## A Little Philosophy

Let us reason together for a moment.
A little philosophy now and then does not come amiss.
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If your system needs more fat, why no: 'ake $n$ :
food? This is good common sense; it is aiso sun
Ruw it all depends upon the kind of fa: :
: should be c:isiy taken, easil; dis
by the tissues of the body.
All medic... writers agree that $c$ taken into the system and the most $6 \cdot \dot{a}$. And all whe have ever made the $\mathrm{t}^{-}$ is the mos. easily tak... 1 of any Fr market, because it is not only palata, digested.

Besides the best and purest $n^{2}$ Hypophosphites, the great nerve : Glycerine, a nourishing, soothing : value.

## Whenever there is thinnes.

prosper on its food, in the bo: working hard in school, in this burdens of the household; frers., of wasting, Scott's Emulsi - $: \%$ cure.
joc. and \$1.00; al! Tru: :



#### Abstract

The Electropoiso attached to the wrist or ankle, or spplied while sleeping, for an hour or so each day will, if rightly used, cure ini nine cases out of ten. There are some things it will not cure, but these are fow and far between, and then it will often help and afford relief that the patient would not knowingly be withsut. Now, before you condemn it or pass judgment of any sort, sond for our 112 -page booklet, illustrated, telling all about its workings and giving testimony of hundreds of people you know, and whom you may writes to who have been cured to stay cured and are delighted to tell others of the means effecting it. The Electropoise isn't a belt or battery, but simply an instrument which when appliod enables the body to take on all the oxygen nended for purification and health. Got well and keep well by using the Electropoise.


No. 64 N. First St., Newark, Ohio. May 17th, 1898.
a have used the Electropoise for four courses. From the tirst 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 uny inquirios addressed to me cheerfully.

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Brooklyn, Quern's Co., N.S. June 17th, 1898.
Edwin MoLeod, Esq., Brooklyn, N.S.
Dear Sir,-I now return the Electropoise you so kindly lent me a year last September. I wns almost helpless then, my troublo being an injury in the museles of the loft side. The doctors pronounced me incurable, but oncouraged by you I followed up the treatment as directed and to day I am ahle 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 nueh difficulty in gotting in and out of bed I am vory grateful to you for the Electropoiso and would advise any invalid to use it.

Yours ctuly,
Thonas Niokerson.
Mr. McLeod is an ink manufacturer in Brooklyn and has wide experience with the Electropoise. He loaned one of his instru. ments to Mr. Nickerson with the result stated above.

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## House Furnishing and Decoration.

The season for refitting the house has come again. Summer draperics have been put away, and the windows and doors have been made wonderfully attrattive by hangings of rich, heave materials. The theors are catpeted or have numerous rugs distributed upon them. The pietures, chandeliers and large mirrors hatve their tarlatan coverings removed, and the bric-i-brace is again arranged ellectively about the rooms. in short, a homelike, cosy and confortable air pervades the whole house. Even when these furnishings are not new they please the cye after their long retirement.
A very artistic surgestion for a corner of the drawingroom or sitting-room that opens into the conservatory is offered in the first illustration. A curtain of brocade damask in a rich reditad-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 effert, as is also the long, narrow panel at the top of the . wor. An onyx table upon which stands a tall brass hamp having a rose-colored glove is in the corner near the open door, and a jardinière holding a growing palm is near by: Bric-in-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 beatififul colors. The stained-glass door opening into the conservatory is framed in white, which is most effective against the background formed of the benutiful

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

A corner of a boudoir is shown in the second illustration. The quaint little dressing-table of highly polished cherry is placed in the recess ayainst the broad window. A fancy fret-work or fitment is arranged at the top of the window, and from a pole adjusted here is hunge a curtain of silk in two shades edjed 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. At the side of the dressing - table is a low wicker stand holding a jardiniere containing a large palm. The large easy-chair oi 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 conch. one or two rocking chairs and another table may be adied to this charming little room, and the color sclleme chosen may suit individual taste. A boudoir finished in white, sold and blue would be charming. The wood-work und furniture could be of white enamel, the walls hung with Liberty print in these colors, and the ruy 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 Dresten chima handpninted 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 fenture.


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

## Figumes Nos. 53 II aNd 54 M.-CARRLAGE TOILfitids.

Figure No. is II.-This consists of a Ladies' hasque-waist and skirt. The hatique-waist pattern, whith is No. 1838 and costs lod. or 20 cents, is in seven sizes fur ladies from thirty to forty-two inchers, linst measure, and is differently portrayed on pare 283 . The skirt pattern, which is No. 1880 and costs 1s. or $2 \overline{5}$ cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is arain shown on page 203 .

This chaming toilette is here illustrated made up in a combination of pain taffetn silk, phan velvet and tucked silk in a delicate tint that contrasis beautifully with the rieh shade of the tafieta, the beatuty of which is again piven emphasis by the novel decoration of velvet ribbun in two widths. The tucked sill: appears in a plastron at the front, in a round backyoke and in the high standing collar; the phastron is effectively shown above and between the fronts, th the front edres of Which are joined revers that stand out and partially roll back, both the fronts and the phastron puting ont in the way now fashionable. The round upper ontline of the fronts and also of the back is defined by tabsin Bertha effect, the tabs on the shoulder:s being broader than the others and spreading over the stylish sleeves, which are completed $w$ ith fancy cuffs tharing 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 taiblier upper portion that shapes a deeided point at the front and a circular lower portion rraduated to tit the tablier. The shirt may be gathered or phaited at the back and made with or without a seven-gored fommation.

There is searely 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 beatiful tints wheh 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 gualities of cloth or silk may be ehosen, and if the figure is slight, chiffon or some other tissue could be draped were the plastron, if one is clever at manipulatine these dainty textures.

The hat, stylishly trimmed with tlowers and feathers, accords perfectly with the toilette.

Figure No. 54 II. - This consists of a Ladies cape and skirt. The cape pattern, which is Nu. 1850 and costs lud. or 20 cents, is in seren sizes for ladies frum thirty to forty-two inches, bast meanure, and is arain represented un page $2 \overline{7} 8$. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1839 and cosits 1 s . or $2 \overline{0}$ cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be arain seen on page 290 .
Novelty and elegance characterize this toilette in an nnusnally marked dagree. The cape is a hamdsome mode known as the Bernhardt mantle, and is here shown richly developed in velvet and chiffon and trimmed with ruehings of the chiffon and satin ribbon. The capreproper is of simple circular shap. ing, dart-fitted on the shoulders and rounded away from the throat; to it is joined a ruttle of chiffon, and on it above this ruille are armaged two other ruffles, the ends of all the rufiles being gathered up clusely at the thruat. The larare, full neek ruche is esperially prett;, it is shirred to a standing collar and forms a soft thuffy rachic about the neek and a fliffy capecollar cffoct helow, shaping deef prints at the batk and front and on the shoulders. Inibbon 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 llounces extending to the belt at ench side of the front, eiving the effect of a panel and draperies. The upper thumec is headed bya fold of the material. The toilette is appropriate for many occasions and gives opportunity for contrasts of a subdued or brilliant aature. Both the cape and skirt permit decoration, either lavish or sparing. Velvet, feathers and an aigrette adorn artistically the fancy straw hat.

## Figeres Nos. 55 H and 56 H .-UP-TO-DATE TOILETTES.

Figure No. 50 II.-This illustrates a Ladies' middy costume. The pattern, which is No. 1934 and costs 1 s . 3 d . or 30 cents,
is in cight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-four inchth bust measare, and is differently portray ed un pare 268 .

Amone the new maval modes is counted a particularly effit tive costmme in midly style, which is here shown made up ifa habit cloth, white being used for the middy vest and the unfil snilor-collar in contrast with the beantiful shade selected if the remainder of the costume. Gilt braid and ornamer contribute suitable decoration. The modo consists of a seve grored skirt that is side-plaited at the back and hangs ${ }^{\circ} /$ cracoful lines, a middy vest completed with a standing coll and a jacket of unusually attractivo design. The jacket de basque-fitted at the back and sides, a center-back seam beif used in the fitting or not, as preferred, and the fronts, whitt sepmate to display the vest effectively, have just sufficiene fulness at the lower edre to five an easy adjustment that ana becoming and pleasing. Two sailur collars-one permane gis and the other removable-add to the jauntiness of the gakn ment: a more simple effect will result if the upper collar finc omitted. The jacket is completed by a ripple peplum ada shapely two-seam sleeves.

A suit of this sort can be appropriately worn on yachtiprm trips or on the promenade, a braid and button ornamentatiape giving all the smartness that is required in walking costumagh A contrasting color will usually be introduced in tho vest alard upper sailor-collar, as in this instance, and will be brighteasic ing or subduing as reguired by the prevailing color. Blar Tl cheviot or cloth, with red in the vest and collar, will be stylisig fo

A yachting cap completes the toilette effeccively.
Figure No. 56 II.-This consists of a Ladies' basque-waint and skirt. The basque-waist pattern, which is No. 1927 andrn costs 10 d . or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for ladies from thir to forty-four inches, bust measure, and may be again seen page 282. The skirt pattern, whieh is No. 1759 and costs or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-sis inch waist measure.

A handsome toilette for dressy occasions is here show made up in two shades of finely woven novelty goods and sifen tucked in lattice effect. The basque-waist is fanciful at th front but quite simple at the back, which is smooth at $t$ top with slight fulness arranged in lapped plaits at the botton At the front a plastron is revealed between and above sidida fronts that are rounding at their upper front corners and. likolla the plastron, have slight gathered fulness at the bottom, the h side-fronts and plastron pufins out in the way so muce admired. The basque-waist and also the standing collar ant closed at the left side. The slecves are shaped in a point the top to disclose and lip, over the puffs in an odd and effed tive way and are finislied with pointed circular cuffs. Th ruffe-ribion decoration is exceedingly stylish, and the belt made of wider ribbon.
The skirt consists of a circular upper part and a circula lower part or flounce that extends in a peint at the front, an it is trimmed with ribbon to harmonize with the basque-wais
The mode is so charming that dressy gowns will be made " by it in combinations of finc surge, drap d'ète or pretty silk' tion may be simple or elaburate, and choiee may be made frois the large assortment of appliqué trimmings, lace bands and thito different weaves of ribbon in fancy and standard varietie:
The hat is stylishly adorned with flowers, leaves and sill.

## Figure so. jo h.-hadies' cadet costune.

Figure No. 59 II.-This illustrates a Ladies' costume. Th pattern, which is Nu. 1935 and costs 1 s . 3 d . or 30 cents, is is cight sizes for ladics from thirty to forty-four inches, bu measure, and is differently portrayed on page 269.
The cadet costume is one of the attractive new styl, expressive of patriotic feeling. It is particularly effective : hero shown made of blue and white cloth, with blue velvet fo the collar, shoulder straps, pocket-laps and cuff facings, an the decoration of gilt braid and buttons supplemented filt stars at the ends of the collar is fitting and attrartive The skirt is in tle new style, having a five-gored upper par and a circular flownee lower, part, the flounce decpening in graceful carve toward the back and rippling all round. The
irt

It is fan-plaited at the back and may be made with or withH the five-gored foundation-skirt.
A close-itting vest of the white cloth closed at the center pears between jucket fronts that thare from the thront in 1ts. At the back the jacket is basque-fitted ey single bust arly effelie side-back searas are in true coat style. Tho sleeves aro ade up fashionable shape and box-plaited at the top. the unflo modes in military and naval style have been aceepted

## lected

with such enthasiasm that at least ono of these costumes will be 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 strietly military. Blue is the color usually selected, but red, brown, green or any becominar color could be appropriately used. The material may be cloth, serge, chesiot and other close weares, and a braid decoration will invariably be added.

The military hat is decorated with a cord and an emblem.
f a seve
hangs ing coll
 am beiphgune No. 58 II.-This illustrates a Ladies' cape. Tho ts, whintern, which is No. 1913 and costs lud. or 20 cents, is in sufficisen sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches: bust that enasure, and may be seen in three views on pare 275. ermanefight-tan cloth was here selected for this exerptionally the gabnty cape, which is fashionably known as the tally-ho on collar fuching cape. The attractive garment consists of three cirlum adar capes graduated in depth and rounding away sharply Sm the throat, the lowest cape, however, being shaped to yachtiorm jabot revers that turn back upon the upper capes. The entatiapes ripple in a becoming way all round and are topped by a ostumagh flaring collar on the Medici order, which is made particvest aldily effective by the pretty tio of polha-spotted silk arranged righteaside 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 a becoming shades of gray, green, brown, dark-blue and tan,解th self-strappings or stitching for a completion. The tiny tons so much in use just now will also prove available for 927 athroniture when strappings are used.
in thir The hat is stylishly trimmed with ribbon and flowers.

## Figune No. 60 II.-LADIES' ADMIRAL COSTUMF.

Fiogre No. 60 II.-This illustrates a Ladies' tro-piece
stume. The pattern, which No. 1932 and costs 1s. 3d. or 30 nts, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, ast measure, and may bu seen in three views on page 267.
Among the naval and military styles so popular none is ore effective or pleasing than the admiral costume here porayed made of smooth white cloth, with black velvet for the ollar, shoulder straps and cuff facings, and a smart decoration brass buttons, gold baid and embroidered emblems. The irt is in three-piece style, dart-fitted over the hips and aited at the back. It flares stylishly at the foot.
The double-breasted Eton jacket is fitted as exactly as a asque; the back is made with or without a center seam, ccording to preference, and the closing is made in regular double-breasted stylo to the neck. The collar is in military anding style closed at the throat, and the straps on the thoulders, which end in points, add to the smartness of the irculshoulders, The close-fitting sleeves stand out at the top.

Military and nautical adornments appear at every turn the shops, where the demand for such decorations is bundantly supplied. The various braids and braid-andppliqué ornaments are scen in white, gilt, red and blue and lso in black, and gilt army and navy buttons that are needed o complete the effect are also obtainable. Serge, covert suitand and cheviot are among the materials used for these suits. The walking hat is adorned with a coq-feather ornament astened beneath a bow on a band of ribbon.

## Figura No. 61 M.-Ladies' MUSSAR COSTUME.

Figure No. 61 H.-This represents a Ladies' costume. The attern, which is No. 1921 and costs 1 s . 3 d. or 30 cents, is s nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust neasure, and is differently portrayed on page 250.
A most attractive style is the Inssar costume, one of the new military modes; it is here shown made up in broadeloth and trimmed in its peculianly distinctive fashion with braid. A jacket and a five-gored skirt compose the costume. The skirt is fan-plaited at the back and falls out in ripples below the hips, the frout being smooth. The close-fitting jacket may be made with or without a center-back seam and has coat-laps cut on the side-backs. The right front is widened by a gore to lap diagonally over the left front, and an invis-
ible closing is made. The thare collar is a now style, and the shapely sleeves may be gathered or plaited at the top.

Well formed women are specially favored by the closefitting modes prominent among the scason's fashions, a tailor finish of braid being the invariable completion when the modo is in military style. Much varicty may be attaned in the ornamentation by using thi many different styles of braid provided, and the braid ormaments 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 Not. g2 II--hadies promes.ane tolifitte.

Figcre No. 62 II. -This illustrates a Ladies' jacket and skirt. The jacket pattern, which is No. 1891 and costs 10 d . or 20 cents, is in nine si\%es for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is differently pietured on page 280 . The skirt pattern, which is No. 1858 cost 1 s . 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-itting moire silk skirt with an oddly designed velvet rib. bon decoration. The smart jacket is made with a sack back and a fly front, the fronts reversing in small lapels that form wide notches "ith the ends of the shapely rolling collar. A smart tailor effect is given by straps of the material machinestitched 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 adapled 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 largo 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 10 d . 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 ls. or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be again seen on page 293.
Tho cape and skirt composing this toiletto 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 eloth, with two widths of ribbon for trimming, the narrow riblon 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 $\Omega$ frill inside the high tiare 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 tine 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 bo chosen for ordinary or dressy wear; for the former use cloth for the cape, with a simple braid decors-
tion, and cheviot, serge, tweod, 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, tine light cloth or velvet, with a profuse decoration of linife-phatings, ruchings and late.

Roses and a bunch of coq feathers adorn the straw hat.
Fheme No. gllt-Ladifs afteradoun toidetie.
Floure No. b. H. - This consists of a Ladies' waist and skirt. The waist pattern, which is No. 18.47 and costs lod. or 20 cents, is in eight sizes for budies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on pare es:3. The skirt pattern, which is No. 1866 and costs 15 , 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 woren 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 cireular yoke upper part and a circular lower part on which two circular donnecs are placed, the effect of a three-flounce skirt being thas 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 slecves.
The toilette will be most effective when made of a single material, which may be serge, silk-and-wool mistures, 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, Howers and fancy wings.

## Figure No. 65 II.-Ladies' toilette.

Figune No. 65 II.-This consists of a Ladies' shirt-waist and skirt. The shirt-waist pattern, which is No. 1840 and costs 10d. 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 1 s . or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and may be seen again on page 293.
Thus 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-wnist, three box-plaits, wide at the top but tapered becomingly toward tine waist and separated by two narrow tapering box-plats, 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-phat at the center of the front. The linen collar is removable, and about it is passed a ribbon to match the belt. The fashionable shint sleeres are completed with link cuffs.

The skirt is a charming mode coniposed of a pointed tablier upper portion and ${ }^{2}$ graduated circular lower portion. It is here plaited at the back, but it may be gathered if preferved. 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 camot 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, pigué, chambray, gingham or wool goods.
Flowers, lace, chiffon and ribbon trim the straw hat.
Figur: No. gelt-Ladies' watheau tea-gown.
Figure No. 66 II.-This illustrates a Ladies' ten-gnwin. The pattern, which is No. 1851 and costs 1 s . 3 d . or 30 cents, is in cight 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 rib. bon in a novel bow arrangement and narrower ribbon frilled
and edged with lase. A center-front flows full and fres between side-fronts that are perfectly plain, and a fancifu. effect is given by bnleros folded back above tho bust in large hatehet revers. 1 double box-plait falls in Wattenn style in the back, the gown clinging to the figure at each side of the Watteat and breaking into ripples below the hips. The simple sleeves are completed with circular cutls shaped in tabs, ant caps, also in tabs, and tabs turning down over lace-edged frills. of ribbon at the top of the collar create a hamonizing effect.
Tea-gowns are invariably made of rich materials, and in thistyle a combination is particularly desirable. For mornin. robes dainty selections are French famel, 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. Gi M.-Ladies' NÉGLIGEE.

Figume No. 6 t II.-This cunsists of a Ladies' dressing-sa and skirt. The dressing-sach pattern, which is No. 1848 ant costs 10 d . or 20 eents, is in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to corty-six inches, bust measure, and is again portrayed on page 286 . The skirt pattern, which is No. 1865 and costs 1 s . or 05 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure, and is also pictured on page 288.

In this instance the charming négligée consists of a dress-ing-sack of delicately tinted cashmere, bountifully trimmed with lace and ribbon, and a taffeta silk skirt decorated with ruttles of the silk edged with baby ribbon. The skirt is one of the pretty, new shapes, having a five-gored upper part and a straight gathered flounce lower part that is shortest in front; it may be made with or without a seven-gored foundation and may be plaited or gathered at the back.
The dressing-sack is simply but very effectively designed. It is phain at the back, where it is curved in to the figure by a center seam, and the fronts are loose and circular in shape and deepen gradually toward their front edges, very graceful outlines being thus given. The neek is finished becomingly with a full ruche of lace, the lace being also cascaded down the front edges and frilled along the bottom of the sack. The mousquetaire sleeves, which in this instance end at the elbow, are frill-finished; they may extend to the wrists.

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

## Figure No. 6811.-Ladies' Aftersioon qoilette.

Figrer No. 68 II.-This consists of a Ladies' corded shirtwaist bodice and sheath skirt. The shirt-waist bodice pattern, which is No. 1875 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in eight si\%es for ladies from thirty to forty-four inches, bust measure, and is differently portrayed on page 284. The skirt pattern, Which is No. 1867 and costs 1 s . or 25 cents, is in nine sizes from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. Another view 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, elose under a boxphat and puff ont fashionably. The shirt slecres are corded at the top and finished with corded link cuffs. A corded removable stock collar completes the neek, 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 sontache at each side, overlies the seams with very decorative results.
The fashion of wearing separate skirts and waists gives an almost unlimited varicty, and the wasts and shirts of this season show unrivalled possibilities for decoration. This toiletre, however, could very effectively be developed in one material; a phain 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 fluwers above and below the brim completes the costume.

Ever
ief a the


Every garment that surgests the military effeet is popular; ier amony them is the ddmiral jacket, whici is tyght tituing flue buck and hats lowere fromts that fit chose at the neek. and ail reefrolk jacket hats at onduless box back as its ons. ecial point of interest. 1s. A box reefer jacket has 1es, ifronts, and the sleeves ave bither gathered or ss- ailed.
ed The tally-ho or coachne glape may be made in no or three sections and ind 1 sia storm collar as at fitin ag accompaniment. A military cape is to be aftoned up close at the by roat and is completed by ith a hood.
pe Golf capes retain their ly jpularity. L Medici colon and a ruche distinn aish a vircular cape he bich has a yoke.
he fe Bernhardt mantle is in midered pieturesque by in le fancy ruche and the or ünber of rulles which at whasize the lower out${ }_{d}$ ne of the cape.
d Round or Oriental leeves and a Medici or fafle ette collar will be pleropriated for a dolagn wrap.
fa circular cape is dis, uiruished by a circular Mince.

- IRussian dolman wrap saxy be made in either of wolengths.
One under-arm grore hăracterizes a plain ound basque, which may e:made in one of three enigths; a standing or ugh-down collar will be uilable.
- 1 basque-waist which ian a titted belt has among ts points of interest is ab lertha and a vest Which shows becomingly䖪ween open fronts.
The attractive points in basque-waist are the ancifully cut fronts and dadly shaped sleeve-tops.
IEspecially appropiate for a faultless figure is the stretehed faist, which has a seamless back and front and may be made moth a fancy or plain standing collar and with or without the名ps and cuffs.
Very simple but pleasing is a basque-waist having the blouse bont closed in Russimu style.
Three wile box-plaits are separated by narrow box-phaits in fin effeet below the yoke in the back of a stylish shirt-waist.

Applied boa-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 surplite waist mat be made with a high neck and phan standing cullar, with chemisette and fams collar or with open nerk and with or without flate cults

A pointed back-yoke and shallow front shoul-der-yole are features in another shirt-waist.

A new shirt-waist bodice is effectively corded and has a removable stock collar.

The pointed shoulderstraps, 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 awo circulas flounces extending to the belt at the sides of the front make a circular skirt up to date.

The effect of three 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 fivegored foundation-skirt mar be used, if preferred.

Extremely graceful is a seven-gored sheath skirt flarediat 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 slint.

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 matine 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 yoke.
An attractive tea-gown has a Watteau back and may be made with or without the buleros and in demi-train or round length.

A middy costume combines a gored skirt and a basque-fitted jacket.

