds do not remain in it long after they are hatched. When it seems about time for them to leave the nest, go with a lantern at night and remove both birds and nest. The parent birds do not grieve very much for their loss, having been known to build another nest in the tree from which the old one was taken.

The young birds must be fed on mixed foods, such as roasted beef heart, toasted bread, ants' eggs, maw meal, dried sweet potatoes, boiled eggs, dried currants, etc. A little variety should be introduced each day. Boiled sweet potatoes, boiled milk and crumbled toasted bread are excellent for mocking-birds, and occasionally a little shredded lean meat or a few flies, worms or spiders may be supplied. Nothing will tame a wild bird so effectually as feeding him meal worms, for in a very short time he will learn to take them from one's fingers. These worms may be found under old boards, in pigeon lofts, chicken coops or meal chests or among the litter of a grist mill.

A mocking-bird should be allowed to bathe at least every other day, and when the weather is very cold the water should be slightly warmed. If a young bird will not bathe at first, fillip the water over him with a whisk-broom. Thoroughly tamed and trained mocking-birds are always in great demand in cities; and those who seek profit as well as pleasure in bird-raising will be interested to know that the average price of mocking-birds is much higher than that of canaries. As stated above, the soft-billed birds are more troublesome to rear, but they will prove more profitable in the end.

The Virginia nightingale or red-bird, when trapped and thoroughly tamed, will readily sell for three or four times the price of a common canary. During the Spring the exquisite whistle of this bird makes the forest melodious, while his gay plumage looks like a tongue of flame as he flits from bough to bough. He should be fed upon canary seed and a very little hemp seed, cracked corn and unbulled rice, with soft water to drink; and, if possible, a spider or catpillar should be provided every day. A piece of chalk and a lump of salt must be kept constantly in the cage. As this bird is very hardy, his cage may be hung outdoors any day during the Winter in the Southern and Middle States. A prettier ornament for a room cannot well be imagined than a tamed red-bird in a shining brass cage.

The common blue-bird is much admired in Europe and is there called the blue robin. It requires a mixed diet of seed and soft food. The American goldfinch is a very pretty wild bird, with a bright yellow body and jet black wings. It is more commonly called the flax-bird and requires the same treatment as the canary.

Any of the birds mentioned above may be secured by means of bird-lime or a trapping cage, either of which may be obtained from any bird dealer; but as in the case of mocking-birds, it is more satisfactory to procure the birds while young and train them according to one's own ideas. With constant and regular attention these feathered songsters will "warble their native wood-notes wild" as contentedly in a cage as among the thickets of their native groves.

NOVELTIES IN ART WORK.

SMOKE PICTURES

Vast possibilities are afforded a creative talent in the art of picture making, which continually grows more and more varied.

concentrate the dark smoke where it is required in the picture, by lowering the plate nearer the flame, which, of course, deposits the dark and heavy tone. In distributing the smoke the subject chosen for copy must serve as a guide. After the plate has been sufficiently smoked, take a fine camel's-hair brush or a wooden tooth-pick, and indicate with fine, delicate lines the form of the masses of light, half-tones and dark tones, and then with the brush take out the lights and half-tones where necessary by brushing the smoke off, drawing the brush over the heaviest deposits for the half-tones with a very light touch. Then re-smoke the plate at the places necessary, and use the brush as before until the desired effect is produced.



PORTRAIT.



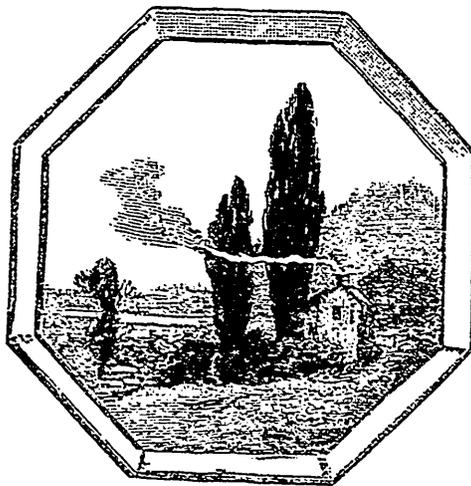
HEAD OF A LIONESS.

A new branch of the work is here presented, which is in very truth a fine art full of suggestiveness and beauty, though the attainment of the best and most effective results is really due as much to accident as to artistic skill. Therefore, smoke-work properly belongs to the impressionist school, and as a consequence the more susceptible of artistic effect the draughtsman is, the more beautiful and delicate will be his work. As the smoke rolls or seems to fall over the surface of the china plate, upon which the work is invariably done, it leaves its imprint in the most varied tones, ranging from most delicate and shadow-like tints to the deepest-toned black, and assumes endless shapes, suggesting landscapes, groups of figures or, perhaps, the mysteries of the sea or the glories of the heavens. Oftentimes an artistic effect produced purely by chance is responsible for a successful picture, which could not have been better or, perhaps, at all made in a regular way. To develop these impressions into pictures is truly fascinating work, and the method is quite simple.

For the first effort it will be well to have a sketch or picture for a model in order to produce something definite. Choose a picture very simple in light and shade to copy from—one having large masses of light and dark and not too much detail. The plate or saucer may be of either cream or blue tinted china, preferably the latter, because it furnishes a better background; and it must be entirely free from flaws and absolutely clean and spotless. Hold the plate over the flame of a wax taper, tallow candle, small oil lamp or, in fact, any light that emits smoke freely. Do not at first allow the flame to touch the plate, but rather try to produce a delicate and moderately even tone over as much of the plate as is to be covered. Then

Take advantage of all accidental effects that are at all favorable, and avoid the realistic at first. It is advisable to do as much

as possible with the first smoking of the plate, because the tones first produced are much finer than those of a second or third smoking. After the picture is made, it is "fixed" very effectually by pouring over the plate some retouching varnish and allowing the latter to flow gently and evenly over the picture and then run off the plate, draining it as much as possible so that no lumps or uneven deposits shall remain. The varnish which clings to the plate beyond the picture may be removed by dampening a cloth in turpentine and wiping carefully all the parts that are not smoked. After this process the plate must be put away to dry where not a particle of dust will fall upon it to mar the perfect smoothness of the surface. After the plate has become thoroughly dry, it may be hung upon the wall, placed upon a cabinet or wherever else desired, and the dust may be easily removed with a soft cloth or a fine feather-duster. It is not advisable to use liquid in cleaning the plate, lest the varnish become in any way broken.



LANDSCAPE—MORNING.

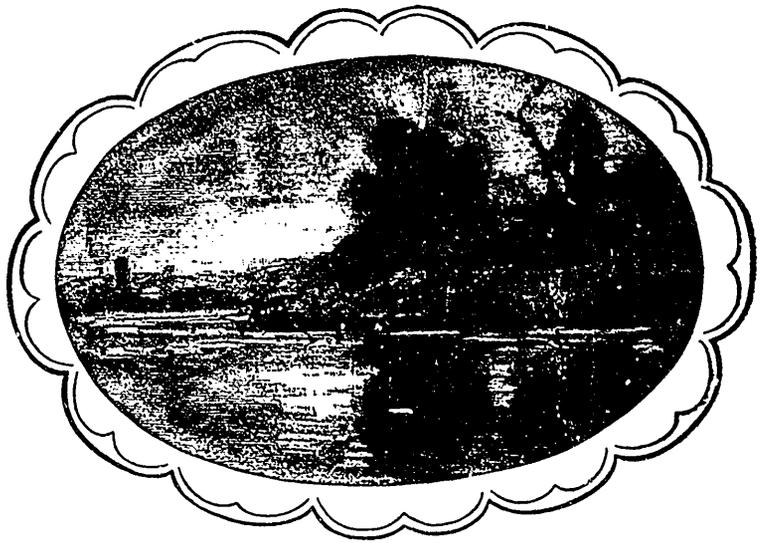
Artistic specimens of smoke-work are presented in the accom-



LANDSCAPE.

any engraving. The pretty head is a fine example of portrait work, and the amateur who essays to produce a portrait may copy from a living model or a photograph, as desired. In the head of the lioness the bold and striking lines are brought out in strong relief by a dark background

very beautiful and successful effects, the artists working the pictures up carefully with a needle point to look like dry etchings. But alas! these efforts are destined to a short existence, for when



LANDSCAPE—TWILIGHT.

of an even tone. The landscapes are especially admirable illustrations of light and shade blended in a most artistic manner. It will be observed that a plate of any size and shape may be used for the work, which, when executed upon a plate with a gilt or decorated border, will present the appearance of being framed; and fine china is advised in preference to an inferior quality.

Trials at smoke-work will afford great amusement at evening parties and home entertainments. Plates of any kind may be used and results left purely to chance. Sometimes very unlooked-for and unique effects will be thus achieved, and much merriment will follow. It is a common practice abroad in some of the restaurants and *cafés* where artists meet to dine, "talk art" and "settle things." While drinking their coffee they amuse themselves by making smoke-pictures on some of the unused plates around, frequently producing

the plates reach the scullery the pictures are regarded by the proscservants as but a little additional dirt to be washed off.

FLOWER CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

AQUATIC PLANTS.—THE FERNERY.



EXPERIENCE in the rearing of plants in soil is common to most women, but comparatively few are aware of the pleasure to be derived from water-gardening. We all enjoy wandering beside brooks and ponds in Summer and gathering the numerous dainty blossoms that grow by the water's edge; but of course, there are very many who have not the facilities, even if they have the will, to cultivate these lovely blossoms near their own homes. The following directions, however, are for the benefit of those who dwell in close vicinity to water suitable for the growth of aquatic plants.

Even a very small stream will support a great many plants, although the larger varieties will only do well where they can have plenty of room. Any pond or small lake which is not stagnant, and which has a depth of from one to two feet, with a good, rich soil at the bottom, will make an excellent water garden, in which nearly all aquatic growths may be produced. The curious South American water-lily, the *Victoria Regia*, with its wonderful leaves, will flourish in such a home as this, provided the Winter be not so severe as to freeze the earth at the bottom of the water; and even in such an inhospitable climate this lily will do well if its roots are transferred in the Autumn to a tub or tank of mud and abundantly supplied with moisture in a reasonably warm place throughout the Winter. It will be in good condition at the coming of Spring to take its place in the rich mud at the bottom of the lake.

For those who are limited in the matter of space, the tub method of culture is recommended. Although they will miss the bright sweep of water, the sedgy margin, and many pretty water plants that may only be cultivated where room is abundant, yet they are by no means debarred the enjoyment of rearing some of the handsomest specimens of the water-lily family and bringing their blossoms to the perfection of shape, color and fragrance. A large tank or tub having a depth of at least four feet is required for the larger varieties of water plants; but many of the shallow, low-growing sorts may be successfully grown in quite a small vessel, even a wide-mouthed earthenware or glass jar being suitable for certain species. Place a layer of very rich loam at the bottom of the tub

or tank, varying the depth of the layer according to the size of the vessel and of the plant to be reared in it; then carefully spread out the roots, cover them with earth, and fill the receptacle with soft water. The plant will immediately begin to grow if the weather is seasonably warm. And in this connection it may be stated that nothing is gained by very early planting, as the water is then too cold to promote much growth, and there is great danger of the roots decaying before the plants start into growth.

The American water-lily, *Nymphaea odorata*, is one of the most beautiful and interesting species of the family to which it belongs. It has handsome and very fragrant double flowers formed of thick, waxy, cream-white petals, the blossoms usually floating daintily on the surface of the water. This lily will grow and bloom abundantly in the first year from the root. A few gallons of fresh water should be poured into the tub occasionally to make up for the loss by evaporation; and this water should agree in temperature as nearly as possible with that already in the tub. The latter should be set in a partly shaded situation, so that the plants may be protected from the hot rays of the noonday sun. Late in Autumn remove the tub with the lily roots to the cellar, leaving only enough water in it to keep the mud at the bottom from drying out. In the following Spring add a little fresh, rich soil to the tub before putting in the water.

There is the *Nelumbium speciosum*, or Egyptian lotus, famed in song and story. This flower is of great size, as well as of surpassing beauty, and it should be planted in rich mud, with at least two feet of water to cover it. The flower stem rises out of the water to a height of four or five feet and is surmounted by a great double pink flower eight or ten inches in diameter; and the magnificent leaves, which are supported by stems five or six feet high, frequently measure two feet across. Whether reared in a lake or tank, this plant will bloom generously from July to October. The roots may be preserved through the Winter in the same manner as those of the *odorata*.

The *Nelumbium luteum* is exactly like the foregoing, excepting in the matter of color, its blossoms being of a clear sulphur-yellow hue and extremely beautiful.

Still greater variety of coloring is presented by the *Nymphaea Zanzibarensis*, which bears red and blue flowers of great size. The rapidity of this plant's growth and the profusion of its bloom are simply marvellous, blossoms being produced from the seed in a

very short time with proper treatment. All water-lily seeds have such hard shells that they require a very long time for germination unless assisted in their efforts. It is, therefore, customary to aid their growth by filing a small hole through the brown shell of each, and then planting the seeds in a dish of mud and water and keeping them in a warm temperature. In a few days the seeds will have germinated, and the *Zunzibarensis* will under favorable circumstances usually bloom in from two to three months after germination.

Nuphar Adrena is the name of a beautiful yellow water-lily that grows in profusion throughout most of the Southern and Middle States. It is very pretty, but by no means as handsome as many other water plants. It bears very large flowers set upon tall stems that reach well up above the water, and the beautiful green leaves are almost as handsome as the flowers.

The *pondelera crassipes*, or water-hyacinth, while not so gorgeous as the water-lilies, is a very curious and beautiful plant. Instead of growing in the soil, it floats on the water, which it is enabled to do by reason of its curiously inflated leaf stalks, which resemble little balloons more than leaves. These leaves are of a pleasing shade of green and are very ornamental even without the gorgeous flower stalks. The plant sends downward a large mass of bluish feathery roots, the ends of which enter the soil and procure the needed sustenance. In the blooming season the plant throws up large spikes of beautiful flowers somewhat resembling hyacinth spikes, but larger and longer, and bearing blossoms as beautiful as many of the choicest and most expensive orchids. The flowers are of a delicate, soft lilac-rose tint and are as glossy as satin. The upper petal of each is the largest and shows a metallic-blue blotch in the center of it; and on the blue is a small yellow spot. Unlike the water-lilies the plant does not require much space, but will bloom nicely in a lake, tank, tub or anything else that is large enough to hold a little soil and water. A beautiful effect may be produced by using a glass jar or dish, with a small amount of soil in the bottom covered with silver sand and shells. This allows the whole of the curious plant to be seen, from the tips of the roots to the blossom spike at the top. The water-hyacinth is remarkably easy to cultivate.

The water-poppay is a charming plant and a ready grower, having small, oval leaves and large, showy, bright, lemon-yellow flowers, which are produced on stems that stand well up from the water. Will do well in shallow tubs or pans.

Parrot's-feather has long, trailing stems completely covered with whorls of finely cut foliage. It prefers shallow water and will run about upon the surface in a most charming manner. It also looks well in a water-tight hanging-basket, being curious enough to attract considerable attention.

In addition to these beautiful aquatic plants there are others which, though commoner, are fully as ornamental in their own way. Prominent among these are the cat-tail, flag and wild iris, not to mention the various tall grasses that grow so luxuriantly at the water's edge.

FERNERIES AND WARDIAN CASES.

A fernery or Wardian case filled with healthy plants is a pleasing ornament for the parlor or sitting-room, and she who is fond of plants soon experiences a feeling akin to love for the dainty inmates of the glass house. But if, day after day, the verdure grows yellower and more sickly in appearance and the fronds that once spread themselves in graceful curves begin to droop and look forlorn, notwithstanding all our efforts for their improvement, the beauty of the dainty greenery vanishes, and the pleasure of caring for it changes to regret for the failure that has attended our efforts. Disappointment has so often resulted from attempts at cultivating similar plants in closed cases, that we may well inquire the reason for it. Many amateur gardeners ask why a fernery should be used at all. The case, however, is necessary to preserve about the plants an atmosphere that shall be practically as humid and equable as that to which they were accustomed in their woodland homes, and thus promote healthy growth. Experience has shown that such provisions are necessary except with ferns of the coarser, hardier kinds, the majority of ferns being quickly overcome by the hot, dry air of our living rooms. So we must imitate as nearly as possible the atmospheric conditions found in forests and in deep, shady glens, the chosen abodes of the handsomer and more delicate species of ferns.

Some owners of ferneries seem to think that all the requirements are met when a humid atmosphere is provided; but their error of judgment is made apparent by the unhealthy appearance of the plants and their ultimate death. A little reflection will show the reason for this. No matter how well sheltered from winds the interior of the woods or glens may be, there is always going on a silent but none the less effective interchange of air with the fields and hills without; and so it is evident that a fernery which is

tightly closed to the outer air does not afford a proper house for its dainty inmates. Then, too, although the majority of ferns dwell in low, moist places, yet it is where the water passes off in a running stream or by natural subsoil drainage; but in most of the ordinary ferneries no provision is made for drainage, and there is in consequence an excess of moisture that is certain to injure the plants. For no matter how careful and attentive the owner of such a case may be, it is probable that at some period of its existence it will be over-watered; and then, unless there is an escape for the surplus water, the soil will soon become sour, and the plants will suffer thereby. A drainage tube may very easily be attached to a fernery, and thus all excess of water be disposed of.

A very useful size is two feet long, sixteen inches wide and twenty inches high; but a case thirty inches long and higher and wider in proportion, while costing very little more, will furnish a great deal more room and will thus permit the rearing of larger species. If preferred, the roof of the case may be peaked in cone fashion, thus permitting the fronds to reach much higher. The case should be furnished with doors, one at each end being most convenient, although a door at one end will answer very well. The base may be made of either hard or soft wood, and finished to suit the fancy. It may be rather plain or in the shape of an ordinary table, or it may be supported by gracefully carved uprights, with cross pieces at the top and near the bottom to preserve its shape. An iron sewing-machine frame on which there is no lettering makes a very strong and pretty base. The treadle and wheel should, of course, be removed and only the iron braces allowed to remain between the uprights. This frame may be painted in any fanciful way, or may be gilded and then given a thin coat of white shellac to prevent it tarnishing. For an all-wood base, oak or some other light variety having a pretty grain should be chosen and should be given several coats of raw linseed oil. Narrow mouldings should be used in finishing the base, and these may be of the same or of a contrasting wood. The portion of the case that is to hold the soil should be about six inches deep; and the bottom of it may be made of any light wood and should be not more than half an inch thick. A tray of zinc or galvanized iron should be fitted into this section, and its edges should be so turned that the moisture will be caught and carried down upon the soil, instead of running between the metal and the wood. The tray should also be shaped in such a manner that any excess of water will drain toward the center, where a small pipe should be attached to conduct it through the bottom board into a small vessel hidden from view by the ornamentation on the sides of the stand.

The soil should be composed of leaf mould and a little sharp sand. To fill the case properly, first lay a piece of broken crockery over the drainage pipe to prevent it becoming clogged; then spread a layer of broken charcoal about an inch and a-half deep in the bottom of the pan, and upon this place the soil. Next set the plants, and water thoroughly—enough to settle the soil nicely, but not sufficient to render it soggy. Watch the case closely until the plants have become well established; and ventilate as needed. It is a good plan to open the side doors for a few minutes each morning, at least until the moisture has disappeared from the glass. After the ferns have been planted the case should be placed where it will receive a good light, without being exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Only sufficient water should be supplied to keep the soil moist, not saturated; and ventilation should be carefully attended to.

Besides the numerous ferns, many kinds of mosses and selaginellas will do well in such a case, and also achimenes, marantas, some of the fancy caladiums, begonias of the tuberous rex varieties, *cocolaba plataclada*, *figus repens*, peperomias, dracenas and many kinds of grasses. There are also many wild plants from the woods that may be used to advantage, such as the partridge vine and hepatica.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

In planning for next year there are two plants which should not be omitted. One is the *helianthus multiflora plena*, or small double sunflower. This is a hardy plant and blooms profusely until frost, the blossoms being double, of a golden-yellow tint and about the size of dahlias. For low screens and hedges this plant is invaluable, and the blossoms are excellent as cut flowers, being very durable.

The other plant is the new canna, "Star of 1891," which is really an acquisition to the floral world. It is a dwarf species and bears a quantity of beautiful scarlet-and-gold flowers. It seldom exceeds three feet in height; and what with its mass of showy flowers and its broad, rich green leaves, it certainly is an attractive plant, whether for the garden or for pot culture in the house. When rearing it in the house, be sure to give its roots plenty of room; and after the ten-inch pot is full of roots, supply liquid manure occasionally.

Fuchsias now need good care to assist them in bringing out an

abundance of bloom. They should have plenty of light and should be placed as near the glass as possible; but only the morning sun is beneficial to them, the hot afternoon rays often causing them to wilt and drop some of their buds. They should be frequently watered, only as much moisture being supplied each time as the soil will absorb; and once a week a little liquid manure should be supplied. The branches of all the rapid-growing single varieties should be tied up to stakes. The double fuchsias will grow into pretty little tree-shaped bushes and will usually need no supports. After the hyacinths and other bulbs have bloomed in the house, water should be gradually withheld from them and their leaves al-

lowed to ripen. In the Spring they may be set in the garden, where they will remain for the future, as they will not do for blooming in the house again.

Narcissuses and hyacinths that have been reared in water should be planted in earth as soon as they have bloomed, to repair their wasted vitality until it is time to plant them in the border.

A very desirable flower is the Summer-blooming amaryllis. It is especially useful as a cut flower.

Those who desire very early pansies should sow the seed now; and if it is deemed too early to start the hot-bed, plant a few seeds in shallow boxes or pans set in the window.

(CHILD LIFE.—CHAPTER II.

BATHING AND CLOTHING FOR INFANTS.

BATHING.—Baby has arrived! The attendants have now much to occupy their time and attention. The physician will, of course, take proper charge of the mother, while upon the nurse devolves the chief care of the infant. The little stranger must from the very start be carefully shielded from draughts, as it is extremely sensitive to cold. It should, therefore, be wrapped in a warm blanket until all the accessories of the bath are ready. These should include warm water, white Castile soap, lard, a fine sponge or soft cloth, several partly worn towels, and the various articles of baby's toilette.

No fixed rule can be laid down regarding the first bath, because some infants are less robust than others. The physician, or the nurse, if she be sufficiently experienced, can determine how much or how little a new-born babe should be bathed. If the child is very small and delicate, the better plan is, perhaps, to grease it thoroughly with lard, wipe it all over with a soft cloth, especially about the neck, arm-pits and knees, and gently wash the face with a soft cloth, warm water and a little soap, being careful that neither soap nor mucous from the child enters the eyes, as either would cause considerable soreness.

If, however, the child is strong and vigorous, the quickest and best plan is to give it a regular bath. Have in readiness a small bath-tub half full of water heated to the temperature of the body. If a thermometer is at hand, let it register 98 deg., Fahrenheit, when dipped in the water; but if one is not conveniently accessible, perhaps the most reliable method of testing the bath is by the old-time nurses' rule of immersing the elbow in the water. The temperature of the bath being found satisfactory, grasp the child gently beneath the arm-pits, and lay it carefully in the water, supporting its head and neck with the left hand. First wash the eyes, face and ears and then the body and limbs. This precaution, slight as it may seem, has a decidedly beneficial effect upon the infants' eyes; for they are extremely delicate at birth and are sensitive to any irritating substance.

The child should now be placed in a warm blanket on the nurse's lap, and quickly but carefully dried, especial attention being given to those portions of the body most liable to chafe. Wrap the blanket about the child, and rub it for a few moments with the warm palm; then powder lightly with some good powder. The best powder for this purpose is that furnished by an old-fashioned starch-bag, which is made as follows: Wet the required quantity of starch, and let it dry in the sun; when thoroughly dry it can be rubbed into an almost impalpable powder. If desired, the starch may be perfumed with a few drops of oil of rose. Make a generous-sized bag from a piece of an old gauze under-vest, and fill with the powder.

Wrap a soft piece of cambric round the finger, dip it in a cup of tepid water and wash the inside of the baby's mouth. For this purpose some mothers use a fine sponge tied to a smooth stick. Next give attention to the navel-string. It is better to have this dressed by the physician, after which the bandage must be applied. The bandage will preferably consist of an unhemmed strip of flannel about five inches wide. The diapers should be made of some very soft material, an old sheet torn into squares being excellent for the first few weeks.

If the infant seems fatigued by its bath, it may now be wrapped in a warm blanket and laid down to sleep; but otherwise its dressing may be completed. In either case the child should be allowed to go to sleep immediately, and the mother will doubtless follow its example.

