Autumn Announcement Number.



YOL. LII.

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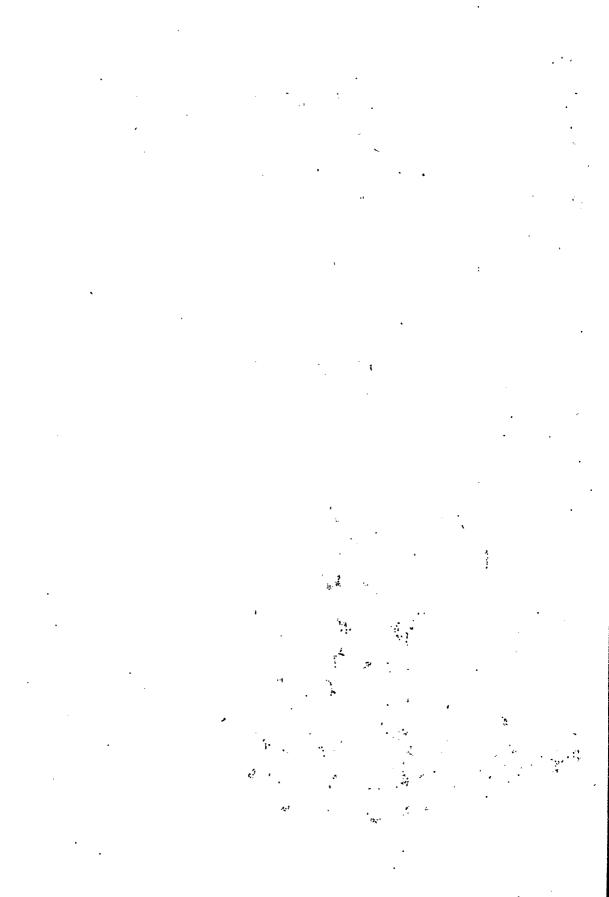
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- Figure No. 54. H.

DELINEATOR.

September, 1898.

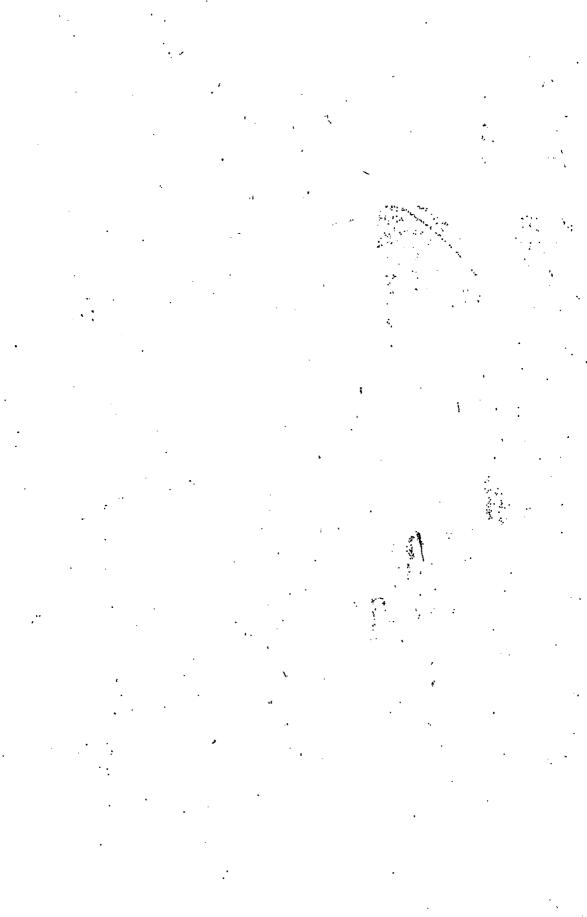




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DESCRIBED ON PAGE 252.

SEPTEMBER, 1898.



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the lining of the stomach, and cause untold trouble. Give vour stomach a rest, stop taking medicine, try an Elec-



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Now, before you condemn it or pass judgment of any sort, send for our 112 page booklet, illustrated, telling all about its workings and giving testimony of hundreds of people you know, and whom you may write to who have been cured to stay cured and are delighted to tell others of the means effecting it.

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No. 64 N. First St., Newark, Ohio-May 17th, 1898.

have used the Electropoise for four courses. From the first I commenced to get stronger. It has also regulated my bowels after years of constipation and stomach disorders. I am 35 years old and have taken laxatives one-half my life. Since using the Electropoise I have stopped taking all medicines, and do not now require even the Electropoise, so have put it away for future use. Will answer any inquiries adfuture use. dressed to me cheerfully.

> Very respectfully yours, JOHN F. BAKER,

Past Sachem Imp'd O. R. M. Minnewa Tribe.

BROOKLYN, QUEEN'S Co., N.S. June 17th, 1898.

EDWIN McLEOD, Esq., Brooklyn, N.S. Dear Sir, -I now return the Electropoise Dear Sir,—I now return the Electropoise you so kindly lent me a year last September. I was almost helpless then, my trouble being an injury in the nuscles of the left side. The doctors pronounced me incurable, but encouraged by you I followed up the treatment as directed and to-day I am able to go about muraches as used. Lest invariant to go about my work as usual. Just imagine for four and a half years I was unable to do a day's work. In fact I had much difficulty in getting in and out of hed I am very grateful to you for the Electropoise and

would advise any invalid to use it. Yours truly,

THOMAS NICKERSON.

Mr. McLeod is an ink manufacturer in Brooklyn and has wide experience with the Electropoise. He loaned one of his instruments to Mr. Nickerson with the result stated above.

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THE DELINEATOR FOR SEPTEMBER.

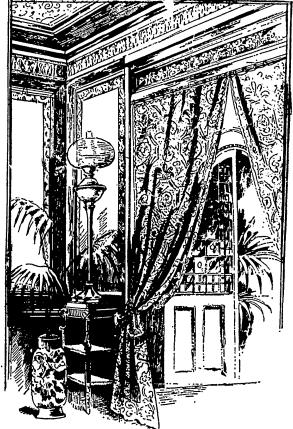
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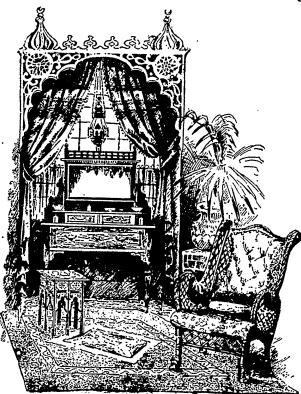
HOUSE FURNISHING AND DECORATION	CROCHETING. (Illustrated.) 348 THE COMMON ILLS OF LIFE. No. 9. Insomnia. Grace Peckham Murray, M. D. 349 THE WORK-TABLE 351 MODERN LACE-MAKING. (Illustrated.) - 352 DOMESTIC SUBJECTS: The Home Laundry. Blair. Brown Bread, Muffins and Gems. Carrie May Ashton. Red Sugar and Some Ways to Use It. A. S. 353 KNITTING. (Illustrated.) - 356 DRAWN-WORK AND BRAZILIAN POINT, 357 THE TEA-TABLE. Edna S. Witherspoon. 358 TATTING. (Illustrated.) - 359 THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS AND ITS LIMITATIONS. Elaine Goodale Eastman. 360 THE CARE OF BOOKS. Joel Benton. 361 NOVELTIES IN TABLE-CENTERS. Emma Haywood. 362 AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS 363
THE VOICE. Third Paper. Eleanor Georgen. 346	AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS,

House Furnishing and Decoration.

The season for refitting the house has come again. Summer draperies have been put away, and the windows and doors have been made wonderfully attractive by hangings of rich, heavy materials. The floors are carpeted or have numerous rugs distributed upon them. The pictures, chandeliers and large mirrors have their tarlatan coverings removed, and the bric-a-brae is again arranged effectively about the rooms. In short, a homelike, cosy and comfortable air pervades the whole house. Even when these furnishings are not new they please the eye after their long retirement.

A very artistic suggestion for a corner of the drawing-room or sitting-room that opens into the conservatory is offered in the first illustration. A curtain of brocade damask in a rich red-and-gold on one side and green-and-gold on the other hangs between the doorway from a handsome brass pole and is caught back gracefully with a gold cord ornamented with tassels. Two long, narrow plate mirrors deeply framed in gilt, with an outside frame of mahogany, are inserted in the side and end panels of the wall. The woodwork is mahogany, elaborately carved in the frieze effect, as is also the long, narrow panel at the top of the ...or. An onyx table upon which stands a tall brass lamp having a rose-colored globe is in the corner near the open door, and a jardinière holding a growing palm is near by. Bric-à-brac may be arranged upon the two shelves of the table, if desired. The highly polished floor has upon it a large Turkish rug in beautiful colors. The stained-glass door opening into the conservatory is framed in white, which is most effective against the background formed of the beautiful palms, flowers, etc. A screen may be added to this





charming room and easy chairs disposed in a manner suggesting comfort and hospitality.

A corner of a boudoir is shown in the second illus-ation. The quaint little dressing-table of highly tration. polished cherry is placed in the recess against the broad window. A fancy fret-work or fitment is arranged at the top of the window, and from a pole adjusted here is hung a curtain of silk in two shades edged with ball trimming. It is caught up on each side with bands of the silk and provides a most artistic frame to the dressing-table, which contains the usual necessary toilet equipments. A hanging lamp from the center of the curtain is most effective. The sash curtain is of finely dotted Swiss. side of the dressing-table is a low wicker stand holding a jardinière containing a large palm. large easy-chair of wicker is made very inviting by the cushions of old-rose damask. The large rug in the center of the floor shows old-rose and cream. A Turkish coffee-table in cherry handsomely carved is placed near the center of the rug. A couch, one or two rocking chairs and another table may be added to this charming little room, and the color scheme chosen may suit individual taste. A boudoir finished in white, gold and blue would be charming. The wood-work and furniture could be of white enamel, the walls hung with Liberty print in these colors, and the rug of creamy white, with blue flowers scattered upon it and showing a soft yellow gold in its border. The toilet articles used on this dressing-table would be exceptionally beautiful of Dresden china hand-painted with blue and gold. The fret work of white enamel conceals the pole from which the curtains of striped silk are hung. The hanging lamp of brass studded with mock jewels is a distinctive feature.



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or stamps per that every lady in the land will embrace this gener-ter at once. My book, "How to be Beautiful," Fr.e., r and for it. Address all communications or call on A. IUTPRINT Boyli, L. L. L. & East 14th Street, New York Western Office, Eds State Street, Chicago, The State of the Control of the Con

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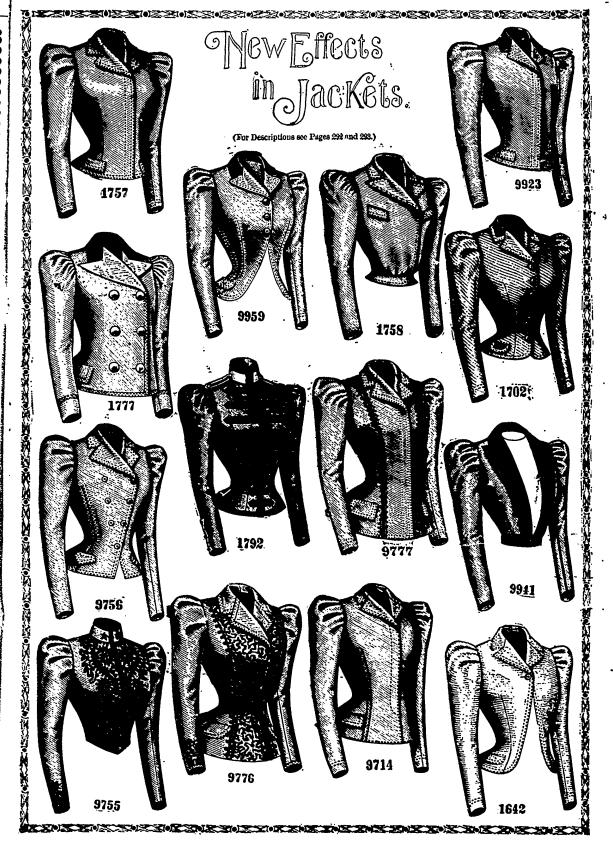
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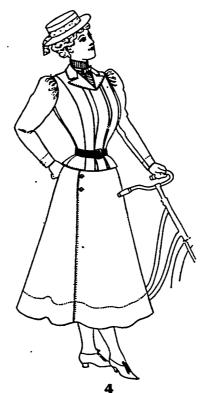
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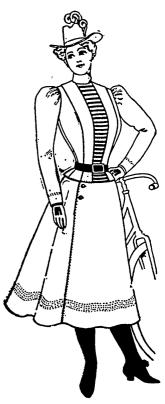


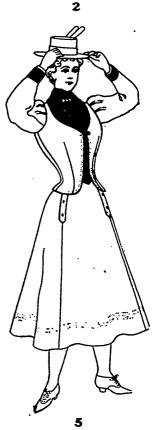
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CYCLING COSTUMES.

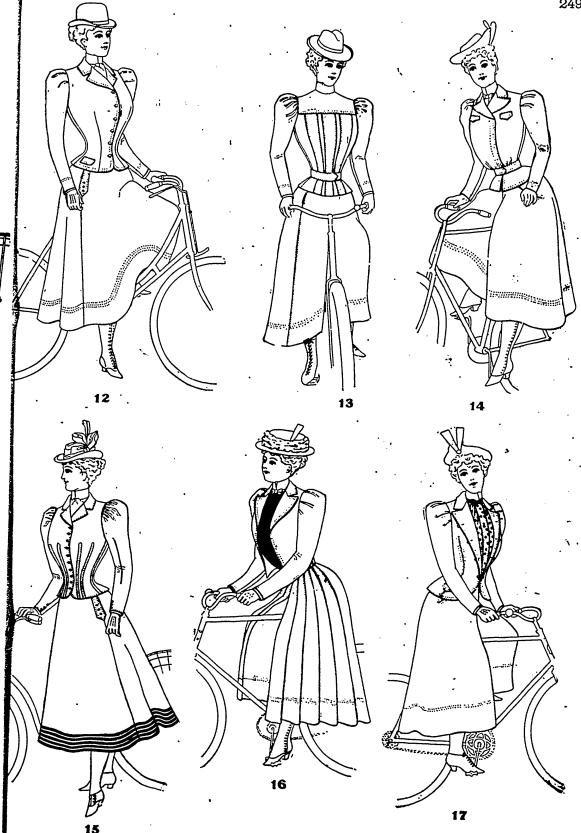
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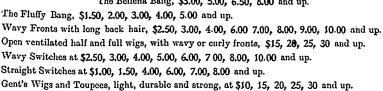
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OL. LII.

September, 1898.

No. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN TORONTO.

DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATION OF A PRETTY NOVELTY IN BASQUE-WAISTS.

Froure No. 57 II.—
his illustrates a Lafee' basque-waist.
the pattern, which is
fo. 1871 and costs
od. or 20 cents, is in
ight sizes for ladies
from thirty to forfrour inches, bust
feasure, and is again
fortrayed on page
52 of this number of
hie Delineator.
This basque-waist

of an unusally atactive design and specially effective the combination royal-blue velvet and white tucked silk ere illustrated. A road center-front of he tucked silk is dislosed in a charming ay above and beween side-fronts that re fancifully shaped and have trifling ful-ages at the bottom. The round yoke appearing above the samless back, which shows slight fulness at the bottom, is also of the silk, and so is the standing collar, from the top of which slightly rection of circular section of g circular section of Kelvet shaped in star points turns down with novel effect. The upper portion of the two-seam sleeves is diaped at the top to isplay a full puff of silk, and the upturned ointed, uffs accord with the nncy section of the ollar. The decora-



FIGURE No. 57 II.—This illustrates Ladles' Fancy Basque-Waist—The pattern is No. 1871, price 10d. or 20 cents. (For Description see this Page.)

All rights reserved.

tion of soutache braid coiled prettily is pleasing, and a fancy ribbon belt gives the finish at the lower edge.

waists like this that are adapted to combinations are enjoying an extensive vogue, and with the lovely fabries shown in abundance in the shops the variety of effects possible in them is almost without limit. Of course, the portions of the waist here made of the ornamental fabrie may be of the same material as the remainder, trimming then being depended upon to bring out the features of the mode. In any case decoration is desirable, although not actually necessary.

A very handsome waist may be realized by combining heliotrope velvet and embroidered mousseline in a lighter tone. The sleeve tops, collar and plastron are of the thin fabric over white satin, with white satin ribbon for a helt and tiny jewel buttons for ornamentation; the buttons trim the points shaped in the fronts and sleeves.

The velvet toque, which matches the waist, is adorned with flowers and grasses.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES SHOWN ON COLORED PLATES 41, 42 AND 43.

FIGURES NOS. 53 H AND 54 H.-CARRIAGE TOILETTES.

FIGURE No. 53 H .- This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 1838 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 283. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1880 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is again shown on page 293.

This charming toilette is here illustrated made up in a com-This charming tonette is nere mustrated made up in a combination of plain taffeta silk, plain velvet and tucked silk in a delicate tint that contrasts beautifully with the rich shade of the taffeta, the beauty of which is again given emphasis by the novel decoration of velvet ribbon in two widths. The tucked silk appears in a plastron at the front, in a round backyoke and in the high standing collar; the plastron is effectively shown above and between the fronts, to the front edges of which are joined revers that stand out and partially roll back, both the fronts and the plastron pulling out in the way now fashionable. The round upper outline of the fronts and also fashionable. The round upper outline of the fronts and also of the back is defined by tabs in Bertha effect, the tabs on the shoulders being broader than the others and spreading over the stylish sleeves, which are completed with fancy cuffs flaring over the hands. Becoming fulness is introduced in the lower part of the back, and at the lower edge of the waist is applied a fitted belt that gives stylish length.

The skirt consists of a tablier upper portion that shapes a

decided point at the front and a circular lower portion graduated to fit the tablier. The skirt may be gathered or plaited at the back and made with or without a seven-gored foundation.

There is scarely a limit to the pretty effects that can be realized in this toilette, shirred, tucked or heavily corded silk that will be effective in the plastron, etc., being shown in beautiful tints which will combine tastefully with any of the handsome silk-and-wool novelties so well suited to the development of dressy gowns. These novelties or fine qualities of cloth or silk may be chosen, and if the figure is slight, chiffon or some other tissue could be draped over the plastron, if one is clever at manipulating these dainty textures.

The hat, stylishly trimmed with flowers and feathers, ac-

cords perfectly with the toilette.

FIGURE No. 54 H. - This consists of a Ladies' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 1856 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bast measure, and is again represented on page 278. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1839 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 290.

may be again seen on page 200.

Novelty and elegance characterize this toilette in an unusually marked degree. The cape is a handsome mode known as the Bernhardt mantle, and is here shown richly developed in velvet and chiffon and trimmed with ruchings of the chiffon and satin ribbon. The cape proper is of simple circular shaping, dart-fitted on the shoulders and rounded away from the throat; to it is joined a ruffle of chiffon, and on it above this ruffle are arranged two other ruffles, the ends of all the ruffles. ruffle are arranged two other ruffles, the ends of all the ruffles being gathered up closely at the throat. The large, full neck ruche is especially pretty, it is shirred to a standing collar and forms a soft fluffy reache about the neck and a fluffy capecollar effect below, shaping deep points at the back and front and on the shoulders. Ribbon is effectively disposed on the ruche.

The skirt is of fine smooth cloth. It is a circular mode, and upon it are placed two circular flounces extending to the belt at each side of the front, giving the effect of a panel and dra-The upper flounce is headed by a fold of the material.

The toilette is appropriate for many occasions and gives opportunity for contrasts of a subdued or brilliant nature. Both the cape and skirt permit decoration, either lavish or sparing.

Velvet, feathers and an aigrette adorn artistically the fancy straw hat.

FIGURES NOS. 55 H AND 56 H .- UP-TO-DATE TOILETTES.

FIGURE No. 55 II.—This illustrates a Ladies' middy costume. The pattern, which is No. 1934 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four include bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 268.

Among the new naval modes is counted a particularly effect tive costume in middy style, which is here shown made up it habit cloth, white being used for the middy vest and the upith sailor-collar in contrast with the beautiful shade selected sanor-conar in contrast with the beautiful shade selected the remainder of the costume. Gilt braid and ornamer contribute suitable decoration. The mode consists of a severagored skirt that is side-plaited at the back and hangs in graceful lines, a middy vest completed with a standing collipand a jacket of unusually attractive design. The jacket subasque-fitted at the back and sides, a center-back seam beight used in the fitting or not a supplemental and the force of the contraction. basque-fitted at the back and sides, a center-back seam beisting used in the fitting or not, as preferred, and the fronts, whitting separate to display the vest effectively, have just sufficioned fulness at the lower edge to give an easy adjustment that the becoming and pleasing. Two sailor collars—one permanest and the other removable—add to the jauntiness of the gain ment; a more simple effect will result if the upper collar face omitted. The jacket is completed by a ripple peplum affair shapely two-seam shapes.

Simply two-seam sleeves. On A suit of this sort can be appropriately worn on yachtiging trips or on the promenade, a braid and button ornamentatiance giving all the smartness that is required in walking costumagh A contrasting color will usually be introduced in the vest alor upper sailor-collar, as in this instance, and will be brighteneding or subduing as required by the prevailing color. Black cheviot or cloth, with red in the vest and collar, will be stylist for

A yachting cap completes the toilette effectively.

FIGURE No. 56 II.—This consists of a Ladies' basque-waist and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 1927 affer costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thin Tl to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be again seen of page 282. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1759 and costs ! or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches waist measure.

A handsome toilette for dressy occasions is here show made up in two shades of finely woven novelty goods and signt tucked in lattice effect. The basque-waist is fanciful at thust front but quite simple at the back, which is smooth at the form top with slight fulness arranged in lapped plaits at the bottom of At the front a plastron is revealed between and above side the fronts that are rounding at their upper front corners and, lie old the plastron, have slight gathered fulness at the bottom, the bits plastron puffing out in the way so must admired. The basque-waist and also the standing collar arranged at the left side. The sleeves are shaped in a point in the top to disclose and lap over the puffs in an odd and effecting the top to disclose and lap over the puffs in an odd and effective way and are finished with pointed circular cuffs. The countries with pointed circular cuffs. The countries way and are finished with pointed circular cuffs. The countries was a constant of the countries was a constant o an made of wider ribbon.

The skirt consists of a circular upper part and a circular lower part or flounce that extends in a point at the front, and it is trimmed with ribbon to harmonize with the basque-waisi M. The mode is so charming that dressy gawns will be made use to

The mode is so charming that dressy gowns will be made up by it in combinations of fine serge, drap d'êté or pretty silk abut and wool novelties and fancy or plain silk. The ornaments appl tion may be simple or elaborate, and choice may be made from the large assortment of applique trimmings, lace bands and the oct different weaves of ribbon in fancy and standard varieties. The hat is stylishly adorned with flowers, leaves and silk.

FIGURE NO. 59 H .- LADIES' CADET COSTUME.

FIGURE No. 59 II.—This illustrates a Ladies' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1935 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is input eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, busing in measure, and is differently portrayed on page 269.

The cadet costume is one of the attractive new styles. A expressive of patriotic feeling. It is particularly effective as here shown made of blue and white cloth, with blue velvet for and the collar, shoulder straps, pocket-laps and cuff facings, and A ja the decoration of gilt braid and buttons supplemented by skirt gilt stars at the ends of the collar is fitting and attraction. gilt stars at the ends of the collar is fitting and attractive the The skirt is in the new style, having a five-gored upper part and a circular flounce lower part, the flounce deepening in great coat by a graceful curve toward the back and rippling all round. The

, 42 It is fan-plaited at the back and may be made with or with-

A close-fitting vest of the white cloth closed at the center pears between jacket fronts that flare from the throat in ur includaway style and are rendered close-litting by single bust 68. Its. At the back the jacket is basque-fitted, and cont-plaits arly effective side-back seams are in true cont style. The sleeves are ade up fashionable shape and box-plaited at the top.
the up fashionable shape and box-plaited at the top.
the up fash modes in military and naval style have been accepted lected

rnamer

seen o

with such enthusiasm that at least one of these costumes will be included in the up-to-date woman's wardrobe. oe included in the up-to-date woman's wardrobe. The cadet costume will prove becoming to both slender and generously proportioned women, yet its lines are strictly military. Blue is the color usually selected, but red, brown, green or any becoming color could be appropriately used. The material may be cloth, serge, cheviot and other close weaves, and a braid decoration will invariably be added.

The military but is decorated with a cord and an applicant

The military hat is decorated with a cord and an emblem.

f a seven rescriptions of figures shown on page 255 and pages 258 TO 266.

ing coll jacket gue No. 58 H.—LADIES TALLY-HO OR COACHING CAPE. am beir foure No. 58 II.—This illustrates a Ladies' cape. The ts, whitern, which is No. 1913 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in

ts, whittern, which is No. 1913 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in sufficion sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust it that feasure, and may be seen in three views on page 275. Franch light-tan cloth was here selected for this exceptionally the gainty cape, which is fashionably known as the tally-ho or collar hiching cape. The attractive garment consists of three cirlum after capes graduated in depth and rounding away sharply om the throat, the lowest cape, however, being shaped to yachtigin jabot revers that turn back upon the upper capes. The entationes ripple in a becoming way all round and are tomed by

oscinisting about revers that turn back upon the upper capes. The entatiables ripple in a becoming way all round and are topped by a ostumagh flaring collar on the Medici order, which is made participated and the present alarly effective by the pretty tie of polka-spotted silk arranged orightenside of it and tied in a spreading bow at the throat.

Bla This cape is a notably smart style for the drive, promenade stylis for other uses, and will develop satisfactorily in plain cloth decoming shades of gray, green, brown, deals by d becoming shades of gray, green, brown, dark-blue and tan, with self-strappings or stitching for a completion. The tiny near serior property of the transfer of transfer of the transfer of transfer o

FIGURE No. 60 H .- LADIES' ADMIRAL COSTUME.

inche

show stume. The pattern, which No. 1932 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 and signs, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, at the study of the naval and may be seen in three views on page 267. At the Among the naval and military styles so popular none is octoopere effective or pleasing than the admiral costume here porce side and made of smooth white cloth, with black velvet for the naval in the study of the side of the s

FIGURE NO. 61 H .- LADIES' HUSSAR COSTUME.

The Figure No. 61 H.—LADIES' HUSSAK GOSTOME.

The figure No. 61 H.—This represents a Ladies' costume. The is in pattern, which is No. 1921 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is but is nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust is measure, and is differently portrayed on page 256.

A most attractive style is the Ilussar costume, one of the mew military modes; it is here shown made up in broadcloth and trimmed in its peculiarly distinctive fashion with braid. In a lacket and a five-gored skirt compose the costume. The live skirt is fan-plaited at the back and falls out in ripples below the hips, the front being smooth. The close-fitting jacket part may be made with or without a center-back seam and has in a coat-laps cut on the side-backs. The right front is widened the by a gore to lap diagonally over the left front, and an invis-

ible closing is made. The flare collar is a new style, and the shapely sleeves may be gathered or plaited at the top.

Well formed women are specially favored by the close-fitting modes prominent among the season's fashions, a tailor finish of braid being the invariable completion when the mode is in military style. Much variety may be attained in the ornamentation by using the many different styles of braid provided, and the braid ornaments are largely used also. Buttons, usually tiny, are another important item in the decoration on severe styles, the materials for which are cloth, whipcord, pebble cloth and other firm weaves.

Ribbon and wings adorn the hat of rough straw.

FIGURE NO. 62 II .- LADIES' PROMENADE TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 62 II. -This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1891 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pictured on page 280. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1858 cost 1s. or 25 cents, is in ten sizes from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 287.

A very stylish appearance is given by this promenade toilette, which consists of a fly-front cloth jacket and a graceful well-fitting moiré silk skirt with an oddly designed velvet ribbon decoration. The smart jacket is made with a sack back and a fly front, the fronts reversing in small lapels that form wide notches with the ends of the shapely rolling collar. A smart tailor effect is given by straps of the material machine-stitched to position on the seams and edges. Pockets covered with square-cornered laps are inserted over each hip and high up in the left front. The two-seam sleeves may be gathered, but in this instance they are arranged in box-plaits.

The skirt is in nine-gored style, especially designed for silks and other narrow-width goods. It fits smoothly about the hips but has a pretty rippled effect at the bottom.

This style of skirt is adapted to a variety of trimmings, ribbon arranged about it in scroll effects, braid, narrow ruffles or milliners' folds all being suitable and very decorative.

The stylishly shaped straw hat is appropriately trimmed with large ribbon bows and ostrich tips.

FIGURE No. 63 H .- LADIES' VISITING TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 63 II.—This consists of a Ladies' cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is No. 1890 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 277. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1880 and costs Is. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may

The cape and skirt composing this toilette produce an exceptionally elegant effect. The skirt is one of the new shapes, consisting of a pointed tablier upper part and a graduated circular lower part. It is here shown made of light cloth, with two widths of ribbon for trimming, the narrow ribbon being evenly spaced on the tablier, and the wide ribbon striping the

lower part in bayadère fashion.

The cape is made of black satin, with the yoke overlaid with white lace; white lace edging is used for a frill inside the high flare collar and wide black edging for a frill at the edges of the cape portion, which is all-over decorated with ruchings of narrow black lace. The cape is simply shaped, the yoke being plain, while the circular cape-portion, which deepens to a stylish point at the center of the front and back, ripples becomingly. A black ribbon bow is at the throat.

The modes may be chosen for ordinary or dressy wear; for the former use cloth for the cape, with a simple braid decoration, and cheviot, serge, tweed, etc., for the skirt, are admirable selections. All the rich novelty goods and cloth will make handsome skirts, while beautiful capes are cut from Bengaline, velours, fine light cloth or velvet, with a profuse decoration of knife-plaitings, ruchings and lace.

Roses and a bunch of cog feathers adorn the straw hat.

FIGURE NO. 64 H .- LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 64 II. - This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 1847 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 283. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1866 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in six sizes from twenty to thirty inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 291.

The toilette has many new and attractive features and is exceedingly handsome even when simply developed. In this instance finely woven silk and wool goods were selected for it, and the trimming is fancy braid and a ribbon stock and belt. The graceful skirt has a circular yoke upper part and a circular lower part on which two circular dounces are placed, the effect of a three-flounce skirt being thus produced.

The waist is a simple style, with blouse front closed in Russian style at the left side. The wide right front has becoming gathered fulness, and fulness in the lower part of the back is drawn well to the center. The sleeve caps are small, yet they

give a dressy air; and pointed cuffs complete the sleeves.

The toilette will be most effective when made of a single material, which may be serge, silk-and-wool mixtures, granite cloth or novelty goods of light or medium weight, and a trimming of appliqué bands or silk knife-plaitings could be added if an elaborate effect were aimed at, although a simple trimming at the edges will be sufficient ordinarily.

The hat is tastefully trimmed with straw net, ribbon, flowers

and fancy wings.

FIGURE NO. 65 H .- LADIES' TOILETTE.

Figure No. 65 II.—This consists of a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 1840 and costs 19d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is also pictured on page 285. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1880 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 293.

This toilette introduces new ideas in both the shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist is of bayadere-striped silk and the skirt of camel's-hair. The arrangement of the box-plaits in the back is a noticeable feature of the shirt-waist, three box-plaits, wide at the top but tapered becomingly toward the waist and separated by two narrow tapering box-plaits, being formed in fan effect below the yoke, which extends well forward on the shoulders. The fronts have pretty fulness collected in gathers and they pouch softly over a fancy ribbon belt. The closing is made through a box-plait at the center of the front. The linen collar is removable, and about it is passed a ribbon to match the belt. The fashionable shirt sleeves are completed with link cuffs.

The skirt is a charming mode composed of a pointed tablier upper portion and a graduated circular lower portion. It is here plaited at the back, but it may be gathered if preferred. The all-over braiding on the tablier, the outline of which is

defined by a row of wider braid, is exceptionally attractive.

The modes embraced in this toilette are up to date and original and cannot fail to win admiration. Decoration may be arranged on the tablier or on both the tablier and lower portion of the skirt, which will develop satisfactorily in all seasonable materials. The shirt-waist may be made up in percale, piqué, chambray, gingham or wool goods.

Flowers, lace, chiffon and ribbon trim the straw hat.

FIGURE No. 66 H .- LADIES' WATTEAU TEA-GOWN.

FIGURE No. 66 II.—This illustrates a Ladies' tea-gown. The pattern, which is No. 1851 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently represented on page 272.

Rich, dark plain satin and plain and figured light satin form the handsome combination here pictured in the tea-gown, and the trimming is original and pleasing, consisting of wide ribbon in a novel bow arrangement and narrower ribbon frilled and edged with lace. A center-front flows full and free between side-fronts that are perfectly plain, and a fancifu effect is given by boleros folded back above the bust in large hatchet revers. A double box-plait falls in Wattenu style at the back, the gown clinging to the figure at each side of the Watteau and breaking into ripples below the hips. The simple sleeves are completed with circular cuffs shaped in tabs, and caps, also in tabs, and tabs turning down over lace-edged frills of ribbon at the top of the collar create a harmonizing effect.

Tea-gowns are invariably made of rich materials, and in this style a combination is particularly desirable. For morning robes dainty selections are French flannel, challis, cashmere and merino, with soft silk for the center-front and a pretty trimming of ribbon, braid or lace on the tabs and revers.

FIGURE No. 67 H .- LADIES' NEGLIGEE.

Figure No. 67 II.—This consists of a Ladies' dressing-sa The dressing-sack pattern, which is No. 1898 and re and skirt. costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to ande forty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on cial page 286. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1865 and costs 1s. A bo or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, from waist measure, and is also pictured on page 288.

In this instance the charming négligée consists of a dress aited ing-sack of delicately tinted cashnere, bountifully trimmed The with lace and ribbon, and a taffeta silk skirt decorated with silk slice of the silk edged with baby ribbon. The skirt is one gical rulles of the silk edged with baby ribbon. of the pretty, new shapes, having a five-gored upper part and 18;a s of the pretty, new snapes, nating a integer that is shortest in ag ac a straight gathered flounce lower part that is shortest in ag ac front; it may be made with or without a seven-gored founda- A mi tion and may be plaited or gathered at the back.

The dressing-sack is simply but very effectively designed that it is plain at the back, where it is curved in to the figure by the a center seam, and the fronts are loose and circular in shape Golf and deepen gradually toward their front edges, very graceful spular outlines being thus given. The neck is finished becomingly an with a full ruche of lace, the lace being also cascaded down also the front edges and frilled along the bottom of the sack dich. The mousquetaire sleeves, which in this instance end at the the elbow, are frill-finished; they may extend to the wrists.

The sack could be used as a tea-jacket or matinee, but in that case handsome materials, usually silk, will be selected for umber it. The skirt will develop satisfactorily in all fabrics that imphas are not too heavy to be made into a full flounce, and only a simple trimming is required. The matinee can be decorated as lavishly as personal fancy suggests.

FIGURE NO. 68 II .- LADIES' AFTERNOON TOILETTE.

FIGURE No. 68 II.—This consists of a Ladies' corded shirt-waist bodice and sheath skirt. The shirt-waist bodice pattern, which is No. 1875 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes bunce from this figure. for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and a Ru is differently portrayed on page 284. The skirt pattern, tay he which is No. 1867 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from wo len one

of the skirt is given on page 289.

A cloth skirt of decidedly original style and a trim, decorative taffeta shirt-waist bodice are combined to form this smart toilette. The shirt-waist bodice is corded in vertical lines that are drawn together at the waist by gathers. The fronts, which are gathered quite full at the neck, close under a box-plait and puff out fashionably. The shirt sleeves are corded at the top and finished with corded link cuffs. A corded removable stock collar completes the neck, while a dressy touch is added by a crush ribbon belt.

The skirt is one of the latest novelties; it fits perfectly smooth and tight about the figure, the back fulness being underfolded at the center to retain an unbroken outline. Below the knee it flares suddenly and broadly, falling with a full rippled effect. Flat braid, with a coiled row of soutache at each side, overlies the seams with very decorative results.

The fashion of wearing separate skirts and waists gives an almost unlimited variety, and the waists and skirts of this season show unrivalled possibilities for decoration. This toilette, however, could very effectively be developed in one material; a plain cloth waist and a cloth skirt having the seams strapped with folds of the material may have a bright touch added by a stock and crush belt of ribbon.

A straw hat elaborately trimined with flowers above and below the brim completes the costume.

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Every garment that suggests the military effect is popular; ief among them is the Admiral jacket, which is tight fitting the back and has loose fronts that fit close at the neck.

av be either gathered or ses afted.

ned The tally-ho or coachith grape may be made in
one of or three sections and
in sa storm collar as a fit-

land a storm conar as a land and accompaniment.

A military cape is to be at the address and is completed by the story of the story of

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pe Golf capes retain their all opularity. A Medici coldy af and a ruche distin-in alsh a circular cape

k Hish a circular cape k Hish has a yoke. he dise Bernhardt mantle is in left fancy ruche and the or timber of ruffles which a timber of rullies which a fiphasize the lower outd of the cape.
Round or Oriental leeves and a Medici or

afagette collar will be ppropriated for a dol-

ign wrap.
A circular cape is dis-invuished by a circular ounce.

A Russian dolman wrap by be made in either of

wo lengths.
One under-arm gore haracterizes | plain ound basque, which may e made in one of three engths; a standing or urn-down collar will be

ujtable. A basque-waist which ias a fitted belt has among Bertha and a vest which shows becomingly

etween open fronts. The attractive points in basque-waist are the speifully cut fronts and ddly shaped sleeve-tops.

Especially appropriate for a faultless figure is the stretched that, which has a scamless back and front and may be made that a fancy or plain standing collar and with or without the apps and cuffs.

Very simple but pleasing is a basque-waist having the blouse and the collar and the collar

ont closed in Russian style.

Three wide box-plaits are separated by narrow box-plaits in ion effect below the yoke in the back of a stylish shirt-waist. Applied box-plaits have tucks between them in the fronts and in the back below the pointed yoke of a shirt-waist that pouches fashionably in front.

A surplice waist may be made with a high neck and plain standing collar, with chemisette and fancy collar or with open neck and with or without

flare cuffs. A pointed back-yoke and shallow front shoulder-voke are features in

another shirt-waist. A new shirt-waist bodice is effectively corded

and has a removable stock collar. The pointed shoulder-

straps, applied broad boxplaits on the front and the military collar lend characteristic features to a very popular shirt-waist.

Flounced skirts remain extremely popular.

One or two circular flounces extending to the belt at the sides of the front make a circular

skirt up to date. The effect of flounces is represented in a new skirt which has a circular yoke and a circular lower part upon which are disposed two circular flounces; a five-gored foundation - skirt may be used, if preferred.

Extremely graceful is a seven-gored sheath skirt flared at the bottom, which has the back fulness underfolded at the center; it may be made with a sweep or in round length, as preferred.

A pointed tablier upper portion has a graduated circular lower portion in a stylish skirt.

The graduated gathered flounce attached to a fivegored upper part is the chief feature in a skirt suitable for developing soft materials.

A dainty dressing-sack or matinee has a low squareneck, elbow sleeves and bretelles over the shoulder; it may be made

with a high neck, full-length sleeves and without the bretelles. A two-piece costume has a close fitting jacket and a fivegored skirt.

An Empire night-gown or lounging-robe has a round or square

An attractive tea-gown has a Watteau back and may be made with or without the boleros and in demi-train or round length. A middy costume combines a gored skirt and a basque-fitted

iacket.



FIGURE NO. 58 H .- This illustrates Ladies' Tally-Ho or Coaching Cape .-The pattern is No. 1913, price 10d. or 20 cents.

(For Description see Page 253.)

1921

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A CLOSE-FITTING JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE HUSSAR COSTUME.) (FOR Illustratio), see this Page.)

No. 1921.—Another view n this handsome costume may be obtained by referring to figure No. 61 II in this magazine.

Military and naval styles take the lead in Autumn fashions. One of the smartest military modes in costumes is here shown made up in military-blue cloth and ornamented with round military braid and gilt buttons. It comprises a close-fitting jacket and

sleeves may be gathered or arranged in three box-plaits tween two upturning plaits at the top.

The five-gored skirt is smoothly fitted over the hips by darts at each side, ripples appearing at the sides below hips. At the back the skirt is haid in two backward-turn overlapping plaits at each side of the placket, the plaits flain fan fashion. The skirt flares stylishly and is of fashion:

width, measuring four yards and a fourth at the in the medium sizes. If desired, a small busth any style of skirt extender may be used.

Pebble cloth, broadoloth, serge, cheviot, whipepoplin and other woollens may be made up in a style, with braid and gilt buttons for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1921 in nine sizes for lar from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, a lady of medium size, the garment needs four ya and a half of goods fifty-four inches wide. Pr of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

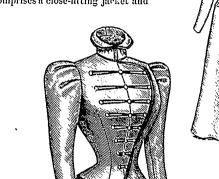
LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET (TO BE MADE W OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM) AND A THRE PIECE SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE ADMIRAL COSTUM (FOR Illustrations see Page 267.)

No. 1932.—This natty costume is again pictured figure No. 60 II in this magazine.

In no direction does the effect of national or pat

otic demonstration exmore influence than up the style and dress of i season. A handsome co tume, known as the a miral costume, is o charming expression this influence. It is he shown made of brig navy-blue cloth and tric med with black bra and brass buttons. Ti double-breasted jacket is faultlessly fitted by single bust dar. and under-arm and sid back gores and may l made with or without center seam in the back the side-back gores ba ing shaped on new line that are exceeding It is close graceful. to the neck in double breasted style with but ton-holes and large brabuttons arranged in tw rows, wide apart at th top, but graduating unt they are only a short dis tance from each other a the bottom. A standin collar closed in front outlined with braid a all its edges and deco rated at the end wit. ranged in naval style Straps cover the shoul der seams, and their up per ends are included in the collar seam, while the lower ends, which are pointed, are held in position by brass but tons, the whole impart ing quite a martial air

The jacket reaches a trifle below the line of the wais and is finished in a slight point at the center of the from and back and gracefully curved over the hips. A row of the braid arranged about all the edges gives a stylish and appropriate finish. The two-seam sleeves have becoming gatheres (Descriptions Continued on Page 267.)





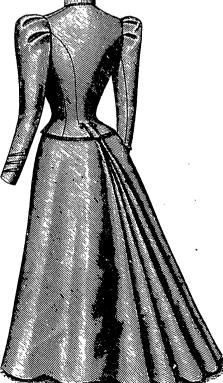
1921 Front View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A CLOSE-FITTING JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE HUSSAR COSTUME.)

(For Description see this Page.)

a five-gored skirt. The jacket is fitted on superb lines by single bust darts and underarm and side-back gores and may be made with or without a center seam at the back. The side-back seams terminate at the top of short overlaps allowed on the back edges of the side-backs and ornamented at the top

with a button. The right front is widened by a lap that is joined to it and lapped over the left front, creating a double-breasted effect, the lap being narrowed to a point at the bottom and the fronts rounding apart prettily below. The neck is completed with a standing collar, on which is mounted a flare portion that rolls and flares in a becoming manner. The two-seam



1921

Back View.



Official No. 59 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Cadet Costume.—The Pattern is No. 1935, price 1s. 3d. or 30 Cents. (Described on page 252.)

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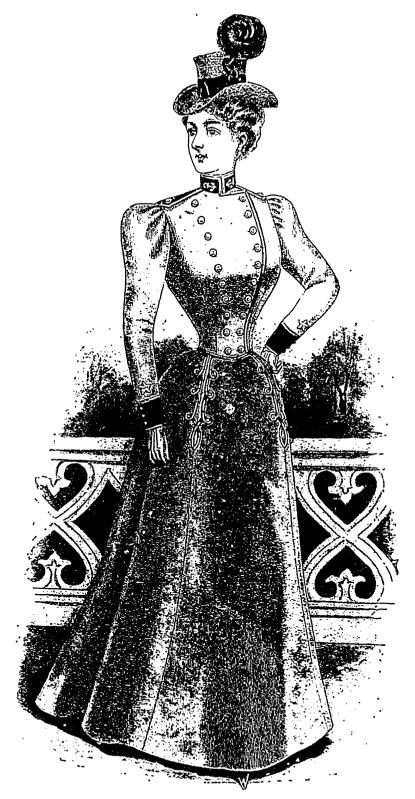


FIGURE No. 60 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Admiral Costume.—The pattern is No. 1932, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents (Described on page 252.)



FIGURE No. 61 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Hussar Costume.—The pattern is No. 1921, price 1s. 3d. c.: 30 cents.

(Described on page 253.)



Figure No. 62 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Promenade Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Jacket No. 1891, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1858, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 253.)



Figure No 63 H.—This illustrates Ladles' Visiting Toilette.—The patterns are Ladles' Cape No. 1890. price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1889, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 253.)



FIGURE No. 64 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Waist No. 1847, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1866, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 253.)



FIGURE No. 65 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Shirt-Waist No. 1840, price 10d. or 20 cents, and Skirt No. 1860, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 254.)



FIGURE No. 66 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Watteau Tea-Gown.—The pattern is No. 1851, price 1s. 3d. or 30 centileu (Described en page 254.)



centique No. 67 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Négligeé.—The patterns are Ladies' Dressing-Sack No. 1898, price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1865, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 254.)



FIGURE No. 68 H.—This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Toilette.—The patterns are Ladies' Shirt-Waist Bodice, No. 1875 price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1867, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 254.)

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(Descriptions Continued from Page 256.)

these at the top, and about the wrist are two rows of braid. The handsome skirt consists of a narrow front-gore bethen two wide circular portions that meet in a seam at the inter of the back. At the front and sides it is smoothly the by darts, and the fulness at the back is

ranged in backward-turning plaits that meet the belt and spring out in a stylish way be-A small bustle or skirt extender is often w. A small bustle or skirt extender is often and to give the figure pretty roundness. The firt flares slightly at the lower edge, where it ensures four yards round in the medium sizes All tailor suitings, serge, cheviot, covert oth, etc., can be used for this costume. It mild be stylishly developed in a dark-red marial, with black velvet for the collar and gulder straps and trimmed with braid and ittons. A naval emblem could be embroided at each side of the collar closing. Braid gaments in graduated sizes could be used goss the front instead of the two rows of iltons.

We have pattern No. 1932 in nine sizes for dies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust To make the garment for a lady medium size, will require four yards and reighth of material fifty-four inches wide.

80 cents.

ADIES' MIDDY COSTUME. CONSISTING OF A ASQUE-FITTED JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND UPPER SAILOR-COLLAR ಪ್ಷ With or Without a Cen-TER-BACK SEAM) A MIDDY VEST AND A EVEN-GORED SKIRT. of Illustrations see Page 268.) No. 1934.—This costume ishown again at figure No. III in this number of THE Some distinctively nautidicharacteristics are inrporated in this smart

iddy costume, which is ize illustrated made of wo-blue and white cloth aid, gilt buttons and em-oidered anchors. The iddy vest is smoothly fit-d by single bust darts and oulder and under-arm ick; it is long enough to sticover the skirt belt and finished with a standing llar that closes at the back. embroidered anchor ove the bust tends to reby the plain effect of the gooth whole front.

Die basque-fitted jacket is blouse fronts that are pered at the waist and wide apart all the way

win, showing the middy vest in a pleasing way. Wide ider-arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides, and the Both back may be made with or without a center seam. is permanent and the other removable. The under or per-agent collar is of navy-blue cloth and is larger than the mer or removable collar, which is fashioned from the white ogh and extends down the fronts underneath almost to the Both sailor collars are square at the back, and an

1932 Front View.

embroidered anchor in each corner of the upper collar is an appropriate decoration. The two-seam sleeves are made over cont-shaped linings and are gathered twice at the top and fancifully decorated with the white braid at the wrist. The jacket may be made with or without the circular peplum, which falls in ripples at the sides and back.

It is finished with an under-belt that is hooked to the vest at the ends, thus holding the jacket in closely to the figure at the sides and back. The graceful skirt comprises seven gores and

is smoothly fitted over the hips by a dart at each The fulness at the back is arranged in two closely lapped plaits at each side of the placket, the plaits all meeting at the top so as to give a



1932

Back View.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM) AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE ADMIRAL COSTUME.)

(For Description see Page 256.)

perfectly smooth effect and spreading in fan fashion toward the lower edge, where the skirt measures a little over three yards and a half in the medium sizes. The back of the skirt may be held out by a small bustle or an extender. Broadcloth, serge, fine flannel and lady's-cloth, with a contrasting color in the collar and

vest, are suitable materials for the middy costume. Embroid-

ered emblems, buttons and silk braid may ornament it. We have pattern No. 1934 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a half of navy-blue cloth fifty-four inches wide, with five-eighths of a yard of white cloth in the same width for the vestfront, standing collar and upper sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SKIRT HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A GIRCULAR-FLOUNCE LOWER PART (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT) AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUT-AWAY JACKET WITH VEST. (Known as the Cadet Costume.)

(For Illustrations see Page 269.)

No. 1935.—Another view of this costume is given at figure No. 59 II in this number of THE DR-

LINEATOR.

This smart costume is here shown made of army-gray cloth; it is on the cadet order, and the black military and narrow gold braids and brass buttons form an important part in

> 1934 Front View.

LADIES' MIDDY COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A BASQUE-FITTED JACKET (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND UPPER SAILOR-COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM), A MIDDY VEST AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 267.)

the decorative scheme followed to give emphasis to the military effect. The cadet jacket is close-fitting, its jaunty fronts, which meet only at the throat, and its shorter, pointed vest being fitted by single bust darts, while a center seam and under-arm and side-back gores fit the sides and back on

lines that give grace and smartness to the figure. Regular coatplaits below the waist at the side-back seams show single brass buttons at the top; and square-cornered pocket-laps cover openings to inserted pockets in the fronts. Two pointed straps of different lengths turn up from each wrist on the upper side, and a strap joined in with the sleeve and terminating in a point near the neck extends along each shoulder

seam in true cadet style. The fulness at the top of the seam in true cause style. The heavy seems in true cause significant size of the seems seems and made over cost-shaped linings. The neck two seams and made over coat-shaped linings. is finished with a standing collar trimmed at the edges with black and gold braid, and the vest is closed at the center with hooks and loops, the buttons seen at the closing being merely decorative.

The skirt is a new style with a five-gored sheath upper part and a circular flounce lower part that is joined on smoothly yet flares and ripples prettily. It is perfectly smooth-fitting at the top, darts removing all fulness over the hips, while the fulness at the back is laid in closely lapped plaits that meet at the belt and spring out in a peculiarly graceful way below. The skirt measures a little over four yards and a half at the bottom in the medium sizes and a small bustle or any style of extender may be worn. A five-gored foundation-skirt, the use of which, however, is optional, is provided; it is fashioned to hang perfectly and is gathered at the back.

A costume of this style depends as much on the dec-

oration to be strictly military-looking as do the regular soldiers' uniforms. Black braid alone or black and gold braid together are used on all colors. The preferred material is cloth, although many varieties of dress goods are used. The seams of the skirt may be covered with

bias strappings of the material, if liked.

We have pattern No. 1935 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, will require five yards and three-eighths of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern,

1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

> LADIES' COSTUME, CON-SISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE WITH FITTED BODY-LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED) AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT. (Known as the commonous Costume.)

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No. 1946.—An exceed the lingly natty costume the known as the Commo darts dore costume, is here illustrated made of dark plete blue serge and orn sollar mented with gilt but the tons, the finish bein may machine-stitching. The ingular courately fitted linings to that is closed at the cer decore. that is closed at the cer decorter of the front. The frist back is perfectly smootl the except for slight fulnes mann

(For Illustrations see Page Tepli 270.) back is perfectly smooth and except for slight fulnes mann which is drawn well treatm the center by two rowscarf, of gathers at the wais lass of it is joined to the frontil para arm seams. The frontil para the sides but are guite point the sides but are guite para the stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but at the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but stylishly at the centent the sides but are guite but at the sides but are guite but are guite but at the sides but are guit Side-Back View.

to the waist and is an exceedingly fashionable feature.

The skirt has seven gores and flares at the foot in an extremely graceful style. It fits smoothly over the hips and falls in ripples below, and its fulness at the back is laid in closely lapped plaits that meet at the belt and spread toward the lower edge, where it measures four yards round in the medium sizes. With this skirt a small bustle or extender may be used.

There are many fabrics that will make up pleasingly in this way, among which may be mentioned sorge, flannel, cheviot, pebble cloth, broadcloth, whipeord and novelty suiting. Stitching alone may be used, if a plain finish be desired. Braid and buttor may be utilized to give a more ornate completion.

We have pattern No. 1946 in eight sizes for ladies from

thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the costume for a lady of medium size, requires four yards and a half of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' GOLF OR CYCLING COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A CLOSE-FITTING JACKET WITH BUTTONED-IN VEST (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED), A KILTED SKIRT (THAT MAY BE IN EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS) AND A SCARF (THAT MAY BE OMITTED). KNOWN AS THE EELIN OR HIGHLAND COSTUME.

(For Illustrations see Page 271.)

No. 1926.-This picturesque costume is known as the Eelin or Highland costume, and is equally appropriate for golf or cycling wear. It is pictured developed in a combination of

plain and plaid goods, with a decoration of buttons and soutache braid. The jacket is closely fitted by single bust darts and wide under-arm gores, and the back may be made with or without a center seam. The fronts meet TTED only at the throat and ioned-in vest that shapes two points below its closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes 3 THE ME.) at the center. A circular page peplum arranged in an underfolded box-plait at xceed the back and joined to stume the jacket back of the mmo dark, is a fashionable accre il dessory. The neck is comdark fleted with a roll-over orne collar having flaring ends.

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t but the two-seam sleeves being may be gathered or ar-This inged in four box-plaits er age the top. Loops of braid linial stened under buttons

ie cer decorate the sleeve at the
The grist and the peplum at mooft the ends in an effective ulnes manner. A picturesque well deature is the plaid or o row earf, which is here made wais blas of the plaid goods; freely passes under the right undeatm and over to the left from foulder, where it is top arphited and crossed under egal buckle, one end falling photosethe front and the other cented the back.

d at The skirt also is made break but to the plaid goods, one set to that and the scarf n laping be made up straight. It may be made in either length illar dustrated. It is somewhat circular in shape and is laid in tand sit plaits turning toward the back, thus giving the effect of a mouth the ends in an effective

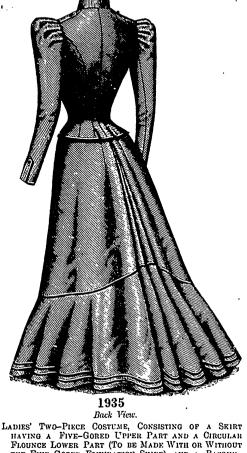
tand it plaits turning toward the back, thus giving the effect of a sleev the box-plait at the center of the front. A placket is finished it. A the underfold of the plait nearest the front at the left side. lend the plaits are stitched along their outer folds for some distance from the belt, so as to give a smooth effect at the top,

Front View.

and the two plaits at the center of the back are widely lapped at the top so as not to spread apart. The skirt measures nearly four yards and a fourth at the foot in the medium sizes. but as it hangs it measures only two yards and a half.

This costume is very attractive and may be made up suitably in serge, camel's-hair, covert cloth, etc.

We have pattern No. 1926 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size,



THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT), AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUTAWAY JACKET WITH VEST. (KNOWN AS FITTED CUTAWAY JACKET WITH VEST.
THE CADET COSTUME.)

(For Description see Page 268.)

the costume as illustrated will require five ards and a fourth of plaid goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of plain cloth fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

LADIES' WATTEAU TEA-GOWN OR MORN-ING GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BOLEROS AND IN DEMI-TRAIN OR ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see Page 272.)

· No. 1851.—This tea-gown is shown differently made up at figure No. 66 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A very attractive, charming novelty is shown in this teagown, which is here pictured made of réséda-green cashmere, a soft shade of shell-pink silk and green volvet corresponding in tone with the material. The back and sides of the gown are smoothly fitted by under-arm gores, and a center seam that

ends a little below the waist and is concealed by the Watteau, which is formed in a double box-plait at the neck. The Watteau falls in graceful fashion, and below the waist it comes in between the backs and adds desirably to the width of the skirt. The smooth fronts are supported by well-fitted lining-fronts of basque depth and are wide apart all the way to show a broad silk center-front in full gathered style. The center-front is closed at the center to a desirable depth with hooks and loops. A very stylish, dressy touch is added by the boleros, which, however, may be omitted if a plainer effect is desired. The boleros are included in the shoulder and under-arm seams and have rounding lower edges, but at the top they turn back to form hatchet revers which give the gown fashionable breadth. The revers are faced with velvet, and the boleros are silk-lined; both are prettily trimmed with full ruchings of ribbon. The neck completion is a standing collar with a circular rolling

portion notehed to form square tabs, daintily silk-lined and with a soft finish given by a ribbon ruching about the edges. The sleeves, which are made over coat-shaped linings, are in the desirable two-seam style, with be-



ADIES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED

BLOUSE, WITH FITTED BODY-LINING (THAT MAY BE

THE COMMODORE COSTUME.)

(For Description see Page 268.)

OMITTED) AND A SEVEN-GORED SKIRT.

1946 Front View.

coming fulness gathered at the top; they are finished about the wrist with fancifully shaped silk-lined cuffs that fall over the hand and correspond with the collar in outline and trimming. Smooth tab-caps fall over the sleeves; they are finished in the same style as the cuffs and collar. The tea-gown may be made either in round length or with a graceful demi-train.

Nun's-vailing, challis, foulard or taffeta silk are suited to the development of the tea-gown. It would prove very effective if made of black-and-white striped taffeta, with the revers faced with white satin and elaborately trimmed with shirred velvet ribbon in turquoise-blue or any preferred shade. Soft white Liberty silk could be used to make the center-front.

We have pattern No. 1851 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, requires six yards and seveneighths of dress goods forty inches wide, with three yards and three-eighths of silk twenty inches wide for the center-front and to line the caps, collar ornament and cuffs, and three eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for covering the reversed portions of the boleros. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

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

(FOR Illustrations see Page 273.)

No. 1896.—A stylish well-fitting tea-gown, giving fashionable breadth across the shoulders, is here illustrated made of figured violet cashmere, with the stock and center-front of silk in a light castor shade; it is daintily trimmed with full frills of feru lace. At the back it is fitted smoothly by side-back

gores and a center seam, and below the waist it falls in large ripples. The gown may be made in round length or with a short train. It has plain lining fronts which reach to the lower edge and are fitted by double bust darts. and single under-arm. darts, and smooth-fitting side-fronts that are adjusted by single bust and under-arm darts open broadly over a silk center-front which is slashed for a closing at the cen-bet ter to a little below the wil waist. The center-front the is gathered very full at His the neck, falling free to the edge of the gown inc above the waist are join is ded pointed revers that ing are broad at the top but The taper to a point at their sho lower ends. A full, wide skir frill of lace outlines the the revers, giving a broad obesoft finish and extend aclown the front edges of the the side-fronts in full circumstates, while the ends Trof the frills are gathered on up closely and tacked its along the seam of the full collar at the back. soft stock of silk closeders at the back and having petiny frilled ends covered the standing collar and provides a protty finishipete. The two-seam sleevelding standout in short ruffs and out in short ruffs. stand out in short puffinith at the top, the fulnes The being collected in gathstorn ers at their upper edgemay and along the side edgement for a short distance year

they are adjusted over the coat-shaped linings, and the wrists are finished in small tabilizes that fall over full frills of lace. The wrists, however, may be the made plain, if preferred. Caps of lace encircling the sleeves at the top contribute desirable breadth to the figure and addition, to the charming fluffy effect.

(Known as

to the charming fluffy effect.

Nun's-vailing, crèpe and all varieties of silks can be used à tene the gown; ribbon, silk ruffles or ruchings, velvet folds or brail will suitably trim it. Velvet or satin could effectively be useffor the revers, while Liberty silk, gauze, etc., would make the solvent center-front. A very handsome ten-gown may be realized combining gray cashmere and white Liberty silk, with blant velvet for the revers and plaitings of the silk for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1896 in nine sizes for ladies from No.

We have pattern No. 1896 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady medium size, the garment needs six yards and three-eight 1926

1926

Front View.

1926

of dress goods forty inches wide, with three yards and fiveeighths of silk twenty inches wide for the center-front and stock, and three yards of edging six inches wide for the sleeve caps. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 caps.

cents.

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ck

LADIES' STORM CAPE AND SKIRT. (THE CAPE TO BE MADE SINGLE OR DOUBLE AND THE SKIRT TO BE MADE SHORT OR FULL LENGTH, CLOSED AT THE SIDES OR BACK AND FINISHED WITH A BELT OR WITH A CASING AND DRAW-STRINGS.)

(For Illustrations see Page 274.)

ilk , lls No. 1870 .- Navy-blue cravenette, m,: with velvet for the collar, was selected it. for the handsome storm cape and he kirt illustrated. The skirt consists of he skirt illustrated. In skirt consists of in a narrow front-gore, two wide side-a fores and a straight back-breadth. ain two darts in the top of each side-ach fore fit the skirt smoothly over the are, hips, below which it falls in slight are, hips, below which it falls in slight urts. Tipples. The skirt may be made with uring a placket at the center of the back or ing with short plackets above the side-ad-front seams finished with laps and and closed with buttons and button-holes; pen or it may be closed all the way down the left side of the front with button the left side of the front with button held and button-holes the different effects. hed and button-holes, the different effects cen being shown in the illustrations. the When the skirt is closed in any of ron these ways it is fan-plaited at the lar thek and finished with a belt, but, e to it preferred, the upper edge may be own underfaced to form a casing to hold onts tapes on which the fulness of the back oin is drawn, there being no placket openone tapes on when the tunes of the back openthating needed with this arrangement. It is a made full length or their short, as illustrated, the full-length or their short, as illustrated, the full-length wide fir measuring three yards round at the the foot in the medium sizes. An road opening may be left at either sidetends like keam for the hand to pass through as old lift the skirt. The skirt may be worn full over thomers or over the dress skirt.
The cape may be made single or heredonalle, as preferred. Each cape contend on the target of the short of the same that are neatly finished in welt.

Lightly if fits smoothly over the shoullossed are and falls in ripples below. The aving pes are of unequal depth, the long over appe being preferred when a single and pe being preferred when a single and pe is desired. The neck is comnish fleted with a turn-down collar. The covering cape has a sweep of three yards puffin the medium sizes.