LADIMS' TWO-PTBCE COSPCME, ODNSISTING UE A CLOSEFITTING JACKBif ('o Be Mabe With on Without a CentraBack Sead asb wifa tite Sheeves l'anted on (iatheneb) AND A FIVE-GORED SKIRT. (KNows as the HESSal Costcue.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. $1921 .-$ Another view is this handsome costume may bo obtained by referring to tirure No. 61 II in this magamine.
Military and maval styles take the lead in ditumn fashions. One of the smartest military modes in costmmes is here shown made up in militaryblue eloth and ormamented with round military braid and rilt buttons. It comprises a cluse-fitting jabliet and


1921
Front Jitev.
Ladifs' Two-Piece Costcine, Consisting of a Close-Finting Jacket (To ibe Made: Wiom or Without a Cexter-back Seam asi with the Siefeves Phatrib of Gatuelemb and a FiveGored Skimt. (Known as the IIUssar Costcme.) (For Description seo 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 neek is completed with a standing collar, on which is mounted a flare portion that rolls and flares in a becoming manner. The two scam
sleeves may bo gathered or arranged in threo box-phaits tween two upturning plaits at the top.
The five-gored skirt is smoothly fitted over the hips b! darts at each side, ripples appearing at the sides below hips. At the back the skirt is haid in two backward-turn overlapping phats at each side of the phacket, the plaits flat in fan lashion. The skirt thares stylishly and is of fashion: - Width, measuring four yards and a fourth at the : in the medimm sizes. If desired, a small busth, ains style of skirt extender may be used.
Irebble cloth, broadoloth, serge, cheviot, whiper. poplin and other woollens may be made up in : style, with braid and gilt buttons for decoration.

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

LaDIES TWO-pIECE costrime, consisting of DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET (To me Mame W on Without a Centem-Back Seam) and a thrf FHECE SKILT. (Knows as the Abmal Costen (For mustrations see Page 267.)
No. 1932.-This natty costume is again pietured figure No . 60 H in this magazine.
In no direction does the effect of national or pat otic demonstration ex. more influence than up, the style and dress of 1 season. A handsome a tume, known as the : miral costume, is o charming expression this influence. It is hu shown made of briy navy-bine cloth and trii med with black bra and brass buttons. Ti double-breasted Et. jacket is faultlessly fi ted by single bust dar. and under-arm and sid back gores and may 1 made with or withont: center seam in the bad the side-back gores li: ing shaped on new line that are exceeding graceful. It is close to the neek in doubl. breasted style with bu: ton-holes and large bras buttons arranged in tw rows, wide apart at th top, bat graduating unt: they are only a short di: tance from each other a the bottom. $\Lambda$ standin collar closed in front: ontlined with braid a all its edges and dece rated at the end wit. flat loops of braid ar ranged in naval styli Straps cover the shoul der seams, and their up per ends are included it the collar scam, whil, the lower ends, whicl are pointed, are held it position by brass but tons, the whole impart ing quite $\mathfrak{a}$ martial air The jacket reaches a triffe 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 braid arranged about all the edges gives a stylish and appro priate finish. The two-seam sleeves have becoming gathere (Descriptions Continued on Page 267.)


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


Figure No. 60 H .-This illustrates Ladies' Admiral Costume.-The pattern is No. 1932, price Is. 3d. or 30 cents (Described on page 252.)


IGure No. 61 H.-This illustra:es Ladies' Hussar Costume.-The pattern is No. 1921, price 15. 3d..$: 30$ cents.


Ficure No. 62 H. - This illustrates Lidies' Promenade Toilette...-The patterss are Ladies' Jacket No. 189: price 10d. or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1858. price is. or 25 cents. (Described on pas $=253$.)


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


Ficure No. 64 H.-This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Toilette.-The patterns are Ladies' Waist No. 1847. price 103. or 23 cents; and Skirt No. 1866, price Is. or 25 cents. (Described on page 253.)



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

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


FIGure No. 68 H .-This illustrates Ladies' Afternoon Toilette.-The paiterns are Ladies' Shirt-Waist Bodice, No. $18 \%$; price 10 d . or 20 cents; and Skirt No. 1867, price 1s. or 25 cents. (Described on page 254.)

## （Descriptions Continued from Page 256．）

Iness at the top，and about the wrist are two rows of braid． The handsome skirt consists of a narrow front－gore be－ reen two wide circular portions that meet in a sam at the piter of the back．At the front and sides it is smoothly ted by darts，and tho fulness at the back is ranged in backward－turning plaits that meet the belt and spring out in a stylish way bo－ F．A small bustle or skirt extender is often id to give the figure pretty roundness．The iat flares slightly at the lower edge，where it ehsures four yards round in the medium sizes All tailor suitings，serge，cheviot，covert oth，etc．，can be used for this costume．It uild be stylishly developed in a dark－red ma－ rial，with black velvet for the collar and igiulder straps and trimmed with braid and fetons．A naval emblem could be embroid－ ed at each side of the collar closing．Braid gaments in graduated sizes could be used ross the front instead of the two rows of ittons．
We have pattern No． 1032 in nine sizes for dies from thirty to forty－six inches，bust色asure．To make the garment for a lady medium size，will require four yards and 1 eighth of material fifty－four inches wide． riee of pattern，1s．3d． ： 80 cents．

ADIES＇MIDDY COSTUME， CONSISTING OF A asQue－Fitted Jacket （To be sade Witir 1 Without the peplum and －Upper Sallor－Collar
mi With or Without a Cen－ 7 ter－back Seay）a MIDDY VEST AND A STEVEN－GORFD SKIRT． ${ }^{2}$ in Inustrations see Page 208．） No．1934．－This costume酎own again at figure No．而 in this number of THE gineator．
Some distinctively nauti－ il characteristics are in－ porated in this smart fidy costume，which is解 illustrated made of ing－blue and whito cloth id decorated with white aid，gilt buttons and em－ oldered anchors．The iddy vest is smoothly fit－ day single bust darts and roulder and under－arm ans and is closed at the iok；it is long enought to sticover the skirt belt and finished with a standing Har that closes at the pack． 3．embroidered anchor Dove the bust tends to re－㿥 the plain effect of the gooth whole front． Mie basque－fitted jacket 1 符 blouse fronts that are topered at the waist and wide apart all the way舜n，showing the middy vest in a pleasing way．Wide ider－arm gores give a smooth effect at the sides，and the 3oth back may be made with or withont a center seam． jetinctive features of the jacket are two large sailor－collars－ 1 dermanent and the other removable．The under or per－ dient collar is of navy－blue cloth and is larger than the ，fer or removable collar，which is fashioned from the white 0 and extends down the fronts underneath almost to the笽t．Both sailor collars are square at the back，and an
embroidered anchor in each corner of tho upper collar is an appropriate decoration．The two－sean slecves are made over cont－shaped linings and are gatherod twice at the top and fan－ cifully decorated with the white braid at the wrist．Tho jacket may bo 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 side．The fulness at the back is arranged in two closely lapped phits at each side of the placket， the phaits all meeting at the top so as to give a


## Back Vicu．

Ladmes Two－Piece Costcime，Consistivg of a double－breasted Jacket（To de Made With or Without a Center－Back Seasi）and a thuee－Piece Shirt．（iknown as the admial Costeme．）
（For Description see Page 250．）
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 flamnel 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 mako tho 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 vest－ front，standing collar and upper sailor－collar．Price of pat－ tern， 1 s ． 3 d ．or 30 cents．

LADILS＇TWO－PIECE COSTUME，CONSISTING OF A SKIRT HAVING A FIVIBGORGD UPPRR PART AND A CIRCULAR－ flounde lower Palrt（＇o he Made With or Without the Five－Goned Foundation－Skimt）AND A BASQUE－FITTED CUT－ aWAY JaCKEl WITH VEST．（Known as the Cadet Costume．） （For Illustrations see Page 209．）
No．1935．－ Another view of this costume is given at figure No． 59 II in this number of Tus Dr－ IINEATOR．

This smart costume is here shown made of army－gray eloth；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．
Latifes Mimiy Costume，Consisting of a Bagque－－ Fitted Jachet（To me Made Witi or Without the Pephig and tipper Salior－Coliar and With on Without a Center－Back Seail）．a Midmy Vfit asba Seven－Gomed Skirt．
（For Doscription sce 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 singlo bust darts， while a center seam and under－arm and side－hack gores fit the sides and back on lines that give grace and smartness to the figure．Regular cont－ plaits 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 slewve and ter－ minating in a point，near the neck extends along each shoulder
seam in truc cadet style．The fulness at the top of the slecves is collected in five box－plaits；they are shapod with two seams and made over cont－shaped linings．The neck is finished with a standing collar trimmed at the edges with black and gold braid，and the vest is closed at the centrr with hooks and loops，the buttous seen at the closing being morely decorative．
The skirt is a new style with a five－gored sheath upper part and $\Omega$ 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 siyle 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 bave 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， quire five yards and three－eighths of goods fifty inches
wide．Price of pattern，

No．1946．－An exced She ingly natty costume the j known as the Comme，farts dore costume，is here in oseso lustrated made of dark phete blue serge and orns，collat mented with gilt bur the tons，the finish beint $\begin{gathered}\text { may }\end{gathered}$ machine－stitching．The enge blouse is made over at wat the accurately fitted linin？ that is closed at the cer accor ter of the iront．Th 管ist back is perfectly smontl the en except for slight fulnesmann which is drawn well teatur the center by two rmberf， of gathers at the waciblas o
 in shoulder and undésim a arm seams．The fron Gyoulc are smooth at the top ate at the sides but are gat ered at the waist to blous ${ }^{2}$ 筑t stylishly at the cencuat the t＇ley are lapped athe closed in double－breat ${ }^{4}$ bias ed style with buttons at
 that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar 和stra collar gives the stylish high completion．The two－seam sle eit are gathered at the top and finished plainly at the wrist．$\Lambda$ 縎 the ted belt that fastens with a buckle at the front gives lenz⿱⿰\zh12\zh1⿱⿱一口䒑寸心期 the to the waist and is an exceedingly fashionable feature．

[^0]SKIRT．（Kvown as the ghg， Commonore Costume．）；th （For Illustrations see Page tibeply 270．）


The skirt has seven gores and flares at the foot in an ex－ tremely graceful style．It fits smoothly over the hips and falls in ripples below，and its fulness at tho back is laid in closely Iapped 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 bo mentioned sorge，tiannel，choviot， pebble cloth，broadcloth，whipcord and novelty suiting．Stitch－ ing alone may be used，if a plain tinish be desired．Braid and butto：may be utilized to give a more ornate completion．
We have pattern No． 1946 in oight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty－four inches，bust mensure．To make tho costme for a lady of medium size，requires four yards and a half of goods fifty inches wide．Price of pattern， 1 s .3 d ．or 30 cents．
ladies＇golf or cycling costume，consisting of a CLOSE－FITTING JACKET WITH BUTTONED－IN VEST（TO BE Made Wima or Without a Center－Bagk Seam and witit the Sleeves Box－Platted or Gathered），a Kilted Skirt（That may be in Either of two Lengths）And a SCarf（That may be OMtTED）．KNOWN AS THE EELIN OR HUHLAND COSTUME．

## （For Illustrations see Page 271．）

No．1920．－This pieturesque 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 phain and plaid goods， with a decoration of but－ tons and soutache braid． The incket is closely fitted by single bust darts and wide under－arm gores， and the back may be made with or without a center feain．The fronts meet only at the throat and lare below over a but－ Koned－in vest that shapes filo points below its clos－ Ing，which is made with buttons and button－holes We the center．A circular Pa Beplum arranged in an Guderfuided box－plait at sced he back and joined to
 mmo．Zarts，is a fashionable ac－
 dark peted with a roll－over orns ©ollar having tlaring ends． $t$ burge two－seam sleeves beint Bay be gathered or ar－

The renged in four box－plaits －er 解the top．Loops of braid lininflastened under buttons ie cel 解corate the sleeveat the －Ti krist and the peplum at mont thine ends in an effective ulnes minanner．A picturesque vell 㝹封ure is the plaid or o ruwtarf，which is here made
 ：frrpog passes under the right undeficm and over to the left fronktoulder，where it is top asklited and crossed under
 ，blow the front and the other cenceat the back．
d an The skirt also is made －brestuit bias of the plaid goods， ons as能t both it and the scarf nlaphuty be made up straight．It may be made in either length
 tand ${ }^{\text {chath }}$－plaits turning toward the back，thus giving the effect of a sle ${ }^{2}$ ite box－plait at the center of the front．A placket is finished
 －len登发 the plaits are stitched along their outer folds for some dis－ －tiance from tho belt，so as to give a smooth effect at the top，
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 vory attractive and may be made up suita－ bly in serge，camel＇s－hair，covert cloth，etc．
Wo have pattern No． 1926 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to forty－two inches，bust measire．For a lady of medium size，
 having a Five－Gored U＇pier Part and a Circulab Flounce Lower Part（To be Made With or Without the Five－Gored Foundation－Skirt），and a Bisque－ Fitted Cutayay Jacket witif Vest．（Knows as the Cadet Costume．）
（For Description see Page 208．）
the costume as illustrated will require five －ards and a fourth of plaid sroods forty inches wide，with a yard and three－eighths of plain cloth fifty－four inches wide．Price of pattern， 1 s .3 d ．or 30 cents．

LADIES＇WATTEAU TEA－GOWN OR MORN－ ing gown．（＇to be Made With or Without the boleros and in Demh－ltans or Round Isength．）
（For Illustrations see Page 272．）
－No．1851．－This tea－gown is shown dif－ ferently made up at figure No． 66 II in this number of Tire Dellneator．

A very attractive，charming novelty is shown in this tea－ gown，which is here pictured made of résedn－green cashmere，a soft shade of shell－pink silk and green velvet 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 concented by the Wattean， which is formed in a doublo box－plait at the neek．The Wat－ teau 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 loope．A very stylish，dressy touch is added by the boleros， which，however，may be omitted if a phaner effect is desired． The boleros are incheded in the shoulder and under－arm seams and have rounding lower elges，but at the top they turn back to form hatchet revers which give the gown fashionable breadth． The revers are faced with velvet，and tho boleros are silk－ lined；both are prettily trimmed with full ruchings of ribbon． The neek 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 sleuves， which are mate over eoat－shaped linings， e．：in the desirable two－seam style，with be－



Ladies＇Costume，Consisting of a Double－Breasteid Blouse，with Fittel Body－Lining（lhat May be Omited）and a Seven－Goned Skirt．（Knows as the Comiodone Costcme．）
（For Description see Page 208．）
eighths of dress goods forty inches wide，with three yards and three－eighths of silk twenty inohes 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，is．3d． or 30 cents．

## Ladits WRAPPER OR TEA－GOWN．（To be Made with a Short Timan or in holind leength．） <br> （For Illustrations 500 Page 273．）

No．1896．－A stylish well－fitting tea－gown，giving fashion－ able breadth across the shoulders，is here illustrated mado 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 écrulace．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 frontswhich reach？ to the lower edge and are， fitted by double bust darts． and single under－arm． darts，and smooth－filting： side－fronts that are ad－ justed by single bust and： under－arm darts open： broadly over a silk cen－ ter－front which is slashed！ for a closing at the cen－ ter to a little below the waist．The center－front is gathered very full at the neck，falling free to i the edge of the gown； and to the side－fronts above the waist are join． ed pointed revers thar； are broad at the top bur？ taper to a point at their， bl $^{2}$
 frill of lace outlines thefth revers，giving a broad soft finish and cxtendid down the front edges of te the side－fronts in full ${ }^{3}$ cascades，while the ond of the frills are gatheredod up closely and tacked ${ }^{2}$ ． along the seam of thest：n collar at the back． soft stock of silk closed at at the back and having pe tiny frilled ends cover： the standing collar andepe provides a pretty finishete The two－seam sleevefong stand out in short puffinith at the top，the fulnes ；In being collected in gathiterin ers at their upper edge筑筑 and along the side ededotict for a short distance ${ }^{\text {x }}$ 人ar they are adjusted ore ghe
coming fulness rathered at the top；they are finished about the wrist with fancifully shaped silh－lined cuffs that fall over the hand and correspond with the collar in outline and trim－ minf．Smooth tab－caps fall over the sleeves；they are finished in the same style as the cuffs and collar．The tearown 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 ten－gown．It would prove very effec－ tive 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 gar－ ment for a lady of medimm size，requires sia yards and seven－
cuat－shaped linings，and the wrists are finished in small tariges that fall uver full frills of lace．The wrists，however；may binthe made plain，if preferred．Caps of lace encircling the sleecodode at the top contribute desirable breadth to the figure and adse to the charming fluffy effect．

Nun＇s－vailing，crêpe and all varietics of silks can be used texice the gown；ribbon，silk ruftles or ruchings，velvet folds or brifi will suitably trim it．Velvet or satin could effectively be use， for the revers，while Liberty silk，gauze，ete ，would make the so： 粼 $^{2} \mathrm{D}$ center－front．A very handsome tea－gown may be realized lat ou combining gray cashmere and white Liberty silk，with blade ${ }^{2}$ a velvet for the rovers and plaitings of the silk for decoration ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，
We have pattern No． 1896 in nine sizes for ladies frov S $^{\text {人 }}$ o． thirty to forty－six inches，bust measure．For a lady ${ }^{\text {bix }}$ ， medium size，the garment needs six yards and three－eightikA

Of dress goods forty inches wide，with three yards and five－ fighths of silk twenty inches wide for the center－front and tock，and three yards of edging six inches wide for the sleeve caps．Price of pattern， 18 ．or 25 cents．

LADIES＇STORM CAPE AND SKIRT． （The Cape to be Made Singhe：on double and the Skibt to he Made Short or Full Length，Closei at the Sidms or Back asin Finisiteij with a Bedt on with a Casing and Dham－ Stming．）
（For Illustrations see Page 274．）
No．1870．－Nary－blue cravencte， rith velvet for the collar，was selected for the handsome storm cape and fiert illustrated．The skirt consists of barrow front－gore，two wide side－ gores and a straight back－breadth． lwo darts in the top of each side－ gore fit the skirt sunoothly over the yipples．The skirt may be made with g placket at the center of the back or Fith short plackets above the side－ front seams tinished with laps and glosed with buttons and button－holes； or it may be closed all the way down en－the left side of the front with buttons hed：－and button－holes，the different effects cen－being shown in the illustrations． the When the skirt is closed in any of cont theso ways it is fan－plaited at the 1 at Juck and finished with a belt，but， e to it preferred，the upper edge may bo wn，underfaced to form a casing to hold onts 始pes on which the fulness of the back oin 得drawn，there being no placket open－ that ifg needed with this arrangement． but ${ }^{3} \mathrm{he}$ skirt may be made full length or their， $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{ort}$ ，as illustrated，the full－length wide is irt measuring three yards round at thefthe foot in the medium sizes．An road pening may be left at cither side－ endi hack scam for the hand to pass through es ofit lift the skirt．The skirt may be worn fuldor bloomers or over the dress skirt ondis The cape may be made single or ered abable，as preferred．Each cape con－ ched d．$t$－of six gores joined together in these：ms that are neatly finished in welt Shvo；it fits smoothly over the shoul－ losedaters and falls in ripples below．The aving pes are of unequal depth，the long overatipe being proferred when a single －anceppe is desired．The neck is com－ inishented with a turn－down collar．The cevejofg cape lias a sweep of three yards puffinthe medium sizes．
lnes J Jhe discomfort experienced in gathetormy weather from damp clothing adge 符等 be obviated by the use of these edengatical garments for rainy day inceruar．
ove glve have pattern No． 1870 in nine talses for ladies from thirty to forty－six ay bindtes，bust measure．To make the eerenge and skirt for a lady of medium i adske，needs five yards and five－cighths
ox goods forty－eight inches wide． d desce of pattern， 1 s ．or 25 cents．
brai
e sootadidies＇CIRCULAR CAPE．（To be d Wuble or Triple．）Known AS tile blat iong．（For Illustrations see Page 275．） fro：Xo．1913．－At figure No． 58 II in ly ohe marazine this cape is illustrated differently made up． ghthe 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 bo inade double or triple，as preferred．The three capes are in graduated sizes， the uppermost one being the shal lowest；they are in circular shape， witha center seam，and fit smooth－


Ladies＇Golf on Cycing Costune，Con－ sisting of a Close－Fitting Jacket witil Buttoned－in Vest．（＇To he Made Wita or Without a Center－back Seam anis With the Sheeves Box－Plaited on Gath－ ehed，a Kilted Shirt that miy be in Pither of Two Lengthe and a scamf that may be Omited．）Known as the Jelin or Mighland Costume．
（For Description see Page 200．）
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－ dinm size，the garment needs two yards and a fourth of goods fifty－four inches wide．Price oi pattern，10d．or 20 cents．．

## ladies' eircular cape, witif circular flounce. (For Illustrations see Page 275.)

No. 1910.-Tight-tan cloth was selected for this distin-guished-looking cape, which is of circular shaping and is lengthened by a circular thonne made, like the cape, with a center seam. The Hounce ripples all round, but the cape is amooth at the top and has pronounced ripband trimmings. for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, the garment requires a rapa and il fourth of goods lifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Lathes' cirCClaAR CAPE. (To have ges on Twochacear Flowsers.) (For illustrations ste Pabe 276.)
No. 1915.-A charming new cape is here illastrated made of military cloth and lined with brifht 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 eich shoulder, and rounds away in sweepingcurves from the tirroat

Silk, velvet, broadeloth, whipcord and camel's-hair will ${ }^{4}$ 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 thirs to forty-two inches, bust measure. To make the cape with twith Hounces for a lady of medium size, needs two yards and a hati a of goods fifty-four inches wide; with one flounce, it requires a yard and three-fourths of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

Ladies' Golf cape.
(For Illustrations see Page 270.)
No. 1888.-The popular and serviceable gol:


繁"In
Lamifs' Watteay Tea-Gows on Morning Gow:
(To me: Made With or Witholet the holeroand in Demithan on Round lesgth.) (For Description see Page 260.)
in the new way. The cape is lengtheried by: circular Hounce that extends up the front cilges to the throat
cape in up-to-dace shape is here slown mad of double-faced cloth, dark-blue on the outsid and a bright plaid on the inside. The cape circular in shape. with a center scam; it smooth at the top, a dart fitting it over ear shoulder, hut falls in pretty ripples below, ;.r. in the medium sizes has a sweep of about find yards nad a quarter. The stylish pointed hoo is shaped by a center scam extending from the neck to ot outer edge which is neatly finished with machine stiteching it falls easily over the shoulders and reverses prettily, showin only the bright plaid side of the cloth. A high tiare colis composed of an inside section shaped with only a center sca and a gored outside portion, fits snugly about the neck at tb
$\therefore$
ro oris inte and tapers narrowiy 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 neek is finished with a high flare collar formed of six joined sections, and inside the collar is arranged a circular ruffe that stands in futes around the neck.

1851
Front Ticio.
of the flounce and also head the flounce. variety in the modes offered this year. For ordinary use the style just described is velvets for its construction and the addition of ruflings of silk or handsome applique bust measure. For a lady of medium size,
ples only below the shoulders. The front edges of the cape are connected by links just above the flounce, 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. Threo rows of braid trim the collar and the edge
Autum is the time above all others for the introduction of capes in styles to suit all types, and there is certainly no lack of admirable, and it may be made appropriate for dressy wear by the use of rich silks and

We have pattern No. 1910 in seven sizes

will fottom and, turning outward a little at the back, thares broadly rap at the front. Tho closing is made down the front with igeat tailor straps that are pointed and machine-stitched and niry intached with buttone and button-holes. Stitched straps cut twibl ng and tacked to each shoulder dart cross over the bust hati and fasten at the back with a button and button-hole, holdiree: Py the cape in position whether it is open or closed. All heavy coatings or tailor effects can be used for this grolf anpe; if double-faced cloth is not desired, bright flannel, cloth or silk, phain or phaid, may be used for lining.
We have pattern No. 1888 in nine sizes for ladies from

hames Wrapper or Tea-Gow: (To me Made with a Shoht Thas on is bocer Lexgta.)
(For Description see Page 2;0.)
girty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of meGimi size, the garment needs two yards and three-fourths of Hi.wl tifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 ms.