Cleanliness is of great importance in infancy, and the warm bath should be given daily. The bath is most beneficial in the morning, but it should not be given earlier than two hours after the infant has been fed. If the little one requires food before the bath is ready,

only sufficient should be furnished to quiet it. When a child is restless or fretful, a tepid bath administered in the evening before it is put to bed will usually prove very soothing.

It is neither necessary nor advisable to use soap in a baby's daily bath, as even well-seasoned Castile is sometimes irritating to the tender skin, doubtless because it removes too much oil from the pores. It is a good plan to throw into the bath a little bag containing a few fine shavings of Castile soap and a little powdered orris-root and wheat bran. This will soon impart to the skin a deliciously soft, smooth feeling. The importance of the care of the skin is not duly appreciated by the majority of mothers and nurses, for it is not generally known that a healthy skin is a powerful factor in throwing off disease. High authorities declare that a regular system of bathing infants and young children so perfectly equalizes the circulation of the blood, that it reduces to a minimum the danger of congestion of the brain, heart, lungs, stomach and bowels. Care should invariably be taken to have the room warm, all the bath articles ready and the infant's clothing hung by the fire, before commencing the bath. Many a child has taken cold through being left undressed while some needed article has been sought; and the mother and nurse have both wondered next day "where in the world baby could have caught such a heavy cold."

As the baby grows older the temperature of the bath may be lowered, but unless the child is unusually robust, it can never take a cold bath to advantage. The following rule is given by a well known New York physician: "A bath for immersion should have a temperature not far from that of the body—98.6 degrees. * * * The hot bath is from 102 to 110 degrees; the tepid bath ranges from 85 to 95 degrees; the cold bath is of any temperature below 70 degrees."

The cold bath is strengthening if it does not exceed the resisting powers of the child, but if there is no reaction to the shock, the bath is a positive injury. The warm bath is relaxing and draws the blood to the surface of the skin. If the hot bath is prolonged, it will excite the heart to too great activity. Perhaps at no time can an infant be safely given a cold bath, but such a bath may be ordered by a physician for an older child as a tonic in case of poor circulation, feeble digestion or one of several nervous diseases. The doctor will most probably order the bath administered by sponging the body quickly with cold water and drying it with towels sufficiently rough to excite a reaction of the skin.

The warm or hot bath is useful in relieving convulsions, cramps and an unusual fullness in the head, and it may be given to children of any age without danger, unless it is too prolonged.

CLOTHING.—Clothing for infants and young children should be warm, light, and as plain as is consistent with beauty. The cost of the *layette* may be great or small, as the means of the parents may justify; but certainly the little garments may be dainty and sweet without a great outlay of money. If the expectant mother is at a loss to decide just how to proceed in making a suitable wardrobe for her first-born, she has but to consult our publications to secure all needed information on this very important subject. The necessary articles which should be prepared before baby's expected arrival are included in the following list:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| One robe. | Four cambric skirts. |
| Four flannel shirts. | Four flannel skirts. |
| Seven flannel bands. | Four flannel sacks. |
| Six night-gowns. | One small shawl. |
| Eight day slips. | Three double flannel gowns. |
| Four dozen diapers. | |

If the barre-coat or pinnng-blanket be liked, two of these gar-

ments may be made for use during the first month or so; but in the writer's opinion the skirt is better at all times. Cotton is to be preferred for diapers. Linen is too cold, even in Summer, and is liable to produce bowel troubles. No cloth, perhaps, has given better satisfaction for this purpose than bird's-eye cotton diapering; and for older children Canton flannel is best.

The baby's basket should contain the following articles:

One pair of round-pointed scissors.	One piece of scorched linen.
One bunch of white silk floss.	One powder puff or bag.
One cake of Castile soap.	One tiny comb and brush.
One small jar of pure lard.	One small roll of linen, or a piece
One soft sponge.	of white sponge, for washing out
One piece of old white flannel.	baby's mouth.
	One bath blanket.

The best bath blankets are made of Turkish towelling, as they are easily washed and readily absorb moisture.

The infant should from the first sleep alone in a small crib without rockers, which should be provided with plenty of small white blankets, a small pillow and a hair or wool mattress. Four cotton pads that may be easily washed should be made to protect the mattress. Unless the mother wishes to entail endless trouble upon herself, she must not permit any one to rock the baby in the crib or walk with it. A new-born baby is wonderfully wise, and if the nurse rocks it or walks with it in her arms on the first day of its life, it will cry for the same treatment on the next day. Both for its own sake and for that of the mother, the child should be accustomed to lie quietly in its crib, out the way of draughts and glaring lights, when it does not need feeding or other attention.

A child's life may sometimes hang in the balance, when only perfect quiet can save it. Suppose, for instance, a baby should have some affection of the brain. Is it not a reasonable conclusion that rocking, walking or jolting it in any way will greatly lessen its chance of recovery? By devoting a little time and patience to the task, the mother or nurse can soon teach a very young infant to lie down quietly. It must, of course, be turned often, as its little limbs become very weary if left in one position too long; and as it

grows older, toys fastened to its crib will amuse it for hours. There need be no cause for alarm if a baby cries violently when this training begins, and the mother will be surprised to find how soon it will fall into the habit. A great lesson for the mother to learn is, that the baby will endure a great amount of letting alone.

SHORT CLOTHES.—There comes a time when the dainty long clothes must be laid aside and short ones substituted. It is wise to remove the long, dragging skirts as soon as the season and the child's age will permit. All babies like to kick and flourish their legs, and this is impossible if they are weighed down with flowing skirts. Some mothers object to the change very early, as they think a baby seems to pass from infancy with the removal of its long clothes; and the change may be delayed if the mother is careful to have the baby lie mostly in its crib or, if the weather is warm, on a pallet, and to keep the clothes thrown back so as to allow the infant free use of its limbs.

There is no economy in cutting off the long dresses or slips, although the flannel skirts may be utilized in this way. The first short clothes should touch the floor when the child stands, as it gains height very rapidly at this stage. The stockings should reach above the knees and should be fastened to suspenders; for it is impossible to keep them up with elastic around the little fat knees without interfering with the circulation. The feet should be encased in a pair of chamois or kid glove boots, which are remarkably pliable.

The main object must be to equalize the clothing so that there will be no exposed portions of the body. Air and sun-baths are good for children, but they mean denuding the whole body and not simply the limbs. It is wise to have a generous supply of stockings, and at least two pairs of shoes at a time, for the baby, so that a change may be readily made when the articles in use become wet.

The mother's purse may be consulted regarding the quality and quantity of the clothing, but it is better to have a few articles at a time, simply made. Embroideries around the neck and sleeves are often starched so stiffly that they leave a pattern stamped on the baby's soft skin. Nothing can be prettier than hemstitching and tucks on the little garments. There will be plenty of time when baby is older to dress it in elaborately trimmed clothing, but just now ornamentation is out of place.

M. C. M.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—SIXTH PAPER.

So-called "artistic" games are always amusing, as the drawings which result from them are almost invariably ludicrously inartistic. A number of these games are described below.

THE PIG BOOK.—For this will be needed a common blank-book and a few sharpened lead-pencils. Each member of the party is required to draw in the book the outline of a pig and affix his name thereto, both drawing and writing being done either blind-folded or with the eyes wholly averted. The resulting "artistic" productions are certain to be very laughable; and a prize may be offered for the best and also for the poorest drawing. A candy pig would be apropos for the latter prize, and for the former an iron paper-weight in the form of a pig would be decidedly appropriate.

OUTLINES.—This is another amusing "artistic" game. The players are supplied with slips of paper and pencils, and each marks on his or her slip a crooked line of any shape or length. Each paper is then passed to the player on the right, who is required to draw some figure that shall include the line already on the slip. There are no restrictions as to the style of the drawing, and the papers may be turned in any direction that promises to produce the best results. The wisest plan is to allow the original line to suggest some figure and to work with this in view. The resulting collection of impossible churches, houses, people and animals is always amusing.

THE FIVE POINTS.—This game somewhat resembles the one last described, but differs from it in several important details. Pencils and paper having been distributed, each player makes five dots on his or her slip and passes it to the person on the right, who must draw the figure of a man with the aid of the dots. The paper may be turned in any direction, and the dots must be included respectively in the head, two hands and two feet of the resulting figure. Sometimes the dots are located at the same points on all the papers. This is done in the following manner: As many half-sheets of ordinary note-paper as there are players are placed evenly one above another; and the leader of the game, holding five pins between the thumb and fore-finger of his right hand, drops them upon the uppermost sheet. Dots are then made where the pin-heads lie; and, the papers being held firmly together, a pin is thrust

through all at each dot. The papers are then distributed. An animal or bird may be drawn instead of the man, the number of pin-holes being varied according to the requirements of the subject. Grains of rice are sometimes dropped on the paper instead of the pins.

PENCIL ETCHES.—Pencils and paper are distributed, and each player draws on his slip the head of a man, woman or animal and folds down the top of the paper so as to hide all of the drawing save a very small portion at the bottom. Each slip is then passed to the player at the right, who, without unfolding it, attaches to the head the body of a man, woman or animal, as he thinks most appropriate. This done the slips are again passed, and feet and legs are added. The papers are then unfolded and exhibited to the company. It is needless to remark that some wonderful animals may be produced in this way.

MOSAIC.—The writing of stories or letters by a company of players under restrictions that arouse the mind to activity in order to bring about a successful result under trying circumstances is certain to stimulate the ingenuity and inventive faculty and is invariably fraught with interest to intelligent young folks. In the game under consideration each player writes a word on a slip of paper and places the paper in a box, where all the slips are well shuffled. They are drawn out one by one by a leader, who reads the words aloud. Each player writes the words upon a slip of paper, and the story to be written must contain all the words in the order in which they are read. The task may be made more difficult by limiting the time for writing or by requiring the story to be of a specified length; or it may be made easier by allowing the words to be introduced in any order that pleases the writer.

ADJECTIVES.—One of the players writes a story, which may be of a specified length or may be written in a certain length of time. Blank spaces are left for the adjectives occurring in the story, and when the latter is finished the writer asks the players in turn to supply the various blanks, the players being in total ignorance of the nature of the story. When all the blanks are filled the story is read aloud, and an absurd and laughable mixture it is sure to prove. The verbs or nouns may be omitted instead of the

jectives. If a hostess contemplates amusing her guests with this game, she will find it a good plan to arrange two or three stories beforehand with the proper blanks, thus avoiding the awkward pauses which might result if the stories were prepared during the progress of the game.

VERBARIUM.—This game affords excellent training for the intellect. The leader selects a word, usually a long one, and from it, with the various letters as beginnings, other words are to be formed. The word selected is called the "head-word," and it should contain as few duplicate letters and as many vowels as possible. Each player being provided with pencil and paper, at a prearranged signal from the leader all write as many words as can be thought of that commence with the first letter of the "head-word." When the time limit, previously agreed upon, expires each player counts the words he has written, and the one having the longest list reads it aloud. The scoring then commences, each player crossing off any word on his list that occurs on that of the reader. A word that is on all the lists counts nothing, but each of the other words counts as many points as there are players who have omitted it. After the reading of this list is completed, the other players read any words that have not been crossed off their lists. The scoring being finished, words beginning with the second letter of the "head-word" are written; and the game so continues until all the letters have been used. The player scoring the highest number of points is the victor. At the beginning of the game the players should agree upon the classes of words that are allowable. A standard dictionary should be at hand and any word admitted which can be found therein; or if a dictionary is not accessible, a player may be allowed a disputed word if he can define it. It should be settled at the start whether or not plurals ending in *s* are to count as separate words, and also whether or not different moods and tenses of the same verb are allowable. A time-keeper should be appointed, and the writing should begin and cease when he gives the proper signals.

MIND READING.—It is always possible to perform the simplest feats of the professional mind-reader in a company of any size. One of the players, *A*, leaves the room, and those remaining agree upon some simple act which he will be required to perform upon his return. He is then admitted, and another member of the company, *B*, takes him by the hand and thinks intently upon the act *A* is to perform. *B* does not move unless *A* does, and *A* must endeavor to keep his mind from thinking upon any subject in particular, must move in any direction toward which he feels an impulse and must do submissively anything he feels a desire for. *A* will very often do the thing required, but much depends upon the persons playing, as it has been found that certain players are more successful as leaders, while others do better when led. Sometimes the two players do not clasp hands, but *A* holds *B*'s hand against his, *A*'s, forehead; and sometimes no leader is provided, all the company instead thinking earnestly of the act they have agreed upon for *A* to perform. The tasks should be very simple at first, such as requiring *A* to stand in front of a certain person or article of furniture. They may afterward be made more difficult; thus it may be decided that *A* shall walk up to a certain object and lift it from the floor, shall sit in a certain chair, or shall shake hands with a certain person in the room. Opinions differ on the subject of mind-reading; but whether or not it deserves the scientific investigation now being bestowed upon it, this game will be found very interesting when properly played.

DOUBLETS.—This game has the merit of being highly enjoyable whether played by one person or by a large company; and its fascination is very generally acknowledged. It consists in taking two words containing the same number of letters and connecting them by a column of words called "links," each of which shall differ from the one before it by but one letter. Thus *cat* and *pin* may be connected in many ways, of which three illustrations are given below:

Cat.	Cat.	Cat.
Pat.	Bat.	Hat.
Pan.	Bit.	Hit
Pin.	Bin.	Pit.
	Pin.	Pin.

The "doublets" should be connected by as few "links" as possible, the scoring being done according to the number of "links" employed. Thus, the player who uses the largest number of "links" scores nothing; while each of the other players receives as many points as his number of "links" is units less than the highest number. In the above illustration the two persons using five words score nothing, while the one using but four is credited with one point. There are many methods followed in playing "Doublets," one of the best of which is as follows: First write the two words side by side, and then work downward from one or both, as may seem advisable. For instance, the words to be connected are *hand* and *foot*. When these are written side by side, it will be seen that it is impossible to change the *h* into *f*, so a trial is made with the word

foot, which is changed to *food*. *Hand* still seems unassailable, and the changes are still made on the other word, *food* suggesting *fond*, after which comes *bond*, and so on as below.

Foot.
Food.
Fond.
Bond.
Band.
Hand.

Another linking that might have been used is as follows:

Hand.
Hard.
Hart.
Part.
Port.
Sort.
Soot.
Foot.

The easiest doublets to connect are those in which the vowels and consonants occupy corresponding positions in both words. The longer the words the greater the difficulty in connecting them, but words of three letters will afford much amusement, especially for children. This game was invented by Lewis Carroll, who wrote *Alice in Wonderland*, so dear to the juvenile heart.

ONE, TWO, THREE.—This is a very amusing game and may be played by any number of persons. One of the players leaves the room, and in his absence three objects or persons are agreed upon. These are numbered, and the player is then recalled and asked what he will do with *one, two and three*. If he signifies that he will do what is possible under any circumstances, another person takes his place; but if one or more of his intended acts are impossible, he pays a forfeit for each error and again leaves the room. For instance, the company send *A* from the room and agree on the Albany capital (*one*), the Emperor of Germany (*two*), and the canary bird in the room (*three*). *A* is then recalled and asked what disposition he will make of *one, two and three*. To this he replies, "I will pack *one* in a box and ship it to New York, I will sing a song to *two*, and *three* I will love with all my heart." As his disposition of *one* is impossible under any circumstances whatever, while the other two are possible, *A* pays one forfeit and leaves the room. The players are numbered and take turns in trying their luck.

ACROSTICS.—This is a most laughable and interesting game and serves to sharpen the wits of the players. The leader begins by announcing that he has been trading in Vanity Fair and has bought a certain article, which he names. The name of the purchase must contain as many letters as there are players besides the leader. The latter then demands of each player what he or she will give for one of the letters in the name of the purchase, and writes on a slip of paper the name of the offer, which must commence with the letter being traded. When all the offers have been recorded, the leader reads them aloud and announces the use to which he will put the various articles offered. Let us suppose, for example, that there are seven players besides *A*. To commence the game *A* remarks: "I have been trading in Vanity Fair and have bought a picture, which I will trade to you all. What do you, *D*, offer me for the letter *p*?" *B* makes his offer, which *A* records; and so the game proceeds until all the letters are traded, the offers being as follows:

P—a pen.
I—an inkstand.
C—a cat.
T—a trunk.
U—an umbrella.
R—a ribbon.
E—an envelope.

The leader then says: "I accept them all, and this is what I will do with them: Contemplating a journey, and having written a letter to inform my friend of my intention, I will dip the *pen* in the *inkstand* and address the *envelope*. The *ribbon* I will use to decorate the handle of my *umbrella*, which I will need while I am gone. My *cat* I will carry with me in a basket; and after I have checked my *trunk* I will be ready to start on my trip." Each of the other players in turn makes a similar acrostic. Anyone failing to use intelligently the words given must pay a forfeit. The words should be as foreign to one another in meaning as possible, so it will be a difficult matter to combine them in a connected story.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET.—One of the players represents the cricket, and all the others, who are the ants, sit about him in a circle. The cricket writes upon a slip of paper the name of a kind of grain, and, addressing the first ant, says: "My kind neigh-

bor, I am quite famished and look to you for food. What have you to give me?" The ant replies as suits him, naming some cereal, such as wheat, oats, rye or barley. The cricket asks the same question of each of the ants in turn, until one of them announces as his offering the grain that the cricket has written upon the paper; the cricket then declares himself satisfied and changes place with the ant. If, however, the name of the cricket's favorite grain is not mentioned, the same cricket retains his position. After the change of places or after all the players have been unsuccessfully questioned, the cricket writes upon his paper the name of a dance and remarks to the ants in turn: "I am no longer hungry, but I would enjoy a dance. What dance do you advise?" The ants name various dances, and when the correct one is mentioned the cricket is released as before. The new cricket or the unsuccessful old one (as the case may

be) then declares that he cannot dance without music and requests that some kind of an instrument be recommended. The ants reply as before; and when one of them has answered correctly or the entire circle has made reply, the cricket says he is tired of dancing and asks the ants to name a couch of repose for him. "A mossy bank," "The heart of a rose," "A lily leaf," and other dainty couches are suggested; but until the name written on his slip is mentioned, the cricket retains his place. After this round, the cricket fears that a fierce bird may devour him while sleeping, and asks the ants to tell him the name of the bird; and when this has been answered the game is ended. The cricket's object is to obtain some one to take his place, while the ants endeavor to retain their position as long as possible. By making uncommon replies the company may compel the same person to act as cricket throughout the game. BLAIR.

HOUSEKEEPING, GOOD AND BAD.—SECOND SERIES.

FIFTH PAPER.—INEXPENSIVE CUTS OF LAMB, MUTTON AND VEAL, AND HOW TO COOK THEM.

It is by no means necessary to purchase the most expensive cuts of lamb, mutton and veal in order to produce the most nutritious and attractive dishes. This the writer has proved to her entire satisfaction by a series of practical experiments in the course of a long experience in housekeeping; and there are thousands of housewives who can bear the same testimony. The woman who is in greater fear of losing her butcher's approval than of exhausting the family resources need not, of course, and doubtless will not, follow the advice presented herein; but we are free to state that it is only ignorance or prejudice, aided by the marketman's self-interest, that causes many household purveyors to persist in buying the loin or saddle and the hind legs of the above-mentioned animals at double the price for which all other parts are sold.

The following formulas for cooking the least expensive parts of veal, lamb and mutton cannot fail to be gratifying to the conscientious housekeeper, who will quickly discover pleasing variations of them and will generously communicate the results of her ingenuity to her less fortunate sisters.

FRICASSEE OF LAMB.—Purchase two pounds of the neck, and have the butcher cut it into neat pieces of serving size. If a particularly attractive dish be desired, the same weight may be taken from the flap of the shoulder. Dredge the meat with flour, place it in a saucepan with half a tea-cupful of cold water, and cover closely. When the meat begins to cook, pour enough boiling water upon it to about reach the top, and leave the kettle uncovered. Add two salt-spoonfuls of salt and one of pepper or paprika, and let it simmer, not boil, for an hour. Then pour in a pint of freshly shelled green peas, and cook for twenty minutes longer, or until the peas are done, their age having much to do with the length of time required to cook them. Then lift out the meat with a fork, arrange it neatly about the edges of a hot platter, and skim the peas into the center. If the gravy is very thin or is not rich enough, stir in a little flour rubbed into milk with a small quantity of butter, or into cream without butter. Taste the gravy to make sure it is properly seasoned, and pour it when done over the lamb and peas, which have meanwhile been waiting on a warm part of the range. Sometimes the gravy will not need thickening, the age of the lamb and the size of the peas affecting its consistency.

LAMB, WITH TOMATO SAUCE.—The lamb for this dish is cooked precisely as described above; and when it is arranged on the platter, pour over it a tomato sauce, which may be made as follows: To half a can of tomatoes, or an equal quantity of fresh ones, peeled and sliced, add half an onion of moderate size, a blade of mace, a level tea-spoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of pepper; and let the mixture simmer, covered, for half an hour or longer—tomatoes can hardly be cooked too long. Pass the sauce through a soup or gravy strainer into another saucepan, and place it over the fire. Rub a heaping tea-spoonful of flour into an equal quantity of butter, turn a little of the sauce upon it to melt the mass, and pour the product into the hot tomatoes. Let the sauce boil for three minutes, stirring all the time; pour it over the lamb, and serve at once. If tomatoes are very much liked, double this quantity of sauce may be turned over two pounds of lamb. Sliced cold lamb or mutton dropped into such a sauce while it is boiling, and allowed to remain for two minutes is an excellent substitute for freshly roasted or boiled meat—indeed, many persons like it better when thus served than when it was first cooked.

STUFFED SHOULDER OF LAMB.—If it be cold weather, a fore-quarter or half a breast of lamb may be purchased in one piece, even for a small family, because a *réchauffé* or a ragout may

be made of cold cooked lamb. Ask the butcher to remove the bone from the shoulder; and a few lean chops may also be cut off. If the shoulder is to be stuffed, use bread seasoned as for filling a turkey. Trim the meat nicely, and, after rubbing with salt and pepper and dredging with flour, skewer it into a neat shape, and place it on a trivet in a hot oven, but do not put any water in the pan. The steam from heated water would hinder that quick searing of the surface which is necessary to retain the juices of the meat. Enough fat will quickly ooze from a good shoulder of lamb to keep the pan from scorching; and a lean shoulder should never be selected. Baste frequently, and when the meat has been in the oven for forty minutes turn it over to crisp the other side. If the oven is too hot, cool it a little by means of the door and damper. The meat must be nicely browned and crisp, but should not be darkened to a dingy hue. Lift it to a hot platter, and place it where it will keep hot in the open oven; but do not cover, as this will soften the crust. Turn the fat out of the pan, set the latter on the hot range, stir into it a cupful of boiling water, and let the gravy foam. If the flour that fell from the lamb and was browned in the pan does not thicken the gravy sufficiently, add a little more browned flour, and taste to see if the gravy is sufficiently seasoned with salt and pepper; then serve in a *saucière*.

BREAST OF LAMB.—Have the butcher loosen the ribs on one side of the ribs to leave an opening at only one place. Rub salt and pepper inside and out, and stuff with soft bread-crumbs that have been seasoned with a little sage, a tea-spoonful of onion juice squeezed over them, two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Place the stuffing in the opening, and sew it in, after which bake for about an hour and a-quarter in a quick oven, turning the meat once upon the trivet, and basting it frequently with the drippings that will soon accumulate in the pan if the breast be a fat one. If desired, a little of the fat may be trimmed away, cut into small pieces and strewn over the bottom of the pan.

LAMB'S HEART.—Cleanse the heart of blood, cut away the gristle, rub salt in the opening, and fill the latter with half a cupful of well buttered, soft crumbs seasoned with a salt-spoonful of salt and half that quantity of pepper and thyme. Fasten about the heart with wooden tooth-picks a wrapping of thinly sliced salt pork, dredge with flour, dust slightly with pepper, and bake for thirty minutes in a small dish set in a hot oven, turning frequently. Place it when done on a small hot platter, stir two or three table-spoonfuls of stock or water into the baking dish, and pour the gravy over the heart. The addition of a tea-spoonful of walnut, mushroom or tomato catsup will greatly improve the gravy for some palates.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON.—A few lean chops may first be cut away from the under side. Shoulder of mutton must be cooked in exactly the same manner as shoulder of lamb, but must be baked for a much longer time. If desired well done, it should remain in the oven for an hour and three-quarters; but if to be roasted rare (which lamb never is), an hour and a-quarter will be sufficient.