The discomfort experienced in the state of the surface of the content of the surface of the same of the covering cape has a sweep of three yards puffin the medium sizes.

lnes The discomfort experienced in gaths frmy weather from damp clothing

gaths briny weather from damp clothing adjusted by the use of these adjusted by the use of these adjusted by the use of these adjusted and the state of the state

used used cape. (To be d would or Triple.) KNOWN AS THE CAPE. (TO BE CAPE.) WOUNDER OF TRIPLE.) KNOWN AS THE CAPE.

blac FALLY-HO OR COACHING CAPE.

from Hustrations see Page 275.)

from Yo. 1913.—At figure No. 58 II in

ly the magazine this cape is illustrated differently made up.

ght An extremely smart cape that is known as the tally-ho or

coaching cape is here pictured made of tan broadcloth, with a finish of machine-stitching. The cape may be made double or triple, as preferred. The three capes are in graduated sizes,

the uppermost one being the shallowest; they are in circular shape, with a center seam, and fit smoothly over the shoulders, falling in ripples all round below. The upper two capes round away gracefully from the throat, while the deepest cape is arranged to form jabots that produce an exceed-ingly novel effect. A high flar-ing collar, shaped by a center



LADIES' GOLF OR CYCLING COSTUME, CON-SISTING OF A CLOSE-FITTING JACKET WITH BUTTONED-IN VEST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER-BACK SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED, A KILTED SKIRT THAT MAY BE IN FITHER OF TWO LENGTHS AND A SCARF THAT MAY BE OMITTED.) KNOWN AS THE EELIN OR HIGHLAND COSTUME.

(For Description see Page 269.)

seam and rolled in Medici style, is at the neck.

Light-weight cloaking materials and broadcloth in tan, blue, black or brown are good selections for a cape like this.

We have pattern No. 1913 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of me-

dium size, the garment needs two yards and a fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (For Illustrations see Page 275.)

No. 1910.—Light-tan cloth was selected for this distinguished-looking cape, which is of circular shaping and is lengthened by a circular flounce made, like the cape, with a center seam. The flounce ripples all round, but the cape is

smooth at the top and has pronounced rip-ples only below the shoulders. The front edges of the cape are connected by links just above the flounce, and the ends of the just above the hounce, and the ends of the flounce round away prettily, giving a novel air to the cape, which is gracefully wide. The neck is completed with a high sectional collar that is rolled becomingly. Three rows of braid trim the collar and the edge of the flounce and also head the flounce. of the flounce and also head the flounce.

Autumn is the time above all others for the introduction of capes in styles to suit all types, and there is certainly no lack of variety in the modes offered this year. For ordinary use the style just described is admirable, and it may be made appropriate for dressy wear by the use of rich silks and velvets for its construction and the addition of rufflings of silk or handsome appliqué band trimmings.

We have pattern No. 1910 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size,

the garment requires a yard and a fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CIR-CULAR CAPE. (TO HAVE ONE OR TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES.) (For illustrations see Page 276.)

No. 1915.—A charming new cape is here illustrated made of military cloth and lined with bright silk bindings and folds of black satin ornamenting it very effectively. It is of circular shaping and is smoothly fitted at the top by a dart on each shoulder, and rounds away in sweepingcurves from the throat in the new way. The cape is lengthened by a circular flounce that extends up the front edges to the throat

to the throat and tapers narrowly at the ends. The flounce ripples all round, and above it is applied a similar flounce that also extends to the neck; the upper flounce, however, may be omitted. The neck is finished with a high flare collar formed of six joined sections, and inside the collar is arranged a circular ruffle that stands in flutes around the neck.

Silk, velvet, broadcloth, whipcord and camel's-hair will develop this mode satisfactorily, and ribbon, braid and strap a pings of the material may be used for decoration.

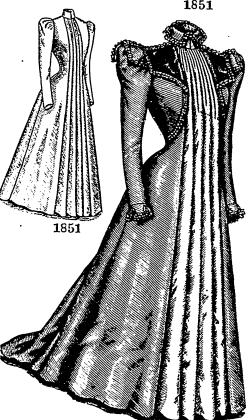
We have pattern No. 1915 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the cape with two flounces for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and a half of goods fifty-four inches wide; with one flounce, it require, i

a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' GOLF CAPE. (For Illustrations see Page 276.)

No. 1888.-The popular and serviceable golf





1851 Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' WATEAU TEA-GOWN OR MORNING GOW (TO HE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BOLERO) HIS. AND IN DEMI-TRAIN OR ROUND LENGTH.)

hirty

(For Description see Page 269.)

cape in up-to-date shape is here shown mad

cape in up-to-date shape is here shown made of double-faced cloth, dark-blue on the outside and a bright plaid on the inside. The cape is circular in shape, with a center seam; it smooth at the top, a dart fitting it over each in the medium sizes has a sweep of about for yards and a quarter. The stylish pointed how if for yards and a quarter. The stylish pointed how is shaped by a center seam extending from the neck to the outer edge, which is neatly finished with machine-stitching it falls easily over the shoulders and reverses prettily, shown only the bright plaid side of the cloth. A high flare coliscomposed of an inside section shaped with only a center sea well and a gored outside portion, fits snugly about the neck at the and a gored outside portion, fits snugly about the neck at the

will bottom and, turning outward a little at the back, flares broadly trap at the front. The closing is made down the front with meat tailor straps that are pointed and machine-stitched and nirty-attached with buttons and button-holes. Stitched straps cut two long and tacked to each shoulder dart cross over the bust two long and tacked to each shoulder dart cross over the bust half and fasten at the back with a button and button-hole, holdire ing the cape in position whether it is open or closed.
All heavy coatings or tailor effects can be used for this golf
cape; if double-faced cloth is not desired, bright flannel, cloth
or silk, plain or plaid, may be used for lining.
We have pattern No. 1888 in nine sizes for ladies from



Front View, ADIES' WRAPPER OR TEA-GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH A SHORT TRAIN OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) (For Description see Page 270.)

hirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of meun size, the garment needs two yards and three-fourths of ow peak fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20

> LADIES' POINTED CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH YOKE. (For Illustrations see Page 277.)

made No. 1890.—At 63 H in this number of The Delineator this tside he is again represented.

The Originality is shown in this dressy, useful cape with its it timted lower outline and stylishly new flaring collar softened ex a full plaited ruche arranged inside. In this instance in the cape is shown made of black broadcloth, with plaited for effon for the ruche and satin ribbon for trimming; taffeta from the standard properties of the standard properties in a shallow round yoke shaped in an odd way to give width into the shoulders and with a center seam. To the yoke is well the circular lower part, which is made with a center of the front and sk; it has a sweep of three yards and a half round at the k; it has a sweep of three yards and a half round at the

lower edge in the medium sizes and falls in full ripple style below the shoulders. Ribbon in two widths forms ruchings; two rows of the narrow outline the lower edge of the yoke. and a ruche of the wider ribbon finishes the front and lower edge of the cape, with a second row in the same style a short distance from it. The high standing collar is formed of four pieces joined in a center seam and a seam at each side; it fits snugly about the neck at the bottom, but flares at the top and broadly at the front. A plaited chiffon ruche is arranged inside the collar and is tacked to hold it in position. A broad satin bow with wide loops and ends is tacked at the throat and gives an elegant completion.

and gives an elegant completion.

Silk, velvet, velours or any heavy woollen material may be used for this cape. Applique, ribbon, braid or pinked silk frillings will provide appropriate trimming. For dressy occasions it could be prettily made of black taffeta, with ruchings of net or velvet, with white chiffon for the ruche and a bright taffeta or satin lining.

We have pattern No. 1890 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, will need a varie and three-nighths

for a lady of medium size, will need a vard and three-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard



of chiffon forty-five inches wide for the ruche. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' MILITARY CAPE. (To BE WORE WITH OR WITHOUT THE HOOD.)

(For Illustrations see Page 277.)

No. 1872.—A cape in distinctive military style is here illustrated made of blue serge and lined with red satin. Military buttons are used for the closing, which is made all the way down the front, and machine-stitching provides the finish. The cape is smoothly fitted on each shoulder by a

dart; it is of circular shaping and falls stylishly in ripples below the shoulders and has a sweep of three yards and a half in the medium sizes. A pointed hood in military style shaped by a seam extending from the neck to the point and from the

point to the outer edge is stylishly reversed and shows the bright satin lining. The hood may be used or not. The neck is

any stylish smooth or rough surfaced cloth, and braid may be used for decoration.

ed for decoration.
We have pattern No. 1872 in nine sizes for ladies from the have pattern when have measure. For a lady of medial thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medical size, the cape requires two yards and a fourth of goods fifth four inches wide, with four yards and seven-eighths of satisful twenty inches wide to line the hood, cape and long straight

LADIES' CAPE. (KNOWN AS THE BERNHARDT MANTLE.) (For Illustrations see Page 278.)

stylish is this cape, with the fluffy, airy effect given is not the ruffles and the full apart tistic arrangement of the neck. As seen in the lustrations it is suitable Ar for dressy occasions, being made of taffeta silk, poin for dressy made of taffeta silk, pound d'esprit net and lace flour for shirred ribble Formation gia N and wide satin ribbon given ing elaborate trimming and the cape is daintily line to with silk. It is cut in ciable cular style, reaching to range little below the waist at the ilback and falling in south pretty ripples at the side with it is fitted smoothly on the shoulders by a dart at early a side. The front edges roung and away sharply in the new on way from the neck, which ide is finished with a standing of collar. To the lower edge of the cape is joined a far and point d'esprit ruffle, at ait above this ruffle two simils leruffles are applied, the ut tro flouncing gathered twi near the center and sew along the gatherings to i top and bottom of the lar; the net portion of the forms a full, wide ga ered frill, which is grace and full about the neck, a the embroidered part of lace forms a sort of the collarette which falls in very deep point at the coter of the back and at ea side of the front and shorter points on the she Α narrow ruching edges the top the ruche and the lor edge of each ruffle, wide ribbon is artistic disposed over the shirri in the ruche and tied

ruffles are applied, the value per one being turned und less and shirred to form a doublessifrill et the top All the and shirred to form a douls significant the top. All the ruffles meet at the negarity where the ends are galarity ered up closely and tack to the ends of the collection. The arrangement of the ruche is especially effective; it is made of he doubt the ruche is especially effective. 1870 Back View.

a bow with long, pointed streamers at the front. Velvet or satin would satisfactorily develop this co with lace, chiffon or mousseline de soic, etc., for the ruf and ruche. A serviceable and dressy cape suitable for



crossed at the front and carried round to the back, where they are secured with a button and button-hole. This is an exceedingly comfortable garment and may be easily put on or laid aside. It may be attractively made up in

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occasions may be made of black taffeta, with the ruflles of the same material either pinked or edged with narrow velvet in history with black lace for the ruche and fit dops of velvet ribbon for decoration. A nit couch of color could be added by a bright ray affeta lining in either a plain or fancy wiriety and a bow of ribbon may be placed to the throat.

We have pattern No. 1856 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, hust measure. To make the cape for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and three-eighths of material twenty-two Nafiehes wide, while the ruflles require three ards and a half of material antorty-five inches wide, and the latter four yards of flouncing takeen inches wide. Price of last attern, 10d. or 20 cents. 1910

Front View.

Gathered bretelle-frills arranged across the top of the sides and down the side-back seams to meet in points at the waist

> 1910 Back View. LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (For Description see Page 272.)

> > add much to the handsome effect of the wrap, which may be in either of two lengths. The high flaring collar is in four sections and rolls and flares stylishly.

> > Velours, velvet or heavy cloth is a suitable selection for the wrap and an all-over jet trimming on

the front and back or bands of passementerie, fur, etc., at all the edges will provide satisfactory garniture.

We have pattern No. 1869 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment requires six yards and three-eighths of silk

twenty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of satin twenty inches wide for the frilis. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

at this. The back, which is shaped early a center seam, narrows toout and the waist and is joined in shoulder seams to narrow met onts that have the effect of a round yoke on the shoulder. While ide circular sides gathered slightly on the shoulders connect notice fronts and back, and below the waist an underfolded edwox-plain at the center seam and a deep underfolded, for a feard-turning attait at each similate-back seam is attributed to the similate deep formet reduce graceunder stylish fultouless in the skirt.

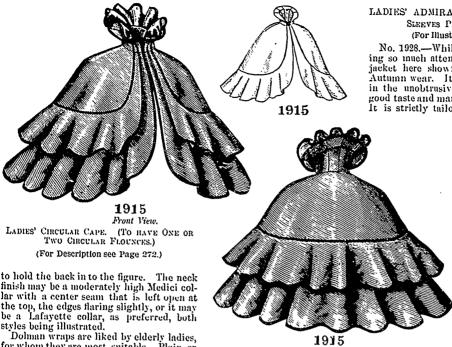
It is deep formet reduced the similate of the sim 1913 Back View. LADIES' CIRCULAR CAPE. (TO BE DOUBLE OR TRIPLE) (KNOWN AS THE TALLY-HO OR COACHING CAPE) (For Description see Page 271.)

for coings in these seams for the hands to pass through, and sides fall in handsome ripples below the shoulders.

1913. Front View. LADIES' DOLMAN WRAP. (TO BE MADE WITH MEDICI OR LA-FAYETTE COLLAR AND POINTED OR ROUND ORIENTAL SLEEVES.) (For Illustrations see Page 279.)

No. 1868.—Brocaded corded silk was chosen for this handsome dolman wrap, with feather trimming for an edge decoration, and a double accordion-plaited frill inside the flare col-lar, which is trimmed on the outside with an encircling wrinkled ribbon and bows.

The back is shaped by a center seam and stands out in two flutes below the waist. It is separated from the loose fronts, which full in long, square tabs, by the oriental sleeves, which have just enough fulness at the top to give a becoming effect on the shoulders. A gore inserted between the fronts and the lower part of the sleeve gives a graceful and correct adjustment. The sleeves may be pointed or round at the lower edge and are retained in proper position by a short piece of elastic extending between the side-back seams and the lower end of the seam joining the gores to the fronts. Ribbon ties tacked underneath to the back are tied in front



Dolman wraps are liked by elderly ladies, for whom they are most suitable. Plain or brocaded velvet, velours and heavy corded silk are appropriate materials.

We have pattern No. 1868 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrap for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' FLY-FRONT JACKET, WITH SEAMLESS BOX BACK. (To have the Sleeves BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 279.)

cloth, and machine-stitching gives the tailor finish. Only shoulder and under-arm seams shape the garment, the under-arm seams terminating a short distance above the lower edge to give the required spring; and the back of the jacket is in seamless box style. The fronts are loose and are reversed at the top in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar; they are closed with a fly. Oblong pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted side-pockets and a left breast-pocket. The twoseam sleeves may have their fulness collected in gathers or arranged in four box-plaits at the

top.

The jacket may be developed in cheviot, serge, etc., and, if preferred, strappings of the material may be used. An inlay of velvet or silk may be added to the collar and lapels, with very stylish

We have pattern No. 1897 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust meas-

ure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will need a yard and five-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' ADMIRAL JACKET. (TO HAVE TH SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 280.)

No. 1928.-While naval matters are absort ing so much attention, the handsome Admir, jacket here shown will be very popular f. Autumn wear. It is novel in design but in the unobtrusive style which always should good taste and marks the well dressed woman It is strictly tailor-made, of navy-blue clos and trimmed with blad

braid and brass button It is perfectly adjusted by a center seam and m der-arm and side-bad gores, the side-back gore being shaped to give il correct military ling The jacket fits the figure snugly at the sides an back, with scanty fulnes below the waist arrange in coat-plaits at the side back seams and wit coat-laps below the ce ter seam. A brass but ton is placed at the w of each coat-plait for of namentation. The front fall loose in box co fashion and close snug to the throat in the de sirable double-breastermanner with butte

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1888

Front View.

Back View.

position by a brass button at es lten end. Coat sleeves in plain two-seam style are used; at top the fulness may be arranged in box-plaits between up-s sui

of the closing. An appropria arr

straps edged with braid and held

1890

Front View

1872

Back View.

turning side-plaits, or it may be gathered, as preferred. The wrists are finished with hems and a round cuff is simulated with braid. Red taffeta furnishes a suitable lining.

All styles of tailor materials may be used in the construction of this jacket. Velvet or cloth will prettily inlay the collar and give a very dressy touch and one very much in vogue. Gilt braid and brass buttons on blue cloth impart a martial air.

We have pattern No. 1928 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium

size, the garment needs a yard and five-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

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LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 280.)

No. 1901.-Serge was selected for this natty jacket, which is suitably finished in tailor style with machine-stitching and butons. Under-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam render Under-arm and side-back gores or ec and a curving center seam render the adjustment at the back and sides stylishly close, and the central ter seam is terminated at the top the distance of contlains while controllars aueaster of cont-laps, while cont-plaits ap-easter pear at the side-back seams. A button marks the top of each coatplait. The loose-fitting fronts are closed in double-breasted style at

1890 Back View. LADIES' POINTED CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH YOKE. (For Description see Page 273.) with braid or strappings of the material or finished plainly. An inlay of velvet may be added to

We have pattern No. 1901 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require a

yard and seven-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

1872 Front View.

LADIES' MILITARY CAPE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE HOOD.) (For Description see Page 273.)

the bust and below the waist with buttons and button-holes; they are reversed pock at the top in stylish lapels that extend in nts ju points beyond the ends of the rolling col-cellar lar. Square-cornered pocket-laps conceal conage arr. Square-cornered pocket-raps concean
i form opening to inserted side-pockets; and the
ach st fulness in the two-seam sleeves may be
proprie arranged in three box-plaits between two
should upward-turning plaits or collected in
held gathers, as preferred. The jacket exat ce tends to a fashionable depth all round.

It covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth in the covert cloth and broadcloth in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and a variation in the covert cloth and broadcloth and broadcloth

Covert cloth and broadcloth and a variety of coatings will suitably develop this stylish jacket, which may be decorated

LADIES' JACKET, WITH SACK BACK AND FLY FRONT. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 280.)

No. 1891.-At figure No. 62 II in this magazine this jacket may be seen differently made up.

A very jaunty jacket is here shown of light-tan coating, with a neat tailor finish of bias strappings. It has a pretty sack back semi-fitted by a center seam

and side seams that come well to the back, the side seams being terminated at the top of short extensions allowed on the fronts. The fronts are cut plain and straight while hanging quite loosely below the bust and are curved prettily to the figure at the sides by long un-der-arm darts. The closing is made with buttons and buttonholes in a fly below small revers that form wide notches with the ends of the stylish rolling collar. Pockets are inserted in the fronts over the hips and are neatly finished with oblong pocket-laps. A breast pocket is inserted in the left front and covered by a lap to agree with the hip pockets. Two-seam coat sleeves are used and their fulness may be arranged in boxplaits or gathers at the top; the outside seam is covered by a machine-stitched strap of the

material, while a simulated cuff finish is given by a similar strap stitched to position. All tailor cloths, serge, heather mixtures and suitings may

be used in the construction of this jacket. Taffeta silk, plain or checked, is suitable for lining and braid may appropriately be used for trimming. A very stylish example of the mode is of castor-colored broadcloth, with collar and cuff facings of velvet in a darker shade and bias straps of the material for a tinish. A striped silk lining completes the jacket.

We have pattern No. 1891 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need a yard and fiveeighths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of material in the same width extra for strapping. Price of pat-

tern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES JACK-ET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX - PLAITED OR GATHERED.) KNOWN AS THE NOR-FOLK CUTA-WAY.

(For Illustrations see Page 381.)

No. 1846.--This jacket is decidedly smart and novel. A smoothly-fitting back is com-bined with the becoming Norfolk style in front, while the natty cutaway outlines give a very original touch to the whole. The jacket is shown made of whipcord, lined with bright taffeta silk and finished with machine-stitching. A plain straight yoke forms the upper part of the front, and the jacket is correctly fitted by singledarts, under-arm and side-back gores and a center seam. Coat-plaits are formed below the waist at the side-back seams, while the center and side seams are terminated a short distance from the bottom and the corners neatly rounded. The yoke is neatly rounded. The yoke is reversed in small lapels which

1869

1869 Front View.

true cutaway style. Box-plaits are applied over the darts and terminate under patch pockets, which are rounding at

> 1869 Back View. LADIES' RUSSIAN DOLMAN WRAP. (TO BE IN

the front, straight at the back and finished the with laps similarly shaped. Two-seam coat sleeves, which may be either gathered or the straight at the back and finished the with laps similarly shaped. box-plaited at the top, are finished at the bottom with machine-stitched hems.

EITHER OF TWO LENGTHS.)

(For Description see Page 275.)

Serge, cloth, etc., are suitable for this jacket, and stitching usually forms the finish. We have pattern No. 1846 in eight sizes

for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust · measure. To make the jacket for lady of medium size, requires a yard and threefourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

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LADIES' REEF

ER JACKET. WITH SEAM LESS BOX BACK. (To HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OF GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 281.) No. 1852,-The stylish reef-

er jacket here

shown is made of blue broadcloth. It has a seamless box back and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the under-arm seams terminating a little above the lower edge to give the needed spring over the hips. The fronts are lapped and closed in double-breasted style with button-holes and large buttons and are reversed at the top in pointed lapels

MANTLE.)

(For Description see Page 274.)



the rolling coat-collar. The closing is made with three buttons and button-holes, and the fronts round away below in

1856

Front View.

that extend beyond the ends of the

rolling coat-collar. Deep pointed pocket-laps cover openings to inserted

side-pockets in .

both fronts and to

a breast pocket in



1868 Front View.

the right front. The two-seam sleeves may be box-plaited or gathered at the top and are finished plainly at the wrist. Machine-stitching gives the tailor style of finish.

chilor style of finish.

Cheviot, broadcloth, tweed and Ladies De any smooth-finished cloth suitable for a garment of this style may be selected for the reefer. An inlay of velvet may be used on the collar and lapels, and for dressy jackets braiding may

provide the finish.

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> LADIES' PLAIN ROUND BASQUE, WITH ONE UNDER-ARM GORE. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF THREE LENGTHS AND WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see Page 281.)

No. 1895.—The perfectly fitted plain round basque here shown made of blue pebble-cloth is well adapted to tailor-made effects. It is closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes and the close adjustment is due to double bust darts, one under-arm gore at each side, side-back gores and a curving center seam. The basque may be made in one of three lengths and the neck finished with a standing or turndown collar. The two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings, and their fulness is collected in gathers at the top.

The mode is extremely becoming to well-developed figures, and a braid decoration will relieve the severe plainness. Serge, covert and lady's-cloth, etc., are appropriate materials for the basque, which may be plainly finished in tailor style with machine-stitching or elaborately decorated with braid. A basque that is stylish and effective is made of blue cloth and decorated with first black beat?

decorated with flat black braid. We have pattern No. 1895 in twelve sizes for ladies from

thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need a yard and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (For Illustrations see Page 282.)

No. 1927.—A different development of this basque-waist is

1868 1868 1868

Buck View. LADIES' DOLMAN WRAP. (TO BE MADE WITH MEDICI OR LAFAYETTE COLLAR AND POINTED OR ROUND ORIENTAL SLEEVES.)

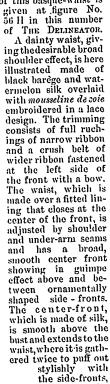
(For Description see Page 275.)



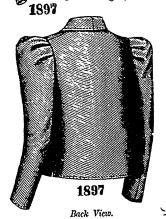
Front View. LADIES' FLY-FRONT JACKET, WITH SEAMLESS BOX BACK. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 276.)

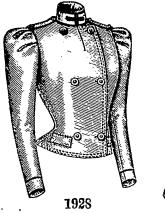
are followed by two rows of ribbon ruching. The center-front closes along the left shoulder seam and beneath the left side-



which are also gathered at the bottom. side-fronts reach to just over the bust and round gracefully at their outer edges, which



front with hooks and loops. The back is smoothly adjusted across the top and has scanty fulness at the bottom confined at



Front View.

LADIES' ADMIRAL JACKET.

1928

Back View.

(TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 276.)



LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, SEAMLESS BACK AND FRONT AND FITTED LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH FANCY OR PLAIN STANDING COL-LAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND CUFFS.) KNOWN AS THE STRETCHED WAIST. (For Illustrations see Page 282.)

No. 1845 .- A faultlessly fitted basque-waist and one well calculated to display the graceful lines of the figure is here illustrated made of

basque-waist may be made

with or without

the caps and cuffs. The neck

may be finished

with a plain

standing collar or with a fancy

collar that con-

sists of a stand-

ing collar on which are

oddly shaped,

flaring portions

that are extend-

ed to lap over

the collar at the front, the

wrinkled stock

of silk which

encircles the

collar passing

two

mounted

softly woven woollen goods combined with ribbon and trimmed with fancy gimp. It is known as the stretched waist, the seamless, bias front and back being stretched smoothly over the lining, which is fitted with the greatest accuracy by double bust darts and the customary seams and closed at the center of the front; the closing of the waist is made along the left shoulder and under-arm seams. The two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top; they are completed with flaring upturned cuffs that curve to points at the inside of the arm. Pretty circular caps fall in ripples over the

tops of sleeves. The

the center in tiny backwardturning plaits; it is decorated with a double row of ruching arranged to give a fancy yoke effect. A standing collar closed at the left side is prettily ornamented with three rows ruchings. The two-seam sleeves are tight fitting; they are made over coatshaped linings and have short full puffs of silk overlaid with mousseline de soie. The puff,

which is gath-ered at all its edges, extends only on the upper side, and the upper portion laps over it in a deep point which is tacked to the puff and prettily finished with a double row of ribbon ruching. About the hand is a dainty, pointed cuff that flares and shows a delicate silk lining, and decoration is afforded by a row of ruching fol-lowing the upper and lower outline of the cuff.

Silks, woollens and dainty nov-

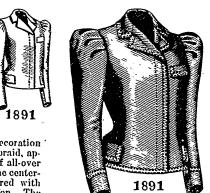
elty goods can be used for this waist. Decoration may be furnished by ribbon or jet bands, braid, appliqué or insertion, while the front can be of all-over or jetted lace or any preferred material. The centerfront can be made of plain silk and covered with plaited or gathered Liberty silk or chiffon. The side-fronts may be trimmed with rows of insertion or tiny plaitings of Liberty silk applied diagonally. We have pattern No. 1927 in eight sizes for ladies

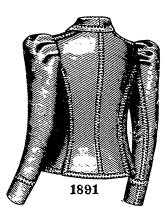
from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs a yard and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and three-eighths of silk twenty inches

wide for the center-front and puffs, and five-eighths of a yard of fancy mousseline de soie forty five inches wide to cover the center-front and puffs. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

1901 1901 1901

Front View. Back View. LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Description see Page 277.)





Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' JACKET, WITH SACK BACK AND FLY FRONT (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Description see Page 277.)

under them. The stock has frill-finished ends closed at the back. A wrinkled belt of ribbon having frill-finished ends and fastened at the left side of the front completes the waist.

This basque-waist is only suitable for soft, yielding woollen goods that will stretch well over the fitted lin-ing. Cashmere, French camel's-hair, serge, cheviot and poplin are appropriate for the waist, and ribbon and lace may be used for decoration.

We have pattern No. 1845 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure. To make the basque-waist for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and three-fourths of material forty inches wide,

with five-eighths of a yard of ribbon five inches and a half wide for the stock, and one yard of ribbon six inches and three-fourths wide for the belt. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO HAVE THE YOKE, CENTER-FRONT AND SLEEVE TOPS MADE OF TUCKED, FANCY OR PLAIN MATERIAL.) (For Illustrations see Page 282.)

No. 1871.—Another view of this waist is given at

figure No. 57 II in this number of THE DELIN-EATOR.

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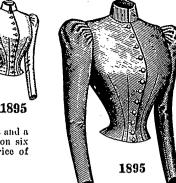
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This is a very stylish waist, suitable for dressy occasions, and shows an entirely original feature in the sleeves, with their puff tops of tucked silk and oddly shaped cuffs. It is here shown made of gray clothandtucked silk of a dainty apricot shade, trimmed with ruchings of black ribbon and a ribbon belt and bows.





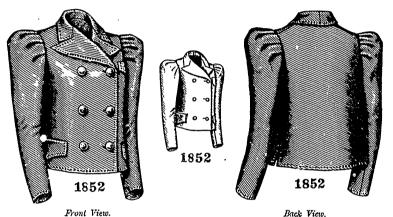


Front View.

Back View.

LADIES' PLAIN ROUND BASQUE, WITH ONE UNDER-ARM GORE. (TO BE MADE IN ONE OF THREE LENGTHS AND WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 279.)



LADIES' REEFER JACKET, WITH SEAMLESS BOX BACK. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description sec. Page 278.)

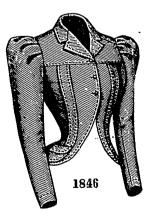
body is cut low at the neck in rounding outline at the back and square in front, the fronts opening broadly over a high-necked centerfront of the tucked silk. A plain or fancy fabric of any desired texture may be used instead of the tucked silk, if preferred. The back consists of a round yoke, also of the tucked silk, with the lower part ar-ranged to meet

front. The outer

it, the lower part being plain at the top and with slight fulness at the bottom confined by a double row of shirrings and brought well to the cen-The side-fronts and centerfront are smooth at the top and gathered at their lower edges, blousing out stylishly. Rows of narrow shirred ribbon follow the upper edge of the back and the upper and front edges of the sidefronts, giving a pretty ornamenta-tion. The waist closes at the left

side along the shoulder seam and under the sidefront. A standing collar of tucked silk is about the the front, back and each side; it is closed at the left shoulder and edged with ribbon ruchings. The sleeve, which is in two-seam style, has the upper portion shaped square at the top and deeply notched at the center to show a tucked silk puff that is gathered full along its upper edge, the upper portion flar-ing with pointed effect and showing a silk lining; it is made over a coat-shaped lining and a pretty completion is given by rows of shirred ribbon at

the top of the upper portion and turn-over cuffs shaped in points to match the collar portion and silk lined and ribbon trimmed. Ribbon bows prettily ornament the fronts, being placed on each side-front at the bust, and a



Front View.

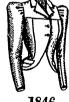


Back View.

LADIES' JACKET (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERBD.) KNOWN AS THE NORFOLK CUTAWAY.

(For Description see Page 278.)

The fashionable effect of an under body and fancy outer body is created, and a trim air is imparted by a fitted lining and under-arm gores, the lining being closed at the center of the



1846

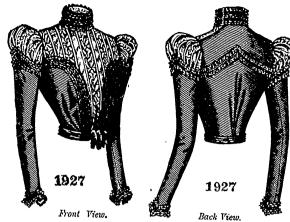
crush ribbon belt is about the waist with full ribbon bows at each side of the center-front, giving pretty touch.

This waist will develop

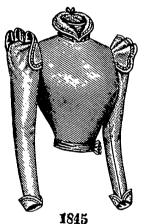
handsomely in two shades of silk, or in stripe, plaid or check combined with a plain contrasting shade, with chiffon, Liberty silk or mousseline de soie plaitings for decoration.

1927

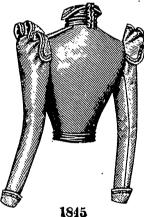
We have pattern No. 1871 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the basque-waist needs a yard and a half of dress goods forty



LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (For Description see Page 279.)

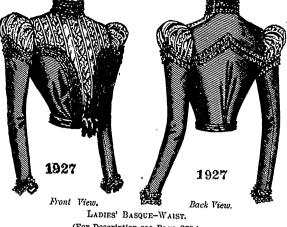


Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH SEAMLESS BACK AND FRONT AND FITTED LINING. (TO BE MADE WITH FANCY OR PLAIN STANDING COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPS AND CUFFS.) KNOWN AS THE STRETCHED WAIST. (For Description see Page 280.)



back. Revers joined to the front edge of the fronts flare in a mosi pleasing way, and tabs turn down f. om the upper edges of the back and fronts in Bertha effect, the tabs over the shoulders being larger than the others and flaring prettily over the two-seam sleeves, which are gathered at the top and completed with circular cuffs in two sections that flare over the The lower dow ell iii a spiri hands. edge of the basquewaist is followed by a fitted belt itton

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made with a seam at the right side and closed at the left side, the belt giving length and grace to the waist. The standing collar is closed at the back.

A combination is necessary to give the best possible effect in this basque-waist, and the decoration may be as simple or as elaborate as fancy dictates.

We have pattern No. 1838 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two in ches, bust measure.

basque-waist needs a yard and a half of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of silk twenty inches wide for the collar and yoke, and for lining the revers and cuffs, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet twenty inches wide for the revers, belt and cuffs. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' WAIST, WITH BLOUSE FRONT CLOSED IN RUSSIAN STYLE.

(For Illustrations see Page 283.)

No. 1847.-By referring to figure No. 64 H in this

inches wide, with a yard and three-fourths of tucked silk fifteen inches wide for the centerfront, yoke, sleeve tops and col-lar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FITTED BELT.

(For Illustrations see Page 283.)

871 No. 1838.-This stylish basquewaist is again pictured at figure No. 53 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

Two prominent features of this smart basque-waist are the fitted belt and the smooth yoke which produces the very fashionable guimpe effect. The triple combination of vailing, cord-tucked silk and plain velvet here selected brings out strongly the salient features of the style. A fitted lining closes at the center of the front supports the basque-waist, which has a seamless, round-necked back with fulness in the lower part plaited closely at the center and round-necked pouch-fronts having gathered fulness at the bottom. The fronts are apart all the way, and the yoke is extended to the belt at the center

and closed at the left side, giving the effect of a guimpe or under body, that is emphasized by the round yoke at the



1871

Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST. (TO HAVE THE YOKE, CENTER-FRONT AND SLEEVE TOPS MADE OF TUCKED, FANCY OR PLAIN MATERIAL.) (For Description see Page 281.)

> number of The Delineator, this waist may be again seen. A very attractive waist is here illustrated made of castor

rench serge and French serge Frimmed with n_ nt mirred narrow libbon in a soft ıts Si ood brown, while belt of wide ribon bowed at the and gives a stylish finish. The waist ek r. flouses stylishly at bs The center of the ront; it is made 111 over a fitted lining and is shaped by houlder seams and nder-arm gores. he back is smoothadjusted across the top, but has light fulness at de waist drawn down tight and well to the center in a double row of irring. The right tont is wider than the left front so as bring the closing at the left side Russian style it is gathered full at the neck, and at the waist both fronts have their fulness confined by o rows of shirr-The neck is mpleted by a

1847 1847 Front View.

Back View. LADIES' WAIST, WITH BLOUSE-FRONT CLOSED IN RUSSIAN STYLE. (For Description see Page 282.)



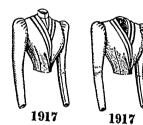
thirty to fortv-four inches, bust measure. For a lady of modium size, the waist requires two yards and an eighth of material forty inches

wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST. (To BE MADE WITH A HIGH NEOK AND PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR WITH CHEMISETTE AND FANCY COLLAR OR WITH OPEN NECK AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FLARE CUFF.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1917.—The pretty surplice



anding collar, hich closes at the left side and is prettily trimmed with standing o rows of narrow, shirred ribbon arranged at the top d along the overlapping end, and the ribbon is conthe doing the overlapping end, and the ribbon is con-fined along the overlapping closing edge. The sleeves the in two-seam style, with pretty gathered fulness at the top, and are finished with shallow turn-over cuffs that form small points at the inside and outside of the then and curve slightly between; the cuffs are trimmed that two rows of shirred ribbon. Small circular caps thing fashionable breadth are shaped in points and brilined with two rows of the shirred ribbon.

Woollen fabrics, such as serge, cloth, cashmere, etc., well as all styles of silk, can be used in the construc-



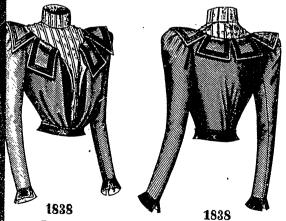




Back View.

ADIES' SURPLICE WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A HIGH NECK AND PLAIN STANDING COLLAR OR WITH CHEMISETTE AND FARCY COLLAR OR WITH OPEN NECK AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FLARE CUFF.) LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST.

(For Description see this Page.)



Front View. Back Vien LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITH FITTED BELT. (For Description see Page 282.)

of this waist and braid, gimp or ribbon may trim it. c have pattern No. 1847 in eight sizes for ladies from

waist illustrated is made of camel's-hair and decorated with ribbon. It is made over a close-fitting lining, that is closed with hooks and eyes at the center of the front, and is made trim by under-arm gores and single bust darts. The fronts lap in surplice-fashion below the bust and separate above toward the shoulders, a soft, pretty effect being produced by two flaring plaits extending along the front edges. The seamless back has becoming fulness formed in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the plaits being closely lapped at the shoulders. The waist may be made with a high neck and plain standing collar or with an open neck; and in the open neck may be adjusted a chemisette, that is completed with a fancy collar consisting of two flaring turn-down sections mounted on a high standing collar. the ends of the sections flaring at the front and back. The pretty two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and finished with bell-like pointed cuffs, the ends of which flare at the inside of the arm; they are made over coat-shaped linings. The collar and cuffs are lined with silk, and a wrinkled ribbon belt that fastens under a co-quettish bow at the left side gives the final stylish touch.

This mode is appropriate for silk or any woollen goods of soft weave, such as cashmere, drap d'été, Henrietta, vailing, crépon and grenadine. Lawn, organdy, Swiss and dimity may also be made up in this style. yle. Ribbon and lace will afford a pleasing decoration. We have pattern No. 1917 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty







Back View.

LADIES' CORDED SHIRT-WAIST BODICE, WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR. (For Description see this Page.)

to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the waist needs two yards and threeeighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' CORDED SHIRT-WAIST BODICE, WITH REMOVABLE STOCK-COLLAR.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1875.-By referring to figure No. 68 II in this magazine, this bodice may be seen differently

made un. Cord-tucks are effectively introduced in this pretty shirt-waist bodice, for which bluet taffeta silk was here chosen, a ribbon belt giving a pleasing finish. The bodice is made shapely and trim by a body lining fitted by a center seam, under-arm seams and single bust darts. The back is made with a center seam in which a cording is inserted and three cord-tacks made at each side flare in fan effect, shirrings drawing them in closely to the center at the waist. The fronts are also made ornamental by cord-tucks that flare toward the top and have becoming fulness at the center collected ing athers at the eather concered in gathers at the neck and in shirrings at the waist. The closing is made beneath a box-plait added to the right front. The fronts extend only to the waist at the shirr-

ings, but back of the shirrings they form a short skirt like the back. The neck is finished with a band to which is attached a stock collar formed in two cordtucks near the top and bottom and closed at the back. The sleeves have cord-tucks at the top, the lowest tuck passing entirely around the sleeve; they are gathered at the top and bottom and slashed in the usual way, the slashes being finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps that are closed with a button-hole and button just above straight link cuffs having two cord-tucks near the

top and bottom.

This pattern will develop with best results in plain silk, mohair or fine soft wool goods like flannel or light-weight cloth, although checked and plaid mate-

We have pattern No. 1875 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist bodice for a lady of medium size, needs four yards



and a fourth of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. of the gove 20 cents.

LADIES' MILITARY SHIRT-WAIST Flust (TO BE MADE WITH A MILITARY STAD. 13 ga ING COLLAR OR A REMOVABLE COLLAR OR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTER OIL Al BODY-LINING.)

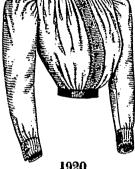
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

1875

No. 1920.—Very much in according to the times is the natty military thirty with the box-plait, shoulder straps, cuffs, belt and collar with the box-plait, shoulder straps, cuffs, belt and collar properties of bright military-blue piqué. It is made over a short fitted body-lining, the use of which, however, is optional the pand is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. The panck is smooth across the shoulders and has slight fulnes at the waist confined at the center by a double row of the pand. at the waist confined at the center by a double row of shirring. The fronts are gathered full at the neck and ADI along the shoulder edges and at the waist and puff cut prettily in full blouse effect. The closing is made at the







1920

Front View.

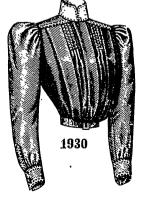


Back View.

Ladies' Military Shirt-Waist. (To be Made with a Military Stand ing Collar or a Removable Collar and With or Without the Fitted Body-Lining.)

(For Description see this ?age.)





Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, HAVING TUCKS BETWEEN APPLIED BOX-PLAITS & A REMOVABLE COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.).

(For Description see Page 285.)

center of the front with buttons and button-holes through tily box-plait of blue piqué joined to the right front. Point tende

y-two thoulder-straps of blue are held in position by buttons and od, of giver the shoulder seams. The neck may be finished with a farrow neck-band for wear with a removable collar, or a standing collar of strictly military cut may give the completion, as AIST instrated. The sleeve is made with only an inside seam and tax.—It gathered at the top and bottom and finished with a straight oll. At his cuff and the usual opening completed with an underlap and Firms from the description of the waist, all cotton shirt-waist materials may be used for this waist, although silk or wool is always attractive. It could very

All cotton shirt-waist materials may be used for this waist, although silk or wool is always attractive. It could very frettily be made of red taffeta, with pipings of white silk.

We have pattern No. 1920 in nine sizes for ladies from pique the pattern nor the pattern. To make the shirt-pique that for a lady of medium size, will need three yards and a collar forth of white piqué twenty-seven inches wide, together with ional free-fourths of a yard of blue p'qué in the same width for the plait, belt, straps, cuffs and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. the plait, belt, straps, the plait, belt of the plait of the pla

f cut BOX-PLAITS AND A REMOVABLE COLLAR. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED LINING.) (For Illustrations see Page 284.)

No. 1930.—Blue taffeta silk was used for the handsome chirt-waist here portrayed. The upper part of the back is a

the fronts. Clusters of and tapes tacked to them are tied over the fronts to hold the fulness in place at the waist; the fronts pouching slightly, just enough to be stylish. Straight link cuffs complete the shirt sleeves, which are gathered at the top and bottom and

three fine tucks are taken up in the fronts and back for a short distance below the yoke between applied box-plaits that are widest at the top and narrow towards the waist, the fulness resulting from the tucks in the back being confined at the waist by gathers. The under-arm seams are terminated at the waist

LADIES' SHIRRED GOLF OR LAWN BONNET. (DESIRABLE FOR GARDEN, VERANDA AND SIMILAR WEAR.)

(For Description see Page 286.)

show the usual openings finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps. The neck is finished with a fitted band and the

removable standing collar has slightly bent corners. A leather belt fastened with a buckle is worn

This mode will be charmingly made up in cashmere, camel's-hair, drap d'été, Henrietta, China and taffeta silk. Machine-stitching will afford a neat finish.

We have pattern No. 1930 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, calls for four

yards and an eighth of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

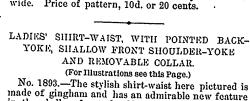
1893



Back View.

Front View. LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH POINTED BACK-YOKE, SHALLOW FRONT SHOULDER-YOKE AND REMOVABLE COLLAR.

' (For Description see this Page.)



(For Illustrations see this Page.) No. 1893.—The stylish shirt-waist here pictured is made of gingham and has an admirable new feature in the shallow front shoulder-yoke, which gives the

effect of an extended back-yoke but is a trifle deeper and capable



of more perfect fitting. The back is made with a pointed bias yoke having a center seam, and the lower portion is gathered slightly at the top and drawn in closely at the waist by tapes run through a casing. The fronts blouse fashionably and are gathered more than half-way down the edges joined to the shoulder-yokes, which extends the shoulder-yokes, which extend only to the boxplait, through which the closing is

made with buttons and button-holes, the box-plait being joined to the right front and neatly machine-The waist is made without under-arm gores, and the fulness at the front is kept in position by the tapes in the back, which are brought forward and tied over it. The neck is finished with a fitted band to which the removable standing collar is but-toned. The sleeve has only one seam and is of fashionable size, with a short opening at the outside of the arm finished with an underlap and overlap and closed with a button and button-hole; it is gathered at the top and bottom and completed with a straight cuff closed with link buttons. A neat leather belt with a harness buckle is an appropriate finish to

this natty shirt-waist. Among the stylish shirt-waist materials are pique, cheviot,





1840 Back View.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH THE BACK ARRANGED IN THREE WIDE BOX-PLAITS IN FAN EFFECT BELOW THE YOKE AND HAVING A REMOVABLE STANDING COLLAR. (For Description see Page 286.)

outh tily pointed yoke that is shaped by a center seam and pinter ended over the shoulders to form a short yoke for

Madras, lawn, dimity and a variety of dainty fabrics. Silk and cloth are also suitable.

We have pattern No. 1893 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches

wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, WITH THE BACK ARRANGED IN THREE WIDE BOX-PLAITS SEPARATED BY NAR-ROW BOX-PLAITS IN FAN EFFECT BELOW THE YOKE AND HAVING A REMOVABLE STANDING COLLAR. (For Illustrations see Page 285.)

No. 1840. - This stylish shirt-waist

LADIES' SHIRRED GOLF OR LAWN BONNET. (DESIRABLE FO GARDEN, VERANDA AND SIMILAR WEAR.)

(For Illustration see Page 285.)

No. 1874.—This attractive golf or hawn bonnet is picture sid made of dimity and trimmed with lace. The front is arranged the clusters of three half-inch tucks between clusters of three ting tucks, and is prettily shirred on round feather-bone inserted is tucks, and is prettily shirred on round feither-bone inserted in the small tucks and in easings made at the stitching of the larger tucks. The front is gathered along its front and back edges and joined to the crown, which is gathered along in front and lower edges and made quite decorative by a cluster of three tiny tucks at each side of three wider tucks, all which are shirred on round teather-bone, as account front. Above the tuck-shirrings the crown rises high about the front and lower edges of which are shirred on round feather-bone, as described for the sac A binding completes the front and lower edges the front. A omaing completes the root and to the crows the bonnet and also the seam joining the front to the crows the a small round feather-bone being inserted in each binding is an a small round feather-bone being inserted. A prefix enthered can lini

give the desired stiffness. A pretty gathered can or curtain having rounding lower front corners sewed on just above the binding at the lower edge and two full frills, one a little wider than the other, are joined to the front edge of the bonn, front, forming a fluffy soft framing for the fact The plaited ends of hemmed tie-strings are tacket

underneath to the front corners of the bonne.
This charming shirred bonnet is desirable for garden, veranda and similar wear and may be sur ably made of linen lawn, dimity, dotted Swis, chambray, etc. The frills and tie-strings may daintily hemstitched and edged with lace. Lac edging is the most appropriate decoration.

Pattern No. 1874 is in one size only, and, make a bonnet like it, will require a yard at seven-eighths of material thirty six inches wide Price of pattern, 5d. or 10

cents.



1898

Front View.



Back View.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK, TEA-JACKET OR MATINÉE. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Description see this Page.)

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK, TEA-JACKET OR MAT-INÉE. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR ELBOW SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.) No. 1898.—At figure No.

67 II in this magazine this sack is shown made of other material.

An exceedingly dainty dressing-sack,



may be again seen by referring to figure No. 65 H in this number of THE DELINEATOR. Green taffeta silk was here selected for this becoming shirt-

waist. The upper part of the back is a pointed bias yoke that is shaped by a center seam and extended to form a shoulder yoke for the fronts. The lower part of the back is arranged in three wide box-plaits; all the box-plaits are graduated to be quite narrow at the waist, where they are close together, and they spread in fan fashion toward the top, an ingenious arrangement of the fulness underneath producing the fan effect. Under-arm seams join the back to the fronts, which are closed with buttons and button-holes or studs through a boxplait made at the front edge of the right front. The fronts are gathered at the neck and part way along the shoulder edges and also at the waist and puff out becomingly. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and have openings finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps in the regular way; they are completed with straight link cuffs. The neck is finished with a fitted band, and the removable standing collar has its corners slightly bent.

Percale, Madras, zephyr gingham, cham-

bray, lawn, dimity and plain dotted Swiss are also suitable for this shirt-waist.

We have pattern No. 1840 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-waist for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



1876 Front View.



1876 Back View

LADIES DRESSING-SACK, TEA-JACKET OR MATINEE. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH SLIGHTLY LOW SQUARK NECK, WITH FULL LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BRETELLES.)

(For Description see Page 287.)

with a snugly fitting back and soft graceful fronts preud pointed, is here pictured made of coral-pink cashmere, we will see and black silk ribbon for desertion. cream lierre lace and black silk ribbon for decoration.

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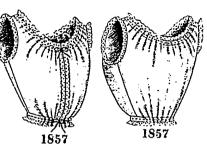
sack is made over a fitted lining, which reaches only to the waist and closes in the front with hooks and eyes or with cord laced through eyes. The back is smoothly adjusted by a center seam, The back is smoothly adjusted by a center seam, and the circular fronts are drawn plainly over the lining at the sides and at the top, but below the bust they fall in ripples that result from the circular shaping. The sack is lengthened icture ngedi ce tin gradually from the back to form a deep point at the center of the front, the effect being exceedingly graceful and becoming. It is made without a collar and is trimmed about the neck with two lace frills gathered very full, the upper frill standing softly about the throat with ruche effect, while the lower frill resembles a broad full collar and is extended to fall in cascade fashion over the closing and in a frill around the bottom of the for the forth about the description of the descript sack, affording a very stylish completion. The bottom of the sack is cut off the depth of the frill. A dainty finish is given the neck by a band of ribbon, which extends around it where the frills join and fastens on the left side with pretty loops The sleeves, which are made over a two-seam tight and ends. and be and ends. The secrets, when are made over a two-seam tight add can blining, are in full mousquetaire style and can be made in either eners; clow or full length. They are gathered at the top and along redgiacach edge of the seam, which is at the inside of the arm; when an il

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK, TEA-JACKET OR MATINÉE. (TO BE MADE WITH HIGH OR SLIGHTLY LOW SQUARE NECK, WITH FULL-LENGTH OR THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SLEEVES AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE BRETELLES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 286.)

No. 1876 .- This graceful garment, which may be utilized as

dressingsack, teajacketor matince, is portrayed daintily made of pink silk and trimmed with white lace and insertion. lining of basque depth, fitted



Front View. Back View. LADIES' SPENCER CORSET-COVER. (For Description see Page 288.)

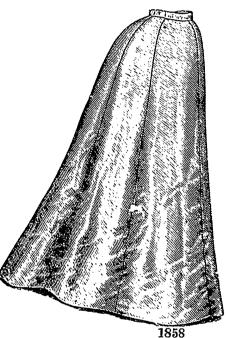
by single bust darts, under-arm gores and a center seam and closed at the front, gives a comfortably close adjustment. The fronts and back have their fulness drawn well to the center by rows of shirring at the top, the fulness falling free below the shirrings in Watteau fashion, and under-arm gores gives a perfectly smooth effect at the sides. The sack may be made with a high neck and completed with a standing collar or it may be made with a slightly low square neck having the upper edges of the front and back turned under to form frills above the shirrings. The two-seam sleeves may be made in full length and finished plainly at the wrist or in three-quarter length

and completed with a deep frill of lace and two rows of inser-tion. Pretty, smooth bretelles edged with deep lace frills and arranged over the shoulders extend a becoming distance down the front and back at each side of the fulness, adding considerably to the attractiveness of the garment.

This dressing-sack may be pleasingly de-veloped in cashmere, fine flannel in delicate shades, drap d'été, camel's-hair, flannel, plain challis, China or India silk and numerous other materials and may be finished plainly or made as claborate as desirea.

We have pattern No. 1876 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. Tomake the dressing-sack for a lady of medium size, needsfive yards and an eighth of goods twenty-two inches wide, with four yards and

seven-eighths of edging five inches wide for the bretelle frills and sleeve frills. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Side-Front View.

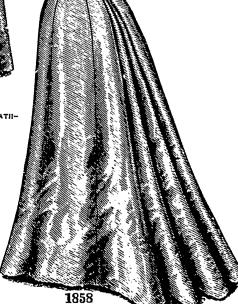
ADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATH-OR IN ROUND LENGTH.) DESIRABLE FOR NARROW-WIDTH GOODS.

(For Description see Page 288.)

made elbow length they are finished with a full will of lace headed by ribbon that is tied in a full bow at the outside of the arm.

The sack can be made of faille, surah, India or ny style of silk, nun's-vailing. French flannel, repe, etc. It will develop handsomely in palecllow taffeta, elaborately trimmed with ruffles f point d'aprit edged with yellow ribbon and on. On flannel sacks fancy stitching and ows or frills of ribbon are pretty decoration. We have pattern No. 1898 in nine sizes for adies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust peasure. For a lady of medium size, the dressng-sack requires two yards and five eighths of goods forty inches wide, with two yards and a

purth of edging five inches and three-fourths wide for the fills for the elbow sleeves. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



Side-Back View.

1858

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LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROLDD LENGTH.)
DESIRABLE FOR NARROW-WIDTH GOODS.

(For Hinstration see Page 287.)

No. 1858. - By referring to figure No. 62 II in this magazine, this skirt may be again seen.

A graceful skirt, suitable for narrow-width fabries, is here illustrated developed in black taffeta, now one of the most popular materials for dressy occasions. The skirt is ninegored, consisting of a narrow front-gore, two narrow gores at each side and four back-gores, all calculated to cut out of widths of silk and goods of like width. The front and sides are smoothly fitted at the top, and below the hips they ripple slightly, while the back-gores may be arranged in two closely lapped, backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket or gathered, as preferred, the fulness falling in soft folds. A small bustle or skirt extender may be used with very good results, giving the skirt a stylishly curved appearance. The skirt flares prettily and may be made with a slight sweep or in round length. In the medium sizes it measures four yards at the lower edge.

Velours in plain or fancy effects, satin, surah, India, etc.,

rounding outline at the neck. The upper and lower edges of the corset-cover are trimmed with a row of beading, which is ribbon-threaded; the ribbon draws the neck and lower edges in as closely as desired, just enough fulness to be pretty resulting; and the fronts puff out softly. The corset-cover is closed at the center of the front, and a row of narrow edging trims all the free edges of the cover.

Fine cambric, nainsook, lawn and long cloth, with a trimming of lace or embroidered edging and insertion, will develop this corsetcover satisfactorily.

We have pattern No. 1857 in four sizes for ladies from thirtytwo to forty-four inches bust measure. For a lady of thirtysix inches, bust measure, the

conset-cover requires seven-cighths (For Description see Page of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern,

LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A GRAD-UATED GATHERED LOWER PART. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(FOR Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1865.—At figure No. 67 II in this magazine this skirt is again represented. This handsome skirt with a graduated

flounce lower part is among the popular

7d. or 15 cents.

1865

1865 Side-Front View.

LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED GATHERED LOWER PART. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITH-OUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

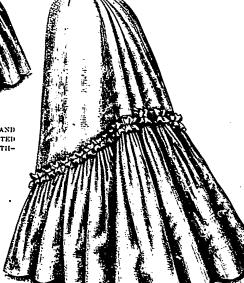
(For Description see this Page.)

will develop stylishly by this pattern. Ruffles, braid, insertion or any desired trimming may be applied, and taffeta silk forms an appropriate lining.

We have pattern No. 1858 in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-eight inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs nine yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SPENCER CORSET-COVER. (For Illustrations see Page 287.)

No. 1857.—The simple yet dainty Spencer corset-cover here portrayed is fashioned from dimity. It is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is shaped in low



1865 Side-Back View.

wearing a bustle or skirt-extender. The upper part is cut long and oval a shape at the front, while it is much shorter at the center of

1925 Lange Supply Waster

> the season; it is here pictured made of mousscline de soie over a sevengored foundation-skirt silk. The use of the foundation skirt, however, is optional in heavier fabrics; it is smooth across the front and sides and gathered at the back. The upper part of the skirt is fivegored and - is smoothly adjusted over the hips by two darts at each side; the fulness at the back may be arranged in backwardturning, close y lapped plaits or collected in gathers, and a fashionable of

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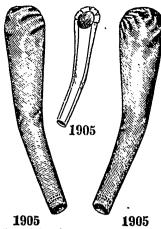
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LADIES' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE. (TO BE BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Description see this Page.)

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trim the flounce and rows of it to form a heading, will make a charming skirt to be worn with fancy waists. Lace ribbon, insertion etc., suitably trim this style of skirt.

We have pattern No. 1865 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt needs five yards and a fourth of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE. (For Illustrations see Page 288.)

waist sleeve is here illustrated. It has an inside seam only and desirable fulness is collected in gathers at the top and bottom. The sleeve is slashed in the usual way at the back of the arm and finished with the regulation underlap and pointed overlap that are closed with a button and button-

tremely stylish, The sleeve is a comfortable one and will develop prettily in all sorts of cotton, silk or woollen materials suitable for shirtwaists, with stitching for a finish.

hole. The straight

link cuffs are ex-

We have pattern No. 1925 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen 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, will require a yard

the back and to it is attached the gradu-ated lower part, which is in full, flounce style, quite narrow in front but extends up more than one half the entire length of the skirt in the back. The flounce is prettily finished at the top with a full ruching of mousseline and measures at its lower edge four yards and a half in the medium sizes.

Challis, silk, organ-dy and sheer novelty goods will make up effectively in this way. Black taffeta, with black velvet ribbon to and an eighth of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

LADIES' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE. (TO BE BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1905.—This stylish two-seam sleeve will be found very useful for remodelling larger two-seam sleeves, thus giving an up-to-date look to a last year's jacket. The sleeve fits the arm smoothly nearly to the top, where it stands out becomingly, the fulness being arranged in four box-plaits or in gathers, as preferred, and is finished at the wrist with a hem held in place by two rows of machine-stitching.

The sleeve will develop stylishly in all styles of coating materials, and the decoration should correspond with that on

the jacket of which it is to form a part.

We have pattern No. 1905 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen 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, will require seven-eighths of a yard of goods fifty-



1867 Side-Front View.

THE CENTER. (TO BE MADE WITH A SWEEP OR IN ROUND LENGTH.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1867 .- A different view of this skirt may be obtained by referring to figure No. 68 II in this magazine.

A novel skirt is here shown made of tan broadcloth, with the seams strapped in tailor style. It comprises seven gores and has a smooth sheath-like appearance

all the way down to the knee, but flares decidedly below, the skirt may be made with a sweep or in round length, as preferred. In the round length it measures about four yards and three-eighths at the foot in the medium sizes. The fulness at the back is arranged in a wide under box-plait, the outer folds coming together for a short distance at the top and spreading below. A small bustle or an extender may be worn.

Poplin, mohair, serge, covert suiting, broadcloth and granite cloth will develop this skirt admirably. Braid, narrow ruches

or ribbon will provide a suitable decoration.

We have pattern No. 1867 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt will require four yards and seven-eighths of material fifty inches wide, with seven-eighths of a yard of material fifty inches wide extra for strapping. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, HAV-ING ONE OR TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES EXTENDING TO THE BELT AT THE SIDES OF THE FRONT.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1839 .- A different development of this skirt is given at figure No. 54 H in this magazine.

An exceedingly stylish skirt is here portrayed made of blue cloth and

extender may be worn.

1839

trimmed with bias folds of black satin. The skirt is of circular shaping and is fitted smoothly over the hips by darts; it ripples below after the manner of circular skirts and flares toward the lower edge, where it measures three

1839

yards and a half round in the medium sizes. The fulness is arranged at the back in two shallow, backward-turning plaits at each side of the placket, the plaits all meeting at the belt and expanding below in graceful rolling folds in accord with the latest fashion. A novel feature of the skirt are the two circular flounces that cross the back and sides and extend to the belt at the sides of the front, the flounces being gradnated at the front so as to be very narrow at the belt; they are sewed smoothly to the skirt and fall in pretty ripples, and between them the front of the skirt presents a panel effect that is exceedingly stylish. If preferred, only one

1839

Side-Front View.

1839

flounce may be used and a small bustle or any style of skirt

Broadcloth, lady's-cloth, mohair, serge, poplin and novelty goods may be satisfactorily made up by this mode. Ribbon,

fancy braid and bias folds of silk or satin will trim it prettily.

with braid arranged in cross-rows or to form points at the center. We have pattern No. 1839 in nine sizes for ladies from

twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt with two flounces for a lady of medium size requires six and three-fourths yards of material fifty inches wide; while

for the skirt with one flounce five yards of material fifty inches

The front of the skirt between the flounces may be trimmed

Side-Back View.

LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT, HAVING ONE OR TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES EXTENDING TO THE BELT AT THE Sides of the Front.

(For Description see this Page.)

wide will be needed. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A CIRCULAR YOKE AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART WITH TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES AND GIVING THE EFFECT OF A THREE-FLOUNCE SKIRT. (TO BE EASED ON THE BELT OR DART-FITTED AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-

GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 291.)

No. 1866.-Another view of this handsome skirt is given at figure No. 64 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR.

A very stylish skirt, especially becoming to tall, willowy figures, and imparting pretty roundness, is here illustrated made of smooth cloth in wood brown and appropriately trimmed with folds and a cording of black satin. Its upper part is a short, circular yoke or tablier, cut in the becoming graduated fashion, quite deep in front and very shallow at the back. The yoke has slight gathered fulness at the back, and at the front and sides the slight fulness may be taken up in darts or eased on the belt, as preferred. To the yoke is attached the circular lower part, upon which are arranged two smooth, circular flounces, also in graduated style, the whole giving the effect of a three-flounce skirt which flares

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and ripples prettily. The flounces are placed at equal distances apart, and they, as well as the circular lower part, are trimmed at the bottom with two folds of black satin, while a fushionable completion is given by a satin-covered cord, which heads the upper flounce and emphasizes the joining of the yoke and lower portion. The skirt may be made with or without the lower portion. The skirt may be made with or without the five-gored foundation-skirt, which is smoothly fitted with hip darts and gathered at the back. The skirt measures at the bottom in the medium sizes nearly four yards and a half; a bustle or skirt extender may be used to give the figure pretty roundness.