## hamber pointed circedar cape, with roke. (For Illustrations sce Page 277.)

No. 1800 - - At 63 H in this number of The Delnseator this in is again represented.
Uriginality is shown in this dressy, useful cape with its inted lower outline and stylishly new flaring collar softened a full plaited ruche arranged inside. In this instance - sape is shown made of black broadcloth, with plaited ffon for the ruche and satin ribbon for trimming; taffeta is furnishes an appropriate lining. The upper part consists a shallow round yoke shaped in an odd way to give width the shoulders and with a center seam. To the yoke is wed the circalar lower part, which is made with a center on and cut slightly pointed at the center of the front and $k$; it has a sweep of three yards and a half round at the
lower edge in the mediam sizes and falls in full ripple style below the shoulders. Ribbon in two widths forms ruchings; two rows of the narrow ontline 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 distanco from it. The high standing collar is formed of four pieces joined in a center seam and a seam at each side; it fits sumbly about the neck at the bottom, but flares at the top and broady at the front. A phated 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.
Silk, velvet, velours or any heavy woollen material may be used for this cape. Appliqué, 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 yard and three-eighths of goods fifty-four inches wide, with three-eighths of a yard

of chifion iorty-five inches wide for the ruche. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents. $\qquad$
Ladies' mhitary cape. (to be Wors With on Withoet the: Hoon.)
(For Illustrations see Page 2it.)
No. 1872-A enpo in distinctive military strlo 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 capo is smoothly fitted on each shoulder bs a
dart: it is of circular shaping and falls stytishly 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

 he Mabe SiNGif: on Dothes s.bl the Ekirt to me Mane Suont olt Fi:g.t. Lexitit. Ctostin at the Shes on Back aso Finishein with a Bei.t Oll With a Canivg and Inalv-Stumge. (For Description see Page 2zil)
completed with a rolling collar having stighty flaring ends, and a small strap is securcil with buttons and button-holes to the ends of the coliar under the roll. At pointed strap is sewed underucath to the top of the cape at each shoubler dart and the straps are crossed at the front and carried round to the back, where they are secured with a button and hutton-hole.
This is an exceedingly comfortable garment and may be easily put on or laid aside. It may be attractively made up in
any stylish smooth or rough surfaced cloth, and braid may h used for decoration.
We have pattern No. 1872 m nine sizes for ladies frub thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. For a lady of medim si\%e, the cape requires two yards and a fourth of goods fift) a four inches wide, with four yards and soven-eighths of sation twenty inches wide to line the hood, eape and long stray 1 an Price pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

Ladies' Cape. (Knows as the Berinamot Manthe.) (For Mllustrations see Page 2i8.)
No. 1850j--Another pretty development of this gracei cape is given at figure $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, ${ }^{\text {and }}$ 54 li in this magazine.
Exceedingly novel anfort stylish is this cape, with the flufy, airy effect given la the ruflies and the full ajont tistic arrangement of 11 ? neck. As seen in the lustrations it is suitalize for dressy occasions, beir made of taffeta silk, poir d'esprit net and lace flomis ing, narrow shirred ribl. and wide satin riblion cric ing elaborate trimmingun The cape is daintily limde with silk. It is cut in ciefle cular style, reaching to pata little below the waist at that it back and falling in sobik pretty ripples at the sided it is fitted smoothly on thels. shoulders by a dart at cat a side. The froni edges rot: ${ }^{\text {at }}$ urd

- away sharply in the newnt way from the neck, whing ide is finished with a standitite collar. To the lower ed 登 $\mathrm{x}-$ of the cape is joined a for point d'esprit rufile, :n ? abore this ruffle two simile ruffies are applied, the ratro per one being turned und and shirred to form a douk frill at the top. All tis ruflies meet at the neen ur where the ends are gathenit ered up closely and tack to the ends of the coll The arrangement of theh ruche is especially effer ive; it is made of b thouncing gathered twi near the center and sew along the gatherings to: top and bottom of the lar; the net portion of 1 lave forms a full, wide pia ered frill, which is grace and full about the neck, the embroidered part of lace forms a sort of the collarette which falls in very deep point at the e ter of the back and at es side of the front and shorter points on the sha ders. A narrow ribl raching edges the top the ruche and the lor edge of each ruffle, wide ribhon is artistir? disposed over the shirri in the rache and tied a how with long, pointed streamers at the front.

Velvet or satin would satisfactorily develop this esf with lace, chiffon or mousscline de soic, ete., for the rut and ruche. A serviceable and dressy cape suitable for
greasions may be made of back taffeta, with the ruthes of me same material either pinkid or edged with narrow velvet iul ${ }^{\text {m }}$ bon, with black lace for the ruche and fty eups of velvet ribbon for decoration. A ch of color could be added by a bright ata lining in either a phain or famey ariety and a bow of ribbon may be placed the thront.
We have pattern No. 1850 in seven sizes rladies from thirty to forty-two inches, nst measure. To make the cape for a
 ches theceighths of material twenty-two ards and a half of material che four yards of thouncine

DIES RUSSIAN DOLMAS
WRAP. (To he is Either or Two Lengitus.) For Mlustrations see Page 278.) No. 1869.-The Russian dolfan wrap is a handsome garent that is gaining fashionble favor especially for car-
$\qquad$


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


Ladies' admiral Jackel. (To mave min Sieeves Plaited on Gatherem.) (For Illustrations see Page 280.)
No. 1928.-While naval matters are absorl ing so much attention, the handsome Admirs' jacket here shown will be very popular fi' Autumn wear. It is novel in design but ol in the unobtrusive style which alnays show good taste and marks the well dressed womat It is strictly tailor-made, of navy-blue chnt and trimmed with bl:a braid and brass button It is perfectly adjusi, by a center seam and ut der-arm and side-bat gores, the side-back gor being shaped to give ti correct military lind The jacket fits the figur snugly at the sides at back, with scanty fulne below the waist arrang in ceat-plaits at the sidf back seams and wit coat-laps below the ee ter seam. A brase lut ton is placed at the to of each cuat-phait for namentation. The from fall loose in box cot fashion and close snug to the throat in the d. sirable double-breaste manner with butto silk are appropriate materials.
We lave pattern No. 1868 in five sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the wrap for a lady of medimm size, needs two yards and three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, ls. or 25 cents.

LADIES' FLY-FRONT JACKET, WITH SEAMLESS 300. BaCK. (To have the sibeves Box-Plaitin or Gatherfio.)
(For Illustrations see Page 279.)
No. 1897.-This jacket is shown developed in tan cloth, and machine-stitehing gives the tailor tinish. Only shonlder and under-arm scams 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 louse and are retersed at the tup in smail lapects that furm notches with the ends of the rolling collar: they are closed with a Hy. Oblons pocket-l:phs conceal openings to inserted side-pockets and a left breast-pocket. The twosenn sleeves may have their fulness collected in gathers or arranged in four box-phaits at the top.
The jacket may be developed in cheviot, serpe, etc.. and, if preferred, strappings of the material may be used. An inlay of relvet or silk may he anded to the collar and lapels, with very stylish effect.

We have pattern No. 1897 in seven sizes for ladies from thirty to fortr-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the garment will need a vard and five-cighths of material fifty-four inches wide. lriee of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.
turning sude-phaits, or it may be gathered, as preferred. The wrists are finished with hems and a round culf 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 tonch 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 groods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 1od. or 20 cents.

## LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED

 TACKET. (To have the Sleeves Plaited on Gathered.)(For Illustrations see Page 280.)
No. 1901.-Sorge was selected for this natty jacket, which is suitably finished in tailor style with machine-stitching and butons. C'nder-arm and side-back gores and a curving center seam render the adjustment at the back and sides stylishly close, and the center seam is terminated at the top of coat-laps, while cont-plaits appear at the side-back seams. A button marks the top of each coatplait. The loose-fitting fronts are closed in double-breasted style at

be used in the construetion 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 broadeloth，with collar and cuff facings of relvet in a darker shade and bias straps of the material for a tinish．A striped sill lining completes the jacket．

We have pattern No． 1891 in nine sizes for ladies from thinty to forty－six inches，bust measure．To make the gar－ ment for a lady of medium size，will need a yard and five－ cighths of goods fifty－four inches wide，with half a yard of material in the same width extra for strapping．Price of pat－ tern，lod．or 20 cents．

LADIES JACK－ ET．（To have the：Sheeves Box－Plaited oh Gathemeid．） kNown as TUE N゚ロにー FOIK C「＂I．1－ WAT． For Illustrations
see l＇age ： 881. ） No．1s46．－ This jacket is decidedly smart and norel．A smoothly－fitting baek is com－ bined with the becoming Nor－ folk 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－hack seams，while the center and side scams are ter－ minated a short distance from the bottom and the corners neatly rounded．The yoke is reversed in small lapels whieh reversed in small lapels whieh
form notches with the ends of

the rolling coat－collar．The closing is made with throo but－ tons and button－holes，and the fronts round away below in
true cuta－ way style． Box－plaits are applied over the darts and terminate under patch pockets， whieh are rounding at
 hither of Two hengiths） （For Description see Page 275．）
the front，straight at the back and finished with laps similarly shaped．Two－seam coat sleeves，which may be either gathered or box－plaited at the top，are finished at the bottom with machine－stitched hems．
Serge，cloth，etc．，are suitable for this jack－ et，and stitching usually forms the finish． We have pattern No． 1846 in cight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty－ four inches， bust measure． To make the jacket for a lady of medime size，requires a yard and threc． fourths of goods fifty－four inch． es wide．Price？ of pattern， 10 d. or 20 cents．

LADIES＇REEEF－ ER JACKI：T： WITII SEAM－ LESS BOA BACK．（TO Have Tuy Stebres Box－ Plaited on
Gatheren．） （For Illustrations see Page 281．）
No．1852．－
The stylish reef． er jacket here shown is made of blue broadcloth．It has $\Omega$ seamless bor back and is shaped by shoulder and under－arm seams，the under－arm seams terminating a little above the lower edge tog give the needed spring over the hips．The fronts are lappe and closed in double－breasted style with button－holes and， large buttons and are reversed at the top in pointed lapel


1868
Front Vievo.
the right front. The two-seam sleeres may be box-phaited or gathered at the top and are finished plainly at the wrist. Machine-stitching gives the tailor style of finish.

Cheviot, broadeloth, tweed and any smooth-finished cloth suitable for a garment of this style may be selected for the recfer. An inlay of relvet may be used on the collar and lapels, and for dressy jackets braiding maj provide the finish.
We have pattern No. 1852 in seren sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-two inches, bust measure. For a lady of medium size, the jacket requires a yard and threc-fourths of material fiftyfour inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LadIES' PLAIN ROUND BASQUE, WITH ONE UNDER-ARM GORE. (To ue Made in One of Three lengths and wim Stasmigg or TurnDows Cothar.)
(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 but-ton-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 neek finished with a standing or turndown collar. The two-seam sleeves linve contshaped 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 fiat black braid.
We have pattern No. 1890 in twelvo sizes for ladies from
thirty to forty-six inches, bust mensure. To make the garment for a lady of medium size, will need a yard and soven-eighths of goods forty inches wide. Price of puttern, 10d. or 20 cents.

LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST'
(For mustrations see Page 282.)
No. 1927.-A different development of this basque-waist is given at figure No. 5if Il in this number of The Deineator.
$A$ dainty waist, giving thedesirable broad shoulder effect, is here illustrated made of black barège and watermelon silk overlaid with mousseline de soie embroidered in a laco degign. The trimming consists of full ruchings of narrow ribbon and a crnsh belt of wider ribbon fastened at the left side of the front with a bow. The waist, which is made over a fitted lining that closes at the center of the front, is aldiusted by shoulder and under-arn seams and has a broad, smooth eenter front showing in guimpe effect above and between ornamentally shaped side-fronts. The center-front, which is made of silk, is smooth above the bust and extends to the waist, where it is gathered twice to puff nut stylishly with the side-fronts,
which are also gathered at the bottom. The side-fronts reach to just over the bust and round gracefully at their outer odges, whieh


Hont liew.
Lambs Fli-Front Jacket, with Sbanhless Box Back. (To haye the Sieeves Box-Piaited or (fatherkd.)
(For Description see Page 276.)
are followed by tro rows of ribbon ruching. The center-front closes along the left shoulder seam and


## bencath the left side

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

the center in tiny backwardturning plaits; it is decorated with a doublo row of ruching arranged togive a fancy yoke effect. A standing collar closed at the left side is prettily ornamented with three rows of 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 gathered 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 following the upper and lower outline of the cuff.



LADIES' BASQUE-WAIST, WITII ShamLeSs back and rront AND Fi'tied Lining. (To me Madr with Fancy or Plan Standing Colhar and With or Withour the Cabo and Cufrs.) KNOWN as thil STRETCIIED WAIST.
(For Illustrations see Page 282.)
No. 1845.-A faultlessly fitted basque-waist and ono well calculated to display tha graceful lines of the figure is here illustrated made of softly woren woollon goods combined with ribboh 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 dauble 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 slecres have cont-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 the sleeves. The basque-waist may be made with or without the caps and cuffs. The neek may be finiohed with a $p^{1}$ ain standing collar or with a fancy collar that consists of a standing collar on which are mounted two oddly shaped, Haring portions that are extended to lap over the collar at the front, the wrinkled stock of silk which encircles the collar passing
Ladies' Doume-Breasted Jackpt. (To nave the Slemefes Plated on Gathered.) (For Description see Page 277.)


Silks, woollens and dainty novelty goods can be used for this waist. Decoration may be furnished by ribbon or jet bands, braid, appiquee 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 Iiberty silk or chiffon. The side-fionts 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 Fard and a fourth of dress goods forty inches wide, with a yard and threc-eighths of silk twonty inches wide for the center-front and puffa, and five-cighths of a yard of fancy mousseline de wie forty five inches wide to cover the center-front and puffs. Prire -e pattern, 10d or 20 cents.


Front Tiew.


Back Vieto.

Lades' Jacket, with Sack Back and Fly Froit (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 oi 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 tho fitted lining. 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 Nu. 1845 in nine sizes for iadies from thirty to forty inches, bust measure. To make the basyue-waist for a lady of medium size, will require a yard and threc-
 fourths of material forty inches wide, "ith five-eightlis 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.

I A DIES' BASQUE-W AIST. (To have the Yoke, CenterFront and Sueeve Tops Made of Tuched, Fancy or Plain Material.)
(For Illustrations see Page 282.)
No. 1871.-Another view of this waist is given at figure No. $\overline{\text { FI II }}$
in this number of Tue Delnieator.
This is a very stylish waist, suitable for dressy oceasions,andshows an entirely original feature in the sleeves, with their puff tops of tucked silik and oddly shaped cuffs. It is here shown made of gray clothand tucked silk of a dainty apricot shade, trimmed with ruchings of black ribbon and a ribbon belt and bows.


Front Tiew.
Lades' Reefer Jacket, witir Seabless Box Back. (To havif the Slegyes Box-Platted on Gatherei.)
(For Description seo.Page 278.)


Front Vien.


Back Vieno.

Ladies' Jacket (To mate the Sleeves Box-Plaited or Gatierbd.) known as the Norfolk Cutawar.
(For Description sce Page 278.)

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


Back Vieto. ED ${ }^{-}$ also of the tucked silk, with the lower part arranged to meet 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 center. The side-fronts and centerfront are smooth at th top and gathered at their lower edges, blousing out stylishly. Rows of narrow shirred ribbon follow the apper edge of the back and the upper and front edges of the sidofronts, giving a pretty ornamentation. The waist closes at the left side along the shoulder seam and under the sidefront. A standing collar of tucked silk is about the neck, with a turn-over portion forming a point at the front, back and each side; it is closed at the left shoulder and edged with ribbon ruchinge. The sleeve, which is in two-seam style, has the apper portion shaped square at the top and deeply notched at the conter to show a tucked silk puff that is gathered full along its apper edge, the upper portion flaring with pointed effect and showing a silk lining; it is made over a coat-shaped lining and a protty 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, boing placed on each side-front at the bust, and a


Lamieg' Plain Round basque, with One Under-Aras Gore. (To be Made in Oxe of Three Lengths and with Standing on 'luns-lown Colhal.)
(For Descriptlon see Page 270.)
crush ribbon
belt is about the waist with full ribbon bows at each side of the cen－ ter－front， giving a pretty touch．
This waist will develop


1927 handsomely in two shades of silk，or in stripe，plaid or check combined with a plain contrast－ ing shade，with cliffon，Lib－ erty silk or mousseline de soie plaitings for decoration．
We have pattern No． 1871 in eight sizes for ladies from thirty to forty－four inches，bust meas－ ure．For a lady of medium size， the basque－waist needs a yard and a half of dress goods forty by a fitted belt made with a seam at the right side and closed at the left side，the belt gi ving length and grace to the waist．The stand－ ing 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． For a lady of medium size，the 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．

back．Revers join－ ed to the from edge of the front， flare in a mosi pleasing way，anu tabs turn dow： f．om the uppe edges of the bach and fronts in Ber． tha effect，the tabs， over the shoulder． being larger than the others and flar－ ing prettily over the two－seam sleeves，which are gathered at the top and completed with circular cuffs in two sections that flare over the hands．The lower edge of the basque－ waist is followed
Ladies＇Basque－Waist．
（For Description see Page 270．）

Fro：t View．

Ladies＇Basque－Waist，with Seamiess Back anin Front anin Fitten Lining．
（To me Made Witu Faici or Plain Standing Collar and With on
Without the Gaps and Cupfs．）Knows as the Stretched Waist．

Ladies＇Basque－Waist，with Seamhess Back and Front anis Fitten Lin
（To me Made with Faicy or Phain Standing Coldar and With on
Without the（iaps and Cuffs．）Ksown as the Stretched Waist． （For Description see Page 280．）
 1895
Back Viev．
Front anin Eitten Li
Collar and With on
E Stheiched Waist．


1845

IADIES＇WAIST，WITH BEOUSE FRONT CLOSED IN RUSSIAN STYLE．
（For Illustrations see Page 283．）
No．1847．－By referring to figure No． 64 H in this


No．1838．－This st．ylish basque
inches wide，with a yard and three－fourths of tucked silk fif－ teen inches wide for the center－ front，yoke，sleeve tops and col－ lar．Price of pattern，10d．or 20 cents．
waist is again pictnred at figure ．No． 53 II in this number of Tire Demeneator．
Two prominent features of this smart hasque－waist are the fitted belt and the smooth yoke which pro－ duces the very fashionable guimpo 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 closel at the center of the front supports the basque－waist，which has a seamless，round－neeked 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 cxtended 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


> Front Tiew．
> Back Tiew．
> Ladies＇Basque－Waist．（To have the Yoke，Center－Front and Sleeve tops Made of Tucked，Fance or Planis Matermal．）
> （For Description see Page 281．）

Grench serge and rimmed with nirred narrow abon in a soft oud brown, while belt of wide rib. on bowed at the de gives a stylish Inish. The waist blouses stylishly at Ge center of the gont; it is made Ger a fitted lining gid is shaped by goulder seains and onder-arm gores. heback is smoothadjusted across he top, but has ioht fulness at be waist drawn own tight and ell to the center a double row of firring. The right tont is wider than the left front so as bring the closig at the left side Russian style; iv gathered full the neek, and the waist both onts have their filness confined by构 0 rows of shirr-选g. The neck is completed by a stunding collar, -ang collar, fich closes at the left side and is prettily trimmed with o rows of narrow, shirred ribbon arranged at the top dalong the overlapping end, and the ribbon is conued along the overlapping closing edge. The sleeves in two-seam style, with pretty gathered fulness at top, and are finished with shallow turn-over cuffs form small points at the inside and outside of the In and curve slightly between; the cuffs are trimmed th two rows of shirred ribbon. Small circular eaps ing fashionable breadth are shaped in points and tined with two rows of the shirred ribbon.
oollen fabrics, such as serge, cloth, cashmere, etc., well as ali styles of silk, can bo used in the construc-


1847
thirty to for-ty-four inches, bust monsure For a lady of modiumsize, the waist requires two yards and an oighth of material forty inches
wide. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST. (To be Made with a High Neok and Plain Standing Collar on with Chemisette and Fancy Collar on With Open Neck and With or

Without the Flake Cuff.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 1917.-The pretty surplice


Back Vî̀u.
Ladies' Sunplice Waist. (To be Made with a Migit Neck and Plain Standing Coldar on with Chemisette and Fascy Colhar or with Open Neck and With or Without the Flahe Cuff.)
(For Description see this Page.)


Ladies' Basque-Waist. With Fittin Belat. (For Description see Page 282.)
of this waist and lraid, gimp or rilbon may trim it. ${ }_{4}$ hattern 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 mado 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 hack ward-turning plaits at each side of the center, the phaits being closely lapped at the bottom and spreading, two at cach side, toward 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 aljusted a chemisette, that is completed with a fancy colliar 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 coatshaped linings. The collar and cuffs are lined with silk, and $a$ wrinkled ribbon belt that fastens under a coquettish bow at the left side gives the final stylish tonch.
This mode is appropriate for silk or any woollen goods of soft weave, such as cashmere, drap d'cté, Henrietta, vailing, crepon and grenadine. Lawn, organdy, Swiss and dimity may also bo mado upurn, or style. Riibbon and lace will afford a pleasing decoration. We have pattern No. 1917 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty
 (For Description see thls 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, 10 d . or 20 cents.

## LADIES' CORDED SHIRT-WAIST BODICE, WITH REMOVABLE

 STOCK-COLLAR.(For Illustrations seo this Page.)
No. 1875.-By referring to figuro No. 68 II in this magazine, this bodice may be seen differently made up.

Cord-tucks are effectively introduced in this pretty slirt-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 sing!e bust darts. The back is made with a center seam in which a cordiag is inserted and three cord-tucks 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 fiare toward the top and have becoming fulness at the center collected in gathers at the neek 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 shirrings, but back of the shirrings they form a short skirt like the back. The neck is inished with a bapd to which is attached a stock collar formed in two cordtucks near the top and bottom and closed at the back. The sleeres have cord-tueks 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 materials will also make up well in tho waist.

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. or 20 cents.
hou

LADIES' MILITARY SHIRT-WAIST
(To be Made with a Military Stan, ina Collar on a Resiovable: Cole ederit and With on Withoct the Firtbitoint Body-Linina.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 1920.-Very much in accord with the times is the natty militarif hirt shirt-waist so appropriately shown made of white piquedeai with the box-plait, shoulder straps, cuffs, belt and collar $\frac{\text { durp }}{}$ urt of bright military-blue pique. It is made over a shoreport fitted body-lining, the use of which, however, is optionally and is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams. Thater 20 back is smootlacross the shoulders and has slight fulnese at the waist confined at the center by a double row of shirring. The fronts are gathered full at the neck angeind along the shoulder edges and at the waist and puff cuid prettily in tull blouse effect. The closing is made at the
houlder-straps of bue are held in position by buttons and wer the shoulder seans. The neek may be finished with a arrow neck-band for wear with a remo wable collar, or a standg collar of strictly military cut may give the completion, as hustrated. The sleeve is made $n$ ith yuly an inside seam and gathered at the top and bottunn and finished with a straight oun. dyak cuff and the usual opening completed with an underlap and Smbidginted overlap that are closed with a button and button-liule. All cotton shirt-waist materials may be used for this waist, though silk or wool is always attractive. It could very Pettily be made of red taffeta, with pipings of white silk.
itaret irty to patern No. 1220 in nine sizes for ladies from pique colla: haurth of whito piqué twentr-seven in need chree yards and a shored ${ }^{2}$ reo fo fow white pique twenty-seven inches wide, together with shorithree-fourths of a yard of blue p' wue in the sume width for Thue plait, belt, straps, cuffs and collar. Price of pattern, 10 d .