IRISH STEW.—Nothing can be more unpalatable than a poorly made stew, while few dishes are more nourishing and agreeable than a good one. Cut a pound of lean chops from beneath a shoulder of lamb or mutton, roll them in flour, and drop into a pan containing a table-spoonful of butter in which two sliced onions have been nicely browned and then removed. Turn the chops frequently until they are thoroughly browned on all sides and then throw two cupfuls of cold water upon them. This chills the fat, which should be lifted out. Now add a tea-spoonful of salt and a

teaspoonful of pepper, and cook slowly for an hour and a-half on the back of the range. Skim again to remove more of the fat, and add a tea-spoonful of Worcestershire or some other sauce, and more salt and pepper if needed. Then put in about five moderately large potatoes that have been peeled and soaked for half an hour or more in cold water; and cover the vessel closely so the steam shall aid in cooking the potatoes. After they have cooked thus for an hour without stirring, lift them carefully to a platter, lay the meat upon them, and pour over all the gravy, which will be perfect in flavor if the potatoes are of good quality.

MUTTON CURRY.—Cut half a pound of cooked shoulder or breast of lamb or mutton into neat pieces. Fry half a small onion and half a sour apple to a light-brown hue in two heaping table-spoonfuls of butter. Place the meat in the pan with the fried preparation, add half a tea-spoonful of salt, and stir until the meat is hot. Now sprinkle a tea-spoonful of curry evenly over the meat and then a table-spoonful of browned flour, after which turn over it a cupful of hot water, stock or mutton broth, and allow the whole to boil three minutes, stirring continually to prevent burning, but not so briskly as to break the meat. This dish is usually served inside a ring of boiled and seasoned rice arranged upon a platter, but the rice is not really essential. Some cooks omit the apple and instead add a tea-spoonful of lemon juice to the liquid which cooks the browned flour.

BRAISED MUTTON.—Choose two pounds and a-half of lean cuts from the fore-part of the mutton, and remove all fat. Lay the meat in a hot flat iron pan over a brisk fire, and turn it quickly until each piece is nicely browned on all sides. The meat may be slightly broiled, if preferred. Having previously procured a marrow-bone from the butcher, throw a table-spoonful of crumbled marrow upon a frying-pan, and cook it until of a light-brown hue. Finely chop half a small onion, and fry it in the browned marrow. If marrow cannot be procured, a slice of minced salt pork may be used. Add to the onion half a tea-spoonful of Summer savory or a tea-spoonful of capers, a tea-spoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of pepper. Place the mutton in the pan with a cupful of water, cover closely, and let it simmer on the range or in the oven for two hours, being careful that the water does not boil entirely away. Remove the meat, thicken the gravy with a little browned flour, and turn it over the meat. If there is not enough liquid left to make the gravy, add a few table-spoonfuls of boiling water, stirring it in well before putting in the flour. This is a dainty method of preparing very inexpensive parts of mutton.

FORE-SHOULDER OR BREAST OF VEAL.—Have the large bones removed, rub the opening with a little salt and pepper, and stuff it with fine, soft, seasoned bread-crumbs that have been moistened with a little melted butter, chopped and fried salt pork or marrow that has been tried out. In seasoning a cupful and a-half of crumbs use a scanty tea-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of butter, a tea-spoonful of onion juice squeezed out by means of a wooden lemon-press kept for this purpose, and a salt-spoonful of thyme, mixed herbs, parsley or any other herb preferred. Skewer the meat into good shape. Do not add any water to the stuffing, because the steam from the cooking meat will moisten it sufficiently, and a damp, sticky dressing is very undesirable. Rub the meat with butter or some other fat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Place it upon a trivet, with crumbs of suet or fat pork beneath it, and bake in a moderate oven. If the heat is too great, cover the veal with a thick paper until the oven is cooler, and then remove the paper. Veal should be cooked thoroughly, but not too slowly, as it dries quickly. After the meat is browned turn a cupful of hot water into the pan, and baste with it every ten minutes. The meat should roast for at least two hours. When it is done, remove to a platter, drain the fat from the gravy, thicken with a little browned flour, add salt and pepper if needed, and serve from a boat.

VEAL FRICASSEE.—Select neck or breast pieces, and cut them into proper shape for serving. Slightly salt and pepper them, place them in a saucepan, cover with water, and let them cook slowly but steadily, closely covered, for an hour; then add a cupful of white celery cut in inch lengths, or two cupfuls of peeled oyster-plant, and cook for forty minutes longer, after which the veal and vegetables may be skimmed out and laid upon a platter. To the well-beaten yolks of three eggs add half a cupful of the gravy; stir well, pour the mixture into the pan, and let the gravy become very hot and creamy without boiling. Then turn it over the veal. If eggs are not at hand, rub a table-spoonful of flour into a table-spoonful of butter, and treat this the same as the yolks, except that after the flour is in the pan, it should be boiled for three minutes with careful and continuous stirring. If vegetables are not added to the veal, it should be cooked for an hour and a-half and then removed to a hot platter, the bottom of which is covered with a single layer of freshly made tea-biscuits that have been pulled in halves and laid upon the dish crust side down. The result will be all the better if the biscuits are well buttered before the veal is laid upon them. Prepare the gravy as above directed, and

turn it over the veal and biscuits. More gravy is needed, however, when the biscuits are used; and to provide for this, add a little milk or good stock (the latter preferred) to the liquid in the pan, and let it attain boiling heat before stirring in the thickening. An onion may, if liked, be boiled with the veal and removed before serving; or the gravy may be flavored with a blade of mace or a light grating of lemon peel.

VEAL JARDINIÈRE.—Divide neck or shoulder cuts into pieces of serving size, and place them in an enamelled granite or earthenware (not iron) saucepan. To a pound and a-half of meat add six large tomatoes, peeled and sliced, or their equivalent in canned tomatoes. Upon the tomatoes place an onion cut in half, a heaping tea-spoonful of sugar, a tea-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper and the marrow from a bone four or five inches in length. If the marrow cannot be obtained, its equivalent in crumbled suet may be used; or if neither is to be had, a table-spoonful of butter rubbed into a tea-spoonful or more of flour may be added a few minutes before serving. Cover the saucepan closely, and let its contents cook very slowly for from three to five hours—the longer the better. This produces one of the most attractive and appetizing preparations of veal; and if any is left to be warmed over, it will be found better on the second than on the first day. The exact quantity of flour needed for thickening cannot be given, because some tomatoes contain more liquid than others, and on some days more steam escapes in cooking than on others. Judgment must, therefore, be used in adding the flour. The onion must be removed before the flour is put in.

VEAL TONGUE.—This is a dainty portion of the veal and is equally palatable whether eaten hot or cold. Place the tongue in water, boil it for half an hour, remove, and allow it to cool sufficiently to permit the skin to be drawn off. Trim it nicely, and perforate it with slender pieces of salt pork threaded into a larding needle of moderate size. Curl the tongue, and place it in a stone bean-jar or small saucepan, on the bottom of which is one large or two small slices of fat pork. Sprinkle over the tongue a tea-spoonful of chopped onion, a bay leaf and a salt-spoonful each of salt, pepper and thyme. Over this turn a cupful of stock or water, cover closely, and bake for two hours. The gravy, when strained, may be poured about the tongue on the serving dish. Calves' tongues cooked in this way are exceedingly dainty. Green peas or beans or well seasoned rice may be tastefully served about a baked tongue. Two tongues may be cooked together and should be curled into each other.

BAKED CALF'S LIVER.—Having washed the liver and wiped it dry, make incisions in it with a sharp, narrow knife blade; and with the knife blade or a skewer push into these openings as they are made slender strips of fat pork, a dozen of the strips being sufficient. Sprinkle the liver all over with salt and pepper, dredge it on every side with flour, place in a small pan, and bake for half an hour in a hot oven. If the liver is large or the oven only moderately hot, it will be safer to allow forty minutes for baking. Lift the liver to a hot platter, pour half a cupful of boiling water into the pan, and stir thoroughly to secure all the drippings that adhere to the pan. Turn the gravy over the liver. Those who like high seasoning may add a tea-spoonful of walnut or mushroom catsup or Worcestershire sauce to the gravy just before pouring it from the pan. A little parsley or water-cress laid about the edges of the dish will make an elegant garnish. Any portion of the liver left over may be hashed and heated in its gravy and will prove a dainty morsel for another meal.

FRIED LIVER.—Every woman knows how to flour and fry heart but there is a common tendency to cook it too long.

CALF'S HEART.—This is cooked and served the same as lamb's heart and by many persons is liked much better.

VEAL BROTH.—Break up a knuckle of veal, boil it for several hours, and season the broth with onion, parsley, salt, pepper and, perhaps, a little thyme or mace. If desired, thicken with rice or vermicelli.

VEAL LOAF.—This dish will be quite as attractive and palatable when made of meat from the shoulder or knuckle as when the more expensive cutlets are used. Parboil the meat for fifteen minutes, and then chop it fine. Also chop a-quarter of a pound of fat salt pork for every two pounds of veal. Add two rolled soda crackers or their equivalent in other crackers, a table-spoonful (scanty) of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper, two beaten eggs and either a-quarter of a nutmeg or a tea-spoonful of thyme. Mix all together, and moisten the mass with the liquor from the meat or with new milk, using sufficient liquid to permit of shaping a neat loaf or of pressing the preparation into a well buttered square bread-pan. Cover with another pan, and bake for two hours. This may be eaten either hot or cold and should be served neatly sliced. If a round brown loaf be preferred, dredge the loaf with fine buttered bread-crumbs, pour a little of the liquor left from parboiling into the pan, and baste the loaf with this liquid every ten or fifteen minutes, until it is nearly done, when it may be left to dry a little. Veal loaf will be found a convenient dish for a Sunday supper or for a Midsummer dinner.

THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

SECOND PAPER.

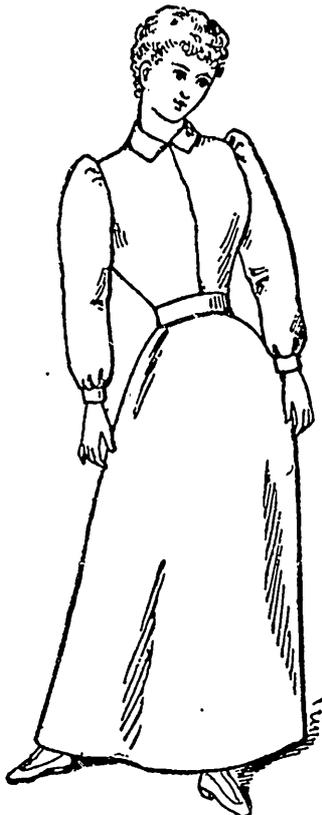


FIGURE NO. 1.

Having now discovered a few of the many good things to be gained by a study of the Delsarte System, the reader is doubtless eager to know how the art may be acquired—how she may obtain so much that is desirable to have as her own true, idealized habit. This we will endeavor to explain, and it will be our object to render all directions so explicit and all explanations so clear that the student who cannot procure personal instruction will feel little or no inconvenience from the want of it.

It may be well at this point to mention the sort of costume most suitable to wear while exercising, for it is of the utmost importance that the

not to hide the contour of the figure, and having sufficient fullness between the waist and arms'—eyes to admit of raising the arms above the head with perfect freedom of action. An easy and graceful motion of the lower limbs is assured by wearing a plain, round, slightly full skirt.

The instructor frequently has a hard struggle with pupils to induce them to wear sensible shoes; and we may as well state before beginning that these exercises cannot possibly be properly performed in shoes having high heels and pointed toes, nor can anyone become graceful while wearing such foot-coverings. Many women in the writer's knowledge have

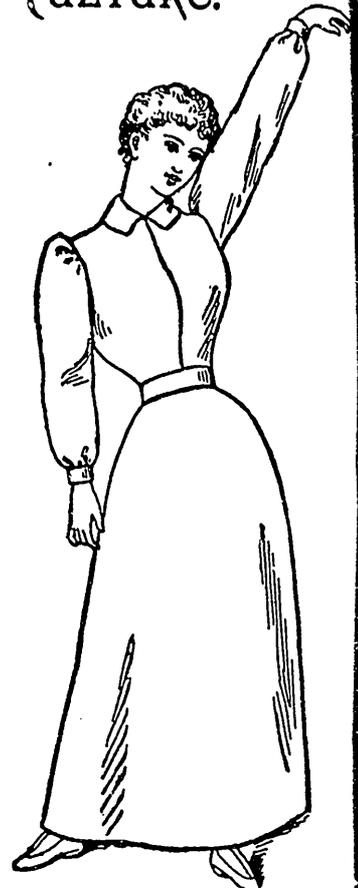


FIGURE NO. 2.

dress shall not hamper the movements in any way. We would not be understood to decry the corset, since there are few female figures that can do without some support for the bust, unless the form be sufficiently slight to be independent of waist or corset. A stout woman cannot look otherwise than vulgar without a support for her figure, and a moderately plump one certainly needs such support to give a symmetrical contour to the waist.

But above all things, wear a flexible corset that will not destroy the natural curves of the form; and wear it sensibly, by which we mean, wear it in such a manner that it will not in any way interfere with the actions of the body. In fact, the corset should be so adjusted that it may be worn without the slightest discomfort from morning till night; and if the wearer wishes to lie down during the day, it should cause no more inconvenience in a reclining posture than the dress waist. The woman who is compelled to remove her corset the moment she reaches home certainly does not wear it sensibly. It is a great mistake on the part of any woman to suppose that by drawing in her waist she lessens her apparent size. She simply accentuates the fulness of her bust and hips by making her waist unnaturally small, and she presents in consequence a larger appearance than she would if she simply wore her corset as a mould or support upon which to dispose her outer clothing.

Having arranged the corset or under-bodice comfortably, the next requisite is a full-sleeved waist of blouse form, belted so as

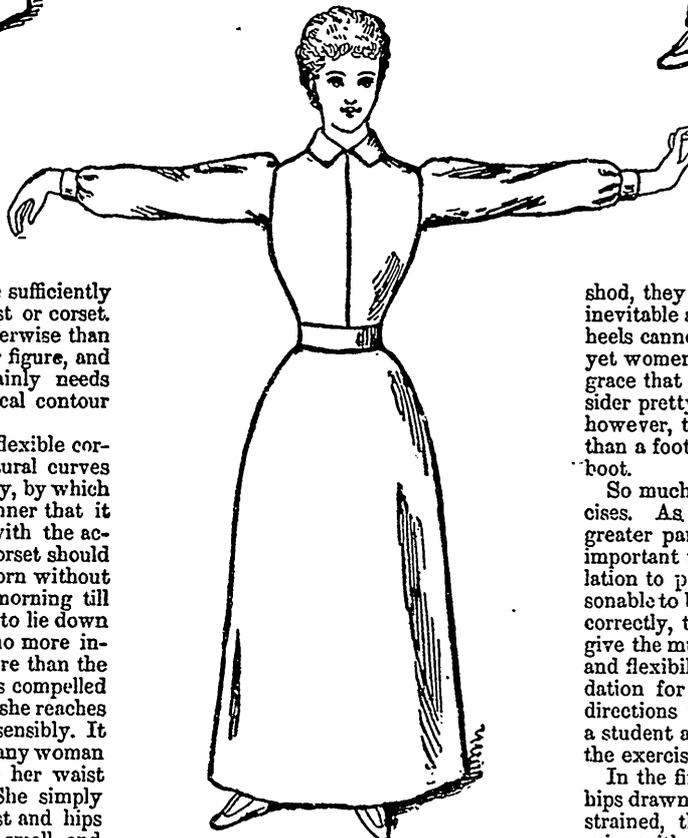


FIGURE NO. 3.

strenuously objected to wearing boots with broad heels and rounded toes; but after attempting these gymnastics and finding they could not perform them unless properly

shod, they have finally succumbed to the inevitable and adopted sensible shoes. High heels cannot but be detrimental to health, yet women often sacrifice both health and grace that their feet may be what they consider pretty. In the eyes of sensible people, however, there is nothing more attractive than a foot clad in a thoroughly comfortable foot.

So much for clothing; now for the exercises. As it is necessary to stand to do the greater part of our work, and as it is very important to learn the art of poise with relation to perfect balance, it is wholly reasonable to begin by learning to stand or poise correctly, the exercises being designed to give the muscles of the lower limbs strength and flexibility and thus afford a true foundation for the work to follow. In giving directions we will imagine the reader to be a student actually engaged in the practice of the exercises.

In the first place stand straight, with the hips drawn well back, the chest high but not strained, the head drawn back upon the spine without tilting the chin, the toes placed on a parallel line, the feet set somewhat farther apart than would be the case when standing naturally, and the weight resting equally upon both legs. Now center the mind upon the left hip, and move the latter in a direct line as far over to the left as possible, until the right leg is entirely relieved of the weight of the body. If this is properly

the shoulders will be found to lean well over to the right side, provide a balance for the action. (See figure No. 1.)

Next center the mind upon the right hip, and with the same action move the hip as far as possible to the right side, freeing the left leg entirely of weight, and causing the shoulders to lean toward the left side. Repeat these movements a number of times, being careful that the knee of the leg bearing the weight of the body is held firm and straight, while the other is naturally and easily bent without the slightest strain upon the muscles. In performing all these exercises make the movements as slowly as possible, in order to give full strength and elasticity to

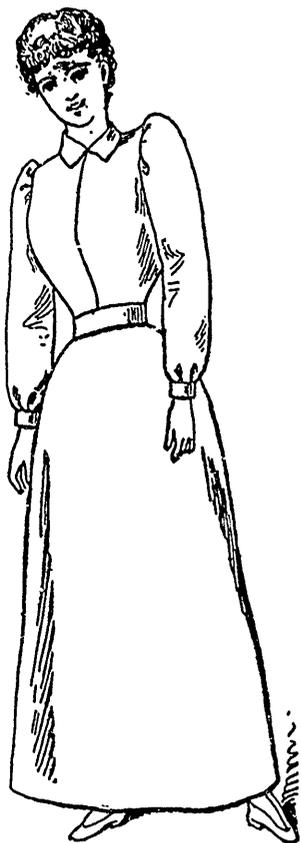


FIGURE NO. 4.

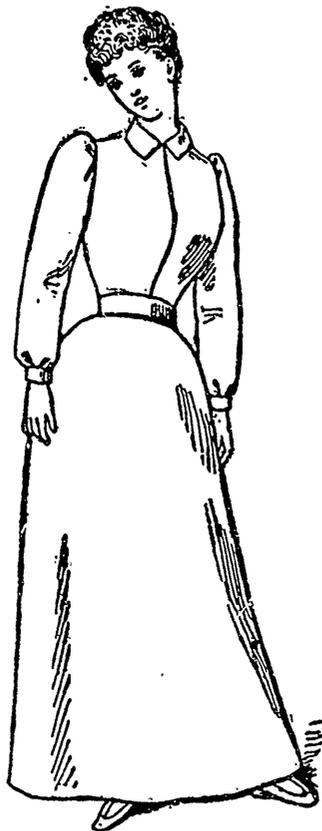


FIGURE NO. 5.

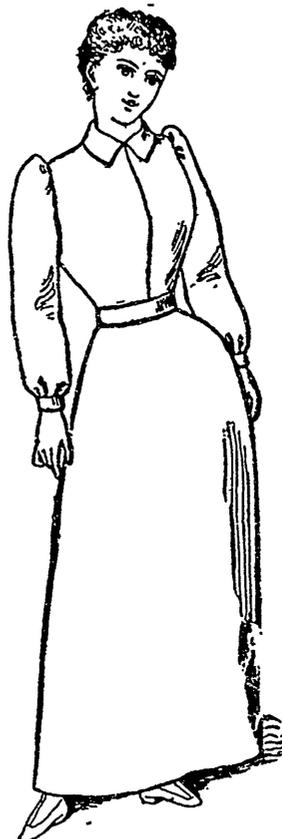


FIGURE NO. 6.

This exercise must be practised until it becomes one harmonious movement, all the members acting at the same time.

In beginning the movements be not discouraged if the knees tremble; the muscles ache because they have been in such sad disuse, and the action is tottery generally. The hips will insist on going in any direction but the right one, and the shoulders will show an inclination to follow the hips, with the result that at first the figure will be all awry, somewhat as shown at figure No. 4. The elbows will not remain straight, the hands will not move correctly, and altogether the result of the attempt will be most discouraging; but persevere, for by diligent practice the desired end may certainly be attained. Stand before a mirror, and see that every member is doing its work correctly. Use the brain properly, and the machinery will gradually become oiled and move so much more smoothly with every trial that in a month or so the improvement will be surprising.

This exercise having been fairly well mastered, let us take up the next. Stand with the weight well poised or resting upon the left leg and with the right foot advanced as if about to take a step. As in the previous exercise keep the hips well drawn back, the chest expanded and the head easily resting at the top of the spine; and center the mind as before upon the hips. Think now of moving the right hip in an oblique line forward toward the toe of the right foot. Do not bend the knee of the right leg in moving forward, as there may be an inclination to do; but keep it strong and straight when bearing the weight of the body. When the hip has been thrust as far forward as possible the shoulders should be leaning well back toward the left leg, obliquely opposed to the right hip, and the left foot should be resting easily upon the floor without any strain upon the leg. (See figure No. 5.)

Now reverse the movement by thinking of drawing the left hip obliquely backward, until the weight is fully poised upon the left leg, the knee of which should be perfectly straight, while the right leg should be entirely free from the weight of the body, the shoulders leaning well over toward the right leg, which should be resting easily in front, as indicated at figure No. 6. Repeat this exercise a number of times, being very careful not to twist the body while performing the transition from one leg to the other, but keeping the members throughout the movement in the same relation to one another as they occupied in the beginning.

When practice has made the movement thoroughly familiar, use the arms with the same action as that described for the first exercise, except that the right arm must be carried obliquely forward (instead of to the side) as the right hip is moved forward, and that when the action is finished the right temple should be resting against the arm, the elbow should be quite straight and the fingers should point obliquely forward. As the straight left arm is raised at the back the fingers should point obliquely backward, with the palm toward the ground; and at the close of the movement the head should be resting against the left arm back of the left ear. Observe the same opposition of the wrists as that previously described.

Repeat the exercise many times; then place the left foot forward in the same relation to the right as the right has previously borne toward the left, and exercise the hips, and afterward the arms, in the same manner.

the muscles and bring them under perfect control.

After this side-to-side poise has been practised until a steady, easy movement has been acquired, with perfect opposition between the hips and shoulders, the second part of the exercise should be taken up. Repeat the movements just described; but as the hip is moved to the left side raise the left arm directly from its normal position at the side to the side of the head, with the elbow straight and firm, the hand pendent from the wrist and the fingers pointed outward to the side, as shown at figure No. 2. Then move the right hip to the right, carry the right arm up to the side of the head in the manner just described, and at the same time carry the left arm down to its normal position at the side. Be sure to keep the elbows straight throughout the movement and to allow the hands to follow the wrists—that is, when the wrist is moving upward the hand should point downward and when the wrist is moving downward the hand should point upward, as illustrated at figure No. 3. In this way the wrists and hands will be found to move in opposition, which is one of the great laws upon which the Delsarte System is based.

By this combined action of the hips, arms and shoulders the head will gradually be taught to unconsciously follow the strong hip, or, in other words, the hip bearing the weight of the body; because as the arm is carried to either side of the head, the latter must move from right to left or vice versa to rest against the arm. Thus by diligent practice we finally produce a smooth, even movement between the hips, arms, shoulders and head, called harmonic poise. All the members must move in unison. The arms, having a longer distance to travel than the hips, must move faster than the latter; and the head, having the shortest distance to move, must go more slowly than either the hips or the arms.

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In all these movements, whether to the side or in the oblique, be very careful to keep the shoulders balanced upon their own side in opposition to the hips and head; and above all, do not settle upon the hips—that is, do not finish a movement with a jerk or bounce, but keep the intercostal muscles (lying between the ribs) firm and straight on the side bearing the weight of the body.

After trying these two exercises the pupil will doubtless feel somewhat wearied, and she will do well to sit awhile, as she must not overdo herself; but while the lower limbs are being rested, the time may be employed in taking the first lesson in relaxation. We always begin at the extremities and work inward toward the center, learning to relax each set of muscles in turn. First to be considered are the hands and fingers; so while in a sitting posture raise the right fore-arm from the lap straight up in front, simply bending the arm at the elbow until the wrist is level with the chest, and allowing the hand to hang *utterly relaxed* from the wrist; then by a strong action of the fore-arm up and down, toss the relaxed hand without the slightest energy or appearance of life in the hand. Be very careful not to assist the movement by an unconscious action in the hand muscles, allowing only the muscles in the fore-arm to toss the hand. By the same action toss the hand from side to side and in a circle, as well as up and down.