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All styles of dress materials, woollen novelties, silks of all

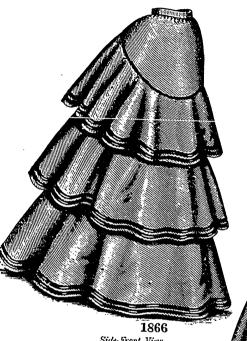
brown camel's-hair. The upper part consists of a smooth narrow front-gore between two wide circular gores that are joined in a seum at the back; it is fitted smoothly over the joined in a seam at the back; it is intended smoothly over the hips by two darts at each side and clings to the figure in the close pretty way now fashionable. A circular flounce lower part extending in points at the sides is joined smoothly to the upper part and falls in pretty ripples with a flare that is in distinct contrast with the close effect above. Two rows of braid put on plain and one row evenly coiled are arranged along the joining and form an effective decoration. The ful-ness at the back may be arranged in four backward-turning hes at the back may be arranged in four backward-turning plaits that lap closely at the belt and flare below, or in gathers as preferred, and a small bustle or skirt extender may be worn, if desired. The skirt measures five yards and an eighth at the lower edge in the medium sizes and may be made with a without the course word foundationalists which or without the seven-gored foundation-skirt, which fits and hangs gracefully.

This skirt may be suitably made of silk or of any woollen material in vogue. material in vogue. Braid, ribbon ruching, gimp, applique trimning, etc., may provide the garniture.

We have pattern No. 1922 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To make the skirt for a lady of medium size, will need five yards and a half of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A POINTED TABLIER UP-PER PORTION AND A GRADUATED CIRCULAR LOWER PORTION. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.) (For Illustrations see Page 293.)

No. 1880 .- Other views of this popular skirt are given at



Side-Front View.

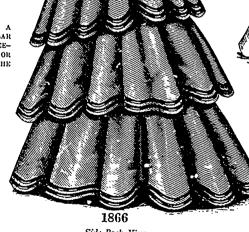
LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A GIRCULAR YOKE AND A CIRCULAR LOWER PART WITH TWO CIRCULAR FLOUNCES, AND GIVING THE EFFECT OF A THREE-FLOUNCE SKIRT. (TO BE EASED ON THE BELT OR DART-FITTED, AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 290.)

varieties, grenadines, mulls, organdies, etc., will suitably develop this pattern. Braid, insertion, lace, velvet or ribbon can be used for trimming, while silk, percaline, sateen, hear-silk or lawn are suited for the foundation-skirt. A handsome cloth skirt made op in this way has bias straps of the material for edging the flounces and outlining

the yoke.
We have pattern No. 1866 in six sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size, the skirt with flounces requires seven yards of material forty inches wide, while the skirt without flounces will need four yards and three-eighths of goods in the same width. Price of pattern,

ls. or 25 cents.



Side-Back View.

LADIES' SKIRT, HAVING A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART EXTENDING IN POINTS AT THE SIDES. (TO BE PLAITTO OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Illustrations see Page 202.)

No. 1922 .- A charming new skirt is here shown made of

figures Nos. 53 II, 63 II and 65 II in this number of The De-LINEATOR.

1866

The handsome tablier skirt here pictured is made of green cloth and finished with machine-stitching. It is made over a sevengored foundationskirt, the use of which is optional. The foundation-skirt smoothly at the top back. The

across the front and sides and is gathered at the back. The tablier upper-portion is smoothly fitted at the top by three darts at each side; it is deeply pointed at the front and is quite short at the ba a. A graduated circular portion that is narrowest at the front and deepens gradually toward the back is joined smoothly to the lower edge of the tablier portion and falls in pretty ripples all round. The back of the skirt may be gathered or arranged in two backward-turning plaits at each side of the placet, as preferred, the plaits all meeting at each side of the placket, as preferred, the plaits all meeting at the belt and flaring below. The skirt flares stylishly toward the lower edge, where it measures four yards and five-eighths

round in the medium sizes. A bustle or any style of skirt extender may be used.

All woollen fabrics now in vogue, including cheviot, broadcloth, serge, mohair and novelty weaves, may be made up by this mode and plain or fancy braid, bias folds of satin, ribbon ruching and applique trimming may be used for decoration. We have pattern No. 1880 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. For a lady of

medium size, the skirt will need four yards and five-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

LADIES EMPIRE NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE. (To BE LOOSE OR TO BE IN EMPIRE STYLE BOTH FRONT AND BACK OR IN FRONT ONLY AND MADE WITH A ROUND OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 294.)

No. 1883 .- Lingcrie made in Empire style is always attractive, an especially pleasing example being the night-gown or lounging-robe here shown made of nainsook. The gown has a shallow Pompadour yoke that may be made round or square necked. The large views show the square neck, the yoke being covered with insertion that is neatly mitred at the corners to fit smoothly and edged at the top and bottom with

frills of narrow edging. The front and back are gath-ered at the top, and the closing is made to a desirable depth at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons, the edges being joined to-gether below. The gown may be allowed to fall loose all round, or it may be drawn in to give the effect of a short Empire body at the front only or all round by two rows of shirring under a row of fancy beading run with ribbon, the ribbon being arranged in a pretty bow over the closing. The full one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with bands covered with insertion; they may be in threelength quarter or full length, a deep frill of edg-

ing providing a pretty trimming for the three-quarter length.

Fine cambric, long cloth and lawn are usually chosen for night-gowns, although there is now a fancy for dimity daintily figured for that purpose; lace or embroidery will be used for decoration. Beautiful lounging-robes can be made after this pattern of soft silk or flannel, with fancy stitching or lace for ornamentation.

1922

Side-Front View.

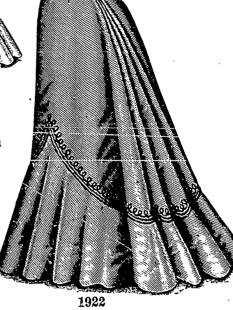
We have pattern No. 1883 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment needs six yards and a fourth of goods thirtysix inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of beading two inches and a half wide for the belt, and a yard and three-fourths of edging four inches and a half wide for the sleeve frills. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

NEW EFFECTS IN JACKETS.

(For Illustrations see Page 245.)

At this time the refurnishing of the wardrobe again demands consideration, and garmonts suitable for Autumn wear ar-being planned with great thought and care. A stylish, jaunty jacket is a most essential adjunct to the season's outfit and may be developed in any of the numerous cloakings or handsome

cloths or in suitings to match the skirt. The tailor finish is exceedingly popular, though just now military effects in decoration hold first place. Mohair, silk effects in decoration hold first place. Mohair, silk and gilt braids scrolled into the desired shape or design are used extensively for this purpose. The addition of braid-covered buttons is sometimes an attractive feature when the jacket is embellished with a braid trimming, while those of pearl or bone are used for the garment that is simply stitched or strapped. The jackets illustrated on



Side-Back View.

LADIES SKIRT, HAVING A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWEL PART EXTENDING IN POINTS AT THE SIDES. TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Description see Page 291.)

page 245 represent a variety of the leading modes and may be quite easily reproduced by the aid of patterns for them in the sizes given below, each costing 10d. or 20 cents.

The trin neat jacket represented in pattern No. 1757 is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Handsome black satin-faced cloth was employed in the development of this jacket. The easy-fitted fronts have a straight dart ending under the pocket-lap, and the closing is effected by buttons and button-holes under the fly front. mode is admirable for all varieties of goods.

Dark-brown covert was selected for the stylish cut three buttoned cutaway jacket embraced in pattern No. 9959. collar is made of dark-brown velvet; the seams and edges are machine-stitched, and bone buttons effect the closing. This garment may be worn open or closed, as individual taste di-The pattern is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

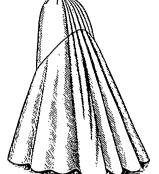
The Eton jacket remains a popular fancy for the slender

cho

agure, where the blouse effect is shown. The double-breasted tyle shown in pattern No. 1758 is in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and has a fitted belt. Cheviot, verge or light-weight cloth may be used to make this jacket. The extremely neat jacket shown in pattern No. 9923 is attractively developed in a two-toned covert. The velvet collar and machine-stitching on the edges and pocket laps form the decoration. The jacket is quite short and the closing is effected in a fly. The mode will be suitable for a separate jacket or one for responding with the skirt. The pattern is in the sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust

measure.

A reefer jacket having a box back is pictured in pattern No. 1777; it is in eight sizes from hirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. A charming effect is attained by the tasteful development of a very light gray satin-faced cloth, with white moiré velours silk facing the revers



ming. The pattern is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

Black diagonal was selected to make the single breasted closefitting jacket illustrated in pattern No. 1702. The jacket is exceedingly jaunty and the collar and pocket-laps are inlaid with velvet. Buttons and button-holes effect the closing, below which the fronts round away prettily. A shirt-waist or chemisette may be worn attractively with this jacket. The pattern is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

A pleasing jacket, known as the Ostend blazer, is represented in pattern No. 9756 and is stylishly developed in dark-blue cloth. The fronts may be rolled in short or long lapels and may be worn open or closed according to individual taste. The collar rolls stylishly and machine-stitching finishes the seams, pocket-laps and edges of the garment. A fancy full vest or any style of shirt-waist may be worn effectively with this jacket, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure

buttons. The pattern is in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure.

Pattern 9755 is an illustration of an elaborately braided mess jacket or singlebreasted Eton; it is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Black broadcloth was the garment, with decorations of braid appliqueed in an artistic design upon the fronts and sleeves. Narrow braid outlines the edges of the jacket, collar and sleeves.

breasted close-fitting jacket, fitting gored to the shoulders is shown in pat-

belted Eton, which is known as the Marlborough jacket and is cut by pattern No. Black velvet faces the revers and forms the belt and collar; loops of satin may effect a closing to the bust over oval satin - covered

A double-

chosen to make

A mixed cheviot in which blue pre-dominates was selected for the jaunty

1880

1880

Side-Back View.

Side-Front View.

1880

ADJES' SKIRT, CONSISTING OF A POINTED TABLIER UPPER PORTION AND A GRADUATED CIRCULAR LOWER PORTION, (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE SEVEN-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.) AT THE

(For Description see Page 291.)

and velvet of a shade darker than the cloth forming the collar. The edges are stitched, and large white pearl buttons decorate the front of the jacket and effect the closing.

The military jacket embraced in pattern No.
1792 is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Black cloth is pictured in this stylish jacket and black silk braid is arranged in frog effect

" the fronts from the neck to the lower edge, the braid being graduated in size and being widest across the bust. put on straight down each side of the front and around the ower edge of the jacket. Hip scams characterize this jacket and ensure a perfect fit. The collar is of white cloth and ointed shoulder straps are fastened under brass buttons. so turn forward from each outside seam of the sleeve.

A fancy design is braided upon each side-front seam which viends from the shoulder to the lower edge of the jacket shown m pattern No. 9777. The fronts are easy-fitted, single-breasted and close under a fly. The mode is especially suited for melton, kersey or any similar material. In the illustration the material chosen was hunter's-green cloth, with black silk braid for trim-

tern No. 9776, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. The handsome royal-blue cloth is decorated with narrow black braid disposed in an elaborate manner, on the fronts of the jacket at the center and arranged also on the lower portion of the sleeves.

The Paris blazer shown in pattern No. 9714 has bust darts

and is finished with strapped seams. It is appropriate to wear with either an odd skirt or one of the same material, which in this instance is dark-brown cloth. The pattern is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

A very light tan or mode covert is developed by pattern No. 1642 and possesses the simple decoration of machine stitching. The jacket is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is called a one-button close-fitting cutaway jacket.

CAPES FOR DRESSY AND GENERAL WEAR.

(For Illustrations see Page 243.)

A delightfully picturesque cape and one that will be popular for carriage and evening wear is shown made of satin brocade and chiffon, with plain silk for lining the circular ruftle that forms jabot folds at the throat and gives a distingué air to the garment. The ruffle is edged with a band of velvet and headed

by a ruching of chiffon and ripples in a pretty way all round. The cape is of circular shaping, dart-fitted on the shoulders, and has a unique feature in a Marie Antoinette fichu-hood, which has a plain section bordered by a beautifully draped section of chiffon. A full frill of chiffon inside a high flare collar of velvet, forms a soft, becoming completion for the neck, and ribbon and chiffon ornament the collar effectively. This charming wrap was fashioned according to pattern No. 1651, in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents.

A remarkably stylish cape is embraced in pattern No. 1718, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents. It is developed in black satin, with a self-headed frill of lace at the lower and front edges and several rows of net ruching above. It hangs in the graceful fashion peculiar to garments of circular shaping, and according to the newest

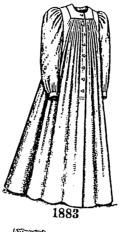
fancy the front edges meet at the throat and round quite sharply be-low. Tabs of satin ribbon lace-trimmed are a notable feature, and the pretty garment is completed by a standing collar over which is arranged a full ruche of lace with ribbon drawn around it at the center.

Broadcloth was selected for the attractive cape representing pattern No. 9980, which is in seven sizes from thirty to fortytwo inches, bust measure. and costs 10d. or 20 cents. Two circular ruffles and a circular cape-collar are arranged on a circular cape, giving the effect of tour capes. All the lower edges are shaped in star points, from which characteristic the garment has been styled the star cape. The neck is finished with a military turn-down collar having a strap buttoned across its ends, but a Lafayette collar may be used instead, if this style is more becoming.
An exquisite little cre-

ation of dark, dull blue satin with a lining of maize-and-pink shot silk that shows in pretty re-vers was shaped according to pattern No. 1693, in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust

measure, price 10d. or 20 cents. The cape proper is quite short and smooth, but it is deepened by a circular rufile above which is arranged a similar ruffle, both rippling in a charming way. A knife-plaiting of the shot silk headed by a jet beading and a ruche of lace trims the ruffles, and the plaiting is continued about the revers and rising from the standing collar, gives a soft fluffy neck finish. Above the ruffles the cape is overlaid with jetted net, which enhances the beauty of the little wrap.

An exceedingly pretty style, here shown made of black taffel trimmed with double ruches of chiffon and bows of velve ribbon, is known as the frou-frou mantle. The cape is of cir cular shaping, and on it are placed three circular ruffles that ripple to give the graceful fluffy effect that characterizes the mode. The cape shows in shallow round-yoke effect above the highest ruffle and may extend beneath the lowest one or be cu away; and the stylish open neck is finished with a fancy stand





1883 Front View.



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LADIES' EMPIRE NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE. ADIES EMPIRE NIGHT-GOWN OR LOUNGING-ROBE. Tole
(TO BE LOOSE OR TO BE IN EMPIRE STYLE BOTH
FRONT AND BACK OR IN FRONT ONLY AND
MADE WITH A ROUND OR SQUARE NECK.) MADE WITH A ROUND OR SQUARE NECK.)

(For Description see Page 292.)

ing collar that tapers to the bottom of the middle ruffle. Silk or plain or brocaded satin may be chosen for the cape, which was made by pattern No. 9859, in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents.

Pattern No. 9979 contains a smart little garment that is known as the four-in-hand, the name being suggestive of its trim jauntiness. It consists of three circular capes of graduated depth that fall in pronounced ripples at the sides. while presenting only a suspicion of the ripple effect at the front and back. The pattern is cut in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches. bust measure, and costs 10d. or 20 cents.

A cape charming in design and development completes the attractive group. The two circular capes are of dotted black net over silk in a

pretty shade of green, and the bottom of each is trimmed with a ruffle of silk edged with baby ribhon A Vandyke collar of satin ornamented with appliqué trimming and bordered with a frill of white chiffon adds to the elegance of the cape, which is completed by a full, high knifeplaiting of chiffon rising from a standing collar. A bow of velvet ribbon at the throat completes the decoration. The cape is fashioned by pattern No. 1763, in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, price 10d. or 20 cents,

AUTUMN CYCLING COSTUMES.

Zes the Practical Directions for Making and Finishing Bicycle Garments in the Most Approved Fashion are Given in "The Dress-MAKER" DEPARTMENT IN THIS MAGAZINE.

(For Illustrations of Figures Nos. 1 to 17 see Pages 247, 248 and 249.)

stand! Cycling has become more and pore a universal astime, and the dunn heralds many new devotees who fill enjoy its de-lights. In order to appreciate to the fall the pleasures of cycling it is esonly and becoming the gowned, and the woman will plan her costome upon neat, almple lines and choose serviceable materials and colors. Trimmings, when used, consist of braid and buttons, and in some silk is inlaid in the allar and cuffs. the tailor finish is tways in good aste and most satovert in plain and ovo-toned effects, comespun in varius colorings, mel-Concite in serviceple colors, whip-prds and the suit-legs having plaid tacks are among e materials suit-OBE. The for making Some Sorn Society Colors Costumes. ned to look equally ell whether the ddle mounted, and those there is taste are about tour tour the term of the tast taste are about the there is taste are about the taste than the shorter than the dinary walking kirt. Low shoes be preferable to e high boots nce they afford reater freedom to be ankle. Golf ckings are worn ith low shoes and so with threeharter shoes, the ney colored tops cing turned over other shoes. Cyclog gloves have kid ogers and palms ad are of silk net

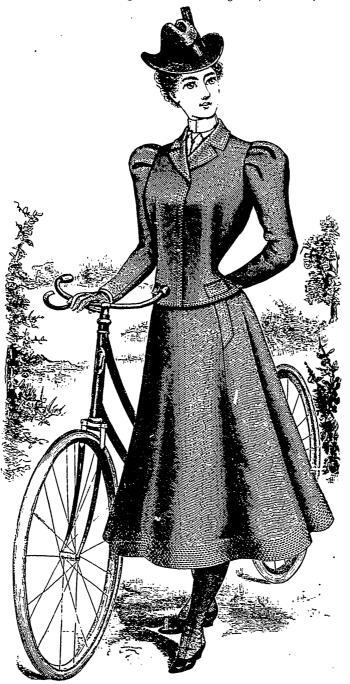


FIGURE No. 18 .- (Described on Page 297.)

pough gloves of dogskin or heavy kid are quite appropriate. he corsets to be worn when cycling are short and do not com-

stitching at its head. The skirt is becomingly short and low shoes are worn, also a jaunty gray Alpine and gray gloves.

press the body. Hats suitable for this purpose are of soft felt in Alpine style having a soft trimming of silk wound about the crown, or with a simple band and quils at the left side. Tam-O'Shanter caps of the material used for the costume are worn, as are also military caps. Thoroughly up to date are the modes shown in the following group of

figures.
The good style of the blouse-jacket and simple skirt combined in the suit shown at fig-ure No. 1 is due both to the stylish mode and the handsome material chosen. Homespun of excellent quality in harmonious shades of blue was used to make the suit, with the collar and revers faced with black moiré vel-The Eton ours. jacket has doublebreasted blousefronts, a fitted belt and revers which may be rolled to the bust or waist, as preferred, and is shaped by pat-tern No. 1758, price 10d. or 20 cents. Breast pockets have laps which are stitched, and stitching gives a neat finish to the edge of the jacket in front, to the belt and also simulates cuffs. Pattern No. 1798, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used in the construction of the skirt, which is fitted with a saddlegore. The overlaps at the side-front seams are pointed, stitched on the edges and buttoned with small bullet buttons. The hem

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An ideal cycling toilette is illustrated at figure No. 2 in military-blue cloth, with a decoration of gilt braid, brass buttons



1797

and machine-stitching. The box-plaited blouse is adorned with successive rows of narrow gilt braid between the box-plaits in the front. The sleeves are gathered into the arms'-eyes and two rows of stitching simulate cuffs. Pattern No. 1783, price 10d. or 20 cents, was used to cut the blouse-jacket, and No. 1797, price 1s. or 25 cents, for the skirt, which is a divided style, circular in each leg. The added front-gore and the plaits arranged at the back give the effect of a round skirt when standing. The closing is round skirt when standing. The closing is made above the stitching of the front-gore to the circular portions and is effected by button-holes and brass buttons. Several rows of stitching ornament the lower portion of the

skirt and is also applied to the sides of the front-gore. A dark-blue Alpine hat with a heavy gilt cord about the crown and having three curling quills disposed at the left side is

worn with this attractive suit, and a leather belt with gilt buckle encircles the waist. The skirt is shown rather short for low shoes, so high boots are substituted; it may be longer, if preferred.

A costume consisting of an Eton jacket and a three-piece skirt is shown at figure No. 3 developed in royal-blue meltonette, with trimmings of braid. The Eton jacket may be worn open or closed and may be made with or without a center seam. Braid is applied in a simple design on the fronts of the jacket and outlines the lower and front edges. The collar is treated in a similar manner; a band of braid is applied

to the lower edge of the sleeves. A row of braid is placed on the bottom of the skirt and also upon the pointed overlaps. An under box-plait is arranged at the back of the skirt. A shirt-waist of dark-blue silk is worn with

this costume. The costume pattern is No. 1726, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, and the shirt-waist No. 1793, which costs 10d. or 20 cents.

Figure No. 4 represents another stylish suit where the Norfolk jacket is gracefully worn with a divided skirt, which is characterized by the added front-gore and an under box-plait at the back, producing the effect of a round skirt when off of the wheel. The basque-fitted or Norfolk jacket is made with an open neck and the plaits laid on and is embodied in pattern No. 1734, price 10d. or 20 cents. The skirt is cut by pattern No. 1728, price 1s. or 25 cents. A white chemisette, linen collar and small bow tie are worn, as is also a leather belt. The hat is a sailor shape and has a ribbon scarf with fringed ends about the crown.

A noteworthy feature of the costume shown at figure No. 5 is the blazer jacket and vest. The brown

covert selected for this costume is trimmed with velvet of a darker shade and the vest is developed in fancy red cloth having tiny little brown figures upon it and closed with small round brass buttons. The jacket may be worn open or closed at the bust with one button and button-hole or a strap buttoned over. The fronts and lower edge are simply stitched, while the collar is of the velvet and rolled in pleasing style. Round cuff facings of velvet ornament the sleeves, which are plaited into the arms'-eyes. Stitching is the finish employed upon the three-piece skirt, the length of which may be regulated by individual taste. The straps over the placket on the side-front seams are stitched and closed with buttons and button-holes. Pattern No. 1369,



price 1s. 8d. or 40 cents, was employed to construct this

A felt sailor-hat with two quills at the left side at costume. is worn.

At figure No. 6 is illustrated a very attractive toilette shaped by shirt-waist pattern No. 9999, price 10d. or 20 cents, and kilted cyling skirt No. 1715, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. The material selected for this be



coming shirt-waist is light-weight fine flame in a military gray, and bright red flannel gives a touch of color in the chemisette front and in the revers, which may open to the waist or only to the bust, where they are caught with link buttons. The shirt-waist fits smoothly at the back and suggests the blouse in the front. The shirt sleeves are gathered into the arms'-eyes and finished at the wrists with a straight cuff having one end pointed and overlapping the square end. A decided novelty is offered in the kilted skirt having a saddle-gore. The plaits turn backward from the front to give the effect of a box-plait at the center of the front, and are stitched from the waist to a becoming depth, relieving all fulness about the hips. The lower part of the skirt is machine-stitched,

this stylish skirt. The belt is red, with a military buckle; and the hat is a gray Alpine, while gray gloves complete this attractive and practical toilette.

producing a simple though pleasing effect. Military-gray

The toilette portrayed at figure No. 7 is at once stylish and sensible. The material used is cadet-blue cheviot, with trimmings of black braid. The Eton jacket has a blouse front and Nansen collar, and the darts are cut away in effective style. Braid is arranged simply upon the collar and a silk scarf is adjusted beneath and tied in a sailor knot. The sleeves are plaited into the arms'-eyes, and braid outlines a cuff at the wrist. The jacket was cut by pattern No. 9903, price 10d. or 20 cents. Pattern No. 1826, which costs 1s. or 25 cents, was used to cut the circular skirt, which has an

under box-plait at the back, giving very much
the effect of a divided skirt
when mounted. The braid is put on about the



lower part of the skirt in a wavy design and gives a very pleasing finish. The pocket-laps are stitched and closed with buttons and button-holes. A black leather belt and silk shirtwaist are worn with this suit, and an Alpine hat having a simple band as trimming is a fitting accompaniment.

The pattern used for the smart costume shown at figure No. 8 is No. 1705, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents. The yoke emphasizes the special feature in the Norfolk jacket and is outlined with narrow braid, the same trimming is

used on the collar and also on the belt, which is fastened with a buckle. The circular skirt is decorated at hem depth with

several rows of braid. Plackets on each side of the front are finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps and closed with buttons and button-holes. This mode is very becoming to the average figure.

Covert cloth in a two-toned effect showing light and dark brown was used to develop the up-to-date toilette shown at figure No. 9, and machine-stitching provides the decoration. Pattern No. 9956, price 10d. or 20 cents, was employed to cut the Eton jacket, which may be worn open or closed and is dart-fitted. This is sometimes called the drill jacket. Machine-This is stitching is used for a finish. Pattern No. 9922, price 1s. or 25 cents, was used to cut the divided skirt, which is desirable for both the drop and diamond frame wheels. Forwardturning plaits are arranged in the front, conceal-

ing the division, and the back is treated in a similar manner, except that the plaits turn backward. Two rows of machine





9922

side stitching secure the hem effectively. The shirt-waist is deeloped in black taffeta silk. The fronts slightly blouse and

the back is plaited in fan effect below the pointed yoke. The pattern of the shirt-waist is No. 1778, price 10d. or 20 cents.

Figure No. 10 illustrates a very neat cycling toilette combining a basque with the plaits laid on in Norfolk style and a medium-wide fivegored skirt which has an under box-plait at the back, giving the effect of a divided skirt back when the wearer is mounted. Brown suiting showing a touch of red was selected for the toilette. A brown derby hat, brown dog-skin gloves, very dark tan shoes and brown gaiters complete a very attractive outfit. The pattern used for the basque is No. 1737, price 10d. or 20 cents, and that used for the skirt No. 1825, which costs 1s. or 25 cents.

The extremely stylish toilette shown at figure No. 11 combines many admirable qualities; it is

made of mixed gray-and-black cheviot, with machinestitching as its only decoration. The double-breasted Norfolk jacket has the plaits

aid on and also a removable chemisette. double row of bone buttons is arranged on the front of the jacket, one row effecting he closing through button-holes. Stitching gives an approved finish to the jacket and is also applied to the skirt to a becoming depth about the bottom. The skirt is six-gored and has three of the gores at the back, here they form an under box-plait, sugesting a divided skirt when the wearer is n the wheel. Plackets above the sideront scams are finished with underlans nd pointed overlaps and closed with butons and button-holes. A linen collar, black

satin puff tie, patent leather belt and black Derby hat are the fitting

complements to this toilette, which was cut by jacket pattern No. 9918, price 10d. or 20 cents, and skirt No. 1827, which costs 1s. or 25 cents. Patent leather low shoes having military heels, which are low and broad, and black leggings would be very appropriate to wear with this toilette.

The smart toilette illustrated at figure No. 12 is made in severe tailor style of handsome black cloth. The single-breasted, close-fitting jacket has rounding lower front corners and is closed with buttons and button-holes. The only decoration is ma-chine-stitching applied to the edges and pocket-laps and also simulating cuffs on

the sleeves, which are plaited into the arms'-eyes. The pattern of the jacket is No. 1702, price 10d. or 20 cents.

A chemisette with red puff tie and linen lar add greatly to the attractions of the Pattern No. 1796, price 1s. or 25 node. ents, was used to shape the skirt, which as a saddle seat with full fall openings. titching is added at the top of the hem and also upon the straps, which are adjusted over the plackets at the side-front seams. ligh boots and a black Derby hat are worn with this thoroughly up-to-date costume,

An exceptionally neat effect is produced the toilette shown at figure No. 13, the nterial chosen being gray covert cloth. he jacket is in Norfolk style, with the plaits ad on. The fronts are closed at the center the yoke at the left side. The applied

cke and plaits are stitched and so is the 't, which is made of the material. The pattern of the jack'is No. 1812, price 10d. or 20 cents. Pattern No. 1076, price

1s. or 25 cents, was used in shaping the skirt, which is fourgored and is box-plaited at the back.

Figure No. 14 illustrates a very stylish costume consisting of a belted jacket and a divided skirt. The jacket may be made without the center seam at the back and also the peplum, and, if desired, the fronts may be rolled to the belt. Mixed suiting was used to develop the costume, with machine-stitching as a completion. The skirt is suitable for either a diamond or drop frame wheel and has curved pocketopenings at the top, which are stitched. Pattern No. 1711, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was employed to make this costume. The Tam-O'-Shauter cap is made of the material used for the costume.

Figure No. 15 shows an extremely effective toilette which combines a tight

fitting basque ...aving rounding lower front corners and a notched collar with a five-gored skirt that has a saddle seat having full fall openings. The basque has its seams strapped with the material and stitched. Buttons and button-holes effect the closing: but-

tons are arranged at the lower part of the sleeve, giving a neat finish. Several rows of braid are put on straight around the bottom of the skirt and the pointed straps at the opening are stitched. Pattern No. 1753, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, was used to shape the basque. and No. 1796, price 1s. or 25 cents, for the skirt.

An Eton jacket, shirt-waist and kilted divided skirt compose the toilette shown at figure No. 16, the pattern used for the jacket being No. 9908, which costs 10d. or 20 cents, while that for the shirtwaist is No. 1739, price 10d. or 20 cents, and that for the skirt No. 1716, price 1s. or

25 cents. Machine-stitching is the only decoration used. skirt is of the divided order, laid in plaits all round, and is desirable for either a diamond or drop frame wheel. The shirtwaist is made of dark silk and the fronts slightly blouse. A linen collar and white bow tie are worn with becoming effect. The sleeves are in shirt style. The Eton jacket extends to the waist and opens over the shirt-waist in front.

Another type of divided skirt is represented at figure No. 17

developed in dark-blue suiting, by pattern No. 9921, price, 1s. or 25 cents. Curved pocketopenings are made in the top, and stitching gives to them and also the hem a neat finish. The skirt is a becoming length and low shoes are worn. Pattern No. 9753, price 10d. or 20 cents, was employed to cut the jacket, which is in blace estimated. is in blazer style and rolled back to the waist, where it is secured by the last button and button-hole. If preferred, the jacket may be closed to the bust. The seams and edges of the jacket are stitched, and the sleeves are plaited into the arms'-eyes. The shirt-waist is made of blueand-white polka-dotted silk and is in simple style, with the fronts slightly bloused and having an applied back-yoke. The pattern is embraced in No. 9926, price, 10d. or 20 cents.

Pattern No. 1704, price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents, was employed to make the stylish costume shown at figure No. 18. The short fly-front jacket is almost universally becoming, and its simple style appeals to those of conservative tastes. The five-gored skirt has its lower edge decorated with rows of stitching several inches in depth. Overlaps are placed at the plackets in the side-front seams and are finished with two rows of stitching. The jacket is similarly ornamented. The pattern is perforated to indicate how the skirt may be cut off if a shorter length is desired. The material selected for the costume is two-toned covert in light and dark gray. A gray Alpine with black band and quill is

worn and also patent leather shoes, gray cloth leggings and gray sudde gloves. This attractive mode may be made of any pre-ferred material. A pleasing effect may be obtained by making the skirt of plaid suiting and the jacket of plain material.



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Styles for Wisses and Sirls.

FIGURE No. 69 H .- MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESS. (For Illustration see this Page.)

FIGURE No. 69 II .- This represents a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1854 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may

be seen again on page 309. Red novelty goods and white cloth are here effectively combined in the dress, which is a simple, smart style, and the decoration of braid fancifully arranged and ribbon frills as an edge finish for special parts of the blouse add much to the attractiveness of the frock. The four-gored skirt depends from the blouse, which is made fanciful by a deep collar in two sections that are shaped in a series of curves at the front and meet at the bust, displaying the smooth upper part of the front in shield effect, while at the back they are square and meet over the closing. The blouse is gathered at the bottom both front and back and tacked to its fitted lining so as to droop all round over the wide belt; it is smooth at the top in front but has fulness gathered in at the neck at the back. The two-seam sleeves are trimmed in pointed cuff outline with a facing of the white cloth ornamented with braid and ribbon frills and stand out well at the top to give the fashionable broad effect, which may be increased by fluffy frill-caps, which are in this instance omitted. The standing collar is of the white cloth to complete the shield effect given by the decorated facing between the ends of the fancy collar.

Although the style will make up satisfactorily in a single material, the best results will be brought about by a union of two materials or colors, with suitable trim-ming, which may consist of insertion, edging, plain or fancy braid or ribbon.

Silk is draped over the crown of the straw hat, and an aigrette of coq feathers gives becoming height.

SMART STYLES FOR MISS-ES AND CHILDREN. (For Illustrations see Page 299.)

FIGURE No. 70 H .- Boys' Surr .- This illustrates a Boys' suit. The pattern, which is No. 8681 and costs Is. or 25 cents, is in eight sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. This is a very smart little suit of plain military-blue cloth, with a decoration of braid that give a decidedly military air. The jacket extends well below the hips and is nicely shaped to the figure at the back and close in single-breasted style at the front with button-holes and gi buttons. A rolling collar may be used in place of the standing collar, although if the true military air is aimed at, the stand

ing collar is more appropr. ate. The short trousers at closed with a fly.

Serge, cheviot and other durable materials may used for this suit, and the finish will usually be given b braid, the arrangement illutrated being very effective

The cap is of cloth to mate the suit and is decorate with braid and buttons.

FIGURE No. 71 II.-GIRIS COMMODORE COSTUME. - Thi represents a Girls' costume The pattern, which is No 1941 and costs 10d. or 2 cents, is in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years old, and is differently portrayed on page 308.

The commodore costumis a natty new style that wis be very popular during the coming season. It is here It is her illustrated made of blue and white flannel and decorate with white and blue brain gilt buttons and embroidere The pretty blouse double-breasted and is re versed above the closing i pointed lapels by the prett rolling collar, an under waist, to which the for gored skirt is joined, appearing in the open neck in shield effect. A standing colle tinishes the neck of the m der-waist, and a fitted be is arranged on the long-waisted the long-waisted the long-waisted. is arranged on the lowe effect now popular. The blouses droops a triffe over the belt all round. The two seam sleeves are trimmed in fancy effect at the botton

The costume will be made up in serge, cheviot and some of the mixed wooller and novelty goods. Braid can be added in countless pretty ways for trimming and embroidered bands and buttons also can be used.

The commodore cap is e white flannel to match the costume.

FIGURE No. 72 H.—Bors NAVY SUIT.—This illustrate a Boys' suit. The pattern which is No. 1908, and cost

10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years old, and is shown elsewhere in this magazine. (Descriptions Continued on Page 303.)

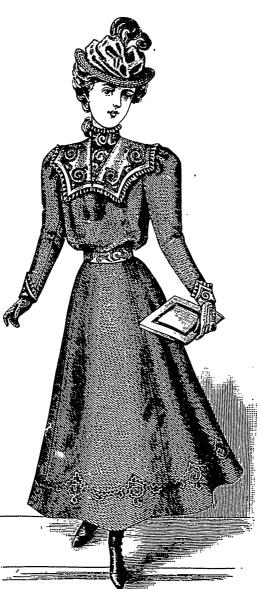


FIGURE No. 69 H .- This illustrates Misses' Afternoon Dress .- The pattern is No. 1854, price 1s. or 25 cents.

(For Description see this Page.)



71 H.

Smart Styles

73 H.

Misses and Children.

Pratty Might - Bolus for Children.

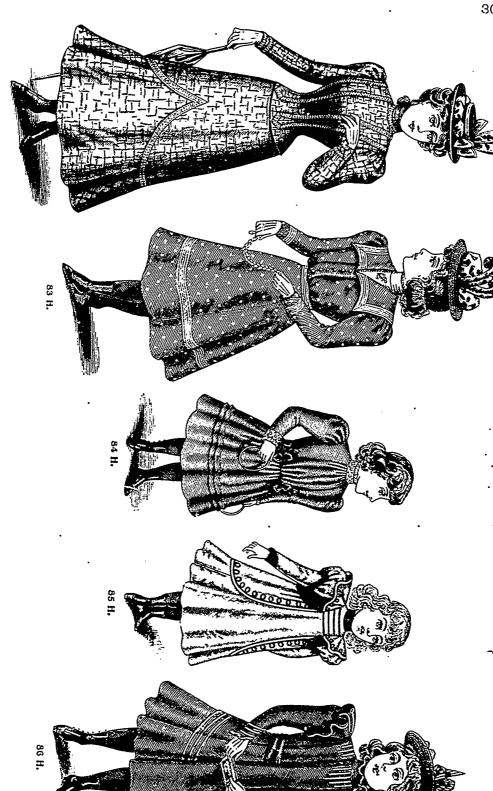
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82 H.

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New Tyles for Abisses and Children.



September, 1898.

DESCRIBED ON PAGES 306 AND 307.

School Frochs for Accesses and Children.

THE DELINEATOR.

(Descriptions Continued from Page 298.)

This suit cannot fail to delight all boys, whose fondness for pautical garments is everywhere known. Blue cloth and a hearding of the buttons and braid produce the correct effect in the suit in the present instance. The suit is composed of a fatigue jacket, sailor trousers and sailor cap. The jacket is of

uniform lower outline and buttons at the center of the front; it is finished with a standing collar with its ends apart. A good-sized patch-pocket is applied on the left front.

The sailor trousers show the characteristic flare over the boot.

The cap is held out by a loop of whalebone or feather-bone placed inside, and its band fits the head closely and shows the regulation ribbon.

The suit can be made up in any admired color, serge, cheviot or other materials, but the most ap-

tons. While the weather is still warm lovely Admiral costumes can be made of white pique, and white gloves and one of the charming white felt hats will be smart to wear with them. The straw sailor-hat is banded with ribbon, and a trio of quills rises at the left side.

FIGURE No. 74 H .- MISSES' MIDDY COSTUME .- This represents a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1936 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age, and may be seen in two views on page 306.

A delightful middy costume is here shown made of blue and white flannel and decorated in a distinctive way with white braid, gilt buttons and appliqué emblems. It consists of a basque-fitted jacket, which, however, is not at all severe, a middy vest and a five-gored skirt. The jacket has trifling fulness that puffs out stylishly in the lower part of its fronts, which are apart all the way over the vest. The vest is closed at the back and topped by a standing collar. The sleeves have fashionable fulness at the top. Attractive features are the two sailor collars—one sewed on and the other buttoned on-and the pretty, ripple peplum.

The skirt is a graceful shape, rippling prettily below the hips but having a smooth effect at the front.

Many pretty combinations can be devised for a costume like this, white or red being effective in the vest and upper sailor-collar, with brown, green or blue for the re-mainder of the suit. Any of the embroidered or gilt emblems may be used to ornament the corners of the collar, the peplum and the vest, and braid will invariably be added.

The straw sailor hat is simply trimmed with ribbon, a gilt anchor being fastened upon the bow.

FIGURE No. 75 II .- GIRLS' CADET Costume.—This illustrates a Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1939 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in six sizes for girls from four to nine years of age, and is again por-trayed on page 307.

The smart cadet costume is here shown made of cloth-finished flannel and decorated in a way that. emphasizes its military effect with braid and buttons. The skirt is made in the latest style, with a three-piece upper part and a circular flounce lower part and is joined to an under-waist.

The jacket is closely fitted at the back and has fronts in cutaway style flaring from the throat and buttons over a vest that is closed at the center and smartly trimmed with braid and buttons. Laps cover

openings to pockets inserted low down in the fronts, and the neck finish is given by a standing collar. The close sleeves have desirable fulness at the top and are prettily trimmed at the wrists.

The costume is effective when made of a single material, as shown in this instance, but the mode offers excellent opporbe bright or subdued. Braiding will be in order at all times, with gilt emblems and buttons also, if desired.

A band of silk is folded about the felt hat in true military

PRETTY NIGHT-ROBES FOR CHILDREN. (For Illustrations see Page 300.)

FIGURE No. 76 H .- CHILD'S NIGHT-GOWS .- This illustrates a Child's night-gown. The pattern, which is No. 899 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from one to nine years of age.

A very simple little gown made of fine cambric is here









Back View.

Misses' Costume, Consisting of a Waist. (To be Made with a Full or Plain Yoke and a Separate Four-Gored Skirt.)

(For Description see Page 308.)

opriate selection is blue flanuel or cloth, with a finish like at illustrated.

FIGURE No. 73 H .- MISSES' ADMIRAL COSTUME .- This illusites a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1940 and sts 1s. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to teen years old, and may be again seen on page 305.

The costume is an unusually attractive example of the naval sees that are receiving so much favor this year and is known the Admiral costume. The development here shown is dis-petively appropriate, the material being fine serge and the coration braid and buttons. The Eton jacket is of pretty wer outline and is perfectly close-fitting; it is double-easted and completed by stylish sleeves, shoulder straps

d a close standing collar. The skirt is a new three-piece style and shows the approved

costume like this will be exceedingly stylish if made of ther white or blue cloth trimmed with gilt braid and but-

shown. It is in sack style and is slashed to a desirable depth at the center of the back for a closing. The pretty rolling back for a closing. The pretty rolling collar is in two sections that flare at the front and back and it is daintily trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. A standing collar, which is included in the pattern, may be used, if preferred. The wrists of the leg-o'-mutton sleeves are trimmed with a row of insertion.

A pretty trimming for a night-gown like this consists of three upright straps of insertion having pointed lower ends arranged on the front, the middle one being longer than those at each side. The sleeves could be trimmed at the back of the wrist to match.

FIGURE No. 77 II.—Culld's Sack Night-Gown.—This represents a Child's night-gown. The pattern, which is No. 1378 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes from one to eight years old.

A sack night-gown buttoned at the center of the front is here shown made of long cloth and trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. It is plain at the top all round, but is shaped to be comfortably wide in the skirt. It is completed by a rolling collar having pointed ends flaring widely at the throat and full sleeves finished with wristbands. The closing is made only part way down the front, the edges being lapped below.

The trimming illustrated is perfectly suited to this simple gown, but any arrangement of trimming may be followed.





Side-Back View. Front View. MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SKIRT HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PA AND A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUTAWAY JACKET WITH VEST. (KNOWN AS THE CADET COSTUME.)

(For Description see Page 309.)

FIGURE No. 78 H.—CHILD'S ENGLISH NIGHT-Dress.—This illustrates a Child's night-dress. The pattern, which is No. 1386 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in

of blue dimity and trimmed with fine embroidered edgin and insertion. Fulness in the front is tastefully drawn! gathers at the neck and waist, producing

a novel and pretty effect, and ties tack at the ends of a band of insertion cover ing the gathers at the waist are bowed the back over the closing. The standing collar is made fanciful by a band of instand a feill of collars. tion and a frill of edging at its upper allower edges. A frill of edging trims is lower edges of wristbands of inserticompleting the full sleeves

Night-dresses for children are ofthe made of sheer lawn or dimity in delica tints or showing dainty patterns, la and embroidery being used to trim the as well as gowns of cambric and nai

FIGURE No. 79 II.—CHILD'S BIST NIGHT-GOWN.—This represents a Child night-gown. The pattern, which is X 8579 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in mi **i**th sizes from one-half to eight years old.

The bishop night-gown is very pre-tily made to hang in full folds for the neck both front and back. It here pictured made up in pink disity, with the collar and wristbands thrinsertion trimmed with edging, and decorative finish is given at the low edge by fancy stitching holding the h in place. The gown is gathered que full at the neck and the bishop sleet are gathered at both the upper at lower edges

Sheer white nainsook or lawn make up daintily in this little nigoting gown and dainty tints of blue, laver, and nink either in laws. and pink either in lawn or dimity, pla or figured, are often chosen, with pl

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ing results. Insertion for the collar and wristhands and simple trimming of edging give a pretty completion.

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1889 Front View.

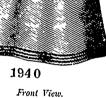


Side-Back View.

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (For Description see Page 308.)

six sizes for children who are from one to six years of age. This exceptionally pretty night-dress is here shown made







1940 Back View.

S TWO-PIECE COSTUME. CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE ADMIRAL COSTUME.)

(For Description see Page 309.)

fancy tucking for the yoke. Lace or embroidery and ribbon-run beading can always be tastefully used to trim.

NEW STYLES FOR MISSES AND CHIL-DREN.

(For Illustrations see Page 301.)

FIGURE NO. 82 II.—MISSES' WALKING TOILETTE.—This consists of a Misses' busque and skirt. The basque pattern, which i. No. 1843 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old, and is shown again on page 319. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1884 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixcents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again portrayed on page 321.

An unpretentious but smart-looking toilette is here shown made of brokencheck novelty suiting and ornamentally finished with strappings of the same. The basque is accurately fitted and on the front and back at each side is applied a plait pointed at the lower end, the plaits being narrowed toward the waist to give shapeliness to the figure. The closing is made under the plait at the left side of the front, the standing collar also closing at the left side. The basque over the hips, and a pretty effect is given by an under box-plait arranged below the waist at the center of the back. Gathers collect the fulness in the sleeves, but box-plaits may be made instead.

The skirt is one of the new three-piece styles, and a distinctive feature is a circular flounce extending in a point at the front; the portions may terminate at

Igin n in the part of the part of the part of the gown, which is of the gown, which is of the gown, which is of the gown is the gown is the popular and can always be prettily and of the part of the part of the gown is the gown, which is buttoned at the to a convenient depth, the front being lapped below.

In this instance it is shown in the gown, which is buttoned at the total convenient depth, the front being lapped below.

In the gown may be made very fully trimming the yoke generously insertion and tucks, and a frill all the yoke and crossing the shoulth the the figure.

ing the No. 31 II.—Girls' Night-This represents a Girls' night-The pattern, which is No. 7897 dissis 10d. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes three to nine years of age.

ound yoke is a feature of this night-The yoke is here shown made of er while the remainder of the is of lawn, with insertion for the ing collar and for wristbands in full sleeves. The back and e full sleeves. are gathered to the yoke, which fined by a frill of embroidered t, and a similar frill falls from ristands, while a rather narrowrises from the collar. The gown sed at the front to a convenient with buttons and button-holes. ity night-gowns could be made after this pattern of cam-





Back View.

Misses' Costume, Consisting of a Double-Breasted Blouse, with Fitted Lining (That may be Omitted) and a Five-Gored Skirt. (Known as the Commodore Costume.) (For Description see Page 310.)

night-gowns could be made attended to the mission, nainsook or dimity, with all-over embroidery or

the top of the flounce or extend under it and the back may be gathered or plaited. The fulness at the back is plaited.

One of the durable standard weaves or mixed suiting is a commendable choice for a toilette of this kind, which is excellent for walking, school or general wear. Braiding in a fancy design or flat rows of braid can be appropriately added as decoration, or the finish may be given by machine-stitching. Ribbon trims the straw hat in a simple fashion.

FIGURE No. 83 H.-GIRLS' COSTUME.-This illustrates a Girls' costume. The pattern, which is No. 1899 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age, and is differently pictured on page 307.

Polka-spotted and white flannel are in this instance combined in the costume, with pretty effect. The waist is made away a living that is feared in shield effect where it chows in

over a lining that is faced in shield effect where it shows in the open neck. A box-plait at the center of the front is ornamented with a row of buttons, and the standing collar closes, like the waist, at the back. A dressy feature is the sailor collar in two sections, which meet at the closing, and its wide curved ends frame the shield facing attractively. The back has becoming fulness drawn down trimly, while the front blouses softly. A row of wide Hercules braid trims the

edges of the sailor and the collar sleeves at cuff depth, and also forms a belt. The four-gored skirt which is encircled near the lower edge by a row of similar braid, is joined to the waist. An anchor embroidered on the shield facing completes the ornamentation.

Until the warm weather is entirely over suits like this made of duck will be worn, and a combination of spotted and plain duck like that pictured would be appropriate and pleasing. Braid can be used to trim duck as well as serge, camel's-hair and mixed suitings, which will make satisfactorily.

up satisfactorny.
The hat has a silk Tam-O'-Shanter crown and is completed by two curled quills.

FIGURE No. 84 II. Girls' -LITTLE Dress.—This represents a Little

Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1877 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in eight sizes from two to nine years old, and may be again seen elsewhere in this issue.

1936

The little dress is here shown made up in chambray, with all-over embroidery for the collar and for trimming bands at the wrists, and narrow frills of embroidered edging complete the collar and sleeves. The waist is developed simply with pretty fulness at the center of the front and at each side of the closing, which is made at the back, and from it hangs a gathered skirt made ornamental by two tucks taken up just above the hem. Ribbons ending under bows at each side-of the fulness at the front and back cross the sides at the waist, with pretty effect. The sleeves fit closely, except at the top, where they stand out prottily.

The little frock, although quite plain, is pleasi z, as the fulness in the waist and the tucked skirt give a cressy air while adding but little to the difficulty of construction. woollens and silks in all dainty colors and also figured may be chosen, and lace and ribbon will always provide suffi-

cient adornment.

FIGURE No. 85 II.—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—This represes a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1909 a costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in six sizes from two to seven years age, and is shown in three views elsewhere in this issue.

This picturesque and fanciful mode is here shown ms up in a combination of pale-pink silk and moss-green wet. The upper part of the dress is a square yoke, and construction of the lower part or skirt is exceedingly not consisting of full backs, full side-fronts having rounding lower part of the transfer of the stranded in a stranded in front corners, and a center-front that is extended in a cular flounce across the sides and back and ripples prett Rounding boleros with ripple bretelles turning over from the upper edges impart a decidely ornamental effect, the brete rippling over pretty puffs on the close sleeves, which trimmed with fancy cuff-facings of velvet; a band of the vet covers the lower edge of the puffs. The standing lar is of velvet and closes at the back, like the dress, and be ribbon is arranged in cross-rows on the yoke and is coiled the edges of the bretelles and along the joining of the cent front and circular flounce.

The dress could be much simplified by the omission of

boleros, but not even then

1936

Back View.

Front View. Misses' Middy Costume, Consisting of a Basque-Fitted Jacket (To be Made With or Without the Peplum and Upper Sailor-Collar), a Middy VEST AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Description see Page 310.)

on page 310.
One of the tiest and no frocks for gir fine cashmere hereshownma med with brai novel featur the dress is the cular flounce l part, which consider ens toward the toward the round, except al

the center of

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plain, as the flou imparts an air

novelty which

simple or elabor

materials are

ployed and little

FIGURE No. 8

-Girls' Dre

This represent Girls' dress.

pattern, which No. 1882 and

10d. or 20 cem

in eight size

girls from the

ten years old,

is again portr

extensive dec

tion be used.

whe

remain

front, where of front reaches a broad box-plait to the lower edge. A smaller box-pl formed at each side of the broad one and the back is le three backward-turning side-plaits at each side of the cle which is made at the center to a desirable depth. A wrinkled ribbon is tacked under the broad box-plait and ried round to the back, where it is bowed over the class of the two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top. Fairly characteristics and ripple ruffles at the wrists and at the type color and the ripple ruffles at the wrists and at the ripple ruffles. the collar add to the picturesque effect.

Many pretty developments for this frock will suggest

selves to the clever home dressmaker, and the trimming not be elaborate, as the frock is sufficiently fanciful to a dressy air even when the materials and trimming are

Striped ribbon trims the hat becomingly.

SCHOOL FROCKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREY. (For Illustrations see Page 302.)

FIGURE No. 87 II.—CHILD'S DRESS.—This illustrates a

The pattern, which is No. 9613 and costs 7d. or 15 og and costs for children from one to six years of age.

hen goods.

tre No. 89 H.—Misses

mode can be adapted to a variety of occasions, if care mode can be adapted to a variety of occasions, if care in making selection of materials and trimming. If welty goods are used, with silk or velvet in combination ce bands, edging or applique trimming for a completion,

a frock appropriate for dressy wear will result. Serge, cheviot or cloth in two shades will prove a practical choice for school

FIGURE No. 90 II.—LITTLE GIRLS' GABRIELLE DRESS OR SLIP.—This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 9629 and costs 7d. or 15 cents, is in seven sizes for little girls from two to eight years of age.

Gabrielle are attractive because of their very simplicity and graceful out-lines. An up-to-date dress of this style is here portrayed made of spotted cashmere. Quite a pretty touch is given by the deco-

resers. It is plattern, which is No. 9613 and costs 7d. or 15 09 a s, is in six sizes for children from one to six years of age. The dress is very pretty, although perfectly simple. It is cared made up in red cashmere and trimmed with bands green silk ribbon. A full skirt hangs from a mediuminal to a standing collar. Pointed ripple caps falling over tops of the pretty bishop sleeves add a dressy touch. If the soft fine llens will make up efully in dresses this style, and so the inexpensive llens in mixed efsective decome in a simple with fancy braid ordinary wear, systitching would on effective decome on soft silk or goods. 1939 ich goods.

Inflor air goods.

Inflor goods.

Inflor air goods.

Inflor goods. 1939 Back View.

GIRLS TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SKIRT HAVING A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART JOINED TO AN UNDER-WAIST AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUTAWAY JACKET WITH VEST. (KNOWN AS THE CADET COSTUME.) (For Description see Page 311.)

rative bands of velvet arranged at the top and bottom of the side-front seams and about the wrists; velvet is used also for the standing collar. The dress is prettily fitted by side-front and sideback gores extending to the shoulder and under-arm gores. The shaping produces pretty ripples in the skirt at the sides and back, and the closing is made at the back. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top. Gabrielle dresses are often made up as slips

to wear under dresses of organdy, Swiss, chiffon and other to wear under dresses or organdy, DWISS, CHIRON and Other transparent textures and are then made of silk or lining material in dainty tints. For ordinary wear they are made of plain or fancy wool or cotton goods and trimmed in a simple fashion with braid, ribbon or lace bands. A pretty decoration for the dress consists of rows of velvet or sating them.

ribbon in graduated widths applied about the bottom of the dress and sleeves.

and the street No. 89 II.—Misses' core or all the street of the misses from ten to the misses from ten to the misses from ten to the misses from the misses 1899 Back View.

GIRLS' COSTUME, WITH SAILOR COLLAR AND FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (For Description see Page 311.)

· FIGURE No. 91 H .- GIRLS' Dress.—This illustrates a Girls' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1676 and costs 10d. or 20 cents. is in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years old.

The dress, though simple, is girlish and very graceful. It is represented made of novelty goods of durable weave and trimmed with wide Hercules braid. The skirt is four-gored and hangs from a body that is smooth at the top but has slight fulness in the lower part collected in gathers at the bottom. The waist is closed at the back and completed with a standing collar. The belt is applied and conceals the joining of the skirt,

which is gathered at the back. The dress is given a charming touch by oddly shaped gathered caps that stand out broadly over the small two-seam sleeves, which are gathered at the top. Braid simulates cuffs on the sleeves.

at the top. Braid simulates cuffs on the sleeves.

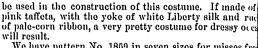
Practical little frocks can be made up after this fashion of tweed, plain or mixed cheviot, serge, homespun, piqué, gingham and chambray, on all of which materials braid will prove suitable and effective decoration. Ribbon makes an especially pretty decoration when applied in graduated widths.



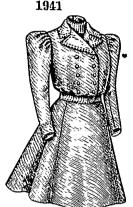
MISSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A
WAIST (TO BE MADE WITH A FULL
OR PLAIN YOKE) AND A SEPARATE FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 303.)

No. 1859.—The costume here illustrated combines several strictly new features with a decidedly dressy effect, and the arrangement of the ruffles forms a



We have pattern No. 1859 in seven sizes for misses fro to sixteen years of ago. For a miss of twelve years, the ment needs three yards and five-eighths of goods forty is wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.





1941 Front View.

Dack View.

GIRLS' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT JOINED TO AN UNDER-WAIST. (KNOWN AS THE COMMODORE COSTUME.)

(For Description see Page 312.)

specially pretty decoration. The costume is shown made of French-gray cashinere and primrose silk, with ribbon frills and a crush belt with bow for novel and pretty decoration. The waist, which is made over a fitted lining, has a yoke upper part which may be plain or full, as preferred. The yoke is shaped by shoulder seams and the plain front-yoke extends to the arms'-eyes and its lower edge is slightly pointed at the center. At the back the yoke is in rounding outline and, when made full, is gathered at the top and bottom. The full front-yoke is arranged upon the plain yoke, and is much narrower; gathers at the top and bottom and double cross-rows of tuckshirrings collect the fulness and give a pretty ornamental effect. The gathered lower portions have their fulness drawn well to the center at the bottom of the front and back by a double row of shirrings and are smoothly fitted at the sides by under-arm gores. The standing collar is trimmed with gracefully curved narrow ribbon frills and softly finished about the neck with a wider ribbon frill. The bretelles follow the outline of the full yoke and are in four sections oddly shaped at the front, being almost triangular, while at the back they are front sections of the bretelles turn backward, concealing the plain yoke and having a square appearance at their lower edges, which assures the desirable fashionable breadth. Dainty trinming is afforded by frills of narrow ribbon arranged in undulating lines upon the bretelles and finished about the edges with a full frill of wider ribbon. The sleeves are in two-seam style, a pretty effect being given by short puffs at the top which fit smoothly under the arms and are gathered full at both edges on the upper side. A cuff effect is produced by the trimining of wide and narrow ribbon frills put on in the same style as seen on the bretelles.

The skirt consists of a front-gore, a gore at each side and a straight back-breadth; it is smoothly fitted at the front and sides, while the back is in full gathered style. Very effective trimming is given to the bottom of the skirt by ruffles of wide ribbon, the lower ruffle following the lower edge, while the upper two are gracefully curved, forming shallow scollops and giving a very original decoration. The skirt measures a little over two yards and three-quarters around the bottom in the middle sizes.

Challis, crèpe, cloth, nun's-vailing, silk, organdy, etc., can

MISSES' COSTUME, WITH FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 304.)

No. 1889.—A very stylish costume, with a military given by the shoulder straps and with a full, pretty is here pictured made of blue serge and green taffets trimmed with black braid. The waist, which is made of closed at the back with buttons and button-holes, while whole waist droops stylishly over the belt. The back is at the top but is gathered at the waist, and the front sists of side-fronts and a center front, all smooth-fitti the top, gathered at the waist and separating in a way to show a full silk front that is gathered at the waist blous s with the center and side fronts. At each should full front is laid in a box-plait that laps over the other portions; and just a little forward, but concealing the she seam, is a pointed strap, the upper end being included seam with the collar, while the other end is tacked to po over the top of the sleeve. At the neck is a standing covered with a crush collar of silk that is frill-finish the ends. The blouse is held in position at the waist belt over which is worn a crush belt of taffeta in full ered style with frill ends. The sleeves are made smooth lining and are in two-seam style, with go fulness at the top arranged to form a short puff effect, t heightened by rows of braid put on just below to form a on the upper side of the arm. The wrist is also trimmed with braid.

The skirt consists of a narrow front-gore, two wide side-gores fitted smoothly about the hips by darts, and two back-gores gathered at the top and with a backward-turning plait at each side. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with braid arranged upon it in the same style as that seen on the waist. The skirt is of fashionable width.





1937
Front View.

Back View.

GIRLS' MIDDY COSTUME, WITH STRAIGHT, FULL SKIRT JOINEP UNDER-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE UPPER SAILOR-COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 312.)

measuring in the middle sizes three yards at the lower This costume could stylishly be made of silk in a soft of gray, with the full front of plaited chiffen and the r and belt of turquoise blue velvet to give dainty comon; insertion, ribbon, appliqué or fancy silk braid would suitable ornamentation to the loose edges of the front trim the skirt.

the have pattern No. 1889 in seven sizes for misses from the sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss swelve years, calls for three yards and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a half of silk to be a wide for the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but a stock angel, but and a half of silk to the stock angel, but a stock angel, but a stock angel, but a stock angel, but a stock angel to the stock and the stock angel to the stock and the stock and the stock angel to the stock and the stock and the stock angel to the stock and t ty inches wide for the stock, crush belt and full front. of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

ES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SKIRT VING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A CIRCU-AR FLOUNCE LOWER PART, AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUTAWAY JACKET WITH VEST.

(KNOWN AS THE CADET COSTUME.) (For Illustrations see Page 304.)

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1938.—Military and naval styles are equal claimants for 1955.—annuary and havai styles are equal cammants for this season and they are in such a bewildering but a charming variety that it is an easy matter to satisfy the most exacting tastes. The cadet costume here illustrated in the control of the co which is sure of universal favor, is shown made of blue cloth elaborately decorated with black and gilt and military buttons. The basque-fitted jacket is given est possible lines by a center seam and side-back and -arm gores. Small coat-plaits are made below the waist side-back seams and are prettily finished at the top brass buttons. The fronts, which meet only at the neek, cutaway style and flare broadly to show a smooth vest fitted by single bust darts and included in the shoulder inted by single outst dates and included in the shoulded inder-arm seams. Oblong pocket-laps are placed low the hips, concealing openings to inserted pockets. Straps he hips, concealing openings to inserted pockets. Straps he military style are placed just forward of the shoulder and one end is included in the seam with the sleeve, the other pointed end is held in position by a brass

tances and form slight points at the center, where a row of military buttons is arranged to give a suitable completion. standing collar edged with braid finishes the neck.



Back View. GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (For Description see Page 313.)

seam sleeves have the fulness at the top collected in box-plaits; they are edged at the wrist with braid and ornamented by pointed straps of unequal length that extend upward on the outside, brass buttons holding the straps in place at the top.

The skirt consists of a five-gored upperpart that is smoothly fitted at the front and sides by darts and has its back fulness, laid in overlapping, backward-turning plaits and a graduated

circular flounce lower part that is joined smoothly to the upper part. A row of black and a row of gilt braid outline the top and bottom of the flounce, which ripples prettily all round and measures in the middle sizes nearly three yards and three-quarters at the lower edge.

This costume would also develop very prettily in gray serge, with the vest, shoulder straps, etc., in white cloth and elaborately trimmed with rows of black and silver braids, with naval emblems embroidered on the collar and straps in silver.

We have pattern No. 1938 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years To make the costume for a miss of age. of twelve years, requires three yards and an eighth of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CON-SISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET AND A THREE-PIECE SKIRT. (Known as the Admiral Costume.)

(For Illustrations see Page 305)

No. 1940. -- This jaunty costume is again represented at figure No. 73 H in this magazine.

A smart costume, known as the Admiral costume, is here shown appropriately made of blue cloth and trimmed with gilt braid and buttons. The jacket is adjusted on splendid lines by single bust darts, under arm gores and a center The fronts close to the throat in

double-breasted style with button-holes and brass buttons. The jacket is cut quite short, with a point at the center of the back, curves up over the hips and shows a slightly rounding outline in front. Straps cover the shoulder seams, and the narrow end of each

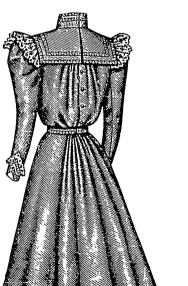


Front View.

Back View. DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY

LINING.) (For Description see Page 313.)