## alnex

dies' shirt.waist, having tuchs berwern apphied box-platts and a removable collar. (To me Made Wirn on Witriour tue Fited Lisisg.) (For Illustrations see Page 284.)
Yo. 1930.- Blue taffeta silk was used for the handsome irt-waist here portrayed. The upper part of the back is a
the fronts. Clusters of three fine tucks are taken up in the fronts and back for a short distance below the yoke betneen applied bux-phits that are widest at the top and narrow towards the waist, the fulness resulting from the tucks in the back being confiued at the waist by gathers. The under-arm seams are terminated at the waist 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. Straiglit link cuffs complete the shirt sleeres, which are gathered at the top and bottom and show the usual openings finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps. The.neck is finished with a fitted band and the

Lamies' Shmired Golf on Lawn Bon'iet. (Desikables for Gatuden, Veranda and Similar Wear.) (For Description see Page 288.)


Front View.


Back View.

Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with Poisted Baok-Yoke, Shallow Front Shoulber-Yoke and Removable Collar.
(For Description see thls Page.)


Front View.


Back Tiew.
, antes Shiat-Waist, with the Back Arranged in Three Wide BoxPlaits Separated by Nakrow Box-Plaits in Ean Effect Below the Yoke and ilavina a Reyovable Standing Coliah. (For Description see Page 286.)
itily pointed yoke that is shaped by a center seam and Conded over the shoulders to form a short yoke for

lady of medium size, calls for four wide Prian eighth of material twenty-two inches e. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

## LADIES' SIIIRT-WAIST, WITH POINTED BACKYOKE, SHALLOW FRONT SHOUIJDER-YOKE and removable collar.

 and removable collar.}
## (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 scam, 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 fasliionably and are gathered more than half-way down the edges joined to 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 machinestitched. 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 buttoned. 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 bucton-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 piqué, choviot,

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 threecighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.


1898

Ladies shirt-waist, with the back arraigatd in three wide boa-rlats sepahated bi NarRUW BUX-Plats in fan effect below the yoke and having a REMOVABLE STANDING COLLAR. (For mustrations gee page 285.)
No. 1840. -This stylish shirt-waist


LADIES' SUIRRED GOLF OR LAWN BONNET. (DESIRABLE F Garden, Veranifa and Simhar Wear.)
(For Illustration see Page 285.)
No. 1874.-This attractive golf or lawn bonnet is picturb; made of dimity and trimmed with lace. The front is arranged i ellusters of three half-inch tucks between clusters of three tid tueks, and is prettily shirred on round feather-bone inserted the small tucks and in casings made at the stitching of th: larger tucks. The front is gathered along its front and bat edges and joined to the crown, which is gathered along it front and lower edges and made guite decorative by a clustr of three tiny tucks at each side of three wider tucks, all which are shirred on round feather-bone, as described for th front. Above the tuck-shirrings the crown rises high abot the front. A binding completes the front and lower edges the bonnet and also the seam joining the front to the crowe a small rombl feather-bone being inserted in each binding give the desired stiffness. A pretty gathered ear or curtain having rounding lower front corners sewed on just above the binding at the lower edg. and two full frills, one a little wider than $t$ other. are joined to the front edge of the bonn front, forming a fluffy soft framing for the fath The plaited ends of hemmed tie-strings are tacke underneath to the front corners of the bonnc
This charming shirred bomet is desirable for garden, veranda and similar wear and may be sur ably made of linen lawn, dimity, dotted Swis chambray, ete. Tho frills and tie-strings may : daintily bemstitched and edged with lace. Lar, edging is the most appropriate decoration.
Pattern No. 1874 is in one size only, and. make a bonnet like it, will require a yard ar, seven-cighths of material thirty six inches widt Price of pattern, id. or 10 cents.

LADIES' DRESSING-SACK, TRA-TACKET OR MATLEE. (To be Made with Fuld-Lexgth on Elbow Slemeves.)
(For Illustrations see this Page.) No. 1898.-At figure No. G7 11 in this magazine this sack is shown made of other material.

In exceedingly dainty dressing-sack,
may be arain seen by referring to figure No. 6:5 II in this number of Tue Denneitor. Green taffeta silk was here selected for this becomiat shirtwaist. The upper part of the back is a pointeil 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-phaits scparated by very narrow box-plaits; all the box-plaits are graduated to be quite narrow at the waist, where they are close rogether, and they spread in fan fashion toward the top, an ingenious arrangement of the fulness underneath producing the fan effect. Ender-arm seams join the back to the fronts, which are closed with buttons and button-holes or studs through a hoxplait 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 amd puff ouz beecmingly. The one-seam slecere are gathered at the top and buttom and have openings finished with underlaps and poimed overlaps in the regular way; they are completed with straight link cuffs. The neek is tinished with a fitted band, and the removable standing collar has its corners slightly bent.

Percale, Madras, zephyr fingham, chambray, lawn, dimity and plain dotted Swiss are also suitable for this shirt-maist. We have pattern No. 1840 in nine sizes for ladies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. To make the shirt-maist for a lady of medium size, will require two yards and three-cighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.
 (For Description see Page 287.)
with a snugly fitting lonck and soft graceful fronts prent: pointed, is leere pictured made of coral-pink coshmere wi cream lierre lace and black silk ribbon for decoration.
sack 15 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 oyes. 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 hat result from the circular shaping. The sack is lengthened gradually from the back to form a deep point at the center of the front, the effect being exceedingly graceful and becoming.
 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 frif resembles a hroad full collar and is extended to fall in caseade fashion orer the closing and in a frill around the bottom of the sack, affording a very stylish completion. The bottom of the atek is cut off the depph of the frill. A dainty finish is riven the neck by a band of ribbon, which extends around it where the frills join and fastens on the left side with pretty loops and ends. The sleeves, which are made over a two-seam tight lining, are in full mousquetaire style and can be made in either chow or full length. They are gathered at the top and along atch edge of the seam, which is at the inside of the arm; when


LADIES DRESSING-SACK, TEA-JACKET OR MATINEA, (TO
be Made with Migit or Sligutly Low Square Neck, witi Fuhi--Length or Three-Quarter Iengta Sheheves asb With on Without the Brhtelles.)
(For Illustrations see Page 280.)
No. 1876.-This graceful garment, which may be utilized as a dressingsack, teajacketor matince, is portrayed daintily made of pinksilk and trimmed with white lace and insertion. $\quad 1$ lining of bas que depth, fitted


Lames spmecen Conset-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 hack 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 unde-arm gores gives a perfectly smooth effect at the sides. The sack may be made with a high neek and completed with a standing collar or it may be made with a slightly low square neek 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 lengt $i_{1}$


Sido-Back View.

Tande elbow length they are finished with a full rill of lace headed by ribhon that is tied in a Ill how at the outside of tha arm.
The sack can be made of faille, surah. India or ny style of silk, nun's-vailing. French flannel, reje, cta. It will develop handsomely in palecllow tafteta, elaborately trimmed with rufles: f point d'ceprit edged with yellow ribbon and ith bows of burnt-orange ribibon for decoraann. On thannel sacks fancy stitching and fows or frills of riblion are pretty decoration. We have pattern No. 150 s in nine sizes for adies from thirty to forty-six inches, bust Facasure. For a lady of medium size, the dresstresack requires two yards and five cighths of
pods forty inches wide, with two yards man a pinth of edging five inches and threo-fourths wide for the
inls for the elbow sleceres. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

Ladies' NiNe-GORED SKirt. (To me fraiteb on Gathemed
 DESARABLE FOR NARROW-WIDTI GOODS. (For Iliurtation see lage wit.)
No. 18:8. - By referrins to firure No. 62 II in this magazine, this skirt may lie again seen.
A praceful skirt, suitable for narrow-wialth fabries, is here illustrated developed in black taffeta, now one of the most popular materials for dressy oecasions. The skirt is ninegored, consisting of a narrow front-rore, 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 elosely lapped, backward-turning phats 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 rood results, giving the skirt a styishly eurved appearance. The skirt thares prettily and may he made with a slight sweep or in round length. In the medium sizes it measures four sards at the lower edre.
Velours in phain or fance effects, satin, surah, India, etc.,
rounding outline at the neck. The upper and lower edges of the cor-set-cover are trimmed with a row of beading, which is ribbon-threaded; the ribbon draws the neek 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 natrow edg. ing 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 corsetcorer satisfactorily.
We have pattern No. 1505 in four sizes for ladies from thirtytwo to forty-four inches bust measure For a lady of thirtysis inches, lust measure, the corset-cover reguiresseren=eighths of a yard of material thirty-sis inches wide. Price of pattern, Td. or 15 cents.

LADIES SNiRT, MATING A FIVEGORED UPPER PART AND A GRADCated gathered lower part. (To be Phaited or Gathaned at the: Bača anil Mame With on Without the SevenGonen Fovindation-Skirt.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)
So. 1865.-At firure No. 67 II in this magazine this skirt is again represented. This handsome skirt with a graduated thounce lower part is among the popular new modes of the season; it is here pictured made of mousseline ac soie over a seven. gored founda. tion-skirt off silk. The use of the foundation skirt, how. ever, is option:a in heavier fah. rics: it issmooth across the front and sides and gathered at the



Si.e.res.
(For Description see Page 289.)
back. The upper part of the skirt is fivegored and - is smoothly atbjusted over the hips by two darts at each side: the fulness at the bark may be arran;:ed in backwardturning, close: lapped plaits collected in pathers, and a fashionable ci. fect is given 1.5 wearinga bustle or skirt-extender. The upper part is cut long and oral a shape at the front, while it is much shorter at the center o?
Side-Jhek liaic.

will develop stylishly lay this pattern. Rufles, brain, insertion or iny devired trimming may be applied, and taffeta silk furms an approprin ate !iming.
We have pattern No. 18is in ten sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-cight fnehes, waist measure. For a landy of mediam size, the skirt needs nine yards and a half of material twenty-two inches wide. Price of pattern, 1 s . or 25 cents.

## . hamber spenchir comstit-cover. (For Illustrations see Page 2s\%.)

No. 1857.-The simple yet dainty Spencer enrset-eorer here portrayed is fashoned from dimity. It is fitted by shoulder and under-arm seams and is shaped in low


Side Fionl Ticzo.


 net the Seven-(ion: Fot:suation-Skumt.) (For Description see this Page.)

[^1]

Ladies' Two-Sear Jacket Steeve. ('To he Bon-llaited or Gathered.) (For Description see this Page.)
trim the flounce and rows of it to form a heading, will make a charming skirt to be worn with fancy waists. Late ribbon, insertion etc., suitably trim this style of skirt.

We have pattern No. 1865 in nine si\%es for ladies from twenty to thirtysix 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 20 cents.

LADIES' SHIXT-WAIST SLEEVE. (For Illustrations see Page 288.)
No. 1925.-An up-to-dute shirtwist sleeve is luere illustrated. It has aminside seam only and desirable fulness is collected in gathers at the top and bottom. The slecre is slashed in the usual way at the batck of the arm and finished with the regulation underlap and pointed overlap that aro closed with at lutton and buttonhole. The str:ight link cuffs are extremely stylish.
The slecre is a comfortabic one and will develop prettily in all sorts of cotton, silk or woollen materials suitable for shirtwaists, with stitelintr for a finish.

We have pattern ㅇo. 1925 in seven sizes for ladies from ten to sixteen inches, arm measure, measuring the arm about an incla below the bottom of the arm's-eye. To make a pair of eleceres for a hady whose arm mensures eleven inches as described, will require a yard
the back and to it is attached the graduated lowerpart, 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 edige four yards and a late in the medium sizes.

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

## hadies' two-seam Jacket sleeve. (To be Box-Platted

 or Gathened.)(For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 1905.-This stylish two-seam sleeve will be found very useful for remodelling larger two-semn 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 heing arranged in four box-phaits or in gathers, as preferred, and is tinished 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 or the arm's-eye. To make a pair of sleeves for a lady whose arm measures eleven inches as deseribed, will require seven-eighths of a yard of goods fifty-
all the way down to the knee, but flares decidedly below, the semms being sprung in an odd way to produce the tlare. 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-phat, the outer folds coming torether for a short distance at the top and spreading below. A small bustle or an extender may he worn.
Poplin, mohair, serge, covert suiting, broadeloth and granite cloth will develop this skirt admirably: Braid, narrow ruches or ribbon will provide a suitable decoration.
We have pattern No. $186 i$ in nine sizes for latdes from twenty to thirty-sis inches, waist measure. For al lady of medium size, the skirt will require four yards and seren-eighths of material tifty 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, hatang oni or tro chrcular flounces matendiag to the beLT AT THE SIDES OF THE FRONT.
(For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 1839.-A difforent develcpment of this skirt is given at figure No. 54 HI in this marazine.
An exceedingly stylish skirt is here portrayed made of biue cloth and
flounce may be used and a small bustle or any style of skirt extender may be worn:
Broadeloth, 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,
The front of the skirt between the flounces may be trimmed with braid arranged in cross-rows or to formpoints 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 thounces 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


Sile-Rack rieu.
Ladies' Checlatr Shimt, having One on Two Greculare
Flolices Extendisg to the Beit at the
stines of the Front.
(For Description see this Page.)
wide will be needed. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

Ladies' skirt, having a circulatr yoke AND A CIRClital Lower part with TWO CIRCCLIAR FLOINCES AND GIVING THE EFFECT UF A THREE-FLOUNCE Skirt. ito be fased on tue beit or DartFitten asil Mane Witu on Withoet the FiveGoren Folshation-Skimt.)
(For Illustrations see Page 201.)
No. 1866.-Another view of this handsome skirt is given at figure No. 6411 in this number of The 1)eninenton. 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 apperopriatcly trimmed with folds and a cording of blatk 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 cased on the belt, as preferred. To the yoke is attached the circular lower part, upon which are arranged two smooth, eircular flounces, also in graduated style, the whole fiving the effect of a three-flounce skirt which flares
and ripples prettily. The flomees are placed at equal distances apart, and they, as well as the circular lower part, are trimmed at the bettom with two folds of black satin, while a fashionable 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 tive-gored foundation-skirt, which is smoothly fitted with hip darts and gathered at the back. The shirt 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.
All styles of dress materials, woollen novelties, silks of all

brown camel's-hatir. The upper part consists of a smooth narrow front-gore between two wide circular gores that are joined in a seam at the back; it is fitted smoothly over the hips by two darts at ench side and clings to the figure in the closo pretty way now fashionable. A circular flounce lower part extending in points at the sides is joined smoothly to the upper part and fulls in pretty rippes 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 fulness at the back may bo arranged in four backward-turning plaits that lap closely at the belt and flare below, or in gathers as preferred, and a small bustlo or skirt extender may bo worn, if desired. The skirt measures five yards and an cighth at the lower edge in the medium sizes and may be made with 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. Braid, ribbon ruching, gimp, appliqué trimining, ete., may provide the garniture.

We have pattern No. 1922 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-six inches, waist measure. To mako 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 upper portion and a graduated circular lower portion. (To be Phated or Gathered at the Back asd Made With on Without the Seven-Gored Fousdatios-Skimt.) (For Illustrations see Page 293.)
No. 1880.-Other views of this popular skirt are given at


Side-Back Vicu.
Price of pattern, varieties, grenadines, mulls, organdies, etc. will suitably develop this pattern. IBraid, invertion, lace, relvet or ribbon can be used fur trimming, while silk, percaline, sateen, Hear-silk or lawn are suited for the foundation skirt. A handsome cloth skirt made J in this way has bias straps of the materind for edgizg the flounces and outlining the yoke.
We have pattern No. 1860 in six sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty inches, waist measure. For a lady of medium size. the skirt with founces requires seven yards of material forty inches wide, while the skirt without tlounces will need four yards and three-cighths of goods in the same width. 1s. or 25 cents.

I Anies skirt, having a three-pilece upper part and a circclar flocycle lower part extinimina in loints at tile sidis. (To me phaitoo or Gatheren at the Back asd Made With or Without the Seven-Gomed Fousiation-Skiet.)
(For Illustrations see Page 202.)
No. 1922.-A charming new skirt is here slown made of
round in the medium sizes. A bustle or any style of skirt extender may be used.

All woollen fabries now in vogue, including cheviot, broadcluth, serge, molair and novelty weaves, mas be made up by this mode and plain or fancy braid, bias folds of satin, ribben ruching and appligue trimuing may be used for decoration.

We have pattern Nu. 1880 in nine sizes for ladies from twenty to thirty-sin inclies, waist measure. For a lady of mediam size, the skirt will need four yards and tive-eighths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

## NEW EFFECTS IN JACKETS.

(For Illustrations see lage 245.)
At this time the refurnishing of the wardrobe again demands consideration, and garmonts suitable for Autumn wear arbemy 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 clonkings or handsome cloths or in suitugs to match the skirt. The tailor finish is exceedingly popuhar, though just now military effects in decoration hold first place. Mohair, silik 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

No. 1883.-Lingerie made in Empire style is always attractive, an especially pleasing example being the night-gown or lounging-robe here shown made of natinsook. The gown has a shallow Pompadour yoke that may be made round or square necked. The large views show the square neek, the yoke beine covered with insertion that is neatly mitred at' the eorners to fit smoothly and edged at the top and bottom with frills of narrow edging. The front and back are gathered at the top, and the closing is made to adesirable depth at the center of the front with button-holes and buttons, the edges being joined together below. The gown may be allowed to fall loose all round, or it maty be dran $n$ in tugico the effect of a short Empire hody at the front onls or all round by two rows of shirring under:a row of f:me beading ran with ribbon, the riblon being arramged in a pretty bow over the c'osing. The fuil one-sem sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and dinished with bands covered with insertion; they may be in threequarter length or full length, a deep frill of edging providing a pretiy trimming for the three-quarter length.
Fine cambric, long cloth and lawn are usually chosen for night-rowns, although there is now a fancy for dimity daintily figured for that purpose; lace or embroidery will be used for deceration. Beantiful lounging-robes can be made after this pattern of soft silk or flannel, with fancy stitching or lace for ornamentation.
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 tho belt, and a yard and threefourths of edging four inches and a half wide for the sleeve frills. Price of pattern, 1 s . or 25 cents.

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

A reefer jacket having a box back is pictured ni patern No. 1777 ; it is in eight sizes from hirty to forty-four inches, bust measure. A charming effect is attained by the tasteful develSpment of a very light gray satin-faced cloth, sith white moire 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 clusetitting jacket illustrated in pattern No. 1702. The jacket is exceedingly jaunty and the collar and pocket-laps are inlaid with velvet. Buttous and button-holes effect the closing, below which the fronts round away prettily. 1 shirt-waist or chemisette may be worn attractively with this jacket. The patteru is in niue sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure.

A pleasing jucket, 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 si\%es from thirty to furty-six inches, bust measure.

A mixed cheviot in which blue predominates was selected for the jaunty belted Eton, which is known as the Marlborough jacket and is cut by pattern No. 9941. 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 buttons. The pattern is in cight sizes from thirty to fortyfour inches, bust measure.

Pattern No. 9755 is an illustration of as claborately braided mess jacket or singlebreasted Eton; it is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. Black broadcluth was chosen to make the garment, with decorations of braid appliqueed in an artistic design upon the fronts and slecves. Narrow braid outlines the edges of the jacket. collar and sleeves.

A doublebreasted closefitting jacket, gored to the shouldersis shown in pattern 5.9776 , 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 frouts of the jacket at the center and arranged also on the lower portion of the sleeves.

The Paris blazer shown in pattern No. $971 \pm$ has bust darts and is tinished with strapped seams. It is appropriate to wear with either an ordd 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 stitcining. The jacket is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and is called a one-bution close-fitting cutawny 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 ruttle that forms jabot folds at the throat and gives a distingue air to the garment. The ruflle is edged with a band of velvet and headed by a ruching of chitfon 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. 16:31, 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. 17I8, which is in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure, and costs 10 d . 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 below. 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 pittern No. 9980, which is in seven sizes from thirty to fortytwo inches, bust measure, and costs 10 d . or 20 cents. Two circular rumbes 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 neek is fimished with a military turn-down collar having a strap buttoned across its ends, but a Lafayette collar may be usted instead, if this style is more becoming.

An exquisite little creation of dark, dull blue satin with a lining of maize-and-pink shot silk that shows in pretty revers was shaped according to pattern No. 1603 , in nine sizes from thirty to forty-six inches, bust measure. price 10d. or 20 cents. The cape proper is quite short and sumoth, but it is deepened by a circular ruflle above which is arranged a similar ruflle, 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 rufles, and the paiting is coutinued
about the revers amd rising from the standing collar, gives a soft about the revers and rising from the standing collar, gives a soft
lluffy neck finish. Above the ruffles the cape is overhid with muffy neck finish. Above the ruffles the cape is overlaid with
jetterd net. which enhances the beanty 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 ruffes tha ripple to give the graceful flufty effect that characterizes the mode. The cape shows in shallow romd-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


Back Tiew.
Lames' biphe Night-Gows on Louxging-Robe. Too be loose or to be in Eapime Stile both
Froct and Back or is Front Ondy
 Made: with a Rownd on Sqlare Seck.) (For Description see Page 292.)
ing collar that tapers to the bottom of the middle rufle. Silk or plain or brocaded satin may be chosen for the cape, which was made by pattern No. ! 1859 , in eight sizes from thirty to forty-four
inches, bust measure, price 10 d or 20 cents inches, bust measure, price 10 d . or 20 cents.
Pattern No. 9979 contaias a smart little garment that is known as the four-in-hand, the name being suggestive of its trim jumutiness. 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 etfeet at the front and back. The pattern is cut
in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches. in seven sizes from thirty to forty-two inches. bust measure, and costs $10 d$. 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 ruflle of silk edged with baby ribhon a Vandyke collar of satin ornamented with appliqué trim. ming and bordered with a frill of white chiffon addes to the elegance of the cape, which is completed by a full, high knifeplaiting of chiffon risimg from a standing collar. $\Lambda$ bow of is velvet ribbon at the throat completes the decoration. The cape is fashinned by pattern No. 1r60, in eight sizes from thirty to
forty-four inches, bust measure, price 10 d. or 20 cents.

## AUTUMN CYCLING COSTUMES.

bactioal Directions for Making and finishing Buycle Garaents in the Most Apphuted fashion are Given in "the DressMaker" Departhent in this Magazine.
(For Illustrations of Figures Nos. 1 to 17 see Pages 247, 248 and 240.)