Go through the same exercise with the other arm; and when the fingers and hands have been released from all sense of will, so they will flap about as if simply attached by strings, try both hands together. If this exercise cannot be accomplished at the first attempt, do not despair, but try many times; for it is often difficult to relax the muscles, especially if one is naturally of a nervous temperament or very energetic. Treat the hands as though they were simply attached to the wrists by strings and could only be moved by some action of the arms.

Next relax the muscles of the right ankle so the foot will hang quite limp; then by a strong action of the muscles of the fore-leg (the part from the knee to the ankle), toss the foot about in the same manner as practised with the hand or the fore-arm. Do the same with the left foot. This exercise may be performed either sitting or standing. The pupil will soon learn to know by the sensation when she has released any member from all sense of will, and will be able to distinguish just where she is exercising control if any nervous force is left in the member she is trying to relax.

Now let us stand and endeavor to attain full relaxation of the wrists. This is a very beneficial exercise. It develops the muscles

of the upper arm and expands the chest, while accomplishing the purpose of relaxing the muscles of the wrists. Stand with the weight equally poised upon both legs, the heels nearly together and the hips drawn back; then raise the arms straight out at the sides until level with the shoulders, with the palms downward and the hands hanging utterly relaxed. Be sure the elbows are straight. By a strong action of the arm muscles only from the shoulders to the wrists toss the relaxed hands up and down, at first slowly, then more rapidly, being careful to keep all sense of will out of the hands. Do not forget the idea of the string attachment.

This will prove very fatiguing at first, because the muscles are so weak and unaccustomed to this kind of action; and the pupil will doubtless be glad to take the first shoulder exercise, by dropping the arms, completely relaxed, to their normal position at the sides. Perhaps they will fall in a relaxed condition, but after they reach the sides, they will very likely rebound as if mounted on wires; so the exercise should be repeated. Raise the arms from the sides as if they were almost too heavy to lift, until they reach the altitude of the shoulders; then release them from all will power and allow them to drop to the sides as if paralyzed—perfectly dead weights from the shoulders to the tips of the fingers, being careful not to hold them at the shoulders after they fall. Repeat this movement a great many times, especially if the shoulders are inclined to be stiff.

This done, let us proceed to the next exercise. Stand with the weight equally disposed upon both feet and the heels nearly together or normally placed. Then by a swaying action from the ankles only, first to the right and then to the left, toss the relaxed arms about the body, being extremely careful that there shall be no unconscious assistance in the movement from the muscles of the shoulders. The arms must hang as if they were simply attached by strings and could only be tossed about by the action of the body from the ankles. Be a child again, and give up the entire will to the enjoyment of the action. It is so restful to be able to relax these stiff muscles that the arms will feel better after the very first trial of the exercise.

Go through the various movements for a little while each day. Perform them carefully, following the directions exactly. Consult the mirror frequently, but do not depend upon it. The faithful student will be so benefited by the practice of the exercises described above that when we meet again next month she will be eagerly looking for those that are to follow. ELEANOR GEORGE.

WHAT SHALL I DO?—No. 3.

When one is unable to attend a reception of any kind, a card or written regrets should be sent on the day appointed.

If a caller is met at the door by the hostess, a card should not be presented. On leaving, however, it would not be bad form to pleasantly remark, "I do not wish you to forget my address, so leave this little reminder," and place a card on the table or card-receiver.

Visiting cards are nearly square and are more elegant when engraved. An unmarried woman should have "Miss" prefixed to her name upon her cards, and if she is the eldest daughter, the cards will read simply "Miss Brown." When the eldest daughter marries the second daughter becomes "Miss Brown," and her cards are engraved accordingly.

When a person calls at a house where there are several ladies, a card should be left for each; and when a married woman and her husband call upon a man and his wife, two of the husband's cards and one of the wife's are sent in. The husband calls on both the host and hostess, while the wife calls only upon the hostess. Women never call upon men except concerning business.

A caller is never asked to remove her wraps. If the room is warm, she may unfasten her coat or cloak, but no allusion to the matter is ever made.

A call at a hotel is the same as one made at a private house. The caller should be received in the public parlor, except in case of a woman calling on an intimate female friend.

Cards announcing the birth of a child are usually the size of the ordinary visiting-card and show the child's name and the date of its birth engraved on heavy cardboard. These cards are issued as soon as possible after the little one's arrival, and they should be replied to, the recipient's visiting-card, with the word "Congratulations" written in one corner, being quite sufficient, except between intimate friends.

When a man is a regular caller at a house, it is unnecessary to ask him to "call again" on every occasion.

A woman never asks a new male acquaintance to call upon her. He should request permission to call.

It is very bad form to wear a tea-gown when receiving gentlemen in the evening. This garment is never worn after the evening dinner hour, and then only *en famille*.

A man never takes a woman's arm, and a woman will not take a man's unless it is offered. It is decidedly ill-bred to refuse the arm of one's escort when he presents it.

In a promenade or when entering a room with a man, a woman should walk to her escort's right; but on the street she will invariably take the inside of the walk. If a man is escorting two women, he should not walk between them but on the outside.

When a man calls to escort a woman to church, the theatre or elsewhere, she should meet him with bonnet and wrap on. She should always precede him in leaving the house and in entering church or a place of amusement.

When a woman is driving with a man it is in questionable taste for her to hold the reins.

Misses of from fifteen to seventeen years do not receive attention from men; and in polite society they are not supposed to "go out" at all. Generally speaking, a girl does not enter society until she has passed her eighteenth birthday.

A miss under eighteen should not receive presents from male friends save an occasional gift of flowers. Any other present should be returned by the mother, and it could be accompanied by a kindly worded note thanking the would-be donor, but informing him that the girl is too young to accept such favors.

It is not improper for a girl of fourteen or thereabouts to go rowing with a number of boys and girls of her own age; but it is a general custom for a grown person to accompany a party of this kind.

Young girls may with perfect propriety have their own parties, but these are regarded as children's entertainments and should break up at or before eleven o'clock.

Parents should not allow their daughters to accept attentions from men of whom they know nothing, nor should a young woman permit advances to be made by a man to whom she has not been formally introduced.

If girls would only reflect that every act of familiarity toward men robs them of just so much of that quality which men most prize in women, they would be much more careful than they are.

It is in very bad taste for a girl to exchange photographs with a man, unless he is an intimate family friend. A careful woman will not wear a man's ring; and it is the height of folly for a girl to allow a man to hold her hand in church.

If a girl attends with her parents an entertainment for which an admission fee has been charged, she should return under the same protection rather than with a man friend whom she may have met. There is, however, no impropriety in a man walking home from church with a young woman, even if he did not accompany her thither.

It is perfectly proper to make a call upon a mutual friend in company with a gentleman.

A man is presented to a woman, and it is her prerogative to offer her hand or not. This right is also hers when meeting men friends, but a hostess should always shake hands with her invited guests.

On being introduced to a woman a man may say, "I am delighted to meet you," while the lady should simply bow; and she will not rise if seated, unless the man be elderly or a distinguished person.

Upon returning from the theatre or a concert a woman should say to her escort, "Thank you very much for a pleasant evening." The idea that thanks are out of place in such a case is entirely erroneous. To be sure, the woman confers an honor upon the man by accompanying him; but if she is well enough acquainted with him to accept the outlay of money which the evening's pleasure entailed, she should surely thank him for his thoughtful attention. On the contrary, when a man escorts a woman from church, when some of her family are present to perform the service, she is under no obligation to her escort, and so need not thank him.

When a man informs a woman of his marriage engagement, she should congratulate him.

The young woman who considers that a friend's shyness prevents his making advances toward matrimony labors under a grave error; for if he is really fond of her, bashfulness will certainly not keep him from telling her of his love. Any advance on her part would be most unwomanly.

Women twenty-two years of age certainly should not play "kissing" games. Indeed, sensible children do not indulge in such games nowadays. Kissing expresses the height of familiarity, and no male friend but her *fiancé* should kiss a woman good-night. It is now considered in poor taste for ladies to kiss each other when meeting on the street or in any public place.

A woman does not remove her hat at the theatre, unless she is one of a theatre party, in which case evening dress is generally worn.

A young woman should never attend a ball unaccompanied by a chaperon.

A dancing party is a very popular form of entertainment among the most refined people. The propriety of dancing is, of course, a matter of opinion.

When a man asks a woman to dance with him, she should answer with a simple "Thank you," if agreeable; but if she has no desire to dance, she may say: "I am already engaged," or "I am tired and do not care to dance. Please excuse me."

It is not considered good form for a woman to take a moonlight promenade with a man at a dance, unless the walk is confined to the verandahs of the building.

There is nothing in which good or bad breeding shows so plainly as in a person's bearing at table.

A poultry bone should never be held in the hand, but should be freed of its meat with the knife and fork. Oranges may be eaten with an ordinary spoon, if orange spoons are not provided.

Stewed corn and tomatoes should be eaten with a fork. Soup is taken from the side of the spoon, not from the end; and both eating and drinking should be conducted noiselessly.

A woman sits at the right side of her escort at table.

At large entertainments nowadays the guests are seldom seated at table. All refreshments are served from one large table, the men attending to the wants of the women, with the assistance of an efficient corps of waiters.

There is a "between time" for all young girls, when they are neither misses nor women; and the arrangement of the hair at this stage often causes considerable perplexity.

A miss of sixteen should dispose her hair in a Catogan braid, which has been frequently described in these columns. For further information refer to "Stylish Coiffures," in the *DELINEATOR* for December last.

When the hair is too short to form a Catogan, it should be braided and the ends left loose and curled.

A girl of fourteen may arrange her hair most becomingly by shaping the ends into round, flat curls at night and combing the curls out in the morning. The curls should be placed between folds of paper and pinned in. This will cause the hair to fall in soft, round folds at the ends. The curls should always be shaped the same way and should never be twisted about rolls of paper, as that produces a stiff, ugly effect.

There is no harmless hair-bleach, and only a foolish woman will subject her locks to any lightening process.

Dampening the hair with Cologne-water before curling is said to keep it in curl.

It is claimed that camphorated oil rubbed upon the eyebrows will increase their growth.

An unguent for curing severe cases of pimples consists of

Benzoated lard,	1 oz.
Almond oil,	½ oz.

Have the druggist perfume the salve slightly.

The etiquette of mourning was fully treated in an article published in the *DELINEATOR* for last October, but a few points will be mentioned in this connection. A woman should wear mourning six months or a year for her *fiancé*, but she will seldom use crape. Black *Suède* gloves are counted *de rigueur* for mourning wear. Tan-colored gloves are never assumed with costumes of grief; neither are feathers or velvet.

In addressing a note the correspondent's full name should be written; and the stamps should be affixed squarely on the right hand upper corner of the envelope. A stamp placed crosswise or upside down indicates lack of good taste on the part of the writer.

A belief in the powers of clairvoyants or the efficacy of gypsy fortune-telling is unworthy an intelligent woman of the nineteenth century; so also is the old-fashioned superstition regarding Friday and the number thirteen.

FITTING OUT THE FAMILY.

A mother gathers much useful knowledge in dressing her family for fifteen or twenty years. You and I, dear reader, when we first entered upon married life, fancied we were the most careful and saving of wives; but as time wore on we found that we were often most extravagant and shiftless in those matters wherein we thought our methods most economical and practical. It is very discouraging at the time, of course, to be compelled to acknowledge such failures, but to those who are willing to profit by them they serve as useful lessons. I will tell you how we fitted out our family for this Spring and the ensuing Summer, and I think you will admit that we accomplished a great deal with a small outlay.

In the first place, you must know that there are four growing children in our household, and as we can only afford to employ a maid-of-all-work, the greater part of the family sewing devolves upon me. Experience has taught me that in clothing my flock for Spring and Summer, those garments which are to be laundered should be as simply made and trimmed as is consistent with becomingness.

The saving of labor on ironing day is really wonderful when this rule is followed. Aprons are provided for home wear and for our youngest girl to wear to school; but I have long since discovered that if children have their pretty frocks continually protected, they never learn to be careful of them. After a girl is eight or nine years of age aprons should be wholly discarded, except plain, dark ones for playing at games in which the clothing is likely to become soiled. Aprons, table-bibs and table-cloth protectors only foster untidiness in children and develop in their careless habits that are extremely difficult to break.

Another lesson that the years have taught is the utter folly of buying cheap goods. If there can be but one thick and one thin dress for the Summer, see that the woollen dress contains no thread of cotton and that the thin one will endure frequent visits to the laundry without injury. The best material, if judiciously chosen, is in the end the most economical; for the dresses of the older members of the family can always be made over for the

younger ones, the goods admitting of sponging and cleansing and, in most cases, of actual washing. No more labor is involved in making a garment of good material than of poor, and the fine fabric is attractive as long as it lasts, while the inferior grade becomes unrepresentable with a few wearings. This is particularly true of washable textures, for there is nothing more unsatisfactory than a so-called washable gown that will not wash. Goods of this kind should always be made up bias if they are to retain their shape in laundering. Light-weight white muslin should be used for lining washable dresses, and it should be washed before being made up, as white goods shrink more than colored.

Carrie, our oldest child, is fourteen; Edna, the next, is ten; Annie is eight, while little Will, the baby, has just turned five. Carrie was most in need of Spring clothing, so her wants received first attention. She has lately grown with startling rapidity, and as she is not very erect and is now at that puzzling "between" age when girls are most difficult to dress, some thought was needed to fit her out satisfactorily. She was in need of a school-dress at once, one that would be warm enough for the changeable weather of

Spring, and yet not too heavy for comfort on warm days. Accordingly we chose a cream-white challis showing a black polka-dot. The waist we cut by pattern No. 3977, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The fronts are arranged upon a close-fitting lining and have graceful fulness at each side of the invisible closing. The back is also slightly full and is gathered at the neck and belt over a

fitted lining. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and are finished with black velvet cuffs, and a velvet collar is at the neck. About the waist is a belt of the material, over which is worn a velvet belt having tabs along its lower edge. The skirt is composed of straight breadths of challis and is made quite full. A hem eight inches deep completes the lower edge, which just reaches the shoe tops. Although Carrie is so tall, we make her dresses of this length because I think them more becoming until a girl reaches her sixteenth year.

For a dressy gown that will also do for Autumn wear we purchased a silver-gray mohair and made it up by pattern No. 4153, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.

The skirt is in bell style, with a seam at the back and a slightly draped front. The waist consists of a basque and corselet. Upon the well fitted lining a full yoke-portion of gray silk is arranged. The corselet reaches to the yoke, and its upper and lower edges are trimmed with gray cord passementerie. Full, short sleeves are disposed over the coat sleeves, and their lower edges are trimmed with passementerie, as are also the coat sleeves at the wrists and the skirt at the top of the hem facing. To wear with this dress is a black straw hat trimmed with gray ribbon, two gray plumes and a red one; and the gloves are gray Swède.

A jacket was also needed, and this was fashioned from heavy black serge by pattern No. 3926, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. This jacket is short and has a rolling collar. The loose fronts are closed in double-breasted style with large, handsome pearl buttons showing a greenish tint; and the finish is provided by machine-stitching.

A Summer dress for church and similarly dressy wear was made of brown China silk in conjunction with figured brown silk showing a tiny spray of white flowers. This quality of silk is both pretty and durable, and its cost is very moderate. For the costume we used pattern No. 3839, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt is made of the plain silk, with a deep band of the figured variety at the bottom. The vest, cuffs and standing collar and the facing of the rolling collar of the basque are cut from the plain goods, while the jacket fronts and sleeves are of the

figured silk. A scarf of the figured goods is bowed jauntily at the throat.

A very becoming and appropriate school dress was made of pink-and-white plaid gingham by pattern No. 3766, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The surplice waist reaches only to the waist-line, and the skirt is sewed to it. The full back is arranged over a light-weight lining. The front edge of each surplice is hemmed and trimmed with white edging, and the skirt is wholly untrimmed. As the pattern provides for cutting the neck in V shape, the dress was made in this way, being intended for wear only on hot days. The waist is encircled by a belt of the material, but a white canvas belt was also provided to afford variety. It is well to remember that plaids decrease the apparent height of the figure, while stripes add to it.

This completed Carrie's outfit, and Edna's wardrobe was next considered. Edna is a decided blonde, with light curly hair, blue eyes and black lashes. We began with her school dresses, and for one of them we purchased a Scotch gingham having a terra-cotta ground bearing the regulation Scotch thistle. The pattern selected was No. 4416, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, and includes a blouse-waist and skirt. The skirt is quite plain and is gathered to an under-waist. The blouse is finely plaited both back and front, the plaits being arranged to present the effect of a V-shaped yoke. The sleeves are full and are completed with cuffs, and frills of white mull provide a soft finish at the neck and wrists.

Two other school dresses were needed, and these were made to be worn with guimpes, as Edna has not outgrown that style of dress. Nainsook was used for the guimpes, which were fashioned by pattern No. 4012, price 7d. or 15 cents. They have a simulated yoke and full sleeves, the yoke being cut in one instance from all-over embroidery and in the other from tucking and insertion. In purchasing the embroidery the best plan is to lay the pattern on the goods before ordering the amount needed. This prevents waste.

One of the dresses was shaped by pattern No. 3972, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, the material being brown chambray. The straight, full skirt is gathered at the top to a short waist. The waist is cut in low, round outline at the neck and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. Over each side of the front is adjusted a jacket front, which is turned back in a revers at the top and has a pointed lower front corner. Long sash-ties are inserted in the under-arm seams and bowed at the back. The edge of the neck, the jacket fronts, and the bands which complete the lower edges of the short puff sleeves are trimmed with brown-and-white Hamburg edging.

The second dress was made very simply according to pattern No. 3500, price 10d. or 20 cents. This is really an apron pattern, but it made a very attractive dress of the material selected, which was striped batiste. This fabric is very serviceable for children's clothing, as no amount of proper washing can fade it. The full, plain skirt consists of straight joined widths and is gathered at the top and joined to the waist, which is cut square both back and front and is closed at the back with buttons and button-holes. The body is trimmed at the neck and arm's-eye edges with blue-and-white embroidery. Full sash-ties of batiste are inserted in the under-arm seams and are bowed smartly at the back, their loose ends falling far down on the skirt.

For cool, damp days during the Spring and Summer one of my



3766

3766



3977

3977



4416

4416

4416



4153

4153



4012

4012



3972

3972



3926

3926



3839

3839



3500

3500



3425 3425



712 712

last year's gowns made of light-weight striped cheviot was utilized, the patterns used being dress No. 3425, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and jacket No. 712, price 7d. or 15 cents. The dress skirt is plain and full and is gathered to the plain waist, which we made more ornamental by adding a full portion of blue silk gathered at the neck and reaching to the waist-line, where it is turned under to droop with blouse effect. This full portion reaches to the under-arm seams and falls rather deeper than the waist-line in front, from which its lower edge slopes gradually upward at the sides. The collar of the dress is omitted, the neck being plainly bound. The zouave jacket is made of the cheviot and

has a straight collar, the ends of which slightly overlap at the front. The edges are trimmed with blue-and-gold braid, the braiding being done in rather large loops and extending all round the jacket and across the collar. This dress was a surprising success.

For "very best" a brown-and-fawn mixture was selected and made up by pattern No. 4009, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. As

Edna is quite slender, loose effects are very becoming to her. The skirt is trimmed at the top of the hem with parallel rows of brown braid. The body consists of a blouse and Figaro jacket. The blouse is made of brown Surah silk, and under the turnover collar is arranged a brown silk scarf, which is bowed most becomingly in front. The Figaro jacket has narrow lapels above the bust and is braided with brown soutache. The hat to be worn with this dress will harmonize with any of Edna's other frocks. It is a light-fawn chip trimmed with fawn and brown velvet ribbon and with two feathers, one fawn and the other brown, that stand saucily at the back. Tan glacé gloves complete a really charming outfit.

A short jacket for Spring wear was made of gray broadcloth, which was sponged before being made up. The pattern used was number 4449, which costs 10d. or 20 cents. The jacket is made without lining, but all the seams are neatly finished with gray binding made expressly for this purpose. The simple little garment is closed in double-breasted style with white pearl buttons, and the only ornamentation is supplied by rows of machine-stitching.

Annie, the acknowledged beauty of the family, was next on the list. This little lady is a bit of a gipsy, with coal-black hair, saucy black eyes, and cheeks the color of the "red, red rose." Red silk-and-wool Lansdowne was chosen for her good dress, which was made by pattern No. 4282, price 10d. or 20 cents. The full, round skirt is finished at the bottom with a hem, above which five rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon are applied. The top of the skirt is gathered and joined to the body, which has added jacket-fronts that pass into the shoulder and under-arm seams. The jacket fronts are each trimmed with three rows of velvet ribbon, and rosettes of similar ribbon decorate the body between the jacket fronts. The half-sleeves are each finished with a band encircled with parallel rows of ribbon that are formed in bows at the back of the arm.

With the dress is worn a pretty guimpe of black India silk cut by pattern No. 3625, which costs 5d. or 10 cents. The upper part of the guimpe is a full, seamless yoke, the fulness being shirred at the upper and lower edges. The full sleeves are gathered to narrow bands at the wrists. The dress may be worn with a white guimpe, if preferred; but the black and red combination was particularly attractive and becoming in this instance. The hat is a black straw trimmed with red and black ribbon and with three fluffy cream-white pompons placed at the back in a bow of the ribbon.



4282 4282



3625 3625

Pattern No. 3813, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, was chosen for making a coat of dark-blue light-weight cloaking. The coat, which is delightfully childish in effect, has an ornamental yoke, and a plaited front and back that falls in well pressed plaits to the edge. The yoke and collar are made of blue velvet decorated with blue and gold metallic braiding. The stylish sleeves are finished with velvet cuffs ornamented with braiding. The skirt reaches to the bottom of the dress.

For wear on cool days light-weight flannel in a gray-and-brown mixture was purchased, and the costume was fashioned by pattern No. 3932, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The

plaza skirt is joined to a high-necked, sleeveless waist, the upper part of which is trimmed in V shape with narrow brown ribbon. The blouse is folded back in broad revers, revealing the waist decoration; and the revers are trimmed with ribbon, as are also the cuffs of the sleeves. The sailor collar is deep and square at the back and laps upon the upper part of the revers, beneath which its tapering ends disappear. The lower edge of the blouse is drawn in by an elastic.

Two cotton dresses were needed for school wear—one with a lining for cool weather, and one without lining for warm days. The first we made of blue-and-white plaid gingham in combination with plain blue chambray, the shaping being done by pattern No. 3554, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The full skirt is gathered at the top and joined to the baby waist at the belt. The upper part of the waist is a square yoke of the plain material, to which are gathered full lower-ports. About the waist is a girle of chambray laced both back and front with white cord, lined stiffly, and boned to keep its shape. Cuffs of chambray complete a most dainty garment.

For the lighter suit, dress No. 3880, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, and guimpe No. 4012, price 7d. or 15 cents, were used. The guimpe, for which India silk was selected, has a fancy yoke, and full sleeves gathered to embroidered bands at the wrists. The dress was made of green-and-white striped zephyr. It is shaped in deep, square outline both back and front, and Bertha frills rise high on the shoulders. Herring-bone stitching done with white outlining cotton decorates the edges of the frills and the bands completing the short, puffy sleeves.

As Annie has not yet learned to be altogether careful of her school dresses, white aprons are still needed, and two of these protective garments were made for the little lady. For one, pattern No. 4446, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, was used. This apron as a prettily embroidered yoke, to which are joined full skirts of India linen. Sashes of the linen are plaited at the front ends, included in the seams at the waist-line and arranged in a bow at the back. A deep hem at the bottom and an edging of narrow embroidery at the sash ends and at the yoke, neck and arm's-eye edges complete the garment.

The other apron was cut by pattern No. 4418, which costs 7d. or 15 cents, the material being barred muslin. The full skirt is joined to a sleeveless body, which is cut in deep, oval outline at the neck. The neck and arm's-eye edges are decorated with narrow embroidered edging, and three rows of insertion are stitched to the front of the body. The material may be cut away from beneath the insertion or not, as may be considered desirable.



3813 3813



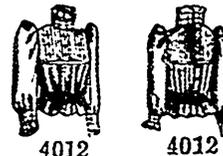
3932 3932



3554 3554



3880 3880



4012 4012



4446 4446



4418 4418

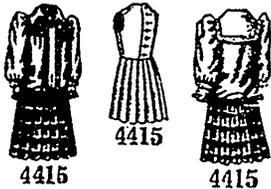


A white dress completed Annie's outfit, and it was made of fine Victoria lawn by pattern No. 3259, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The full, round skirt is gathered at the top and finished with a belt. The full fronts are arranged over a plain front that is displayed in V shape and faced with embroidery. The sleeves are finished with deep cuffs of embroidery, and bows of pale-blue ribbon are placed on the shoulders, giving the dress a most coquettish air.