The vest, which is cut short on the hips and forms a oint at the center, closes with hooks and eyes. Rows in black and gold are placed on the vest at equal dis-



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strap is included in the seam with the collar, while the broader pointed ends are held in place by brass buttons. Braid lines the shoulder straps and all the edges of the jacket. Braid out-The standing collar is finished at the top and bottom with braid and at the ends decoration is afforded by flat loops of the braid. The sleeves are made in two-seam style, with gathered fulness at the top; and a cuff is simulated by braid.

The skirt consists of a narrow front-gore and two wide circular portions. It is eased on the belt at the front and sides and at the back the fulness is laid in overlapping, backward-turning plaits. The skirt is prettily trimmed at the bottom with three rows of the braid. In the middle sizes it measures three yards at the lower edge.

Piqué, duck, serge, whipcord or any desired tailor material could be used for this costume. Gray cadet cloth trimmed with black or gilt braid and brass buttons would make a strik-

ingly stylish costume.
We have pattern No. 1940 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, needs three yards and three-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MISSES' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE WITH FITTED LINING (THAT MAY BE OMITTED) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (KNOWN AS THE COMMODORE COSTUME.) (For Illustrations see Page 305.)

No. 1945 .- A blouse fashioned with small lapels and closing in double-breasted style gives originality to this jaunty, nautical costume, so appropriately styled the Commodore costume. Serge was used for the costume and the edge

Serge was used for the costains and embroidered gold stars dish is machine-stitching. Small embroidered gold stars decorate the lapels. The blouse, which may be made with or without the fitted lining, is shaped by under-arm and shoulder without the fitted lining, is shaped by under-arm and shoulder without the fitted lining. The fronts are rolled in stylish pointed lapels, below which they are closed in double-breasted manner with buttonholes and large brass buttons. The back of the blouse fits smoothly at the top, but has scanty fulness at the waist which is collected and drawn down tight by gathers. The fronts of

1882 1882 Front View. Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A GRADUATED CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART. (For Description see Page 314.)

the blouse have gathered fulness at the waist and puff out stylishly. The rolling collar forms narrow notches with the lapels and fits perfectly; in the slightly open neck is adjusted a chemisette that is applied on the lining and fastened at the left side. A standing collar inside the rolling collar inside the rolling and standing collar inside the rolling. collar finishes the neck and closes at the left shoulder. The two-seam sleeves are of rushionable size, with gathered fulness at the top.

The skirt consists of a narrow front-gore, two wide s gores that are smoothly fitted by hip darts and two back-g gathered full at the top. The skirt ripples prettily below hips and at its lower edge measures three yards in the me sizes. The blouse is worn under the skirt and a mach stitched belt with a pointed end gives completion to a stylish costume.

The costume could be made up in rough or smooth ch



GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (For Description see Page 314.)

heather mixtures, whipcord or canvas. Instead of influence it with machine-stitching, braid of different varieties could be used. A very dressy touch could be added by inlaying am the could be added by inlaying am the could be still braid levels with velvet or silk. A standing linen could be added by inlaying am the could be still braid by the could be still braid by the could be still b heather mixtures, whipcord or canvas. Instead of finis and white linen chemisette would give a dainty touch.

We have pattern No. 1945 in five sizes for misses at twelve to sixteen years. To make the costume for a mixturely years, will require three yards of material inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or

MISSES' MIDDY COSTUME, CONSISTING C BASQUE-FITTED JACKET (TO BE MADE OR WITHOUT THE PEPLUM AND UPPER SAI COLLAR), A MIDDY VEST AND A FI GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 306.)

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No. 1936.—Another view of this costum quir given at figure No. 74 II in this number of DELINEATOR.

This costume is unrivalled for grace and olth plicity and will prove very popular for the per shore and yachting and also for school and general wear. It is here represented machine. a combination of navy-blue and white cloth triumed with white braid, gold buttons gold-embroidered anchors. The jacket is pover a middy vest that has a smooth-fit PAR front of white cloth and backs of white PAR bric. The vest is adjusted by under-arm s ANI and single bust darts and closes at the converted by and single bust darts and closes at the co of the back. It is just long enough to over the skirt belt and is embroidered gilt crossed anchors near the neck and pleted with a standing collar.

The smart jacket is fitted by under arm seams and a co seam and has a smooth back extending only to the waist. fronts open broadly over the vest and are plain at the top unty are gathered slightly at their lower edges and tacked here narrow belt that passes about the waist underneath commends being hooked to the vest to keep the back close to cket figure, while the fronts puff out fashionably. The jacket be made with or without the pepium, which is cut circ

th a center seam and ripples prettily all round. The plum is decorated at each lower front corner with crossed chors and all of its edges are outlined with a double row of aid. Braid also finishes the loose edges of the fronts, which we further decoration afforded by brass buttons. Two oad sailor-collars, one sewed on and the other removable, attractive features, but the upper collar may be omitted. In under collar is of blue cloth and is larger than the upper

olow Stant

1903

Front View. Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

• (For Description see Page 315.)

lar, which is made of the white and decorated with braid nist broidered anchors. The upper collar extends down the outlines underneath to the belt and is buttoned in. The two-ing am sleeves, which are made over cont-shaped linings, have not cir fulness at the top confined by a double row of shirring; by stand out stylishly at the top and a cuff is simulated by so encircling rows of braid at the edge and a little above, mist the crossed anchors between at the outside of the arm. If the skirt is five-gored and is smoothly fit-

The skirt is five-gored and is smoothly fitlat the sides by hip darts. The fulness at the ock is arranged in overlapping, backwardvning plaits that flare prettily toward the botn. The skirt is appropriately trimmed about lower edge with a wide fold of white cloth d rows of braid are arranged above, with etty effect. The skirt measures two yards d a half at the lower edge in the middle sizes. We have pattern No. 1936 in seven sizes for sses from ten to sixteen years of age. To take the costume for a miss of twelve years, puires two yards and five-eighths of navyne cloth fifty-four inches wide, with fivechths of a yard of white cloth in the same dth for the vest front, standing collar and per sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 nts.

RLS TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SKIRT HAVING A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR-FLOUNCE LOWER PART AND JOINED TO AN UNDER-WAIST, AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUTAWAY JACKET WITH VEST. (KNOWN AS THE CADET COSTUME.)

(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 1939.—At figure No. 75 II in this number
The Delinkator this costume is shown differently made up.
Naval and military costumes with gold braid and buttons
we a charm that is captivating to the school girl. A very
unty mode of this description, known as the cadet costume,
here pictured made of cadet-blue cloth and gelaborately
omned with black and gilt braids and brass buttons. The
cket is in cutaway style, the fronts meeting only at the colr and flaring broadly over a braid-trimmed vest. The fronts

have small inserted pockets at each hip covered with oblong pocket-laps. The jacket is basque-fitted by wide under-arm gores and a center seam, and coat-plaits at the side-back seams are ornamented at the top with buttons. Small straps are placed military fashion just forward of the shoulder seams, the lower ends being included in the seam with the sleeves and the upper end pointed and held in place by brass buttons. The vest is cut quite short, with a slight point at the

buttons. The vest is cut quite short, with a slight point at the front, and is included in the under-arm and shoulder seams; it is smoothly fitted by single bust darts and closes invisibly in the front. Buttons placed along the closing and rows of black braid with narrow gilt braid above are arranged across the front of the vest, forming a slight downward curve at the center. A braid-trimmed standing collar is at the neck. Two-seam sleeves of fashionable size and shape have their fulness at the top arranged in small box-plaits; they are finished with rows of braid and decorated with pointed straps that are of unequal length and extend upward on the outside of the sleeve, the pointed upper ends being held in position by buttons.

The skirt is a new pretty style, with a threepiece upper and a graduated circular flounce lower part joined on smoothly; it is sewed to an under-waist of Silesia that closes at the back with buttons and button-holes. The front and sides of the skirt fit smoothly, but at the back it is gathered. The flounce forms pretty ripples all round and is tastefully trimmed with heaid

with braid.

This costume could stylishly be developed in gray serge, with the vest and straps of red cloth. We have pattern No. 1939 in six sizes for girls from four to nine years of ags. For a girl of nine years, the costume needs two yards and

an eighth of goods fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' COSTUME, WITH SAILOR COLLAR AND FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 307.)

No. 1899 .- A different development of this costume is



Front View.

Back View.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A SKIRT WITH A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART.

(For Description see Page 315.)

given at figure No. 83 II in this number of The Delineator. A simple, yet charming little costume, equally suitable for outing occasions or school wear, is here shown made of red serge and trimmed with rows of white braid. The body, which is made over a fitted lining, is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is closed invisibly at the back. The front fits smoothly at the top and is shaped in V outline, revealing a braid-trimmed facing in shield effect on the

lining front; it is formed in a box-plait at the center and decorated with pearl buttons and has pretty gathered fulness at the bottom putting out stylishly in blouse fashion. The back is gathered at its upper and lower edges, the fulness being brought down tight on each side of the closing. A dainty accessory is the sailor collar, which extends square across the back, where it divides at the center over the closing; it curves gracefully over the shoulders and its wide curved ends curves graceturly over the shoulders and its wide curved ends meet at the center of the box-plait. The two-seam sleeves are adjusted over smooth linings and have becoming fulness at the top; they are decorated about the lower part with braid, which gives the effect of a cuff. A stylish neck com-

pletion is given by a standing collar covered with rows of braid and having its closing at the back. The fourgored skirt is joined to the waist and has a narrow frontgore, a wide gore at each side which fits smoothly over the hips and ripples slightly below, and a straight back-breadth that is gathered. An appropriate finish is given by rows of braid arranged about the skirt a short distance from the bottom and a braid-trimmed belt with a pointed end closes at the back and finishes the costume.

Flannel, cheviot, cloth, etc., trimmed with braid, ribbon, velvet or ruchings can be used for this costume. It could be developed in a gray heather mix-ture, with the collar and shield facing of bright-blue and trimmed with rows of white braid. Rows of velvet or satin ribbon in graduated widths may trim the skirt, sleeves and collar.

We have pattern No. 1899 in ten sizes for girls from three to twelve years of age. To make the costume for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and three-fourths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE AND A FOUR-GORED SKIRT JOINED TO AN UNDER-WAIST. (KNOWN AS THE COMMODORE COSTUME.) (For Illustrations see Page 308.)

1861

Front View.

-Another view of this costume may be obtained by referring to figure No. 71 II in this magazine,

This smart costume is known as the Commodore costume and is here pictured developed in navy-blue serge and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. of a double-breasted blouse with lapels and a four-gored skirt

joined to an under-waist. The skirt is smooth at the top acre the front and sides and the back-breadth is gathered at top and falls in graceful folds; it ripples prettily below The sleeveless under-waist is comfortably adjusted single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams and close at the back; it is finished at the neck with a standing coll and the front is faced with the serge where it shows in neck of the blouse in chemisette fashion.

The blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams a is smooth at the top but has fulness at the bottom collected gathers under an applied belt, over which it blouses prett all round. The fronts are closed in double-breasted style w

button-holes brass buttons a are reversed at : top in pointed l els that form not es with the et of the rolling of lar. . The two-se sleeves are ga sleeves are ered at the top.

This mode undoubtedly propoular and is so ed to a variety materials, amo which may be m tioned cloth, d viot, covert army-and-na suiting. Braids buttons will pride desirable de oration and may used in any m ner suggested individual taste

We have patte ora We have parties of the No. 1941 in most sizes for girls for first welve years. four tot welve year of of age. To make n the costume for girl of nine yes ns requires two ya kin and five-eigntum material ferty ches wide. Proceedings wittern, 10d. 1se



Back View.

1861 Back View.

GIRLS' YOKE BLOUSE-DRESS. (For Description see Page 316.)

GIRLS' MIDIT OF COSTUME, WITH Old STRAIGHT, FUT THE SKIRT JOINES OF TO AN UNDER WAIST. (To the book walst. (To the book walst. (To the book walst.) TO AN UND two WAIST. (To refer to the Made With on Without the difty Upper Sailor (Costan). I was a sail of the waith of the Mark of the Waist of th

(For Illustrations whi Page 308.)

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the No. 1937. -No. 1937.— for naval and military styles are the season's favorites, they from offered in all varieties and suited to all ages. This little mid costume will prove most useful for outings and school wear green labour or a middle part of the labour of the state of the green wild have a middle part of the labour consists of a graceful blouse, a middy vest and full skirt and made of blue and white cloth and trimmed with white brand blue and white embroidered anchors; large pearl butt ornament the fronts of the blouse. The skirt is in structual, gathered style, finished at the bottom with a broad be above which is arranged four rows of braid in wide and row widths. It is gathered all round and joined to a his reference, sleeveless under-waist made of white cambric T closed at the back.

Over the under-waist is worn the middy rest, which is its short, with a slightly rounding lower outline in free lack quite short, with a slightly rounding lower outline in fre

1881 1881

GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS, HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART POINTED IN FRONT. (To be Made with High or Round Neck and with Full-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

Front View.

(For Description see Page 316.)

1861

The vest has its smooth front of white cloth and the backs of white cambric and is smoothly fitted by single bust darts and under-arm scame and closed at the back. At the neck is a tanding collar edged with a row of braid and desirable ornatantic in the state of nentation is given by an embroidered blue anchor on the ront near the neck.

A pretty blouse opens broadly in front to show the vest. s shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is plain at the

ams a shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and ected of but gathered all along its lower edge into helt that fits snugly around the waist and holds the blouse in position by being buttoned o the vest. A very pretty feature are the two ailor collars; the upper collar, however, may be omitted and only the under one used if desired. The under collar is joined to the n not plouse and is made of blue cloth and cut larger to the within the upper one, which is of white goods ing carith braid and decorated at the lower back to gas tached with buttons and button-holes. Two-de when sleeves are used and made over the lower back top. ing-portions; they have becoming gathered ulness at the top and are finished at the wrist with rows of braid and embroidered anchors arranged to give the effect of round cuffs.

given thecosh, dame by making in, c unne by making l-na everal removaidable sailor-coll le ars and vests. The costume may of gray and rimmed with tests or a version of the cost of rimmed with taste patter and upper ollar could be est and upper ollar could be of duck or pique of our white or scarlet. I see the oya braid on the with the product of contrasting product in the local seed to trim.

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rty Pregoods may 10d. We have pre No. 1937 We have pattern No. 1937 in hine sizes for uine sizes for girls from four to twelve years will sold. To make Ft she costume for INE in girl of nine NOLD wears, calls for two yards and hree-eighths of tru havy-blue cloth the fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of lons white cloth in the same width in the same width for the vest lay front, standing

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the vest (For Description of Pattern, 10d. or 20 car. Security (1988)

MISSES' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BODY LINING.) (For Illustrations see Page 300.)

No. 1854.—Another view of this dress may be obtained by referring to No. 69 H in this magazine.

T! tylish dress is here shown developed in gingham and resents a pretty novelty in the large collar, which shows the square outlines of a sailor collar at the back and is fancifully shaped at the front. The waist is gathered at the bottom and tacked to the close-fitting lining so as to make it blouse all

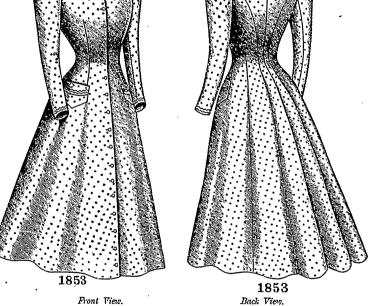
round over the belt; it is smooth at the top at the front, while the backs have slight fulness collected in gathers at the neck, and the fulness at the bottom is pushed well to the center at the front and back so as to keep the sides as smooth as possible. The closing is made at the center of the back with buttons and button-holes. The use of the lining is optional. The belt is trimmed with feather-stitched bands

and at the neek is a standing collar trimmed with similar bands. The collar is in two sections and is sewed to the front to disclose it in pointed chemisette effect; it is bordered with two rowsof feather-stitched bands. The two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top; a frill of edging and two rows of feather-stitched bands are arranged on the of feather-stitched bands are arranged on the upper side at the wrists to give the effect of pointed cuffs. Wide, gathered frill-caps stand out on the sleeves and give a broad, fluffy appearance at the shoulders. The waits supports a four-gored skirt that is smooth at the front and over the hips. The skirt ripples prettily below the hips and the fulness at the back is collected in gethers at the top. It weepings collected in gathers at the top. It measures two yards and three-quarters round at the bottom in the middle sizes.

The dress is simple and becoming and will

develop equally well in wash-able and woollen fabrics. The skirt may be trimmed with ruffles of the material, and insertion or lace may be arranged on the waist between the ends of the fancy collar to give the effect of a chemisette. combination of fabrics is suitable, the collars, belt and a facing on the front to carry out the chemisette effect being of the contrasting goods. We have pat-

tern No. 1854 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the dress for a miss of twelve years, calls for three yards and seven-eighths of goods thirty-six inches with a yard and three-eighths of edging four Price of pattern,



1853

MISSES' PRINCESS HOUSE-DRESS OR WRAPPER. (TO BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Description see Page 317.)

inches and three-fourths wide for the caps. ls. or 25 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (For Illustrations see Page 309.)

No. 1918.—Particularly charming is the dress here illustrated made up in a combination of silk and cashmere. The front and backs of the waist are smooth at the top and are shaped low to disclose a pretty seamless yoke, the outline being round at the back and in an odd, fanciful shape at the front. The slight gathered fulness at the bottom is very becoming; it is drawn down tight at each side of the closing, which is made at the back, and the front blouses becomingly.

Under-arm gores insure a smooth effect at the sides. The yoke is gathered at the upper and lower edges and is made quite decorative by encircling rows of tuck-shirrings made at equal distances apart; it is arranged on the body lining, which is fitted by single bust darts and the usual seams. The neck is finished with a standing collar concealed by a wrinkled stock having frilled ends closed at the back. The two-seam sleeves, which have coat-shaped linings, are gathered at the top, where they puff out prettily under smooth caps that give a becoming touch. Velvet ribbon trims the

waist in a simple, pretty way. The waist sup-ports a four-gored skirt, which is smooth at the top across the front and sides and ripples below the hips. The back-breadth is gathered at the top and three ruilles of the material edged with ribbon encircle the bottom of the skirt. A wrinkled belt shirred to form two large loops and two slanting ends in bow effect

encircles the waist; it is closed at the back.
Plain or figured silk, cashmere, challis and vailing combined with silk, lace or velvet for the yoke, stock and belt are suitable for the mode. The decoration may consist of lace, insertion, braid or shirred ribbon. China-blue and white figured taffeta, with plain China-blue silk for the yoke, develops an exquisitely dainty dress that is trimmed with lace edging and in-

sertion and completed with a rib-bon sash.'

We have pattern No. 1918 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years old. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, needs two yards three-eighths and dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke, collar, stock and belt. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents

GIRLS' DRESS. HAVING A GRADUATED CIR-CULAR OUNCE LOWER PART.

For Illustrations see Fage 310.)

No. 1882.-This dress is again represented at figure No. 86 II in this number of The De-LINEATOR.

The dress is a charming new style, its distinctive feature being a graduated circular flounce which is not applied but instead forms its lower part. It is shown made of cashmere and has a smooth body-lining of basque depth and is closed at the back. The full front and full backs are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams. At the back three backward-turning plaits are arranged at each side of the closing, the backs being smooth at each side of the plaits, which fall out in soft folds below the The front is arranged in three box-plaits, the center plait being much wider than the other two and extending to the bottom of the dress between the circular flounce sections, which join in a seam at the center of the back. The circular founce falls in ripples all round and is very narrow at the front, deepening gradually toward the back. Two rows of fancy braid are arranged along the joining of the flounce and

a ribbon belt is passed under the middle box-plait in the front and tied in a bow at the back. The neck is completed with a standing collar to which are joined two turn-down circular rufile-sections that are rounded at the ends and ripple prettily. The two-seam sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and completed with fancy inings; they are gathered at the top and completed with lancy circular earls. Circular caps in two sections that are joined in a seam under the arm separate in pretty curves at the top and ripple softly. Fancy braid decorates the cuffs, collar ruillo and sleeve caps.

Cashmere, camel's-hair, drap d'été, poplin serge and novelty goods, with narrow velvet or satin ribbon, gimp, plain and fancy braid and applique trimming, will develop a dress of this

style admirably.

We have pattern No. 1882 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will need three yards and three-eighths of goods thirty-sir inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (For Illustrations see Page 310.)

No. 1924.—This pretty little dress, showing a very attractive feature in the fancifully cut Bertha, is por-

trayed made cashmere and silk and trimmed with frills of ribbon The waist, which blouses all round is made over a fitted lining; it is closed invisibly a the back and is shaped with under-arm and short shoulder seams and displays a fancy yoke shaped by shoulder seams. The yoke is in rounding outline at the back and fe at the center of the que front. The back me front. The back are gathered at the upper and lower ba being drawn well to the center. The ar on fronts are cut low and round and flare te in V fashion, revealing the yokeal the way. The upfri da perand lower edges of the fronts are the gathered and the edges fall an The pretty ed tab-Bertha titi smoothly about the in:

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1862

Front View.

Back View.

Misses' Gabriftie Stip. Closed at the Back. (To be Made with High, Round or Square Neck and with Full-Length on Puff Sleeves.) For Wear Under Dresses of Transparent Fabrics.

(For Description see Page 317.)

top of the back and front and curves over the shoulders, terminating at the front edges of the epen fronts, i. is daintill lined with silk and finished at its outer edges with a ribbs frill, which is extended down the loose edges of the fronts. The two-seam sleeves have becoming gathered fulness at the top; they are made over smooth linings and a dainty finish a the wrist is provided by a frill of ribbon. A standing collar at of silk, also ribbon-trimmed, completes the neck. The skirt, in which is joined to the waist, is in four-good style, with a hi narrow front-zore, two wide side-gores that fit smoothly about the hips and a back-breadth in full gathered style, falling it soft folds. The bottom of the skirt is prettily trimmed with three frills of ribbon and a ribbon belt completes the dress.

This little dress will develop satisfactorily in silk, wooller materials, gingham, percale or chambray. Ribbon, lace and

in the cembroidered edging will give suitable decoration. The yoke pleted may be made of fancy tucking, all-over embroidery or lace.
-down silk is most desirable for the yoke when woollen materials ripple ture used. A charming frock made of white taffeta silk, figured have the lace of the control of the control of the charming frock made of white taffeta silk, figured than the lace of the control of the charming from the control of the charming from the control of the charming from the charmin ripple faire used. A charming trock made of winte taneta siik, agared shaped all over in small moss rose-buds, has the yoke of rose-colored faire, tacked silk, a moss-green velvet ribbon belt with long ends at joined the back and ruffles of rose and moss-green ribbon on the let of waist and skirt.

Collar We have pattern No. 1924 in nine sizes for girls from four to

We have pattern No. 1924 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years of age. For a girl of nine years, it requires two eards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wido with half a yard of silk twenty

poplis d and sinches wide for the yoko of this and collar. Pr.ce of pattern, 1Jd. or 20 cents. es for

> GIRLS' DRESS, WITH FOUR-GORED SKIRT. (For Illustrations see Page 311.)

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No. 1903.-This beau-IRT. stiful little frock has many attractive features; it is illustrated simply made owing of blue camel's-hair and bifully trimmed with fancy braid s pure and lace edging. It cone of sists of a yoke-waist and is silt a four-gored skirt and is with made with a body lining blue that is aligned. bbon that is adjusted by single which bust darts and under-arm bust darts and under-arm seams. The yoke is fitted by shoulder seams and its which bust darts and under-arm ound! seams. The yoke is fitted a fit; hy shoulder seams and its it is straight lower edge over-bly at laps full lower portions, and is which are joined in ununder-arm seams and ar-short ranged in three box-plaits

sand at the top both front and back and gathered at fancy the bottom; the waist blouses slightly over the by belt and is perfectly smooth at the sides. Smooth earns, bretelles give desirable breadth to the figure: they bretelles give desirable breadth to the figure; they eams. are sewed to the yoke so as to display it in a shallow pointed ef-fect, and their ıtline and fect, and their

3 bek ends, which are quite broad, meet in a point t the at the front and ower back. Cross-lness rows of braid are arranged on the yoke below tween the tween the breon standingcollar, and a frill of edging daintily finishes the loose edges of the bretelies fall and the upper etti edge of the col-fits lar. The closing is made at the center of the back and is onts the concealed below the yoke by the middle box-

phit. The sleeves are close-fitting, with short gathered puffs at the top, and the wrist re decorated with braid and edge kirt, ing. The four-gored skirt is smooth at the front and over the that hips, and the back-breadth is gathered at the top and hangs bout with pretty fulness; it is sewed to the lower edge of the waist and ripples gracefully below the hips.

The dress is suited to a combination of materials, silk and elvet or challis and silk uniting nicely. Green silk that shows a white figure and plain white silk, green velvet and white lace are combined in a dress that is very attractive.

We have pattern No. 1903 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years old. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will require two yards and seven-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A SKIRT WITH A THREE-PIECE UPPER PART AND A CIRCULAR-FLOUNCE LOWER PART.

(For Illustrations see Page 311.)

No. 1904.-An attractive and novel style of dress is here

showndeveloped in cloth, with the yoke and collar of silk, wide ribbon for a belt and shirred narrow ribbon for decoration. The fronts and backs of the waist are joined in under-arm and short. shoulder seams and arc smooth at the top, where they are shaped low in round outline to show the full yoke, which is made with shoulder seams and extended to the waist at the center of the front. The fronts are apart all the way to display the yoke, which is sewed along its side edges un-derneath to the fronts and blouses with the fronts, the yoke being gathered at the neck and at the waist and the fronts only at the waist. At the sides the dress is smooth and at the back pretty

gathered fulness at the bottom is drawn down tight at ach side of the closing, which is made with hooks and loops. The shirrings are concealed by wrinkled ribbon belt that is tied at the back in a butterfly bow. The neck is finished with a standing collar, and smooth

circular Berthasections follow the upper edges of the fronts and backs and ripi le prettily.
A body lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm seams gives a comfortable adjustment to the waist, and the two-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at the top. The waist supports a novel skirt that has a three-piece upper part and a circular flounce lower part. The upper part is

1860 1860 Front View. Buck View. GIRLS' WRAPPER.

(For Description see Page 317.)

1892 18921892 Front View. Back View.

MILSES' AND GIRLS' MILITARY CAPE. (TO BE WORN WITH OR W'THOUT THE HOOD.) (For Description see Page 318.)

smooth at the top across the front and sides and has gathered fulness at the back; it ripples slightly below the hips and is lengthened by a circular flounce, which is smooth at the top but ripples gracefully all round.

A variety of fabrics in sitk, cotton and wool is suitable for the mode, and ribbon, braid, insertion and lace may be used in any desired manner for garniture.

We have pattern No. 1904 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and a fourth of dress goods ferty inches

wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS, HAVING CIRCULAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART POINTED IN FRONT. (To BE MADE WITH HIGH OR ROUND NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT PUFF SLEEVES.)

(For Illustrations see Page 312.)

style is given a very new and fashionable touch by the pointed circular flounce, which is one of the season's prettiest novelties. As seen in the illustrations the dress is made of fawn-colored nun'svailing and daintily trimmed with ribbon ruchings of turquoise-blue and effectively finished by a ribbon belt wrinkled around the bottom of the short body and tied in a bow with long graceful ends at the back. The full body is made over a smooth lining and the closing is made invisibly at the back. It may be made with either a high

or a round neck; when made high-necked the lining is plainly covered in shallow yoke effect and finished with a standing collar. The body is given a pretty effect at the center of the front and back by gathered fulness at the upper and lower edges, the fulness being drawn well to the cen-

bon ruchings, cut lowin the neck and with short puff sleeves, a very dainty and stylish afternoon, party or dancing dress will be evolved. No. 1881.—An attractive little dress in the desirable Empire We have pattern No. 1881 in eight sizes for girls from three 1912

> Front View. MISSES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. (For Description see Page 318.)

1912

to ten years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years, will require two yards and seven-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Back View.

bottom of the upper portion and forms quite a deep point at

the center of the front, with unusually pretty effect. Ribbon ruching heads the flounce and gives an appropriate finish. Soft woollen goods, as well as silks, organdies, Swisses, etc., are used in the development of these dresses. If made of paleyellow silk mull and elaborately trimmed with white satin rib-

> GIRLS' YOKE BLOUSE-DRESS. (For Illustrations see Page 312.)

> > full backs are joined in under-arm seams and gathered at the top and bottom, the gathers at the bottom being concealed by an applied belt over which the blouse droops prettily all round. The yoke is fitted by shoulder seams and is in rounding outline at the back and also at the front, except at the center, where it laps in a deep point over the front. At the neck is a standing collar and the dress is closed invisibly at the back. The two-seam sleeves have short pretty puffs at the top. The skirt is full and straight and is gathered at the top and sewed to the waist.

The mode will develop with pleasing results in light-weight silk and wool goods, and a pretty effect is produced with a combin-ation of material. The yoke

may be of velvet, lace over silk or tucked materials.

Blue silk that shows a white figure and plain white tucked silk combine attractively in a lace. combine attractively in a dress that is trimmed with lace edging and insertion and a ribbon sash. The yoke, which is made of the white silk tucking, is outlined by a frill of lace edging. Insertion decorates the skirt above the hem and is arranged on the sleeves, which are edged with lace and the final touch is given by a ribbon sash that is tied in a bow at the back.

ter; it fits smoothly at the sides. A full ribbon ruching is arranged along the upper edge of the full body and gives a dainty finish to the low neck. The No. 1861-The yoke blouse produces a particularly pretty effect in this little dress, which is shown developed in bias plaid dress goods, with a neat decoration of narrow velver ribbon. The full front and sleeves may be in full-length, 1923 1923 1923 Front View. Back View.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GOLF CAPE. (For Description see Page 318.)

close-fitting style, with full puffs at the top, or they may be in short puff style, as preferred. The puffs curve upward in a point at the bottom on the upper side and are prettily outlined with ribbon ruchings. The upper part of the skirt is cut rather circular and is joined to the short body with very scanty gathers at the front and sides and is quite full at the back. cular flounce that ripples all round is sewed smoothly to the

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No.

We have pattern No. 1861 in nine sizes for girls from four to awelve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine cars, requires three yards and three-fourths of material forty mehes wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

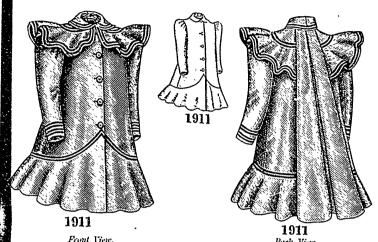
SHSSES' PRINCESS HOUSE-DRESS OR WRAPPER. (To BE MADE WITH STANDING OR TURN-DOWN COLLAR,) (For Illustrations see Page 313.)

No. 1853.—The house-dress or wrapper here illustrated is

low the waist, while at the front it is perfectly smooth. slip may be made with a high neck or a round or square neck, and a standing collar completes the high neck. The sleeves may be in full length, close-fitting style or short, gathered puff sleeves made over a smooth lining. The slip is of graceful width, mensuring two yards and a half at the bottom in the middle sizes.

silk, satin, near-silk, percaline, etc., are suitable for the slip. If of bright colors, the slip will much enhance the beauty of the over-dress. The bottom of the slip may be trimmed with one, two or three pinitings or ruflles, and the ruflles may be edged at the top and bottom with rows of satin or silk baby ribbon if liked.

We have pattern No. 1862 in eight sizes for misses from nine to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, needs five yards and five-eighths of goods twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE AND FRILL-BORDERED COLLAR. (For Description see Page 318.)

evere but graceful in its outlines, and a desirable trimness is iven to the figure by the close adjustment, which is in rinces style. Blue polka-dotted cambric was selected for development and wash braid forms the modest decoration. he fitting is affected by a curved center seam, side-back ores and single bust and under-arm darts. The darts end ores and single bust and under-arm darts. The darts end nder pointed patch-pockets which have rounding turn-over orket-laps, and the seams at the back are well sprung to form he skirt in deep rolling flutes. The closing is made all the say down the center of the front with buttons and button-oles and the neck may be finished with a standing or turn-own collar, as preferred. The two-seam sleeves have their thuss collected in gathers at the top. The dress is of fush-orable width, measuring two yards and three-partly round at the bottom in the middle sizes.

orths round at the bottom in the middle sizes. The mode is a comfortable one and particurly becoming to stout figures. Lawn, challis, ' French flannel are suitable for the wrapper, the garniture may consist of lace, ribbon, ad or ruffles of the material.

W. have pattern No. 1853 in nine sizes for - from eight to sixteen years of age. For of twelve years, the garment calls for five of material thirty-six inches wide. Price pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

ISSES' GABRIELLE SLIP, CLOSED AT THE BACK. (To BE MADE WITH HIGH, ROUND OR SQUARE NECK AND WITH FULL-LENGTH OR PUFF SLEEVES.) FOR WEAR UNDER DRESSES OF TRANSPARENT FABRICS.

(For Illustrations see Page 314.)

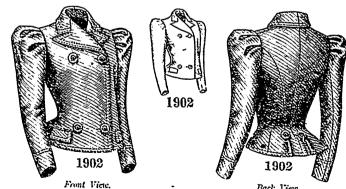
The slip here shown is developed silk and will be worn under dresses of transparent fabrics. is closely adjusted in Princess style by single bust darts by under-arm and side-back gores, and below the closing, thick is made invisibly at the center, the backs are joined, he skirt falls in rolling olds at the back and sides be-

GIRLS' WRAPPER.

(For Illustrations see Page 315.)

No. 1860.-Polka-dotted flannel was selected for the comfortable little wrapper here shown, a dainty finish being given by feather-stitching. The fronts and back are joined by shoulder and un-der-arm seams and have their fulness taken up in four tucks at each side of the center, the tucks extending to voke depth and the fulness falling free below in a very pretty way. At the sides the wrapper is smooth, and the closing is made the entire length of the fronts with buttons and button-holes. The neck is finished with a turn-over collar which has pointed ends that flare at the throat. The one-seam bishop sleeves are gathered

at the top and bottom and finished with wrist-bands. The wrapper will be found very desirable and its coolness or warmth depends upon the choice of material, which may be cashmere, challis, India silk, French or outing flaunel, cambric or gingham. Ribbon, braid or lace are desirable for decoration. Pink and white challis will develop a most atlace edging and narrow pink ribbon; several rows of the ribbon follow the hem facing at the bottom and decorate the collar and wristbands, which are edged with lace. A pretty way to decorate a wrapper of cashinere or French flannel is to fancy-stitch bands of ribbon along the edges of the collar and wrist-bands.



Back View. MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED TACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Description see Page 319.)

We have pattern No. 1860 in twelve sizes for girls from one to twelve years of age. To make the wrapper for a girl of nine years, will require four yards and an eighth of any appropriate goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

1873

MISSES' AND GIRLS' MILITARY CAPE. (To BE WORN WITH OR WITHOUT THE HOOD.)

(For Illustrations see Page 315.)

No. 1892. - This stylish military cape is popular for wear while driving, travelling, playing golf or for general outdoor







Back View.

MISSES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT AND BOX BACK. (TO BE MADE WATH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Description see Page 319.)

It is illustrated made of blue serge and lined with red The cape is of circular shaping and is smooth at the top, being fitted on each shoulder by a dart; it falls below in deep flutes at the sides and back and has a sweep of a little more than a yard and three-fourths in the middle sizes. The closing is made with button-holes and military buttons at the The neck is completed with a military collar that stands high and rolls over; and a strap is buttoned across the ends of the collar below the roll. The pointed hood, which is shaped by a seam at the center extending from the neck to the outer edge, is reversed to display its pretty lining of red satin; the use of the hood, however, is optional. The cape is held in position by pointed straps tacked to the shoulder darts, crossed at the front and buttoned at the back. Machinestitching gives the smart tailor finish.

A cape like this is comfortable and convient. Broadcloth, double-faced cloth, rough checked cheviot and whipcord are

appropriate materials for making it, with silk for lining.

We have pattern No. 1892 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the cape for a miss of tweive years, requires a yard and five-eighths of material fifty-four induce with them word, and five nighths. inches wide, with three yards and five-eighths of satin twenty inches wide to line the hood, cape and long strap. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' GOLF CAPE. (For Illustrations see Page 316.)

No. 1923.- This convenient and popular topgarment is shown developed in double-faced cloth showing a pretty mixture of colors on the outside and a handsome plaid on the inside. The cape is of circular shaping, with a center seam, and extends to a stylish depth below the waist all round. It is smoothly fitted at the top by a dart on each shoulder and falls below in deep rolling flutes at the back and sides, having a sweep of three yards and a half in the middle sizes. The neck is finished with a storm collar that may be worn standing or deeply rolled. The collar is composed of an inside portion shaped with only one seam and an outside portion that is composed of four sections. A stylish accessory is the hood which is shaped by a center seam extending from the neck to the outer edge; it is reversed to form pretty folds and at the front is rounded from the neck. The outer edge of the hood and all the edges of the cape are finished with two rows of machine-stitching. Long pointed straps tacked underneath to the top of the darts are crossed at the front and buttoned at the back, holding the cape well in position. The cape laps

widely and three small straps with pointed ends that are secured by buttons and button-holes perform the closing.

The garment is desirable for the comfort it affords and its easy adjustment. It may be developed in diagonal, covert and the many beautiful double-faced cloths that are manufactured for this purpose. A cape made of broadcloth is lined with

plaid silk, which also appear in the hood. We have pattern No. 1923 in seven size

from four to sixteen years old. To make the cape for a miss of twelve years, require two yards of material fifty four inches wide Price of pattern 7d. or 15 cents.

MISSES' CIRCULAR CAPE, WITH CIRCL-LAR FLOUNCE.

(For Illustrations see Page 316.)

No. 1912.—A decidedly novel, stylish cape is liero shown made of red cloth and trimmed with black braid, and a taffeta silk lining gives a pretty completion. The circuis lar upper portion has a seam at the center of the back and is cut very shallow and rounding in front and fits smoothly over the shoulders, rippling slightly below. To it is joined a circular flounce made with a seam at the center of the back and at each side and falls in full graceful folds all round. The cape has a sweep of about four yards in the middle sizes. The flounce, like the upper portion, is rounding in outline and flares The cape is finished with a braid-trimmed standing in front. collar, to which is attached a small circular frill that stands out with a fluted effect about the neck and shows an appropriate braid trimming. The cape and collar are closed at the ate braid trimming. The cape and collar are closed at the front with hooks and loops, but two medium-size brass buttons with gilt braid loops are placed on the collar for ornamentative places. tion, while two larger buttons, also with braid loops, are placed on the cape just below.

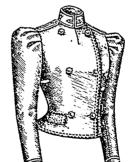
Cloth in either smooth or rough varieties in all tones are suited to this cape. A very pretty military effect can be obtained by making it of blue army cloth and trimming with

rows of gilt braid and with a bright scarlet lining.

We have pattern No. 1912 in seven sizes for misses from
ten to sixteen years of age. To make the cape for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE AND FRILL-BORDERED COLLAR. (For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No.1911.-A picturesque coat, fashioned with a stylish cir-



1929



MISSES' ADMINAL JACKET.



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Back View. (To have the Sleeves Plaited or

GATHERED.) (For Description see Page 319.)

cular flounce and two box-plaits falling in Watteau fashion from the neck at the back, is here illustrated made of cloth and trimmed with braid. The loose fronts are smoothly fitted at the neck and closed to the throat with button-holes and large buttons. The back consists of two middle sections that extend from the neck to the lower edge of the coat and

are so two shorter side-back sections, all joined in seams con-realed by two rolling box-plaits that are formed in the back and its and widen gradually from the neck. Save for tackings a little ext and below the neck, the box-plaits fall in a loose, graceful manner to the edge of the coat. The circular flounce is in two sec-tions that terminate at each side of the middle back-sections;

it ripples all round and is joined to the lower edges of the fronts and side-back sections, exedges of the fronts and side-ones sections, ex-tending in a deep, upward point at the center of the front and being of uniform depth at the back and sides. The collar consists of a cir-cular upper part that fits plain about the neck and a joined-on circular frill which is cut with a rounding outline at the front and has a seam at each side; it ends under the box-plaits and ripples prettily over the shoulders. A rolling collar with rounded corners gives a pretty neck completion. The coat sleeves have fashionable gathered fulness at the top.

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Heavy or light weight coating, corded silk or pique could be used for this coat. Ribbon, velpiqué could be used for this cont. Alboon, vervet, lace or embroidery may trim it, according to the material employed. Brass, enamelled or pearl buttons will ornament the front. An exceedingly handsome coat for a little blonde is y over circu of military-blue broadcloth, with black braid for edging the wrists and collars and large

for edging the wrists and collars and large brass buttons for closing and decorating the sleeves at the back of the wrists. A white silk lining gives a dainty completion.

We have pattern No. 1911 in eight sizes for girls from five to twelve years of age. To make the coat for a girl of nine years, requires two yards and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents. opri-t the ttons enta-

MISSES' DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES

PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see Page 317.)

No. 1902 -This up-to-date jacket is shown made of serge and finished in tailor style with machine-stitching. At the sides and back it is closely adjusted by under-arm and sideback gores and a curving center seam, coat-laps appearing below the center seam and cont-plaits at the side-back seams; a button marks the top of each coat-plait. The fronts are loose-fitting and are closed in double-breasted style at the bust and below the waist with buttons and button-holes.

1843 1843

Front View.

Back View.

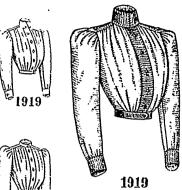
Misses' Basque, with Plaits Laid On and Glosed Under the Plait at the Left Side of the Front. (To have the Sleeves Gathered or Plaited.)

(For Description see Page 320.)

Above the closing they are reversed in lapels that extend in Points beyond the ends of the rolling collar, and square-cornred pocket-laps conceal openings to inserted pockets in the fronts. The sleeves have two seams and the fulness at the op may be collected in gathers or arranged in three box-plaits between two upward-turning plaits, as preferred.

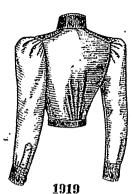
Cheviot, covert cloth and all sorts of materials suited to garments of this kind may be developed by the mode and the finish may be stitching or the edges may be bound with braid. The collar and laps may be inlaid with velvet.

We have pattern No. 1902 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve



1843





Back View.

MISSES' MILITARY SHIRT-WAIST. (TO BE MADE WITH A MILITARY STANDING COLLAR OR A REMOVABLE COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.)

(For Description see Page 320.)

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

MISSES' JACKET, WITH FLY FRONT AND BOX BACK. (To BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT A CENTER SEAM AND WITH THE SLEEVES BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 318.) No. 1873.—Brown cloth was used for this smart jacket and and strappings of the material produce the stylish finish. The jacket has a loose box back, which may be made with or without a center seam, and is very gracefully adjusted at the sides by side-back seams and under arm darts. The darts end at the top of inserted peckets that are finished with square-cornered pocket-laps and the side-back seams terminate at the

top of short underlaps cut on the fronts. The fronts are loose and are reversed in stylish lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar; they lap broadly and are closed with buttons and button-holes in a fly. The sleeves have two seams and the fulness at the top may be arranged in five box-plaits or collected in gathers; a round cuff is outlined with a strap of the material and the free edges of the jacket and all the seams of the jacket, except the inside seams of the sleeves, are strapped.

Serge, cheviot, whipcord and faced cloth are popular for the jacket which may show a machine-stitched finish or a braid decoration. Strappings of the material may also be used as illustrated.

We have pattern No. 1873 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, will need a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of material fifty-four inches wide extra for strapping the seams. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' ADMIRAL JACKET. (TO HAVE THE SLEEVES PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

(For Illustrations see Page 318.)

No. 1929.-Nothing will delight the patriotic maiden more than this stylish Admiral jacket, suggesting as it does our valorous marines now occupying so much of the public attention. It is pictured made of navy-blue cloth and trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons. The jacket is handsomely fitted on military lines by a center seam and under-arm and

side-back gores, and has coat-plaits prettily ornamented at the top with brass buttons at the side-back seams and coat-laps below the center seam. The fronts fall in loose reefer style, but are made close-fitting at the neck by a short dart at the center; they are closed to the throat in desirable double-breasted manner with brass buttons. Small pockets are inserted very low in each front and are neatly covered with stitched pocket-laps cut in square outline. At the neck is a military standing collar that is closed at the front and prettily trimmed at its ends and upper and lower edges with braid, which is formed into flat loops on each end. Stylishly fashioned shoulder straps are placed a little forward, but cover the shoulder seams; they are appropriately outlined with gold braid and held in position by brass buttons placed in each pointed end. The two-seam sleeves may have their becoming fulness at the top arranged in plaits o in gathers, as desired, while about the wrist they are finished in cuff effect with rows of gold braid. Red taffeta silk is used for the lining and completes a most desirable jacket.

A very effective addition may be made by inlaying the collar with red cloth and outlining it with the braid; then the shoulder straps are made in the same manner.

We have pattern No. 1929 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or

MISSES' BASQUE, WITH PLAITS LAID ON AND CLOSED UNDER THE PLAIT AT THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT.

(TO HAVE THE SLEEVES GATHERED OR PLAITED.) (For Illustrations see Page 319.)

No. 1843.-At figure No. 82 II in this number of The De-

1933

1933 Front View.

1933 Back View.

MISSES' BOX-PLAITED BLOUSE, HAVING A SQUARE YOKE CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING.) (For Description see Page 321.)



Front View.



Back View.

GIRLS GUIMPE. (For Description see Page 321.)

LINEATOR this basque is illustrated differently developed. This trim-looking stylish round basque is here represented made of plain blue cloth, with a tailor finish of machine-

stitching. It reaches to a stylish depth over the hips and is closely adjusted by single bust darts, under-arm gores, side-back gores that extend to the shoulders and a curving center seam. The right front is quite wide so as to bring the closing at the left side and the back shows an underfolded boxplait at the center below the waist. Box-plaits are applied over the sideback seams, and similar plaits on the fronts extend from the shoulders over the darts, the plait at the left side of the front concealing the closing. The plaits narrow at the waist to give shapeliness to the figure and end in points at the lower edge. The standing collar has a pointed, overlapping end under which it is closed at the left side. The two-scam sleeves may have their fulness collected in gathers at the top or arranged in five boxplaits; they are prettily finished at the wrist with an encircling strap

the wrist with an encircing strap
having its overlapping end pointed.

Covert, fancy cheviot, serge, etc., are suitable for developing the basque and narrow braid may be used for triuming
instead of machine-stitching. Pipings of velvet or bright
cloth are very effective at the edges of the plaits, collar and
straps.

Buttons covard on the upper part of plaits at the front straps. Buttons sewed on the upper part of plaits at the front and on the points of the sleeve straps and collar are decorative and up to date.

We have pattern No. 1843 in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen years old. To make the basque for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20

1944

1944

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHIRT-WAIST

SLEEVE.

(For Description see Page 321.)

MISSES' MILITARY SHIRT-WAIST. (To BE MADE WITH A MILITARY STANDING COLLAR OR A REMOVABLE COLLAR AND WITH OR WITHOUT THE FITTED BODY-LINING.) (For Illustrations see Page 319.)

No. 1919.—Military buttons and a combina-tion of dark-blue and white pique produce a decidedly smart effect in the shirt-waist here illustrated. The waist is shaped by shoulder

and under-arm seams and has becoming fulness at the from collected in gathers at the neck and shoulder edges and at the waist. The sides are perfectly smooth-fitting and the back is smooth at the top, but has slight fulness drawn close to the center in gathers; it is made without a yoke. The gathers at the waist in both the back and fronts are tacked to the short body-lining, which is fitted with single bust darts and center and under-arm seams, and the waist blouses in the fashionable way in front. The closing is made at the center of the front with button-holes and brass buttons through a box-plait of the blue pique applied on the right front. The neck may be finished with a fitted band to wear with the removable standing collar or a stylish military collar of the blue pique may be permanently sewed on. The military effect is heightened by shoulder straps that extend from the neck and lap in points over the tops of the sleeves, being secured under buttons near the arms'-eyes. The one-seam shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and have openings at the back of the arm finished in the regular way with underlaps and pointed overlaps that are closed with buttons and button-holes; they are completed with straight link cuffs. The final touch is given by a belt of the blue piqué, this being a new The final

The shirt-waist is particularly attractive and will undoubtedly prove popular with the patriotic girl and those who admire smart effects. It is suggestive of many pleasing combinations and may be developed equally well in silk, cotten and woollen fabries.

We have pattern No. 1919 in seven sizes for misses from ten of twelve years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a miss of twelve years, requires two yards and three-fourths of white piqué twenty-seven inches wide, with three-fourths of a yard of blue piqué in the same width for the plait, belt, strap. cuffs and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.



MISSES' BOX-PLAITED

BLOUSE, HAVING A SQUARE YOKE CLOSED AT THE LEFT

SIDE. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE LINING.) (For Illustrations see Pago 320.)

No. 1933. - Military-

blue army cloth was chosen for this particu-

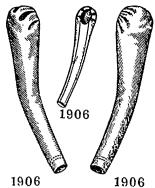
larly smart blouse, which

is trimmed in an effective way with black and gold military braid and brass buttons. The full

lower portions are con-

nected by ander-arm seams and formed in a

box-plait at each side of



Misses' and Girls' Two-Seam Jacket SLEEVE. (TO BE BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.)

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(For Description see this Page.)

the center of the front and back. They are joined to the straight lower edge of a square yoke and are closed at the center of the front with buttons and button-holes, while the yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams, is closed diagonally from the left shoulder to the center, the overlapping edge being formed in fancy tabs and decorated with the braid and sets of small buttons over which braid is looped. At the sides the blouse is smooth and the waist is encircled by a belt of the material that is shaped at the ends to correspond with the yoke and is similarly decorated. The blouse may be made with or without the fitted body-lining, which reaches only to the waist. The neck is finished with a standing collar that is closed at the left side, the decoration and the shaping of the overlapping end being in harmony with the belt and yoke. pretty two-seam sleeve is arranged at the top in three boxplaits between two upward-turning plaits; a round cuff is simulated by a row of black and a row of gilt braid and two buttons over which braid is looped at the back of the wrist. The lower edges of the blouse and yoke are trimmed with the gold and black braid applied in straight lines.

Among the materials appropriate for the blouse are cheviot, tweed, serge, whipcord and cloth. The blouse is thoroughly up to date, but if less of a military effect be desired, it may be differently trimmed. Machine-stitch-

ing provides a satisfactory finish.

We have pattern No. 1933 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. To make the blouse for a miss of twelve years, requires a yard and three-fourths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' GUIMPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 320.)

No. 1864.—This pretty guimpe is shown developed in nainsook and trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. It is fitted by underarm and shoulder seams and has gathered fulness at the neck both front and back and is drawn in closely at the waist by a tape inserted in a casing. The neck is finished in a casing. The neck is finished with a standing collar overlaid with insertion and edged with a frill of embroidery, and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the back. Gathers at the top and bottom collect the fulness in the one-seam sleeves, which are finished at the writt with narrow bands covered with insertion and edged with embroidery.

A giris' wardrobe is scarcely complete without a number of these lit-

tle guimpes, which are so becoming and convenient for wear with low-necked and short-sleeved frocks. Fine lawn, mull, organdy and silk will provide dainty guimpes, which may be trimmed with edging and insertion or ribbon-run heading. We have pattern No. 1864 in six sizes for girls from two to twelve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the guimpe needs a yard and three-fourths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE. (For Illustrations see Page 320.)

No. 1944.—The shirt-waist sleeve here shown will prove desirable for remodelling sleeves of other seasons. It is pictured made with but one seam, which comes at the inside of the arm, and its fulness is collected in gathers at the top and wrist. The customary opening at the back of the arm is finished with an underlap and pointed overlap and closed with a button and button-hole. A straight link cuff completes the sleeve.

Silk, piqué, gingham, chambray and other materials suitable for doveloping shirt-waists will make up well by this mode. We have pattern No. 1944 in six sizes from six to sixteen

years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, requires seven-eighths of a yard of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE. (TO BE BOX-PLAITED OR GATHERED.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)

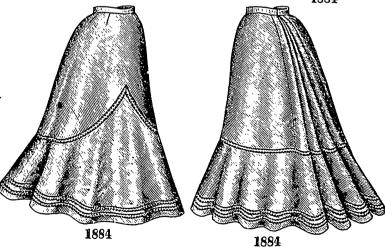
No. 1906.-The comfortable two-seam jacket sleeve here

illustrated is of the newest shape and is suitable for remodelling sleeves of larger dimensions. At the top it has pretty fulness, which may be arranged in four box-plaits or in gathers, and the wrist is finished with two rows of machine-stitching.

Any material suitable for jackets

will develop the sleeve becomingly and it may be trimmed with braid or strappings of the material to correspond with the jacket. We have pattern No. 1906 in seven sizes from four to sixteen





Side-Front View.

Side-Back View.

MISSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING IN A POINT AT THE FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH THE PORTIONS EXTENDING UNDER THE FLOUNCE OR TERMINATING AT THE TOP OF THE FLOUNCE AND TO HE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Description see Page 322.)

years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve years, will require seven-eighths of a yard of material fif-ty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents. again. Very

front.

Very pretty and stylish is

the skirt here illustrated, with

its rippling cir-

cular flounce,

which is uniquely designed to

extend in a deep point at the center of the

here shown

made of gray cloth and ap-

propriately

It is

MISSES' THREE-PIECE SKIRT, WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING IN A POINT AT THE FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH THE PORTIONS EXTENDING UNDER THE FLOUNCE OR TER-MINATING AT THE TOP OF THE FLOUNCE AND TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK.)

(For Illustrations see Page 321.)



MISSES' BLOUSE-VEST, WITH FITTED BELT. (For Description see this Page.)

the material machine-stitched to position. The skirt is in three-piece style, one gore extending across the front and sides and smoothly fitted by hip darts, and two back-gores which may be arranged at the top in backward-turning points which may be arranged. Then the abilit is applied strapped with or gathered to fall in soft folds. Upon the skirt is applied the circular flounce, which is sewed on plain at the top, but falls in pretty ripples below. The flounce is deepest at the front, where it forms a point and curves downward at each side and is of even depth round the remainder of the skirt. A neat machine-stitched strap finishes the top of the circular flounce and two straps placed a short distance from the bottom give a dainty decoration to the flounce, which measures three yards and a half at its lower edge in the middle sizes. The width of the skirt is two yards and three-quarters at the bottom. The skirt may be cut away under the flounce or it may be finished to have the effect of a foundation skirt.

This style is suited to a variety of woollen and silk dress materials, and satin milliners' folds, ribbon, velvet, braid,

etc., give appropriate trimming. We have pattern No. 1884 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt with the portions extending under the flounce for a miss of twelve years, will need three yards and an eighth of material forty inches wide, with a yard and an eighth of material forty inches wide extra for strapping; the skirt with the portions terminating at the top of the flounce will require two yards and a fourth of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' BLOUSE-VEST, WITH FIT-TED BELT.

(For Illustrations see this Page)

No. 1855 .- White pique was selected for this becoming blouse-vest, which is suitable for wear with all kinds of jackets. The back and lin-ing front are made of lawn and the lining front is fitted by single bust darts. A plastron that is decorated with horizontal rows of insertion between clusters of fine tucks shows prettily between the full fronts, which are arranged in fine plaits at the bottom and blouse in a stylish manner

over a fitted belt-section that gives length to the waist. The ends of the belt sections are left free, making it possible to easily adjust the skirt over the back. The fronts separate slightly

and wide pointed revers are joined to them; they are ornamented just below the revers with two rows of three small ball buttons and connected by cord laced over the buttons nearest the front edges, with pretty effect. The backs are drawn in to the figure by tapes inserted in casings and the closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the back. At the neck is a standing collar decorated with a row of insertion.

A blouse-vest of this style may be made of silk, pique, lawn. RATOR, this skirt may be seen etc., trimmed as elaborately as desired.

We have pattern No. 1855 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twelve years, the blouse-vest needs a yard of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

from the belt to the bust and flare above toward the shoulders

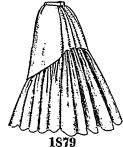
MISSES' SKIRT, HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED GATHERED LOWER PART. (To BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)

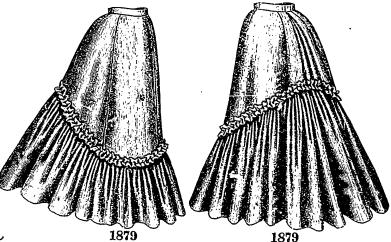
No. 1879.—This exceedingly graceful skirt is illustrated developed in cadet-blue barège over a foundation skirt of red The upper portion consists of a narrow smooth-fitting front-gore, a dart-fitted gore at each side and two back-gores that may have their fulness collected at the top in two backward-turning plaits at each side or in gathers. The graduated flounce lower portion is gathered at the top and sewed to the lower edge of the upper portion; it is shallowest at the center of the front and deepens gradually toward the back to give the fashionable tablier effect. A gathered ruching of the material heads the flounce. In the middle sizes the skirt

measures about three yards and five-eighths at the bottom. The skirt may be made with or without the five-gored foundationskirt, which is smooth at the top in front, fitted over the hips with darts in the side-gores and compactly gathered at the back.

The skirt is one of the prettiest of the fashionable flounce skirts, and will develop charmingly in silk, grenadine, challis, cashmere, novelty goods, etc.

We have pattern No. 1879 in nine sizes for misses from





Side-Front View.

Side-Back View.

MISSES' SKIRT, HAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A GRADUATED GATHERED LOWER PART. (TO BE PLAITED OR GATHERED AT THE BACK AND MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FIVE-GORED FOUNDATION-SKIRT.)

(For Description see this Page.)

eight to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for a miss of twelve years, will require two yards and a half of goods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Styles for little Folks.

1909

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

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e er (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1877.—At figure 84 II in this number of THE DELINEATOR this dress is shown differently made up.

This simple frock is here illustrated developed in spotted blue challis. The round waist has pretty fulness at the center collected in gathers at the top and bottom, but is smooth at the sides and puffs out slightly at the front, the back being drawn down tight. The closing is made invisibly at the center of the back.

The waist is made over a smooth lining and a standing collar is at the neck. The one-seam sleeves have cont-shaped linings; their fulness is collected in gathers at the top and a dainty touch is given to the dress by a frill of lace edging which finishes the sleeves and collar. The full, straight skirt has two tucks taken up above the deep hem and is gathered at the top and joined to the waist.

The little dress may be prettily developed in cashmere, flannel, serge, silk and novelty goods, gingham, chambray, etc., and the mode may be elaborated by the addition of frills of face edging or embroidery over the shoulders, and rows of ribbon run or plain insertion on the waist and around the

We have pattern No. 1877 in eight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, will require two yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS, HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE
EXTENDING TO THE YOKE IN FRONT. (TO BE

MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BOLEROS.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1909.—This dress is shown made of other material and differently trimmed at figure No. 85 II in this magazine.

Most dainty and original is this dress, combining as it does a circular flounce which is extended to the yoke in front, and boleros finished with circular bretelles rippling prettily



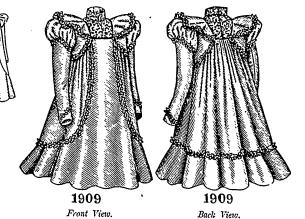
Front View.



Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.
(For Description see this Page.)

over the shoulders. The dress is of cashmere, with a silk yoke and collar covered with all-over lace and is effectively triumed with full ribbon ruchings. It is made with a short,



LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS. HAVING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING TO THE YOKE IN FRONT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE BOLEROS.)

(For Description see this Page.)

smooth body-lining and with a square yoke at the front and back. The yoke is adjusted by shoulder seams and closes invisibly at the back and is finished at the neck with a standing collar. The lower part of the dress is composed of a full-gathered back and full-gathered side-fronts all lengthened by a circular flounce that is extended to the yoke between the side-fronts, with the effect of a narrow, smooth front-gore; it is plain under the arms and the circular flounce falls in graceful ripples. A ribbon ruche emphasizes the joining of the flounce. The boleros are made with short shoulder and under-arm seams and are cut with very rounding lower outlines and are wide apart at the front and back. Circular bretelles are joined to the upper edges of the boleros and extend against the shoulders to the standard that he had the shoulders to the standard the standard that he was the shoulders to the standard the same and are standard to the standard the standard that the shoulders the same that the same and the same that the same falls in the same that the same falls are the same that the same falls in the same that the same falls in th

extend across the shoulders, terminating at the bottom of the yoke in slightly pointed effect. The dress, however, may be made with or without the boleros, as desired. The two-seam sleeves have short, full puffs at the top shaped at the lower edges to form a slight upward point on the upper side.

This style is equally desirable for cotton, silk or woollen materials, while all varieties of trimming may be used, thus making it adaptable to all tastes and suitable for all climates and seasons.

We have pattern No. 1909 in six sizes for little girls from two to seven years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five years, requires two yards of dress goods forty inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke and collar, and a fourth of a yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide to cover the yoke and collar. Price of pattern, 7d, or 15 cents.

CHILD'S EMPIRE LONG COAT. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE FRILL-BORDERED COLLAR)
(For Illustrations see Page 324.)

No. 1907.—This beautiful long coat is in Empire style and is very desirable because it is protective as well as becoming. It is shown developed in blue broadcloth, narrow braid providing the simple decoration. The coat has full lower-portions which are joined in under-arm seams and sewed to the straight lower edge of

the square yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams. The lower portions are arranged in a box-plait at each side of the center of the front and back, the under folds of the plaits being



Front View.





tacked together a short distance from the top to hold them in position. The plaits flare prettily and the coat ripples slightly at the sides and is closed invisibly at the center of the front.

(For Description see Page 323.)

The two-seam sleeves have gathered fulness at the top and are finished with turn-up cuffs that have their upper corners rounded prettily above the seam at the back. The neck is finished with a turn-over collar having pretty rounding corners that flare at the front. The frillbordered collar, which may be used or not, is quite a hand-some feature; it consists of a seamless round portion with rounding lower corners, and a circular frill sewed to its ends and lower edge, the frill grad-ually decreasing in width as it reaches the throat.

Cheviot, covert coating, serge and whipcord are among the materials suitable for this comfortable coat, which will prove

very desirable as the season advances and top garments become necessities. The collar and cuffs may be of velvet or inlaid with cloth of contrasting color or they may be decorated as here illustrated. Red cloth and gilt braid are very effective.