Cyeling has beme more and dore a universal stime, and the gronech of Auamin heralds many ew devotees who ill enjoy its deghts. In order to apreciate to the foll the pleasures cycling it is esntial to be propIy and becomingyowned, and the ell-bred womau fill plan her coschme upon neat, mple lines and hoose serviceable materials and cols. Trimmings, lien used, consist braid and buttons, and in some thatauces velvet or gilk is inlaid in the ollar and cuffs. Whe tailor finish is ways in good Aste and most satGactory. Cheviot, pvert in plain and o-toned effects, Gmespun in variIs colorings, melnette in service. be colors, whip. ords and the suitIfs having plaid ceks are among e materials suitthe for making cling costumes. he ikirts are planid to look equally ell whether the carer walks or is numted, and those hich are in the -t taste are about ven or eight inchchorter than the dinary walking irt. Low shoes e preferable to chigh boots, we they afford rater freedom to cankle. Golf rekings are worn ith low shoes and so with threemarter shoes, the ury colored tops cing turned over the shoes. Cyclpis gloves have kid wers and pains :il are of silk net the back,
Igh gloves of dogskin or heavy kid are quite appropriate. the corsets to be worn when cycling are short and do not com-


Figure No. 18.-(Described on Page 297.)
press the body. liats 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 quills 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 figure No. 1 is due both to the stylish mode and the handsome material chosen. Homespun of excellent quality in harmonious shaties of blue was used to make the suit. with the collar and revers faced with black moire velours. The Eton jacket has doublebreasted blousefronts, a fitted belt and revers which may be rolled to the bust or waist, as preferred, and is shaped by pattern No. 1ri58, price 10d. or 20 cents. Breast pockets have laps which are stitched, and stitching gives a neat finish to the edige of the jacket in front, to the belt and also simulates cuffs. Pattern No. 1798, price 1 s . or $2 \overline{0}$ 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 has two rows of stitching at its head. The skirt is becomingly short aud low shoes are worn, also a jaunty gray Alpine and gray gloves.

An ideal cycling toilette is illustrated at figure No. 2 in mili-tary-blue cloth, with a decoration of gilt braid, brass buttons and machine-stitching. The box-plated blouse is adorned with successive rows of narrow gilt braid between the box-plaits in the front. The sleeves are gathered into the arms'-cyes 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 1 s . 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 made above the stitching of the front-gore to the circular portions and is effected by but-ton-holes and brass buttons. Several rows of stitching ormament 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 costuble 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-phait 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. 1720, price 1 s . 3 d . or 30 cents, and the shirt-waist No. 1793 , which costs 10 d. or 20 cents.

Figure No. 4 represents another stylish suit where the Norfolk jacket is gracefully worin with a divided skirt, which is characterized by the added front-sore and an under box-phait 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 phaits laid ou and is embodied in pattern No. 1734. price 114d. or 20 cents. The skirt is cut by pittern No. 1728, price 1s. or 2 . 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 hasa ribbon scarf with fringed ends about the crown.

A hotewarthy feature of the costume shown at figure No. is is the blazer jacket and vest. The brown covert selected for this costume is trirmed with velvet of a darker shade and the vest is developed in fancy red cloth havng 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 buttou and button-hole or a strap buttoned over. The fronts and lower edge are simply stitched, while the collar is of the veivetand 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 1 s . 8 d . or 40 cents, was emplayed to construct this
costume. A felt sailor-hat with two quills at the left sides is worn.
At tigure No. 6 is illustrated a very uttractive toilette shaped by shirt-waist pattern No. 9999, price 10d. or 20 cents, and kilted cyling skirt No. 1715, which costs 1 s . of 25 cents. The material selected for this bed coming shirt-waist is light-weight fine flaune te. in a military gray, and bright-red flaunel 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'ey es and tinished at the wrists with a straight cuff laving 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 eflect of a box-plait at the center of the front, and are stitched from the waist to a becoming depth. re. lieving all fulness about the hips. The lower part of the skirt is machine-stitched, producing a simple though pleasing effect. Military-gray suiting was used to develop 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.
The toilette portrayed at figure No. 7 is at ouce stylish and sensible. The material used is cadet-blue cheviot, with trimmings of black braid. The Eton jacket has a blouse frout and Nansen collar, and the darts are cut away in effective style. Braid is arranged simply upon the collar and a sitk scarf is adjusted bencath 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 1 s . or 25 cents, was used to cut the circular skirt, which has an under box-plait at the back, giving very much
 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 but-ton-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 fit ting accompaniment.
The pattern used for the smart costume shown at tigure No. 8 is Yo. 1705 . price 1s. 3 d . or 30 cents. The yoke emphasizes the special feature in the Norfolk jacket and is outlined with marrow braid, the same trimming is used on the collar and also on the belt, which is fustened 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 figuse.
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. Machinestitching is used for a finish. Pattern No. 9922 , price 1 s . or 25 cents, was used to cut the divided skirt, which is desirable for both the drop and diamond frame wheels. Forward-
 turning plaits are arranged in the front, concealing the division, and the back is treated in a similar manner, except that the plaits turn backward. Two rows of manner,
titching 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 is No. 1778 , price 10 d . 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 10 (. or 20 cents, and that used for the skirt No. 1825, which costs 1 s . or 25 cents.

The extremely stylish toilette shown at figure No. 11 combines many admirable qualities; it is made of mixed gray-andblack cheviot, with machinestitching as its only decoration. The double-breasted Norfolk jacket has the plaits aid on and also a removable chemisette. d double row of bone buttons is arranged on the front of the jacket., one row effecting he closing through button-holes. Stitching ives an approved tinish to the jacket and is lso applied to the skirt to a becoming depth bout the bottom. The skirt is six-gored anil has three of the gores at the back, Shere they form an under box-plait, sug-c- inn a divided skirt when the wearer is on the wheel. Plackets above the sideront seams are finished with underlaps and pointed overlaps and elosed with butmas and button-holes. A linen collar, black satin puff tic, patent


1702
 leather belt and black
 Derby hat are the fitting complemeuts to this toilette, which was cut by jucket pattern No. 9918, price 10 d . or 20 ceuts, and skirt No. 1827 , which costs 1 s . 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 10 d . or 20 cents. 1 chemisette with red puff tie and linen - llar add greatly to the attractions of the mode. Pattern No. 1796, price 1s. or 25 Fents, was used to shape the skirt, which as a saddle seat with full fall openings. -itching is added at the top of the hem and lio upon the straps, which are adjusted ver the plackets at the side-front seams. lich boots and a black Derby hat are worn ith this thoroughly up-to-date costume. In exceptionally neat effect is produced the toilette shown at figure No. 13, the $\because$ terial chosen being gray covert cloth. he jacket is in Norfolk style, with the plaits $\therefore d$ on. The fronts are closed at the center ' I the yoke at the left side. The applied
 whe and plaits are stitched and so is the ?t, which is made of the material. The pattern of the jackis No. 1812, price 10 d. or 20 cents. Pattern No. $10 \% 6$, price

1 s . 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 cos-

tume 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 pocket. openings at the top, which are stitched. Pattern No. 1711, price 1 s . 3 d . or 30 cents, was employed to ma' e this costume. The Tram-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 arving 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: buttons 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, wheh costs 10 d . 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 tigure 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 10 d . or 20 cents, and that for the skirt No. 1716 , price 1 s . or
 25 cents. Machine-stitching is the only decoration used. The 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 jucket 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, 1 s . or $2 \overline{5}$ 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 10 d . or 20 cents, was employed to cut the jacket, which is in blazer style and rolled back to the waist, where it is secured by the last button and but-ton-hole. If preferred, the jacket may be closed to the bust. The scams and edges of the jacket are stitched, and the sleeves are plaited into the arms'eyes. The shirt-waist is made of blue-and-white polka-dotted silk aud is in simple style, with the fronts slightly bloused and having an applied back-yoke. The pattern is embraced in No. 9926 , price, 10 d . or 20 cents.

Pittern 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 pat!ern is perforated to indicate how the skirt msy be cut off if a shorter length is desired. The material selected for the costume is two-toncd 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 suède gloves. This attractive mode may be made of uny preferred material. A pleasing effect may be obtained by making the skirt of plaid suiting and the jacket of plain material.

## Styles for $]$ isses and Girls.

Flgure No. 69 II.-Misses' afternoon dress.

## (For mustration see this Page.)

Figure No. 69 II.-This represents a Misses' dress. The pattern, which is No. 1854 and costs 1 s . or 25 cents, is in seven sizes for misses from ten to sisteen years of age, and may be seen again on pare 309.
red novelty groods 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 blonse add mueh 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 tho 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 titted 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 fop to sive the fashionable broad effect, which may be increased by fluffy frill-caps, which are in this instance omitted. The standing colliar is of the white cloth to complete the shield effect given by the decorated facing between the ends of the fance collar. Although the styic wili make up satisfactorily in a single material, the best results will be brought about by a union of two materials or colors, with suitable trimming, 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 con feathers gives becoming height.

## SMART STYT!ES JOR MISS- <br> I: AND CHILDREN.

(For Illustrations see Page ?99.)
Figure No. $70 \mathrm{II} .-\mathrm{Boys}$ ' Surr.-This illustrates a Boys' suit. The pattem, which is No. 8081 and costs 1s. or 25 cents, is in cirgt sizes for boys from five to twelve years of age. This is a very smart little suit of
phain military-bluo cloth, with a decoration of braid that giv, 管 a decidedly military air. The jacket extends well below the hips and is nicely shaped to the figure at the back and clow in single-breasted style at the front with button-holes and pilk buttons. A rolling collar may be used in place of the standing collar, although if the true military air is aimed at, the stany ing collar is more approprt ate. The short trousers ur closed with a fly.

Serge, cheviot and othat durable materials may used for this suit, and th finish will usually be given b braid, the arrangement illu:

- trated being very effectivi

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

Figure No. 71 II.-Gme Commodore Costcine.-Thi represents a Girls' costume The pattern, which is $\mathrm{Ni}_{j}$ 1941 and costs 10d. or e cents, is in nine sizes fic girls from four to twels. years old, and is differenth portrayed on page 308.

The commodore costum: is a natty new style that wish be very popular during ths coming season. It is her, illustrated made of blue an white flannel and decorate with white and blue brain gilt buttons and embroidere stars. The pretty blouse double-breasted and is r versed above the closing pointed lapels hy the prett rolling collar, an under waist, to which the fon: frored skirt is joined. appeat ing in the open neck in shicll effect. A standing collt tinishes the neek of the m der-waist, and a fitted be is arranged on the low part of the blouse in a wa to give the long-waist effect now popular. The blonses droops a trifle ord the belt all round. The two seam sleeves are trimmed if fancy effect at the bottom
The costume will be mall up in serge, cheviot in some of the mixed woollen and novelty groods. Brai can be added in countle: pretty ways for trimmint and embroidered bands an buttons also can be used.
The commodore cap is White flannel to match the costume.

[^2] 10d. or 20 cents, is in ten sizes fur boys from three to twell years old, and is shown elsewhere in this magatine.
(Descriptions Continued on Paye 303.)








(Descriplions Continurl from Page efs.)
This suit cannot fail to delight all boys, whoso fondness for autical garments is overywhere known. Blue cloth and a levoration of gilt buttons and braid produce tho correct effect nt the suit in the present instance. The suit is composed of a atigue jucket, 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 pateh-pocket is applied on the left front.

The sailor tronsers show the characteristic hare over the boot.

The cap is held out by a loop of Whalebone or feather-hone 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 materinls, 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.

Figcire No, T4 II. - Misses Minny Costume.-This represents a Misses' costmme. The pattern, which is No. 1936 and costs 1 s . or 25 cents, is in seven si\%es 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 applique emblems. It consists of a basque-fitted jacket, which, lowever, is not at all severe, it 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. Tho 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 graccinl shape, rippling prettily below the hips but having a smooth effect at the front.

Many pretty combinations can be derised for :costume like this, white or red being effective in the rest and upper satilor-collar, with brown, green or blue for the remainder of the suit. Any of the embroidered or gilt emblems may be used to ornament the corners of the collar, the peplum and the rest, and braid will invariably le added.

The straw sailor hat is simpiy trimmed with riblon, at gilt anchor being fastenced upon the bow.

Figure No. Tij II.-Gims' Canet Costcme.-This illustrates a Girls ${ }^{2}$ costume. The pattern, which is No. 1939 and costs 10 d . or 20 cents, is in six sizes for girls from four 10 nine vears of age, and is again portrayed 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-pieco upper part and a circular tlounce lower part and is joined to an under-waist.
The jacket is closely fitted at the back and has fronts in cutaway style fiaring from the thront and buttons over a vest that is closed at the center and smartly trimmed with braid and buttons. Laps cover
"priate selection is blue thannel or cloth, with a finish like at illustrited.

Figure Nöo. 73 M.-Misess' Anmirat, Costomen-This illusates a Misses' costume. The pattern, which is $\mathrm{N}^{2} 0.1940$ and :is is. or 25 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to kicen years old, and may be again seen on page 305.
The costume is an unusually atitractive example of the naval les that are receiving so much favor this year and is known the Admiral costume. The development here shown is discfively appropriate, the material being fine serge and the coration braid and luttons. The Eton jacket is of prett: rer outline and is perfecily close-fitting it is doubleeasted and completed by stylish sleeves, shonder straps d a close standing collar.
The skirt is n new three-piece style and shows the approved - es and flare.
© costume like this. will bo exceedingly stylish if made of Wher white or Wlue cloth trimmed with gilt braid and but-
openings to pockets inserted low down in the fronts, and the neck finish is given by a standing collar. The close sleeres hare 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 opportunities for the introduction of a contrasting fabric that inay be bright or subdued. ISraiding will be in order at all times, with gilt emblems and buttons also, if desired.
A band of silk is iolded about the felt liat in true military style.

## PRETTY NIGIT-ROBES FOR CIILDDREN.

## (For Illuatrations see Page 300.)

Fincike No. 76 II.-Chin's Nigut-Gown-This illustrates a Child's night-gown. The pattern, which is dYo. 893 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in nine sizes from one to nine years
of age. of age.
it very simple litile gown made of fine cambric is here
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 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 from, the middle one being longer than those at each side. The sleeves eould be trimmed at the back of the wrist to mateh.

Figere No. Till-Cmmens Sack Nient-(iown--This representsa Child's night-gown. The pattern, which is No. 1378 and costs lod. or 211 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 edring and insertion. It in plain at the top all romas, but is shaped to be comfortably wide in the shirt. It is completed by a rolling collar having pointed ends tharing 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.


Misses Two-Piece Costume, Consisting of a Shat maving a Five-Goren Upera Pa and a Cheulale Fi.penge Lower part and a Basque-Fitted Cutawar Jacket with Vest. (Knows as the Cadet Costiase.)
(For Description see Page 300.)
Figure No. is Il.-Chmeds Exghinim

Nughr-Dress.-This illustrates a Child's night-dress. The phttern, which is No. 13SC and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in
of blue dimity and trimmed with fine embroidered edgit and insertion. Funcess in the front is tastefully drawn :


1889
Front Tiest.


1889
Side-Back Tieto.

Misses' Costciaf, witif Five-Gored Skint. (For Description see Page 308.)
six sizes for children who are from one to six years of are. This exceptionally pretty night-dress is here shown made gathers at the neck and waist, producit the onds of a band of insertion cow ing the gathers at the waist are bowed the back over the elosing. The standit collar is made fanciful by a band of insify tion and a frill of edging at its upperad lower edges. 1 frill of edging trims ti lower edges of wristbands of inserti completing the full slecies.
Night-dresses for children are oft made of sheer lawn or dimity in delica tints or showing dainty patterns, lar and embroidery being used to trim the as well as gowns of cambric and nial sook.

Figure No. 79 II.-Cmin's Bisu Night-Gown.-This represents a Chily night-gown. The patern, which is $\backslash$ 8579 and costs 10d. or 20 cents, is in ni sizes from one-half to cight years old.
The bishop night-gown is very pre tily made to hang in full folds ir the neek looth front and back. It here pictured made up in pink dif ity, with the collar and wristbands insertion trimmed with edging, and decorative finish is given at the Juy edge by fancy stitching holding the his in place. The gown is gathered on full at the neck and the bishop slee are gathered at both the upper : lower edges.
Sheer white nainsook or lawn po make up daintily in this little nig gown and dainty tints of blue, laver: and pink cither in lawn or dimity, pla or figured, are often chosen, with plete ing results. Insertion for the collar and wristhands and simple trimming of elging give a prett: completion.


1940
Front Fiew.
(For Description see Page 309.)


1940
Back Tiev.
piece Srint Consisting of a Dotbif-Breasted Jacket and a Thbee(K.Now. as the Abmirat. Costuine.)
fancy theking for the yoke. I.ace or embroidery and ribbon-rinn beading can always be tastefully used to trim.

NEW STYLIES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
(For Illustrations seo Page 301.)
Figure: No. 82 II.-Misses' Walkivg Tonemre,-This consists of a Misses' basque and skirt. The basque pattern, which i. No. 1843 and costs 10 d . or 20 cents, is in five sizes for misses from twelve to sixteen year:s old, and is shown again on parge 319. The skirt pattern. which is No. 1884 and costs 10 d . or 20 cents, is in seven sizes from ten to sixteen years of age, and is again portrayed on pare 321.

An umpretentious but smart-looking toilette is here shown made of hokencheck novelty suiting and ornamentally finished with strappings of the same. The hasque is accurately fitted. and on the front and back at each side is applied a plait pointed at the lower end, the phaits 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 is of rounding lower outline, extending 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 boxplaits 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 frout; the portions ulay terminate at

The pitight-Gow.s.
The pattern, which is


Front Ficu.


Back Tieto.

Misses' Costume, Consisting of a Doubiem-Mreasted Blolse, with Fitted Ining (Tian mar he Onitted) anij a Five-Gored Skimt. (K.vown as the Comodore Costuge.) (For Description see Page 310.)
the top of the flounce or oxtend under it and the back may bo 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－stitehing． Ribbon trims the straw hat in a simple fashion．
Figure No． 83 II．－Gime＇Costume．－This illustrates a Girls＇ costume．The pattern，which is No． 1893 and costs 10 d 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 com－ bined in the costume，with pretty effect．The waist is made over a lining that is faced in slield effect where it shows in the open neek．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．$\Lambda$ 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，whilo the fror：t blouses softly．A row of wide IIercules braid trims the edges of the stillor collar and the sleeves at cuff depth，and also forms a belt．The four－gored skirt， which is encircled near the lower edse by a row of similar braid，is joined to the waist．An an－ chor embroidered on the slield fac－ ing completes the ornamentation．
Until the warm weather is entirely over suits like this made of duck will be worn，and a com－ bination of spotted and phain duck like that picturedwould be appropriate and pleasing．Braid can be used to trim duck as well as serge，camel＇s－hair and mixed suitings， which will make up satisfactorily．
The hat has a silk Tam－O＇－Shan－ ter crown and is completed by two curled quills．

Figure No． 84 II． －Littie Gimis 1）hess．－This rep－ resents a Little Ginls＇dress．The pattern，which is No． 1877 and costs $\uparrow$ id．or 15 cents，is in cight sizes from two to nine y ears cld，and may be again seen elsewhere in this issue．

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 cach 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．Libbons ending under bows at ench 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 pleas： 7 ，as the fulness in the waist and the tucked skirt give a wressy air while adding but little to the difficulty of construction．Soft woollens and siiks in all dainty colors and also tigured may be chosen，and lace and ribbon will always provide suffi－ cient adornment．

Figure No． 85 Il．－Cittide Gibis＇Dress．－This represe a Littlo Girls＇lress．Tho pattern，which is No． 1909 costs 7d．or 15 cents，is in sis si\％es from two to seven years are，and is shown in three vious elsewhere in this issue．
This picturesque and fanciful mode is here shown m up in a combination of pale－pink silk and moss－green vet．The upper part of the dress is a square yoke，and construction of the lower part or skirt is exceedingly no consisting of full backs，full side－fronts having rounding lo front corners，and a center－front that is extended in a cular flounce across the sides and back and ripples prett Rounding boleros with ripplo bretelles turning over from th upper edges impart a decidely ornamental effect，the brete rippling over pretty puffs on the close sleeves，which trimmed with fancy cuft－facings of velvet；a band of the vet covers the lower edge of the puffs．The standing lap is of velvet and closes at the back，like the dress，and ribbon is arranged in cross－rows on the yoke and is coild the edges of the bretelles and along the joining of the een front and circular flomece．
The dress could be much simplified by the omission of boleros，but not even then plain，as the flot imparts an ain novelty which remain whe simple or elato materials are ployed and litt： extensive dec tion be used．

Figure No． Ghims＇Dre This represen Girls＇dress． pattern，whi No． 1882 and 10d．or 20 cen in cight size： girls from thr ten years old． is again portr on page 310.

One of the tiest and no frocks for git hereshownms fine cashmere med with brail novel featur the dress is th cular flounce part，which ens conside toward the and extend： round，oxcep the eenter of front，where front reache front reache
A smaller loox－ a broad box－plait to the lower edge．A swar formed at each side of the broad one and the back is which is made at the center to a desirable deptlo．A wrinkled ribbon is tacked under the broad box－plait ank ried round to the back，where it is bowed over the cl The two－seam sleeves are gathered at the top．Faz ripple caps and ripple ruffles at the wrists and at the 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 claborate，as tho frock is sufficiently fanciful t a dressy air even when the materials and trimming ares
Striped ribbon trims the hat becoraingly．

SCIIOOL FROCKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDRB （For Illustrations see Page 302．）
Figure No． 87 II．－Chuld＇s Dress．－This illustrates a
家 ${ }^{1}$ $\underset{\sim}{9}=$

ack liew．

Misses＇Middy Costume，Consisting of a Basque－Fitted Jacket（To be Made With on Without the Pepluai and Upper Sailoh－Collar），a Middy Vest and a Five－Gored Skirt．
（For Description see Page 310．）


Front Vietu．
s. The pattern, which is No. 9613 and costs Td. or 15 , ctress is very pretty, although perfectly simple. It is ured made up in red cashmere and trimmed with bands reen silk ribbon. A full skirt hangs from a mediamt plain waist that is buttoned at the back and finished a standing collar. Pointed ripple caps falling over tops of the pretty bishop sleeves add a dressy touch. 1 the soft fine llens will make up efully in dresses his style, and so the inexpensive lens in mixed efwhich may be hed plainly or med in a simple with fancy braid ordinary wear. $r$ stitching would a effective deco$n$ on soft silk or goods.

## ciere No. 88 II.-

 ; Dress. - This csents a Girls' The pattern, $h$ is No. 9632 and 7 d. or 15 cents, is ren sizes for girls two to twelve old. gured novelty $s$ were used for reat little frock, velvet for the y turn-over colind for the cuffs let for the cull sle leting the full sleeres. The full mathered skirt is joined e phin waist with a cording of the velvet, and the waist sed at the back. The collar is in two sections that flare efront and back; it may be displaced by a stauding collar $\because$ simple band trimming could be added to plain or fancy roods made up in this way, and if a fine woollen material he closen, ribbon and will produce a dressy

Front Fiew.

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

Figure No. 90 II.-Littree Giels' Gabmeinae Dress on Sinh-This illustrates a Little Girls' dress. The pattern, whit is No. 9629 and costs 7d. or 10 cents, is in seven sizes for littlo girls from two to eight years of age.

Gabrielle dresses are attractive because of their very simplicity and graceful outlines. An up-to-date dress of this style is here portrayed made of spotted cashmere. Quite a pretty touch is given by the decorative 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 prettil; fitted by side-front and sideback gores extending to the shoulder and under-arm gores. The shaping produces pretty ripples in the ssirt 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 wenr under dresses of organdy, Swiss, chiffon and othor 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 satin ribbon in graduated widths applied about the bottom of the dress and sleeves.

- Figure No. 91 M.-Giris' 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 Mercules braid. The skirt is four-gored and hangs fiom 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 ths 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 sunall two-seam sleceves, which are gathered at the top. Braid simulates cuffs on the sleores.