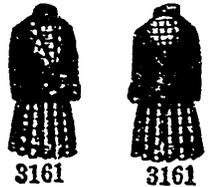
We next turned our attention to the needs of little Will, the dearest mite of a man in all the world. He has not yet attained to the dignity of knee-trousers, being but five years old. We began with his jacket, which was made of heavy-weight navy-blue flannel, with black braid for trimming. The pattern chosen was No. 3229, price 10d. or 20 cents. The garment, which is in reefer style, is shaped by center and side seams, and the fronts are closed in double-breasted fashion with black buttons. The neck has a sailor collar falling in regulation square outline at the back; and all the edges are machine-stitched. Braid is applied to the collar and sleeves only. Considerable skill is required to insert the pockets in a jacket of this kind; and if the home seamstress doubts her ability to handle them correctly, she will do well to take this portion of the work to a tailor.



Pretty gingham were selected for my little man's play dresses, one of which was made by pattern No. 4415, price 10d. or 20 cents. The skirt is kilted and is sewed to a sleeveless waist. The blouse shows the regulation fulness, and the sailor collar, the cuffs and the box-plaits at the front are edged with embroidery. A wide silk tie bowed at the neck in a large, puffy bow makes

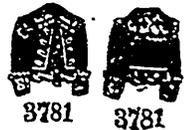
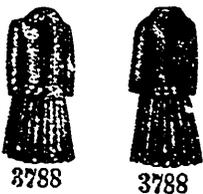


the suit really dressy, although it will be found most serviceable. The second suit was made up in red-and-white striped gingham in combination with plain turkey-red, by costume pattern No. 3161, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The kilt skirt is made of the striped goods and is joined to a sleeveless waist to match that is finished with a standing collar. The body, which is made of the red fabric, is a sailor blouse having a square-backed sailor-collar of the striped goods that tapers narrowly at the front ends. The striped material is also used for the cuffs, and for a scarf that is bowed



prettily at the throat. The sleeves are comfortably full and are cut from the plain goods.

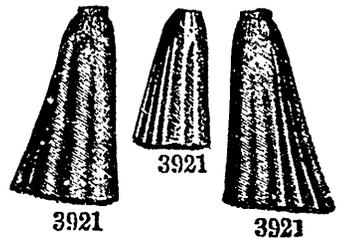
A suit of white piqué was made by dress pattern No. 3788, price 10d. or 20 cents. The skirt is arranged in well pressed kilts and is joined to the body, which is closed at the front with white pearl buttons. At each side of the closing are made two forward-turning tucks, and two backward-turning tucks are formed at each side of the center of the back. The sleeves and rolling collar are trimmed with white embroidery, and the waist is encircled with a belt that closes at the front with two buttons.



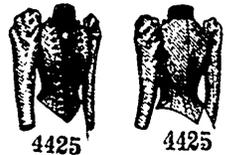
frill of embroidery. The shirt sleeves are finished with wristbands, and with round cuffs that roll gracefully upward over the sleeves of

the removable jacket. A deep sailor-collar rolls over the jacket, and the edges of the collar and cuffs are trimmed with embroidery. The jacket, which is of very artistic shaping, is made of dark-green velvet. The fronts flare prettily to disclose the blouse, and the sleeves are in coat-sleeve shape. A silk scarf is bowed broadly at the neck. A white sailor-hat is worn.

This completed the children's wardrobes; and I then had an opportunity to consider my own. In the first place I needed a nice gown that should be handsome enough for formal calling, yet not too dressy for church wear. For this, after considerable reflection, I chose Bedford cord in a rather grayish shade of brown, which was heavy enough for Spring and early Autumn. The material being very handsome, it was advisable to avoid cutting it any more than actually necessary; so for the skirt we chose pattern No. 3921,



which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. This skirt, which is in bell style, is all in one piece, a seam being made at the center of the back. A foundation skirt is not used, but the entire skirt is lined with light skirt cambric. A silk lining would be more appropriate, but it seemed to me rather too expensive a luxury. A two-inch bias band of brown velvet decorates the bottom of the skirt, which has a demi-train. Darts at the top fit the skirt closely to the figure, and a narrow binding is used in place of a belt, bindings being generally preferred. The basque was cut by pattern No. 4425, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. It has a plain vest of light-brown Bengaline that is closed invisibly, and cord passementerie follows the outline of the vest on the fronts of Bedford and is continued around the bottom of the bodice. Similar passementerie trims the velvet collar and the sleeves at the wrists.



It has been my experience that it is unwise to make up a jacket to match a gown—that is, of course, when one's wardrobe must be limited; for the dress is certain to wear out long before the jacket. This conclusion does not, however, apply to the pretty wraps now in vogue, as the goods are so little cut that they may be used again when their first period of usefulness is over. We accordingly made

a cape to match my dress by pattern No. 3987, which costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. This cape has square yoke-portions cut from velvet like that used on the skirt, and lined with tailor's canvas to give them sufficient body. The fulness in the front of the wrap is gathered to the yoke at each side, and that at the back is arranged in a double box-plait. The shoulders are of the prevailing height and are lightly padded with rolls to keep the fulness properly adjusted. The back of the cape is confined to the figure at the waist-line by a ribbon belt, and the entire garment is lined with brown Surah, between which and the material an inner lining of brown Canton flannel is placed. This makes the garment sufficiently warm for the coolest days of Spring and Autumn. The edge of the yoke both back and front is trimmed with cord passementerie, the trimming being continuous across the shoulders. The straight, round collar used in place of the high Medici collar of the pattern is trimmed with narrow peacock-feather edging. The closing is made with hooks in the yoke only, the lower portion of the cape hanging free. The bonnet is a brown straw trimmed with brown velvet and green Prince's tips.



Another of my gowns was made of inexpensive Summer silk showing a pale-blue polka-dot on a black ground. This was developed by costume pattern No. 4088, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The skirt has a foundation skirt and is trimmed with a deep



ruffle of the silk, the top of which is underfaced with pale-blue silk that is very charmingly visible. The skirt is fitted smoothly at the top by darts, and is lengthened to form a slight train at the back. The basque has under-fronts of lining, and a full front of silk that closes at the left shoulder and under-arm seams, the fulness at the center being collected in narrow plaits that flare from a point at the waist-line. The fulness in the seamless back is similarly arranged. To the lower edge of the basque is added a ruffle faced at the top with blue silk like that on the skirt.

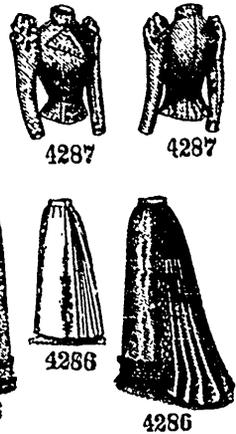
Cream-colored challis figured with a tiny blue spray made me a charming morning dress, being cut by wrapper pattern No. 4007, which costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. The dress has fitted fronts of lining, over which is arranged a full vest of pale-blue India silk; and opening over the vest are outside fronts ad-

justed by single bust and under-arm darts. The Watteau back is arranged in a well pressed triple box-plaint that is lightly tacked to the lining to the waist-line, below which the plaits fall in soft folds into the train. A narrow ruffle of the challis is applied about the bottom of the gown. The vest is shirred at the top to form a standing frill, and a Medici collar rises at the back. The fulness of the vest is

confining by cream-white ribbon ties bowed at the waist-line. As I did not possess one cotton dress last Summer that was presentable for outdoor wear, I determined to make such a gown this year and selected for it a blue chambray, to be made up in combination with white piqué showing a large cord; and the patterns for shaping it were basque No. 4287, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and skirt No. 4286, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. The skirt is made up in round length and without a foundation and falls with the graceful shaping of the bell modes. A four-inch bias band of piqué trims the lower edge. The basque is lined with a thin white lining material to preserve its shape. The right front is widened by a gore to lap in double-breasted fashion, and is turned back in a revers that is faced with piqué. The closing is made invisibly, and the overlapping front is decorated in military fashion with white cord ornaments. The cuffs and the collar are made of piqué. To wear with this toilette, and with all my other gowns, save the brown one, I selected a black hat and trimmed it with large bows of white mull.

Don't you think, dear reader, we will be well dressed this Summer?

W. S. E.



AROUND THE TEA-TABLE.

It is doubtful, my dears, if we fully appreciate the value of that last, all-comprehensive glance in the mirror which every woman should take before leaving her dressing-room. She who is careful to make this final critical survey of her face, hat and costume need have no fear that there will be any defect or omission in her gowning or grooming to attract unpleasant attention in the drawing-room or on the promenade. She is never seen with the inner belt of her bodice unhooked and dangling at the back, or with a long white thread on the skirt of her black gown, or with a dab of powder on her nose or in her eye-brow. Indeed, the casual observer would not dream that she used powder at all. Her veil, moreover, is always in position, the front being properly secured to the bonnet and the ends firmly fastened; and there is no danger of her bonnet straying from the path of rectitude, because it is correctly pinned to position on her well arranged coiffure.

These are days when neatness in dress goes under the name of smartness, and the smartly gowned woman owes her success to the fact that she makes everything secure and tidy before she leaves her room, invariably making a final careful scrutiny of her attire as she stands, fully dressed, before her mirror. She who boasts that it never takes her a minute to dress may be fully assured that there will be abundant shortcomings in her raiment to bear witness to the truth of her statement. The bonnet and dress covered with dust collected during yesterday's walk; the veil badly adjusted; hooks that seem to have a mortal antipathy for their corresponding eyes; luckless hair-pins hanging, like the sword of Damocles, by a single hair—these are some of the sins of omission or commission that tell us she devotes insufficient time to her toilette. Believe me, my dears, you may possess the most expensive of gowns, bonnets, boots and gloves, yet if they are improperly cared for and carelessly worn, your neat little neighbor, with her "made-over" dress and her last year's bonnet, will put you to shame in the matter of personal appearance. There is a gentility about her which brings her the most pleasing attentions, and men and women alike pay her homage because she is so neat and trim. She is a firm believer in that last look in the mirror.

As women we cannot have too high a standard in the small niceties. The successful dresser is as conscientious in caring for her clothes when not in use as she is in arranging them neatly and tastefully on her person. She has long since learned that if her bodices are hung by the dress-maker's tapes or by the belt, they will soon be hopelessly out of shape. Accordingly, she provides yokes upon which to hang them. An unlimited supply of these

yokes may be made at nominal cost by cutting barrel hoops in sections twelve inches long, winding them with strips of old cotton or cambric and fastening to the center of each a loop of stout cord or wire. Such yokes will also answer for suspending jackets and wraps, unless the garments are very long and heavy.

How to make a silk petticoat, Margie? Cut it in front by a dress-skirt pattern, with gores to fit it neatly about the hips; and at the back add to a single width of the silk two or even three widths half the depth of the petticoat, thus providing the requisite fulness at the bottom without increasing the hip measure. Many of the silk skirts offered in the shops are finished with lace ruffles or with pinked ruffles of the material; but the latter soon fray out, while the lace catches in the shoe-buttons and is soon hopelessly shabby. Instead of these decorations, cut bias ruffles of the silk, hem them by hand and add as many as may be desired. The skirt should be finished at the bottom with velvet binding, which is manufactured for the purpose and costs little more than dress braid. The most satisfactory materials for skirts of this kind are taffeta and tartan silks, the former being changeable and the latter plaided. A silk petticoat or a silk lining for a dress skirt produces a musical rustling sound suggestive of all manner of daintiness.

The velvet skirt-binding, by-the-by, is much less injurious to the boots than the rough braids lately in use, which soon destroyed the finish of kid or morocco. Boots that have become passé only at their tops may be rendered quite presentable by the addition of spats or over-gaiters. These dressy adjuncts may be purchased ready-made, but the economical woman will prefer to make them for herself. The best way to dry wet shoes so they will retain their form is by packing them with oats. The grain absorbs the moisture from the inside, presses the boots into shape and renders them pliable when dry. The oats may be dried after they have done their work and may be used over and over again.

Cold weather develops many petty annoyances, among them being an excessive brittleness of the finger-nails. The low temperature seems to dry out the natural oil of the nails, causing them to break in a very disagreeable fashion. This evil can be corrected by oiling the nails every night, rubbing the oil well into the roots. The white spots frequently seen on the nails are always caused by bruises. When the nails are thin they are peculiarly susceptible to injury, and it often happens that a bruise is sufficiently severe to produce a white spot without being in the least painful. One may easily injure the nails while pressing down the cuticle at the roots, wherefore this portion of the process of manicuring should be performed with a very gentle hand. These spots will only disappear

with the growth of the nails; but new ones will not be formed if the nails are gently treated.

Not the least of the ills that follow the influenza is the falling out of the hair; and many physicians are now prescribing a regular diet for feeding the roots and strengthening the scalp. It has been found by analysis that the hair contains sulphur, silicon and manganese, but the beef solutions, starchy mixtures and milk constituting the usual regimen of an influenza patient do not supply these elements, with the result that the roots of the hair are literally starved. Hence a diet of foods that largely contain the three substances mentioned will greatly strengthen the hair after illness and, for that matter, will tend to increase its growth in a generally healthy person. Two soft-boiled eggs each morning or a raw egg taken with milk twice a day will do much to correct a weakened condition of the hair, and so will oatmeal and brown bread eaten daily.

Many forms of Winter illness leave the system in a weak condition that is made painfully apparent by the arrival of the first warm day of Spring. Herbs have always been approved for counteracting such debility, and one of the best of these is a tea made of the male dandelion, which may be distinguished by the fact that its central root is most above the ground, while the female plant grows straight downward into the soil. Steep the dandelion slowly for three hours in enough water to cover it; then turn it into a colander, and press out all the water. Return the liquid to the fire, and boil it down one-third. The dose is a wine-glassful every morning for ten days or two weeks.

In arranging your parlor tea-table, Katherine, remember it is not considered good form to hang the cups along the sides of the table. To be sure, hooks are often placed on tea-tables for this purpose, but the effect of a row of cups suspended by their handles

reminds one unpleasantly of the display of wares in a china shop. The table should be covered with a cloth large enough to hang down on all sides. Dainty tea-cloths are hemstitched and embroidered in "shades of white" washable silks.

Choose a water-kettle of moderate size; and do not place it in the middle of the table as if it were the center of everything. A standing or hanging kettle is more easily disposed of than a small one that must have an abiding-place on the table. The tea-pot, cream-jug and sugar-bowl should match or, at least, correspond in general style; and the tea-caddy and the plate for wafers or other solid refreshments should harmonize daintily. The table should be low and either square or oblong, and it should have an under shelf upon which to place the tea-kettle when not in use.

Scarfs are not considered elegant for the tea-table. In stuffing a cozy, that indispensable adjunct of every table on which hot tea is served, French wool wadding will be found lighter and warmer than cotton. The lack of a complete tea service need not debar anyone from offering tea to afternoon callers. Indeed, many tasteful hostesses prefer to have it served on a tray with the cups and saucers. The tea-pot, snugly encased in its cozy, is brought in, and the tea is then poured without any apparent preparation having been made.

The latest stationery shows very decided colors, among them being shades of pink, heliotrope and blue-gray that almost demand white ink. Women of quiet taste sanction the extra long envelope, with a flap three-quarters its width. A new paper known as *fleur d'amour* shows a pattern of flowers and foliage in the faintest dawn-pink all over its surface. It is very artistic and seems fit to bear only the most congratulatory, endearing and delicate of messages.

E. S. W.

AN APRIL-FIRST PARTY.

In sending invitations to a dinner or evening party to be given on the first of April, let the quotation written upon the cards indicate the character of the entertainment, as otherwise the invitations themselves may be interpreted as a joke, and disregarded in consequence. Any of the following would be appropriate, and many others of a similar nature may easily be found:

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
—SHAKESPEARE.

Fantastic, frolicsome and wild.
—COTTON.

Rare compound of oddity, frolic and fun,
Who relished a joke and rejoiced in a pun.
—GOLDSMITH.

Light be thy heart! Why should'st thou keep
Sadness within its secret cells?
—WELBY.

'Tis strange there should such difference be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.
—BUTLER.

Though wrong the mode, comply, more sense is shown
In wearing other's follies than our own.
—YOUNG.

The menu cards may be decorated with the buds of various early flowers, as the name *Aprilis*, given to this month by the Romans, indicated the time when the buds begin to open; or the cards may show bunches of pretty grasses, inasmuch as April is called by the Dutch "grass-month." If preferred, small pen-sketches of fool's caps, umbrellas and similar appropriate devices may be substituted for the paintings.

The *boutonnieres* should be made of wax or paper flowers, but should be as natural-looking as possible, that the guests may be tempted to smell them. The napkins, also, may be fastened to the table-cloth with invisible pins; and any number of similar jokes may be played.

But let the surprise of the refreshments lie in their *lack* of surprise. Of course, the guests will look for cotton doughnuts and

other imitation edibles, and each article of food will in consequence be eyed with suspicion; but as one delightful surprise follows another, when each viand in its turn is found to be eatable and enjoyable, be sure the guests will discover that this part of their entertainment is a joke they can thoroughly appreciate.

In preparing for the frolics of the evening, plan a number of interesting and novel games. For one, which may be called "An April Hunting-Party," gather all the oddities and trinkets that can be found, such as a rubber rattle, a tin whistle, a gray cloth mouse, a box of pepper candies, a pair of brass earrings, a perfume bottle filled with weakened ammonia, and anything else the ingenuity will suggest. Wrap these articles in separate papers, and hide them in all sorts of odd places—in wall-pockets, behind pictures, under the upholstery of furniture, beneath rugs and in dusting-bags and waste-baskets; and when it is time to commence the game, set the party hunting for their favors. Each person must search until he or she finds a package, and the article which it contains must be worn by the finder as a favor during the remainder of the evening. In one of the packages should be a fool's cap and in another some sort of toy fish, upon which, or upon a card attached to which, should be written "*Un poisson d'Avril*"—"an April fish," which is the French expression corresponding to our "April fool."

Another game that will afford plenty of fun is a "Potato Contest." Have in readiness two dinner plates, two heavy tea-spoons, and as many medium-sized potatoes as can be conveniently piled upon the two plates. Place a plate and spoon at each end of a room, half the potatoes at regular intervals on the right side of the room and the other half in the same position on the left side. Let two contestants be chosen; and when each has taken his place beside a plate, let him take the spoon in his hand and begin "gathering his crop." He must balance a potato on his spoon, carry it with one hand to the opposite end of the room and deposit it on the plate. The player who succeeds in "gathering his crop" first should have for a prize a large potato upon which has been cut a face wearing a most exaggerated smile. The defeated contestant should be presented with a smaller potato displaying a correspondingly woful face.

All sorts of odd conceits and harmless jokes may be indulged in among the guests as well as on the part of the host and hostess. In short, for this night dignity may be thrown to the winds and young and old bend all their energies to the pursuit of mirth and jollity; for it has been well said,

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

SOME HINTS ABOUT MENDING.

The majority of women take genuine delight in a bargain, and they rejoice in any worthy method of making the means at their disposal do all the service possible toward the family comfort and recreation. Their ambition is to "make the most of everything," and when needful they know how to draw the line strictly between necessities and luxuries. To the shrewdly observant onlooker, however, there are many inconsistencies in the average woman's methods of managing her domestic finances; and we will mention a few of them for the benefit of those whose training has been faulty or whose minds fail to grasp in its entirety the problem of judicious household economy.

She who is happy in having secured an undoubted bargain in table or bed linens, for instance, is not infrequently so demoralized by her good fortune that she cannot realize that as much is to be gained by their proper preservation as she has already saved by their advantageous purchase. Indifference to symptoms of early rents and tatters in her household linens is seldom among the faults of a well reared English woman, while the ability to prevent or repair such defects is not always possessed by the American housewife. Although there may be no actual necessity for practising economy, this fact does not in any way lessen the housekeeper's obligation to faithfully discharge her stewardship of the domestic resources, that her family may have comfortable food, clothing and shelter, and after that such refinement and luxuries as circumstances will warrant.

"This man has a helpful wife," once remarked a well-known economist who had incidentally partaken of the hospitality of a simple household. "Why do you say that?" queried an unobservant fellow-guest. "I saw a darn in her exquisitely white table-cloth, and it was finer and more ornamental in my eyes than the most delicate embroidery."

As a matter of fact, all linen should be carefully inspected from time to time before being sent to the laundry; and after a piece is repaired, it should be carefully washed and ironed and laid aside until all the contents of the linen closet have been successively scrutinized, used and again laundered. A break in linen is almost doubled in size and is rendered much more difficult to mend neatly if the article is first washed and wrung, then dried in a windy place and lastly starched and ironed.

Linen ravellings are to be preferred for darning linen textiles. When napkins are cut apart for hemming, a few threads of the warp are always loosened, and these should be carefully wound upon spools and saved for mending. The first break in a table-cloth usually occurs at the middle fold at or near the ends of the table. By looking through the cloth the first signs of an approaching break may be detected; and as soon as the weakness is perceived, new threads should be darned into the material to take the place of those that are breaking or wearing away. The threads of the warp or woof give out first according to their fineness or the closeness with which they are twisted. By thus strengthening the material at weakened spots the threatened rent may be deferred indefinitely. The beauty of darning lies in the deftness and delicacy with which the threads are interwoven into the injured fabric; and true thrift is found in the alacrity with which the needlewoman hastens to counteract the inevitable ravages of wear and tear. Skillful mending should be ornamental, and it will be, unless it is so craftily done as to be practically invisible.

Somebody, referring to needlework repairing, has half-facetiously declared that "a girl must be caught young and put early in the harness if she is to do it as perfectly and beautifully as did our grandmothers, who were justified in being as proud of a darn in their linens as a modern woman is of her drawn-work, her *point coupé*, or her crochet lace knitted with No. 100 linen thread." This remark affords a valuable hint to mothers of girls.

Of course, linen flosses of greater or less fineness may be purchased to match the threads of varying grades of family linen, but the ravelled threads will be found to correspond more nearly with the material into which they are to be darned. Table-cloths are sure to reach a time when, even with the promptest and kindest of care, they will become unrepresentable for a nicely appointed table; but their days of usefulness need not be wholly over on that account. Many a thrifty housewife divides such a cloth at the center, trims away the thinner parts, sews the selvages together with over-hand stitches and hems the cut edges neatly, when, lo! a good cloth for ordinary use is saved from what, with less intelligent care, would have been a total loss.

Sheets may be spared in the same way for a more extended term of usefulness; but if these repairs, whether in sheets or table-cloths, be not neatly done, there is a slovenliness visible that testifies to

the unwillingness of the seamstress to practise a worthy economy, to which, however, she has been forced by necessity. Everybody respects a necessity; but some so enjoy it that they take pleasure in overcoming it in an attractive way.

To darn rents in wool goods, always use ravellings of the material, even if these threads can only be obtained in short pieces; and do the work finely, evenly and closely, no matter how often the needle has to be threaded. If any difficulty is experienced in threading the needle with a soft woollen thread, touch the latter at the end with a little beeswax to stiffen it and bring it to a point. This darning should be done on the wrong side of the garment so the ends of the threads and the edges of the rents will be invisible. By using the ravellings an exact match in the color and fineness of the threads is secured, and both trouble and expense are saved.

After a wool fabric has been darned, the mended portion should be dampened on the right side (provided, of course, the color is reliable) and pressed on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron until the darn is perfectly dry. If the color is insecure, no moisture should be risked, but a piece of paper should be placed beneath the iron in pressing. Mending skilfully done in this way will be nearly if not quite invisible.

Stockings should be defended while new against the necessity for early mending. If the heels are neatly lined with pieces cut from the tops of worn-out stockings, their term of service will be nearly doubled. If such linings cannot be obtained, run the heels all over with darning cotton, wool or silk in the same shade, using the thread double and making the rows very closely together. Do this work, of course, on the inside, and make the stitches very dainty on the right side, but fully a-quarter of an inch long on the wrong side.

Closely akin to mending is the cutting down or cutting over of stockings. Only such hose as are of good quality should be made over; but when their texture is really strong they are well worth the trouble. Men's hosiery may be cut down for small boys, and women's may be cut over for their original wearers, if very long at first, or else may be utilized for little girls. The cutting and sewing must be very neatly done to produce wholly satisfactory results. Procure a suitable paper pattern, or else cut one from a new stocking of good shape, allowing for seams. The bottom of the foot must be cut from the leg of a worn-out stocking, and over-handed to place after the newly cut heel has been lined and sewed at the bottom. The seam of the heel should be opened and flatly feather-stitched to the stocking. In inserting the bottom all the edges should be over-handed or back-stitched and then cat-stitched open.