We have pattern No. 1907 in eight sizes for children from one-half to seven years old. To make the coat for a child of five years, requires a yard and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S SACK APRON. (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1844.—A simple sack apron that is thoroughly protective is here illustrated de-

veloped in blue gingham and trimmed with embroidered edging. It is shaped by under-arm and shoulder seams and is smooth at the top. The front falls free, but the backs are held in at the waist by tie-strings tacked to the under-arm seams and tied in a bow over the closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes. patch-pocket with rounding lower edge is sewed to each side of the front, and the neck is finished with a turn-over collar in two sections that have prettily rounded lower corners. The one-seam bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands.

Cambric, dimity and plain or cross-barred muslin are appropriate for the apron, which requires but little trimming and will be found very useful.

We have pattern No. 1844 in nine sizes for children from one to nine years old. For a child of five years, the apron requires two yards and five-eighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 10 cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1863.—Cross-barred nainsook was selected for the simple, pretty little apron here illustrated and lace edging gives a touch of daintiness to the edges of the neck, sleeves and shoulder frills and to the ends of the ties. The apron is made with a cheat which belowed here days the welcoulder and under any angles and any cheat when he welcomes are the state of the state o short, plain body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and closed with buttons and button-holes at the back. It is in low square outline at the neck, and a straight full skirt, which is gathered at the top, is joined to the body. The frill sleeves are a pretty addition and deep frills joined to the neck edge acress the shoulders fall upon them with be-coming effect. Tie-strings are inserted in the underarm seams and prettily bowed at the back.

Children's aprons may be made of gingham, dimity, lawn, linen and fine cambric. Lace-edged frills of the material, embroidered or lace edging and insertion

and fancy wash braid will trim them suitably.

We have pattern No. 1863 in nine sizes for little girls from two to ten years of age. To make the apron for a girl of five years, requires two yards and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



1844 Front View

Back View.

CHILD'S SACK APRON.

(For Description see this Page.)

CHILD'S ROUND-NECKED YOKE APRON.

(For Illustrations see Page 325.)

No. 1842.—This dressy little apron is illustrated made of dimity and the Bertha and frill sleeves show a dainty decoration of embroidered edging and feather-stitching. The front feather-stitching. and back are joined together under the arm and gathered at the top and sewed to a shallow round-necked yoke, that is straight at the lower edge and round-necked

The fulness falls in pretty rolling folds at the front and back and the apron is closed to a desirable depth at the back with buttons and button-holes. The yoke is concealed by a smooth





1863



Front View.

Back View.

LITTLE GIRLS' APRON. (For Description see this Page.)

Bertha that is cut in large scollops or waves at the lower edge and stands out prettily over the gathered frill sleeves.

Gingham, batiste, India or Victoria lawn and cross-barred and plain muslin will develop the apron daintily, and tucks,

and plain mustin win develop the apron daintily, and tucks, insertion and heading will decorate it appropriately.

We have pattern No. 1842 in seven sizes for children from two to eight years of age. To make the apron for a child of five years, will require two yards and a fourth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S APRON, HAVING THE FRONT EXTENDED TO FORM THE BACK-YOKE.

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1841.—The apron here shown developed in blue plaid gingham will be found entirely protective and convenient. It is planned to completely cover the dress and is provided with two pointed patch-pockets which are useful for holding the bandkerchief, etc. The sack front is extended to form the back-yoke, which is straight across at the lower edge; the full back-portions are gathered at the top and joined to the yoke. The closing is made along the yoke with buttons and button-holes, and the fulness of the back is confined at the waist by tie-strings of the material included in the under-

arm seams and tied in a bow at the back. The neck is finished with a turn-over collar in two sections which are rounding at the front, where they curve apart, and square at the back, where they meet. The one-seam bishop sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with wristbands edged with a frill of embroidery. The collar and pockets and the ends of the ties are trimmed with a frill of similar edwing.

The apron may be made of any kind of serviceable wash any kind of serviceance wasn goods, cambric, linen, dimity and muslin being generally em-ployed, with embroidered edg-ing for the decoration.

We have pattern No. 1841 in nine sizes for children from one to nine years of age. For a child of five years, the apron needs two yards and five-eighths of

cents.

shaped under-arm short shoulder seams and closed at the center of the front with buttons and buttonholes. its straight lower edge is sewell the drawers portion, which is shaped all





Front View. Back View. CHILD'S DIAPER-DRAWERS AND WAIST. (For Description see this Page.)

in one piece and gathered at the top. A large lap that forms part of the front of the drawers is joined to it along the inside of the legs and has a rounding upper outline; it overlaps the drawers portion broadly and is buttoned to it, a but-ton and button-hole closing the drawers portion above the lap. Feather-stitching supplies a neat finish for the legs.

Cambric and other durable white cotton goods are suitable for the garment, which may be decorated prettily with em-broidered edging or inser-

We have pattern No. 1916 in three sizes for children from one-half to two years old. To make the drawers and waist for a child of one year, requires a yard and an eighth of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents.

Front View. Back View.

Child's Apron, having the Front Extended to Form the $\rm Back-Yoke.$

(For Description see this Page.)

material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15

1841

INFANTS' DRESS

(For Illustrations see Page 326.)

No. 1878.-This charming little dress for baby is shown made of fine nainsook, with a dainty decoration of featherstitched bands, embroidered

edging and fancy stitching. A short body shaped by shoulder and under arm seams supports the full skirt, which is in two parts joined in seams under the arms, gathered at the top and sewed to the straight lower edge of the body. The fulness falls prettily all round and the deep hem is held in place by fancy stitching. The one-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and at the wrist and finished with wristbands that

are trimmed with feather-stitched bands and a frill of embroidery. The neck is finished a trill of embroidery. He need is minimed with a frill of embroidery set on under a fancy-stitched band, and two rows of the embroidered edging each headed by a feather-stitched band are arranged in square yoke. outline a short distance apart on the body. The closing is made with buttons and button-holes at the center of the back.

Fine muslin, dimity and India lawn are appropriate for the dress, which may be decorated in a variety of charming ways with lace or embroidered edging and insertion. In a

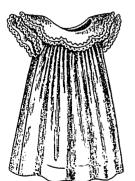
very dainty dress the body is composed of insertion and trimmed with edging and the skirt portion encircled with three rows of insertion of graduated widths. White or col-

ored ribbon run through insertion is a very pretty garniture.

Pattern No. 1878 is in one size only. To make a dress like it, will require two yards and three-eighths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

CHILD'S DIAPER-DRAWERS AND WAIST. (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1916.—The little garment here shown made of fine mus-



1842 Front View.



1842 Back View.

CHILD'S ROUND-NECKED YOKE APRON. (For Description see Page 324.)

lin presents a combination that will assuredly make it desirable. The waist is in low, rounding outline at the top and is

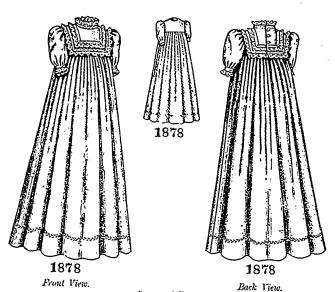


INFANTS' CAP.

(For Illustration see Page 326.)

No. 1848.—The pretty little cap here illustrated has an original touch given by the fancifully shaped revers. It is

pictured made of white taffeta silk over a lining of thin silk, and is pictured prettily trimmed with white guipure lace net and white ribbon. The cap portion is shaped all in one piece, with the ends joined in a seam at the center of the back and



INFANTS' DRESS. (For Description see Page 325.)

its back edge gathered up tightly under a full ribbon rosette; it its nack edge gathered up tightly under the covered with gui-fits the head closely and a broad tab-revers covered with gui-nurs lace not turns back from the face, with pretty effect. The pure lace not turns back from the face, with pretty effect. The loose edges of the revers are daintily finished with a full frill

of ribbon. Ribbon rosettes are placed at the lower front corners and wide white ribbon ties are tacked beneath and tied in a full bow under the chin, lining has a smooth fitting front sewed round a circular center and having its ends joined in a short seam at the back.

Swiss, linen lawn, all-over embroidery or lace could be used for the cap, with lace or embroidered edging, hemstitched ruffles, etc., decoration. Hemstitched strings are appropriate. dainty cap could be made of point d'esprit over a foundation of white or colored silk and decorated with lace and tiny bows of baby ribbon to match the silk.

Pattern No. 1848 is in one size only, and, to make a cap like it, requires half a yard of material twenty or more inches wide, with half a yard of lining silk twenty inches wide and an eighth of a

yard of lace net twenty-seven inches wide for covering the revers, and seven-eighths of a yard of ribbon two inches and a fourth wide for the ties. Price of pattern, 5d. or 10 cents. INFANTS' CLOAK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPE.) (For Illustrations see this Page)

No. 1849.—This beautiful and comfortable cloak for baby is shown richly developed in fine white cashmere and trimmed with white guipure lace and insertion. The upper part of the cloak is a short body shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, and to it is joined the full skirt, which is gathered at the top and falls with plentiful fulness. The closing is made at the center of the front of the body with buttons and button-holes. A band of wide lace insertion mitred at the corners decorates the skirt a little in from the front and lower edges. The two-seam sleeves are gathered at the top and plainly finished. The deep flowing cape, the use of which however, is optional, is circular in shape and fitted smoothly over each shoulder by a dart; it ripples prettily and its lower corners are rounded in sweeping curves

that are exceedingly graceful. A frill of lace edging headed by a band of insertion narrower than that on the skirt gives quite an elaborate touch, and the handsome collar, which shapes a deep point at the back. two points at the front and ripples all round, is trimmed with insertion and edging to correspond with the cape.

Bengaline, corded silk, Henrietta, etc., are suitable materals for the cloak, which may be trimmed in any preferred manner with lace edging and

and insertion, and lined with a delicately colored silk would be most attractive.

INFANTS' CAP. insertion or ribbon. Creamy white Bengaline trimmed with rich lace (For Description see Page 325.)

Pattern No. 1849 is in one size only. The cloak with



INFANTS' CLOAK. (TO BE MADE WITH OR WITHOUT THE CAPE.) (For Description see this Page.)

cape requires three yards and five-eighths of goods forty inches wide; without the cape it needs two yards and five-eighths in the same widtl. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MEASURING TAPES .- No dressmaker can afford to be without a tape-measure that is at once accurate and legible, for upon it, as much as upon any other implement she uses, depends the success of the garments. On another page we publish an advertisement of tape-measures which are manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee superior in every particular.

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Styles for Boys.

BOYS' NAVY SUIT, CONSISTING OF A FATIGUE JACKET . AND SAILOR TROUSERS AND CAP.

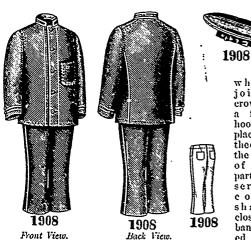
(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1908.—This suit is again represented at figure No. 72 II. This handsome navy suit is here pictured made of blue cloth and trimmed with white braid and machine-stitching. The back of the fatigue jacket has no center seam, but is joined in shoulder and nicely curved side seams to the single-breasted fronts, which are closed to the throat with button-holes and gilt buttons. At the neck is a standing collar the ends of which are wide apart. The comfortable two-seam sleeves are decorated at the wrist at the outside of the arm with two rows of the braid and two buttons. A convenient pocket is applied on the left front.

The full-length sailor trousers are shaped by the usual inside and outside leg seams, a center seam and hip darts. They are completed with waistbands in which button-holes are worked and are closed with buttons and button-holes at the sides. Pockets may be inserted at the sides and a rounding

patch-pocket is sewed to each back.

The crown of the sailor cap consists of a circular top to



BOYS' NAVY SUIT. CONSISTING OF A FATIGUE JACKET AND SAILOR TROUSERS AND CAP.

(FOR DESCRIPTION SEE this Page.)

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1931

Front View.

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT.

(For Description see this Page.)

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which is joined a

crown side,

a flat wire

hoop being placed inside

thecap along

the joining of these

parts to pre-

serve the

correct

band is join-

ed to the

crown side

and is covered by a

shape. A close-fitting

satin ribbon bowed at the left side.

We have pattern No. 1908 in ten sizes for boys from three to twelve years of age. To make the suit for a boy

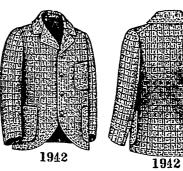
of eleven years, requires two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LITTLE BOYS' LONG COAT.

(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1931. -This stylish top-garment is illustrated made of fine brown cloth. The skirt is plain at the front, but is arranged in four wide back wardturning plaits at each side of the center of the back, and the top is joined to the lower edge of a plain body that is fitted by a center seam and sideback gores. The fronts of the body widely lap and close donblein breasted

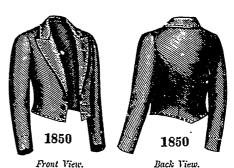
style to the



Front View. Back View.

BOYS' FOUR-BUTTON SACK COAT. (DESIRABLE FOR SCHOOL, CYCLING, ETC.)

(For Description see this Page.)



BOYS' ETON JACKET.
(For Description see Page 328.)

throat with buttons and button-holes; and the skirt laps with the fronts but is not closed. An applied box-plait is stitched on each front. A handsome feature is a large sailor-collar that falls deep and square at the back and has broad stole ends that meet at the front. The neck is finished with a turn-over collar, the ends of which flare widely. The two-seam sleeves fit the arm comfortably and a double row of machine-stitching finishes the sleeve in cuff outline. A belt having pointed ends closed in front with a buckle is passed around the waist under pointed straps that are stitched to position over the side-back seams.

We have pattern No. 1931 in four sizes for little boys from two to five years of age. To make the coat for a boy of five years, requires a yard and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOΥS' FOUR-BUTTON SACK COAT. (DESIRABLE FOR SCHOOL, CYCLING, ETC.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1942.—Gray checked cheviot was selected for this comfortable coat, which is desirable for cycling, school, travelling and general wear. The coat has a seamless sack back, which joins the shapely fronts in shoulder and side seams that are well curved to define the form. The fronts are fitted by underarm darts which end under deep patch-pockets having rounding lower corners and closed with a button and button-hole. A smaller left breast-pocket is finished in a similar manner. The fronts are closed at the center with four buttons and button-holes and are rounded stylishly below; they are reversed at the top in small lapels that form notches with the ends of the rolling collar. The sleeves are finished at the

wrist in round cuff outline with two rows of machine-stitching and similar stitching finishes the edges of the coat.

We have pattern No. 1942 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. To make the sack cont for a boy of eleven years, requires a yard and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOYS' ETON JACKET. (For Illustrations see Page 327.)

No. 1850 .- A becoming jacket in correct Eton style is here

illustrated made of broadcloth and finished with machine-stitching. Its fronts are apart all the way and are reversed nearly to the lower edge in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling col-The jacket is made without a seam at the center of the back and is nicely conformed to the figure by side-back gores and a dart seam in each front; and the back is deepened at the center to form a shapely point. The two-seam coat sleeves are of comfortable width and fin-ished with a row of machine-stitching in cuff outline. Three buttons and button-holes appear in the fronts below the lapels. We have pat-

tern No. 1850 in eleven sizes for boys from six to sixteen years of age. For a boy of eleven years, the jacket needs a yard and a fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d.

or 15 cents. Front View. BOYS' DRESS

SHIRT. WAIST.

(For Illustrations see this Page.) No. 1894. -

This dress shirt-waist is pictured made of linen and finished with machinestitching. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and displays three box-plaits at the back and six forward-turning tucks at each side of a box-plait in the front, the box-plait being formed at the front edge of the left front and the closing made through it with button-holes and buttons or studs. The shoulders are strengthened by straps machine-stitched to position. The shirt sleeves are comfortable and have the regulation openings at the back of the arm finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps; they are completed with lapped cuffs having rounded lower corners. At the neck is a round turn-down collar with flaring ends.

A belt is stitched on the outside at the waist and buttons are sewed on it so that the skirt or trousers may be securely

Gingham, cambric, percale, wash cheviot, etc., are appropriate for shirt-waists of this kind and machine-stitching provides the neatest completion.

We have pattern No. 1894 in twelve sizes for boys from three to fourteen years old. To make the shirt-waist for a boy of eleven years, needs two yards and an eighth of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

BOYS' BLOUSE, WITH BACK-YOKE. (To be Made with A REMOVABLE STANDING COLLAR OR WITH A PERMANENT TURN-DOWN COLLAR.)

(For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1900. -Blue serge was selected for the up-to-date blouse here illustrated. The fronts and back are joined in shoulder and under-arm seams, and an elastic or tape is inserted in a hem at the lower edge to draw the edge closely about the waist, the blouse drooping all round in regular blouse fashion. The upper part of the back is a square yoke to which the back is joined after being gathered for a short distance across the

center. The blouse is closed with buttons and button-holes through a box-plait formed at the front edge of the left front. A large pocket finished with a pointed lap that is stitched to position is applied on the left front. The blouse may be finished with a fitted neekband for wear with a removable standing collar or it may be completed with a permanent turn-down collar that has widely flaring ends. The shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and finished with straight cuffs that are closed with cuff-buttons below the regular openings, which are finished with underlaps and pointed over-

laps. Machinestitching provides a neat completion for the blouse.

Fine flannel, serge and out-ing flannel are suitable for this

purpose. We have pat-tern No. 1900 in thirteen sizes for boys from four to sixteen years of age. To make the biouse for a boy of eleven years, needs two yards of goods thir-

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wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.



Front View.



BOYS' DRESS SHIRT-WAIST. (For Description see this Page.)







Back View.

BOYS' BLOUSE, WITH BACK-YOKE. (TO BE MADE WITH A REMOVADO WITH A PERMANENT TURN-DOWN COLLAR.) (TO BE MADE WITH A REMOVABLE STANDING COLLAR OR (For Description see this Page.)

1943 Front View.



BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES, WITH CALF STRAPS. (DESIRABLE FOR SCHOOL, CYCLING, ETC.)

(For Description see this Page.)

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER BREECHES, WITH CALF STRAPS. (DESIRABLE

FOR SCHOOL CYCLING, ETC.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1943.—These knickerbocker breeches are highly desirable for school wear or when engaged in cycling, golfing, hall playing or any out-door sport; they are represented made of checked cheviot. The breeches are shaped by the usual seams and are fitted smoothly at the top by hip darts. The closing is made with a fly and each leg is completed with calf straps that are fastened with a buckle.

The seat is strengthened by a fitted facing of the material and straps are arranged at the top for upholding a belt. Side and hip pockets are inserted and the hip pockets are finished with pointed laps that are secured with a button and button-hole in the point.

Plain and mixed cheviot, tweed, corduroy, homespun, etc., are excellent materials to use in making knickerbockers. We have pattern No. 1943 in twelve sizes for boys from five to sixteen years of age. To make the breeches for a boy of characteristics a world and a half of metarial twenty. cleven years, requires a yard and a half of material twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

FINDINGS AND FINISHINGS FOR BICYCLF SUITS.

If not properly finished inside, the cycling suit cannot present the smart and trim ap-pearance it should. As the sewing should

be strong and firm, it is important that it be done by machine. A few slipped or broken stitches may cause a serious accident,

ILLUSTRA-

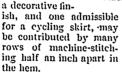
TION 2.

ILLUSTRATION 1.

and these may be looked for when sewing is done by hand.

Unless a skirt is made of cloth, corduroy or equally heavy woollen goods, lin-ing is required. In unlined skirts the seams are either clipped or bound with narrow silk galloon, preferably the latter. (Illustration 1.) The outside and lining, which may be of percaline or soft-fin-

ished cambric, are always made separately, the seams being hidden. The hottom is to rned up for a depth of four inches for a hem, which is interlined with canvas, galloon binding its edge or being sewed over the edge of the hem. Rather



Instead of a hem may be used a four-inch-wide facing of leather (illustration 1) or of the material cut to fit the skirt and finished at the top with binding the same as a hem. With a leather facing in-

terlining is not needed.

The skirt is usually kept down by a narrow silk elastic strap sewed underneath at each side. It starts at the top of the

hem or facing, a loop being made at the lower end to fasten it to one of the upper buttons of the legging. (Illustrations 2 and 3) This is far more effectual than shot, which adds considerable to the weight of a skirt.

ILLUSTRATION 3.

The laps which conceal the pocket and placket openings are interlined with canvas and lined with silk or the material and stitched to correspond with the hem.

Wherever buttons are used on a skirt they should be stayed underneath by tape. Flat bone buttons with holes are the roost practical. They should be sewed on loosely through the tape with strong thread, which should be twisted several times around the sewing and then fastened well underneath. Underlaps for plackets are cut about three inches wide: the lower front corner of the underlap is fastened to the gore without showing stitches.

Pockets for bicycle skirts are made with an opening cut in the upper section and not at the side, as is usual in dress skirts, so that the pocket will lie flat and keep in place. If desired, the seams of a skirt may be lapped. The belt finishing the skirt should be made of strong material, as tight as comfort will allow and secured at the sides hy books and secured at the sides by hooks and eyes.

A canvas interlining should be added along the side and lower edges of the adjustable front-gore of a divided skirt,

machine-stitching being made the same depth as the hem. When the adjoining edges of gores are bias, the seams should be stayed underneath with tape to prevent their pulling out of shape.

Linen skirts are, of course, never lined, and the material should be shrunken before it is made up. Gored skirts are the best for linen, and the seams may be variously finished—in French style, with cording or with laps. To make a French seam, place the wrong sides of the gores together, stitch them near the edges and then turn them over and stitch again. (Illustration 4.) When lapped seams are made the edges are, naturally, turned under. For cording, white linen may be decoratively used with gray or ecru linen skirts and included in each seam and also applied along the top of the hem at the bottom, the hem being turned up on the right side. If the hem is turned under, the finish is the same as in woollen skirts, linen tape being used instead of silk galloon.

Both knickerbockers and bloomers are preferably finished with yoke belts when worn under skirts. Gathers at the top are too clumsy. Casings for elastics may be made in the bot-

tom of bloomers, or they may be finished with bands closed with buttons and button-holes. Knickerbockers are completed with bands secured with buckles. French seams may be made in knickerbockers, or the seams may be pressed apart with tape machine-stitched against them. (Illustration 5.) This effect is smoother than when French seams are made. It is imperative that trousers should match the skirt.

The seams of gaiters and leggings are spread apart and finished with tape, as in trousers, and a strip of

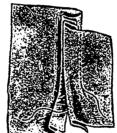
Farmer satin is applied as a facing along each closing edge. The foot straps may be made entirely of leather or of leather with cloth facings.

Even though tight sleeves are worn, they should, for obvious reasons, never be too snug in a riding jacket. Norfolk jackets and close-fitting vests are also included in bicycle outfits, the latter being often worn instead of shirt-waists with Eton jackets. When Norfolk jackets are made with applied plaits, the latter are interlined with crino-line, which is likewise used in the collar, lapels and skirt of the jacket, unless the last be lined with silk.

Chemisettes of the jacket material, sometimes preferred to linen ones, are stiffened with canvas interlining so that they will not wrinkle and are lined with silk. For the standing collar use as an interlining two thicknesses of canvas stitched together in zigzag lines. Fit this interlining to the neck, stretching the lower edge, and press it

ILLUSTRATION 5.

with a hot iron under a dump cloth to preserve the shape. Then cover it with the material, fasten the lower edge to the neck of the chemisette and line with light-colored silk, closing





the collar at the back with hooks and eyes sewed between the lining and the outside. It is necessary to add the machine-stitching to the outside before lining it. Chemisettes have an uncomfortable way of becoming displaced unless well secured. To prevent this, attach loops of tape to the lower front corners and strings at the lower corners of the capes with which chemisettes are usually made: then cross the tapes over the back, pass under the arms and slip them through the loops in front and carry to the back, where they are tied. (Illustration 6.)

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES.

Military costumes are exhibited in a variety of styles and form a most important part in the early Autumn outfit, though at the same time calling and street gowns, and jackets

and capes as well, are being carefully planned.

FIGURE NO. 14 X.—LADIES' STREET TOILETTE.—Jacket pattern No. 1891, price 10d. or 20 cents, and skirt pattern No. 1880, price 1s. or 25 cents, were united in developing this very stylish toilette. Brown broadcloth and velvet of a durker shade were

brown cloth trimmed with four rows of narrow braid which outline the top of the graduated lower portion; the rows of braid cross effectively at the center of the tablier, where the terminate in coils.

made of broadcloth in a soft beautiful gray shade. The circular cape has a circular flounce and is artistically decorated with bands of the material appliquéed in a conventional design where the circular portion is attached to the circular flounce. The Medici collar has on its edge a decoration of the same character m a smaller design. The closing is effected by

By referring to figure No. 15, a toilette may be observed



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FIGURE No. 16 X .- LADIES' CALLING TOILETTE -(Cut by Basque-Waist Pattern No. 1838; 7 sizes; gray 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 10d, or 22 with cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 1839; 9 sizes; 20 to busq 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.) the contents

(For Descriptions of Figures Nos. 14 X, 15 X and 16 X, and see this Page.) center. It may be made in round length or with a graceful sweep, as preferred. The seams of the skirt are outlined with handsome

solls gimp in a shade to correspond with the broas color of the material. An appliqué of the of geloth would be equally effective. The cape at repattern is No. 1910, price 10d. or 20 cents; and buttern the skirt No. 1867, price 1s. or 25 cents. A gray closically chieve the same and the skirt No. 1867, price 1s. or 25 cents. silk shirt-waist would be appropriate to weat into with this toilette.

FIGURE No. 15 X.—LADIES' CALLING TOLLETTE. Very attractive is this toilette of mode satinfaced cloth, heliotrope velvet and a delicate shade of heliotrope or lilac taffeta, with a trimming of rich, creamy guipure lace and insertion. The basque-waist is characterized by the fanciful-ycut Bertha, which is of the heliotrope velvet, with bands of the insertion outlining the tabs and with edgings of the lace. The



FIGURE No. 14 X.

FIGURE No. 15 X.

FIGURES NOS. 14 X AND 15 X.-LADIES' STREET TOMETTES .- (Cut by Jacket Pat-GOURES NOS. 14 X AND 15 X.—LADIES' STREET TOLLETTES.—(Cut by Jacket Pattern No. 1891; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt Pattern No. 1880; 9 sizes: 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.) FIGURE No. 15 X.—(Cut by Cape Pattern No. 1910; 7 sizes; 30 to 42 inches, bust measure; price 10d. or 20 cents, and Skirt Pattern No. 1867; 9 sizes; 20 to 36 inches, waist measure; price 1s. or 25 cents.)

ascociated in the jacket, the velvet forming the collar and machine-stitched bands giving the tailor finish. The jacket has a sack back and a fly front. The linen collar and tie give a neat appearance to the neck. The skirt has a pointed tablier upper portion and a graduated lower portion. It is developed in

onts have handsome revers of velvet ined to their front edges and open er a vest of finely tucked taffeta. he high collar is seemingly a contin-tion of the vest, which also sugsts a guimpe effect. The sleeves e rather tight-fitting and are orna-ented with three bands of the inseron above oddly shaped cuffs that fall racefully over the hand. The fitted In is No. 1838, price 10d. or 20 cents. he circular skirt is of unusual grace, wing two circular flounces which stend to the belt at the sides of the Narrow folds of velvet are ranged in a pleasing manner upon e front of the skirt, while two rows the velvet are disposed at the top f the upper flounce. A charming at of felt to match the dress material nd trimmed with velvet and ostrich lumes is an appropriate complement this toilette. Gray-and-heliotrope, ray-and-black and black-and-white re some of the color combinations hich would be effective for this espectily beautiful mode. The skirt patern is No. 1839, price 1s. or 25 cents. Figure No. 14 X.—Ladies' Milliary Cape.—This mode is de-

cloped upon strict military lines and is very attractive, as well as omfortable and convenient. right-red flannel were selected make this cape, with a black raid ornament and army butons as trimmings. The red flanel is used to line the cape and ood, and the buttons effect the losing. The black braid ornaent is disposed at the top of the ape in front, relieving the se-erity. The collar is high and urned over and the edges are titched, the edges of the cape eing treated in a similar manner. soft felt hat is appropriate to vear with this garment. The attern is No. 1872, and costs Od. or 20 cents.

FIGURE No. 18 X. - LADIES' ADET COSTUME. -This costume s pictured developed in militaryny cloth and red broadcloth, with gilt braid as trimming. The pasque-fitted cutaway jacket has he collar pocket-laps and pointd straps over the shoulders of he red broadcloth edged with gilt braid, and the edges of the acket are finished in the same manner. A tiny gilt star is placed n each corner of the collar. Small frogs of gilt braid are disposed upon the fronts of the acket. The vest is made of red iacket. broadcloth, with slanting rows of gilt braid arranged upon it at regular intervals. Gilt bullet buttons are arranged over the closing. The sleeves are plaited anto the arms'-eyes and are trimmed with two rows of gilt braid uggesting a cuff effect. The skirt has a five-gored upper part and a circular flounce lower part. Gilt braid in two rows outlines gtl - side-front scams and is looped at the lower end, there forming a heading to the circular flounce.

Several rows of the braid trum the lower edge of the flounce. This very stylish costume may be attractively developed in dark-blue, black or brown cloth or cheviot serge combined with a contrasting material, with trimmings of black or gilt braid. The pattern of this costume is No. 1935, price, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

FIGURE NO. 19 X.—LADIES' COMMODORE COSTUME.—

FIGURE No. 19 X.— LADIES' COMMODORE COSTUME,—
The charming grace of this costume is due largely to the
simplicity of design which chiefly characterizes it.
Navy-blue cheviot and black velvet were used to
develop the costume, with trimmings of black and
gilt braid, gilt stars and gilt buttons. The doublebreasted blouse droops softly in front and a gilt star

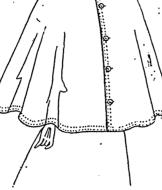


FIGURE NO. 17 N.—LADIES' MILITARY CAPE.—
(Cut by Pattern No. 1872; 9 sizes; 30 to
46 inches, bust measure; price
10d. or 20 cents.)

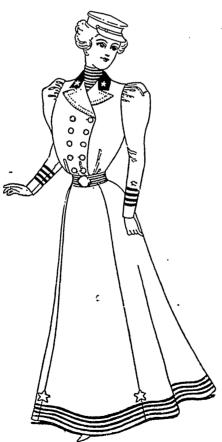


FIGURE NO. 19 X.—LADIES' COMMODORE COSTUME.
— (Cut by Pattern No. 1946; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 miches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 50 cents.)

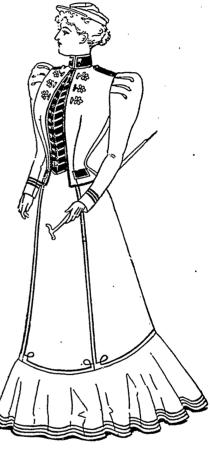


FIGURE No. 18 X.—Ladies' Cadet Costume.—(Cut by Pattern No. 1935; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.)

(For Description of Figures Nos. 17 X, 18 X and 19 X, see this Page.)

is appliqueed upon each corner. The revers are stitched, and the double-breasted closing is effected by buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are quite tight-fitting and are ornamented on the lower portion with black braid and a tiny gilt appliqueed star. A chemisette or shield with successive rows of gilt braid arranged upon it is worn with this costume; also a black velvet belt decorated with rows of the gilt braid and a round gold buckle. The seven-gored skirt is trimmed with several rows of black braid and a gilt star is disposed upon each of the side scams just above the topmost row of braid. The jaunty cap is of navy blue cloth ornamented with a gilt cord. This costume is cut by pattern No. 1946 price 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.



DESCRIPTION OF

MILLINERY PLATE.

FIGURE No. 1 .- Dressy Toque .- Velvet with chiffon puffed



full all over it forms this toque, which is given becoming height by a pair of handsomely jetted curled quills placed at the left side of the front. Silk roses arranged low down around the back rest upon the hair and give a stylish com-pletion. The toque is suitable for the

theatre or other dressy wear.
Figure No. 2.—Stylish White Felt Hat.—One of the charming white felt hats

that are so much admired and so appropriate for late Summer and early Autumn wear is here shown trimmed with blue taffeta silk shirred on wires to form a puff about the crown, and two jetted curled quills to



match. The hat is of moderate size and becomingly bent. FIGURE No. 3.—LADIES' CARRIAGE HAT.—A most stylish velvet hat is shown at this figure. Two frills of lace edging under



the brim contribute a pretty face trimming, which is completed by full-blown roses underneath at the left side, the hat being worn tilted at the left side to display the roses effectively.

Feathers tossing over the brim and crown trim the hat profusely. FIGURE No. 4.-This is another of the white felts trimmed

with beautiful white wings, which are placed at the back. and a full puff of silk about crêne the crown, with roses placed in the folds of the crêpe to give a touch of color.



hat will be charming with a white piqué or duck costume.
FIGURE No. 5.—STYLISH ALL-BLACK HAT.—To many women



an all-black hat is decidedly the most becoming, and the shape here shown, which is quite simple and bent only at the back, will prove generally suitable, the size being moderate. Plumes hodua. ver the crown from the back and a handsome spread bow composed of many loops

of heavy satin ribbon at the front trim the hat attractively. FIGURE No. 6 .- An air of good style characterizes this hat, which is a small shape in fancy straw simply trimmed with an

artistic bow of taffeta silk and fine flowers. The hat is suitable for wear with fancy or severely designed gowns and could be reproduced in any color preferred.



FIGURE No. 7.—LADIES'
Toque.—This smart little toque of fancy straw trimmed with ribbon and jet ornaments is charming for concerts the theatre

and similar wear, and may be developed pink, heliotrope, pale-green or any oth becoming color, with

jet buckles for orna-mentation. A black toquecould have silver or jewelled buckles, the latter also being appropriate on hats made in the delicate evening tints. The

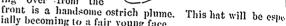


ribbon loops at the left side of the free

give the height necessary to becoming the Hustrations of the hats in this group are given through the courtesy of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, New York.

FASHIONABLE AUTUMN HATS.

FIGURE A .- YOUNG LADIES' LEGHORN HAT .- This hat slashed and bent at the back and is made with a double brim which is oddly but artistically bent. Between these brims is a soft roll of Liberty silk, and a large chou of the silk is disposed on the top of the hat at the back toward the right side. Curling over from the



ially becoming to a fair young face.

Figure B.—Ladies' Suephendess Hat.—A white straw



an attractive shape is show at this figure. The blad lace wings form a back ground for a broad velve bow, which is disposed the front of the hat as caught in the center with a fancy Rhinestone buckle.

Three spangled quills ris from the bow to the right

side, while Liberty satin is massed at the back and left side

FIGURE C.—LADIES'
LARGE HAT.—The crown of this stylish hat is covered with velvet having Renaissance lace appliquéed upon it in Tam-O'-Shanter effect. A band of velvet confines this decoration at the lower part of the crown. A cluster of wings is held in position at the front a little to the



left by a compact bunch of flowers and their foliage FIGURE D.—Ladies' Round Har.—Taffeta silk is corded and lace-trimmed on one edge and draped about the crown in three-fold effect on this hat. Mercury wings ris high at one side in from and the silk is effectively disposed between them.

FIGURE E .- Young Ladies' Hat .- Daisies having black po tals and yellow centers are massed in profusion upon the right

side and almost cover the crown of this very attractive hat of Leg-horn. Broad ribbon is many looped and forms the trimming at the front and left side, where it



stands up. The daisies may be arranged beneath the brim a

FIGURE F.-LADIES' ROUND HAT.-This stylish hat will be becoming to almost every face. Black Mercury wings are (Descriptions Continued on Page 335.)



THE DELINEATOR.

Carly Stutumn Millinery.

SEPTEMBER, 1898.



(Descriptions Continued from Page 332.)

so arranged that they give both height and breadth to the hat. In the front, just at the base f the wings, is a chou of mousse-line de soie through which is thrust a jewelled pin. Mousse-line de soie is draped about the crown, rising effectively at the

FIGURE G .- LADIES' LARGE HAT .- A rough straw in a burntorange shade is shown in this hat, with trimmings of Liberty silk in a delicate shade of yellow, black velvet and black Mercury wings. The wings are disposed high amid the billows of Liberty silk. The wings are disposed at the back, standing

Figure II.—Ladies' Round Har.—Flowers are massed upon the brim of this hat and against the crown, almost concealing it in a manner somewhat suggesting a large bouquet. Three



curling quills give the required height at the left side. By using some bright flower the effect will be most appropriate for early Autumn.

FIGURE I.—LADIES' TOQUE HAT.-Extremely stylish is this odd-shaped hat of fancy straw having a double brim of the straw in plaited effect. Between these brims is a roll of velvet. beautiful plumes rise grace-

fully from the left side, being held in position by a large red poppy which rests upon the hair in a becoming manner.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

The moods of Dame Fashion are variable and whimsical in Just as everyone had almost decided that, when not too exaggerated, there could scarcely be a more becoming style of wearing the hat than the forward-tilted, drooped effect over the eyes that has been the universal fancy during the Summer, it is announced that they are about to be rolled up and back. Forewarned is forearmed, though the wide-caved hat may reign in peace for some time yet, for it requires quite a little while for hearsay of this kind to become fully substantiated. So long as this tendency is exhibited the trimmings will remain elaborate, and the long spangled quill and spangled wing vie with the ostrich feather and sweeping aigrette. Massed upon the brim and about the crown are the nets, laces and mousseline de soie which have been so much in evidence, varied by the graceful tolds of inffeta or velvet.

The latest novelty in velvets for trimming purposes has a dot of contrasting color stamped upon it. An embroidered effect is the result, and the popularity of this textile will be easily established. A dark rich purple velvet has a white dot on it, and a black velvet is similerly treated. Bright-red cherries may be used as an early Latumn trimming, sometimes peeping out from the folds of net and again used in happy combination

with this dotted velvet.

An exquisite toque of beige velvet studded with white dots is twisted into a graceful shape and has a long white ostrich-plume falling back from the left side toward the front, where it is held in position by a bunch of beautiful pansies true to Nature in their coloring. A most fitting complement to a gown of satin-faced cloth in a beige shade trimmed with dark-heliotrope velvet is this dainty and artistic creation.

Red berries with their stem and leaves are disposed in wreath effect about the crown and fall upon the brim of a white felt short-back sailor; a chou of bright-red taffeta with a pinked edge is placed at the left side, while the edge of the brim is corded with black velvet. The berries peep out from the rosettes of red taffeta, which rest upon a bandeau at the back under

the brim.

Another charming white felt is in the large round shape and is tastefully trimmed with a drapery of white velvet dotted with black, and another drapery of coarse white net below this is disposed in an artistic fashion about the crown. Mercury wings rise to a becoming height at the left side, and rosettes of the spotted velvet combined with the coarse net rest under the brim at the back. The popularity of the black-andwhite combination bids fair to remain at least during the early Autumn.

Picture hats of shirred mousseline de soie are very becoming for wear at receptions or other ceremonious day-time functions as a complement to a dressy gown of silk or grenadine. One charming creation in black mousseline de soie has the brim rolled up in a coquettish manner at the left side, where shaded-pink roses are prettily arranged, long, sweeping ostrich plumes falling gracefully over the hat from the front, where they are held in position by a chou of mousseline de soie and a Rhinestone buckle. Another attractive hat of similar character is of black velvet artistically draped over a frame. The velvet rises in folds one above the other to a becoming height and is then brought down on the left side, where it is arranged in a huge rosette caught

with a jewelled comet. Several handsome plumes provide the trimming essential to its completeness, and a touch of color is introduced in the rosette of cerise velvet which rests lightly upon the fluffy locks at the left side toward the back. This hat would accompany in perfect taste a velvet gown.

An Amazon shape in gray felt is a stylish adjunct to a gray All Armacon shape in gray tere is a section adjusted to gray cloth costume. The edge of the brim is finished with satin fancy straw braid. Two long gray plumes rest on the brim, one on each side, and gray miroir velvet is twisted into an artistic rosette, in the center of which is an exquisite cut-steel dagger. Under the brim at the back the velvet is formed into The soft, beautiful color in this dainty hat is certain rosettes. to please the most fastidious taste.

A double union of brown shades is seen in a hat of darkbrown felt somewhat upon the short-back sailor shape. rim is faced with brown velvet, and folds of velvet in two shades are arranged about the crown. Stiff wings of shaded brown rise effectively from a chou of velvet on the left side. At one side of the back is a rosette of dark-brown velvet and at the other side one of golden-brown. This hat is appropriate

for general wear with a smart brown cloth costume.

Serviceable for shopping or travelling is a hat in modified English walking shape of bluet felt. All about the crown are twisted folds of velvet in a bluet shade to match the felt; on the left side near the front the velvet is confined in an artisticrosette from which rise two curling beige quills studded with. steel spangles. The rosettes of velvet, which are disposed beneath the brim at the back, add greatly to the charm of this stylish hat. In the center of a large blue velvet bow in an exquisite sapphire shade and between the outstretched gray wings is introduced a handsome Rhinestone buckle which seemingly holds this trimming on the front of a gray felt hat whose brim is becomingly turned over and slightly upward. An additional decoration consists of a graceful fold of thevelvet about the crown.

Another charming hat somewhat suggesting a poke shapeis to be set back on the head. The always delig and-white idea is accentuated in this creation. The always delightful black-The whitecrown adds a finish to the black velvet brim. An erect bow of black velvet gives becoming height, and two long black ostrich. plumes complete the exterior decoration. Generous hunches of white and black roses nestle under the brim at each side. This picturesque hat will wonderfully enhance the charm of the fair young face peeping coquettishly from beneath it and will be most effective when worn with a gown of black-andwhite silk.

Appropriate to wear with a cycling costume is a dark-brown felt in the Alpine or walking shape, with a simple band of brown ribbon about the crown and two stiff quills at the left side. This style may be procured in any preferred color. A pleasing instance would be a gray felt, with a folded sash of Tartan plaid about the crown. The quills may be omitted, if individual taste does not approve of them. There is a fancy start new for the combrate last of a felt felt with a simple of investment of the combrate last of the same for the s just now for the sombrero hat of soft felt, with a simple cord and tassel as decoration. These hats are used for driving, golfing and cycling wear and may be obtained in any of the Autumn shades-brown, gray, black and dark-blue. A gilt cord and tassel will form attractive ornamentation.



FASHIONABLE AUTUMN HATS .-- (For Descriptions see Page 332.)

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FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS AND GARNITURES.

Just now the thought of suitable Autumn gowns engrosses the attention of the well-dressed woman, and though it is a sittle early to plan the complete wardrobe, there are some fabrics shown which will be highly appropriate and acceptable for present wear. The charming Summer gown of dainty gossamer weave, with its profuse decoration of ribbon and lace, will be replaced by the soft woollen or silk creations, while the allor-made costume of two-toned covert, broadcloth or mixed cheviot will succeed that most popular gown of the past two months, namely, the piqué suit, which was seen in innumerably beautiful colors and styles. The bayadère effects retain their copularity, and it is predicted that they will continue in favor is the season advances. This effect is especially attractive in ome of the new crépons designed for early Autumn wear. I lain and two-toned effects and lengthwise stripes also are hown, and the indications point strongly to this material being stremely popular this Autumn. All colors may be procured, hough the prediction is made that blue and brown will be the leasing fancies, the almost universal becomingness of the colors having established them permanently in favor. Blue, always favorite, will in all probability have to follow brown this autumn, as it has been so much worn during the Summer.

Smooth-faced crépons for evening wear are shown in a clightfully charming variety of dainty colors, and the graceful mes to which they are easily adapted ensure their favor among omen of artistic tastes. Crépons having a black ground with lik or satin stripes in any preferred color are attractively shown, hille those of all-black, either plain or figured, are always opular. Mohair and wool mixtures are fashiomable and posess many admirable qualities, as do also the two-toned Bedords—a very dressy material closely resembling the Bedford ords so much in evidence a short time ago, but improved by an introduction of two harmonious colors in the weave.

A new and extremely stylish feature is introduced in a amel's-hair or zibeline, in the form of a very hairy surface at is wonderfully soft and silky in appearance. Camel's-hair all zibeline are appropriate for severe styles, though applicable really dressy gowns as well. Beautiful colors are obtainable these fabrics. French and English diagonals are represented solid colors and two-tonen effects and are adapted for stylish rect costumes.

In the list of high-class fabrics broadcloths and Freuch twoned coverts are especially noticeable. An exquisite tailor
own of covert—a two-toned effect in light and darkbrown—
as a new five-gored skirt, which falls in ripples below the hips
of is stylishly plaited at the back. The single-breasted, closeting jacket is of the very latest shaping and is given a smart
ilor finish by strappings of the cloth. A white chemisette, tie
ad linen collar are the becoming adjuncts to this stylish cosme. An English walking hat of brown felt having a simple
mining of ribbon and beige quills is a most becoming comement to the toilette. Equally serviceable for travelling or
neral use is the costume just described, and the same mode
ay be developed in broadcloth of any preferred shade; black
tha satin lustre is, perhaps, in best taste.

Mixed tweeds and English and Scotch homespuns in checked

heather effects are promised a successful reign this season, ney are particularly adaptable for stylish business or shopping was and may be made in either tailor style—severely plain, the machine-stitching for decoration, or with the flounced skirt diblouse jacket and trimmed with braid in some fancy design. Scotch Tartans show a ground of bright blue or green and extremely attractive. It is reasonable to predict that these aids will be used in combination with plain goods and to make tire waists. They are most becoming to the slight figure and developing children's gowns. Delightfully artistic housewas are produced from challis barege, which is beautifully abroidered or braided. This material lends itself admirably the graceful lines so essential in a perfectly appointed house, and the choice of dainty colors is so varied that any taste a versily be gratified. French novelties are shown of various lies, with many beautiful textures and colorings among them. In almost every Autumn wardrobe there will be at least one ck gown. Its style and the material used will depend upon flividual taste. Extremely popular in this line is the open-

silk foundation is most essential with these gowns, and if a touch of color be desired, this under-slip may be of green, turquoise or cerise. Very effectively will the colors glean through these charming fabrics, though a very rich gown may have black glace taffeta or pure white as its foundation. Close weaves in bourette effects are shown also in étamines, crépons and the canvas materials; they are, perhaps, more suitable for developing mourning gowns. Another exquisite fabric in black is a silk-and-wool crèpe de Chine, or Olga crèpe, and it is shown in both smooth and rough effects. A gown of this material will be most satisfactory for the slender, graceful figure, in consequence of the fact that it shapes itself to the figure admirably.

The gowns of grenadine having an open mesh, in plain, striped, plain and also tucked effects may be worn appropriately in the early Autumn, and the beauty of this textile is charmingly brought out Ly the colored silk slip worn beneath. Many beautiful silks are shown suitable for gowns or separate waists. Bayadère patterns upon brocatelle grounds are popular. A fine-striped white and colored ground has large white designs through which the stripes shine indistinctly, having the appearance of a white lace fabric with open-work spaces. Rayé and chiné effects are beautifully combined, and the rayé effect occurs also in combination with satin st 'pes in the form of basket weaves.

A formidable rival confidently expected to compete with taffeta is gros de Londres, as the textile possesses an estimable, strong quality not found in the former silk. Foliage patterns in foulards are much more popular this season than last year. Leaves, trees, shrubs and grasses are sometimes grouped into one whole, and fantastic flowers are the result. The fungus pattern also is seen; other designs show a lustreless ground with a broad colored cord seemingly wrought upon it. Narrow, wavy, transverse stripes, which are doubled over on the outer edge in places, are most effective. Since nearly all the outer edges are furnished with deep indentations similar to clock wheels, wave lines which do not run parallel with the outer edge are found within the wavy stripe.

Checked silks bid fair to retain their popularity for blouse-waists and are seen in every variety of rich and beautiful colors, though the tendency toward stripes is more pronounced.

The adjustment of braid trimmings upon handsome cloth gowns suggests the extremely popular military effects so much in evidence at this time. These trimmings are wrought in black braid and also in gilt and are disposed in epaulettes, loops and frogs. The addition of military buttons is very pleasing to a dark-blue gown trimmed with gilt braid. The simple tailor gown, almost severe in mode, is stylish, but those elaborately trimmed are equally popular. The vast variety of braids and designs suitable for this purpose make it possible to gratify all tastes. The scroll design is, perhaps, dominant in mohair braids, and many variations ensue from this basis. Wavy lines are particularly graceful and may be procured in the finest silk braids as well as the mohair. These same effects come in widths suitable for skirt trimmings. Sets to match for waist and skirt are pleasing in the scroll design and also in floral and conventional devices of an open lace-like character. A rose effect is wrought upon a mousseline de soie foundation, and a pineapple pattern is treated in a like manner, a most altractive trimming resulting. Three widths are obtainable in this garniture. A silk braid of unusual beauty is designed in a crocheted pattern showing right-and-left effects. A narrow silk braid edging is very effective in a clover leaf design and may be used in combination with wide braids of similar design.

Finely cut jets are disposed upon mousseline de soie and in every conceivable design, chief among them being the spray and floral effects. A novelty is offered in these handsome jet trimmings by the introduction of chenille. Rarely beautiful are these garnitures, and they are especially appropriate for decorating silk gowns. The use of chenille in heavy laces is likewise a popular fancy, though not so new as in these jet passementeries. Several sizes of the jets are sometimes seen in the one pattern, and spangles also are disposed in some fancy design in their midst, the combination being really artistic. A most harmonious color scheme is adopted in a band trimming of pale-yellow chiffon by the disposal of the shaded green leaves surrounding the rich

purple flower, which is exquisitely natural in its shading from a dark purple in the center to a delicate violet tone at the outer edge. Gowns of rich silk or those of some gossamer fabric intended for evening wear are made remarkably beautiful by the lavish but tasteful arrangement of these dainty trummings. Another pleasing fancy shows a delicate blue mousseline de soie with a tracing of white chenille in rose-leaf design, while yet another has a rich olive ground, with a chenille floral design in the soft beige shade running gracefully over it, and is edged with a fine gilt cord or thread. A touch of purple here and there adds a brightening effect. Equally handsome designs are shown in black and in black combined with some pleasing color.

Embroidered chiffon in appliqué effects remain popular and may be procured in a vast array of attractive colors. To women of conservative tastes white embroided with white chenille and a tracery of gilt thread, or white and silver will be a favorite choice. Most artistic effects are attained in a chiffon trimming by the introduction of chenille and vari-colored mock In the great assortment exhibited one very beautiful fancy was a white chiffon foundation supporting a fantastic design wrought in turquoises, amethysts, pearls and Rhinestones and intermingled with white chenille. Very attractive was another creation on white mousseline de soie seemingly embroidered with corals; a third describes a scroll in glistening black jets, turquoises and gilt beads, having black for the groundwork. A gold thread runs gracefully along the edge of a white satin leaf which is appliquéed on a coarse net; the same effect in silver is In addition to these charming trimmings upon the reception gown or one to be worn upon some other ceremonious occasion, festoons composed of several strings of pearls, sometimes all of one size but generally graduating from the end, where they are scarcely more than seed pearls, to a large and beautiful one at the center; and in many instances gold beads, coral, turquoises and other jewels are combined effectively.

A novelty this season is offered in Liberty satin, a beautifully soft fabric which is to vie with Liberty silk in popularity. Exquisite colors are shown, and several widths as well. Skirt lengths in plain, crinkled and smocked effects are certain to become popular for evening costumes. The rich sheen of satin in this textile is sure to please the most fastidious tastes, and, furthermore, its wearing qualities are predicted to be far in advance of those of the kindred fabric, Liberty silk, which has become such an established trimming. Another novelty of great similarity to that just mentioned is called mouseaine glace. This dainty textile will be most effectively utilized in forming

full fronts, yokes and guimpes. A guimpe of turquoise of cream-white in this material will enliven a gown of beige of gray taffeta, while a last season's toilette may come forth a new and thoroughly up to date by the tasteful disposal of the and similar fabrics. Ruchings of chiffon and Liberty silk will be simple of adjustment and form a pleasing decoration.

A gown of rare beauty in Havana-brown wool is combined was heliotrope velvet and trimmed with white satin, gilt-pearl but tons and embroidery of gold palmetto, displays a new arrange ment in cutting off square the broad, straight revers about it height of the bust, and the doubled-over front parts of the jacke spring back in staircase effect from the center. These from were of the material and were lined with the velvet and edge with a narrow double ruche of the velvet. The white satin vehada high standing collar and was richly embroidered in the golpalmetto, and two large pearl buttons adorn the fronts. Win this costume may be worn a stylish toque of brown velve ornamented with a Rhinestone buckle and a long plume in shade to match the heliotrope velvet upon the gown.

The blouse of net or chilfon studded with jets and spangle

The blouse of net or chilfon studded with jets and spange will be seen over silk or fine wool waists this Autumn, as the many possibilities suggested by their proper and tasteful adjustment are too numerous for them to easily lose the prestige the

have deservedly won.

Somewhat new and very effective are bands of velvet ribbe finely tucked. This particular form of trimming is well adapte for light cloth or silk gowns. A pleasing instance of the arrangement of this garniture upon a taffeta silk is in clusters lengthwise tucks upon the back and fronts, while the circular basque is finished on the edge with cross tucks. On the sleem an entirely new idea is exhibited in the manner of putting of the tucks, which are arranged in serpentine fashion and he down by tiny bands of narrow gimp. A tucked belt is also worn, and the deep, graduated flounce on the skirt is elaborated decorated in a similar manner.

Among the laces, Renaissance, Russian, Point de Gène, Pois Venise. Mechlin, Valenciennes and Torchon are all populs Bolero effects produced in Renaissance, with deep flouncing match, are attractive and enhance wonderfully the beauty of handsome gown. In Torchon laces the patterns shown a exquisite, and it requires a skilled eye to detect the difference between the hand-made and machine-made goods. The latter have attained almost perfection and are possessed of numerovirtues, chief among them being excellent wearing qualities the make them especially applicable to underwear.

SOME COLLEGE STORIES-No. 3.

BALTIMORE SKETCHES-BY GREX THAYRE.

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Charles Street Avenue, as the Baltimoreans call it, stretches fair and broad for miles into the country north of the city. It is a favorite promenade of the College girls, so it was not at all extraordinary that Fredericka Barton should be seen there early of an afternoon in June. What was less in the line of the ordinary, however, was her dress and the fact that she carried a pistol in her man's pocket and was unquestionably bent on a long tramp alone.

The gist of the matter was that the girl, with a physique so slight as to make her seem more mind than matter, was no great lover of mankind but a passionate devotee of Nature. She was subject to moods when she loathed the stuffiness of her room in the tall brick dormitory. She was smothering and must get out into the open where she might breathe and live. It was true that her room was unlike the majority of college rooms, and had always a certain air of the out-of-doors. The windows were rarely shut except when it stormed, and instead of the usual bric-à-brac, there were several pots of plants, a huge dish of polliwogs and a colony of ants. This last was the chef d'œuvre of the room. The girl's major work was science, and as the thesis for her A. B. was to be the result of her study of the ants, everything of no matter what importance gave way before its demand. Thus, the osten-sible purpose of her long tramp was the finding of a peculiar specimen to fill a gap in her scheme of work and help complete the year's research.

After Frederika had penetrated far enough in the country's struck off from the main road into the woods, and there's seemed in her element. She had once said there was the Indi in her spirit if not in her blood. A sure instinct led her to a spots where the best ant-hills were, although it was already we toward sundown when she found a specimen to her entire sai faction, and why then, as she argued, she must stay out a lit longer for the pure fun of it. She spied some dogwood we little distance. A number of fine sprays appeared to be groing on the low branches, but on approach the best were four to be all above. Such a thing did not daunt Frederika Barta with an agility that spoke well for her gymnastic training a caught a low bough, swayed lightly with it until she could rea a higher and from that a still higher, until she seized what a wanted. When at length she started homeward with a larythmical stride her arms were so full of the white blosse that she reminded herself of a mite of "Birnam wood."

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She reached the dormitory when it had been dark some tir and all idea of such a prosaic thing as dinner was long do away with. The matron's attempt at severity was hopele "That girl is a witch," she muttered to herself, as she stealit got ready some bouillon and crackers. "I'm sure she wo go to bed without ever a bite if I didn't insist on this. In ever seems to have any spending money like the other grand she is so proud."

The next morning in the biological laboratory Frederika the first to settle down to work. When the general scram

egan she was already well along the line of evolution of the oise 6 Deige 6

rog.
May I be after you at this slide?"
And I third?"
To shall have to wait for the of the .. Oh, dear. I shall have to wait for the gastrula stage till eight irls see it before me."

"Is this where you can make out the pigmented and unpig-

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ion. Is this where you can make out the pigmented and unpig-ed was hented poles?"

The girls were soon all eagerly at work. The balsamic smell rrange of cedar-oil made the air pleasant, and the ferns and feathery out the progyra in the glass dishes near the windows gave a feeling of a jacke efreshment. The microscopes were arranged at desks about a from he sides of the room and on tables in the center. The class I edge has working on prepared slides with sections, cross and longiting the sides of the various stages of from the stage of the various stages of from the stage of the various stages of from the sections. ledge as working on prepared slides with sections, cross and longitin verifications, of the various stages of frog life, from the round egg in he golds a veil through the mathematical divisions into two, four, six, which we've, thirty-two and on to the appearance of the gills and the veits bore advanced disappearance of the primitive tail. The gradual me in volution was exhibited in detail. Meanwhile, from their huge bees the skeletons of the horse, the monkey and the man pangle loked on approvingly. Reversing the accepted notion that, as the could conceal the skeleton in the closet, these lorded it in adjust ass houses and were objects of such admiration that the man ge the sul even been taken out to a festive function. Possibly the earcity of the live specimen had something to do with it; posi-

ribbe vely, there were weird rumors of Halloween doings abroad.

dapper The professor and his assistant moved from girl to girl, helpof the g each to get started in the right discosing and the started in t

g each to get started in the right direction, smoothing out

of the greach to get started in the right direction, smoothing out sterse illiculties, encouraging one whose fingers were unruly to have circult ore patience, awaking another to the observation of points sleem verlooked.

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The architecture is the architec

cing ... No, guess again."

ty of ... Well then, Matthew Arnold or Pater—"
wn a... No, no," said Virginia. "She goes to work and reads
ferces arwin: Origin of Species—and so on."

e latter. That sounds very affected and silly to me," began Char-

meros tte.

ies the

"I think not," interposed Frederika. "Don't you see that ere is a restfulness about science? It is all so calm and dissionate. There's an impersonality about it, such a change om your Hall Caines and Sienkiewiczes."

"Why, I never thought of it in that light."

"Young ladies, the time is past. I am sorry to say the bell out of order and I was so absorbed in this rather peculiar ecimen that I neglected to warn you. If I have encroached some other professor's time, you will have to refer him to me, d we will fight it out as best we can."

As the girls put up their work and hurried out the professor ked when he could have a little conference with Frederika. happened that she had no lecture at that hour and with a

ttering that was unusual for her, she waited what could be ere s ming.

India to t "It is in regard to your thesis," he began. The flutter grew ly π e sai unful.

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"Miss Barton, have you been interested in the study of ants fore this year?"

a lit od 💐 "Oh, yes, I used to like to watch them when I was a child," e answered.

"Were you accustomed to experiment with them?"
"In a childish way," the girl admitted. "They always ap-Barto ng s aled to me as such sensible creatures. I had a child's fancy out their hearing and seeing and, of course, talking to each l res her—quite foolish, but children are so unaccountable. int s n lo 0550 ppose it was the influence of the old fancy that made me ouse this particular thing for my thesis work."

Perhaps you are not aware of it, Miss Burton, but your bre has been done in a most scholarly manner and your exumentation seems to have led to conclusions that are quite vanced. Your work on the general senses of the ants is good, alth it that on their hearing is decidedly original and at the same is so solidly based that it ought to be given to the scientific and at large. There is nothing of the kind now out. You let have your thesis published." gir

As Frederika walked to her room her head whirled, and she down opposite her beloved auts to think it all over. So her

work was really good. She had made a discovery of scientific value. It was worth publishing. She leaned back with a gen-

uine glow of pleasure in the fact.

Then she realized it all-the old trouble. Scientitic publication was dear, out of all conscience dear. And she—it had taken her all to go through college. Publication was out of the question. She would put it out of her thoughts. Let there be an end on't. And her courage was sufficient. Reasons that did not satisfy, but of necessity silenced the professor, closed the matter, and the girl went her way. matter, and the girl went her way.

A year later a slight girl with an eager face laid her violin on the couch beside her and took up a newspaper for a moment.

A notice caught her eye:

DO ANTS HEAR?

INTERESTING FACTS DISCOVERED BY A WESTERN STUDENT.

As the result of years of study of the habitat of formicae, Mr. Remier's book (fresh from the press) attracts the attention of the scientific world. Mr. Remier is a recent graduate of Southwestern University.

The girl with the spiritual face sat still a little time. Then she rose and put on her hat to lead a boy's orchestral class. It was in a crowded district of Chicago, where she had learned to love human nature with a love that made her give it her life.

"Yes, but my worship of beauty is something abnormal, I'm sure. Now, do you know, I'm positive that no matter what a man's character might be I could never love him if he were not absolutely beautiful."

The speaker was Marian Van Orden. She was hurrying toward the library of Goucher Hall, where the lights were lit and the shadows of some thirty young women played on the walls and blended with the dark forms of a huge bust of Shakspere and a bas-relief of Athenæ. Out of the gloom from Out of the gloom from

over the fireplace the Acropolis loomed.

It was Philohalai evening—a formightly club which met to discuss and study Fine Art. The professor of esthetics had started the club as an adjunct of his art class work, and his started the club as an adjunct of his art class work, and his was the guiding spirit felt throughout. The custom was to take up some subject of interest, have it discussed in several prepared papers and then throw the topic open for general comment. Much interest had been manifested, and the broadening effect had already made itself obvious enough to exhilarate the professor.

On this particular night the subjects for study were especially chosen from the Walter's Art Gallery, and by way of preface Dr. Rinehardt gave a short appreciation of the collection, its unique value in the account of American galleries and its generally distinguishing character; after which, Virginia Clarke talked about the Alma Tademas represented there and another girl read a paper on Fortuny. Marian Van Orden was expected to discuss a picture of a shepherdess by Greuze, as a starter for a study of that artist. It was time for her discussion, but she had not appeared. The company set about examining some prints which had been especially brought for that evening by a Hopkins student. When Dr. Rinchardt had quite given her up Marian entered.