Practical little frocks can be mado up after this fashion of tweed, plain or mised cheriot, serge, homespun, piqué, gingham and chambray, on all of which materials braid will provo suitable and effective decoration. Ribbon makes an especially pretty decoration when applied in graduated widtha.


Girls' Custeme, Consistina of a Docbis-Bue.isted Blouse and a Foln-Goned Skimt Joined to an Under-Waist. (KNows as the Commonome Costeme.)
(For Description see Page 31s.)
specially pretty decoration. The costume is shown made of French-gray cashmere 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 becomingly graduated, forming points at the center. The front sections of the bretelles turn backward, concealing the plain yoke and having a square appearance at their lower edres, which assures the desirable fashionable breadth. Dainty trimmine is afforded by frills of narrow ribbon arranged in undulating lines upon the bretelles and finished abont the edges with a full frill of wider ribbon. The sleeves are in tuo-scam style, a pretty effect being given by short puffen the top, which fit smoothly noder the arms and are frathered full at hotle ciges on the ulper side. A cuff effect is produced by the trimming 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 fiven to the bottom of the skirt by ruffes of wide ribbon, the lower ruflle 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
be used in the construction of this costume. If made of pink taffeta, with the yoke of white liberty silk and ruc of pale-corn ribbon, a very pretty costume for dressy oces will result.
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 i wide, with half a yard of silk twenty inches wide for th yoke. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

## 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 taffet trimmed with black braid. The waist, which is made o fitted lining, is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seam. closed at the back with buttons and button-holes, whi! 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-fittil the top, gathered at the waist and separating in a Way to show a full silk front that is athered at the wai: 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 sle 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 wais: 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 gat fulness at the top arranged to form a short puff effect, 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, tiro 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,


Giris' Mfiddy Costeme, with Straight, Fuli, Skirt Jomia
Under-Waist. (To he Made With on Without the Upren Saidoh-Coldar.)
(For Description see Page 312.)
measuring in tho middle sizes three yards at the lowe This costune could stylishly be made of silk in a soft
of gray, with the full front of plaited chiffon and the
of g 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.
e have pattern No. 1880 in seven sizes for misses from o sixteen years of age. To make the costume for a miss velve years, calls for three yards and seven-eighths of goods forty inches wide, with a yard and a half of silk ty inches wide for the stock, crush belt and full front.
of pattorn, 1 s . or 25 cents.

LES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONSISTING OF A SKIRT VING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A CIRCUar FLOUNCE LOWER PART, AND A BASQUEFITTED CUTaway JaCKbi Wi'TI VEST. (Known as the Cadet Costume.) (For Illustrations see Page 304.)
1938. - Military and naval styles are equal claimants for - this season and they are in such a bewildering but charming varicty that it is an easy matter to satisfy he most exacting tastes. The catet costume here illuswhich is sure of universal faror, is shown made of blue cloth elaborately decorated with black and gilt and military buttons. The basque-fitted jacket is given st possible lines by a center scam and side-bnck and arm gores. Small cont-plaits are mide below the waist side-back seams and are prettily finished at the top cutawar style and flare broadly to show at the neck, fitted by single bust darts and included a smonth vest nder-arm seams. Oblong pocket-laps are placed low e hips, concealing openings to inserted pockets. Straps military style are phaced just forward of the shoulder and one end is included in the seam with the sleeve.


Front View.

Dress, wifl Four-Gored Skirt (To mack Tiero.


Insing.)
(For Description see Page 313.)

The rest, which is cut short on the hips and forms a int at the conter, closes with hooks and eyes. Rows in black and gold are placed on the vest at equal dis-
tances and form slight points at the center, where a row of military buttons is arrangod to givo a suitable completion. $\Lambda$ standing collar edged with braid finishes the neck. The two-


Dress, With Folr-Gored Skirt
(For Description see I'age 313.)
seam sleeres have the fulness at the top collected in boxphaits; they are edged at the wrist with braid and ormamented by pointed straps of unequal length that extend upward on the outside, brass buttons holding the strups in place at the top.
The skirt consists of a five-gored upper part 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 middlo sizes nearly three yards and three-quarters at the lower edge.
This costume would also develop very prettily in gray serge, with tho vest, shoulder straps, etc., in white cloth and claborately 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 of age. To make the costume for a miss of twelve years, requires three yards and an eighth of material fifty inches wide. Price of pattern, 1 s . or $20^{5}$ cents.

MISSES' TWO-PIECE COSTUME, CONTSISTING OF A JOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET AND ATHREE-PIECE SKIRT. (Known as tue Admiral. Costuate.) (For Illustrations see Page 305)
No. 1040.--This jannty costume is arain represented at figuro No. 73 I 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. Tho jacket is adjusted on splendid lines by single bust darts, under arm gores and a center seam. The frents close to the thront. in double-breasted style with button-holes and brass buttons. The jacket is cut quite short, with a point at tho 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
strap is included in the seam with the collar, while the bronder pointed ends are held in place by brass buttons. Braid outlines the shoulder straps and all the edges of the jacket. The standing collar is finished at the top and bottom with braid and at the ends decoration is afforded by that 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 marrow 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.
liqué, 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 strikingly 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 COSTCME, CONSISTING of a DUUbLe-

 breastid blouse with fitted lining (That may de Ohitted) and a Five-gored SKIRT. (Kxow as the Comsodore 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 enstume. Serge was used for the costume and the edgo finish 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 seams. The fronts are rolled in stylish pointed iapels, 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 fuiness at the waist which is collected and drawn down tight by gathers. The fronts of



Front Tieto.
The skirt consists of a narrow front-gore, two wide gores that aro sinvothly fittel by hip darts and two back-p gathered full at the top. The slift ripples prottily below hips and at its luw er edge measures threo yards in the mu 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 mado ap in rough or smooth et


Gimls' Dress, having a Graduatrd Circular flounce Lower Part. (For Description see Page 314.)
the blouse have gathered fuluess at the waist and puff out stylishly. The rolling collar for:us narrow notches with the lapels and fits perfectly; in the slightly open neek is adjusted a clemisette that is applied on the lining and fastened at the left side. A standing collar inside the rolling collar finishes tho neck and closes at the left shoulder. Tho two-scam sleeves are of iashionable size. with gathered fulness at the top.
heather mixtures, whipeord or canvas. Instead of finis it with machine-stitching, braid of different varieties coul used. A very dressy touch could be added by inlaying collar and lapels with velvet or silk. A standing linen e and white linen chemisette would give a dainty touch.

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

MISSI:S' MIDDY COSTUME, CONSISTING BaSQue-Fitted Jacket (To be Made or Without the Peplust and Upper San Collar), A Middy vest and a fi GORED SKIRT.

## (For Illustrations see Page 300.)

No. 1930.-Another view of this costur given at figure No. 74 II in this number of Delineator.

This costume is unrivalled for grace and plicity and will prove very popular for the shore and yachting and also for school general wear. It is here represented ma a combination of navy-blue and white clot trimmed with white braid, gold buttons gold-embroidered anchors. The jacket is over a middy ve:i that has a smooth-fi front of white cloth and backs of white bric. The vest is adjusted by under-arm : and single bust darts and closes at the ce of the back. It is just long enough to over the skirt belt and is emuroidered gilt crossed anchors near the neck and pleted with a standing collar.
The smart jacket is fitted by under-arm seams and a ce seam and has a smooth back extending only to the waist. fronts open broadly over the vest and are plain at the tof are gathered slightly at their lower edges and tacked narrow belt that passes about the waist underneath. ends being hooked to the vest to keep the back close to figure, while the fronts puff out fashionably. The jacket be made with or without the pepima, which is cut cir



1903
front View.


1903
Back liew.
havo small inserted pookets at ench 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 yuito short, with a slight point at the front, and is included in tho under-arm and shoulder soams; it is smoothly fitted by singlo 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; thoy 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 now 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 braid.
This costiane could stylishly be developed in gray serge, with the vest and straps of red cloth. We have pattern No. 1939 is six sizes for girls from four to nine years of ago. For a girl of nine years, the costume needs two yards and

Whar, which is made of the white and decorated with braid broidered anchors. The upper collar extends down the onts underneath to the belt and is buttoned in. The twoam sleeves, which are made over cont-shaped linings, have lir fulness at the top confined by a double row of shirring; iy stand out stylishly at the top and a cuff is simulated by o encircling rows of braid at the edge and a little above, th crossed anchors between at the outside of the arm. The skirt is five-gored and is smoothly titI at the sides by lip darts. The fulness at the ck is arranged in overlapping, backwardning plaits that flare prettily toward the botm. The skirt is appropriately trimmed abont lower edge with a wide fold of white cloth d rows of braid are arranged above, with etty effect. The skirt mensures two yards d: half at the lower edge in the middle sizes. We have pattorn No. 1936 in seven sizes for sses from ten to sixteen years of age. To the the costume for a miss of twelve years, puires two yards and five-eighths of navyie rloth fifty-four inches wide, with fivehaths of a yard of white ciloth in the same ilth for the vest front, standing collar and per sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 1s. or $2 \overline{5}$ gits.
his two-piece costuxa, consisting or I skirt having a timee-piece upper part and a circular-flounce lower Palrt and joined to an onder-waist, AND A BASQUE-FITTED CUTAWAY JACKIET hrith viest. (knows as the Cabet Costume.) (For Illustrations seo Page 307.)
No. 1939.-At figure No. 75 II in this number Tine Delineator this costume is shown differently made up. Naval and military costumes with yold braid and buttons ve 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 elobiorstely pumed with black and gilt lraids and brass buttons. The cket is in cutaway style, the fronts meeting only at the coland flaring broadly over a braid-trimmed vest. The fronts


Girls' Dress, having a Skirt with a Turee-Piege Upper Part and a Cimcolar 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-nrm 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 tho center and decorated with pearl buttons and has pretty gathered fulness at the bottom puting out stylishly in blouse fashion. The back is gathered at its upper and lower edges, the fulness being bronght down tipht on enelh side of tho closing. $A$ dainty aecessory is the stilor collar, which extends square across the buck, where it divides at the center over the closing; it eurves gracefully over the shonlders and its wido curved ends meet at the center of the box-plait. The two-seam sleoves aro adjusted over smooth linings and have becoming fulness at the top; they are decorated abont the lower part with braid, which gives the effect of a cuff. $\Lambda$ stylish neck combraid, which gives
pletion is given by a standing collar covered with rows of biaid and having its closing at the back. The fourgored skirt is joined to the waist and has a narrow frontgore, a wide rore at each side which fits smoothly over the hips and ripplesslightly 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 ond closes at the back and finishes the costume.

Flannel, cheviot, cloth, ete., trimmed with braid, :ibbon, velvet or ruchings can be used for this costume. It could be developed in a gray heather mixture, with the collar and shield facing of bright-blue and trimmed with rows of whito braid. Rows of velvet or satin ribbon in graduated widths may trim the shirt, sleeves and collar.
We lave 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 yarls and threefourths of material forty inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 d. or 20 cents.

## GIRLS' COSTUME, CONSISTINF OF A DOUTBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE AND A FOUR-GORED SKKIRT JOLNED TO AN UNDER-W AIST. (KNown as the Commonore Costune.) (For Illustrations see Page 308.)

No. 1941.-Another view of this costume may be obtained by referring to tigure No. 71 II in this magazine.
This smart motmme is known as the Commodore costume and is here pietured developed in navy-blue serge and firished in tailor style with machine-stitehing. It consists of a double-breastrd blouse with lapels and a four-gored skirt
joined to an under-waist. The akirt is smooth at the top ner the front and sides and the bnek-breadth is gathered at top and falls in graceful folds; it ripples prettily below hips. The sleoveless under-waist is comfortably adjusted single bust darts and shoulder and under-arm seams and cles: at the buck; it is finished at the nock with a standing coll and tho front is faced with the serge whero it shows in neck of the blouse in chemisette fashion.

Tho blouse is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams 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 aro closed in double-breasted style w button-holes brass buttons: are reversed at top in pointed els thatform not es with the of the rolling lar. The two-st slecyes aro ga ered at tho top.
This mode undoubtedly pr popular and is so ed to a variets materials, ame Which may be m: tioned cloth, viot, covert army-and-na suiting. Braid buttons will vide desirable oration and mar used in any m ner suggested individual taste

We have patt No. 1941 in n sizes for girls fr, four to welve ye of age. To ms the costume fo: girl of nine yes requires two ya and five-oighths material forty ches wide. Ir of pattern, 10 d . 20 cȩnts.

> GTRLS' MIDI
COSTUME, WIT
> STRAIGHT, Ft SKIRT JOINF
> TO AN UNDF WAIST. (TO E , Made With or Without th
> Upper Sailor G LAR.)

For Illustrations Page 308.)
No. 1937, -
naval and military styles aro the season's favorites, they offered in all varicties and suited to all ages. This littlo migh costume will prove most useful for outings and school near. consists of a graceful blouse, a middy vest and full skirt and made of blue and white cloth and trimmed with white br and blue and white embroidered anchors; large pearl butt ornament the fronts of the blouse. The skirt is in struis full, gathered style, finished at the bottom with a broad he above which is arranged four rows of braid in wide and $r$ row widths. It is gathered all round and joined to a hi necked, sleeveless under-waist made of white cambric closed at the back.
Over the under-waist is worn the middy rest, which is quite short, with a slightly rounding lower outline in fr

The vest has its smooth front of white cloth and the backs of rhite cambric and is smoouhly fitted by single bust darts and minder-arm seame and closed at the back. At the nock is a tanding collar edged with a row of brail and desirable ornanentation is given by an embroidered blue anchor on the ront near the neck.
A pretty blouse opens brondly in front to show the vest. It s shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and is plain at the (op hint gathered all along its lower edgo into
belt that fits snugly around the waist and olds the blouse in position by being buttoned o the vest. $\Lambda$ very pretty feature are the two ailor eollars; tho upper collar, however, may re omitted and only the under one used if lesired. The under collar is joined to the louse and is made of blue cloth and cut larger lan the upper one, which is of white goods and removable. The upper collar is outlined rith braid and decorated at the lower back orners with embroidered anchors; it is atacled with buttons and button-holes. Twoeam slecees are used and made over tight linuspportions; they have becoming gathered ulness at the top and are finished at the wrist ith rows of braid and embroidered anchors rranged to give the effect of round cuffs. Variety could - given thecostune by making ble sailor-colars and vests. the costume Tould be made f gray and rimmed with tray or black raid, while the est and upper ollar could be f duck or pique n cadet-blue, shite or scarlet. instend of tho raid on the kirt a band of contrasting roods may be lised to trim. We have patern No. 1937 in fine sizes for firls from four do twelve years dild. To make he costume for 1 girl of nine rars, calls for wo yards and hree-eighths of anvy-blue cloth fifty-four inches wide, with half a yard of She same widh fior the vest front, standing collar and upper sailor-collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## Misies' Dress, with four-gored skirt. (To be made Witio or Withont the Bonx. Laning.) (For Illustrations see Page 300.)

Nu. 18.54.- Anothor view of this dress may be obtained by r.ferring to No. 69 H in this magazine.

T:' tylish dress is here shown developed in gingham and presents a pretty novelty in the large collar, which shows the whare outlines of a sailor collar at the baok and is fancifully shaped at tho 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 neek, and the fulness at the bottom is pushed well to the conter at the front and back so as to keep the sides as smooth as possible. The olosing is made at tho center of the baok 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 diselose it in pointed chemisette effect; it is bordered with two rows of 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 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 waist supports a four-gored skirt that is smonth at the front and over the hips. The skirt ripples prettily below the hips and the fulness at the back is collected in gathers at the toy. 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 washable and woolIen fabrics. Tho skirt may bo trimmed with ruffes 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. $\AA$ 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.

Wo have pattern No. 1854 in seren 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-cighths of goods thirty-six inches wide, with a yard und threo-oighths of edging four inches and three-fourths wide for tho caps. Price of pattern, 1s. or $2 \overline{5}$ cents.

## GIRLS' DRESS, WITII FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

(For Illustrations see Page 309.)
No. 1918.-Particularly charming is the dress here illnstrated mado 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 seamloss yoke, the outline boing 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 aach side of the closing, which is mado at tho back, and the front blouses becomingly.

Under-arm gores insure a smooth effect at the sides. The yoke is gathered at the miper and lower edges and is made quite decorative by encircling rows of tuck-sharrings made at equal distances apart; it is arganged on the body lining, which is fitted by single bust darts and the nsual seams. The neek is finished with a standing collar concealed by a wrinkled stock having frilled ends closed at the back. The two-serm sleeves, which have cont-shaped lininge, are gathered at the top, where they puff out prettily unde. smooth caps that give a becoming toucl. Velvet ribibon trims the waist in a simple, pretty way. The waist supports a fuur-fored skirt, which is :mouth it the top across the front and sides and ripples below the hips. The back-breadth is gathered nt the top and three rulles of the materina edged with ribbon encircle the bottom of the skirt. A wrinkled belt shirred to form two larre 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. stork 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 phian Chima-blue silk for the yoke, develops an exquisitely dainty dress that is trimmed with lace edging and insertion and completed with a ribbon stish.:

We hive pattern No. 1918 in eight sizes for girls from five to trelve yeirs old. To make the dress for agirl of aine years, needs two yards and three-eighths of tress goods forty inches wide, witha yard and a fourth of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke, collar, stock sund belt. Price of p:ittern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## Gimis' prepes,

 H.ivini A gRsmbat:mellcelal:נ wec: Iower partr.
For Mnstrations see 1:age 310.$)$
No. 18so.-This Aress is atrain represented it sisure No. 8611 in this number of Tine Jemine.ator.
The dress is a charming new style, its distinctive fenture being a graduated circular flounce which is not applicd but instand forms its lower part. It is shown made of cashmere and has a smooth bouly-lining of lasque depth and is clovied at the back. The full front and full backs are joined in shoulder and under-nrm seams. At the hack three backward-turning plaits are arranged at ench side of the closing, the baeks buiny smouth at each side of the plaits, which fall vut in suit folds below the waist. The front is arranged in three bex-phats. the center plait being much wider than the other two and extending io the boite:n of the dress between the circular flounce sections, Whirh join in a seam at the center of the back. The circolar flounce falls in ripples all round and is very narrow at tho front, decpening gradually toward the back. Two rows of fancy braid are arranged along the juining of the flounce and
a ribbon belt is passed under tho middle box-plait in the front and tied in a bow at the back. Tho neek is completed with a standing collar to which are joined two turn-lowa circular rutle-sections that are rounded at the ends nad ripplr prectily. The two-senm sleeves are made over coat-shaped linings; they are gathered at the top and completed with fanes circular cufs. Circular caps in two sections that are joined in a seam under the arm separate in pretty curves at the lup and ripple softly. Fancy braid decorates the cuffs, collat
rullio and sleeve cals.
Cushmere, camel's-lin
Cashmere, camel's-lair, drap d'été, poplin serge and novelty goods, with narrow velvet on satin ribbon, gimp, plain and fancy braid and appliqué trimming, will develon a dress of ihis style admirably.
We hate pattern No. 1882 in eight sizes for girls from three to ten years of are. To mak the dress for a ginl of nine years, will need thre yards and three-eighths of goods thirty-sid inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 2 cents.

GIRIS' DRESS, WIIII FOIR-GORED SKIRT. (For Illustrations see Page 310.)
No. 1024.-This pretty little dress, showint a very atractive feature in the fancifull cut Bertha, is pur trayed made cashmere and silk and trimmed witt frills of ribbon The waist, whicl blonses all round! is made over a fit: ted lining; it it closed invisibly : : the back and i. shaped with un der-arm and shor: shoulder seams ane displays a fane yoke shaped lis shoulder seams The yoke is it romading outline at the back : and extends to the bed: at the center of the front. The back: are gathered at tha upper and lowe edges, the fulnes heíng drawn wel to the center. The fronts :are cut lum and round and thirr in $V$ fashion, $r_{0}$ ve:aling the yoke al the way. The upperand lower edpe of the fronts art gathered and the fromt edges fal loose. The prett: t:ab-13crtha smoothly about the top of the hack and front and curres over the shoulders, ter. minating at the front edres of the epen fronts, $i_{c}$ is daintily lined with silk and finished at its onter edges with a ribbod fritl, which is extended down tho loose edges of the fronts The two-scam slecees have becoming gathered fulness at the top; thry aro made over smonth linines and a dainty tinish ait the wrist is provided by a frill of ribloon. A standing colla: of silk, niso ribbon-trimmed, completes the neek. The skirt which is joined to the waist, is in four-gored style, with 2 narrow front-gore, two wide side-gores that fit smoothly abou :he hipe and a back-breadth in full gathered style, falling it soft folds. the bottom of the skirt is prettily trimmed witt three frills of ribion ard a ribbon belt completes the dress.
This little dress will develop satisfactorily in silk, woolle materials, ginglam, percale or chambray. libbon, lace nat

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 Cader Imenses of Thasibabent Fabucs.

(For Description see lage 327.)

embroidered edginer will give suitable decoration. The yoke maty be made of fancy tueking, all-over embroidery or lace. filk is most desirable for the juke when woollen materials are used. A charming frock made of white taffeta silk, figured fall over in small mosis rose-buds, has the yoke of rose-colored fucked silk, a mosis-green velvet ribbon belt with long ends at the back and rutlles of rose and moss-green ribbon on the waist and skirt.
We have pattern No. 1924 in nine sizes for gills from four to tweive years of age. For a pirl of nine yeatrs, it requires two sards and five-eighths of dress goods forty inches wide with hald a yard of silk wenty inchas wide for the yoko and collar. P1 ce of patturn, 1 Jd or 20 cents.
(imLS DRESS. WITH
FOCR-GORED SKIRT.
(For Illustrations seo Page 311.)

So. 1903.-This benutiful little frock has nany altractive features; it is illustrated simply made of blue camel's-hair and trimmed with fancy braid and lace edging. It consists of a yoke-waist and a four-nored skirt and is made with a body lining that is aljusted by singlo hast darts and under-arm seams. The yoke is titted by shoulder se:mus and its straight lower edge overlaps full lower portions, which are joined in un-der-arm seams and arranged in three box-phats at the top both front and back and gathered at the bottom; the waist blouses sliphtiy over the low pointed effert, and their cluds, which are quite broad, meet in ap point at the front and bask. Crossruws of loraid are arrangeid on the yoke between the bretalles and on the standingcuilar, :and a frill of edgint daintily finishes the louse edres of the bretelies and the upper alle of the collar. The closinit is mate at th. 0 center of the back and is wance:aled below the yoke by the midulle bosINin. The sleeves are close-fitting, with short gathere' pufts It the top, and the wrist re decorated with braid ard edr. inf The four-gored skirt is smonth at the front and werer the hips, and the back-breadth is gathered at the top anm hamps with pretty fulness; it in seweit to the lower edge of the waist and ripples gracefully below thi hips.
The dress is suited to a combination of materials, silk and wher or challis, and silk uniting niecly. Green silk that hows a white figure and plain white silk, preen relect ant? white lace are combined in a dress that is very attractive.