If the toes of the stockings are habitually worn through first, they may be darned or run closely on the wrong side the same as the heels.

The darning of stockings is essentially the gentlewoman's pride, and when she has leisure to do it herself, she never entrusts such of it as is fine to the hands of others. Her husband's hosiery she considers her especial charge. The proper method of darning is very simple, care and neatness being really more essential than actual skill. First lay parallel threads closely together across the broken place, and then pick them up in basket fashion with cross-wise threads, making the darn look like a piece of cloth inserted in the stocking.

No well bred woman will wear a glove with a rip or a rent in it if she can possibly procure a suitable needle and thread with which to over-hand the opening on the wrong side. In travelling it is well to have constantly at hand a skein of silks in the usual glove shades.

A hole in a garment may be patched so deftly that the defect will be scarcely visible. The patch should be fitted into the aperture with the greatest accuracy and should be overhanded to the surrounding edges.

But garment-mending is not the only branch of domestic handicraft to which women are well adapted. There was a time when the glue-pot was as exclusively used by masculine hands as the hammer and jack-plane; but this state of things has passed away, and the good, all-round housewife includes a cabinet-maker's glue-pot or a bottle of liquid glue, and also a bottle of some good cement for mending china and glassware, among those simple mechanical implements which it is her pride to handle with at least ordinary skill. A broken piece of furniture should be securely held together with cords or clamps after the parts have been carefully glued, but when the fragments of a shattered dish are to be cemented together, they must be patiently held in position with the hands until the cement has had time to become well set. Certain cements for crockery are disappointing, because at the first application they pro-

duce only a brief adhesion. This will occur in the case of a really good cement if the pores in the broken edges of the china or delft-ware absorb much of the adhesive matter; but if a second application of cement is made without cleansing the edges, the desired result will usually be attained. Cemented china should be dried in a

hot place. Neither furniture nor crockery that has been repaired in this way should be used until it has been allowed to dry for several days in a proper atmosphere. The mending of fine china and lace is counted a superior acquirement among gentlewomen in France, Italy and Germany and is considered as refined as it is valuable.

SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

There are many women whose chief desire is to marry—whether circumstances are favorable or quite the reverse. They wed to obtain freedom from the discomforts and penalties that are so often the portion of the unmarried daughter at home, who feels that she contributes nothing to the family prosperity, but rather adds to the already heavy burden of the breadwinner. They are impatient with themselves because they are not able to compel content to take the place of dull weariness.

Elderly spinsters were once deemed too numerous for the world's welfare, but now there are too few of them, so changed for the better is the average condition of unmarried women. Since the alternative for unsatisfactory wedlock is now a tolerable if not a wholly sympathetic profession or craft by which a living may be gained, spinsterhood has, as a natural consequence, been endowed with the dignity and charm of a voluntarily chosen condition. The best of single women who lack fortunes of their own no longer allow themselves to be carried idly through life by others, even though the added burdens would not be felt by those who would be called upon to bear them. Tender, manly men there are who would never admit that their energies are overtaxed to provide for dependent female relatives outside their immediate families; but conscientious women have come to doubt their right to receive support from men upon whom they have no claim save that of a more or less distant relationship, although custom blinds the eyes of many to a clear recognition of the charity by which they are sustained in idleness.

There are many young women who are not to be blamed for leaning helplessly upon a weary and overworked father, because they have inherited a conviction that womanly weakness is proper, feminine and charming; and this belief cannot always be easily put aside. Other women, equally endowed with traditional ideas, and, perhaps, more unfortunate, are idle through natural inaptitude. The absence of employment to some women is a matter for gratitude, if any such lively and distinctive emotion is possible to them. They neither seek occupation nor desire it. Such persons may be instances of atavism, their span of tendency reaching back to the times of the patriarchs, when women were counted as material possessions and were ranked between a man's house and his servants.

We all know what it is to inherit certain gifts of mind, manners and character. If these are good and precious, we are praised, esteemed and loved because of them; but if, unfortunately, our gifts are not suited to the social or industrial standards of the time in which we live, we are scoffed at and condemned. No woman is able to better herself until she has a desire for improvement and a craving for a broader nature. But from whence are such cravings to come? This question brings the mind forcibly against a blank wall, and the pain of ignorance tells us that distress and blame are equally undeserved by us; and so, also, is fault-finding with women who prefer to be self-supporting or, at least, choose the pleasure of earning money because they see it is man's chief delight in a country like ours. To work for pay without lowering the dignity of man's position in the industries or taking from him the happy consciousness that he is able to provide for his daughters, if they are willing to be thus supported, or if they should ever become weary of self-support and need his strong hands to hold them up—to do this is the problem for women to solve.

Since, in the present disproportion of the sexes in our Eastern States, every twelfth woman must remain unmarried, surely she it is who has a right to be respected in her desire to stand alone, worthily and honorably, eating the bread neither of charity nor of dependence. There is an aspect of the lives of single women that is not sufficiently regarded. It is to be noticed in that enforced idleness in certain well-to-do families which allows leisure for brooding over the evils of a solitary setting and for a dreary self-pity or, perhaps, for a still more pathetic devising of some sort of marriage on the plea that any change is better than stagnation and nothingness. To have an "easy time" is too often supposed to express the most enviable condition of an unmarried woman who is no longer youthful and who has all her material needs supplied.

Can anything be more difficult to endure than idleness with discontent fully alive in one's spirit? An unwed woman has no fixed and proper sphere unless she makes a worthy place for herself in some one of the many occupations that are looked down upon only when followed by unskilled workers. It is our present object to suggest, not to direct or counsel women who desire or need to earn money. We do not hint, because it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to say just what ought to be done by women; but we would strongly urge that they can and should avoid idleness, no matter how large their individual resources may be. Especially should single women who have passed their early youth decline support from kinsmen to whom they can return no adequate equivalent.

Dependence is belittling to the character of both men and women. The wife is not a dependant. If she is an intelligent, conscientious person, she does as much to maintain the family in her capacity of careful dispenser and purveyor as does the husband who provides. Except in cases of illness or special misfortune, she is a squanderer who neglects the house and strays afield to earn a little money. When this is really necessary, and she, weighing her earnings carefully against the losses caused by the fact that she is less a housekeeper and homemaker for being a provider, finds the balance in favor of her toil, all is well or, at least, as well as such unfortunate conditions will permit. Of such women we would not be understood to speak in this connection, but of her who is not willing to wed solely to gain support.

La femme passée, whose sole personal value was her youth and prettiness, and whose capital has been eaten up by time, is a pitiable object if idle and poor. She has prepared herself for no occupation while the springtime of her life was quickly passing, having had no ambition but to wed; and she now finds this hope a broken reed—all her stakes are irretrievably lost. Sad, indeed, is such a fate if she is compelled to become self-dependent or to eat the bread of charity. Provident parents arrange with religious faithfulness that this need not happen to their daughters, the girls' aptitudes or talents indicating at an early age which direction their training should take in order to provide the surest safeguard against possible need.

Sometimes the strongest quality in a young woman's nature is her fondness for children. All that she has to give and the best there is in her heart to do is bounded by child life. If she does not marry, personal maternity is not hers; but in vicarious motherhood she is almost happy. She who ministers to the children of her kinspeople or friends is not a dependant. She earns all that she is likely to receive; she has, in fact, a money value in the position for which she was, by Nature, especially endowed.

"A child's nurse? No; it is too menial," exclaims a woman who is ambitious only for the possession of money. But by no means can such an occupation be called menial. It is the highest calling next that of mother; and sometimes it is, through special gifts, even more lofty than the mother's position with regard to her children. It is ideal, if only looked at from a high point of view. It is an almost divine self-effacement—a ministrations which money cannot pay for, but for which money or its equivalent is taken. Indeed, were not some payment accepted for such services, the burden of obligation would be too heavy for those who receive the blessing which vicarious mothers bring to their helpless little ones. Thus, the true nurse is not only self-forgetful but self-supporting. She eats not a crumb received from charity.

It is in the care of child-life that *la femme passée* of a certain maternal temperament finds the most tolerable compensation for the waning of her butterfly days and the decadence of those small social recognitions that were mostly due to the freshness of girlhood. This evanescent empire having slipped away from her, the tender hands of children caress her into semi-content, compelling her to forget sometimes that she has missed her aim or, perhaps, that she was not properly equipped for the battle of life. And this brings us to the question, "Why should not women earn money?" True, this was man's privilege and duty as long as there were no more women than could or would become wives; but that day is past. It is useless to tilt at stern facts, for they cannot be moved

either way by argument or by public opinion. That there are a hundred and twelve women to every one hundred men is an unalterable condition of the present; and as sentiment and custom now trend, there is likely to be less and less of ignoble striving and petty intriguing to win an establishment (which includes a husband of some sort), and a more earnest and enthusiastic preparation on the part of women to earn a satisfactory support and, perhaps, to win distinction, which happy realization places them in a position to marry for higher reasons than simply to gain food and shelter and to prefix another title to their names. Well stocked minds, and hands trained to skilled and compensating work make their possessors far more attractive to manly men, who fail to discover wisdom in choosing as their wives kittenish and "flirtatious" young women with undeveloped and unearned-for possibilities running to waste in their indefinite expectation of marriage.

Somewhere in the world, silly girls believe, there are men who will gladly marry them because they have pink cheeks, pretty, useless hands and a flippant but somewhat cunning style of chatter—it would be untruthful to call their talk conversation; and some of them treat candidates for their favor as if they were making a wondrous condescension in bending so far from their lofty pedestals as to say "Yes." After marriage, this sort of woman is not likely to bind her husband to their hearthstone with silken cords, and he is not likely to remain beside it unless in the hope of doing more for his children, intellectually and otherwise, than their mother can or will do; but the man who can feel and act thus wisely toward his offspring is not the one most in danger of entrapment by wily girls who have only dainty complexions and pretty clothes to commend them to masculine attention.

Returning to a more direct consideration of our theme, we would again urge young unmarried women, as well as those who are no longer young but have sufficient health and vigor, to accept not even the most urgent and hearty generosity from others, provided they can by any possibility supply their needs themselves. Occupations that are remunerative, whether pursued at home or elsewhere, renew the youth and maintain hopeful interest. They cause one to be earnest in new directions, and they heighten our enjoyment by giving us a consciousness of personal power; and besides, there is a happiness in contributing to the family comfort or pleasure that too few young women feel outside the daily routine of being agreeable.

There is a modern phase of woman's life that has been created, not by the innovator, the radical reformer, the upturner of established things, but, as was said, by the preponderance of women. Faurier asserted that a certain small proportion of women were manly and a certain due proportion of men were womanly; but admitting this, we must remember that Nature knows what she is about. If she has created women who are so strong that they must find an outlet for their energies as a means of self-preservation or, at least, of becoming satisfied with life, why should those women not be honored for their talent and be applauded for loyalty to their endowments? These are they who become pioneers in reforms and in money-getting, preparing a way in which their timid but needy sisters may comfortably follow.

Girls inherit their fathers' talents or aptitudes for business and for mechanical work fully as often as they receive the traits or gifts of their mothers; but unless these endowments happen to be within such lines as have received the seal of approval through established custom, their possessors are warned off by an unconsidered and inconsiderate public opinion. Thoughtful persons who recognize a mental necessity for work in preserving the grandeur of an inherited character even where there is no financial need of wage-earning, perceive but one possible evil result that can follow woman's inclination to do a man's work; and that is, a belief in gifts that will serve without training. Aptitude is not skill in any desired employment, and that woman makes a fundamental error who thinks to make her natural ability answer the purpose of

properly directed instruction and practice in the methods of doing the very best work. Too many women say in effect, "I am only a woman and may not be able to perform this work quite as well as a man; but I will do it as conscientiously as I am able, and I will demand less compensation for it." It is by this hurtful bargain, made first with her conscience and afterward with her employer, that she degrades woman's labor. Although she allows her work to be unskilled, she yet performs it, thus displacing a man, who is obliged to seek another and, generally speaking, a less lucrative situation. The man becomes discouraged. He sees no advantage in attempting to do his work well, for a woman can take his place to his employer's satisfaction. He earns less than in former times, and he has probably missed those promotions which he might reasonably have expected in the course of time; so his own little girls, whom he had planned to keep longer at school, must go out early and earn money by means of some unskilled work. Thus, one woman's unfairness to herself causes a long train of evils to follow. If there were only a general stamp of approbation upon the efforts of the self-supporting woman when she has assumed no voluntary domestic obligations and has none through family ties or affiliations, there would be little blundering and imperfect work, and compensations would be more proportionate to the time and skill bestowed on finished labor.

If a girl be gifted with her father's business talent, why should she not take that gift as an unmistakable sign from Heaven that she should equip herself by training or culturing that inheritance? If she should need its actual application, either through a mental or a financial necessity, it is always in readiness; and she has the satisfaction of knowing that she has the means at hand for driving the wolf of want from her door and the canker of discontent from her brain. When a woman makes an uncommon artistic, business or industrial success, she is applauded; it is only when she works imperfectly that she fails of approval. A cook who is unmistakably excellent is called a *chef*, a *cordou bleu*, and is respected accordingly; but she who prepares messes, spoiling good material by her careless or ignorant methods, can rightly expect neither verbal nor financial recognition of her services; and the same results follow good or bad work in every line of occupation through which women earn money. The honor or dishonor lies, not in what sort of respectable work a woman does, but in how she does it. Of course, the spirit in which it is performed influences, and very naturally, those with whom she has near affiliations. To select a fitting occupation or enterprise and then make herself thoroughly acquainted with all its details—in fact, to do what it is unjustly said women usually fail to do, because they cannot see all round a subject at once—is to wellnigh guarantee success. Women are conservative in their choice of undertakings, also in their manner of carrying them out, and for this discretion they are praised by just persons, while the cavilling claim that it is want of courage and not the possession of judgment that restrains them from more rapid methods.

In considering the women who work and succeed, whether in mental or mechanical occupations, those who least approve of volunteers among self-supporting women are compelled to admit that such are among the healthiest, handsomest and most interesting of their sex, maintaining a perpetual youth in their spirits and manners, because they have no leisure in which to worry over belittling, wrinkle-bringing, complexion-destroying small matters. Nothing so soon ruins a handsome face as querulousness, pettiness, and silent or spoken bickerings with fate.

The time is coming, indeed is now here, when the woman who allows herself to be maintained by those upon whom she is a recognized burden and an object of charity, is despised unless she is aged or an invalid; while those whose animating desire is to eat bread of their own earning are frankly admired. Wise men of to-day seek women as wives for the intellectuality of their conversation and for their shrewd, practical common sense. Such a wife will neither bore her husband with fashionable twaddle and silly gossip nor make his life a misery by idle money-spending.

RAMBLES AMONG BOOKS.

Charles Augustus Stoddard has made a truly valuable addition to the literature of modern travel in his recent work, *Across Russia, From the Baltic to the Danube*, which comes to us from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The author was not making his first visit to the northern lands of Europe when he collected the material for this book. His previous journey was made by way of the Gotha canal instead of across the turbulent North Sea to Sweden, and this double experience has enriched his mind and adds to the reader's

pleasure and information. Of the sturdy, clean-hearted, industrious people of Sweden he gives us clearly-drawn silhouettes; and he presents vivid and beautiful descriptions of many interesting objects in Stockholm, "the Venice of the North," which has, he says, a "brilliant look which does not pertain to the languid, lustreless 'Queen of the Adriatic.'" This is a statement which observant travellers will appreciate. From Sweden we are carried to Finland, the flower of whose sagas is the Karlo-alla, of which Hiawatha is

the echo. The author mentions another poetic saga of Finland which says, "Twilight and the Dawn are betrothed lovers, always seeking each other, till in Finland in the Midsummer they meet, and their united lamps burn in splendor in the Northern sky." It never grows wholly dark in Finland during the month of July. With fine portrayals of character, of the conduct of life, of scenery and the apparelling of strange peoples, Stoddard leads on to Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw and Cracow, then through the Carpathians and the Hungarian caverns, and so to Buda Pesth and the blue Danube. Every page is so replete with pleasure and information that, what with the aid of many fine illustrations, we find the book to be the next best thing to personally visiting the Empire of the Tzars. Except for a few scenes that trouble the spirit of civilization within us, the work mentions nothing pertaining to Russia that one would very much wish to see changed. It brings a peaceful spirit that exorcises the terrors conjured up by numerous other writers on Russian customs and institutions.

During their progress through *Scribner's Magazine* Sir Edwin Arnold's articles on Japan attracted and delighted thousands of readers by their brightness, their high literary quality and the evident love of the author for his subject. They are now given a more enduring value by being issued in handsome book form, with enlarged illustrations. Nearly every visitor to the Island Empire feels the fascination of the land and its people, but it is given to few to so delightfully record their impressions; and fewer still are privileged to enter the home circle of which the author was made a loved and respected member. Much has been written of late about Japan, but none of the many writings leaves such a pleasant sense of entertainment and profit as *Japonica*. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Darkness and Daylight is a large volume dealing with the lights and shadows of New York life. Four authors contribute the subject matter—Mrs. Helen Campbell, Reverend Lyman Abbott, Col. Thomas W. Knox and Inspector Byrnes—, and there are over two hundred illustrations from life. The book is largely the story of mission work among the poor, and presents the experiences of Christian endeavor, with the many pathetic and amusing scenes that were packed into them. Mrs. Campbell's account of rescue work is full of touching incidents and illustrates over and over again that truth is far stranger than even the most imaginative romance. [Hartford: A. D. Worthington & Co.]

Much interest is just now manifested in the comparative study of the French literature of Corneille's epoch, and no book could be more timely than *A Study in Corneille*, by Lee Davis Lodge. It is scant praise to say that this author's retrospect is clear, his view comprehensive, his judgment unbiased by prejudice, and his sources of knowledge exceptionally deep and wide. The translations of Corneille, and especially of his "Le Cid," are almost literal, very scanty attempt having been made to retain this famous production in poetic form. Much of the great Frenchman's "Horace," "Cinna" and "Polyeucte" is included in this valuable contribution to that scholarly literature which is craved by many modern American men and women who cannot find time to make excursions to the sources and springs of knowledge, and who are peculiarly benefited by such a book. Incidentally, many of Corneille's contemporaries and semi-contemporaries are touched upon by Lodge's incisive pen, including Rousseau, Voltaire, Racine, St. Pierre and many more brilliant stars in the literary firmament of the seventeenth century. Perhaps as valuable as the knowledge which the reader gains of Corneille is the insight afforded by the book into the early religious dramas of France, which nourished and inspired the great dramatist. The author calls the previous ages of superstition "the Winter of France," after which came the Spring, of which Corneille was the first flower and produced the first perfected fruit. [Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.]

A North Country Comedy, by M. Betham-Edwards, is a whimsical tale, overflowing with wit, pathos, vivid descriptions of Nature, and still more realistic portrayments of persons with the most human of faults and virtues. To hint at the plot would be to spoil the reader's surprises, while to picture the various personages would be impossible to a writer less gifted than the author. It is enough to say that most of the characters in the comedy are droll and a few pathetic. The romance is made as real to the reader as his own personality. Its being from the pen of one holding so grave a position as that of *Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France* is not the least attractive element in this bit of most diverting and ingenious humour. The book is especially commended to weary thinkers. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]

From the same publishers as the last comes *A Divided Duty*, by Ida Lemon. The title of this novel is not attractive to the habitual reader of romances, yet there are few among recent fictions that are more profoundly interesting, the book being equally effective as a droll diversion and as an appeal to one's sympathetic admiration of an unconsciously good young woman. The plot is uncommon, and its development is ingenious and surprising. There is no ante-climax and no hint of the conclusion before "Finis" is reached; nor does the tale, which is Anglo-French in

setting, leave the imaginative reader in a misery of compassion for any of its characters.

The Romance of a Châlet is a well told love story by Mrs. Campbell Praed. Its portrayals of persons and places are clear and fascinating, but its tragic element is so sad and is introduced with such frequency that the tale cannot but be harmful to many readers. Lunacy is neither romantic nor poetic, and it should find a place in no literature save that of the medical science. The critic who recommends such a story as this for general perusal fails of one of his most important duties to the reading public. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]

The latest of W. Clark Russell's stories is *A Strange Elopement*, and it is one of his best. Like all the writings of this author it is redolent of the sea, but the theme is a novel one and the characters different from those he has accustomed us to. The interest turns on a pair of lovers on an outward-bound Indiaman, who, because of the opposition of a stern parent, resolve on the desperate course of elopement, with the aid of two sailors and a ship's boat. The story is short, and the reader's attention is held throughout. [New York: Macmillan & Co.]

A fascinating and instructive story for young women is told by L. B. Walford under the suggestive title, *A Pinch of Experience*. A well born, well bred and much petted only daughter is the heroine, and a horde of more or less vulgar or more or less polished self-seeking kinspeople make up the list of personages. Naturalness is one of the chief charms of the tale, and the author has described with a vigorous pen the various shades of character, good, bad and indifferent, to be met with in a group of widely different human beings. The methods by which very common people express their greed for wealth and position, and the subtle ways in which those who are polished by contact with the social world seek to better their fortunes, are all described with admirable skill and truth; and the tale displays in a most impressive manner the difference between the real gentlewoman and the most clever imitations of her, thus furnishing very useful lessons for girls who desire to be genuine and who detest ignoble ambitions. [New York: John W. Lovell Co.]

A group of tales by Thomas Nelson Page, published by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title, *Elsket, and Other Stories*, are almost as varied in character and style as though they had been penned by different authors. The initial story, which is named in the title, is a pathetic and heroic narrative of life in the most desolate part of Norway, on the hither side of Romsdal after crossing the Nord Fiord. However rude the modes of existence among the mountaineers of this inhospitable land, men's hearts are warm, and truth and loyalty are counted as necessary to life as food and raiment. The romance is sad, but is beautified by its nobility and dignity. Among the other tales are fascinating descriptions of negroes and of events connected with them. Their dialect, their inconsequent habits, their fervent loyalty to those whom they venerate, and their capacity for tender affection, as well as for cordial detestation, are well delineated, and the author's experience with the dusky race is assurance that the pictures are truthful. The last of the collection is a tale of France and bears the significant title "A Soldier of the Empire."

Everyone who has read *Laddie* must have wished many times to know who wrote it, and the same desire must attend the perusal of *Pris*, by the same author. The latter book is a tender, homely story of a brave girl. Her busy life, spent in toil, is so beautified by her character, and she is so unconscious of her own fine qualities, that she rises to heights where only our heroes and our saints are set. One is moved almost to tears that are not wholly of grief by many of the scenes in this charming tale. [Boston: Roberts Bros.]

In *Mariam*, by Horace Victor, we are given a graphic account of the civilizations of two contrasting peoples—the English and the believers in Mahomet, the contrast being brought out in a description of a voyage aboard an English steamer bound from the port of Bussarat upon the river Euphrates to Jeddah. The English hero of the tale is the surgeon of the ship, and its several Oriental characters are pilgrims on their way to Mecca. Mariam is a maid who, for some uncommon reason, is a pilgrim with her parents, maidens very seldom making this journey. Because the hero is acquainted with the healing art, he is allowed to see the women, who are tented upon the after deck; and because his skill has been effectual, gratitude lifts the tent door to him as if he were a brother, during a voyage of many days. But then he is not a brother, and Mariam is beautiful. The story contains many charming episodes and descriptions, but the most interest centers upon a comparison of various standards of manner and manners, habits of thought and valuations of ceremonial, which brings the Occidental reader to form a less egotistic estimate of his own people's ideals and to conceive a higher respect for the Mahometan's trend of thought, and especially of his veneration for the honorable, the loyal and the true in character. The atmosphere of the romance is so real that it is difficult to withdraw one's-self from it; and when

the reader really feels that he is himself again, he finds himself standing upon a higher moral plane, to which his recently acquired insight into Islamism has lifted him. He is made to know through his delightful story that all the good men of this world are brothers, who only differ in complexion and in their modes of eating, drinking, sitting, speaking and wooing—particularly the last. [New York: Macmillan and Co.]

The Heart of a Maid is an analytic story, by Beatrice Kipling, of Simla, the chief Summer resort of the English army officers in India. Incidentally, the author writes of Maidanpore, Muritza and Dreacan Dreer, and of the prevailing social customs of Anglo-Indian garrisons. She seems to know too much of the wrong kind of girls' hearts and too little of the right sort, and for this misfortune she is to be pitied, and so, also, are her readers. The story is fascinating in a way, being direct in its methods and simple in style; but the mind of the reader, whether man or maiden, feels little of real satisfaction when the last page is turned. Stories that gladden the heart are far more wholesome than this "romance of romantic girls." [New York: John W. Lovell Co.]