She was of medium height, with a rather mature classic figure. Her head was well poised, and while her features were regular enough for a Juno model, there was a coldness and abstraction in her face that affected unfavorably most of those who first saw her. Yet her friends raved about Marian's wonderful beauty. She was dressed in a peculiar black dotted stuff that showed through its texture one of those mysterious shades of blue. As she read her paper a certain charm of the style in which it was written kept the attention of the audience, but there was nothing striking or particularly new in her remarks. Indeed, she seemed scarcely to be in sympathy with her subject. She enjoyed the color and dash noticeable in every Greuze, but she seemed to find nothing in him that strongly appealed to her. The criticism was in truth rather chilly, and someone was seen to look toward a window and appear surprised to find it closed.

Suddenly there was a change. No one knew how it could have happened; perhaps the girl herself, least of all. A strange intensity flashed out of her eyes. Her face was lit with positive beauty. She was speaking in deep passionate tones, and not whole figure seemed not so much to be suffused as with an illusive power of its own to throw a glamour over all around

The listeners gave rapt attention. They were oblivious to the fact that anything incongruous had happened. They were whirled away under the influence of the girl's enthusiasm to ancient times, to classic art and the grand old spirit of Greece. No one could have said how the transition took place. From Greuze to Phidias and Praxiteles-it was the utter nonsense of an illogical mind, as some recollected afterwards. But those who knew Marian were accustomed to look for the unexpected and to accept it as a characteristic of the girl. To start her on some indifferent subject and then just wait to see on which tangent she would fly off first was a favorite amusement of her friends. And she was usually forgiven for her inconsistencies. because her flights were on no ordinary horse, but a true winged Pegasus.

As professor and students listened now they forget everything but the charm of her oratory and believed with her that the world's best days were past. With her they mourned the materialism of modern times. With her they pleaded for more love of beauty, of pure culture, less greed of gold. With her they well-nigh wept over the insincerity of this day, the degeneration of the true artist for lack of faith. With her they pleaded for a deeper study of the Greek mind. She longed for the return to the Greek ideals of symmetry and proportion. She showed how perfect was their sense of form, how sure their instinct of fitness. She characterized them as disciples of a principle which she termed "Kairos." Then she contrasted Greek manhood with the manhood of te-day, and to-day appeared like a huge monster so ill put together, so overpoweringly disproportioned, one member with another, that even the advanced development of the particular part served only to deform the whole.

And then she stopped breathless, herself, and leaving her hearers to reach earth as best they might. Soon after the meeting began to break up.

Meanwhile a slight sketch of the Hopkins student is neces-He had taken his A. B. degree at Princeton, become absorbed there in archeological studies and wandered down to the Hopkins for further study along that line. His interest in Greek and Roman antiquities had won for him the heart of Dr. Reinhardt, who had given him the special honor of an invitation to the Philohalai.

The tall fellow had a rather good figure and might have carried himself well, if it had not been for a certain jerkiness in his motions. He was endowed with a supply of energy that

the professors considered phenomenal.

"Holcombe has something in him, if he is the ugliest fellow in the University," was the general opinion.
"He'll be a pillar of the old place," one student remarked of

him.

"A right fancy one, regular carved one-gargoyle, don't you know," added a comrade.

"Notre-Dame would be nowhere."

The man was homely; there was no denying it. What was more, he was touchy about it. Still, he was possessed of an amount of common sense that, together with a little help from Dr Reinhardt, had gained the good graces of the authorities and especially of Professor Walker, whose seminars he attended and to whose friendship he was fast progressing. He was making himself popular, because no trouble was too great which could give any one a pleasure. In reality, his most characteristic trait, a power and desire to make everybody about him "feel comfortable," was the weakness as well as the strength of his nature.

Now, it was on account of his sense of indebtedness to Dr. Reinhardt that he had consented to bring his prints out to the Philohalai and make himself agreeable. He was uncomfortably indifferent to womankind, perhaps because he felt most women cringed at his ugliness. For this very reason, however, he managed to so make up for his defect by a kindly consideration that women generally liked him. There were, however, other reasons why he came to the affair, perfunctorily. A girls' club! With a Greek name, too—what was its raison d'être, any way? Superficiality and a blue-stocking pretence at "getting culture." They would much better be making "fudge" at home like his sister, whose devotion had recently evidence itself in a present of some of her confections and made him pleasantly aware of the sweet sphere of women.

So he went to the club expecting to be intensely bored, but determined, according to his habit, to show it as little as possible And he was bored with Fortuny and Alma Tadema and the circle of smiling girls, and wished himself well out of it all When of a sudden, he was interested. A girl appeared with a When of a sudden, he was interested. A girl appeared with a Greek face. He was more than interested. She spoke about art in general—art with a capital A. He found her agreeable She turned with a flash of inspiration to Greek Art. He found that the state of the stat her absorbing. She grew fervent over his pet theme. She was enchanting. The result of it all was that he begged the arprofessor for an introduction to the Greek enthusiast and, after a moment of somewhat embarrassing silence and scrutiny, demanded the privilege of escorting her home. Miss Van Orde rather nonchalantly granted him the permission. She had robjections to walking home with a man whose figure was really passable enough, even if his face did more than border on the hideous. Besides he talked well and was, indeed, very agreeable as she discovered before they had much more than fallen in

step.

"St. Paul's Street Bridge is only a couple of squares out of rehm your way; and the others are not going in yet, I see. I was amply you to get a peculiar effect from there that is really good at a gray and the others are not going in yet, I see. I was amply you to get a peculiar effect from there that is really good at a gray and the state of the

Holcombe's plan was suggested in a decidedly autocratic was If Marian loathed anything (and she loathed many men at If Marian loathed anything (and she loathed many men at things on this material globe), it was an air of superiority; in a come men. And yet she decided to go around by the bridge. The table he began to talk. No one ever before had touched upon her pay whether the began to talk. No one ever before had touched upon her pay when points with such sympathy. And she talked herself as she far stance she had never in her life spoken before. They were unreasons by happy. What did it all mean? St. Paul's arch was over them. It was only a mite of a walk; yet how much they had has been contrived to say in the short time. Was it possible they had not have have known each other for years?

Marian was resting her chin on her two hands. Her elborwere on the cold stone railing. But she was burning; the stone scorched. She looked far out at "it," the rare effect. He was

looking at it also, but he was thinking-

"Tra la, la la, and Polly winked an eye and Polly gave sigh," and oh, but it's just the darlingest vase you ever sawall Dresden china wings and Cupids and things, you know-

philopena present! Ah ha, but I caught him well."
What it was about the voice that laughed past them on the pink bows and wavy fans. But somehow it had power to main

the world change tone.
"The pleasure, I assure you, has been entirely mine." He combe spoke in his most conventional manner, as Marian di appeared within doors. He turned his steps toward his or lodgings and walked five squares out of his way to avoid \$ Paul's bridge. All the while his mind vibrated like a pendulus. Now it was a Greek girl, with a glory in her face; now it was the image of a beribboned and smiling little Dresden shepher ess, who beckoned to him with a gilded wand and sang to be in a shrill fluffy voice. Before he reached his lodging he he fixed his mind, as he thought, decisively, on the little fiance waiting back there in Vermont. Before he went to bed he he snatched up a volume of Keats and read the "Lines on a Gr cian Urn."

And Marian, as she pulled down her hair, to the intense s. miration of her room-mate, was saying to herself: "I'm gb he was ugly, for, if it had been otherwise, Marian Van Ordes. I'm not sure what might not have been. Who knows?"

VENETIAN IRON WORK .- The information, instruction and designs contained in this handsomely illustrated manual will be of the utmost value to every one interested in Venetian The details are minute, the implements fully described, and the designs so clear and comprehensive that the veriest amateur will have no difficulty in developing the work. It offers a new field to the clever Amateur Decorator, and in the multitude of its designs will be found exceedingly useful to the skilled worker. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

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CARD PARTIES.

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cts (

on ti-ceable en int Playing-cards are said to have been invented towards the end the fourteenth century, to cheer the melancholy madness of ng Charles the Sixth of France. At first they were made of out of rehment, painted by hand, and afterwards some of the earliest I was samples of the art of engraving were applied to them. For old at any five hundred years they have held a foremost place of an arry five hundred years they have held a foremost place to many the amusements of mankind, and although abuse of the many conscientions of the amusements of mankind, and although abuse of the many conscientions of the many conscientions of the many conscientions of the many conscientions of the constant at the guests amuse themselves. The first thing to be settled are party, and none easier to give, for the simple reason the fet tance, or one in which the cards are secondary and the chief acone, or one in which the cards are secondary and the chief acone all together, for whist, like chess, is a serious occupation. If the settled that all the property of the settled that the many confidence is over the many conditions of the party of the many constitution and the many confidence in the m sensy to do this in a personal note, and if an "At Home" d is sent, the word "Cards" should be written in one ner, as an inducement or warning, according to the tastes or victions of the proposed guest. People who do not play is should have no hesitation in declining the invitation for on the reason, for if they go, they will not only bore themselves, but the hard has on their hostess, who will feel that they are on her mind voice the evening. As the company assemble they may be seated see the little tables, which have been made ready beforehand, and well for the hostess to say that the playing is to stop at iven time, after which a simple supper may be served in ther room, or brought in and set upon the card-tables, after wing time enough to those who have been playing to move n described the chough to mose who have been playing to move so that and change their places. Gloves should not be worn, as it is make it very difficult to shuffle and deal properly. As cards along a laways been intimately associated with some of the most it we hounced forms of gambling, it is in much better taste-fitted the same way playing for money. If that is clearly understood a large who would find such amusement tame have always the who would find such amusement tame have always the o have who would not such antisement and the hostess will be have of staying away; on the other hand the hostess will be suff-respecting man pared any possible unpleasantness. No self-respecting man pared any possible unpleasantness. No self-respecting man are to take a woman's money, nor is it a nice idea that a girl should win money from a man; the chance is there ng girl should win money from a man; the chance is there-better avoided. This rule, however, does not preclude havall sorts of prizes of trifling value, and the more amusing e can be made the more laughter they will cause, and the e friendly rivalry there will be about winning them, while hy company of card lovers there is almost sure to be somewho knows a number of tricks, which he is usually quite y to show, and which add to the entertainment. Next to a er, a card-party requires that answers to invitations should icfinite, and that people should come when they have pled, as the unexpected absence of two or three may usly upset the hostess's plan for her tables.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

the subscriber.—1. If you are invited to a card or other party, not necessary to leave your visiting and when you strive, call afterwards is obligatory, and if it is the first time you been invited to the house, or if you do not happen to visit the

hostess and have been invited because you are a member of a club or association, it is polite to call on the day after the party. 2. If a card is sent you by mail from a lady who is visiting friends, and did not have time to return your call, it counts as a visit, and when she part comes it will be one cause if you go return your call, it counts as a visit, and when she next comes it will be con leous if you go to see her again. Your third and fourth questions have been answered at the beginning of this page. 5. The proper form of address is "Mrs. John Green, President of the Social Club" (or whatever it is called), with her house address below. The form

with her house address below. The form "Mrs. President" or "Madam President" is not correct in English. 6. In an ordinary visit, if you are told that the lady whom you come to see its at home you give you eard to the the lady whom you come to see is at home, you give your card to the servant, unless you are intimate in the house, in order that she may take it to show who you are, and she afterwards places it in the card dish or basket; but at a large reception you will leave it on the table as you go in, or give it to the servant if she seems to expect that you should. 7. If you have no reason to think that the lady who has not invited you to some entertainment means to elight you that you should. 7. If you have no reason to think that the lady who has not invited you to some entertainment means to slight you, you had better go to her house if she invites you again, as people always mean to be polite when they send an invitation, and yet they may not be able to ack all their acquaintances each time. 8. Hecuba was the wife of Priam, and the mother of Hector and Paris, in Homer's Iliad. 9. Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and Romeo and Juliet are usually considered the four finest tragic plays of Shakspere, and probably most people would rank Hamlet first.

M. M.—1. It is not necessary to send any answer to the invitation to a church wedding, but an answer is necessary if you are invited to the house afterwards. You may say "Miss M. accepts with much pleasure (or regrets that she is unable to accept) Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So's kind invitation to the wedding reception of their daughter on June sixteenth," but there is no obligatory form of words. 2. Your question as to cards is also answered to "Old Subscriber." 3. If the club reception is in the day-time it is in better taste to wear a hat or tion as to cards is also answered to "Old Subscriber." 3. If the club reception is in the day-time, it is in better taste to wear a hat or bonnet, but in the evening it is optional. If you are in doubt, it is safer to put on a hat, as you can always take it off if the majority of those present are bare-headed. 4. Flowers, whether natural or artificial, are only correctly worn in the hair with full evening dress.

5. When you call on a married friend you should send or leave your satisfies, are only correctly worn in the nair with run evening cress. 5. When you call on a married friend you should send or leave your card for her, but never one for her husband. Married women leave their husbands' cards for other men, but only their own for women, and the latter rule applies even more strictly to young girls.

L. B.-1. It is not necessary to send a present to a bride if you are always be worn in cleurch by women. The custom is a very old one and now again universal in good society. 3. A pretty dimity dress with a suitable light hat would be very appropriate for the wedding.

J. H.—1. Cards are sent with the invitations to church weddings in order to prevent the general public from crowding in, but they are not by any means universal, and your regular invitation is what gives

A Western Subscriber.—If a gentleman is your regular partner at a party, it will be more polite if you give him the first dead, but he is not really "entitled" to any. The pleasure of being your escort is supposed to be enough for him, and he has no rights over your evening, but it is natural to suppose that you like him well enough to dance with him several times. If you do so oftener, people will suppose you are engaged to be married or that you will be before long.

L. D.—It will be best to send your present, with a little note, about a fortunght before the wedding, as a bride is usually very busy during the last few days of her girl life. As to engraving initials, it is more sensible and now more customary to put those of her married rather than her maiden name. .

than her maiden name.

Rosamond.—1. It is not necessary that you should stand up when you introduce people to each other. For instance, you might be sitting behind an afternoon teactable and it would be difficult to get out, but if the persons are older than you. It may be as well to rise if you can do so conveniently.

2. All social recognition is supposed to come first from the woman in this country, and it is quite proper for her to hold out her hand first to shake hands with a young man, although he would not be blamed if he should anticipate her. The movement when people meet is almost mechanical, like that of bowing.

3. If a gentleman thanks you for your company, it will be quite enough to say that you are glad he has had a pleasant time.

4. Even if a young man has not come especially to see you, it will be only courteous if you talk to him while the rest of the family are too busy to do so.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

BY SHARLOT M. HALL .- No. 3. -- THE DRY-PLATE.

The dry-plate is the magician's wand of photography. It is this innocent-looking piece of glass with a creamy coating on one side that has made the Kodaks and Hawkeyes possible. The glass does not differ from a bit of window-pane: the magic all lies in the coating, composed of gelatine, nitrate of silver, bromide and isodide of potassium in certain proportions. This compound is boiled and then washed to clear it of impurities before spreading it upon the plates of glass, and it is interesting to know that the varying degrees of sensitiveness from rery slow to very fist are obtained by longer or shorter boiling. The longer the compound is heated the more sensitive it becomes. The plates are carefully graded and the boxes in which they are

the picture is produced by the action of white light, which

extreme should be avoided by the beginner, who will find the the medium and rapid grades require less skill and experience.

Very fast plates must be handled in entire darkness until the are turned out as finished negatives, but the slower ones tal no injury from red or yellow light.

Dry-plates are being improved each year, and there are dozen standard makes on the market, each "best" according the manufacturer. The amateur should choose one sort as use this until fully convinced that it does not meet his need. this way one learns the character of the plate and just what expect from it under all conditions. Seed's, Carbutt's, t Climax, Cramer's and the Stanley are, perhaps, the best known brands, and any one of them will give satisfaction. cases the maker gives on each box special instructions



SUNSET CLOUD EFFECT.

by corract oxidizes and turns dark the salts of silver. change does not show until the plate is washed in solutions of certain chemicals. The image will then be seen in soft gray and black tones on the glass. The gelatine coating is so extremely sensitive that it must be guarded from all daylight, candle, lamp, gas or electric light from the time it is made until it reaches the developing tray. Just one little flash or even very dim light will ruin the plate entirely and render it as useless for photographic purposes as a bit of broken bottle. The plates are packed at the factory one dozen in a box, wrapped in black and then in waxed paper; they are kept from touching each other by thin strips of pasteboard and the whole is enclosed in a telescope box having every opening scaled.

Dry-plates should be kept in a cool dry place in the dark and preferably standing on edge. Moisture causes them to mould and spot, and if laid flat they sometimes rub or stick to the wrappings, spoiling the film surface. This delicate, velvety surface is susceptible to the slightest touch: a scratch, a finger print or a bit of dust is sure to show in the finished negative, and on this account the plates should be handled as little as possible and always by the edges. Good dry-plates will keep a year or two, but fresh plates give a larger percentage of fine pictures. They are graded from show to very fast, and either

garding the care and use of his plates, which the beginner do well to observe.

THE DARK-ROOM.

A room set apart sacredly for the one purpose of a darkis not at all a necessity, though undoubtedly a great co ience, but a place where the chemicals, trays and plates of kept from light and from meddling fingers must be profone peep may spoil a box of Carbutt's "extra," one mixing-up put all things at the mercy of the tricky "("Hands off" must be the motto of the dark-room, and better to admit no visitors. One may work at night in an nary bedroom or kitchen by covering the windows, and closet or well-curtained corner of a cellar can be used in day. Some spot for permanent use will add much to the ure of the work. The dark-room must be, as my first in tor expressed it, "so dark you can see yourself think." it is not a bad plan to spend ten minutes inside looking for suspected cracks before one risks spoiling a plate.

But, throwing the room open to daylight, let us procurring its furniture. There must be a table or hox enough to hold the trays and chemicals in immediate shelves for the bottles, etc., a slop-jar for water and

solutions, a dipper and bucket of fresh water, a sent for the worker and, lastly, the ruby light. The really good ruby lanterns are rather beyond the amateur in price; the best of the cheaper ones are those which burn candles. Any oil-lamp & an abomination in a small dark-room the smell alone being

iene

almost enough to make one forego photography.

The ideal light is secured when it is possible to cut in the wall of the room a hole a foot or more wide and twice as long. Have the opening on a level with the table and cover it with a sheet of ruby glass or the ruby wire or cloth which is sold for il the the purpose. Fasten a bracket shelf on the outside just below the red window and on this set a candle or lamp. A fine ruby light will be reflected over the table inside, with no heat or smoke to mar the pleasure of working. In Summer, especially, a warm dark-room is responsible for many failures and frequent loss of chemicals. If the dark room has a window facing direct smilight a very good colored light for daytime work may be obtained by making a light wooden frame to fit the hay be obtained by making a light wooden frame to be the lower sash and covering it with ruby or orange paper or cloth sold for the purpose. The greatest care must be exercised to it the frame so nicely that not a ray of white light can slip in

plate-holder should open and close easily and receive and release the plates on pressure of a spring. Holding the plate by the edges, dust the film side gently with a soft camel's-hair brush and fit it into the holder; then push in the slide and put in the second plate on the opposite side, the glossy sides being back to back. The slide should never be entirely withdrawn in making an exposure, and for convenience it is well to scratch a line across it to show when it has been pulled out far enough to expose the whole plate.

Never fail to close the box of plates and set them in a safe place as soon as the holder is filled. And now, remembering the little talk in the previous paper on selecting a view, let us

sally forth and take a snap-shot at the world.

THE DEVELOPING.

Every experienced photographer has his favorite formula for a developing solution, and doubtless each has some merit. But the beginner is concerned only with the one which will insure him good negatives by a simple process. The number of really excellent developing agents has been trebled in recent years



CLOUD EFFECT.

d the upper part of the window must be covered closely. Another very good way sometimes possible when there is a all window in the dark-room is to paint the glass with dark red yellow paint or with the imitation stained glass preparations. con wine or orange diamond dye dissolved in thin varnish wers well if two coats are given. The varnish or paint lds a more brilliant light than the paper or cloth but is not course removable.

I wo sets of trays are necessary, one for developing and one for hyposulphite of soda or hypo fixing bath. The trays should er be used indiscriminately, for the least bit of hypo spoils all er solutions. Label each tray plainly with white or black hi and keep them in separate places. Order and convenience build be the law of the dark-room—a place for everything and rything in its place. Some arrangement for running water great assistance in washing plates and prints, and for this con a kitchen with a large sink makes an excellent workroom.

FILLING THE PLATE-HOLDER.

laving shut out all but the ruby light, let us open the box of tes by slipping a knife under the scaled edges and take out uppermost one. The plate will be seen to be bright and on one side and soft and dull on the other. The dull surface sated with the film and must face outward in the holder. The

with an enormous gain in ease and simplicity and with results that indicate that the beautiful art of photography has still many undiscovered and wonderful possibilities. The accurate measurement and nice judgment in mixing necessary to secure a perfect solution are rather beyond the beginner, and with the many good developers on the market it is not worth while to spend the time preparing them at home.

Rodinal is, perhaps, the best all-round developer for the amateur's use, as it is highly concentrated, keeps well, gives very bright, clear negatives, that print splendidly, and needs only to be mixed with water to be ready for work. Such explicit directions accompany each bottle that mistakes need never occur. The Eikonogen developers are usually good and easy to handle. and of the newer preparations, Millen's Normal Developer, Prof. Newton's Giant and Metacarbol give entire satisfaction. The Normal, which should be mixed with from four to five times its bulk of water, gives uniformly great detail with a softness and delicacy too often lost in quick developers. The Giant is all ready to turn over the plate and may be used repeatedly until it loses its strength. Metacarbol is the latest and most powerful agent on the market and is very inexpensive, as one ounce of it makes about one hundred and ninety ounces of active devel-There are also several excellent developers in crystal and powder form, requiring only to be disselved in water. They are inexpensive and most convenient for the traveller or

for persons who work so seldom that the developer spoils from standing between times.

As one advances somewhat it will be found that different results attend the use of different developing agents. The "hydro" or hydrochinone solutions give sharp, hard negatives that are valuable wherever clearness of outline is the object. The "pyro" or pyrogallic-acid class is noted for softness and delicacy and genuinely artistic effects, the ferrous oxalate, one of the older agents, is slow in its action and is now used mostly on bromide papers. All this will be of value in the future, but at first the beginner should choose one reliable developer and not change until thoroughly acquainted with its action.

ESSENTIAL DETAILS.

Before closing the dark-room to daylight see that everything is in readiness for work. Mix about four ounces of developer, which will be sufficient for one 5x8 or two 4x5 inch plates, and set it with the labeled developing tray at one end of the cable. It is well to rinse the tray in clean water to remove dust and aid the smooth flow of the developer. Fill the second tray with fresh water and, as far from your other solutions as possible, get the hypo tray and fixing bath ready, light the ruby lamp, close the room and wait a few mo-

ments to be sure that no rays of white light steal in.

The plate-holder may now be opened and the first plate removed. 'No change seems to have taken place; the pinkish surface is as spotless as when it entered the camera, but, like a sleeping chrysalis, it is about to undergo a process which will complete its life history and bring it forth a full-fledged-not butterfly, but negative. Holding the plate by the edges, film side upwards, dip it in the tray of water a moment then lay it, still film or face up, in the developing tray and flow the developer over from the side, covering the plate at one sweep if possible. This is to insure even development, which is aided also by the previous water bath. Solutions must never be poured down upon the delicate film, but flowed gently across it from one side. Rock the tray, keeping the fluid in slow, continuous motion across the plate, the idea being to secure an equal action of the chemical agents on all parts of the plate.

In from twenty to thirty seconds the film should begin to show little points and waves of gray deepening to black and

growing rapidly to a broken outline of the object photographed. The sky and all light parts of the picture will show up first and turn darker and darker until, in a properly timed exposure, they are quite black. The shadows and dark objects will look pink or yellow in the colored light for some time after the rest is black, and development must not be stopped until all trace of this color has disappeared. Now, holding the plate by the edges, lift it out of the tray and examine it (some firms offer very convenient plate-lifters, but a quill cut off to a point answers very well), the image should be clear and full of detail—meaning that the little things before the camera should show as plainly as the big ones.

Looking through from the glassy side the image should show quite distinctly, though the actual clearness will vary with the make of plates. Put the plate back in the tray and rock it a moment more until the picture begins to fade in all but the deepest shadows and looks smoky and dim. The beginner is usually frightened at this point and removes his plate too soon, causing under-development and a weak negative, a matter to which reference will be made later. It is impossible to give the exact time required for developing, as exposures, temperatures, solutions and other conditions have much to do with it, but from five to ten minutes in the tray should be enough for a normal plate.

Having decided that the development is complete, drain the plate and place it face up in the tray of water; here it should stay for ten minutes, with at least three changes of water in that time. Careful workers keep a piece of pasteboard -a box cover is just the thing-to drop over the tray and exclude all light during the soaking. At this stage of its life the water bath not only clears the plate of the developing solution, out brings out a fulness of detail never seen in hurriedly washed

As yet the film is almost as sensitive to light as when it left the factory, but from the washing it enters a chemical solution intended to "fix" or render permanent the image. This result is accomplished by the action of the hypo, which dissolves and washes away all the free salts of silver not oxidized by the light.

THE FIXING PROCESS.

The common fixing-bath is composed of hyposulphite of soda and water, about four ounces of the crystals to twenty ounces of water, or a saturated solution of hypo is used ounce for ounce with water. Photographic dealers now offer fixing compounds so greatly superior to plain hypo that all expert workers prefer to use them, as they are inexpensive, keep indefinited and give better results. Some of

them, as the excellent chromium fixing-salt, do away with the necessity of using the slum bath to harden the film and preven "frilling."

To fix a plate, lay it face up ward in the tray and flood a with several ounces of hypo or other fixing-bath. This time the plate requires only occasional rocking and should remain it the solution at least a minute after the last trace of white or pink has disappeared from the back, as seen from the glassiside. This will take from ter back, as seen ...
side. This will take from to fifteen minutes and must no de to fifteen minutes and must no except for in the natural lights and shadows: should be placed in clean water and allowed to remain then defully half an hour. Change the water frequently and bear ramind that on this washing depends the beauty of the negative for the least trace of hypo left at the film will show itself in time. water frequently and bear the film will show itself in the sa a white stain or crystalization local and spoil the printing power Hypo is at all times so asserting. The the plate of the pl that one drop of it in the devel oping tray will ruin the plate and no amount of washing make it safe to use a hypo tray or bot div the

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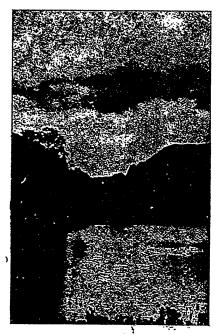
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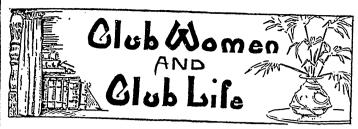


RAINY DAY CLOUD EFFECT.

tle for any other solution. The signals ses in which it is measured should be kept apart from the for other work, and the hards should be rived and drud about 100 columns. for other work, and the hands should be rinsed and dried whe fixing is complete. Just a very little carelessness in this respect will raise a respectable crop of apparently unaccountable failure.

The well-washed negative is now ready to see daylight an should be drained and placed in the rack or some safe placed dry. Heat must never be used to hurry the drying, and the walling must be guarded from dust and the slightest injury. lica finger print or scratch scarcely visible to the naked eye wi show on the dry negative and on every print made from it.

In hot weather the film will sometimes curl up or pucke away from the edges of the plate, the process being technical called "frilling." A bath of strong alum water used immediately after developing not only prevents this but hardens the plant of the pl The place film so that it is less liable to injury in handling. The plashould remain in the alum water about five minutes and b The alum bat thoroughly washed in clean water afterward. is at all times an advantage to plates fixed in plain hyp. Washing a plate must not suggest rubbing or rough handling it means that the plate is to be passed through several trays fresh water or soaked in a sink with just enough water running to keep the bath fresh and changing.



If there is anything in modern life which would tend to make people forget Dr. Johnson's remark that to hear a woman speak in public was like seeing a dog walk on his hind legs—which one admired not because he did it so well but because he did it at all—it is the ability of bright, witty and cultured women to meet in open convention and to forget personalities in the broader sense of helpful fellowship.

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The Connecticut Federation, which was just one year old in Jane, held its annual meeting recently, and in a very able a ldress the president, Mrs. Esther K. Noble, said with regard to the time that women used to devote to studying history of the past and also of literature and science simply to enrich their own minds, that a far higher object has entered into the mind and heart of true club women. "Their eyes are not altogether set on their own attainments, but they are looking about them, and seeing women who have no leisure and no taste for doing any literary work for themselves, these 'great hearts' among us are seeking to enrich the minds and enlighten the hearts of these women, having learned the blessed lesson that sharing our good things with others doubly enriches ourselves; for to get is human, to give divine."

This is what the federated club work is doing. It brings work that broadens our sympathies and insures a blessing that maketh rich and aideth in the world's advancement. Philanthropic committees are carrying cheer into cheerless homes, teaching children to be thrifty, accurate and careful. Civic and village improvement committees are taking care of public affairs, humane committees are caring for the birds, educational committees are seeking the improvement of school systems and the decorating of school-houses, also the establishing of travelling libraries in country towns, which will carry light and gladness and uplifting influences into all our communities. It is impossible to foretell the possibilities of this federated work in developing and strengthening public opinion and improving the conditions of the communities where the various women live.

In Lincoln, Neb., for instance, the women have formed a City Improvement Society. They look after street cleaning, weed out spots where neglected lots are allowed to grow into unsightly objects, care for the trees and the public parks and help improve public life in many such ways. They have also taken measures to see that waste cans are kept covered, and in a thousand ways look after the sanitary condition of the city, especially in those parts where the very poor live and need to be taken care of. The Women's Club of that city, which numbers five hundred members, is one of the most important clubs in the West. It is divided into sections and covers all the principal branches which the department clubs usually take up. The Child Study section is, perhaps, one of the most interesting, of which Mrs. Jeannette Marferding is the leader, the members make it their object to consider the religious training of children, the work of the public schools and their faults, and everything that concerns the education of the child at home or abroad. The individuality of children, their affections and sympathies and the best methods of training them form the subjects of their meetings.

There are several clubs in this country made especially for old ladies. In Boston there is the "Wintergreen," the prime qualification for membership being that no member shall be under fifty years old, and as the average woman gets to be considerably over fifty years before she will own to that age the members are apt to be adorned with pretty white hair. Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., is the president of the Wintergreen, and a very jolly time the members have at their meetings. They have no particular object beyond having a good time, and they meet at each other's houses, where they have a little lunch and, perhaps, a little discussion, with often a distinguished guest. To meet with them is a privilege which other club women occasionally enjoy, and a jollier, happier lot of club women is never seen than at a Wintergreen meeting. No group of school girls can be them in that respect. At St. Johnsbury, Vt., there is another club called the Seventy Club, in which no member shall

be under seventy. There are a number of members of this club who are also bright and interesting and who by no means consider ther selves old ladies because they have passed their slotted three score years and ten. The latest of these clubs for old ladies is the Sunset Club of Kansas, in which no woman under seventy years can be enrolled.

The idea of these clubs is delightful, for there is

The idea of these clubs is delightful, for there is a period in life after which men and women sometimes have thou, it they were useless and sit down in a corner to wait for death. More people are said to die at sixty from lack of wholesome mental

activity than from any other cause. They probably believe that when they come to be sixty years old they have passed all their usefulness in life and, therefore, simply from inaction allow themselves to grow feeble, physically and mentally. Those three clubs shew one way of overcoming this tendency. What a good time the must have, when they look over their lives of sixty years and talk of the advancement that has been made during the last half century and the advantages which the young people of to-day have! They must have some shadow of regret, too; and yet one would not think so to listen to the rippling laughter and the hum of conversation at these meetings.

The Reviewers' Club of Denver, Col., has issued a fine programme for the coming year, embracing a wide scope of study, covering child life and child study, mental training and training of the will, the study of Browning, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson. Wordsworth, Social Christianity, Science, Fiction and some phases of religion. The president of the club is Mrs. C. H. Morris, and the secretary Mrs. Richard Battle. The motto is "Agitation of Thought is the Beginning of Wisdom." Mrs. Morris has held the office of leader since the club was organized in 1892, and she is a very parallar president. During this time the club has studied history, ancient and modern, varying its programme with open meetings and regular class meetings. The club meets on Wednesday afternoons throughout the season. This year the club season begins October 5 and extends until April 26, 1899.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston was the first of these unions formed in this country. Its fame has spread, and a number of unions have been modelled after it throughout the United States. A new departure was made by the parent union last year, which has been a success and will be carried on still further during the Winter. A School for Housekeeping was started, the union leasing two houses on St. Botolph street, and establishing there a school for teaching everything connected with housekeeping. Servants were taught to do all kinds of work in the best way, and young women were taught the proper way to keep house. In order to make the work practical a regular home has been kept at these houses, at which the members have paid a certain amount weekly for their board, and the students in the classes have studied and put into practice their theories of housekeeping. Some weekly morning lectures are given, with weekly afternoon lectures, and special class work is arranged in personal cases. Last year Miss Maria Daniell, who is a famous authority on all sorts of domestic subjects, had charge of this school during the coming year Miss Katherine Dunn from the Brooklyn Institute will have charge. Last year three groups of general houseworkers were graduated, who had taken instruction in kitchen, dining-room, parlor, chamber and laundry work and also in cooking. A certain amount of work has been done during the Summer, and the boarding house has been kept open by a few regular and some temporary boarders: this has afforded the training corresponding to the home which is essential to full instruction.

Club life is still in a state of evolution; it has passed the time when it could be called a fad and is now reaching out towards some definite aim, some living issue. Someone has said that want of system in home reading is the chief obstacle in the way of mental discipline. Club workers can work to overthrow this obstacle.

No club can afford to come together in October without some definite preparation for their Winter's work. If possible, a course of study should be adopted and the members be prepared to take it up with zeal and thoroughness. This would not interfere even with the work of current topics of clubs, for they only can be successful when they are conducted systematically. For instance, civics is a many-sided subject that can be studied in its various branches for a year; social science is another. It is never well to allow a member to select her own topic in a current-events class. In short, take what there is left of the vacation to systemize your club work for the coming season.

HELEN M. WINSLOW.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.—THIRD PAPER.

BY ELEANOR GEORGEN, AUTHOR OF "THE DELSARTE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE."

The last exercise described was one for strengthening and opening the throat, which immediately followed a relaxing exercise for the tongue. We will now take up a series for strengthening the tongue, throat and lips. We cannot speak too impressively of the importance of these muscular exercises, since they bring purity, quality and resonance of tone and a correct use of the articulatory organs.

tion is illustrated at figure No. 11.) Maintaining the mouth in this position, raise the tip of the tongue and press it firmly against the forward part of the root of the mouth quite near the front teeth, as pictured at figure No. 12; and as the explosion of breath occurs upon the phonetic sounding of t there should be a sharp, quick action of the tongue downward to its former position just back of the lower toeth, as at figure No. 11. Re-

peat a number of times.

Lastly practice with the phonetic sound of the consonant p, which is $p\bar{u}h$, produced by the breath alone without vocalization, and calls into use chiefly the muscles of the lips. Bring the lips close together, as at figure No. 13; and as the explosion of breath occurs when the letter is phonetically sounded let them part with a sharp, quick action to the position illustrated at figure No. 14.

When all the exercises thus far given for the relaxation and control of the vocal organs of the throat and mouth have been practised until fairly well accomplished, try

those described below.

FOR THE THROAT,
TONGUE AND LIPS
TO PRODUCE PURITY OF TONE

EXERCISES TO GIVE MUSCULAR STRENGTH TO THE THROAT, TONGUE AND LIPS DURING VOCALIZATION.

Is must be borne in mind that the phonetic sound of the letter k brings into action the back of the tongue, that of the letter t calls the tip of the tongue into activity, and that of the letter p exercises the lips. These three conso-

nants may be regarded as the basis of all the others, since by employing them intelligently in proper exercise the root and the tip of the tongue and the lips may be materially strengthened and thus prepared for proper action upon all the consonants as they occur in speech.

First open the mouth wide. but without straining or spreading

it at the corners, simply lowering the jaw as directed in former exercises (see figure No. 8). Hold the mouth in this position, and then raise the tongue at the back against the roof of the mouth, keeping the tip in position just back of the lower teeth, as shown at figure No. 9, preparatory to giving the phonetic sound of k, which is $k\bar{u}h$, produced entirely by the breath and without vocalization.

As the phonetic sound of k is produced the tongue should press hard against the back of the roof of the mouth; and as the explosion of breath occurs, the center and root of the tongue should lower with a sharp, quick action, while the uvula and the roof of the mouth just in front of the root of the mouth just in front of the uvula should rise with the same sharp action giving a correct arch to back of the mouth for sound, as in speech, to pass through (figure No. 10). With every period of practice the opening will widen and the muscles become percentially stronger. Becare. become perceptibly stronger. Be careful not to alter the position of the mouth while exercising the tongue,

and be sure to keep the tip of the tongue against the inner side of the lower teeth. When this exercise is performed correctly it will be noted that a very strong lateral action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphram is produced, which is a great help toward attaining a

correct action of these muscles during vocalization.

Having thus exercised the root of the tongue, take up the phonetic sound of t, which is tak produced by the breath alone. without vocalization. Open the mouth to about half the width required in phonetically sounding k, being sure that the lower teeth are just back of the upper ones and in the same relative position they occupy when the mouth is closed. (This posi-



FIGURE No. 8.



FIGURE No. 9.



FIGURE No. 10.

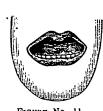


FIGURE No. 11

FIGURE No. 12.

FIGURE No. 13.

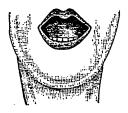


FIGURE No. 14.

Open the mouth by elastically lowering the jaw to such a depth that two fingers can be placed laterally between the teeth (see figure No. 8), and without altering this position of the mouth or the reposeful position of the tongue with its tip against the back of the lower front teeth, say purely, clearly and distinctly, ah, sounding the a as in arm, as directed in one of the exercises in the second paper. Repeat this syllable three times, being extremely care ful to produce the attack only by the action of the strong abdominal muscles and the diaphragm, without the slightest restriction or attack in the chest or throat. Pivot the head from side to side occasionally while uttering the syliable, to assure ease and relaxation of the throat, and also be sure that the sound has a full, deep, pure, resonant quality, which can be produced only by close practical observation of all the rules previously explained.

After ah has been accomplished fairly well, say kah, still sounding the a at in arm, applying the same principle as were used in producing the phonetic

sound of k, and holding the mouth in the same position as when saying ah. The vocal organs have practically the same relation in saying kah as they have when we correctly produce the pho netic sound of k.

Now say tah, which is the next vocal exercise, placing the vocal organs in the same position as when producing the phonetic sound of t, on the first attack of the syllable, and allowing the jaw to lower slightly upon the final sound of ah.

Finally repeat the syllable pah three times will full, pure vo calization, giving a sharp, strong action of the lips, as in the production of the phonetic form of p.

Repeat these exercises a number of times, saying ah, kah, tch, pah, each three times, and concentrating all the power of the will upon saying them with pureness, fulness, resonance and power; but be sure there is no conscious effort or feeling of restriction in the throat or

After having practiced these principal consonant sounds, we must, in order to gain greater power to produce pure tones, teach the lips to give the vowels their proper form in connection with the correct action of the tongue. At present we will confine ourselves to the positions of the vowels a, e, i, o and u.

To produce the proper sound of a, as in ale, first elastically lower the jaw, separating the teeth sufficiently to be able to pass between them with perfect ease the first finger placed laterally and allowing the torgue to touch the lower teeth on both sides and the tip to rest easily against the lower front teeth just above the gums. the attack of the abdominal muscles in sounding a the center of the tongue will arch slightly upward, and this should be the only action. (See figure No. 15.)

To sound e, as in ell, the mouth should widen slightly, the lips should be drawn a littleaway from the teeth, and the latter should be less widely separated than for uttering a, but should be far enough apart to admit the tip of the first finger; morever, the tip of the tongue should be held against the lower front teeth just the same as for a, but the sides must rest against the edges of the upper side teeth, leaving a narrow, flattened passage for the pure sound to pass through, as pictured at figure No. 16. Great care must be taken not to tighten the muscles of the throat or thrust the chin forward on either this vowel or the preceding one, and also not to alter the position of the mouth described while pronouncing any of the vowels.

To sound the vowel i, as in ice, lower the chin about twice as lower the chin about twice as much as in saying a, so that the tips of two fingers laterally placed one above the other will pass easily between the apper and lower teeth, and retain the tip of the tongue in the same

position against the lower front teeth, while the sides rest against the inner sides of the lower side teeth. Upon the attack in produring the sound of i the tongue flattens, showing the opening of the throat as pictured at figure No. 17; and upon the final sound of the vowel the tongue arches slightly in the conter. Be very careful not to stiffen the jaw on this vowel, or to thrust the chin forward or "chew" the vowel, as if taking a bite

from something; it is most important that the jaw be kept perfeetly flexible and easy.

On o, sounded as in old, the tongue lies in about the same position as when a is articulated, except that it does not press against

the sides of the upper teeth; the teeth are separated about the same distance, and the lips are thrust forward from the teeth and perfectly sounded, as pict-ured at figure No. 18.

U, sounded as in use, requires much the same form of tongue and teeth as o, but the lips are thrust more forward and are not quite so well rounded, and the sides of the tongue touch the edges of the upper side teeth.

(See figure No. 19.)
Practice all these exercises well in front of a mirror until they become very easy of accomplishment, and be careful to observe that the tip of the tongue remains in the same position against the lower front teeth and that only the center and sides are active throughout the articulation of the vowels. If the lower teeth have a tendency to set forward in advance of the upper ones, draw the chin back and try to close the teeth with the upper ones over the lower. Do this frequently every day and much improvement will result, not only in speech, but also, in the appearance of the lower jaw. It may be impossible to make the teeth close perfectly, but any irregularity may thus be rendered much less marked. Mothers should watch their joung children and teach them to close their teeth properly and to speak by lowering the jaw and not by thrusting it forward. If such care were generally exercised, there would be much less faulty speech and fewer throat troubles than there are at present.

Learn to drop the jaw with complete relaxation, and then to control it elastically, with no strain upon the muscles con-nected with the throat, and occasionally during the act of vocalization grasp with the thumb and first finger the flesh on each side of the neck just above the larynx, to insure a total lack of restriction in the region of the throat. (See figure No. 20.) The correct action of the jaw has much to do with both purity and quality of tone.

The student must realize the exceeding importance of acquiring the power to execute all the foregoing exercises with skill before attempting anything farther, as upon this rudimentary practice depends the success of the vocal exercises to follow. If the mastery of the simple exercises is obtained, more difficult ones will be found much easier; in fact, their successful execution is impossible unless each step is carefully studied.

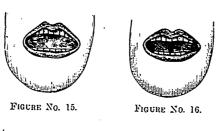




FIGURE Mo. 17.

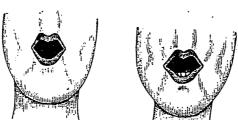


FIGURE No. 18. FIGURE No. 19.

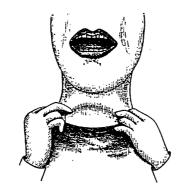


FIGURE No. 20.

THE large demand for our Pamphlet, "CHARACTER AND UNIQUE FASHIONS," has necessitated the issuing of a new edition in which has been incorporated a variety of new costumes. It is Illustrated with Styles unusual in Character, representing Peculiar National Fashions and Notable Individual Apparel, and is a handy book of reference when patterns of the nature described are required. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2d. or 5 cents.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: A new pamphlet containing a History of the Organized Club Movement and the containing a ristory of the organized Club Movement and the General Federation of Clubs, the Many Departments of Social Science to which the energies of Club Women may be directed with practical and fav-reaching results, and Instructions for Organizing a Club. The Patriotic, Social and Philanthropic Organizations are described, including with the descriptions Cuts of well-known Club Women.

CROCHETING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CROCHETING

1.—Loop.
ch. st.—Chain stitch.
d. c.—Double crochet.
tr. c.—Treble crochet.
tr. c.—Treble crochet.
sl. st.—Slip stitch.
trepeat.—This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of the work as many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with the details which follow the next *. As an example: * 6 ch., i s. c. in the next space and repeat twice more from * (or last *), means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., i s. c. in the next space, 6 ch., i s. c. in the next space, twice more after making it the first time, making it three times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction. the next part of the direction.

ROSE TIDY.

FIGURE No. 1.—This tidy is made of colored crochet cord and

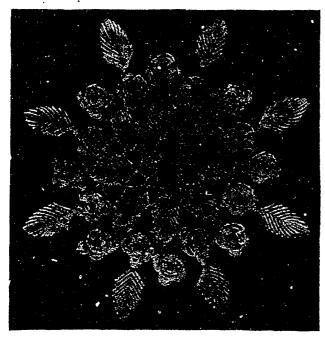


FIGURE No. 1 .- Rose Tidy.

may be worked in any colors preferred. Pink roses and green leaves form a very pretty combination. The leaves are crocheted firmly, but the roses should be made very loosely.

For the Leaf.—Chain 13, 1 s. c in the second stitch of ch. First row.-1 s. c. in each of the remaining 11-ch., and 3 s. c.

in the 12th stitch of chain (this will form the center of the leaf), 11 s. c. in the opposite side, 1 ch. Turn.

Second row .- The leaves are worked ribbed by taking up the back loop of stitch, s c. under each s. c. to the center of leaf, 32 c. in the center of the 3 s. c. of last row, then s. c. to within 2 stitches of the end of last row; leave these two stitches ch. Work back and forth like last row, and make the leaf 1, turn. 7 or 8 ribs long. Make 16 leaves

The leaves and roses may be joined with slip stitches or be sewed together when finished, as preferred. If they are to be joined with slip stitches, finish one leaf, make another one and join the corners in last row thus: Catch, when working the first two stitches, with slip stitches in the corresponding corner of other leaf; work to end of row and join the last leaf to the first as mentioned above. Now make the other eight leaves.

For the Rose .-- Chain 5, join.

First row. -- Ch. 4, 1 s. c. in 1st stitch of ring, * ch. 4, 1 s. c. in the next stitch, repeat from * 3 times more.

Second row.—*1. c., in next 4-ch. of last row, 4 d. c., 1 s. c. in same chain. Repeat from * 4 times more.

Third row.—The side towards you is the right side. Turn the work over and make 1 s. c. where 4-chs. of 1st row were fastened. * ch. 5, fasten in same manner as the s. c. at beginning of the row. Repeat from * 4 times more.

Fourth row.-1 s. c. in next 5-ch., 6 d. c., 1 s. c. in same

5-ch. Repeat 4 times more.

Fifth row.-1 s. c. on the wrong side where chain of previous row was fastened. * Ch. 6, fasten in above manner. Repeat from * 4 times more.

Sixth row.—1 s. c., 8 d. c., 1 s. c. in 6-ch. Repeat this 4 times more.

Seventh row.—1 s. c. on the wrong side where chains of previous rows were fastened. *7 ch., 1 s. c. fastened as above. Repeat from * 4 times more.

Eighth row.—In this row the joining is made. c., 10 d. c., 1 s. c., under ch. 7; in working the fifth and sixth d. c. fasten each with a slip stitch to the fourth rib of leaf; make another petal and fasten the fifth and sixth d. c. as before to fourth rib of next leaf, make two more petals and fasten the fifth and sixth d. c. of last petal with sl. stitches to the top of a leaf and make another petal. Make another rose and fasten the fifth and sixth d. c. of a petal to the free side-petal of last rose; join the fifth and sixth d. c. of next petal to the lower part of next leaf. Join this way all round.

For the center make one large rose. For this, ch. 10 and join, ch. 4, 1 s. c., in 1st stitch of ch. 10, * ch. 4, 1 s. c. in next stitch. Repeat from * 6 times more. Then proceed as for small rose. This rose must have eight petals. Fasten the fifth and sixth d. c. of each petal to the top of each leaf. If the tidy is preferred

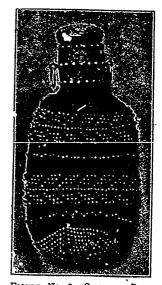
sewed together, work thus: sew 1 leaf to each of the 8 outside petals of large rose, and then fasten corners of the leaves to-Then gether. fasten 1 rose on the point

of each leaf and 1 between the leaves. Fasten the remaining leaves on the outer edge of the roses between the points of the center leaves.

SILK AND BEADPURSE, WITH GATE TOP.

FIGURE No. 2.—This purse requires 1 bunch of beads and 1 spool of purse twist on which string all the beads before commencing to crochet. Make chain of 12 stitches and join in a ring.

First row. -1 s. c. with bead, 1 plain s. c. in each st. of previous



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FIGURE NO. 2.-SILK AND BEAD PURSE, WITH GATE TOP.

row, alternately, working in back loop of stitches. Second row .- * 2 s. c. with beads, taking up back loop of 2nd st. then 1 plain s. c. by taking up both loops of the second or

last s. c. to widen; repeat from * 5 times.

Third row.—* 3 s. c. with beads. Widen after third bead in

same way as in last row; repeat from * 5 times.

Make eight or ten more rows, increasing one bead and wideng in each row until you have six points of eleven or thirteen ads each.

Twe'fth row .- S. c. all round.

Thirteenth row .- D. c. in each s. c. of last row.

Fourteenth row .- D. c., with bead, in each stitch of last row. Fifteenth row.—D. c. in each stitch of last row. Sixteenth row.—S. c. in each stitch all around.

Seventeenth row .- * 2 plain s. c., 3 s. c. with beads; repeat 13 mes more from *.

Eighthenth row.—1 plain s. c., * 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain s. c.; peat from * 12 times, then 3 s. c. with beads, 1 plain s. c. Nineteenth row.—* 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain s. c. *, repeat

om * 13 times.

Twentieth row.—1 plain s. c., I s. c. with bead; repeat 13 mes, then 1 s. c. with bead.

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Twenty-first row.—1 s. c. with a bead in every stitch.

Twenty-second row.—* 1 s. c. with bead, 4 plain s. c. *, repeat 13 times

Twenty-third row .- * 2 plain s. c., 3 s. c. with beads; repeat from * 13 times.

Twenty-fourth row.—1 plain s. c., 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain s. c.; repeat from * 12 times, then 3 s. c. with beads, 1

Twenty-fifth row .- * 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain s. c.; repeat from * 13 times.

For the next 14 rows repeat from the 12th row.

Fortieth row.—I plain s. c. in each stitch. Forty-first row.—D. c. in each stitch.

Forty-second and Forty-third rows .- Same as 41st row.

Sew on to the gate top, which may be purchased in fancywork shops.

THE COMMON ILLS OF LIFE.*

BY GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D.-No. 9.—INSOMNIA.

That the tune of our being is set to a rhythm is well illusated in sleeping and waking. One-third of life is passed in cep, two thirds in working and waking. Sleep is necessary to epair the system and make it fit for action. As the muscle ceds after exercise a period of rest so that the chemical accuaulations produced by action can be carried away and thus low the muscle to act again with the original vigor, so it is ith brain action, with heart action and, indeed, with all vital rocesses. In sleep the whole organism becomes quiescent; the reathing is slower, the heart's pulsations are less strong and umerous and the brain, unless exercised with dreams, suspends s functions. The eyes shut out the vision of earthly objects, ne ceases to feel or to smell and lastly the ears cease to hear nd so the five senses become scaled to all without that would rouse activity. Children and an mals sleep more than half he time, but as one grows or attains adult life the rhythm is hanged and less and less sleep is necessary. There is a great ifference of opinion in regard to the amount of sleep required. so definite rule can be stated, for it depends on two things, amely, habit and personal requirement.

THE HABIT OF SLEEP.

Like the other wants of the system, the necessity of sleep is mperative. The Chinese torturer deprives his hapless victim of leep. The torment transcends belief: the sufferer goes mad, and it is only a matter of days before he perishes. The system must have some repose, but the amount and the time at which t is taken is a matter of habit. The country dweller, accus-omed to early retiring, feels as if the Chinese torturer were upon im if he is not in bed at his accustomed hour, while the city nan who has gone to bed with the lark tosses with wakefulness intil midnight, and is no more ready to rise with the lark than o go to sleep with it. It would not take a long course of trainng, nevertheless, to have the habits of one exchanged for those of the other. The amount of sleep also depends largely on habit. As a general thing, people sleep more than they need. The ancients were very strict in their ideas in regard to this, and hey considered it a great waste of time for an adult to spend hey considered it a great waste of time for an adult to spend more than six or at most seven hours in sleep. But moderns are more lenient in the matter of sleep as well as in other mat-lers and think that the individual, especially if he works hard, should have eigh, hours of sleep at least.

The question next arises whether man can turn night into

lay and day into night without suffering for it. Night is, no loubt, the time for sleep; the light of the sun has departed, and the appeal to the eye and the ear is no longer made, so that the two senses which interfere the most with sleep are more asily lulled to rest. But the time of sleep is also much more of a habit than one would suspect. The night laborers in mines, who have their time divided without reference to the course of the sun, having eight hours on and as many hours off, sleep regardless of daylight and dark. One can adapt himself to sleeping at any time in the twenty-four hours. Some people find it impossible to sleep in the daytime, but those who cannot get their quota of sleep in the hours of the night should cultivate the habit of taking a nap in the daytime. People would be much better, would live longer, be stronger and do better work, if in the middle of the day they take a siesta, as is the habit in hot countries.

CAUSES OF INSOMNIA.

Insomnia is in a great degree a habit also. If one for any cause passes a sleepless night, he is much more likely to be wakeful the second night, doubly liable not to sleep the third night, and so his chances of sleeplessness go on in arithmetical progression; sleeplessness passes into confirmed insomnia. A great many people think they do not sleep, when in reality they do. The body may not suffer much, but the mind suffers; and so it is not a trifling thing, and one that should be helped as much as real insomnia. The causes of insomnia are legion. It has been shown in the discussion of many of the diseases to which flach is built that insomnia is a common and a persistent which flesh is heir that insomnia is a common and a persistent symptom. The insomnia which is the most common ill is due not to any disease of the body, but to the state of mind. Auxiety and worry are the twin Chinese torturers which stand over their victims and murder sleep. Many inherit a natural aptitude for wakefulness, without a corresponding physical power of enduring the requirements of such a legacy. Some one has said that sleeplessness was "a perverse habit, the result of years, perhaps generations, of misuse of the body and the brain."

Tea and coffee have long borne the opprobrium of causing insomnia, and with justice, too, for the yare stimulants and excite the nerve centers. But many an after-dinner cup of coffee taken late at night has been unjustly accused of keeping the partaker awake, the insomnia in such a case being due to the excitement and stimulation of conversation and society. often an exciting book or conversation sends Morpheus afar, and the sleepy god refuses to be again propitiated. In the same way an active state of mind puts sleep to flight, and renders it impossible to acquire the requisite amount of mental tranquillity to win repose.

SLEEPING APPOINTMENTS.

In order to sleep successfully it is necessary that the surroundings be suitable. The room should be large and airy, or, if not large, the ventilation should be good. It is rare that the chamber is well ventilated. Every one has perceived the tainted air of a bedroom when going into it in the morning, and wondered that one could sleep in such an atmosphere; but though the occupant was perfectly unconscious that the air was not pure, he was, nevertheless, complaining of headache and of having passed a restless night without sleep. So many people have a prejudice against night air that they seal

No. 1, Catching Cold, appeared in the Number for January. No. 2, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, in the Number for February. No. 3, Feverishness and Fevers, in the Number for March. No. 4. Headaches, in the Number for April. No. 5, Neuralgia, Gout, Rheumatism, in the Number for Jun. 6. The Liver and Billoueness, in the Number for Jun. No. 7, Nervous Prostration, in the Number for Juny. No. 8, Heart Troubles, in the Number for August.

themselves up in a room to which no air can gain access. Breathing over and over again the same air, it is little short of a miracle that they are not asphyxlated before morning. air should not blow directly upon one when he or she is asleep, and if the room is small, a screen can be placed in such a position as to prevent this. Even a draft is preferable to vitiated air in the sleeping room. If you are troubled with insomnia, get up end throw wide open the windows and let the breeze sweep through the room. It will not only purify the room, but it will sweep the cobwebs from the brain and cause the worry and anxiety which are generally the inseparable bedfellows of those troubled with insomnia to cease from troubling, and to give the needed rest.

The bed should be comfortable and roomy. By comfortable is not meant soft. It is a mistake to get accustomed to too soft a bed, for when you have to spend a night away from it you will miss it and be unable to sleep, unless you are a soldier or have worked and tramped so hard in camping out that you are glad of the soft side of a rock. The bed should be smooth and level, not much higher at the head than at the foot and not inclining the other way to send the blood to the brain. It makes a difference, too, what kind of a pillow one has. It is better to use a small pillow which can be moulded into any shape you like and that the head should not be high. It is liable to make one round-shouldered to sleep with the head too high. Some recommend a hair pillow for Summer as cooler, but hair pillows are uncomfortable, as they are lumpy and unyielding. There is a popular notion that the bed should be placed with the head to the North, to bring the body in the line of the electric currents of the earth. I do not know how one can prove that there is any sense in this idea. After all, one should not be notional about these matters or indulge himself or herself too much but should have a determination to sleep and enjoy repose, Nature's sweet restorer, in the best manner that circumstances will permit. There is no greater bondage than to be notional about one's sleeping surroundings, especially as the exigencies of modern life drive one from place to place, and one may not sleep in his own bed or in the same place for nights and nights together.

REMEDIES FOR INSOMNIA.

The remedies for insomnia, which are very many, may be divided into the simple and harmless and those which are harmful and dangerous. Many of the simple remedies are in one's own hands. It is a proverb that "the sleep of a laboring man is sweet." Herein lies a popular and potent remedy for the widespread evil of insomnia. Exercise, exercise that will bring in play the parts of the body which have not had their share of work, will induce a healthy fatigue, so that one will go to sleep like an infant. In this connection it should be remembered that over-fatigue likewise will cause insomnia and that if you are working too hard physically you can become too tired to sleep. In such cases get a sleepy balance in the system by reading or gently exercising the mind. It is on this idea that many of the ingenious inventions have been instituted for exercising and tiring out the mind, as one would a refractory child. How many have counted the sheep that go over an imaginary wall; some say the alphabet backwards, others repeat lines of poetry or verses of Scripture, beginning with the letters of the alphabet. One of the best of these is to try and remember some journey that you have taken, compelling yourself to follow all the details and to live the whole event over again. The concentration of the mind on some non exciting subject and holding it to the contemplation of it causes it to re-cease its over-activity of thought and to pause in its mad capers of presenting all manner of worrying and exciting matters that drive sleep far from the eyelids. In sleeplessness the mind can help very much. There is also a kind of self-hypnotism that may be tried. Relax all the muscles of the body as completely as possible, and roll the eyeballs upward under the closed lids, at the same time making the mind as much of a blank as possible.

Indigestion and over-eating may cause insomnia, but in the majority of cases sleeplessness is due to lack of sufficient food. In many instances insomnia has been cured by the simple means of taking upon retiring a glass of milk or some other light food. A warm bath at the temperature of 95° F. will often make one Remain in the bath from twenty minutes to half an sleen well hour. Electrical baths also are beneficial. Electricity—the constant current—is productive of very good results in those cases where insomnia is due to nervousness, the electricity being administered upon retiring A battery can be hired or bought,

and a physician will tell you how to use it. The currents show not be too strong or too long continued.

In cases of persistent and intractable insomnia a change scene is exceedingly beneficial, and if one cannot travel, he continued to the continued of change his occupation. A sea voyage, a getting-out from accustomed routine will help more than anything else. The mind often gets into a rut and so loses its sense of the propa tion of things that the cares and vexations of life follow one bed and persistently drive away needed sleep. The new sight and ideas that travel necessarily brings readjust the bods equilibrium; the mind is rested and invigorated, the nerves a soothed and sleep results. In a general way I have referred to the control of th the will power in promoting sleep. It is a great thing to he an expectation, even a determination, quiet and unexciting,

SLEEPLESSNESS AND DRUG HABITS.

If it is necessary to resort to drugs to prevent insomnia, not do much self-doctoring, for one may find the remedy wor than the disease. One may take tincture of hops or catnip to or sleep on a hop pillow. Tincture of valerian or some prepara tion of assafætida or lavender will quiet the nerves and bring pose. The broken habit of sleep will be re-established and the process' will not be harmful, but beneficial. Next in order comthe bromides; they are not dangerous if only taken for a ting and in moderate doses of fifteen or twenty grains, but all these things should be prescribed by a physician. You must beware of using chloral. Since the coal tar drugs have been discovered chloral is fortunately not so popular, for it is drive that one can form a habit of using. It will assert itse and establish a craving which will not be put off or denied.

Far worse than anything that one can conceive, who has a witnessed the spectacle, is a drug habit. Morphine, chloral accoraine are the most common drugs to which the sleepless be came addicted. The craving for these is something beyond description; everything yields to it. The truthful person become a liar because of it. He will sacrifice everything that makes it worth living in order to obtain it. No one ever thinks it possible that the same true to obtain it. that such a degrading slavery would control him or her, by none can count himself absolutely safe from such bondage. The necessity of caution in taking drugs for pain or sleeplessness cannot, therefore, be impressed too strongly upon one. Its better to endure a few sleepless nights, yes, even many, the to become addicted to the use of drugs and stimulants. drugs are useful for a time, but after a while they lose their perfectly; the drugs have to be increased constantly, and after awhile the demand of the system for them becomes imperative yet they fail to soothe, having rather the opposite effect at serving to increase the trouble that they at first relieved.

Sulphonal is a remedy much used. When first discovered some ten years ago, it was widely recommended in the placed opium and morphine, which, while giving sleep, caused in mar instances a feeling of sickness and nausea the next morning. sulphonal leaves none of these disagreeable after-effects, it was hoped that a useful drug had been found-one that would n lieve pain and cause sleep without unpleasant results. Sulphon is a remedy that at once became popular. The result was the many acquired the habit without realizing that it was possible Sulphonal and chloral weaken all the nerve centers as attack the heart.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE.