We hate pattern No. 1903 in nine sizes for girls from four to twelve years old. To make tho dress for a girl of nine sears, will reepuire two yards and seren-eghiths of material forty inches wide. Prico of pattern, $10 d$. or 20 cents.
girls' dress, having a skirt with a timele-piece UPPER Part and a circular-flounce lower part.
(For Illustratlons seo Page 311.)
No. 1904.-An attractive and novel style of dress is here showndeveloped in cloth, with the yoke and collar of silk, wide riblon for a belt and shirred narrow ribbon for decoration. The fronts and backs of the waist are joined im 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 withshoulder seams and extended to the waist at the center of the f:ont. The fronts are apart all the wi:ly to display the yoke, which is sewed along its side edges underneath to the fronts and blouses with the fronts, the yuke being gathered at the neck and at the waist and the fronts only at the wast. At the sides the dress is smooth and at the back pretty gathered fulness at the

## Gmas' Whaprent <br> (For Description see rage 317.)

 hottom is drawn down tight at ach side of the
helt and is verfectly smooth at the sides. Smooth bretelles give desirable breadth to the figure; they are sewed to the yoke su as to display it in a shat-

 (For 1)escription seo pago :1s.) shirringe are concealed by wrinkled ribbon belt that is tied at the lack in a buttertly bow. The neek is tinished with a standing collar, and smooth closing, which is made with hooks and loops. The circular leerthasections follow the upper edges of the fronts and backs and ripile prettily. A bodly lining that is fitted by single bust darts and under-arm seams gives a comfortable adjustment to the waist, and the tro-seam sleeves have coat-shaped linings and are gathered at tho top. The waist supportsa novel skirt that hats a three-piece upper part and a circular flounce lowerpart. Tho upper part is smooth at the top across the front. and sides and hans gathered fulness at the back; it ripples slightly below the hips and is lengthened by a circular thounce, which is smooth at the top but ripples gracefully all round.
A variety of fabrics in sik, cotton and wool is suitable for the mode, and ribbon, braid. iasertion and lace mas be used in any desired manner for garniture.
To have pattern No. lalit 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 drese goods ferty inches

## THE DELINEATOR.

wide, with five-eighths of a yard of silk twenty inches wide for the yoke atd collar. Price of patern, 10d. or 20 cents.

GIRLS' EMPIRE DRESS, HAVING CIRCUIAR FLOUNCE LOWER PART POIN'HED IN FRONT. ('To Be Mabe with
 Sheeves.)
(For Illustrations see Page 312.)
No. 1881 - An attrative little dress in the desirable Empire style is eriven a very new and fashiomable tonch by the pointed cirenar tlounce, which is one of theseason'sprettiest novelties. Asseen in the illastrations the dress is mado of fawn-colored mun'svailing and daintijy trimmed with ribion ruchings of turquoise-blue and effectively finished by a riblion belt wrinkled around the buttom of the short body and tied in a bow with long graceful ends at the back. The full body is made over : smooth lining :mbl the closing is inade invisibly at the back. It may be made with either a high or a round neck; when mate high-necked the lining is phanly covered in shallow yoke effect and finished with a stamding collare The body is given a pretty effect at the center of the front and back by gathered fulacss at the upper and lower edges, the fulnesi leing dawn well to the cent ter; it it smonthly at the sides A full ribbon ruching is arranged along the upper edge of the full boity and gives a dainty linish to the low neek. The
sleeves may be in full-iength, sleeres may be in full-iength,

Front lieev.
close-fitting style, with full puffs at the top, or they may be in short puff style, as preferred. The puffs curve upward in in point at the lintom on the upper site and are prettily outlined with riblon ruchings. The upper part of the skirt is cert rat ${ }^{2}$..es circular and is joined to the short body with wery sementy gathcts at the frome and sides and is quite full at the incek. A circular flomere that ripiles all round is sewed smoothy, to the
bottom of the upper portion and forms quite a deep point at the center of the front, with unsually pretty effect. Riblom ruching heads the flounce and gives an appropriate finish Soft woollen goods, as well as silks, organdies, Swisses, ett. are used in the dovelopment of these dresses. If made of paleyellow silk mall and elaborately trimmed with white satin rib bon ruchings, cut lowin the neck and with short puff sleeres, a yery dainty and stylish afternoon, party or dancing dres will be evolved.
We have pattern No. 1881 in eight sizes for girls from three


Misses' ainn Ghias Golf Cape. (For Description see Page 318.)


1912
Bout Vien.
Misses' Cucllar Cape, wim Cucular Flooves: (For Description see Page 31s.)
to ten years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine years will require two vards and seven-eishthe of goods thirty-si inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

## GIRLS' JOKI: BLOUSE-DRIESS

## (For mllustrations see Page 312.)

No. 1561-The yoke blonse produces a particularly pretty effect in this little dress, which is shown developed in bisis plaid dress soods, with a neat decoration of narrow velvei riblon. The full front and full backs are joined in un-der-arm seams and gathered at the top and bottom, the sathers at the bottom beime concealed by an apphied belt orer which the blouse droops: prettily all romd. The yoke is fitted by shoulder seams and is in roundine outline at the back and also at the front, exeept at the center. where it laps in a deep point over the from. At the neeh is a standing collar and tho dress is closed muisilly at the back. The twospan sleeves have short prett! phifs at the top. The skint 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 effeci is produced with a combination of material. Tho yoke may be of velvet, lace over silk or tucked materials. Blue silk that shows a white figure and plain white tueked silk combine attractively in a dress that is trimmed with lace edg. ing and insertion and a ribbon sash. Tho yoike, which is made of the white silk tueking, is outlined by a frill of lace edging. Insertion decorates the skirt above the hem and is arranged on the slecves, which are edred with lace and the timal touch is given by a ribton sash that is tied in a bow at the back.

We lave pattern No, 1881 in nine sizes for girls from four to welve years of age. To make the dress for a girl of nine cars, requires three yards and throc-fourths of matevial forty milhes wide. Price of pattern, 1od. or 20 eents.

IISSES PRISCESS HORSSE-DRISSS OR WRAPPER.
 (For Illustratlons see Page :313.)
. .o. 1853.-The honsedrens or whemer here illustrated is
low the waist, while at thre front it is porfectly smooth. The slip may bo made with a high nock or a round or square neck, and a standing collar eompletes the high neck. The sleeves may be in full length, elose-fitting stylo or short, gathered puff sieeves male 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, perealine, ete, are suitable for the slip. If of bright colors, the slip will much chlance the beanty of the over-dress. The bottom of the slip may be trimmed with one, two or three piaitings or ruftles, and the ruffles may be

 (For Description see Page :1s.)

Cure but graceful in its outlines, and a desivable trimness is; iwn to the figure ly the close adjustment, which is in rincess style. 3 luo polki-lotted cambric was selected for - develupment and wash braid forms the modest decoration. he fitting is affected by a curved center seam, side-back ares and single lost and under-arm darts. The darts end miler pointed patch-poekets which have rounding turn-over arket-laps, and the seams at the back are well sprung to form to skirt in deep rolling flutes. The closing is mate all the :0y down the center of the front witin buttons and buttonaiks and the neek may be finished with a standing or turnwwn collar, as preferred. The two-seam sleeves have their ilness collected in gathers at the top. The dress is of fushmable width, measuring tion yards and threeminis round at the bottom in the middle sizes. The mode is a comfortable one and partienrly hecoming to stout figures. I:awn, challis, - in, gingham, Mudras, cashmere, cidel-down : French fammel are suitable for the 11 rapper, ' the garniture may consist of lace, ribluon, ii) or ruffles of the materinl.
iV. lave pattern No. 1n.j): in wine sizes for - from cight to sixteen years of afe. For $\cdots$ of welve years, the garment callis for fite ${ }^{-1}$. 1 imaterial thirty-six inches wide. I'rite juttern, 10al. or 20 cents.

いSES' GABMIELIE: SUIT: CIOS:D AT TIL: li.hCK. (To ms Mabe with iltait Roc:ib on Suraias Neck asd) with Funi-Lengiti or Furf ALEEESG) FOR WEAR GNDER DRESSES OF TRANSPARGATT FABRICS.

## (For Illustrations see Page 314.)

Cio. 1S62.-The slip here shown is developed
, ilk and will he worn under dresses of transparent fabrics. is elosely aljusted in Princess style by single bust dirts inl under-arm and side-back gores, nud below tho closing, Shing is made invisibly at the center, the backs are joined.解: skirt falls in roling olds at the lack and sides be-


Fime Victc:

 (For Description seo Pago 310.)

Wo liare pattern No. 1860 in twelve sizes ior girls from one to twelve years of age. To make ibe wrapper for a girl of nine years, will require fonr yards and an cighth of any :ppropriate goods twenty-seven inches wille. Price of pattern, Tl. or 15 cents.
 on Whumer tim: Hoon.)
(For Illustrations see Page :315.)
No. 1802.- Thi stylifh military catre is popular for went while driving, wathing, phaing gulf ur for general ont wear

Widely and three amall straps with pointed onds that are so cured by buttons and button-holes perform the olosing.
The earment is desirable for the comfort it affords and is easy adjustment. It may be developed in diagomal, covert and the many beautiful double-fared cloths that are manufactured for this purpose. A cape made of broadeloth is lined with phaid silk, which also appear in the hood.

Wo have pattern No. 1923 in suren size. from four to sisteen years old. To make the cape for: a miss of twelve years, require two yards of material fitty four inches wide. price of pattern oul. or is cents.
misses' Circtlar caple, witil chre lar flounce:
(For Illustrations seo Page 310.)
No. 1912.-A decidedly novol, stylish eape is liere shown made of red elothand trimmed with, black braid and a taffeta silk lining gives a pretty completion. The ciren lar upper portion has in seam at the center oi the baek and cut very shallow and rounding in front and fits smoothly over the shoulders, rippling slightly below. To it is joined a circular flomnce made with as seam at the center of the back and at each side and falls in full graceful folds all romand. The caph has os sweep oi about four yards in the middle sizes. The flomene, like the ubne: portion, is rounding in outline and flares in front. The cape is finished with a braid-trimmed standing collar, to which is attached a small circular frill that stamis out with athuted effect about the neek and shows an appropriate braid trimming. The capo and collar: are closed at the front with hooks and loop:, but two medium-size brass buttons with gilt braid lopps are phaced on the collar for ornamenta. tion, while two larger buttons, also with braid loops, are placed on the cape just below.
Cloth in either smooth or rongh varieties in all tones are suited to this cape. A very pretty military effect can he obtained by making it of blue army cloth and trimming with rows of gilt braid and with a bright scarlet lining.

Wo have pattern No. 1912 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sisteen years of age. To make the cape for a miss of twelve years, repuires a yard of material difty-four inches
wide. Price of patern, fid. or 15 cents.

GIRLS' LONG COAT, WITII CIRCULAR FLGUNCE AND FRICL.-BORDERED COLLAR
(For Illustrations see page 317.)
No.1911.-A picturesique coat, fashioned with a stylish cir


1873

## MISSES AND GIRLS' (iOlf CAPE.

 (For mustrations seo Page :3c.)No. 1923. - This convenicat and popular topgarment is shown deteloped in dohble-faced cinth 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 romer. It is smoothly fittecbat the top by a dart on each shoulder and falls below in deep rolling putes at the back and sides, having a weep of three yards and a half in the middle sizes. The neek is finished with it storm collar that mave be worn stamding or deeply rolled. The collar is composed of an insilde portion shapeal with oniy one seam and an ontside 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 oater edger it is reversed to form metty iolds and at the front is rounded from the neck. The outer edge of the hood and all the edges oi the cape are finished with two rows of mat-chine-stitching. Iong puinted straps tarked underneath to the top of the darts are erossed at the front and buttoned at the biech, holding the cipe well in fromome. Ihe caped laps
wear. It is illustrated made of blue serge and lined with red satin. The cape is of ciecular shaping and is smoth at the top, being fitted on each shoulder by a dart; it falls below in deep flutes at the sides and hack and has a sweep of a little more than a yard and threc-fourths in the middle sizes. The closing is made with hotton-holes and military buttons at the front. The neek 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 capo is held in position by pointed straps tacked to the shoulder dart., crossed at the front and buttoned at the back. Machinestiteling pives the smart tailor finish.
A cape like this is comfortable sum convient. Broadeloth, doniblefared eloth. rongh checked chetiot and whipeord are apropniate materiahs for making it, with silk for lining.
We have pattern No. 1s92 in seven sizes from four to sixteen years of age. To make the cape for at miss of tweive age ters. repuires a yind and five-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide, with three yards aud five-cighths of satin twenty inches wide to line the hoved, (eape and lons strap. Price of pattern, id. or $1 \overline{0}$ cents.

1929

fromt ticu.


Back lieio.

Misses' Adimhat Jacket.
(T) Ifave the s Gitifiarin.)
(For Description see Page 310.),
cular thomece and two hox-phats falling in Watteau fashoon from the neek at the hack, is here illustrated made of eloth and trimmed with brail. The lonese fronte are shouth.! fitted at the neek and clased to the throat with button-hoies and larye buttons. The hack consiets of two middle sectionthat extend from the neck to the lower edge of the coat :and
wo shorter side-back fections, all joined in seams conealed by two rolling box-phats that are formed in the back and widen gradually fom the neck Savo for tackinge a little
dow the neck, tho bos-phats fall in a loose. graceful manner to the edge of the roat. The circular flomace is in two secftons that waminato at each side of the midale baek-sections; it ripples all round and is joined to the lower edres of the fronts and side-back sections, extending in a deep, upward point at the center oi the front and being of unitorm depth at the hack and sides. The collar consists of a circular upper part that fits plain about the neek fand a joined-on circular frill which is cut with ar roundiner outline at the front and has a seam at each side; it ends under tho box-plaits and ripples prettily over the shoulders. A rolling collar with rotuded corners gives a pretty neek completion. The cont sleoves have fashionable gathered fulness at the top.
Ifeary or light weight coating, corded silk or pique could be used for this coat. Ribbon, velvet, lace or cmbroidery may trim it, according tu the material employed. Brass, entmelled or pearl buttons will omament the front. An excecdingly handsome cuat for a little blonde is of military-blue broadeloth, with black braid for edging the wrists and collars and large brass buttons for closing and decorating tho sleeses at the bark of the wrists. A white silk lining gives a dainty eompletion.
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-fuar inches wide. price of pattera, 10 d . or 20 cents.

MISELS' DOCBLE-BREASTED JACKleT. (To have the Sleeves Phatel on Gathenen.)
(For Illustrations see Page 317.)
No. 1902 -This up-to date jacket is shown made of serge and finished in tuilor style with machine-stitehing. it the sides and back it is closely adjusted by under-arm and sidelack gores and a courving center seam, coat-laps appearing helow the center seam and coat-plaits at the side-back seams; a button marks the top of each cont-plait. The fronts are loose-fitting and are closed in double-hreasted style at the bust and below the waist with buttons and button-holes.


Misses' Basque, witil Plaits Iadid O. and Clospid Uniner the Plait at the left Side of the Fhont. (To have the Sieeves Gathered on Piaited.)
(For Description see Page 320.)
I'nve the closing they are reversed in lapels that extend in mints beyond the ends of the rolling cullar, and square-cornired pocket-japs concenl openings to it.serted pockets in the fronts. The sleeves have two seams and the fulness at the - ip may be conlected in gathers or arranged in threo box-plaits between two upward-turning plaits, as preferred.


Cheriot, covert cloth and all sorts of materials suited to garments of this kind may be doveloped by the mode and the finish maty be stitching or the edges may be hound with braid. The collar and laps may be inlaid with velvet.

We hava pattern No. 1002 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sisteen years old. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve


1919
Front Viciv.


1919
Back View.
Misses Mhitamy Shirt-Taist. (To be Made with a Miditany Stasinci Cohada or a Removable Collate asd With
on Wirholt the Fitted liody-Lning.) (For Description see Page 320.)
years, requires a yard and a half of material fifty-four inches wide. I'rice of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

MISSES Jacket, tith fli front and box back.
(To
be Made With on Withoet a Cexter Seam and With the Sleeves i3on-Plaited on 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 bor back, which may be made with or without :t center seam, and is very gracefully adjusted at the sides loy side-back seams and under-arm darts. The darts end at the top of inserted poekets that are finished with squarecornered pocket-laps and the side-back scams terminate at the top of short underlaps cut on the fronts. The

1843 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 elosed with huttons and button-holes in a fly. The sleeves have two seams and the fulness at the top mas be arranged in five box-platits or cullected in gathers; it 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, wre strapped.

Surge, cheriot, whipeord and faced cloth are popular for the jachet. 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. 1573 in seven sizes for misses from ten to siateen years of age. To make the jacket for a miss of twelve years, will need a yard and three-cighths of material fifty-four inclses wide, with half a yard of material fifty-four inches wide extra for strepping the scams. Price of pattern, 10 d . or 20 cents.

MISSJiS' ADMIRAL JACKET. (To have the Sleeves Plaited on Gathened.)
(For Illustrations seo Page 318.)
No. 1929.-Nothing will delight the patriotic maiden more than this stylish Admiral jacket, suggesting as it does our valorous marines now occuping so mueh of the public attention. It is pictured made of havy-blue cluth 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 prottily ornamented at the top with brass buttons at the side-bnek seams and contlaps below the center seam. The fronts fall in loose reefer style, but aro 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 eath front and are neatly covered with stitched pocket-laps cut in square outline. At the neek 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 nat loops on each end. Stylishly fashioned shoulder straps aro placed a littlo forward, but cover the shoulder seams; thoy 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 on in gathers, as desired, while about the wrist they are finished in cuff effect wihh rows of gold braid. Red taffeta silk is used for the lining and completes a most desirable jacket.
A very effective addition may bo made by inlaying the collar with red cloth and outlining it with the braid; then the shoulder straps are mate in the same manner.
We have pattern No. 1929 in seven sizes for misses from ten to sisteen years of age. To make tho jacket from miss of twelvo years, requires a yard and three-cighths of material tifty-four inches wide. l'rice of pattern, 10 d . or
20 eents.

MISSES' BASQUE, WITII PLATTS LAID ON AND CI.OSED UNDER THE PLATT AT THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ERONT. (To have the Sheeves Gaturhen on Pi.nited.) (For Illustrations see Page 310.)
No. 1843.-At figure No. 82 II in this number of Tine De-
stiteling. It reaches to a stylish deptia over the hips and is elosely adjusted by singlo bust darts, under-arm gores, sido-back gores that extend to tho shoulders and a curving center seam. The right front is quite wide so as to bring the closing at tho left side and the back shows an underfolded bosplait at the center below the waist. Box-plaits are applied over the sideback se:mms, and similar plaits on the fronts extend from the shoulders over the darts, the phait at the left side of the front concealing the closing. Tho plaits nurow at the waist to give shapeliness to the figure and end in points at the lower edge. The stand!ing collar has a pointed, overlapping end under which it is elosed at the left side. The two-scam sleeves may hate their fulness collected in gathers at the top or arranged in five boxplats; they are prettily finished at the wrist with an encircling stray
having its overiapping end pointed.
Covert, fancy cheviot, serge, etc., are suitable for develop ing the basque and narrow braid may be used for trimmina instead of machine-stitching. Pipings of velvet or brigh cloth are very effective at the elges of the phaits, collar and straps. Buttons sewed on the upper part of phaits at the from and on the points of the sleeve straps and collar are decora-
tive and up to date.

We have pattern No. 1843 in five sizes for misses from twelve te sixteen years old To make the basquo for a mis: of twelve years, requires a yard and seven-eighthe of goods forty inehes wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

MISSES' MILITARY SIIIRT-WAIST. (TO B
Made, witil a Military Standisg Coldar or
Reasovable Collar asd Witio or Without the Fitted Body-Linina.)
(For Illustrations sce Page 319.)
No. 1910.-Military buttons and a combination of dark-blue and white piqué procluce : 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 gat? ers at the neck and shoulder edges and at the waist. The sides are perfectly smooth-fitting and the back io smooth at the top, but has slight fulness dr:wn close to the center in gathers; it is mado without a yoke. The gather at the waist in both the back and fronts are tacked to the ehort 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 tlec center of the front with button-holes and brass buttons through : box-plait of the blue pique applicd on the right front. The neck may be finished with a fitted band to wear with the ree movable standing collar or a stylish military collar of the blupiqué may be permanently sewed on. The military effect :heightened by shoulder straps that extend from the neek and lap in points over the tops of the sleeves, being secured und. $r$ buttons near the arms'eyes. The one-scam shirt sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom and have openings at the barch 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 tinal touch, is given by abelt of the blue piqué, this being a new fancy.
The shirt-waist is particularly attractive and will undouh. edly prove popular with the patriotic girl and those who at-
mire smart mire smart effects. It is suggestive of many pleasing conbinations and may be developed equally well in silk, cotten and woollen fabries.
Wo have pattern No. 1919 in soven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the shirt-waist for a miss of twelve years, recpuires two yards and threc-fourths of white pigue twenty-sevon inches wide, with three-fuurths of a yard of blue pigue in the same width for the phat, belt, strapcuffs and collar. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.


1906
1906
Mhses' and G:rras' Two-Seam Jacket Slefrve. ('To me IBon-Platted on Gathened.)
(For Description see this Page.)

MISSES' BOX-PLATTED BLOUSE, IIAVING A SQUARE YOKN CLOSED AT THE LEFT SIDE. (To be Mane Witi or Wirhout the Ining.) (For Illustrations see Pago 320.)

No. 1933. - Militaryblue army cloth was chosen for this particularly smart blouse, which is trimmed in an effective way with black and gold military braid and brass buttons. The full lower portions are connected by minder-arm seams and forined in a box-plait at each side of the center of the front and back. Thevare juined 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 overlappingr end being in harmony with the belt and yoke. The 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 erilt braid and two luttons orer 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 maty be diiferently trimmed. Machine-stitching provides a satisfactory finish.
We have pattern No. 1933 in seven sizes for misses from ten to siateen 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 $\geq 0$ cents.

## GIRLS' GUIMPE.

(For Illustrations see Page 320.)
No. ${ }^{-1} 664 .-T h i s ~ p r e t t y ~ g n i m p e ~ i s ~$ shown doveloped in nainsook and trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion. It is fitted by underarm and shoulder seams and has athered fulness at the neck both front and back and is drawn in closely at the wast by a tape inserted in a casing. The neek is finished with a standing cullar overlaid with insertion and edged with a frill of embroidery, and the closing is mate with buttons and button-holes at the back. Gathers at the top and bottom collect the fulness in the one-seam sleeres, which are finished at the writ. with narrow hands mevered with ansertion and edged with enbroidery.

A giris' wardrobe is searcely complete without a number of these little guimpes, which are so becominy and convenient for wear with low-necked and short-sleced frocks. Fine lawn, mull, organdy and silk will provido dainty guimpes, which may
be trimmod with odging and insertion or ribbon-run beading. Wo have pattern No: 1804 in six sizes for girls from two to twolve years of age. For a girl of eight years, the gaimpe needs a yard and threc-fourths of goods thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 5l. or 10 cents.

## MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHIRT-WAIST SLEEVE.

## (For Illustrations seo 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, pique, 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, zed. or 10 cents.

## MISSES' ANVD GIRLS' TWO-SEAM JACKET SLEEVE. (TO be Box-Phated on Gatuereo.) (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 boxplaits or in gathers, and the wrist is finished with two rows of ma-chine-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 hatve pattern No. 1900 in seven sizes from four to sixteen


1884


1884
Sille-Fiont Ticeo.


Sile-Back View.

Misscs' Tunee-Piege Shirt, witi Cincliar flounce Extending in a Pont at the Frove (To be Made with the Portions Extending Under the Flognce or Termisatiog at the Tof of the Flolice, and to he Plaiten or Gathened at the Back.) (For Descrintion see Page 322.)
years of age. To make a pair of sleeves for a miss of twelve yens, will require scyen-eighths of a yard of materinl fif-ty-four inçhes wide. Price of pattern, jol. or 10 cents.