Tales of the war between the North and South, no matter how well told they may be or how much truthful information they may contain, only serve to keep alive old feuds and animosities that should long ago have felt the healing touch of time; and *Adventures of a Fair Rebel*, by Matt Crim, is no exception to this general rule. The romance, however, is very interesting, and the "Fair Rebel" appeals strongly to our sympathy and love by her many virtues and her sorrowful fortune. [New York: Charles L. Webster and Co.]

A truly noble story is *Averil*, by Rosa Nouchette Cary, the heroine being a stout-hearted, pure-souled young woman to whom beauty and health were denied, but who had fortune, and a poor step-mother with children of her own. How kindnesses were wrought in the face of ingratitude, of insolent demands and of a disregard for Averil's rights and belongings, makes up a romance in which a tender steadfastness to principle and an ever-ready forgetfulness of personal wrongs wins in the end and compels good to follow in the wake of ill and happiness to rise out of the most unpromising conditions. Miss Cary may not be wholly original as a

story-teller, but her ideals of character are pure and elevated. [Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]

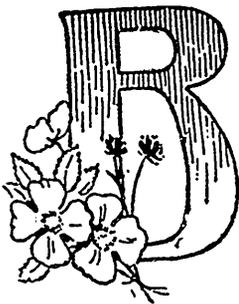
Another group of tales by Thomas Nelson Page is entitled *Among the Camps*, being four thrillingly interesting narratives of boyish adventures during the Rebellion. Not only are wartime episodes graphically presented, but also many curious incidents in which youthful courage and heroism are called into play. Humor and pathos are about equally divided in this prettily illustrated volume. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Seven tales for boys by Richard Harding Davis are published in one attractive volume by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title *Stories for Boys*. That bright lads will revel in these ingenious narratives, while dull ones will be enlivened by them, is giving the book no more praise than it deserves. The author has not forgotten what it is to be a boy, fettered to a monotonous round of developing duties; and he generously furnishes those who are following him in life's pathway with entrancing mental recreations and with examples of how manly boys can be. The hero of "Richard Carr's Baby" is a true man, though only a boy in years.

A Missing Million is the characteristic title of a new book by Oliver Optic. It is a stirring story, but preposterous in its elements. Only a mature man with special gifts and not a little experience as a detective could really have accomplished all or even half of what the hero is represented as achieving. Besides being unpleasant, the narrative tells of crime that it will do no lad good to read about. The Irish boy's adventures are as impossible as his brogue, which no Irishman would recognize, and which becomes very monotonous before the last page of the bulky volume is reached. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

Gestures and Attitudes is the name of a book, by Prof. Edward B. Warman, which, as its sub-title declares, is "An Exposition of the Delsarte Philosophy, Practical and Theoretical." The work is handsomely printed and bound and contains a hundred and fifty illustrations of the postures described in the text. In addition to the descriptive matter, there are charts that inform the student how to express by dumb show the various emotions of which the human mind is capable. [Boston: Lee and Shepard.]

A SPRINGTIME BREAKFAST.



BREAKFASTS daintily served need not of necessity be expensive, although many are prone to think different'y.

Some little originality, and a moderate amount of good taste will work wonders in this sort of entertainment, and will go a considerable distance toward making a success of the undertaking.

Along in the early Spring I was rejoiced to meet an artist friend who chanced to be in our part of the country for the brief space of half a day. He had come in on a late train and

was to leave at eleven on the following day.

In the fulness of my joy I invited him to take breakfast with me in the morning, and when he had accepted, I decided on asking three or four of my intimates who I felt sure would prove congenial.

My mother was in despair when I went home and confessed what I had done.

"What in the world do you expect to find that is eatable at this time of the year? There is simply nothing to be had," cried she. "Of all meals, too, breakfast is the least capable of being served daintily," she argued discouragingly.

I was in for it, though, and there was nothing to be done but make the best of the matter; so like the good mother she always is, she straightway fell to considering the possibilities of the case.

The peach and apple trees were in full and odorous bloom at the time, and early the next morning I gathered some of the prettiest sprays and branches I could find. These I laid carelessly here and there on the cream-tinted table-cloth, which made a pretty background for the blossoms and leaves.

I next turned my attention to making a suitable center-piece for the table. This I arranged by placing a head of beautifully curled lettuce in a quaint little yellow bowl and disposing pretty pink and white radishes among the green leaves.

As an appetizer we first had some thin slices of banana, sprinkled with pepper and salt, and served in small, round dishes.

Then came oat-meal, neither too watery, nor too dry, both which faults need to be guarded against. This was eaten with rich, whipped cream and buttered toast.

The next course consisted of a tender steak dressed with lettuce sauce; cheese toast, made of narrow slices of bread that were first buttered and then sprinkled with grated cheese, and browned in the oven; potato chips, crisp and with a sprinkling of lemon juice over them; chocolate hidden beneath a rich froth of beaten egg; sardines that had been dried on blotting-paper and then dipped in lemon juice, rolled in fine bread-crumbs and browned; and finally some delicious omelettes served in lettuce leaves and looking as pretty as they were good. Flaky breakfast rolls were also a part of this course.

Afterward came oranges, bananas and pineapples, chopped very fine and served with a rich lemonade dashed with sherry. This delicious mixture was served to each guest in an orange rind from which the fruit had been carefully removed with a spoon through a circular opening in the top. The lid was put on again after the chopped fruits had been packed in, so that the orange seemed to be a whole one.

At each plate was laid a small bunch of white and blue violets, sweet with the breath of early Spring; and a pin was placed by each bunch for fastening the flowers upon the lapel of the coat.

The omelettes proved the crowning feature of the occasion, and for the benefit of those who like a dainty dish, I herewith give the recipe.

Separate six eggs. Beat a table-spoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a tea-spoonful of flour. Put a table-spoonful of butter in a skillet, and when it begins to bubble turn in the omelette.

Fry to a golden brown, remove carefully from the skillet, spread with an acid jelly, fold over nicely, and place in lettuce leaves. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, sweeten slightly, and put a thick coating on top of the omelette.

The result is a toothsome morsel, a thing of beauty and, if not a joy forever, certainly a genuine delight while it lasts.

The whole affair was simple and inexpensive, but those present were kind enough to refer to it several times afterward as one of the daintiest and most delightful breakfasts they had enjoyed for a long time.

H. C. W.

THE "DELINEATOR"—THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The scope of the *DELINEATOR* has been gradually widened during the past twelve months; and while the publication is not in every respect as we hope yet to make it, we can safely assert that in the field it is designed to cover it stands without a peer—that the quality, quantity, variety and appropriateness of its contents make it essentially *the Woman's Magazine*, suitable for young and old, maid, wife and widow.

What the public think of it is attested by the steady increase in its circulation, each month showing a large gain. In our issue for December, 1890, we printed **360,000** copies; while of the *Dec. issue, 1891*, the total edition for the United States (*exclusive of the English and Canadian editions*) was **410,000** copies—an increase of **50,000** in the twelve months, or an average gain of **5,000** paid subscribers in every month of the year.

The reason for this enormous circulation and rapid increase is that the magazine has continually grown stronger and better in every department. The enlargement of our staff in London and Paris has enabled us to keep directly in touch with those centers of fashion, so that prevailing styles are reproduced here almost as soon as seen. Further progress has been made in the manufacture of our Patterns, and they are now as perfect as skilled designers can make them. In this connection, too, must be considered the illustrated Lessons on Garment Making which appear from time to time and teach the best among various modes of finish for certain styles or parts of garments. These "Lessons" are invaluable to all dressmakers, and when the series is completed it will form the most practical treatise on dressmaking ever published.

The Fancy-Work Department grows more attractive on account of the numerous original designs introduced, the "Fancy Stitches," being especially productive of novelties.

The standard articles on Dress Fabrics, Trimmings and Millinery reflect the taste of to-day and also indicate that of to-morrow, and the information given can be safely followed by all who are interested in the making of ladies' attire. In addition to these articles there have been special ones on various subjects appropriate to the current season, such as Fancy Dress and Carnival Costumes, Costumes for Graduation, Autumn Gowns, Mourning Attire, Evening Gowns, etc.

The papers on the Dining-Room and Its Decoration, which close as a series this month, have been instructive and suggestive, giving to young housekeepers full information regarding the dainty ordering of the dining-table and its service, and presenting the newest ideas in mural and table decoration, including the folding of napkins, arrangement of flowers, disposal of pictures, panels and plaques, etc., etc.

Tea-Table Gossip has continued throughout the year to discuss from a practical woman's standpoint all those minor topics of current interest that hold so prominent a place in the feminine mind. Everything, from pins to gowns and from a woman's ways to her weight, finds a place in these entertaining and instructive papers.

With the year was inaugurated a new department which, judging from the general interest manifested in it, has supplied a long-felt want. This is the Housekeepers' Department, in which are answered all questions relating to cookery and the management of the household generally. Our readers may rely on all recipes, directions and general information presented in this connection as being the most sensible and practical to be had on the subject concerning which inquiry is made.

During the past twelve months has been completed the first course of papers on "Housekeeping, Good and Bad," treating the theoretical side of the housewife's art; and the second series, touching upon practical housekeeping, is now in progress.

In the March number appeared the first chapter of "Across the Continent," a vividly descriptive narrative of a recent journey from New York to Vancouver and thence to the various points of interest in Alaska. Sitka is reached in the instalment for the present month, and two or more papers are still to be presented.

Simultaneously with the Alaska series was begun an equally entertaining course of graphically illustrated Japanese Sketches, but this was, we regret to say, interrupted for an indefinite period by the illness of our correspondent and her consequent return to America; we hope, however, to be able to resume the Sketches in a very early issue.

Of interest to every flower-loving woman have been the regular papers on "Flower Culture for Women," begun in the April number. These valuable discourses on the florists' craft give full instructions for the care of all sorts of plants, shrubs and bulbs in

the house, on the lawn and in the garden, and they will be continued until the subject (at least, so far as it concerns the amateur florist) has been thoroughly canvassed. The chapters respectively on roses, lilies and cacti will be found particularly well considered.

In the April issue was also commenced a course of illustrated lessons in The Art of Knitting and another in Crocheting, both being prepared by an acknowledged adept in the dainty art of fancy-work, and the introductory paper of a series on Modern Lace-Making appeared in the June number. These lessons will be continued until all our readers who care to learn have become well versed in the mysteries of Knitting, Crocheting and Lace-Making.

Practical instruction in modern methods of house-furnishing was given in a set of four carefully prepared articles on "Novelties in House Decoration," in which were considered the newest ideas regarding wall, ceiling and floor coverings, mantels, grates, windows, hangings, furniture and fittings.

The September number contains the first paper of a series on Home-Made Toilet Extracts, by a careful study of which any woman may, at small expense, supply herself with perfumery superior to that offered in the shops, the various formulas given being those followed by the most reliable perfumers in this country.

In October the final Lesson in Wood-Carving was presented, completing a most thorough course of instruction in that useful and amusing art. Every branch of wood carving received full attention, and the various subjects treated in each lesson were carefully illustrated.

A very seasonable subject was initiated in the November number in a paper descriptive of Games for Halloween; and a similar paper, together with a chapter on Evening Amusements, will be presented in each succeeding issue until all the evening games and other home amusements now in vogue have been discussed.

In addition to the above-mentioned regular and continued articles, a number of miscellaneous ones on topics of special or general household interest have been presented each month, together with admirably written papers on subjects relating to domestic manners and morals.

FOR 1892.

During the coming year our efforts will remain unabated, not to keep the magazine at its present mark, but to raise it even higher in the scale of technical, literary and artistic excellence. We shall endeavor to render the Fashion Department more complete and more generally satisfactory to all classes of readers than ever before; and that other great department of the magazine, the "Illustrated Miscellany" will claim the entire attention of a numerous staff of the ablest writers and designers.

The "Fancy Stitches" will be continued under the title "Fancy Stitches and Embroideries," and we promise fancy-work lovers a series of novelties unique in the art of decoration.

There will be initiated, for the benefit of the home-lover, a series of illustrated papers on cosy corners and cosy nooks.

Among the many topics to be touched upon in the Household and Literary department there are three which are deserving of particular mention as being especially important to the great mass of womankind. In an early issue will be given a series of articles, by a writer of long and varied experience, on the subject of Child Life, in which everything relative to the health and comfort of children, from their earliest infancy onward, will be considered, practically and with special reference to the means at the command of the average mother.

Another course of papers, also to be shortly commenced, will tell all about Cleansing, Dyeing and Scouring, as they can be done at home. The directions given will be carefully and clearly worded, and they will only include such implements and materials as are likely to have a place in the ordinary household.

Physical Culture will be taken up and considered in every branch. This topic is attracting the attention of young and old in every grade of society, and the papers will be written by one abundantly able to do it full justice.

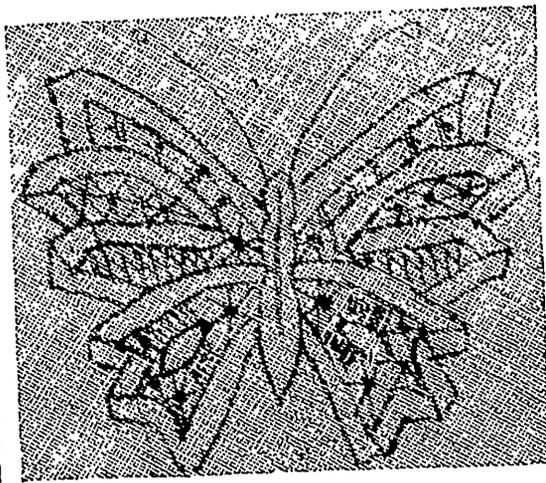
The Tea-Table Gossip, under a similar title, will be continued, and will disseminate in its inimitable way information on the fads and foibles of society; and the Rambles Among Books will be instructive in regard to the merits of the new publications.

THE PRICE WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED,

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The Art of Modern Lace-Making

Price, 50 Cents per Copy,



Laces made by these instructions are as Beautiful and Effective as those just mentioned, and in many instances are, indeed, *Direct Adaptations* from the *Antique* or *Old World Designs*.

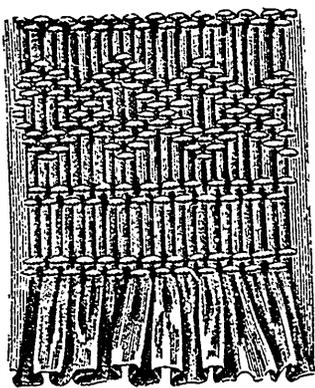
The Collection Includes Needle-Point, Honiton, Princess and Royal Battenburg Laces, the new "Ideal Honiton," the popular Louis XIV. Curtain Lace, and a Fine Variety of Designs in Darned Net.

If this Work cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of our goods, send your Order, with the Price, direct to us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO, [LIMITED],
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

Smocking and Fancy Stitches Decoration of Garments,

PRICE, 15 CENTS.



A COMPREHENSIVE Illustrated Treatise on the Manner of Making Smocking or Honey-Combing by both the American and English Methods, together with suggestions for its Application to Various Garments. This Pamphlet also contains Illustrations of a large number of Decorative Stitches of Various Kinds, any of which may be used in Connection with Smocking, although they are also suitable for Decorating Garments which are not Smocked. Among the Stitches are Plain and Fancy Feather-Stitching, Cat-Stitching and Herring-Bone, Briar, Chain and Loop Stitches. Also a Separate Department devoted to the Illustration and Description of NUMEROUS

POPULAR DESIGNS IN CROSS-STITCH for Embroidering Garments made of Checked Gingham and Shepherd's-Check Woollen Fabrics, as well as those of Plain Goods. This Pamphlet of 32 pages of Interesting and Instructive Matter should be in every household.

On receipt of 15 Cents, "SMOCKING AND FANCY STITCHES" will be sent, post-paid, to any Address in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO. OF TORONTO, [LIMITED],
33 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER:—No greater mistake can be made by a person travelling abroad than to carry a large quantity of luggage. The following gowns will be amply sufficient: two woollen dresses, one for travelling and the other of a more dressy character; a woollen wrapper; an ulster; a jacket; and a black gown having two waists, one cut high and the other *decolleté* for dinner and theatre wear.

LUCETTE.—It is not proper to permit a man to kiss you, except he be a near relative or your *niece*. A woman should acknowledge a present from a man by a polite note of thanks whether she be married or single. We do not recommend correspondence between young men and women. A letter should be answered within two weeks.

A. B. C. AND D.:—Bathe the bust with cold water and rub spherically with vaseline to increase its size.

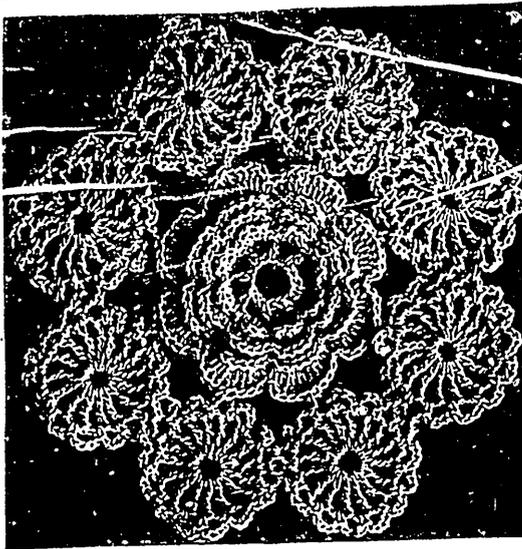
LILY DALE:—A man should not remain at a young woman's house until two o'clock in the morning, and if he should prolong his call beyond a reasonable hour, it would be proper for her to intimate to him that it was time for him to take his departure. It would not be polite for you to attend a party and leave your friend at home; if you cannot take her with you, you should remain at home with her. A young woman should not permit a man to kiss her, should not go driving with him unchaperoned, and should not accept presents from him, unless he be her *fiancé*. If a girl is not engaged, there is no impropriety in her receiving as many men callers as she wishes. We cannot give you a remedy for a tick neck. You are better able than we to reply to your last question.

VERA:—It would be more convenient for you to subscribe through our Canadian Office. A set of furs such as you have described would be suitable for a young lady. Chinchilla is no longer fashionable. A stylish jacket may be made of mode melton by coat pattern No. 4413, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Combine the black satin with brocade, and develop the garment by pattern No. 4423, which is illustrated in this DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Satin is very fashionable at present.

MARIE:—It is stated from time to time that pillow-shams are falling into disuse, but they persistently maintain their position. Linen shams finished with two-inch hemstitched hems are decorated with drawn-work above the hems. Lace shams harmonizing with lace spreads are used, and the most approved size for them is thirty-three inches square. A dainty toilet set may be made of white mull and Italian lace over yellow silk. The wash-stand cover may be of fine linen embroidered with buttercups, and the splasher of dotted mull over yellow silk, with a dainty frill at the top and bows at the upper corners. Drape the mantel with scarfs of China silk and set a screen before your Franklin. Old-pink velours portières would be pretty.

LILLY:—Your letter came too late to be answered in the March number. A leap-year party is conducted in about the same manner as an ordinary party, except that the ladies escort the gentlemen, send them flowers and bestow upon them the numerous attentions they themselves are in the habit of receiving. The invitations are given in the usual form. It would not be proper for girls living alone to give a party. Serve sandwiches, salads, ice-cream, ices, cakes, bon-bons, fruit and coffee.

MRS. E. B.:—We are unable to give you recipes for the creams you mention. Combine silk with the brocaded silk, and develop the toilette by skirt pattern No. 4373, which is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 35 cents, and basque No. 4406, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is shown in this magazine.



The Art of Crocheting,

Price, 50 Cents Per Copy,

and printed upon elegant paper, with a handsome flexible cover, is replete with illustrations of Fancy Stitches, Edgings, Insertions, Garments of various kinds, and Articles of Usefulness and Ornament, with Correct Instructions for making them. In addition to the Designs represented, it also contains many Specially Prepared and Perfectly Clear Directions, unaccompanied by illustrations, for the Various Kinds of Crochet-Work mentioned.

This Book also contains many valuable Hints and Suggestions as to various applications of the designs illustrated. A Unique Feature is the addition of a Department called "PRETTY WORK FOR LITTLE FOLK," whereby the Younger Members of the Family may be instructed and amused at the same time.

If this Work cannot be obtained from the nearest Agency for the sale of Butterick's Patterns, send your Order, with the Price, direct to Us, and the Pamphlet will be forwarded, prepaid, to your Address.

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto
[Limited],

33 Richmond Street, West,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

BETSY B.:—It is customary for the bride to give the groom a present. Wear white *Suède* gloves with the dress mentioned; the hat should match the costume. A girl should not accept her wedding dress from her fiancé.

BLUEBELL:—Read "Around the Tea Table," in the February DELINEATOR, in which the care of the hair is fully treated. Only gored bell skirts have seams. The circular bell skirt has only one side seam at the center of the back, and when narrow-width goods are used straight widths of the material are joined together.

PUSS:—We believe there are about 6,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States. We have not the latest statistics regarding the denomination you mention, but you could obtain the information by addressing a religious paper either in the United States or Canada. Queen Victoria is an Episcopalian. The cause of a waist going to one side often lies in the fact that the parts have not been cut on the right grain of the cloth or, perhaps, in the omission of the belt-tape.

SAMBO:—The old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses is prepared by adding sulphur to molasses until the mixture is of the consistency of custard. The dose is a table-spoonful every morning.

BUSY-BODY:—An attractive blouse may be made of silk like sample by pattern No. 4349, which is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Such a blouse may be worn with different styles of skirts.

A SUBSCRIBER:—Read the article entitled "Cleaning, Dyeing and Scouring" in this DELINEATOR. The black silk dress will develop attractively by pattern No. 4379, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A small hat of black jet and velvet, trimmed with Prince of Wales' tips and roses, and a cape of Bedford cord trimmed with feather trimming would suitably accompany such a costume. Make the cape by pattern No. 4351, price 1s. 3d. or 35 cents. Both the patterns referred to are illustrated in the March DELINEATOR.

EVELYN:—Read "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00. "You are very kind," would be a suitable reply when a gentleman thanks you for a pleasant evening. A dainty evening dress may be made of Nile-green *chiffon* by costume pattern No. 4187, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Trim with iridescent passementerie and frills of embroidered *chiffon*. Gimp is still in vogue. Challies are among fashionable fabrics for Summer. Read "Novelties in House Decoration," in the October DELINEATOR. Mitts are no longer stylish, *Suède* gloves being worn with evening dresses. The most fashionable colors and materials are described each month in the DELINEATOR. A demi-train could be suitably worn by a young lady at a small party. Send the white cashmere blouse to a professional scourer. Black lawn dresses with black sashes promise to retain their popularity this Summer. You write an excellent business hand.

F. M. W.:—The enclosed sample is a mixed cheviot and will develop stylishly by skirt pattern No. 4271, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents, and basque pattern No. 4287, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. Trim with horn buttons. This material would not be suitable for the eighteen-months-old boy.

TORSY:—Read "Beauty," published by us at 4s. or \$1.00.
MAY:—Combine your wine-colored cashmere with velvet the same shade, and develop the costume by pattern No. 4379, which is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A black hat trimmed with plumes and roses, and mode *Suède* gloves may accompany the costume. Draped skirts are little worn at present.

N. G. H.:—A lady always takes a gentleman's arm, and she precedes her escort on entering a church.



THESE TAPE MEASURES

are made expressly for us and are of the very best quality. A Good Sewed Satteen Tape-measure will last years in constant use. Any of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

TAPE MEASURES,

60 INCHES LONG.

DESCRIPTION.	EACH.	PER DOZ.
No. 25.—Cotton Tapes, { Numbered one side only, }	5 cents.	40 cents.
No. 125.— " " { Numbered both sides, }	6 cents.	50 cents.
No. 135.— " " { Numbered one side only, }	8 cents.	65 cents.
No. 235.— " " { Numbered both sides, }	10 cents.	75 cents.
No. 1.—Linen " { Numbered one side only, }	10 cents.	75 cents.
No. 2.— " " " " " " " "	12 cents.	90 cents.
No. 3.— " " " " " " " "	14 cents.	\$1.15.
No. 12.—SuperLinenTapes, { Numbered both sides, }	16 cents.	1.25.
No. 13.— " " " " " " " "	18 cents.	1.50.
No. 2.—Sewed Satteen Tapes, " " " " " "	45 cents.	4.00.
No. 3.— " " " " " " " "	50 cents.	4.50.