To woo sleep, therefore, do not resort to drugs. the causes of your wakefulness and try to regulate the conditions accordingly. Be a philosopher and cease to worry and anxious about matters that cannot be helped. Avoid excurtopics of conversation just before retiring and govern the ment processes with firmness and decision, not allowing to come to the front those which are liable to arouse and excite you. About all, banish gloomy and apprehensive thoughts. A writer, speak ing of the haunting, worrying, sleep-banishing thoughts, write thus of the people who indulge in them: "When the respons bilities of the day are over they carry their responsibilities is bed with them. The small hours of the morning find such into viduals speculating upon the pros and cons of the past and for ture with an intensity which often drives them to desperation The small ills of life assume Alpine proportions; the most triva circumstances are distorted and magnified a thousandfold. might be added that if he falls asleep, he is troubled with w happy dreams and haunting nightmares. As the best prevent and the cure of insomnia, banish, therefore, gloomy and appa iu. mac hensive thoughts.

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FIGURE No. 3.— Housewife — Card-

board is covered

with linen and dec-

orated with ribbon

and embroidered

designs in this use-

ful little housewife,

which suggests the soldier's knapsack.

FIGURE NO. 1.—
NOY BAG.—This inty little accesy is made of delite shell-pink in, with a gracespray of morng-glories embidered upon it their natural colh A deep ruffle

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THE WORK-TABLE.

A deep ruffle pink chiffon at the edges and a full puff of the same at the ening provides an attractive finish. Bows of broad satin ribnare disposed upon the bag, and ribbon formed in a large

loop at the top furnishes the means of carrying the bag. The interlining of cotton batting is cotton batting is covered with white silk, and the sachet powder sprinkled upon the cotton will impart à delicate perfume to the handkerchief or veil which may be carried. Any preferred color may be selected, but black satin and chiffon are especially appropriate for general use.

FIGURE No. 2.—
CATCH—ALL.—Figured Japanese silk was used to make this attractive and useful adjunct to the dressing-table and decoration is provided by deep, creamy lace. The silk is cut round, and so is the lining, which is of a contrasting color, and about the edge is

arranged to hold pins, while on the top three spools of cotton are held in position by narrow ribbon, which is run through them and fastened inside the case. On the cover, inside, are three pieces of fine flannel which form the needle-case and will hold needles of all sizes and varieties. Patriotism may be displayed in the colors chosen. The covering may be of white linen or duck, and the bands of ribbon which ornament it may be of red and blue. Swords embroidered in gilt, red and blue and spools of cotton also carrying out this idea will be very effective. This convenient little companion will be a very useful addition to the workbasket and will also be an acceptable gift to the traveller.

FIGURE No. 4.-RUSTIC MIRROR FRAME.—Tiny little pebbles are glued in stucco effect upon a foundation of heavy cardboard or thin board, forming the mat of this picturesque frame, while the rustic pieces are varnished or may be of silver birch and crossed in simple style at the and bottom. top Candelabra placed on each side of the mirror add a charming effect.

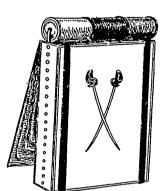


FIGURE No. 3.—House-Wife.

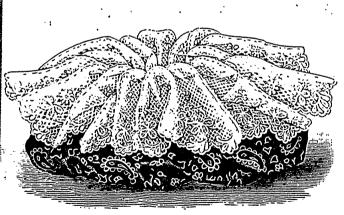


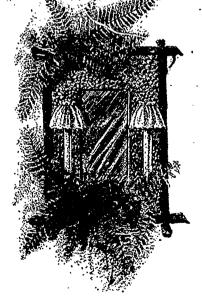
FIGURE No. 1 .- FANCY BAG.

FIGURE No. 2 .- CATCH ALL.

casing through which narrow ribbon is run to draw the bag ogether. The lace is gathered on the edge and falls prettily over the silk. An interlining of thin cotton batting is sprinkled profusely with some favorite sachet—violet or orris, perhaps, or more generally preferred. Silk, satin, velvet, crépon or inca are appropriate for this dainty little accessory; when made of linen, sprays of flowers are embroidered over it.

The shades are made of rose pink crêpe paper. Ferns bunched in a most

de of rose pink Figure No. 4.—Rustic Mibroe Frame.



attractive manner at the top and bottom of the frame complete a very ornamental feature in the home. Taste and ingenuity will produce pleasing results in the decorative features of this frame.

MODERN LACE-MAKING.

BATTENBURG TABLE-CENTER.

FIGURE No. 1.—The center here pictured is one of the richest

a fine cream tint, but may be made of white braid, if prefers It may also be made of Battenburg braid, in which case it i be filled in with the same stitches as are used in Battenburg h



productions in modern lace. The design is bold and at the same time graceful, and is shown up very effectively by a background of filling in stitches. The center is of heavy linen, to which the border is button-hole stitched, the material being then cut away to show the full pattern of the lace.

CHILD'S POINT LACE COAT COLLAR.

FIGURE No. 2.—This is a dainty and yet showy collar to be used on a child's coat. It is shaped so that a point falls on each side of each shoulder, while a small square is at the center of the back and two short tab-ends depend in front. It is of

FIGUR No. 1 .- BATTENBURG TABLE-CENTER.

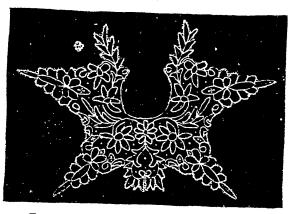


FIGURE NO. 2.—CHILD'S POINT LAGE COAT COLLAR.

BRUGES LACE EDGING

FIGURE No. 3.—This had some edging is made of semi-transparent braid of an ivory-white tint and if filled in with Bruges lastitches. The engraving resents the lace very faithfully. Bonnet and hat crown covered with Bruges and Flemish lace will be ver fashionable this season to dressy wear, and ladies clere with their needles will be able to fashion such coverings for their hats then selves by obtaining a design for the purpose.

For the information con-

for the information contained in this article out thanks are due Sara Hadler, professional luce maker, 923 Broadway, New York

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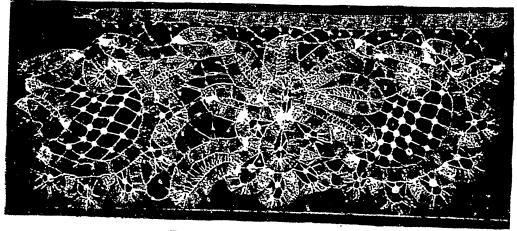


FIGURE No. 3.—BRUGES LACE EDGING.



THE HOME LAUNDRY.

When but one servant is employed, and she is laundress, cook and maid-of-all work, incompetency in some ways is endurable provided the duties of the laundry are understood. The young provided the duties of the laundry are understood. housekeeper bewails the trials that beset her when the clothes are brought from the laundry cleudy and yellow, but if she does not understand the work, there is no chance of improvement unless a change of maids is effected. In these days of domestic unrest it does not suffice that the mistress shall be a critic-anyone can find fault-, but she must understand the cause of failure and with patience and firmness endeavor to correct the lack of knowledge on the part of the willing yet inefficient helper. Only the very rich can pay for professional work, and the one maid from whom so much is expected has a right to look for a wise hand in her who directs. Clothes that grow more yellow with each washing, prints clouded and streaked, flannels that are shrunken, starch that sticks to the irons, leaving the last state of the garment worse than the first, evidence a lack of knowledge of the rudiments of these things. Clothes that reachethe laundry in a very soiled state are selflom quite restored to their fairness by even the best of laundresses. In careful housekeeping even the small members of the family are taught a proper respect for the soiled clothing, and it is never consigned to the closet floor or thrown in a heap almost anywhere to gather dust and grime, but is placed in a covered hamper until washing day arrives. In a hit-or-miss housekeeping wet bath or hand towels are thrown with the wash-pile and are a prolific source of mildew and sourness. The proper care of the soiled pieces before they reach the laundry is, therefore, a matter of habit in well-regulated households.

SORTING THE CLOTHES.

When the washing is to be commenced the sorting of the clothing is the first step. Flannels are laid by themselves in a pile, sheets and pillow slips in another, table linen, napkins and doileys in a third and personal apparel in still a fourth. It is a disputed question whether it is advisable to soak any of the clothes over night, but I have seen the best results attained only when this course was followed. Half fill one tub with lukewarm water and add two table-spoonfuls of washing powder carefully dissolved in a little hot water. Into this place the body clothes, soaping any very soiled places. Some excellent laundresses soak the towels and pillow-slips also, but sheets do not require it. The use of a washing powder or fluid is a modern one. The old-time housekeepers would have none these labor-saving mediums, foolishly considering that the latter were thereby made tender of full of tiny holes, but we have grown to appreciate the pricelessness of woman's strength and save it as far as we can. A washing compound properly coportioned and not used until thoroughly dissolved is, in fact, a laving to the clothes, necessitating less rubbing to cleanse them.

Commence the work with the table linen, leaving the clothes hat are soaking still in that condition until the linen is washed. Tablecloths and napkins should be looked over carefully for any coffee or fruit stains, and if any are found, boiling hot water -hould be poured through them, the soiled spots being placed over a bowl and a small quantity of the water being added at a line. Wash the linea in hot water and soap, wring out and hen lay it in clean lukewarm water to rinse well. When all is vashed have ready a boiler one fourth full of cold water. Wring the linen from the rinse, soap lightly and lay it in the biller, then place the boiler over the fire. When the water is almost boiling hot lift all the linen, lay it in clean cold water and from this rinsing water wring out and lay the pieces in water that is slightly blued. Wring the linen from this. shake out and then hang it on the line. Care should be taken in hanging it so that it will dry very nearly straight.

BLUING AND STARCHING.

Table linen is not starched in those homes where heavy linen and many changes are possible: but when one or two cloths must suffice for the week, and especially when the cloths are old and thin, a very light stiffening will keep them less rumpled than when no starch is used. Unless intended to be starched the linen is hung evenly on the line and while still damp is brought in and folded for the ironing. If ironed quite dry and on the right side, it will be shiny and

beautiful, hot irons and much pressure being requisite to success. Napkins that are embroidered with an initial should be so ironed and folded that the lettering will show on the upper side. Finely embroidered center-pieces and doileys are washed with much care in a good soap-suds made of white soap, rinsed well and blued very slightly, then shaken and ironed on the wrong side while wet, a thick soft flannel laid over the ironing cover bringing out the design of the decoration. Doileys or center-pieces that are inished with a fringed border should not be blued, as bluing has some mysterious affinity for this linen

fringe and is always distressingly conspicuous.

After the table linen is washed the remaining white clothes should be treated in the same way -the sheets and towels first, then the articles that will require starching. A table-spoonful of washing powder added to the water in the boiler and the water changed when at all cloudy will clean the clothes and whiten them as well. Clothes that are not thoroughly rinsed and carefully blued are never snowy white, the soap combining with the blue and producing a yellow tinge. The kind of bluing to use is not a trivial matter, for there are blues and blues; and when the clothes suddenly develop rusty spots or take on an unwonted yellow tinge it is likely the bluing that is at fault. The ultramarine blue-not Prussian-blue-is the kind to use, but the bluing may always be tested by sal-soda. Dissolve a table-spoonful of the soda in hot water, add a little of the bluing and heat it. If a brownish red tinge is developed, the

presence of iron is certain and such bluing should not be used,
After all the white clothes are ready for the line, the articles to be starched are laid in a pile by themselves as they are wrung from the bluing water. On proper starching the ease of the ironing depends, as starch that sticks to the iron can never give satisfactory laundry work. There are many different methods of making starch, but the following has been found very satisfactory. isfactory: Dissolve a large cooking-spoonful of starch in a cupful of cold water; turn this into a clean pan and add two quarts of boiling water and a small piece of wax or a tea-spoonful of lard. Place it on the fire, and when bubbles permeate the starch it is cooked sufficiently. Salt is sometimes considered a requisite, but its use is to be avoided, the clothing not remaining stiff when it is used. Salt has a peculiar affinity for moisture and defeats the very purpose of the starching. articles that are to be the stiffest are dipped first, then those requiring less starch, and so on until the last of the pile is reached. White clothing should be dipped while the starch is hot, but colored articles require a cool starch to prevent the colors from fading. Shirt-waists are starched in this starch, and when dried the yoke, the fronts, cuffs and neck-band are dipped in what is called cold starch -made by dissolving starch in cold water, the proportions of which are always given on the starch package. There is a very useful starch now on the market for cold starching, it is especially satisfactory for doing up white shirts. The shirts receive no hot starching, but are dipped twice in the cold starch at an interval of a few hours. This starch is useful for the shirt-waist as well. All clothing that has been treated to the hot starching should be thoroughly dried before the sprinkling prior to the ironing or the clothes will not be stiff, and the starch will be likely to stick to the irons.

CARE OF FLANNELS, PRINTS, ETC.

The washing of flannels is not a difficult process, nor need the result be problematical if the work is understood. Into a quarter of a tubful of lukewarm water stir two table-spoonfuls of ammonia. After shaking the flannels free of dust and lint, lay them in this water and cleanse them by rubbing with the hands and by sopping them up and down. If ammonia is not at hand, add a cupful of strong soap water made by aissolving shaved soap in boiling water. Soap should never be rubbed on flannels, as it hardens and shrinks them. From this water lay them in a second, prepared exactly like the first and of the

same temperature. Riuse the flannels well in this, then lay them in clear water, also of the same temperature, and wring with a wringer until as dry as possible; shake well and hang them to dry in a sunny place. When ironing press them with a moderately hot flat-iron. The secret of the washing of flannels is to have the changes of water at the same temperature and not to rub on soap. It is also wiser to wring with the wringer and not with the hands, as a pressure is better than a twist for wool materials. Flannels and all woollen fabrics should be taken off the line before thoroughly dry, smoothed out and folded tightly for a few moments, then ironed on the wrong side. Especially should this rule apply to embroidered flannels. Blankets are washed in the same way.

When washing silk under-vests make a solution of a table-spoonful of ammonia in three quarters of a pailtul of lukewarm water. Lay the garments in this and allow them to soak for fifteen minutes; then wash with the hands. Wring out the garments by squeezing in the hands; rinse in lukewarm water, hang in a shady place and when nearly dry iron, first placing a cloth over the silk. In washing hose first shake them free of dust and lint and then wash and rinse in fresh clear water. Black hose are a veritable trap for all the lint from the clothing preceding it if washed in water that has already done service.

Sateen, prints and dark ginghams look much better when no soap is used on them. If it is feared that they will fade, soak them for thirty minutes in salted water, then wash as follows: Make a thin flour starch of two quarts of water and half a cupful of flour, dissolving the flour in some of the water while cold, then adding boiling water to the amount apportioned. Into a tub'containing eight quarts of water pour this starch, and when it is dissolved wash the clothes, using no soap. The starch clears the print and will usually stiffen it sufficiently. Rinse the article in two clear waters and hang in the shade to dry. Garments of this kind should be ironed on the wrong side. Faded blues are sometimes restored by rinsing in a solution made of a table-spoonful of acetic acid and four quarts of water.

REMOVAL OF STAINS.

Iron rust, which is seldom accounted for, should be removed as soon as seen. Lay on a generous coating of salt and over this squeeze the juice of a lemon until wet. It is not necessary to lay the rusty spots in the sun to effect their obliteration. When the salt is dry brush it off, and add more if the stain is not quite gone. Mildewed linen, unless of long standing, may be restored by being dipped in a solution of lime water made by adding a spoonful of chloride of lime to a quart of water. Repeat two or three times, in reality washing the spots in the lime water. Rinse well or the lime water will make the material tender. This same solution will greatly aid in the bleaching of yellowed clothing. Soak the garment in the water for three or four hours, or a whole day if it is very yellow; then rinse well and hang in the sun. Tar and the black grease spots now so likely to appear on the crash skirt in bicycling may be taken off with a coating of lard, the spot being rubbed precisely as if it were soaped. Wipe the lard off with a soft cloth and then wash well. When the stain is on garments that cannot be washed spirits of turpentine should be used. Coffee, tea and wine stains on fine linen should be taken out before the linen is again washed. If boiling water passed through the stain will not cradicate it, javelle water will surely do so. This water, a very useful article to have always in the laundry, may be bought of a druggist or may be made at home as follows: Place two pounds of bi-carbonate of soda and two quarts of hot water in a porcelain-lined kettle and when the soda is dissolved add half a pound of chloride of lime stirring well with a wooden stick. Set the water aside to settle and when clear strain the liquid through cheese-cloth and bottle tightly. When using allow half a pint of the water to each quart of clear water, and soak the stained linen. Several hours' soaking will usually obliterate all stain. Rinse in at least three waters. White goods alone may be so treated, as the water will take the color from colored goods.

LAUNDRY SOAP.

The making of laundry soap seems an unnecessary labor in these days when soap is so cheap, yet it is quite worth one's while. Soap grease is easily gathered in the ordinary family, and the fat from some of the meat can be used in no other way. All fat from mutton and soup—with that not needed in beef and other meats—should be claified, strained and set aside for this purpose. A prominent cooking lecturer recently urged her

pupils to make all the soap needed in the laundry. The formula she gave for the process produces a hard white hard soap that a very satisfactory. The requirements are:

10 pounds of grease.2 pounds of potash.2 quarts of cold water.

2 table-spoonfuls of powdered borax.

Melt the grease slowly so as not to heat it; place the potasi in an earthen bowl and add the water and borax. The action of the potash will heat the water, and the whole should be stirred with a wooden stick and left to cool. When the fat is melted pour it into a wooden tub, and when quite cool, almost to thickening, and when the potash also is quite cool add the latter, pouring it in in a very thin stream and stirring vigorously. After all is added continue the mixing for at least ten minutes, when the soap will look ropy and thick. Then pour it into pass or a wooden box to a depth of three inches. After standing an hours cut it into bars, and the bars into pieces of a size convenient for handling. The soap will be soft, but after three day, may be hard enough to be taken from the pans and laid in a dry place to harden. This process is very simple and demands for its success only that the potash and grease shall both be cool when stirred together.

There is not space to tell of the requisites for the success of the ironing—the clothes dampened over night, the firm, well-covered ironing-board, the bit of wax tied in a cloth, the smooth irons, plenty of holders, etc. All well-appointed kitchens have at least three ironing covers, and they should find their way to the wash when soiled. These covers are best made of heavy unbleached sheeting, remnants of which are usually to be found in the shops.

BROWN BREAD, ROLLS, MUFFINS AND GEMS.

BY CARRIE MAY ASHTON.

It is an acknowledged fact that white bread contains but Intle nutriment: and if children are to grow into strong, ablebodied men and women, they should eat largely of grains. Bread made from the entire wheat. Graham, corn and rye is far more wholesome and, when properly made, quite as appetizing, and has, beside, 2: much less injurious effect upon the teeth. Below is given a number of tested recipes for bread, rolls, mutfins, gems and biscuits made from the coarser flours.

ENTIRE WHEAT BREAD.—Take a heaping cupful of Graham flour, a cupful of white flour, two cupfuls of entire wheat flour, two table-spoonfuls of sugar and a tea-spoonful of salt. Sift all together and ..dd enough warm water to make it as stiff as gingerbread. Dissolve one fourth of a cake of compressed yeast in a table-spoonful of warm water and stir it in the batter. Mix at night and knead in the morning after stirring in a table-spoonful of melted butter. Add white flour until the mass can be kneaded easily, let the dough rise an hour and a half or until very light. Bake from forty to fifty minutes.

BROWN BREAD—Pour a quart of boiling water into a pan and add a table-spoonful of butter and two spoonfuls of New Orleans molasses. Stir in slowly a cupful of sifted corn-meal. When nearly cool add a cupful of soft yeast and Graham flour enough to thicken well; cover and leave in a warm place over night. In the morning add half a tea-spoonful of salt and enough wheat flour to stiffen (usually about a cupful); mix well and pour into greased pans. Cover until very light, then bake in a moderate oven from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half.

GRAHAM BREAD No. 1.—For one loaf of Graham bread dissolve one fourth of a yeast cake in one four h, of a cupful of warm water (if preferred, one third of a cupful of soft yeast can be used instead), and when cool add a cupful of soft yeast can be used instead), and when cool add a cupful of scalded milk. a table-spoonful of molasses, one fourth of a tex spoonful of sait and half a cupful of white flour; then thicken with sifted Graham flour to make a batter. Let the mass stand in a warm place until light: then stir in Graham flour to make it stiff, pour into a baking dish and, when it is half raised, bake for an hour.

GRAHAM BREAD No. 2—Take a pint of sweet milk, half a cupful of molasses, a tea-spoonful of soda and half a tea-spoonful of salt Stir in sifted Graham flour to make a batter thin enough to pour into the bread tins. Let it rise, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a quarter.

GRAHAM BREAD No. 3.—For this take two cupfuls of Graham flour, a cupful of white flour, two table-spoonfuls of molasses, half a tea spoonful of salt, half a capful of great and

enough warm water to mix well. Pour the mixture into the im at night, cover closely and it will be ready to bake early in

the morning.

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GRAHAM BREAD No. 4 .- Use a quart of sifted Graham four and a scant quart of white flour: mix together and add half a cupful of soft yeast, half a cupful of molasses, a pint and a half of warm water and half a tea-spoonful of salt. Mix and beat with a spoon for twenty minutes, cover and let a stand over might in a warm place to rise. In the morning make the dough into two loaves and set to rise. When twice as high as it was when put into the times it is ready to bake. A moderate oven is needed. The bread requires from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half to bake well.

GRAHAM GEMS .- Into a cupful of fresh sifted Graham flour stir a cupful of new milk; add a dust of salt, beat well and pour into hot gem irons which have been well greased and bake in a hot oven. Do not add more flour if you wish the gems to be satisfactory. No baking powder is required.

GRAHAM GEMS No. 2.—Take two cupfuls of sifted Graham flour, a pinch of salt and a tea-spoonful and a half of baking powder. Mix with sweet milk and bake in hot, greased gem

GRAHAM GEMS No. 3 .- For this take a pint of sweet milk, three cupfuls of Graham flour, half a tea-spoonful of salt, two tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, a table-spoonful of melted butter and two eggs. Beat the eggs and add the milk, salt and butter; sift the baking powder into the Graham flour and stir it into the batter, which should be just thick enough to drop easily from a spoon. Bake for half an hour in greased gem rings which are hot when the batter is poured in.

GRAHAM BISCUIT No. 1.—Use a quart of sifted Graham flour in a bowl and add half a tea-spoonful of salt and two teasponfuls of baking powder; mix through it two table-spoonfuls of cold butter, then slowly add enough sweet milk to make a soft dough; roll thin and cut out with a biscuit cutter. Bake

in a quick oven for about twenty minutes.

GRAHAM BISCUIT No. 2.-Stir into cold water enough sifted flour to make a dough so soft that it can be kneaded and add a dust of salt. Flour the board and rolling-pin so that it will not stick. Cut out the biscuits and place them on a tin far enough apart so they will not touch. Bake in a quick oven for half an hour or until done. It is well to lay them on a sieve to cool when done, so that they will not steam.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—Mix together a pint of sifted Graham

ham flour, a pint of white flour, half a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of warm water, two table-spoonfuls of molasses and nearly one third of a cupful of soft yeast. Mix well and cover. Let the mixture rise over night and in the morning beat it well with a strong spoon and drop it in gem or muslin rings. Let the

muffins rise until light and bake in a hot oven.
GRAHAM MUFFINS, WITH SODA.—Take a pint of Graham flour, a pint of white flour and half a tea-spoonful of salt. Pour a spoonful of hot water over a tea-spoonful and a quarter of soda and when dissolved stir it into a pint of sour milk. Mix this with the flour and a heaping table-spoonful of melted butter and two eggs well beaten. Bake in hot muslin rings.

RED SUGAR AND SOME WAYS TO USE IT.

With the taste for the decorative developing in every phase of existence, it is but little wonder that the genius busily engaged each day in preparing something tempting for the oftimes fickle appetite should be ever on the alert for ideas new and pleasing. And when with small cost and less labor oldand pleasing. And when with small cost and less labor old-tune favorite dishes can be made to assume an appearance altogether new, the triumphant cook is sure to be delighted. Conspicuous among the many means employed to bring about these changes is red sugar. Perfectly harmless and quite inexpensive. it adds a touch of color to many a simple dish; and in pleasing the eye it pleases the appetite.

When, as is frequently the custom at dainty luncheon or more stately dinner, it is desirable to have one prevailing color, red or pink chosen, red sugar aids wonderfully in producing the It can be bought at any first-class grocers, but desired effect. if one doubts the purity of that purchase, any reliable chemist or druggist will color properly the desired quantity of granulated sugar, of which the finely grained is preferable. Carmine, a harmless preparation of cochineal, is used and is entirely free from any deleterious substance. If one prefers to color it at home, it can be done cheaply and effectively by following accurately these instructions:

To color sugar red, take ten grains of No. 40 carmine and rub it into a very fine powder with a small quantity of granulated sugar; incorporate this with sufficient granulated sugar to make one pound and mix all thoroughly together. Use the red sugar in combination with the ordinary granulated sugar, regulating the quantity by the shade desired. If a deep shade of red is wanted, proportionately more red sugar will be required than for a cleirate pink. A good proportion for most purposes is one fourth of the red sugar to three fourths of the granulated. Sometimes, however, the sugar is colored much darker than at other times; in this case, of course, a less proportion should be used.

Angel-food cake, delicate and dainty as it is, can be made a beautiful pink by using one quarter of the red sugar to three quarters of the granulated, both, of course, to be sifted the usual number of times. If desired for a "pink" function, it can easily be made at home and decorated appropriately.

A decorative leing in pink is made by the accustomed method, only substituting about one sixth of red sugar for the

usual rule.

The ordinary white cake can be varied most effectively by mixing one half the amounts of the recipe the usual way. the other half use enough of the red sugar to produce the desired shade, or, mix the entire amounts of the recipe and and take out a portion when done, gently stirring in last of all sufficient red sugar to tint it properly. Bake in layers, alternating the pink with the white; or, in a large cake, produce a morthal affect his drawning a survey. marbled effect by dropping a spoonful first of one batter then of the other, until all is used. In watermelon cake a cupful of seeded raisins is added to the pink dough to represent the seeds of the melon. This must be arranged with the pink dough in the center, the white covering it completely on all sides. A green icing to represent the rind of the melon is especially appropriate for this and can easily be effected by adding a little spinachgreen coloring to the ordinary white icing.

The little ones early evince a taste for the beautiful and will enjoy their cookies much more for a sprinkling of red sugar before baking, instead of the accustomed granulated sugar. No less pleased are the more matured tastes of the older members of the family to perceive a touch of color when pudding or pie is brought to the table. To do this sprinkle the top of the méringue liberally with red sugar just before it is placed in the

Orange or lemon gelatine can be made a beautiful pink by simply sweetening with a small portion of red sugar. pleasing effect is produced when one half of the gelatine is left its natural color, the other half tinted and portions of each served to each person. Similarly color blane mange, custard or

Bayarian cream.

Orange sherbet is delightfully refreshing and very effective when tinted a pretty pink. Made by the following method, it will be found very excellent: the juice of three oranges, the juice of one lemon, a heaping cupful of granulated sugar, a third of a cupful of red sugar, a pint and a half of water, a tablespoonful of gelatine and the whites of two eggs. Boil the sugar in a pint of the water and add the gelatine, which has been soaked for an hour in the remaining half pint of water. Stir over the fire until all is dissolved, then remove from the heat and add the orange and lemon juice and strain through a cheese-cloth. Freeze the mixture when cold and when half frozen, add the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Lemon sherbet can be colored in the same way and is equally inviting.

Ice-cream also is much more attractive if varied occasionally in appearance, and the first time it is served tinted to a dainty shade of pink there will be a general inquiry as to what gives the peculiarly delicious flavor. Imagination will naturally suspect the presence of strawberries, raspberries or other fruit. In reality, a small portion of red sugar was the only addition to the plain vanilla cream, the flavor, however, seeming excep-

tionally fine.

In the same way whipped cream can be colored, and if piled in a mould or freezer in alternate layers of pink and white, with sweet chocolate grated, nuts chopped coarsely, raisins seeded and cut fine and citron or candied fruit cut fine, and all sprinkled generously between the layers of cream, the whole packed in ice and salt and allowed to stand for four or five hours, the result is a most attractive as well as delicious dessert and one that is surprisingly inexpensive.

The above are only a few of the ways in which this simple ingredient can be used, but they will be suggestive to the cook, and enable her to vary the appearance of her desserts.

THE ART OF KNITTING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN KNITTING.

k.--Knit plain, p.--Purl, or as it is often called, seam, pl.--Plain knitting

pi.—Fram season, n.—Narrow.

k 2 to.—Kult 2 together. Same as n
k 2 to.—Kult 2 together. Same as n
k 2 to.—Kult 2 together. Same as n
Make one.—Make a stitch hus; Throw the thread in front of the needle and
kuit the next stitch in the ordinary manner—dn the next row or round this
throw-over, or put over as it is frequently called, is used as a sitch.) Or, knit
one and purl one out of a stitch
To Knit Crossed.—Insert needle in the back of the stitch and knit as usual.

st—Slip a stuch from the left needle to the right needle without kultting it, st and b,—Slip and bind. Slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped stitch over the knit stitch as in binding off work.

To Bind or Cast Off.—Either slip or knit the first stitch; knit the next; pr. the first or slipped stitch over the second, and repeat as far as directed. Row.—Knitting once arous the work when but two needles are used. Round.—Knitting once around the work when four or more needles are used, as in a sock or stocking.

as in a sock or stocking
Repeat —This means to work designated rows, rounds or portions of work as
many times as directed.

* Stars or asterisks mean, as mentioned wherever they occur, that the details given between them are to be repeated as many times as directed before going on with those details which follow the next star. As an example: *K 2, p 1, th 0, and repeat twice more from * or last *, means that you are to knit as follows: k 2, p 1, th 0; k 2, p 1, th 0, there times in all before proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNOTTED EDGE ROUND DOILY.

FIGURE No. 1.-Over after purling and where plain knitting

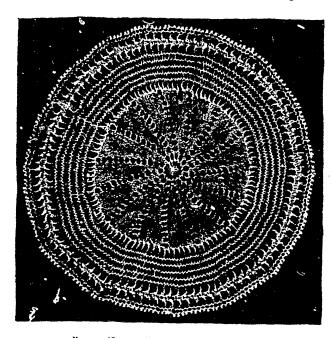


FIGURE No. 1.-KNITTED EDGE FOR DOILY.

or narrowing follows makes 2 loops around the needle; o 2 in the same order makes 3 loops, which are counted as stitches. Where purling follows o 2, make only 1 loop on needle; o 3, make only 2 loops; these must be retained as stitches. Cast on 52 stitches.

First row.-K 30 *, o 2, p 2 to., n, o 3, p 2 to., n, o 3, p 2 to., o 2, thus forming 3 loops on needle which are counted as stitches. Sl 1, n 3 to., b, k 5, o 2, p 2 to., k 4 in last stitch, by knitting 1st on upper thread, 2nd on under thread, 3d on upper turead, and 4th on under thread * of stitch.

Second row,-* Bind off 3, o 2, p 2 to, o 2, thus forming 3 loops on needle. Sl 1, n 3 to , b, k 3, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to., n, o 3, p 2 to., n, o 3, p 2 to., o 2, thus forming 3 loops on needle. Sl 1, n 3 to , b * k 24 leave 2.

Third row. — K 26*, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to, n, o 3, p 2 to, n, o 3, p 2 to, k 7, p 1, k 1, o 2, p 2 to, k 4 in last stitch *.

Fourth row. — * Bind off 3, o 2, p 2 to, k 9, o 2, p 2 to, n, o 3,

p 2 to., n, o 3, p 2 to, * k 26, leave 4.

Fifth raw .- K 26. Sixth raw .- K 20, leave 6. Seconth row. - K 22. Eighth row. K 22. leave 8. Ninth row.- K 22. Tenth row.- K16. leave 10. Eleventh row.- K 18. Twelfth row. -K 18. leave 12. Thirteenth row, -K 18. Fourteenth row,-K 12, leave 14. Fifteenth row - K 14. Sixteenth row. - K 14, leave 16. Screnteenth row. - K 14. Eighteenth row. - K 8, leave 18. Nineteenth row.-K 10. Twentieth row.-K 10, leave 20. Twenty-first row.—K 10. Twenty-second row.—K 4, leave 22.
Twenty-third row.—K 6. Twenty-fourth row.—K 6, leave 24.
Twenty-fifth row.—K 6. Twenty-sixth row.—Like 2nd from

to, * and turn. Twenty-secuth row.—K 2, repeat 3rd row from * to. *. Twenty-eighth row.—Like 4th row from * to, * k 4, o, n, to the end of row.

Repeat from first row 15 times. From the 4th row directions are only given for the plain stitches to and from the center, repeating from * to * of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th rows, respectively, for the edge.

HEART AND SPIDER-WEB LACE.

FIGURE No. 2.—Cast on 20 stitches. First row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, n, o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2

Second row.—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 7, k 4, o, k 3, o, n, k 4, Third row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 4, o, n, k 1, o 2, n, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 3, o 2, n, k 5.

Fourth row.—Bind off 2, k 4, p 11, k 4, o, k 5, o, n,

Fifth roc.—K 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, n, o, n, k 1, o 2, n, k 4, o, k 1, o, k, 5, o 2, n, k1, o 2, k 2.

Sixth row.-K 3, p 1, k 3, p 15, k 4, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 4. Seventh row. - K 3, o n, k 1, o, n 4 to., o, bind the narrowed stitch over the o; o, n, n, o 2, n 3 to., k 9, n 3 to., o 2, n, k 5,

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Eighth row.—Bind off 2, k 4, p 13, k 3, drop a loop.

k 1, o, k 1, o, n, k 4.

Ninth row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 2, o, n, n, o 2, n 3 to, k 7, n 3 to, o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2.

Tenth row.—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 11, k 4, o, k 3, o, n, k 4.

Eleventh row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, o, k 4, o, n, n, o 2, n 3 to., k 5, n 3 to., o 2, n, k 5.

Twelfth row .- Bind off 2, k 4, p 9, k 4, o, k 5, o, n,

Thirteenth row.- K 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, n, o, n, n, o 2, n 3 to., k 3, n 3 to., o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2,

Fourteenth row.-K3, p 1, k 3, p 7, k 4, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 4. Fifteenth row.—K 3, o, n, k 1, n 4 to., o, bind the narrowed stitch over the o, o, n, n, o 2, n 7 to., o 2, n, k 5.

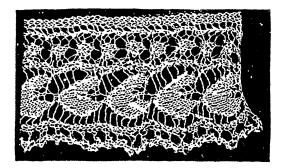


FIGURE NO. 2.—HEART AND SPIDER-WEB LACE.

Sixteenth row.-Bind off 2, k 4, p 3, k 3, drop loop, k 1, o, k 1, o. n. k 4. Repeat from 1st row.

DRAWN-WORK AND BRAZILIAN POINT.

HANDKERCHIEF WITH BORDER OF BRAZILIAN POINT AND DRAWN-WORK.

FIGURE No. 1.—The center of this handkerchief is of cream-

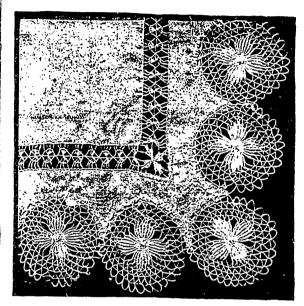
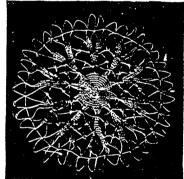


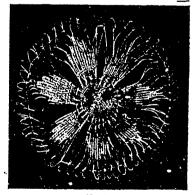
FIGURE NO. 1.—HANDKERGHEF WITH BORDER OF BRAZILIAN POINT AND DRAWN-WORK.

colored China with a narrow ornamentation of drawnwork. The border is of small wheels in Brazilian point. The wheels are made of cream-colored sewing silk cletter A), with the close-stitched flower-petaled center darned in with rose-colored silk The corners in the drawn - work border are filled in with the rose-colored silk also. lu making Brazilian point the only stitches used after the foundation threads are laid are those used in drawn-work. The wheels are button-hole stitched around han ikerchief and the sila is cut from bemath them. Doileys composed of several " all wheels like the design represented are unique as well as beautiful.

BRAZILIAN POINT.

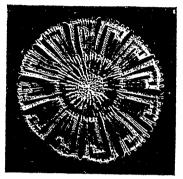
FIGURES Nos. 2, 3, and 5.- Brazilian point is an exquisite lace for borders on





Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.—Designs in Brazilian POINT.

handkerchiefs, and is largely used in conjunction with drawnhandkeremets, and is largely used in conjunction with drawn-work for doileys and center-pieces. A center-piece with hem-stitched hem, and border of drawn-work with corners of Brazilian point inserted, makes a dainty piece of work. To insert the point, cut out linen the shape and size desired, button-hole stitch the point to place by catching through the pieces on edge of lace to linen, and afterward cut, out the picots on edge of lace to linen, and afterward cut out the linen from underneath. It is also attached to the edges of handkerchiefs in the same manner. (See illustration at figure No. 1.)



No. 4.



No. 5.

For doilers the accompanying designs, en-larged, are used, made of silk or linen thread. The pattern is first drawn upon a piece of parchment, after the method of lace designs, and the parchment is then stitched to a stout bit of linen. Upon the leading lines of the pattern threads are laid, which are fast-ened through the pattern and linen by means of basting stitch-Then catch through each loop at top edge with needle and thread, draw evenly and tight across pattern, then catch with a stitch through linen all around design. This holds the laid threads in place



FIGURE No. 6.- DRAWN-WORK FINGER-BOWL DOLLY.

till pattern is complete. When the skeleton thread pattern is completed proceed as in drawn-work stitches, beginning from center of pattern. No braid or cloth is used in making Brazilian point. When all is finished a sharp knife is passed between the pattern and linen cutting the basting stitches and releasing the lace from its pattern. Spool thread No. 80 and an ordinary sewing needle are the materials necessary.

DRAWN-WORK FINGER-BOWL DOLLY.

FIGURE No. 6.—This engraving shows a very handsome finger-bowl doily made of fine grass linen. The center is in "all-over" drawn-work, while the border is conventional in design and finish. A set of doileys should consist of twelve, all differing in pattern.

THE TEA-TABLE.

There can be slight justice in the charge that professional men of to-day are ungenerous, for many of them are quite willing to divulge to the laity the secrets of their professions. The broad-minded physician tells his patients what to do to make professional calls less frequent, while the dentist is not to be outdone in giving the best advice to his patients, which if followed will lessen the work to be done in his office. The doctor surprisingly declares that after forty years of age men and women should be their own physicians. If they have been watchful of their especial weaknesses, they have learned how to favor and care for them; and, except in crises, professional services should not be needed. The dentist, who is no less important an attendant to every family, no longer measures his success by the amount he collects from his patients, but by the condition of the teeth which are under his charge. Making the most of present opportunity does not mean that every suspicion of failure in the teeth is operated on until half of the tooth is pulled apart. A dentist of whose work this might be said is but a charlatan and should have no second opportunity for such malpractice. A dentist who takes real care of the teeth in his charge watches most attentively the spots that may eventually need treatment and states the exact time that he must see the weak places again. Often years will elapse before the teeth need filling, but they are watched during all that period. Advice as to the care of the teeth is generously given. One of these helpful professionals declares that one who has sensitive teeth that quickly acquire cavities may by a little thought do much to reduce their susceptibility to this discouraging condition, and to this end a hottle of milk of magnesia should be part of the toilet equip-After brushing the teeth at night the magnesia should be well shaken and a small quantity held in the mouth a minute or so, until the teeth are reached on all sides. Acids form in the mouth during sleep, and the magnesia will protect the teeth from them, rendering decay less likely. Still another precaution on occasion is the use of bi-carbonate of soda. Every one knows what it is after eating acids to have the teeth "on This is but the softening of the cnamel caused by the action of the acid: the soda counteracts any such injurious When teeth require filling the aim of the up-to-date dentist is to have the gold as little in evidence as possible. A row of gold teeth in a mouth is a shock to the sensitive, at 1 to-day teeth made entirely of gold are less used than formerly. There is a new white metal that is much used instead of gold, and as it is quite like the tooth itself, it does not emphasize a defect. The physician and the dentist who honor their calling should be highly prized as friends by their patients.

THE CHOICE OF WEDDING GIFTS.

That there are fashions in wedding gifts is well known, and unless the Autumn bride makes known the fact that silver will be acceptable she is likely to be presented with something else. There is much sense behind this reaction against silver, for unless a bride and groom are possessed of a goodly income and are able to keep a number of servants it is more than foolish to load them with a multitude of silver pieces that require constant cleaning and that often find no place at all in their daily lives. The favorite gifts this Autumn will be etchings, china and cutglass. There has been a deplorable sameness in the choice of gifts to the bride, as if there were not an abundance from which to choose. Beside the small articles of silver, there are odd china pieces, writing-desks, lamps, sets of books, pictures of all kinds, vases, sofa-cushions, rugs, doileys, linen in great variety, dainty tea-sets, afternoon tea-tables -surely their name

is legion; and one may fit the gift to a long or short purse. When silver is desired—and it is the prerogative of the end-of-the-century bride to express some preference as to her gifts the marking upon it is often an embarrassing point to decide, Whether it shall have the initials of the bride's maiden name or be marked with the single initial of the bridegroom's name is a disputed point. Relations of the bridegroom claim that their gifts at least should have the familiar initial of his last name. while there have been gifts that have been marked with his The latter circumstance, however, justly invites entire name. criticism; wedding gifts are supposed to belong to the bride, and they should be marked with her maiden name or initials. She surely has none other until after the ceremony. When in doubt or not caring to mark the silver, it is best to leave a unlettered, in order that the bride herself may choose the marking.

PRESERVING ONE'S APPEARANCE.

The modern maiden has learned in an exquisite way the science of the care of her person: she does not early acquire wrinkles, neither does she lose her hair, nor so early have to bear the siens of advancing years by its interest of years by its bear the signs of advancing years by its turning gray. The secret, for such it is, of this preservation is one that all women should know: it surely is more charming for the world to gaze upon a fresh youthful face than upon a shrivelled one, and upon an abundance of locks than upon too scanty a growth to even cover the head. Begin the day with a cold or tepid sponge-bath, followed by a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel. This starts the circulation into almost a bound and does much to preserve the plumpness of face, neck and arms, beside rendering colds almost impossible. An occasional hot bath with plenty of good soap, followed by a sponging in cold water, is taken at night, but not more frequently than twice a week, as hot baths are enervating and encourage a loose, flabby condition of the skin. After the hot bath at night cold cream or lanolin is rubbed vigorously into the face or, if there are signs of yellow spots, zinc oxide ointment is substituted. The face is washed each morning with handfuls of hot water, then immediately with cold water, thus stirring the circulation and aiding in keeping the muscles plump. The face is then rubbed gently up and down and across with both hands—a dry wash, in fact rubbing particularly any wrinkling across the forehead. This is the ironing-out of the face, preparatory to the appearance for the day. Wrinkles develop by a lack of suppleness and plump-ness of the skin, and they may be kept at bay many years by careful massage. The hair receives especial attention on the part of the assiduous maiden, and particular care is paid to the roots, for one should know that if they are healthy the growth will be satisfactory. And she wears her hair much more loosely than does her less diligent companion, for she believes that the air greatly preserves its growth. Each day the hair is separated at the roots and the air allowed to freely circulate through it. It is a serious error to worship the brush, and treat the scalp in such a way as to weaken and kill the roots. For victims of the brush it is easy to point to many men, who dany brush and brush - the stiffer the implement the better. Baldness is the certain outcome. A fine-toothed comb is likewise shunned as an enemy to the roots of the hair. In warm weather it is prudent to wash their hair with a preparation containing alcohol, which dries the scalp and renders perspiration less profuse, this unpleasant feature of the Summer affecting the roots of the hair most alarmingly. Very oily hair is washed with a shampoo containing sulphur, while a very dry scalp is treated to a light application of cream or lanolin.

EDNA S. WITHERSPOON.

TATTING.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAKING TATTING.

g. s.—Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stitch. p.—Picot. *.—Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen

NET TIE WITH TATTED ENDS.

FIGURE No. 1.-In making the triangle on the border "s. r."

FIGURE NO. 1 .- NET TIE WITH TATTED ENDS.

will stand for the small rings, "l. r." for the large ones; every gring is joined to the last p. in last ring, by its first p.; "‡" will stand for \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch of \(\frac{1}{2} \) heread

stand for 1 inch of thread left before beginning next

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> Small Ring.—4 d. s., 1 p., 6 d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., close.
>
> Large Ring.—4 d. s., join, 5 p. 2 d. s. between each 4

> d. s., close. * Next, s. r., \frac{1}{2}, l. r., \frac{1}{2} repeat once: s. r., l. r., s. . . \frac{1}{2} knotted to last \frac{1}{2} By drawing thread under it; pass the shuttle through the loop and draw up; l. r., knot, s. r., $\frac{1}{2}$, r., $\frac{1}{2}$, s. r., l. r., s. r., knot, l. .. knot, s. r., knot, l. r., join to first p , knot and tie; make 3. joining together by one p. so as to have a straight edge.
>
> The Wheels.—6 d. s., 1 p., Cd s. close; leave an 1 of nn inch of thread, 4 d. s., 7 p separated by 2 d. s., 4 d. . close; alternate these two " you have 10 of each joinin all the small rings to first the large rings by first p. last p. in last ring; make It wheels joining 6 in a row and 2 straight up from each end: with needle and thread knot the straight edge of triangles to the wheels between

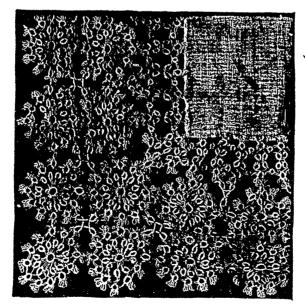


FIGURE No. 2.-HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

on the tatted ends, button-hole round the inside edges with silk and cut away the net from under the tatting, then press.

HANDKERCHIEF BORDER.

FIGURE No. 2.- The easiest way of making this handkerchief is to start with the last row and work toward the center. handkerchief may be made of any size desired, depending on the number of rosettes employed, but ten or eleven form the prettiest size. No. 60 cotton is employed.

To make a Rosette. - Begin with the center ring consisting of To make a Mosette.—Begin with the center ring consisting of 1 d. s., 1 p., * 2 d. s., 1 p., * repeat between stars till you have 12 p.; then tie. Work 10 d. s., join to one picot of center ring, 10 d. s., draw. Outer ring: 5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 3 d. s., 1p., 5 d. s., draw. Inner ring: * 10 d. s., join to 2nd. picot of center ring, 10 d. s., draw. Second outer ring: 5 d. s., join to last picot of 1st outer ring, 3 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw *. Then repeat between last 2 stars till all the picots in the center ring have been used, this will give 12 outer and 12 inner rings to the been used, this will give 12 outer and 12 inner rings to the rosette. There are 11 of these rosettes required to make the outer row: they are attached to each other midway. inner row of the border consists of similar rosettes each of which is joined midway to the outer row. The interstices are filled

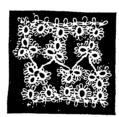


FIGURE No. 8.

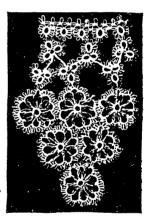


FIGURE No. 4. FIGURES NOS. 3 AND 4.-TAT-TED EDGING AND INSERTION.

with quatrefoils made as follows: *5 d. s., 1 p., 3 d.s., fasten to last picot of one of the outer rings as shown in illustration, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to 1st p. of the 2nd outer ring, 3 d. s., p., 5 d. s., close. With double thread work 5 d. s.; repeat from * till the quatrefoil is completed.

At the top of 2nd row of border fill interstices with trefoils made after the plan of the quatrefoils.

For the 1st row of border within the rosettes make 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p. 5 d. s., close *. Second ring: * 10

the uprights, and fill in the holes with spider's-web work.

Hem a strip of net, 2 yards long and St inches wide.

Baste

Third ring: 5 d. s., join to last picot of 1st ring, 3 d. s., lend of 1 p., 1 d. s., fasten to center of rosette or

trefoil as may be, 1 d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., 1 p., 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close. Fourth ring: 10 d. s., join to picot of 2nd ring, 10 d. s., close. Fifth ring: 5 d. s., join to last picot of 3rd ring, 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close. * Repeat between last 2 stars. In turning a corner one large ring on each side is not attached to rosettes or trefoils, but the center one is caught to two picots to produce the curve.

The innermost row is worked as follows: First ring: 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close. Second ring: * 10 d. s., fasten to picot of 2nd ring of the preceding row, 10 d. s., close. Third ring: 5 d. s., join to last picot of 1st ring, 3 d. s., 5 p. with 1 d. s. between, 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close. Fourth ring: 10 d. s., join to picot of 2nd ring of preceding row, 10 d. s., close. Fifth ring: 5 d. s., join to last picot of 3rd ring, 5 d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close *. Repeat between last 2 stars. In turning corner omit the 1st and 3rd rings to form curve.

TATTED EDGING AND INSERTION.

FIGURES Nos. 3 AND 4. - Linen thread No. 100, or finer if desired, two shuttles, and a sewing needle that will carry the thread are needed in making this edging and insertion. First make the wheels. Take 1 shuttle and make the center of 21 d. s. and 20 p., make p. ½ inch long, draw up and tie; cut thread, then tie the threads of the 2 shuttles to 2 p. of center, take the 2 threads and make chain of 8 d. s. and 7 p.; join to 2 p. of center, make 8 more d. s. and 7 p., join to next 2 p. of

center; continue around center, making 10 chains; join last chain to 1st, tie and cut threads. Make as many wheels as desired for the lace. Each point has 6, take needle and thread and join 1st 3 wheels at the sides, then join 2 between the 3 then I on the point; make next point like 1st, joining to the is 3 wheels; make as many points as the length of lace requires. Next make a double row of clover leaves at the the top of the points thus: Take 1 shuttle and make a leaf of 3 rings, 1st ring of 29 d. s. and 9 p. separated by 2 d. s. Make 2nd ring like 1st ring, join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, join 5th p. to middle of 1st wheel at side. Make 3rd ring, join at side of 2nd ring, turn: tie on 2nd shuttle thread, and make stem of the 2 threads of 14 d. s., then with 1 shuttle make another clover leaf, turn. Make stem with the 2 threads same as 1st; make another clover leaf like 1st, join middle ring to 2nd wheel, turn; continue making stems and leaves the length of lace and break thread. With I shuttle make the top edge of lace with 2 rows of rings, thus: Make small ring of 4 d. s. and 3 p., turn. Make large ring of 20 d. s. and 9 p., join 5th p. to middle ring of 1st clover leaf, turn Make small ring, turn; make small ring, turn; make large ring turn; make small ring, turn; make small ring, turn; make small ring; make large ring, join 5th p. to 2nd clover leaf, turn; continue the length of lace.

To make the Insertion:—Work two rows of rings like top ge of lace. Then make clover leaves and stems as before. edge of lace. Then make clover leaves and stems as before, joining them by picots to the rows of rings, as seen in the

engraving.

THE MOTHERS' CONGRESS AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

BY ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN.

There are really two distinct conceptions possible of this Mothers' Congress and its office. It may be regarded and It may be regarded and intended simply as an annual conference of parents and teachers upon matters which concern the welfare of the child; or it may be, and, in fact, has been, set up as an organized societya general federation of mothers' and home-makers' clubs. The first Congress, held in Washington over a year ago, was certainly unique of its kind-a mothers' convention, to which all were invited, and which attracted many well-known persons and much favorable comment. The second, held in May of this year, undertook to be all this and something more.

As a conference simply was this second meeting an unqualified success? Two criticisms at once suggest themselves; first, that the programme was too long, covering six days and seventeen rather lengthy sessions; second, that it included a good deal of irrelevant matter and some that was hopelessly commonplace. Topics which Lad nothing to do with the avowed objects of the Congress-might very well have been omitted. In a few cases we suffered from the exploitation of certain fads, and in more from high-sounding generalizations and moral truisms. A three-days' programme, every speaker upon which should make a distinct contribution to a vital subject, might not be easy to arrange, but we shall all agree that such a programme would be in itself a pledge of the permanent value of the Congress of Mothers.

It was noticeable that the most important papers presented at this meeting—papers which by virtue of their logical thought and literary finish will be certain to repay careful reading in magazine or pamphlet form—were not presented by the best speakers. Dr. W. II. Hailmann is not an effective speaker, but his ideas on the "Mission of Childhood" were beautiful in themselves and beautifully expressed. He laid great stress upon the complete dependence and amazing teachableness of the child, as separating it from the young of the brute creation. The child, said he, is the true founder of the family; he it is who establishes the relation of husband and wife. mother and child are the conscious terminal elements of humanity, symbolized by Froebel as light, love and life. The child is not a little animal, nor even a little savage, but rather an uncorrupted possibility—the latest thought of God. Rational education will ignore and not emphasize the cruder and baser part of its inheritance. In childhood we have the unlimited beyond the very abrogation of death!

Miss Mary E. Burt does not appear to much advantage in the matter of delivery; nevertheless, her paper on "Literature for

Children" (I think she said that it had already been read four or five times) embodied the ripe thought and experience of an exceptionally able woman. It was a strong plea for "real books" for children, for undiluted literature—"children love the ring of the original author "-- and it contained many salutary suggestions and much vigorous condemnation of the mercenary school-book publisher and the "deadly little reader." The fulness of illustration and the sane, quiet humor of this paper set it quite apart from the ordinary product of the high-

strung feminine mind. Prof. DuBois, of Atlanta University, is one of the foremost educators of the colored race, and his "History of the Negro Home" takes rank among the best things of the Congress. His description of the polygamous family of the African negro, with the stern protection afforded to its women, the parallel drawn between clan life and plantation life, and the frank char acterization of "the new polygamy" as much worse than the old—all were well conceived and forcibly presented in the purest diction. The church, he continued, soon became the center of awakening thought among the saves, and later among the fractions. the freedmen—a social, even more than a religious institution—but the women remained a sacrifice! To-day one-half of the negroes can read and write; they work better than ever before; they own a quarter of a million homes; but all this progress, with its attendant cost and strain, is attained largely at the expense of the negro home! He closed with a strong appeal for protection for the negro girl and enlightenment for the negro

Among the bright platform speakers of the Congress were Mrs: Helen Gardner, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the Countest di Brazza, with her somewhat intense and vehement manner, and Miss Janet Richards, of Washington.

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Aside from speakers and lecturers of note, there were several helpful, practical papers and talks by amateurs. As an example of this class, I might cite Mrs. Fischel, of St. Louis, who spoke on domestic science teaching and its ethical value, and whose model lesson in fire-making was really very interesting Miss Hofer, of Chicago, read a paper on "Childhood in Music." not and illustrated it by singing several nursery and kindergarten songs. Mrs. West, of Washington, gave a detailed account of the progress thus far made in establishing training schools for oor nav side we children's nurses, usually in connection with hospitals for children. There was also expert discussion of the best methods of educating blind, deaf and otherwise defective children.

Of interesting personalities there were not a few. Mrs. Han-

n Sorensen, of Utah, who never spoke a word of our language il after she was fifty years old, told in clear, emphatic Englin of the "mothers' classes" which she instructed in the hysical side of motherhood." A quaint little figure in black b was that of Mrs. Johanna Moore, organizer of the "fireside mols" among the negro women of the South. Mrs. Cooper, Arkansas, who has done a philanthropic work in establishing dergartens there, is a woman of a wholly different type, and quite unusual attractiveness; and Mrs. Cassidy, the lady ncipal of a school for girls near Washington, has no less peral charm. Mrs. Birney, and most of her immediate associs are nothing if not womanly in voice, manner and expression. I must say a word as to the attempted incorporation of the lothers' Congress" as a permanent society. There were and to be serious difficulties in the way. Two hundred and enty-four delegates registered from thirty States and Terriies, but certainly more than half of these were accredited by ranizations other than mothers' clubs, such as branches of the C T. U., kindergarten unions and large miscellaneous clubs th an educational department. Nearly two-thirds of all the legates were from the District of Columbia, New York and msylvania, combined, and the West and South were but ringly represented, although it is believed that this "mothers' vement" is gaining most rapidly in the West. The new contution, as drafted in committee, provided for complete organiion by States, each State to be represented in the National ngress by one member on the Board of Managers, and by reral delegates to the annual convention in Washington. So ch opposition developed, however, when this plan came up discussion that the state auxiliaries were all but ignored, and ras provided that not only local clubs, but also individuals o had no club affiliations, might directly join the Congress. ese last are associate members and cannot vote.

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t is uncertain just how the members of the Board of Manas are to be chosen, in the absence of any state organization. uth Dakota, which was represented at the Congress by its te president, is the only State beside New York to have aldy an organized federation of mothers' clubs, and the demand

for State organization seems to come mainly from the West. It is clear that the heavy expense of sending even one delegate to Washington from a local club in a far-distant State will preclude the possibility of fair representation of all sections at the National Congress, and that State conferences would be much to the advantage of the remoter states. The officers of last year were mainly re-elected, to serve for three years.

The financial side of the new organization is not without its embarrassments. All expenses have hitherto been met by the generosity of one woman, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, of Washington and California. It is now deemed necessary for the society to become self-supporting; and since money has not been spared in making the arrangements for these two first conferences, a standard has been set that it will not be easy to reach with no outside resources at command. The dues imposed by the Constitution will, it is feared, prove a heavy tax upon small local circles (many of which have never exacted a fee of any kind) and may even deter them in many cases from joining the Congress at all. Unless a large number join, the dues will not nearly pay expenses, and funds are solicited through the medium of life and honorary memberships, calling for payments of twenty-five, fifty and a hundred dollars.

It would not be fair to close without a short summary of the opeful features of the Congress. The set of resolutions adopted hopeful features of the Congress. at its close endorsed some good ideas, such as the teaching of domestic science in the public schools, and placing destitute children in homes rather than in institutions. It was decided to accept a cordial invitation from Omaha to hold a Congress at its exposition in October. It is well for us to realize that the good to be got from more association and the magnetism of numbers is distinctly limited, and that individual effort counts for more than listening to the best of lectures and reading the best of books. The inspirational and educational value of such a meeting constitutes its chief, if not its only claim, to existence; and upon these grounds we who believe in an enlightened motherhood, awakening to full consciousness of its power, may safely wish the Congress of Mothers success as a movement, and influence toward social regeneration.

THE CARE OF BOOKS.

t is hard to believe that liberally educated persons and cern members of cultured families still know no better than to n down the corner of a leaf to mark their place, when bookrks are so cheap and so easily made. A strip of paper, a bon or a string will serve as one. But to turn down a leaf o make an ineradicable blemish; it stays forever, as no man-lation can perfectly obliterate it. To think of a nice volume a bound magazine dog-eared in this way is shocking. e best one can do about it is to moisten the back of the crease fistretch out the leaf or press it flat—and in the future be carethat the creaser and turner-down of leaves does not get near 's books again.

Another deplorable habit is that of placing thick letters, specles in their cases, scissors and other similar articles between leaves. One is not surprised to hear that a certain man o put his spectacles in the Bible did not find them for two Of course, if he had read the book much he would civilized New England told in a recent article of various ngs which have been found in books returned to that city's blic library. They consisted of hair-pins, hat-pins, postal ds. letters, scissors, photographs and sometimes keys. A lestate mortgage and a life insurance policy were found,

a number of bills receipted and unreceipted.

landling books with soiled hands must be common, or so my soiled books would not be seen. Bringing books near pids and food and leaving them intermingled promiscuously not a rare thing. In some cases books are even used as ichers to hold up some food or drink and are laid down to hold The reader will not have hard work to remember have more than once seen a volume standing perpendicularly sideways on the window sill to prop up the sash. If the wer does not come, as it sometimes does to wet and ruin the ume, the wrenching of it into shape will in a little time omplish the same result.

Writing in a book, except it be the owner's name or a presentation legend on the fly-leaf, is a detriment and an offence. only exception to this is when Carlyle or Tennyson or some one else of conceded genius does it. We do not object to the author's autograph in a book; but we do object to seeing miscellaneous signatures indelibly inked on the title page. A bookplate serves well to indicate ownership and becomes decorative and interesting beside.

Books on shelves are often allowed to tilt side-wise like a row of bricks about to fall, with the certainty that they will be twisted or tortured out of shape in due time by the unnatural and improper pressure exerted upon them. They should be made to stand up on their bases even if a certain number must be laid down horizontally on the shelf in order to effect this object. Turning a book down when open is a rude way to handle it and usually causes some discreditable injury; and tossing books pell-mell together as you would toss a tangled bunch of jack-straws,

whether one or two or open or not, is barbarous.

If books are put where the sun steadily or frequently falls upon them, they become faded and injured; and where too much dust is they become begrimed and otherwise damaged. almost all libraries where books are much used mould is apt to manifest itself on the corners, some bindings being especially When mould appears the books should be caresensitive to it. fully wiped and the room where they repose should be ventilated. In some libraries two or three test bindings are placed in cases in different parts of the room and are inspected as often as seems necessary for the appearance of mould. If none is to be found on them, there is no necessity of examining the rest.

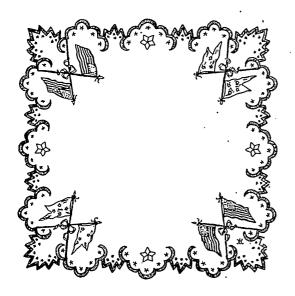
The ill treatment which books receive should not be attributed to any characteristic defect of children or degenerate adults; it is common almost everywhere that books go. There is no real reason why books should not last perfectly well during their owner's life and start off on a second century to bless his descendants. JOEL BENTON.

NOVELTIES IN TABLE CENTERS.

BY EMMA HAYWOOD.

Table draperies are as much in demand as ever. In the August issue of this magazine was illustrated a set of six designs suitable for dessert doileys or luncheon finger napkins, the simple floral sprays filling one corner only.

The round center-piece with forget-me-nots for its motive,



forming one of the three table centers shown in the accompanying illustrations, would harmonize admirably with the designs for doileys mentioned. The two remaining center-pieces are patriotic in character and are the greatest novelty, but table draperies of this description are for use on special occasions Though requiring in the working very neat and careful only. Though requiring in the working very home handling, they are, nevertheless, easily within the reach of any-

The coloring can be modified sufficiently for artistic effect without destroying the feeling of the national colors. The strong bright red and blue that looks picturesque enough floating in the breezes, before exposure to the weather has toned them down. would hardly be pleasing when transferred to dead-white linen; such a background would intensify the crudeness that is dispelled in the atmosphere filled with sky and landscape. So we may take soft terra-cotta reds in place of scarlet and old-delft blue in place of the strong tone that forms the ground of the

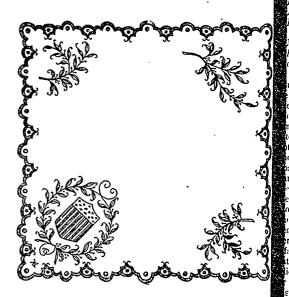
United States flag.