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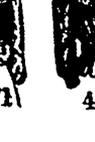
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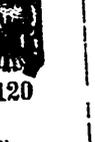
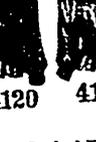
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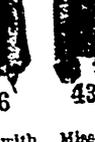
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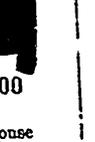
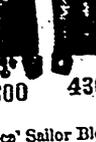
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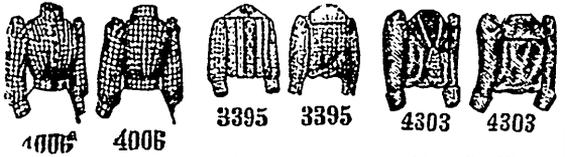
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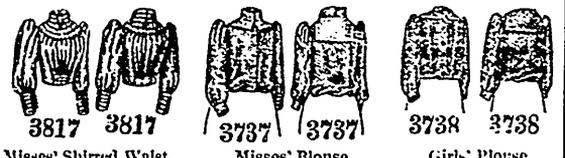
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North Dakota:—Velvet dresses are fashionable for matrons and elderly ladies. A charming gown may be made by combining figured Bengaline with velvet, and developing the toilette by skirt pattern No. 4373, which is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 6d. or 35 cents; and basque No. 4406, which costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and is shown in this DELINEATOR. Make the skirt and vest of the Bengaline, and the basque of the velvet.

ZORA:—A wrapper can be assumed for breakfast and for wear in your own apartment. A tea-gown may be worn all day, but never at dinner or in the evening.

POLLY M.:—Trim the gray cloth dress with Bengaline of a deeper shade. A young girl attending boarding-school requires two school dresses, a neat walking-dress, a church costume, a warm flannel wrapper, a top-coat and a long ulster.

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A COLT:—Personally we know nothing of the article referred to, but we have no reason to doubt that it is all that is claimed for it. Consult a physician concerning the symptoms mentioned. Use the massage oils in preference to vaseline for the complexion. A girl of fifteen is too young to correspond with men. After a young lady has entered society she may receive attentions from men of any age. You confer an honor upon a man by accepting his escort, so it is unnecessary to thank him. Before a girl has entered society her mother shall decline all invitations for her from gentlemen.

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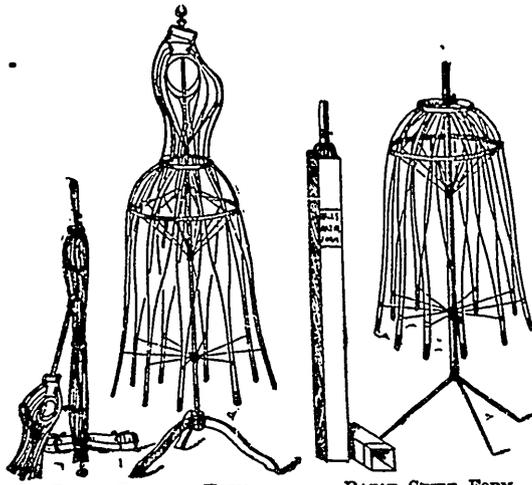


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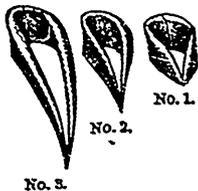
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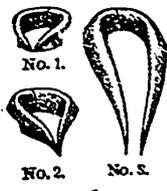
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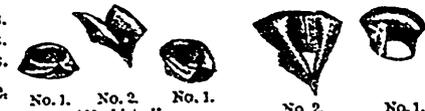
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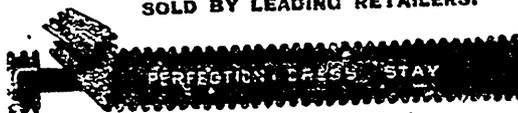
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WE are informed that one Mr. H. or T. Lennon is in the habit of taking Subscriptions to THE DELINEATOR, and endeavors to establish fictitious Agencies in Toronto and vicinity. He is described as a man about 40 years old, with full beard and dark hair worn thick and long at the back; of medium height and with a rather thin face; quite respectable-looking in appearance, though occasionally under the influence of liquor. If any party can secure any evidence against this man that will convict him of operating in our name, or in that of THE DELINEATOR PUBLISHING CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED, and will obtain his conviction, we shall take pleasure in paying said party

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They are as low as for those of ordinary manufacture.

On receipt of Price and Order, we will send to any part of the World any Size of Shears or Scissors in the above List, charges for carriage to be paid by the purchaser. We send out no free C. O. D.

POINTS—2 Sizes.



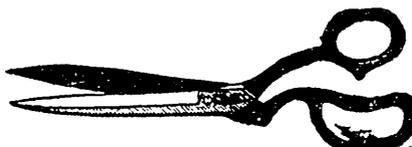
No.	Length.	Price.
34,.....	5 inches,	\$0.60
35,.....	6 inches,	0.75

LADIES' SCISSORS—4 Sizes.



No.	Length.	Price.
3,.....	5 inches,	\$0.50
4,.....	6 inches,	0.60
5,.....	6½ inches,	0.75
6,.....	7 inches,	1.00

LADIES' BENT SHEARS—3 Sizes.



No.	Length.	Price.
25,.....	8½ inches,	\$1.10
26,.....	9 inches,	1.25
27,.....	10 inches,	1.50

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 7, 9 and 11 West 13th St., N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, (Concluded).

MINNESOTA CHUMS:—A dress of light-blue chiffon could be suitably worn at a ball. March 23d, 1878, was Saturday, and November 28th, 1874, was Tuesday. When asked your name give it simply, without prefix.

MISS SQUIRT:—As you are so indifferent to the man as not to wish him to call upon you, we think you should have little difficulty in refusing his attentions, and under the circumstances, a plain “No” is better than an evasion. We do not approve of boys and girls exchanging photographs.

BIZ:—A dainty balayouse may be made of tarlatan, either box or side plaited and edged with lace. A low-necked dress would be most unsuitable to wear at church in the evening.

FOREST CITY:—A novel decoration for a lambrquin is illustrated and described in this DELINEATOR.

PACIFIC COAST:—Combine the black cashmere with faille, and develop the costume by pattern No. 4379, price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. A stylish wrap may be made of black Bedford cord by cape pattern No. 4351, price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents. Decorate with feather trimming. Both patterns are illustrated in the March DELINEATOR. A small black bonnet should accompany this toilette.

L. AND T.:—Skating can be learned practically better than theoretically. It is decidedly improper to kiss any man but a near relative or your fiancé. Unless you are in the habit of going out with a gentleman we would not advise you to ask him to act as your escort. No lady will skate with a man with whom she is not acquainted. A lady should not attend an evening party without a chaperone.

VERBENA:—Send the silk to a professional scourer. It is not necessary to ask a clergyman to pray when making a pastoral call.

PATRICE:—Your questions in regard to toning down the color of the hair are fully answered in “Beauty,” published by us at 4s. or \$1.00. If your health is good, we would advise you to take nothing to reduce your flesh.

LILLIAN H.:—It is improper for misses of the age mentioned to attend parties with boys; they should always be accompanied by a chaperone. We have never heard of such a ball. Write the invitation in the following manner:

Dear Mr. Ford:

We expect some friends to pass Tuesday evening with us, and trust we may have the pleasure of including you among the number.

Very cordially,

Ella Fulton.

August 21st, 1878, was Wednesday.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—We are unable to give you the desired address.

A CONSTANT READER:—Send for the book on education to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. In addressing them please mention the DELINEATOR. Combine the écu cheviot with navy-blue faille, and develop the costume by pattern No. 4379, which is illustrated in the March DELINEATOR and costs 1s. 8d. or 40 cents. Princess dresses are fashionable for street wear. Your penmanship is fair.

IT'S ME:—When attending your own church in company with a gentleman, lead the way at once to your pew.

DARK-EYED DAISY AND MAY-FLOWER:—Read the articles entitled “Rambles Among Books,” which appear from time to time in the DELINEATOR. The lady should first recognize the gentleman.

LILIES AND VIOLETS:—A young lady enters society at the age of from eighteen to twenty. Both silver and gold jewelry is fashionable at present. Read “Beauty,” published by us at 4s. or \$1.00. Turkish towelling is used for bath robes, but not for wrappers.

DENVER:—April 25th, 1844, was Thursday.

TO OUR PATRONS IN CANADA:

A Canadian Edition of the DELINEATOR, duplicating that issued in New York, is now issued by

The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Limited,

39 RICHMOND STREET, WEST, TORONTO,

who will fill all standing engagements and hereafter receive all communications and subscriptions from persons residing in the Dominion.

The present circulation of the DELINEATOR in British North America is **Twenty Thousand**, and we do not doubt that, under the new arrangement, so much more convenient to the Canadian public than the old order of things, these figures will show a large and rapid increase.

The Subscription Price of the Canadian Edition is the same as that for the American—One Dollar per Year. With the Premium Metropolitan Catalogue delivered free to the Subscriber, the Subscription-Price is \$1.20, the extra 20 cents covering the cost of duty and transportation on the Catalogue.

BY READING THE STATEMENTS below our Patrons generally can inform themselves fully as to the best methods of sending MAIL ORDERS or INSTRUCTIONS to Ourselves or to Agents for the Sale of our Goods.

TO ORDER PATTERNS BY MAIL.

In ordering Patterns by Mail, either from this Office or from any of our Agencies, be careful to give your Post-Office Address in full, naming the Town, County and Province in which you reside.

When Patterns are desired for Ladies, the *Number* and *Size* of each Pattern should be carefully stated; when Patterns for Misses, Girls, Boys or Little Folks are needed, the *Number*, *Size* and *Age* should be given in each instance. A convenient formula for ordering patterns is as follows:

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [Limited]:

"GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find Postal-Order (or Express Order) for —dollars and —cents, for which send me Patterns Nos. 983, 36 bust; 881, 24 waist; 904, 12 years, 29 bust; 906, 12 years, 24½ waist; 1000, 6 years, 23 bust; and 8846, 7 years, 23 waist.

WARDVILLE, MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.
"MRS. JOHN MARTIN."

To take Measures for Patterns.

To Measure for a Lady's Basque or any Garment requiring a Bust Measure to be taken:—Put the Measure around the body, over the dress, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight.

To Measure for a Lady's Skirt or any Garment requiring a Waist Measure to be taken:—Put the Measure around the waist, over the dress.

To Measure for 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's-eye, drawing the tape closely—not too tight.

Take the Measures for Misses' and Little Girls' Patterns the same as for Ladies'. In ordering, give the ages also.

To Measure for a Boy's Coat or Vest:—Put the Measure around the body, under the jacket, close under the arms, drawing it closely—not too tight. In ordering, give the age also.

To Measure for a Boy's Overcoat:—Measure about the breast over the garment the coat is to be worn over. In ordering, give the age also.

To Measure for a Boy's Trousers:—Put the Measure around the body, over the trousers at the waist, drawing it closely—not too tight. In ordering, give the age also.

To Measure for a Man's or Boy's Shirt:—For the size of the neck, measure the exact size where the collar encircles it, and allow one inch—thus, if the exact size be fourteen inches, use a Pattern marked 15 inches. In other words, give the size of the collar the shirt is to be worn with. For the breast, measure the same as for a coat. In ordering a Boy's Shirt, give the age also.



In Taking Measures, it is immaterial whether the party taking them stands before or behind the party being measured. If properly observed, the Rules for Measuring here given will insure satisfactory results.

To Parties Desiring Addresses Changed on our Subscription Books.

Subscribers to our Publications, when notifying us of a Change of Address, are particularly requested to give their full former Address, together with the new Address, and state the Month and Year in which the subscription began. Thus:

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:
"Mrs. John Martin, formerly of Wardsville, Middlesex Co., Ontario, whose Subscription to the DELINEATOR began with June, 1891, desires her address changed to Gananoque, Leeds Co., Ontario.

To Parties Complaining of Non-Receipt of Magazines.

To avoid delay and long correspondence, a subscriber to any of our Publications, not receiving the publication regularly, should name in the letter of complaint the Month with which the subscription commenced. Our subscription lists being kept by months instead of alphabetically, the need of the above information is evident. A convenient form for such a complaint is as follows:—

"THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING Co. [LIMITED]:
"Mrs. John Martin, of Wardsville, Middlesex Co., Ontario, has not received the December number of the DELINEATOR, for which she subscribed commencing with the number for November, 1891. She knows of no reasons for its non-receipt."

To Secure Specific Numbers of the Delineator.

To insure the filling of orders for DELINEATORS of any specific Edition, we should receive them by or before the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue. For instance: parties wishing the DELINEATOR for May may be certain to secure copies of that Edition by sending in their orders by the Tenth of April.

To Parties Ordering Patterns or Publications by Mail.

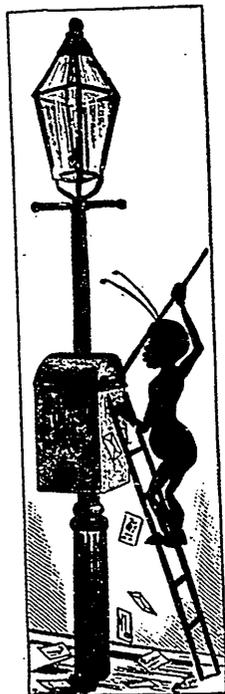
In sending Money through the mail, to us or to agents for the sale of our goods, use a Post-Office Order, Express Money-Order, a Bank Check or Draft or a Registered Letter.

Should a Post-office Order sent to us go astray in the mails, we can readily obtain a duplicate here and have it cashed. An Express Money-Order is equally safe and often less expensive.

A Registered Letter, being regularly numbered, can be easily traced to its point of detention, should it not reach us in ordinary course. To facilitate tracing a delayed registered letter, the complaining correspondent should obtain its Number from the local postmaster and send it to us.

Bank Drafts or Checks, being valuable only to those in whose favor they are drawn, are reasonably certain of delivery. A Postal-note, unless in a registered envelope, is as liable as other money to loss in the mails.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (Limited).



THE DELINEATOR.

NEWEST STYLES IN HAIR COVERINGS.

A. DORENWEND, 103 & 105 YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

Is the Leading Manufacturer of Hair Goods in the Dominion.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

TELEPHONE 1551.



Before wearing Dorenwend's Coverings.



After wearing Dorenwend's Coverings, in Wigs or other shapes

LADIES as well as GENTLEMEN whose hair has become thin, and in some cases the head completely bald should send for particulars and read about the many different kinds of coverings we manufacture. It matters not what shade of hair is wanted, nor what size or shape the head is, we have and manufacture Coverings that are bound to suit, and will make the wearer look and feel better, and will in every way give that satisfaction that is desired. At present our stock for variety in tasteful styles is the largest since we have been in business, and in order to reduce it we have marked down prices so low this month that every one in need of a good article should take advantage of the reduction made, and get what is needed.

A FEW OF OUR GOODS ARE HERE GIVEN:

- Our Parisian Bang, with long back hair, at \$5, \$7, \$9, \$11 and \$13.50.
- Our Fluffy Shinglet Bang at \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.
- Our Paris Bang at \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.
- Our Loose Wave Bang, with hair face parting, with or without long back hair, at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.50, \$9 and \$12.
- Our Ladies' Wigs, with either bang or wave front, and back of long fluffy hair to do up high or low, at \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30.
- Ladies' Short Curly Wigs, beautiful especially for young and medium aged Ladies, \$3 \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30.
- Ladies' Plain Front Pieces, with or without back hair. An endless variety from \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$8, \$12 and \$15, according to size, shade, quality and quantity of hair used.
- Our Ladies' Wave Fronts at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$7.50, \$9, \$10 and \$12.50, with or without back.
- In Our Ladies' Switches, of all long hair and short stem, our stock is three times as large as what it should be, at \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50 \$8 and \$10 and up, according to quality, shade and length.

Our Gents' Wigs and Toupees. In this line we have an enormous stock. Gentlemen wholly or partly bald should procure one of our fine Toupees or Wigs, at \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20 and \$25 and up. Hundreds of other coverings in stock and made to order.

Inclose sample of hair when ordering. Send money by Registered Letter, or P. O. Order. Goods can be sent C.O.D. per Express, with privilege of examining before paying the same; in each case 50 cents must accompany the order to defray expenses; this amount is reduced from bill when accepted.

WE PAY MAILING CHARGES.

Any article bought and paid for can be exchanged if not found satisfactory.

Remember Our Elegant Hair Dressing Rooms whenever you come to Toronto, and have your hair dressed, singed, cut, bleached, dyed, etc., etc.

Try Dorenwend's Hair Magio for falling of hair, restoring gray hair and promoting growth, at \$1.00 a bottle, or six for \$5.00. Sent on receipt of price to any address.



Address all letters to

A. DORENWEND, Paris Hair Works,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of Hair Goods.

Circular and all information free.

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"Indigenous Bitters" really contain nothing dangerous or hurtful, no metallic salt or mineral medicine, in fact nothing which could injure the constitution, by a too long use or excessive doses. It is a purely vegetable preparation, so that too strong a dose though it may act more powerfully than that given in the direction, yet no matter how large the quantity which may be taken no dangerous results will follow.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send **TWO BOTTLES FREE**, with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their **EXPRESS** and **P.O. address**.
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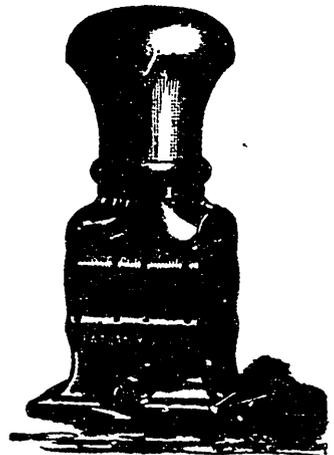
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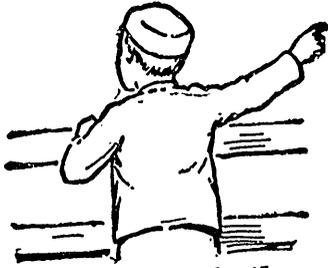
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After two or three weeks' wear, you can return it and have your money.

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BRUSH & CO.
TORONTO
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THE METAL TIPPED
EVER READY
DRESS STAYS

Impossible to cut through the garment

Ever Ready Waterproof Dress Protector.

Beware of worthless imitations

Insist on having the **EVER READY**

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100 YARDS,
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FOR FINE ART NEEDLE WORK

MADE IN
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SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES

Are Unexcelled in their Elegance of Style, Comfort of Fit, Superiority of Material and Workmanship



They are made in the following Sizes and Styles:

Style 111—Boys' or Girls' 4 to 6 years.

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Style 333—Misses' 12 to 17 years.

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They are furnished with adjustable shoulder straps, stitched-edge button-holes, tape fastened buttons, and can thus be laundered when necessary without injury to the garment. To school children, misses and young ladies who practise calisthenics, and thus acquire that elasticity of step, erectness of figure and gracefulness of deportment which are so much and justly admired,

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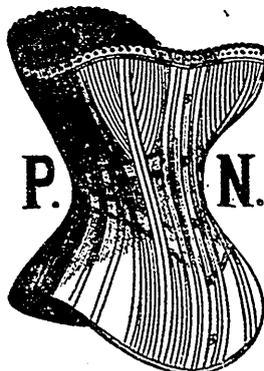
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MADE IN A GREAT MANY STYLES.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.



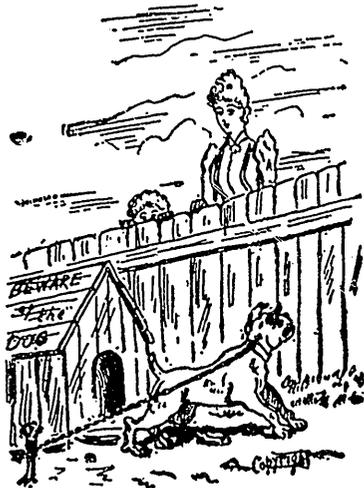
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LADIES
ASK FOR
GILT EDGE
THE ONLY
SHOE POLISH
CONTAINING OIL

WIVES & DAUGHTERS
WEAR THE
IMPROVED ALL
FEATHERBONE CORSETS
NO SIDE STEELS TO HURT.
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SOLD BY
All the Leading Dry Goods Houses
IN CANADA
MADE ONLY BY
CANADA FEATHERBONE
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Out of Harm's Way.



There's no cause for fear here. The fence is high and the chain is strong, and the sense of safety and satisfaction comes over the woman, something like that which comes to her when she uses "Sunlight" Soap, and sees how it does away with hard work and turns toil into ease. Then she is safe in the knowledge that this Soap cannot harm the tenderest skin or finest fabric. For purity it has no equal. Try it.

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THE GENUINE

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**Good HAIR,
Good HEALTH, AND
Good Looks.**

THE AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER

**CLEANSES THE SCALP,
AND REMOVES DANDRUFF.**

It also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.
Sold by all Druggists.

Price: 50 cts.

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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, ST. OR FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

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Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs.
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TO MANY
WOMEN**

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**THE "SURPRISE
WAY"** of washing
clothes with ❖❖
"SURPRISE SOAP"
without boiling or scalding

a single piece—snowy white linens and cottons—colored goods brighter, woollen softer and a saving of half the hard work. A great many women wash this way with these results—you can too. **"SURPRISE"** is not a high priced Soap. Ask your grocer.

**READ the Directions
on the Wrapper.**

"SURPRISE SOAP" can be used for any and every purpose a Soap is used.

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CORSETS
ARE THE BEST**

Canada Paper Co.

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“Cash and One Price.”

EVERY store likes to sell for cash, but almost none do it as a regular thing. There probably isn't another business of this size on the continent that adheres strictly to the “cash and one price” principle. The rule is invariable here; we never make exceptions. The longer credit is tolerated the more expensive it becomes. Always selling for cash saves the possibility of loss through bad debts and keeps prices down. Shoppers reap the benefit in better values and better storekeeping.

The book business is being done better all the time. We ought to put emphasis on the very exceptional prices, if for no other reason than to prove the possibilities of modern retailing. Selling books and dry goods side by side is certainly a novel idea, and a very taking one. We aim to have what the people want, hence good to best literature.

As the season advances we're better satisfied with the enlarged and better collections of fine carpets. It's a representative stock. It stands for purchasing power, good taste and advanced ideas in retailing. It means that you can hunt the shops through and through and not find the equal of present inducements here. The central fact of the second floor work is quality. Nobody wants a shabby carpet or mouldy upholsteries. And yet shabby goods are sold, and some of you don't stop to consider differences. The very enthusiasm of the business has carried certain manufacturers to the very extreme of novelty. Designs continue to improve, and we flatter ourselves upon having the choicest patterns in all grades.

Proper footwear is an important factor in the economy of dress. Imagine a stylish woman with clumsy shoes. People never buy ungainly shoes from choice, but what looks smart and good enough to begin with, wears out, cracks, splits, or loses its shape before it should. Some factories don't know any better than to turn out such shoes right along. Some stores are equally persistent in selling them. We're always careful to make low prices, but never at the expense of quality. The entire assortment of fine shoes for men, women and children has been collected from respon-

sible sources, which means that our confidence in their goodness protects buyers against any wrong. We guarantee them to be exactly as good as we say they are.

It took Priestley years to learn the secret of weaving silk and wool together, so that they'd hold the dye evenly. What he did in ten years the modern dyers and weavers are trying to accomplish in as many months. They can't do it.

With some stuffs the wool has merely a silk warp to give them claim to name, without question of how or what. They're wrong in their beginning, wrong in their weaving, wrong in their dyeing, wrong in their offering themselves for sale; slouchy, slimpey, measley things—but they look well.

The sheen of silk and softness of wool 'll always look well in combination, but the weave! and the dye? only a little wrong? A silk warp dress stuff that's only a little wrong is all wrong from beginning to end. That's the secret of Priestley's years of work, and his ever-enlarging success.

In choosing our dress goods stock, we've had a care to quality first. We brought to bear every test. Our reputation is back of every yard, as sure as though every inch were stamped with an autograph. Weave, finish, coloring, are as perfect as modern skill can make them. Priestley comes first, but he makes only blacks and greys. We aim to have everything that fashion calls for, and to make it worth your while buying here in preference to anywhere else.

A grand collection of oddities in bamboo ware 'll interest those who haven't much money. The quicker you see the better you will buy.

We are taking care of the mail order business to everybody's satisfaction. It used to be an uncommon occurrence to shop by mail. People had to get acquainted with this system of filling orders, and learn to have full confidence in our ability to do as we say. To-day we have earned the good-will of thousands of out-of-town customers in every section whom we serve regularly by mail.

Price lists and detailed information upon application and samples sent.

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