Coming down to details, the scheme of color suggested for the design with the crossed flags is to button-hole the border with cream-colored silk. The braid sold for Honiton-lace work is well adapted to the purpose or filo floss answers perfectly, a double strand being used. Filo floss should be employed also for the rest of the embroidery, but only one strand should be taken to ensure a nice even surface. The four large stars between the groups of flags can be worked solidly or in outline with a rich gold color matching as pearly as possible the color of the precious metal. The small stars within the pointed scollops can be put in with the same, as may also the stars on the two groups of naval flags between the groups presenting artistically crossed United States flags. The naval flags should have a plain ground of blue. Two or even three shades can be used to give the necessary play of light and shade. Here the skill of the individual worker will be tested. The shading of the drawing should be followed as far as possible, if closely adhered to, it will be found a great help. The bow-knots can be worked in two shades of gold color on the same tone as the stars. Work the stars of the Union in the American flags with cream-white. All the white stripes should be worked with cream-white to match the scollops. The flag poles can be put in with gold

The second patriotic design is a little less pronounced in cacter but will work out well. The laurel wreath enclosing United States colors on the shield belonging to the Preside flag is very graceful in character, while the sprays in remaining corners give a pleasing variety. The laurel les are worked in two or three shades of green. The best war treat the leaves is to work them in satin stitch, taking shades for each leaflet, working from the outside to the ce and keeping the stitches as slanting as possible;, in this way vein expresses itself and should not be outlined. Use the darker shades towards the base of the wreath and stems of sprays, reserving the lightest tone to blend with the mi shade towards the top. The berries may be worked with The jewels within the scollops are blue and red alternated; scollops are put in with cream-white. The shield when finis must be delicately outlined with a rich burnt-sienna brown give it sufficient force.

The jewels are worked in satin stitch. In order to present good circle one should always commence in the center ins of at one side. To raise them a little they should be wor first one way, then crossed in the opposite direction.

The remaining design is very dainty and works out ch ingly according to the following scheme of color: Take for scollops, which are in button-hole stitch, a faint shad salmon-pink just off white; for the scrolls enclosing the like fillings choose the next two darker shades of the same of salmon-pink. There is a new line of yellowish-pinks in Asiatic filo floss that gives just the required tone. Work fillings with pale-straw color. In the spaces that are filled crossed lines held down with a crossed stitch the crossed s must be put in with the same tone of color, only at least shades darker. For the forget-me-nots take two shades of the color of a sunset sky near the horizon. The centers are in with a raw-sienna shade in French knots. The foliage sh be worked with pale olive-greens, and a little of the sale pink must be introduced in the buds. The honey-comb s is worked into the material and not on the surface, as for a



filling. The scrolls are worked in satin stitch slauted a. A in the drawing.

The foundation of all these draperies should be a good to thread linen heavy enough to lie flat on the table. depends on the manner in which work of this kind is care

ace forbids this, each piece ould be folded over only oce, with a roll of tissue per placed in the center to

event creasing. The fast-dye silks wash autifully, if only ordinary re is exercised. It cannot too often impressed upon nders that colored silks, no atter how reliable as fast ed, will not stand the ornary methods in washing d that certain rules must adhered to in order to sure success. First, only re soap, such as is per-elly free from caustic prorties, should be employed; xt, the embroideries should t be rubbed in the usual y, but between the hands er first making a lather of soap. The water may be st hot enough to allow of cing one's hands in it. Only e piece should be washed a time Rinse thoroughly cold water as soon as ansed; squeeze the water t in a soft cloth, but do

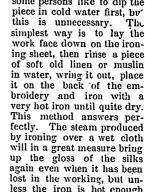
t wring the article. Before beginning to wash, the irons buld be in readiness—that is, very hot indeed; this is an

hen not in use. Proper care will preserve its freshness for a by time. It is best to put all embroideries away flat without face down on a clean cloth over a thick blanket and iron until

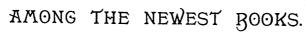
quite dry. If properly done, the silks will then have a gloss like satin, and the fact of ironing the linen while still wet likewise imparts a slight stiffness that is very desirable. On no account must any kind of stiffening be added.

It is generally necessary to press the work when finished, however well it may be done. For pressing only some persons like to dip the piece in cold water first, by' this is unnecessary. The simplest way is to lay the work face down on the ironing sheet, then rinse a piece of soft old linen or muslin in water, wring it out, place it on the back of the embroidery and iron with a very hot iron until quite dry. This method answers perfeetly. The steam produced by ironing over a wet cloth will in a great measure bring up the gloss of the silks again even when it has been less the iron is hot enough

lost in the working, but un-



to steam the work well, the same success cannot be attained. Attention to these details will produce good results.



From D. Appleton and Company, New York: Evelyn Innes, by George Moore. Arachne, 2 vols., by Georg Ebers. Lucky Bargee, by Harry Lander.

1. Trooper of the Empress, by Clinton Ross.
Materfamilias, by Ada Cambridge.
Evelyn Innes. by George Moore, is a surprise to those who ow Esther Waters. It is a musical novel, with a large range musical history, musical biography and the technique and rit of ancient and modern compositions; its other element is finesse of morality and the influences of a predisposed conence trained by church instruction and religious habit. orge Moore's characters are keenly alive to material emons and he plays with these and upon spiritual ones as if the ter were real to his heroine, who has sensations without tives—a woman who is moved only by physical sensations, o allows herself to bestow at the same time upon two lovers assionate devotion which she miscalls love. She is always rching in the recesses of her mind for reasons for her cont, but she finds none to account for this distribution of ection. She cannot get at her own motives to bring them o clear consciousness and the search wearies her-and the der Her immense success as an operatic star and by what atal and vocal processes she reached it is the creation of rary genius, but those by which she argues herself into faithfulness to a man to whom she owes all the opportunity t make her famous and who in the main is a gentleman, is ious and fatiguing. She was neither faithful nor trustful to father; in fact, she is a creature the like of which could not st and be sane. Her mental obliquity was due, in fact, doubts, to the sensuality of her nature, as well as to a loathing of notony. When, through fear of punishment hereafter, the oine returns for a time to obedience to the demands of her arch her eastacy is sensuous, though her emotions are not so herd by George Moore. The last part of his story of the sical heroine is the evolution of a nun's soul, but no reader

can believe " Evelyn Innes" capable of a persistently religious life. No mood or affection is continuous in her. She sought a blameless life, but back of her emotions in the convent was a pleased vanity that she was a thrilling novelty to her surroundings. Character drawing is seldom cleverer than in this story, though in kindness to the public fewer lines might have been

used in the pictures.

Georg Ebers writes in a way to justify the brilliant play of his imagination upon historical records and traditions. His subjects are chosen with a skill that of itself is genius. Arachne, his latest novel, which is in two volumes, is set years before Christianity and at a time when Olympian gods and less heavenly divinities were supposed to watch over and rule the destinies of individuals and nations. A strong and curious flavor is given to brilliant conversations between Greeks, Egyptians, Galutians and Priamides in which the sly influences of these unseen powers are deferred to. The Greek's courage, selfishness, love of beauty in art and living, the era of divergence from ideality to reality in sculpture, the domestic, social and political customs and costumes of the times, the cruelties and the utter inability to regret a misdeed or appreciate a favor glow in the searchlight thrown back on the lives of men and women who will forever influence civilization through literature and art. One can readily pardon Ebers' iterations for the sake of the noble impulses he stirs while pleading for a measure of realism in the ideality of art. To read this tragic story is at first to enter reluctantly into a long past age and the life and thought in Alexandria and Pergamus; but when the book is closed one overtakes himself with regret among the people of to-day and their less heroic and less beautiful environment. From many points of view Arachne is a brilliant story, and from all points one that educates whomsoever has a taste for Grecian and Egyptian history. The tale leaves a conscious familiarity with what we call mythology and the personality and powers of Jove and the gods who range below him.

Literary skill and uncommon ingenuity of construction are

applied to the telling of the story of Lucky Bargee. Only the brilliancy of its methods makes a reading of the entire novel possible to sensitive persons. To the reformer, the philanthropist and sociologist it will prove valuable; its insight into characters that are familiar with little else than squalor and want or those who have reached it through lack of forces in character or, perhaps, by hard luck, if there be such a thing as luck, is appallingly keen and deep. There are aspects of brutality in the story that might well have been omitted. and the hero need not, after he knew better conditions of thought and living, have shocked the refined girl who was inclined to love him and to whom he was deeply attached, by accounts of earlier vicious, even criminal misdoings that were wholly apart from his present life and which were left far behind him; these tales need not have been related to make miserable a delicately reared girl. These and other false notes hurt but cannot spoil the story, because it is truly a great production along lines that to-day are stirring minds and which are making for a happier and cleaner civilization.

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Javan-Ben-Seir, by Walker Kennedy. From Sir John Franklin to Andrée, with many a brave venture in between, not the least and, perhaps, the greatest of Arctic explorers is Peary. Nansen had his epoch of glory and doubtless deserved it, in spite of the adverse criticism to which he has been subjected. Of Peary only one opinion holds. He went with ship and sledge wherever he says he did, endured what he described and learned to a certainty what he relates of the frozen mysteries and of the elementary folk who are content to exist in snow and ice. His accounts of life and work along the shores and in the interior ice-cap of Northern Greenland in the years 1886, 1891 and 1897 command eager attention. About eight hundred illustrations, photographic for the most part, open the eyes of the understanding more plainly than words. The maps and diagrams are invaluable. Peary's tranquil endurance and that of his brave, cheery wife command admiration. scientific value may not be correctly measured at this time, because we are in point of time near Peary's conclusions and too far away from the final results that may be established by future explorers. But conclusions are not essential at this date; the world has a distinct gratification in the adventurous lives of the group that sailed in the Kite and Falcon from Summer seas into ice-floes and ice-bergs, from diurnal dawns and twilights to those which appeared only semi-annually and to all that prolonged nights and long bright days mean to those unfamiliar with them. The volumes are enthralling, whether describing Arctic Saharas, the homes of auks and eider-ducks or the "Little Smith Tribe," the most northerly human beings in the world. The simple modes of existence whereby this curious race and its customs are perpetuated are strangely absorbing. It is believed that this tribe of primitive habits and beliefs is a remnant of ancient Siberians driven out upon the Arctic sea by an invasion of Tartars in the Middle Ages. How they make themselves happy is a problem for the altruist, but the process appears to be distinctly understood by themselves. There is the charm of simplicity in Peary's method of telling his story and an apparent unconsciousness of his own heroisms that is as delightful in explorers as it is uncommon to most adventures into the unknown.

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From The Macmillan Company, New York and London: Helbeck of Bannisdale, by Mrs. Umphry Ward. At You-All's House, by James Newtown Baskett. The Forest Lovers, by Maurice Hewlett.

Mrs. Humphry Ward writes with a motive, which of itself always interesting, whether or not it is worthy of her pen. Her f novel and her last are founded upon church creeds. To m readers "Helbeck of Bannisdale," her second hero will be a big though he is only a sincere believer. If Mrs. Ward's intent was to depict the asceticism and the arrogance of conviction, greatness and the littleness of inflexible dogmas and the obstin of the meek, she has not failed of her purpose; if she plans to picture the egotism, the vanity, the unknowing stubborn of confessed disbelievers she has succeeded. Mrs. Ward not, nor need she attempt, persuade reflecting readers to religion is a matter of inheritance, of habit, temperament s personal need. Hunger of the human soul she admits, but fails to explain upon what it should live or even what live or even what live or even what live or even when the live of the l desire. So long as pain and death remain, she says, man always be at heart a mystic. . The story is one of the love betrothal of a Roman Catholic and an unbeliever in any reveal religion. Education, breeding and social charm endow the and should have made them happy, but their spiritual com-tions were at war. That Mrs. Ward is not herself truly reven of one particular church is a truth not far to seek in this in esting romance. What she does not want to say for herself quotes from others. She says of her heroine that her fati made her "a child of knowledge, a child of freedom, a child revolution-and trusted everything to the passionate loyalithe woman." Out of such a character, in love with a man turbulent impulses held in leash by stern religious obligation Mrs. Ward's tragedy is wrought. Whether approving author's attitude or the purpose of the novel the reader will follow it breathlessly, at times hating and as often adoring its here loving and reverencing or execrating its hero. Its conclus is inevitable, but many a reader will wish it otherwise, so re so human, so clinging a hold upon his sympathies will its a chief characters gain.

Almost all the States in the United States have been sketch with skill by observant writers who have told us of their st and fields, their houses and their products, their individuals of speech manners, social and religious customs; but until Missouri has had no worthy protrayal. Its story happily awaited the pen of James Newton Baskett, who quaintly a this account of his native state At You-All's House. The talk as he says, a Nature story, and is as idyllic as if it were write by a poet who was not a farmer's son. His hero, a lad alo a man, plows and sows and reaps and observes and consider What he perceives in Nature's methods he utilizes in his life to the uplifting of labor to high intellectual conclusions. course, the novel has a love thread spinning; through it, tangled in with the flutter and songs of birds and the humm of bees and the beauty and fragrance of flowers and the man in which they perpetuate their species in a way to establish variations or to maintain types. Nothing to-day is more in esting to thoughtful persons than the habits of inarticular things, animal and vegetable. Each has its share of intelligent at least so students of Nature assert. Habitual selection cross fertilization have combined in plant life to clothe the with loveliness and flood it with countless aromas; so writes effect, this new delver into the mysteries of earth in its related to human hearts. Students and scholars will value this quant

story and afterward not overlook the farmer's lad as if he could not be a factor in mental broadening. Under the dignified roughness of a ploughman's work there is always a hope of sun or rain; he does not linger in the lower atmosphere of sordidness. He is described as sometimes a thinker and a dreamer, who puts his fancies and his recognitions to sturdy practical and beautiful uses.

Unusually interesting is the story of Maurice Hewlett called *The Forest Lovers*. It is written of a time when what we call civilized life had not been reached - when might made right in all matters. Dwelling under the leafy green meant, at its date, freedom to take life if it was in the way, when to love meant unto death, when the power held by possessors of estates signified also a holding of the service of all persons who existed upon them and were dependent upon its products of fields or forests. The march of the story is a pageant of strength and courage, of intigue and bold attack, of churchly sinfulness and direct integrity curlously blended. Its events are many and strop, is tied close together, no pause finding place anywhere in the romance. An interlacing of Nature with sturdy and risky daily life, also with the superstitions of men of both high and low degree, is a rare success, while its sustained idiomatic and archaic English and apt Latin are fascinating. The motif of the novel? It has none except to entertain readers. Its moral? Not a hint of one is to be found in the book, except it be in the rare fidelities of The Forest Lovers to each other after they learned each for him. self and herself their love. They failed to discover this sentiment until long after they were indissolubly bound to each other, an original condition which stirs novel themes and extraordinary experiences of strongly wrought characters. Hewlett's and Baskett's stories are as widely unlike in their themes as they are strongly parallel in their originality and charm.

From Doubleday and McClure Company: War: Being True Stories of the Battle-Field.

These tales from McClure's were written by General Miles, Captain Musgrave Davis (Charles O. Shepard), Major Alfred Calhoun, Captain T. J. Mackey, Major Philip Douglas and Ernest Schriver. These nine stories, largely if not all experiences of the narrator, are at this moment unusually thrilling. Their episodes warm the blood and make the muscles tense. Heroes of battles and heroes of strategy, heroes of endurance and heroes of self-sacrifice are gods and goddesses to the reader whose mind was not trained to braveries that included battles and all that warfare means. War is a timely little volume to tuck into pockets of out-going soldiers or to snatch up at home for gaining fortitude at need.

From The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia:

The American in Paris (paper), by Dr. Eugene Coleman
Savidge.

Glamour, by Meta Orred.

Savidge has written a powerful biographical novel almost all of which rests upon historic fact. It is a story of the Franco-Prussian war, the siege of Paris and the Commune. Those who believe they already know the main element of this shameful epoch will find in Savidge's account another and truer spirit and version of them. He depicts with conscientious skill the hitherto unacknowledged influences of America upon the events which led to the downfall of empire in France. He tells us what the persistent patriotism of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman,

GARMENT - MAKING EXPLAINED AND SIMPLI-FIED .- "The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making," published by us, will afford a complete education in the science of making feminine garments to all who give it intelligent study. It treats the subject in an original manner, nearly all the methods described being the result of experiments made to determine the simplest, most economical and most artistic system of dressmaki g. the instructions being clear and complete and supplemented by full illustrations. The tailor mode of developing women's garments is fully explained, and a separate chapter is devoted to renovation and "making over," giving the book a special value to home dressmakers who, from either necessity or choice, desire to practice economy. The scientific principles which govern the construction of our patterns have been used in this work, which will give useful hints to the most skilful dressmakers and ladies' tailors, as well as valuable instruction to the amateur who sews for herself and family, Price, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

Sheridan, Farragut and others did to rebuke the aspirations of Bismark, Emperor William, Moltke, Napoleon III. and Eugénie and to reproach MacMahon, Theirs, Faure, Bazaine and other ambitious Europeans. American sentiment bore broadly upon the shuffle-board of the history being made at that time. Inarticulate moral forces may not control, but Savidge makes it clear that rebukes and stings unsettled defined purposes that were supposed to have set the destiny of nations. Seldom has anything been written hitherto which for intelligent insight, dramatic power and epigrammatic portrayal equals The American in Paris. Its keen perception of diplomatic falsehood and general hypocrisy is startling. Of course, it is an American's point of view, but the author justifies his conclusions by undoubtable facts. Out of state and social corruptions was born the humiliation of France, and like shameful conditions gave to Prussia its triumph over a self-satisfied monarch.

Glamour is a mystical, sentimental story, not too wholesome, not too cheerful and not too helpful for those who seek an ideal woman or man. Somebody has well said that against sentimentality angels and men battle in vain. It is as inflexible as adamant when practicality would gladly reach out a hand of help. If succor it has, it will give it in its own way or not at all. Glamour is not a healthy story, though one over which some habitual novel readers will weep delightedly.

From G. W. Dillingham Company, New York: The Cheery Book, by Joe Kerr. True Detective Stories, by Cleveland Moffett. Regret of Spring, by Pitts Harrison Burt.

A publisher's preface informs us that *The Cheery Book* is intended to dispel gloom, dejection and sadness. Its drollery is welcome even if here and there readers feel the effort made by the author to obtain the desired effect. Now and then a delicate touch is displayed that is full of pathos, and when he writes of children Kerr is real—he is tender—he is poetic. This book has certain definite values and will undoubtedly be popular for readings and recitations.

Detective tales have an irresistible fascination for many readers who will be recompensed in part for the non-continuance or re-appearance of Sherlock Holmes by Cleveland Moffett's group selected from the archives of Pinkerton. Four of the exciting narratives are of bank robberies and the other two are robberies upon railway trains. They prove, if proof were needed, that greed is the most powerful influence that can be brought to bear on cunning and daring men who have few, if any, moral restraints. It is an interesting but by no means a mentally wholesome book.

Regret of Spring is a mysterious title for a novel by Pitts Harrison Burt. It is a study of the passions of the human breast from youth to age, as lived and suffered by one woman and two men. Several of the scenes vividly portray the many aspects of what we call love, which in one mind is of the body and another of the soul. The difference between these two loves and their expressions or manifestations and also their endurance is told with no mean skill in Regret of Spring. If readers are impressed by the foolish self-sacrifice of one, they may be reminded that to some persons, usually women, self-sacrifice is a joy and gratification. One of the surprises of this well-told story is that it depicts a man who is almost glad of the effacement of his great love, or, rather, he enjoys the manner by which he proves that his is a courageous soul that is able to wait in silence.

SOCIAL EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.—The entertainments described are novel, original, amusing and instructive and not of the Purely Conventional Types. A few of the many offered are: "A Literary Charade Party," "A Witch Party," "A Ghost Ball," "A Hallowe'en German," "A Midsummer Night's Entertainment," "A Flower Party," "A Fancy-Dress Kris Kringle Entertainment," "The Bowers' Christmas Tree," "A St. Valentine's Masquerade Entertainment," etc., etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We have lately published another edition of the valuable pamphlet entitled "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." This work is by a well-known authority and contains instructions for the mexperienced regarding the proper clothing and nourishment of expectant mothers and of infants, and how to treat small children in health and sickness, with full information regarding layettes and their making. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents.

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From The Macmillan Company, New York and London: Helbeck of Bannisdale, by Mrs. Umphry Ward. At You-All's House, by James Newtown Baskett. The Forest Lovers, by Maurice Hewlett.

Mrs. Humphry Ward writes with a motive, which of itself always interesting, whether or not it is worthy of her pen. Her f novel and her last are founded upon church creeds. To m readers "Helbeck of Bannisdale," her second hero will be a big though he is only a sincere believer. If Mrs. Ward's intent was to depict the asceticism and the arrogance of conviction, greatness and the littleness of inflexible dogmas and the obstin of the meek, she has not failed of her purpose; if she plans to picture the egotism, the vanity, the unknowing stubborn of confessed disbelievers she has succeeded. Mrs. Ward not, nor need she attempt, persuade reflecting readers to religion is a matter of inheritance, of habit, temperament s personal need. Hunger of the human soul she admits, but fails to explain upon what it should live or even what live or even what live or even what live or even when the live of the l desire. So long as pain and death remain, she says, man always be at heart a mystic. . The story is one of the love betrothal of a Roman Catholic and an unbeliever in any reveal religion. Education, breeding and social charm endow the and should have made them happy, but their spiritual com-tions were at war. That Mrs. Ward is not herself truly reven of one particular church is a truth not far to seek in this in esting romance. What she does not want to say for herself quotes from others. She says of her heroine that her fati made her "a child of knowledge, a child of freedom, a child revolution-and trusted everything to the passionate loyalithe woman." Out of such a character, in love with a man turbulent impulses held in leash by stern religious obligation Mrs. Ward's tragedy is wrought. Whether approving author's attitude or the purpose of the novel the reader will follow it breathlessly, at times hating and as often adoring its here loving and reverencing or execrating its hero. Its conclus is inevitable, but many a reader will wish it otherwise, so re so human, so clinging a hold upon his sympathies will its a chief characters gain.

Almost all the States in the United States have been sketch with skill by observant writers who have told us of their st and fields, their houses and their products, their individuals of speech manners, social and religious customs; but until Missouri has had no worthy protrayal. Its story happily awaited the pen of James Newton Baskett, who quaintly a this account of his native state At You-All's House. The talk as he says, a Nature story, and is as idyllic as if it were write by a poet who was not a farmer's son. His hero, a lad alo a man, plows and sows and reaps and observes and consider What he perceives in Nature's methods he utilizes in his life to the uplifting of labor to high intellectual conclusions. course, the novel has a love thread spinning; through it, tangled in with the flutter and songs of birds and the humm of bees and the beauty and fragrance of flowers and the man in which they perpetuate their species in a way to establish variations or to maintain types. Nothing to-day is more in esting to thoughtful persons than the habits of inarticular things, animal and vegetable. Each has its share of intelligent at least so students of Nature assert. Habitual selection cross fertilization have combined in plant life to clothe the with loveliness and flood it with countless aromas; so writes effect, this new delver into the mysteries of earth in its related to human hearts. Students and scholars will value this quant

story and afterward not overlook the farmer's lad as if he could not be a factor in mental broadening. Under the dignified roughness of a ploughman's work there is always a hope of sun or rain; he does not linger in the lower atmosphere of sordidness. He is described as sometimes a thinker and a dreamer, who puts his fancies and his recognitions to sturdy practical and beautiful uses.

Unusually interesting is the story of Maurice Hewlett called *The Forest Lovers*. It is written of a time when what we call civilized life had not been reached - when might made right in all matters. Dwelling under the leafy green meant, at its date, freedom to take life if it was in the way, when to love meant unto death, when the power held by possessors of estates signified also a holding of the service of all persons who existed upon them and were dependent upon its products of fields or forests. The march of the story is a pageant of strength and courage, of intigue and bold attack, of churchly sinfulness and direct integrity curlously blended. Its events are many and strop, is tied close together, no pause finding place anywhere in the romance. An interlacing of Nature with sturdy and risky daily life, also with the superstitions of men of both high and low degree, is a rare success, while its sustained idiomatic and archaic English and apt Latin are fascinating. The motif of the novel? It has none except to entertain readers. Its moral? Not a hint of one is to be found in the book, except it be in the rare fidelities of The Forest Lovers to each other after they learned each for him. self and herself their love. They failed to discover this sentiment until long after they were indissolubly bound to each other, an original condition which stirs novel themes and extraordinary experiences of strongly wrought characters. Hewlett's and Baskett's stories are as widely unlike in their themes as they are strongly parallel in their originality and charm.

From Doubleday and McClure Company: War: Being True Stories of the Battle-Field.

These tales from McClure's were written by General Miles, Captain Musgrave Davis (Charles O. Shepard), Major Alfred Calhoun, Captain T. J. Mackey, Major Philip Douglas and Ernest Schriver. These nine stories, largely if not all experiences of the narrator, are at this moment unusually thrilling. Their episodes warm the blood and make the muscles tense. Heroes of battles and heroes of strategy, heroes of endurance and heroes of self-sacrifice are gods and goddesses to the reader whose mind was not trained to braveries that included battles and all that warfare means. War is a timely little volume to tuck into pockets of out-going soldiers or to snatch up at home for gaining fortitude at need.

From The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia:

The American in Paris (paper), by Dr. Eugene Coleman
Savidge.

Glamour, by Meta Orred.

Savidge has written a powerful biographical novel almost all of which rests upon historic fact. It is a story of the Franco-Prussian war, the siege of Paris and the Commune. Those who believe they already know the main element of this shameful epoch will find in Savidge's account another and truer spirit and version of them. He depicts with conscientious skill the hitherto unacknowledged influences of America upon the events which led to the downfall of empire in France. He tells us what the persistent patriotism of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman,

GARMENT - MAKING EXPLAINED AND SIMPLI-FIED .- "The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making," published by us, will afford a complete education in the science of making feminine garments to all who give it intelligent study. It treats the subject in an original manner, nearly all the methods described being the result of experiments made to determine the simplest, most economical and most artistic system of dressmaki g. the instructions being clear and complete and supplemented by full illustrations. The tailor mode of developing women's garments is fully explained, and a separate chapter is devoted to renovation and "making over," giving the book a special value to home dressmakers who, from either necessity or choice, desire to practice economy. The scientific principles which govern the construction of our patterns have been used in this work, which will give useful hints to the most skilful dressmakers and ladies' tailors, as well as valuable instruction to the amateur who sews for herself and family, Price, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

Sheridan, Farragut and others did to rebuke the aspirations of Bismark, Emperor William, Moltke, Napoleon III. and Eugénie and to reproach MacMahon, Theirs, Faure, Bazaine and other ambitious Europeans. American sentiment bore broadly upon the shuffle-board of the history being made at that time. Inarticulate moral forces may not control, but Savidge makes it clear that rebukes and stings unsettled defined purposes that were supposed to have set the destiny of nations. Seldom has anything been written hitherto which for intelligent insight, dramatic power and epigrammatic portrayal equals The American in Paris. Its keen perception of diplomatic falsehood and general hypocrisy is startling. Of course, it is an American's point of view, but the author justifies his conclusions by undoubtable facts. Out of state and social corruptions was born the humiliation of France, and like shameful conditions gave to Prussia its triumph over a self-satisfied monarch.

Glamour is a mystical, sentimental story, not too wholesome, not too cheerful and not too helpful for those who seek an ideal woman or man. Somebody has well said that against sentimentality angels and men battle in vain. It is as inflexible as adamant when practicality would gladly reach out a hand of help. If succor it has, it will give it in its own way or not at all. Glamour is not a healthy story, though one over which some habitual novel readers will weep delightedly.

From G. W. Dillingham Company, New York: The Cheery Book, by Joe Kerr. True Detective Stories, by Cleveland Moffett. Regret of Spring, by Pitts Harrison Burt.

A publisher's preface informs us that *The Cheery Book* is intended to dispel gloom, dejection and sadness. Its drollery is welcome even if here and there readers feel the effort made by the author to obtain the desired effect. Now and then a delicate touch is displayed that is full of pathos, and when he writes of children Kerr is real—he is tender—he is poetic. This book has certain definite values and will undoubtedly be popular for readings and recitations.

Detective tales have an irresistible fascination for many readers who will be recompensed in part for the non-continuance or re-appearance of Sherlock Holmes by Cleveland Moffett's group selected from the archives of Pinkerton. Four of the exciting narratives are of bank robberies and the other two are robberies upon railway trains. They prove, if proof were needed, that greed is the most powerful influence that can be brought to bear on cunning and daring men who have few, if any, moral restraints. It is an interesting but by no means a mentally wholesome book.

Regret of Spring is a mysterious title for a novel by Pitts Harrison Burt. It is a study of the passions of the human breast from youth to age, as lived and suffered by one woman and two men. Several of the scenes vividly portray the many aspects of what we call love, which in one mind is of the body and another of the soul. The difference between these two loves and their expressions or manifestations and also their endurance is told with no mean skill in Regret of Spring. If readers are impressed by the foolish self-sacrifice of one, they may be reminded that to some persons, usually women, self-sacrifice is a joy and gratification. One of the surprises of this well-told story is that it depicts a man who is almost glad of the effacement of his great love, or, rather, he enjoys the manner by which he proves that his is a courageous soul that is able to wait in silence.

SOCIAL EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.—The entertainments described are novel, original, amusing and instructive and not of the Purely Conventional Types. A few of the many offered are: "A Literary Charade Party," "A Witch Party," "A Ghost Ball," "A Hallowe'en German," "A Midsummer Night's Entertainment," "A Flower Party," "A Fancy-Dress Kris Kringle Entertainment," "The Bowers' Christmas Tree," "A St. Valentine's Masquerade Entertainment," etc., etc. Price, 1s. (by post, 1s. 2d.) or 25 cents per Copy.

OF INTEREST TO YOUNG MOTHERS.—We have lately published another edition of the valuable pamphlet entitled "Mother and Babe: Their Comfort and Care." This work is by a well-known authority and contains instructions for the mexperienced regarding the proper clothing and nourishment of expectant mothers and of infants, and how to treat small children in health and sickness, with full information regarding layettes and their making. Price, 6d. (by post, 7½d.) or 15 cents.



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HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL GARMENTS.

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fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s,
3d. or 30 cents.

SURGEONS' GOWN.

No. 910.—This gown is popular with many
surgeons and is rather like a long coat in general effect. It is shown made of linen. The sack
fronts are widely lapped and closed in doublebreasted fashion with buttons and button-holes.
The back, also, is in sack style, with a center
seam terminated some distance above the lower

arm seams above the waist. Capacious pockets—one at the right side and two at the left side—are double-stuched on the fronts and neatly hemmed at the top. The sleeves are wide enough to be comfortable; they are smooth at the top, but have a little gathered fulness at the bottom, and are finished with cuffs that are closed with

edge at the top of extra widths that are prop-

erly arranged. The shoulder, center and un-

der-arm seams are stitched in welt fashion and

convenient openings are finished in the under-

buttons and button-holes.
The collar is a soft rolling



SURGEONS' GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEFVES.)

terns here given will amply supply the want in this direction. The practicality and convenience of these garments have been well proven, and they will be especially appreciated by physicians, to whom, indeed, they are indispensable. They are cut upon the most approved lines, are easily donned and afford ample protection. They can be made in brown, white or gray linen, butchers' linen having the stamp of universal approval because of its durability and its absorbent qualities.

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Women who wish to show their patriousm will find a large field in this department and one that unfortunately has been much neglected. In construction these garments are very simple and their usefulness obvious.

SURGEONS' GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH SHORT OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES)

No. 792.—A protective and graceful gown for surgeons' wear is here illustrated made of butchers' linen. The upper part is a seamless square yoke and the lower part is of ample width, the fulness being laid in flat plaits at the top before the joining is made to the yoke. The gown is contined at the waist by a belt that is closed at the front with a button and button-hole. A fitted band finishes the neck and the gown is closed at the back. The sleeves may be made to reach to the wrist or only to the elbow, as preferred. The long sleeves are finished with cuffs that are closed with buttons and button-holes below openings finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps. The elbow sleeves are finished with narrow bands. The gown is very easy to make and will be found convenient to

style, very comfortable and neat-looking.

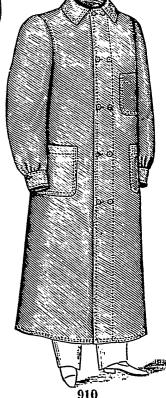
Linen is the preferred material for this style of gown, but other durable materials are frequently used.

We have pattern No. 910 in seven sizes for met, from thirty-two to forty-four inches, breast measure. To make the gown for a manof mediumsize, requires three yards and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

SURGEONS APRONS.

No. 787.—An apron is often preferred to a gown for small operations and for conve-

nience by many surgeons. Two sizes of aprons are previded in the pattern, one quite wide so as to lap well at the back,



SURGEONS' GOWN.



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The back, also, is in sack style, with a center
seam terminated some distance above the lower

arm seams above the waist. Capacious pockets—one at the right side and two at the left side—are double-stuched on the fronts and neatly hemmed at the top. The sleeves are wide enough to be comfortable; they are smooth at the top, but have a little gathered fulness at the bottom, and are finished with cuffs that are closed with

edge at the top of extra widths that are prop-

erly arranged. The shoulder, center and un-

der-arm seams are stitched in welt fashion and

convenient openings are finished in the under-

buttons and button-holes.
The collar is a soft rolling



SURGEONS' GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH FULL-LENGTH OR SHORT SLEFVES.)

terns here given will amply supply the want in this direction. The practicality and convenience of these garments have been well proven, and they will be especially appreciated by physicians, to whom, indeed, they are indispensable. They are cut upon the most approved lines, are easily donned and afford ample protection. They can be made in brown, white or gray linen, butchers' linen having the stamp of universal approval because of its durability and its absorbent qualities.

because of its durability and its absorbent qualities.

Women who wish to show their patriousm will find a large field in this department and one that unfortunately has been much neglected. In construction these garments are very simple and their usefulness obvious.

SURGEONS' GOWN. (TO BE MADE WITH SHORT OR FULL-LENGTH SLEEVES)

No. 792.—A protective and graceful gown for surgeons' wear is here illustrated made of butchers' linen. The upper part is a seamless square yoke and the lower part is of ample width, the fulness being laid in flat plaits at the top before the joining is made to the yoke. The gown is contined at the waist by a belt that is closed at the front with a button and button-hole. A fitted band finishes the neck and the gown is closed at the back. The sleeves may be made to reach to the wrist or only to the elbow, as preferred. The long sleeves are finished with cuffs that are closed with buttons and button-holes below openings finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps. The elbow sleeves are finished with narrow bands. The gown is very easy to make and will be found convenient to

style, very comfortable and neat-looking.

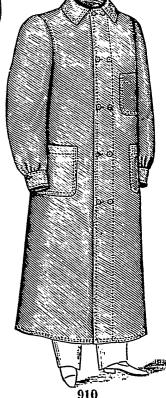
Linen is the preferred material for this style of gown, but other durable materials are frequently used.

We have pattern No. 910 in seven sizes for met, from thirty-two to forty-four inches, breast measure. To make the gown for a manof mediumsize, requires three yards and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 8d. or 40 cents.

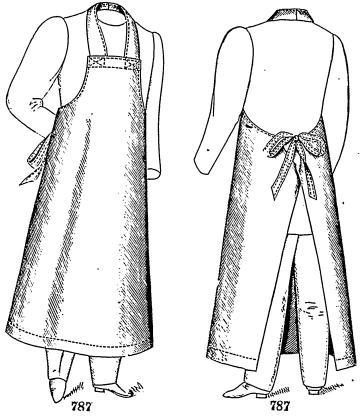
SURGEONS APRONS.

No. 787.—An apron is often preferred to a gown for small operations and for conve-

nience by many surgeons. Two sizes of aprons are previded in the pattern, one quite wide so as to lap well at the back,



SURGEONS' GOWN.



SURGEONS' APRONS.

MEN'S SURGICAL OR HOSPITAL SHIRT, CLOSED WITH TAPES AT THE SIDES (CONVENIENT FOR OPERATIONS, DRESSING WOUNDS, ETC.)

No. 702.—A very convenient shirt for hospital use is here illustrated made of bleached cotton cloth. The front and back are joined in shoulder seams and are left free nearly all the way under the arms where they are hemmed and tied together with tapes. The back is made with a short square yoke, to which the lower part is joined after being gathered. The front is plain and is slashed to a desirable depth at the center for a closing, which is made with buttons and button-holes along the center of a box-plait formed at each edge of the slash, the fulness thus introduced below the slash, being carefully disposed in smooth plaits. A small rolling collar comfortably completes the neck. The sleeves are shaped with only a seam under the arm and a pointed cuff stitched on smoothly gives a neat finish at the wrist. The shirt is cut with rounding lower corners and a patch pocket is stitched upon the left front.

We have pattern No. 702 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the shirt in the medium size, will require four yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MEN'S YOKE NIGHT-SHIRT.

No. 2479. -This night-shirt is pictured made of bleached cotton cloth and is shaped to fit comfortably. The front is slashed at the center to a desirable depth from the neck, and one edge of the slash is finished

where it is fastened with ties. A fitted strap that passes about the neck upholds the hib, which is shaped in one piece with the skirt and cut so as to be protective yet not too wide. The strap slips over the head. The wide apron is shown in the illustrations. The narrow apron is different only in the width, extending not quite so far back below the waist.

Butchers' linen is largely used for these aprons, but sometimes enamelled cloth is chosen. The finish is usually as illustrated.

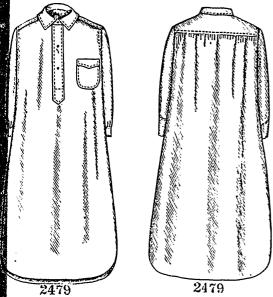
We have pattern No. 787 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the wide apron in the medium size, will require two yards and a fourth of

MEN'S SURGICAL OR HOSPITAL SHIRT, CLOSED WITH TAPES AT THE SIDES. (CONVENIENT FOR OPERATIONS, DRESSING WOUNDS, ETC.)

material forty-five inches wide, while the narrow apron needs a yard and a half of goods thirty-eight inches wide, with two yards of tape for ties. Price of pattern, 10d, or 20 cents.

702

with an overlap formed to give the effect of a box-plait that is finished in a point at the bottom below the opening. Buttons and button-holes or stude may close the front. The back has



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MEN'S YOKE NIGHT-SHIRT.

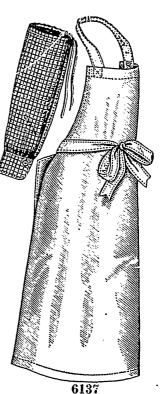
yoke upper part that is made double, and the lower part is thered across its top and joined to the yoke. The garment of good length and is no wider than is required for comwhere appear part that is made double, and the lower part is where a decross its top and joined to the yoke. The garment of good length and is no wider than is required for comt. Its side seams are terminated a short distance from the over edge and the lower corners are rounded. The neck finished with a fitted hand that is nar, ow in front; to the pot this hand is joined a Byron-shaped collar, which turns was softly. On the left side is applied a breast pocket the rounding lower corners; a pointed lap is stitched to it. To ostyles of sleeves are provided for in the pattern and either ostyles of sleeves are provided for in the pattern and either

open for some distance from the wristbands and are stayed at their ends, like the side seams of the garment, with small gussets. The other style of sleeve is the coat shape and is

finished with a point-ed cuff that is stitched flatly to position.

All brands of muslin, cambric and linen are used for nightshirts, and so are flannels and wash silks. Frequently embroidered edging, hand embroidery, inser-tions, etc., decorate tions, etc., decorate the edges of the col-lar, the tops of the cuffs and the sides of the box-plaits. ored bands with fancy stitching in white or white bands with colored stitching are a popular decoration and may be purchased ready for application. They are applied along the edges of the pocket-lap, box plait, collar and cuffs or wristbands and give a touch of color.

We have pattern No. 2479 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty inches, breast measure. For a man of thirty-six inches, breast measure, it calls for five yards and three-fourths of material twenty-seven inches



APRON AND SLEEVE.

700

700 NY HOSPITAL OR SURGICAL SHIRT, BUTTONING THE FULL LENGTH OF THE FRONT. (CONVENIENT FOR OPERATIONS, DRESSING WOUNDS, ETC.)

may be used. One is a regular shirt sleeve, gathered to island, which may be closed at the ends with buttons and on-holes or with studs. The seams of the sleeves are left

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

MEN'S HOSPI-TAL OR SUR-GICAL SHIRT BUTTONING THE FULL LENGTH OF THE FRONT. (CONVENIENT FOR OPERATIONS, DRESSING

WOUNDS. ETC.)

No. 700.-This convenient shirt for hospital or surgical use is shaped with a short yoke at the back and the lower part of the back is gathered to the yoke. The front is made perfectly plain and the front and back are joined in underarm and shoul-

der seams, the under-arm seams being terminated a short distance from the lower edge, where the shirt is cut with rounding corners. A box-plait is formed at the front edge of one front, while the other front is finished with a wide hem; and the closing is made all the way down the front with buttons and button-holes. A rolling collar finishes the neck and a patch pocket is stitched upon the left front. The comfortable

sneeves are shaped with only a seam under the arm and a pointed cuff is applied at the wrist. The shirt is shown made of bleached cotton cloth, which will be usually used for the purpose. Linen or cambric is used for finer garments.

We have pattern No. 700 in three sizes, small, medium and large. To make the shirt for a man in the medium size, requires four yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price, 10d. or 20 cents.

APRON AND SLEEVE. .

No. 6137.—These protective garments will be appreciated by men nurses. The apron is of ample size and is shown made of white cotton cloth. The skirt and bib are shaped in one piece, the bib being broad and reaching well up on the

breast, and the skirt wide enough to surround the form and lap well at the back. The top and bottom are finished with wide hems, and the side edges are completed with narrower hems. Long ties sewed to the top of the skirt are brought forward and bowed, holding the apron in place. A shaped strap made double is tacked underneath to the upper corners of the bib and passed over the head to support the apron.

The sleeve is of comfortable width extends above and the elbow. It is made of checked gingham and shaped by a seam at the back of the arm, the seam being terminated a short from the distance The lower bottom. edge is gathered and finished with a deep wristband, that has rounding ends and is closed at the back of the arm with a button-hole and button.

The top of the sleeve is finished with a hem, which forms a casing for a shirr-tape that draws the sleeve closely about the arm.

Jean, drilling, linen and bleached cotton cloth are used for these garments and a perfectly plain finish is always adopted.

We have pattern No. 6137 in six sizes for men from this to lifty inches, waist measure. For a man of thirty-eigenches, waist measure, the apron requires a yard and a la of material lifty-four inches wide. A pair of sleeves we require a yard and an eighth of goods twenty-set inches wide. Price of pattern, 7d. or 15 cents.

MENS' BATH-ROBE OR DRESSING-GOWN. (Fo Made with a Mone's Hood and Girdle or with a Turn-Down Collar and Belt.)

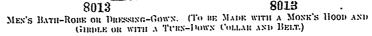
No. 8013.—Figured eider-down flannel was lected for this bath-robe or dressing-gown.

loose fronts and seamless be are joined in shoulder and sk seams, and the neck may bet ished with a turn-down collar with a monk's hood. The col is quite deep and the ends the widely at the front. The he lies flat on the robe and rises ke about the neck when not we over the head. Tassel-tipped co at the throat or buttons and be

ton-holes may p form the closing. heavy cord girdle a wide belt har rounded ends ch with a button-hok the center of front holds the ness slightly at waist. A row of stite ing finishes the a shaped sleeves capacious pa pockets having rou ing lower corners stitched on the fre and are plainly e pleted.

Bath-robes of dressing-gowns this style are dable because of it comfort and comence. They are not plain or fig flannel, Turkish teling, which may be ider down or nelette. An attrabath-robe may be fancy red-and-Turkish towelling trimmed with and-white tasse ped cotton cords or two rows of may outline cull the sleeves and the collar, or a finish may be add.

8013



No. 8013 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to fifty in breast measure. For a man of medium size, the garmen require six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven it wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.



COSTUMES FOR CY-CLISTS:—We have recently issued another edition of our handsome "BICYCLE FASHIONS." It illustrates attire to be worn awheel, and while principally devoted to the latest and most acceptable styles for ladies, also provides for the costume

needs of men, misses and boys. It contains as well a de explanation of the various parts of a bicycle by an a machinist, with valuable advice on the care, repair and of a wheel, a specially prepared paper on learning to fi discussion of the question of exercise for women; the chi of the wheel; and a great variety of other matter espenteresting to the devotees of this exhibitating and healths sport. No cyclist of either sex can afford to do without pamphlet, which will be sent postpaid to any address on a of 2d. or 5 cents.

I MET TWO GIRLS

Both were young. One had a pure, beautiful complexion, the rose-tint of health on her cheek; eyes bright and sparkling, form erect, graceful; step firm and free. She was a picture of health and strength. She used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The other was pale and careworn, eyes dull, form stooped, step slow and weak. She was a picture of ill-health and misery. Her blood was thin and impure.

Had she used

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

she would have been bright and blooming as her companion. Dodd's Kidney Pills keep the kidneys working properly, the blood cool and pure, the health sound and robust. They are woman's best friend.

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Cramps, Croup, Coughs, Colic. Tooth-Colds. ache.

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A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

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A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL GREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.



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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HORTENSE VAN S.: - Sympathetic or invisible inks are used mostly for correspondence on postal cards. There are a spondence on postal cards. There are a number of recipes for this ink, but the most simple is onion juice. This when used as ink, is invisible until exposed to heat, when it becomes yellow and can be easily read.

ARTEMUS WARD:—To make fine aromatic vinegar proceed as follows: Take of glacial acetic acid, one round, avoirdupois; rectified spirits, two imperial fluid ounces; pure camphor (crushed small), two ounces and a half; finest oil of cloves, a drachm and a half; oil of rosemary, one drachm; and the oils of bergamot, cinnamon, lavender, pimento and neroli, each half a drachm. Mix the in-gredients in a glass-stoppered bottle, and agitate briskly until all the camphor is dissolved. This makes a very highly esteemed product.

ROSEMARY:—A rose pillow is made of canvas or silk painted or etched with field views and meadow scenes, the ends being slightly gathered and tied with loops of rib-bons. They are small, being just the right size to tuck under the head.

Dollars in Diamond Dyes.

In scores of small country towns and viland the sortes of shall country towns and visual sages in Canada enterprising men and women are adding to their yearly income by the work of dyeing for friends and neighbors around them who have not the time to do the work themselves

These town and village dyers without exception use the Diamond Dyes in preference to all others, because they give the most brilliant, pure and unfading colors to all varieties of materials.

Hundreds of orders from these country ders are filled every week by the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes. There are great possibilities for such work in all small great possibilities for such according to parishes, and the statements just made may influence many who are seeking for a plan to increase their revenue. There are good dollars in Diamond Dyes.

'Accordion," "Parisian," or "Nun" Plaiting. per స్టక్ట making an r to Wear, so inches deep sinches deep ready 1 5 to 25 i 5 to 48 i

To make Plaiting that will Stay in is an art. This is the only place in Canada where all kinds of plaiting are well and thoroughly made. 124 King St. West, opposite Hossin House, TORONTO.

TORONTO



Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

On this page is illustrated an assortment of

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FOR LADIES,

Which styles our readers will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Sizes desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.

1932





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stume, Consisting of ted Blouse-Waist, vining and a Seven-Ge Bust measures, 23 y size, 18, 3d, or 30 ce





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The only supporter made that is Complete in itself; holding the skint w and the shirt waist down, without the necessity of sewing attachments on the the garments.

The supporter is concealed by wais and skirt excepting small sections of the pins which the narrowest belt will cover

Will support the heaviest of winter skirts. Prevents their sag ging and by properly distributing the weight of the skirts, does away with the strain on the back which is so tiresome and injurious.

Will be sent by mail, prepaid, upor receipt of price, 25 cents.

Brush & Co., Toronto



Ladies' Costume, with Seven Gored Skirt: 8 Bust measures, 30 to 44 inches. Any size, 1s.



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NE PLUS ULTRA

Face Beautifier and Flesh Food



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Is the only skin beautifier that never
folls to give satisfaction to every lady
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at the mase of each hair. Send for med scaled circular con ning testimonials and price list.

MADAME CAROLINE, lace and Hair Specialist, 23 W.16th St. and 2236th Ave., NEW YORK.





For Coiffures, Bangs, Waves, Toupees, Wigs for Ladies and Gents, Hair and Hair Switches.

We guarantee goods to be as represented.

Armand's Latest Pompadour Bangs, as Natural as Nature. Price, \$5, \$7 and \$9. Small Summer Bangs, \$2, \$3, \$4 to \$7. Switches, Single Branches, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, and \$6 each.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in FINE HAIR GOODS

Highest Awa ds at Paris, France, 1892-83, New York, 1890, Chicago World's Fair, 1893.



When Ordering, please send sample of your hair and amount. We guarantee best of satisfaction. All goods exchanged if not suited. Goods sent concealed from obser-

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Natural Wavy Switches, Single Branches, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7 each.

Old Ladies' Waves and Partings, \$4, \$5, \$7.50 to \$15.

Old Ladies' Head Covering, \$7.50, \$11, \$15 to \$25,

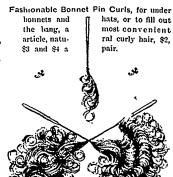
Grey Hair.—Armand's Instantaneous Grey Hair Restorer. Why have grey hair? when you can restore it to its natural color by using Armand's Restorer. The hair can be washed, curled and dressed without affecting the color. It is not oily or otherwise disagreeable. Full directions in each box. Price, 83 each, or two for \$5. Send sample of your hair when ordering and we will cond you the right shade. send you the right shade.

Have you superfluous hair? Then use Capillerine. The best hair destroyer in the market. By conscientious treatment the hair can be entirely destroyed. Price, \$2, by mail \$2.06.

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armand a New Chignons. The easiest, prettiest and quickest way to dress one's hair; all ready made up to pin on. You can re-arrange it in a few minutes to last two weeks. Print \$5.50, \$8, \$10 and \$12.

Armand's New Chignons.

Answers to Correspondents. (Continued.)

CLARA :- Clean brass with salt and vinegar or salt and half a lemon.

A. H. :- To make toast water for invalids, toast two slices of bread brown and dry, without burning. Place in a pitcher; pour over them a pint of boiling water; cover and let it stand for ten minutes, then add half a pint of c'ld water. Drink it cold.

Mrs. B.:—A sood bed-bug poison may be made as follows: Mix together two ounces of camphor, four ounces spirits of turpentine, one ounce of corrosive sublimate, and one pint of alcohol.

A. C. T. :-Silver that has been stained with egg can be cleansed with a little salt put on wet.

ROSMUND :- Arsenic should never be taken except under the direction of a physician.

One Short Puff Clears the Head. Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week, it's a sure If it's of fifty years standing it's just as effective. -42.

RHEUMATISM Positively Cured by

Dr. R bbins' Rheumatic Remedy

The only internal remedy that is a positive cure for Massular, Inflammatory or Chrome Rheumatson that long on the internal oncaus. We generantee to cure any case of rheumatism or refund the money. Six bottles will cure any case and no pain will be experienced after thirty-six hours' treatment. Read the following:

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ASTHMA

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Can be permanently cured by the wonderful Kola Plant, which grows along the Kongo Rivor in Africa. Dr. Clarke's Kola Compount represents this wonderful plant in a highly concentrated form. Three bottles are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of Asthma or money refunded. This remedy is now being used in the leading Hospitals and Homes for Incurables throughout the world, and is recognised by the highest medical authorities to be the only permanent cure for Asthma yet discovered. Price \$2.00 per bottle, or 3 for \$5.00 with guarantee. Over 500 cases have already been cured in Canada alone. Free sample to any sufferer from Asthma. Enclose 5 cent stamp. Mention this paper. Address THIE GRIFFITIES & MACPHERSON CO., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C. Sole Canadian importers. Sold by all druggists druggists

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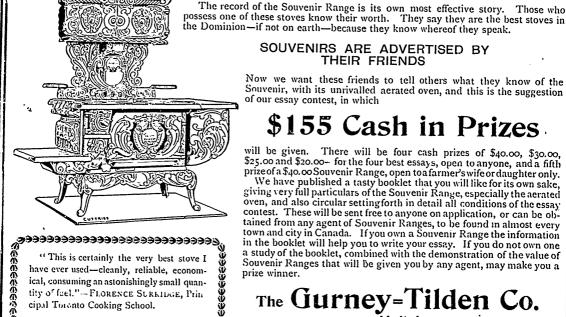
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Story of Souvenir Stoves



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SOUVENIRS ARE ADVERTISED BY THEIR FRIENDS

Now we want these friends to tell others what they know of the Souvenir, with its unrivalled aerated oven, and this is the suggestion of our essay contest, in which

155 Cash in Prizes

will be given. There will be four cash prizes of \$40.00, \$30.00, \$25.00 and \$20.00- for the four best essays, open to anyone, and a fifth prize of a \$40.00 Souvenir Range, open to a farmer's wife or daughter only.

We have published a tasty booklet that you will like for its own sake, giving very full particulars of the Souvenir Range, especially the aerated oven, and also circular setting forth in detail all conditions of the essay contest. These will be sent free to anyone on application, or can be obtained from any agent of Souvenir Ranges, to be found in almost every town and city in Canada. If you own a Souvenir Range the information in the booklet will help you to write your essay. If you do not own one a study of the booklet, combined with the demonstration of the value of Souvenir Ranges that will be given you by any agent, may make you a prize winner.

The Gurney-Tilden Co.

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On this page is illustrated an assortment of

COSTUMES

For Misses, which Styles our readers will no doubt be pleased to inspect. The Patterns can be had from either Ourselves or Agents for the Sale of our Goods. In ordering, please specify the Numbers and Ages, desired.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED),









Misses' Sailor Costume, with Four-Gored Skirt (To be Made With or Without the Peplum): 7 sizes. Ages, 10 to 16 years. Any size, 1s. or 25 cents.





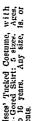
ısque-Fitt red Skirt i years. ខេត្ត Misees' Miseling of a and a Five. Ages, 10 to 18, or 25 cent





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Answers to Correspondents. (Continued.)

R. S.:—If you wish to remodel your gray dress, choose one of the skirts with a circular flounce, which could be of red poplin and the revers, collar and belt of the waist could be of the red also. Head the flounce and trim the revers, etc., with appliqué lace or a ribbon ruche.

MRS. G. T. S.:—When ivory ornaments get yellow or dusky-looking, wash them well in soap and water with a small brush to clean the carvings, and place them while wet in bright suushine; wet them several times a day for two or three days with soapy water, still keeping them in the sun; then wash again and they will be beautifully clean.

JAMISON :- To prevent discolorations from bruises bathe the spot copiously in as hot water as can be borne.

HOUSEWIFE: - Muslins may be stiffened by washing them in water in which bran has hen boiled. The chief point to be remembered in washing cottons is that soap must be ed in washing cottons is that soap must never be directly applied to them. Some-times gray or buff linen will mysteriously spot in laundering. A table-spoonful of black pepper added to every gallon of the washing water will prevent this trouble.

Heart Rescue in 30 Minutes after momentarily expecting for years that death might snap the vital cord at any minute. This is the story thousands could tell and have told of the almost Divine formula, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Every day chronicles the taking away of many who have not heeded nature's warnings that the heart was tired out and needed the helping that this wonderful cure gives. Heart dis-orders are insidious. Don't trifle. This great remedy attacks the disease instantly.

FIEROE'S PARLORS

... Pleating . . .



Poll Accordion Pleating cut breadths your skitt length—allow two inches for shrinking, and from two to three for hem. Turn hem up only once, and cat stitch or stitch twice on machine with loose tension. Allow ten yards around for lustre or cashmere, but more for thin silks, lawns and chiffons. Forty cents per plain yard, over twenty-five and under forty-four inches. Special rates for bridesmaids and school-girls' classes. Knife Pleating, under 5-inch, 2c. per yard; up to 1; ..., and, 4c. to 8c. per yard. Fluting, from 3c. up to 2; ..., 23-inch deep.

1 Pink and Flute Silk for Ruffles, up to 5 inches deep, for 5c. per yard.

p, for 5c. per yard.

Offerences. W. A. MURRAY, W. STITT & CU.

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Not a bit too early to remind you that we are ready in advance for our Fall Trade in Gloves. In all the many years of increasing Glove business, we have not been so well prepared to do the Glove trade as this season. Never had so many, never had such good qualities, and never had such favorable prices to buyers, as may be seen at this store. Early in the season our buyer went in search of his Fall stock;

and with a thorough knowledge of what to buy, where to buy and how to buy, he gathered an assortment that doubly discounts anything ever seen in Toronto. Those who best understand glove values are sure to grow enthusiastic over some of the values we are going to A few hints from the stock:

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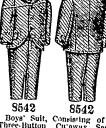
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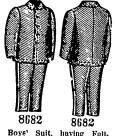


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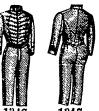




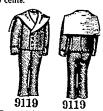
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(Concluded.) A. C. T.:—To prevents scars from burns or scalds the following applications are ex-cellent: Spread cotton batting with butter, vaseline or sweet oil and bind it on at once. Vaseine or sweet on and ond it on at once. Flour thickly spread over a burn and bound on will prevent blisters and scars. Baking soda, applied dry or wet, will afford instant relief, and so will the yolk of an egg beaten with linseed oil and applied with a feather. It is said also that the white of an egg applied to a burn will at once allay pain. This plied to a ourn will at once allay pain. This is undoubtedly true, as the mucilaginous substance of the egg forms a coating which thoroughly excludes the air.

AMIEL:—Treat white blisters in the mouth with a mixture of borax and honcy.

For brushing the hair, use a hair brush having long, uneven bristles that are moderately stiff, but not so unyielding as to irritate the scalp. In fact, it is well to have two brushes, a stiff one for the hair and a softer

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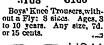
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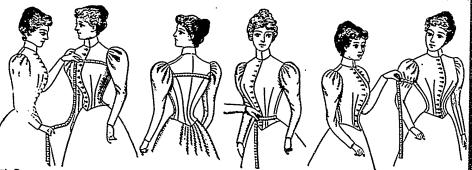
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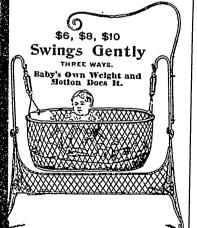
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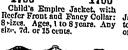
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75c and S5c; 44-in., \$1.00; 45-in., 1.25 and 1.50; 46-in., 1.75 and 2.00. Priestley's Coating Serge, 42-in., 40c;

43-in., 60c and 65c; 44-in., 75c and 85c; extra weight, 54-in., \$1.25 and 1.50.

Priestley's Coating Serge, very special, 60-in., 85c.

Priestley's Cheviot Serge, 41-in., 35c and 40c; 42-in., 50c; 44-in., 60c and 65c; 45-in., 75c and 85c.

75c and \$1.00.

waterproof, 42-in., 35c and 46c; 44-in., 50c and 65c; 46-in., 75c; 48-in., 85c and \$1.00.

Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta, 42-in., | Priestley's Wool Venetian Cropes, 42-in., | Priestley's Wool Colored Cravenettes, green, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00.

> Priestley's Olgana Cloth, specially for mourning, 42-in., 75c and 85c.

> Priestley's Wool Satin Cloths, 42-in., 50c, 44-in., 65c and 75c.

> Priestley's Wool Soliel Cloths, 42-in., 50c, 65c; 44-in., 75c and \$1.00.

> Priestley's Wool Bedford Cords, 42-in., 65c; 44-in., 85c.

> Priestley's Wool Spiral Cords, 44-in., \$5c.

Priestley's Rough Cheviot Serge, 46-in., Priestley's Black Grenadines, 42 to 44-in., at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00.

Priestley's Estamine Serge, guaranteed Priestley's Wool Cravenettes, extra special, navy; 60-in. Black Cravenette, \$1.00 and 1.25.

navy, brown, fawn and grey, 60-in., \$1.00.

Priestley's Moreen Skirting in black and colors, 38-in., 35c, 49c and 50c.

Priestley's Wool Black Fancies, 42-in, 50c and 65c.

Priestley's Wool and Mohair Black Fancies, 43 in., 75c, 85c and \$1.00: 44-in., \$1.25 and 1.50.

Priestley's Silk and Wool Black Fancies, 44-in., \$1.75 and 2.50.

60-in., 75c, in black, grey, green and Priestley's Silk and Wool Novelties in exclusive dress patterns of 6 yards in each \$12.00, 14.09 and 15.00.

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Would you like to see samples of these goods? By return mail we'll send you a No harm done, even though you don't send an order. collection for examination. you do favor us with your order, we'll fill it promptly and satisfactorily. However, should you not feel satisfied, or be pleased with the goods after receiving them, return them to us and we'll refund your money.

IMPORTANT.

When writing for Samples state clearly the price and quality you prefer. This information ity you prefer. aids us in making an intelligent selection.

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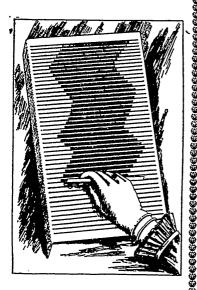
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Children's Sight.

According to Mr. Brudenell Carter, one of our leading oculists, nearly 60 per cent. of the children attending the schools do not see as acutely-that is, as well and as sharply-as they ought to do. The defective state of the vision is often noticeable with healthy and approximately well-formed eyes, and he attributes the fault to town surroundings. Very few persons know what their children ought to be capable of seeing, although they will know very well how far a child of, say, ten, would be able to walk or run, and what weight it might be expected to carry. The eyes of every child should be tested on entering upon school life, and if shown to be subnormal, advice should at once be sought. The training of the eyes was, in his opinion, quite as important as physical drill, to which so much time was already devoted, and he would be inclined to place excellence of vision among the various physical qualifications which were habitually tested by competition. A seeing contest might at first seem strange, but it could not fail to be of benefit in diffusing a knowledge of what sight ought to be, and it would bring a number c eyes under a systematic training, to the advantage of their owners and to posterity.

The Refractionist at Henry Morgan Co.'s Optical Department will test the vision of any children brought to his without charge.

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