MISSES THRELE-PIECE SKIRT, WITII CIRCUIAR FLOUNCE EATENDING IN A POINT AT THE FRONT. (To be Mane with the Porthoss Extending Under vine Flounce or Terminathige at the 'Jop of the Flocien asd to be Plaited on ( Gatheinel at the Back.)
(For Illustrations see Page 321.)
No. 1884.-By referring to figure No. 82 II in this number of The Delin-


Misses' 3hiousi-Y'est, with Fitted Belt. (For Description see this Page.) the materisl machine-stitched to position. The skirt is in three-piece styie, 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 plaits 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 Hounce 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 loalf 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 he 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. $188 \pm$ in seven sizes for misses from ten to sixteen years of age. To make the skirt with the portions extending under the fiounce 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 shirt with the portions terminating at the top of the flounce will require two yards and a fourth of soods forty inches wide. Price of pattern, IOd. or 20 cents.

## MSSES' BLOCSE-TVEST, WITIL FITTEI) BELTT.

(For Illustrations see thls Page)
No. 1855.-White pique was selerted for this becoming blouse-vest, Which is suitablo for wear with all kinds of jackets. The lack and lining 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 tueks 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 holr sections are left free, miaking it possible to easily adjust the skirt over the back. The fronts separate slightly
from the belt to the bust and flare above toward the shoulders and wide pointed revers aro joined to them; thoy are ornamented just below the revers with two rows of three small ball buttons and connected by cord laced over tho buttons nearest tho front edges, with pretty effect. The backs are drawn in to the figure by tapes inserted in casings aud 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. etc., trimmed as elaborately as desired.
We have pattern No. 1850 in seven sizes tor misses from ten to sixteen years old. For a miss of twolve years, the blouse-vest needs a yard of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Price of patteru, $\overline{\text { bu }}$ d. or 10 cents.

## MISSES' SKIRT, IAVING A FIVE-GORED UPPER PART AND A GRadUATED Gathered LOWLER Part. (To be Plated or Gathered at the Back and Made With on Without the

 Five-Goned Foundation-Skirt.) (For Illustratlons see this Page.)No. 1879.-This exceedingly graceful skirt is illustrated developed in cadet-blue barege over a foundation skirt of red silk. 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 back-ward-turning plaits at each side or in gathers. Tho graduated flounce lower portion is gathered at the top and sowed to the lower edge of the upper portion; it is shallowest at the center of the front and deepens gradnally 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


Misses' Shirt, having a Five-Gobed Upper Pakt and a Graduated Gathered Lower Pabt. (To be Platited on Gathered at the back and Mane With on Without the Five-Gored foundation-Skikt.) (For Description see this Page.)
cight to sixteen years of age. To make the garment for at miss of twelve ycars, will require two yards and a half of goods forty inclies wide. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents.

## LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.

## (For Illustrations soe this Page.)

No. $1877 .-A t$ figure 8.4 II in this number of The Deniseaton 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 from, the back being drawn down tight. The elos-
 ing is made invisibly at the center of the back. Tho waist is mado over a smooth lining and a stonding collar is at tho neck. The one-seam sleoves have coat-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 cdgring which finishes the sleeves and collar. The full, straight skint has two tucks taken up above the deep hem and is gathered at the top and joined to the waist.

The littio dress may be prettily develoned in eashmere, flannel, serge, silk and novelty goods, gingham, chambray, etc., and the mode may be elaborited by the addition of frills of tace edging or embroidery over the shoulders, and rows of ribbon run or plain insertion on the waist and around the skirt.

Wo have pattern No. 1877 in cight sizes for little girls from two to nine years of age. To make the dress for a girl of five vears, will require two yards and three-fourths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7 d . or 15 cents.

LITTLE GIRIS' DRESS, HATING A CIRCULAR FLOUNCE EXTENDING TO THE YOKE IN FRUNTC. (TO BE Made With on Withogt the Boleros.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. 1909.-This dress is shown made ot other material and differently trimmed at figure No. $851[$ in this magazine.
Most dainty and original is this dress, combining as it does a cirember thounce which is extended to the yoke in front, and boleros finished with circular bretelles dippling prettily

noer the shoulders. The dress is of eashmere, with a silk yoke and collar covered with all-over lace and is cffectively irimued with full ribbon ruchiogs. It is made with a short,


Little Giris' Dress. having a Circulan Flounce Extenineg to tue Yoke in Front. (To be Mabe With on Wrinout 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 neek with a standing collar. The lower part of the dress is eomposed of a fullgathered back and full-gathered side-fronts all lengthened by a circular Hounce that is extended to the yoke between the side-fronts, with the effect of a narrow, smooth front-gore; it is phain 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 sl:ort shoulder and under-arm seams and are ent with very rounding lower outlines and are wide apare at the front and back. Circular bretelles are joined to the upper edges of the boleros and extend across the shoulders, torminating at the bottom of the yoke in slightly pointed effect. The dress, however, may be made with or withont the boleros, as desired. The two-sean 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 bo used, thus making it adaptable to all tastes and suitable for all climates and scasons.

We have pattern No. 1909 in six sizes for littlo girls from two to seven 3 ears of age. lomake 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 wido to corer the yohe and collar. Price of pattern, 7 d . or 15 cents.

## CHILD'S FMPIRE LONG vOAT. (To be Made Witif or Without til: Jinhi,-Bomberen Colias) (For Illustrations see Page 324.)

No. 190t.-This beantiful long coat is in Empire style and is very desirable because it is protective as well as becoming. It is shown developed in blue broadeloth, narrow braid providing the simple decoration. Tho coat has full lower-portions which are joined in un-der-arm seams and sewed to the straight luwer edge of the square yoke, which is shaped by shoulder seams. The lower portions are arranged in a box-platit at cach side of tho center of the front and biack, the under folds of the plaits being


190\%
frout Vienc.


1907
Back View.

Chins limpire Long Coat. (To be Made With on Wimol't the Fhut.-Bormined Coblah.) (For Description see Page 323.)

$190 \%$


1907
requires two yards and fivo-eighths of material thir-ty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7 d . or 10 cents.

## LITTLIE GIRLS' APRON.

## (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1863.-Cross-barred mansook was selocted for the simple, pretty little apron here illustrated and lace edging gives a tonch of daintinoss to the edges of tho neck, sleoves and shoulder frills and to the ends of the ties. The apron is made with a short, plain body shaped by shouldor and under-arm scams and closed with buttons and button-holes at the back. It is in low square ontline at the neck, and a straight full skirt, which is gnthered at the top. is joined to the body. The frill sloeves are a pretty addition and deep frills joined to the neck edge neross the shoulders fall upon them with becomine, effect. Tie-strings aro inserted in tho underarm seams and prettily bowed at tho brek.
Children's appons may bo made of gingham. dim-
taeked together a short distance from the top to hold them in position. The plaits flare prettily and the cont ripples slighthy. The swo-scam sleeves invisibly at the center of the front. The two-seam sleceres have gathered fulness at the top and are finished with turn-up cuffis that have their upper corners rounded prettily aloove the seam ant the baek. The neek is finished with a turn-over collar having pretty rounding corners that fiare at the front. The frillbordered collar, which may be used or not, is quite a handsome feature; it consists of a se:mmess round portion with remondint lower corners, and a circular frill sewed to its ends and lower edge, the frill gradually decreasing in width as it reaches the throat.
Cheviot, covert coating, serge and whipeord are among the materials suitahle for this comfortalle coat, which will prove very desirable as the season advances and top garments become necessities. The collar inlaid with cloth of contrastine colo cuffs may be of velvet or as here ilhustrated. Red cloth color or they may be decorated

We have pattern No 1907 and gilt braid are very effective. for children from one-half to serent sizes for children from one-half to seven years old. To mako the coat for a child of five yeurs, reguires a yard and three-fourthe
of material fifty-four inches of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, Fd . or 15 cents.

## CIILDS SACK APRON:

 (For mustrations see this Page.)No. 1844.-A simple saek apron that is thoroughly protective is here aplustrated de-
veloped in blue gingham and trimmed veloped in blue gingham and trimmed with cmbroidered edging. It is shaped by with der 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 clos-
ing. which is made with linttons and button-holes. A ing. Which is made with linttons and Suton-holes. A
patch-proeket with rounding lower edge is sowed to each side of the front, and the neck is finisheded 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 npron, which requires but little trimming and
will be found very useful. will be found very useful.
We have pattern No. Jisty in nine sizes for children from one to nine years old. For a child of five years, the apron


1844
Fiont liew. ity, 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 are. To


1844

Back riew. make the apron for ag girl of
five years, requires two yards and a fourth of materinl thirw ty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7 d . or 15 eents.

## CIILD'S ROUND-NECKED YOKL APRON. <br> (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 iront and back aro joined together

Chlid's Sack Apros.
(For Description see thls Page.) under the arm and gathered at the top and sewed to a shallow round-necked yoke, that is straight at the lower edge and fitted with showler seams. The fulness falls in pretty rolling folds at the front and back and the apron is closed to adesirable depth at the back with buttons and button-holes. The yoke is concerled by a smooth


Front Vicev.


Littif: Giris' Apron.
(For Description seo this Page.)
Bertha that is cut in large scollops or waves at the lower elge and stands out prettily over the gathered frill sleoves.

Gingham, batiste, India or Victoria larn and cross-barred and plain muslin will dovelop the apron daintily, and tucks, insertion and beading 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, Tid. or 15 cents.

CIILD'S APRON, HAYING TILE FRONT EXTENDED TO FORM THE BACK-YOKLS.
(For Ihlustrations see thls Page.)
No. 1841.-The npron here shown developed in hue phaid gingham will be found entirely protective and convenient. It is planned to completoly cover the dress and is provided with two pointed patch-pockets which uro usoful for holding tho handkerchief, etc. The sack front is extended to form the baek-yoke, which is straight across at the lower edge; the full back-portions aro gathered at the top and ioined to the yoke. The closing is made along the yoke with buttons and button-holes, and tho fulness of the back is contined at the waist by tie-strings of the material included in the maderarm seams and tied in a bow at the back. The neek is finished with a turn-over eollar 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 slecees are sathered at the top and hottom and finished with wristbands edged with a frill of embroidery. The collar and pockets and thic ends of the ties are trimmed with a frill of similar edging.
The apron may be made of any kind of serviceable wash goods, cambric, linon, dimity and muslin being generally employed, with embroidered edying for the decoration.
We have pattern No. 1841 in mine sizes tor children from one to nine years of age. For a child of tive years, the apron needs two yards and five-cighths of material thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 7 c . 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-
shaped by under-arm and short shoulder seams and closod at the eenterof the front with buttons and buttonholes. To its straight lower edge is sewed the drawers portion, which


1916
Foont Vicu.


Back Vievo.
Chim's Daper-Drawers and Waigt.
(For Description see this Pago.) is shaped all
in me piece and gathered at the top. A large hap that forms part of the front oi the drawers is joined to it along the inside of the legs and has ar rounding upper outline; it overlaps the drawers portion broadly and is buttoned to it, a button and button-hole closing the drawers portion alovo 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 cmbroidered edging or insertion.
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, öl. or 10 eents.

## 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 skint, 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 stitehing. The one-senm sleeves are gathered at the top and at the wrist and finished with wristbands that. are trimmed with feather-stitched bands and

(For Description see Page 324.)
lin presonts a combination that will assuredly make it desirawhe. The waist is in low, rounding outline it the top and is
 a frill of embroidery. The neek is finished with a frill of embroidery set on under a fancy-stitched band, nad two rows of the embroidered elging each headed by $\Omega$ feath-er-stitched band are arrauged in square yoko. outline a short distance apart on the body. The closing is made with buttons and buit-ton-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 laco or embroidered edging and inscrition. In a very dainty dress the body is composed of insertion and trimmed with celging and the skirt portion encircled with three rows of insertion of graduated widths. White or colored ribbon run through insertion is a wery pretty garniture. Pattern No. 1878 is in one size only. To make a dress like it, will require two yarls and ihree-cighths of goods thirtysix inches wide. Price of pattern, $\mathfrak{7 d}$. or 10 eents.

## INFANTS' CAP.

## (For Illustration seo page 329.)

No. 1848.-The pretty little cap here illustrated has an original touch given by the fancifinlly shaped revers. It is
piotured made of white taffeta silk over a lining of thin silk， and is pictured prettily trimmad with white gruipuro lace net and white ribhon．The capp portion is shaped all in one piece，
with the ends joined in a serm at the canter of the with the ends joined in a seam at the center of the back and

INFAN＇S＇（Egak．（To ne Mane Mith on Without the Cape．） （For Munstrations see tha Pago）
No．184！．－This beautiful and comfortable clonk for baby is shown richly developed in fine white cashmere and trimmed with white groipure lace and insertion．The upper part of the cloak is a short body shaped by shoulder and muderarm 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 booly with buttons and button－holes．A band ot wide lace insertion mitred at the corners decorates the skirt a little in from the front and lower celges．The two－seam sleeves are gathered at the top and platiny finished．The decp thowing 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 roumded in sweeping curves that are exceedingly graceful． A frill of lace edging headed by a hand of insertion nar－ rower than that on the skirt gives guite an elaborate tonch， and the handsume 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．
Jengaline，corded silk，IIen－ rietta，etc．，are suitable mate－ rals for the cluak，whieh may be trimmed in any preferred manner with lace edging and insertion or ribbon．Creamy white Bengaline trimmed with rich lace and insertion，and lined with a deli－


Inensts＇Cap． （For Description see Dage 3：⿳亠二口欠．）
it＝back edge gathered mi tightly under a full ribbon rosette；it fits the head closely and a broad tald－revers covered with gui－ pare lace net turns back from the fare，with pretty effect．The lonse edges of the revers are daintily finished with at full irill oi ribhoin．Ribbon rosettes are phaced at the lower are placed at the lower
fromt corners and wide white ribhon ties are tacked beneah and tied in a full bow under the chin．The lining las a sponoth．fitting front sewed romml a circu－ lar center and having its ends joined in a shor：seam at the back．
Swiss，linen lawn，all－over embroidery or late combld be used for the eap，with lace or embroidered edging，hem－ stitehed ruflles，etco，for decoration．Hemstitchad strings are appropriate．-1 dainty cap could be made of point decamit over a fom－ dation of white or colored silk and decorated with lace and tiny bows of bally rib－ ben to inateh the silk．
Pattern do．lists is in one size only，and，to make a cap like it，reupires hale a yard of material twenty or more inches wide，with half a yard of lining silk twemy incles wide and ：m cighth of at yard of lice net twenty－seven inches wide for covering the revers，and secen－ciehtitis of a sard of ribhon two inches and a fourth wide for the ties．J＇rice of pattern，idd．or 10 cents．


Fiont lick．
Infasts＇Cloak．

lack lieto． cately colored silk would be most artractive．
Pattern No．1Sţ̣ is in one size only．The cloak with

MESSSERING TAPES．－No dresemaker can afford to be withont a tapcemeasure thate is at onec urcturaice and legible，ior yunit，as much as upon any other mplement she uses，repends the success of the gaments．On another page we pablish an ad－ vertisement of taple－mensmes wluch are manufartured expresely for us，and whieh we guaramtea superior in every particular．

TIIE IIOME is nu attrartive pmophle：containing experienced arlvice upon the selertion of at Fesidence，Saniation，Renowation， Furnishins，limolsterins．Table Survice，Carvinr，Ifonse Clem， ing，The Repairing of China，Preservation of Furs，The Clem－ ing of Ialces．Feathers and Glovew and it varicty of facts helpful to the honsekecper．Price，1s．（by pust，1s． 2 （i）．）or 2.5 cents．
bOY' 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 tho futigue jacket has no center seam, but is joined in shoulder and nicely curved side seams to the singre-breasted fronts, which are closed to the thruat with button-holes and gilt buttons. At the neck is a standing collar the ends of which are wide apart. the comfortable two-scam sleeves are decurated at the wrist at the outside of the arm with two rows of the braid and two buttons. A cons enient pocket is applied on the left front.
The full-length sailor trousers are shaped by the usual inside and ontside leg seams, a center scam and hip darts. They are completed with waistbands in which buttun-holes are worked and are closed with buttons and button-holes at the sides. Pockets may be inserted at the sides and a rounding pateh-pocket is sewed to each back.
The crown of the sailor cap consists of a circular top to

front View.

which is joined a crown side, a flat wire hoop being placedinside thecapalong the joining of thesc parts to preserve the correct shape. $\Delta$ close-fitting band is joined to the crown side and is cotered by a
Buys Navi Sutt. Consistivg of a Fathile Jacket ani, Sallur Tholsehs and (ap.
(For Description sce this Page.)
-

(For Description see this Page.)

satin ribbon howed at the left side.

We hare pattern No. 1908 in ten sizes forboys from three to twelvo years of age. To make the

LITTLL:
BOIS' LONO COAT.
(For Illustration see this Page.)

No. 1931. —This stylish top-gatment is illustrated made of fine brown cloth. The skirt is plain at the front, but is arranged in four wide backwardturning plaitsateach side of the center of the back, and the top is joined tothe lower edge of a platin body that is fitted by a center scam and sideback gores. The fronts of the body lap widely and close in doublebreasted


Boys' Fula-Button Sack Coat. (Desirable for School, Cyclisg, etc.) (For Description seo this Page.)
 style to the 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 fallis 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-scain sleeres 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 cont for a boy of five years, requires a yard and three-fourths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7 d . or 15 cents.

BOTS' FODR-BUTTON SACK COAT. (Desirable for Schoom, CxCling, Etc.)

## (For Illustrations see this Page.)

No. 1042.-Gray checked cheviot was selected for this comfortable coat, which is desirable for cycling, school, travelling and general wear. The cont has a seamless sack back, which joins the shapely fronts in shonlder and side seams that are well curved to define the form. The fronts are fitted by underarm diuts which end under deep patch-pockets having rounding lower corners and closed with a bution and button-hole. A smaller left breast-poeket is tinished in a similar minner. The fronts are closed at the center with four buttons and button-holes and are rounded stylishly below; they aro reversed at the top in small lapels that form notehes with the ends of the rolling collar. The slecves are finished at the
of eleven years, requires two yards and a fourth of material fifty-four inches wile. Price of pattern, 10d. or 20 cents. suit fora boy

Wrist in round cuff ontline with two rows of machine-stitching and similar stitehing finishes the olges of the coat.
We have pattern No. $19+2$ in twelve sizes for boys from fivo to sisteen years of age. To make the sack cont for a boy of eleren years, requires a yard ind three-eighths of material fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, Fid. or 15 cents.

## Bu)゙S ETO: J JCKETT.

## (For Illustrations see Page 327.)

No. 1850.-A becoming jaeket in correct Eton style is here illusitrated made of broadeloth and finished with mathine-stitehing. Its fronts are apart all the way and are reversed nearly to the lower edere in lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar: The jacket is made without a seam at the center of the back and is nicely conformed to the figmo ber side-back gores and a dart seam in each front, and the back is deepened at the center to form a shan!ly point. The two-sean coat sleeves are of comfurtable width and tinished with a row of machinestitching in cuff ontline. Three buttons and button-holes appear
in the fronts below the lapels. in the fronts below the lapels.
We have patt-


1894
Front Tiew.

BOYS' BLOUSE, WITII BACK-YOKE. (TO. BE MADE WITH a Resolable Standing Coldar on with a Pemmanest Tubn-Dowic Collar.) (For Illustrations see this Page.)
No. $1000 .-$ Blue serge was selected for the up-to-date bouse 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 cloedy about the Whist, the blouse drooping on round in regular blouse fashion. The upper part of the back is a square yoke to which the baek is joined after being gathered for a short distance across the center. The blouse is closed with buttons and bution-holes throurh a box-plait formed at the froit edrec of the left front. A large pocket finished with a pointed lap that is stitehed 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 withapermanent turn-down collar that has widely tharing ends. The shirt sleeves are gathered at tho top and bottom and finished With straight cuffis that are closed with cuff-buttons below the regular opienings, whick are finisled
with underlups and point with underlaps and pointed over-
tern Nu. 1850 in eleven sizes for boys from six to sixteen years of are. Fora boy of cleven years, the jileketneeds a yard and a fourth of goods fifty-four inches wide. Price of pattern, 7 c. or 15 cents.

BOTS DRESS
SHIRT-W:AST.

For Illustrations
No. 1894. -


Bors' Blouse, with Back-Yoke. (To me Mame with a Remotable Standing Colara on with a Pemaneme Tums-Dow: (ounaal)
(For Description see this Page.)
Thisislress shirt-waist is pictured made of linen and finished with machinestiteling. It is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams and displays tiree box-plaits at the back and six furwar, therning tuchs at cach side of a box-phait in the front, the bos-phait
being formed at the fromt eder of being furmed 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 machinestitched to position. The shirt sleeves are cumfortable and have the regulation openings at the back of the arm finished with underlaps and pointed orerlaps; they are conpleted with lapped cuffs having rounded lower corners. At the neek is a round turn-down collar with flaring ends. A belt is stitchod on the outside at the maist and buttons are sewed on it so that the skirt or trousers may be securely
attached. Gingl.
Gingham, cambric, percale, wash cheviot, etc., are approvides the neatest complotion. We have pattern No. 1894 three to fourteen years old. To twalve sizes for boys irom boy of eleven years, needis two yards and an eighthaist for a siai thirty-six inches wide. Price of jattern, 7 da or of 15 cents.


Boxs' Knirkerbocker Brebches. with Calf Staps (Desimable for School, Creling. Etc.)



Pockets for bicycle skirts are made with an opening cut in the upper section and not at the side, ns is usual in dress skirts, so that the pocket will lie flat and licep in place. If desired, the seams of a skirt may be lapped. The belt finishing the skirt should be made of etrong material, as tight as comfort will allow and secured at the sides by hooks and cyes.
A canvas interlining should be added along the side and lower edges of the adjustable front-gore of a divided skirt.
If not properly finished inside, the cyeling suit camot present the smart and trim appearance it should. As the sewing should the strong and firm, it is important that it be done by machine. a few slipped or liroken stitches may cause a serious accident,


Inlustration 1. and these may be looked for when sewing is done by hand.

Enless a skirt is made of cloth, corduroy or equally heavy woollen goods, lining is required. In unlined skirts the seams are cither clipped or bound with narrow silk galloon, preferably the hatter. (IlIustration 1.) The outside and lining, which may be of perculine or soft-finished cambric, are always made separately, the seams being hid-hilustra- den. The hat-


Illustrazion 3.


Ih..ustration 4. machine-stitching being made the same depth as the hem. When the adjoining edres of gores are bias, the scams should be stayed underneat! 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, ind the seams may be variously finished-in French style, with cording or with laps. To make i French seam, place the wrong sides of the gores together, stitch them near the ellges 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 écru 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 luickerbockers 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 bottom of bloomers, or they may be finished with bands closed with buttons and button-holes. Knickerbockers are completed with bands secured with buckles. French scams may be made in knickerbockers, or the seams may be pressed apart with tape machine-stitched acainst them. (lllustration 5.) This effect is smoother than when French seams are made. It is imperative that trousers should match the skirt.
The seams of gaiters andi legginj3 are spread apart and finished with tape, as in trousers, and a strip of Farmer satin is applied as a facing along each elosing edge. The foot straps may be made entirely of leather or of leather with cloth facings.
Even though tight slecves are worn, they should, for obvions reasons, never be too snus in a riding jacket. Nurfuik jackets and close-fitting vests are also incladed in bicycle ouffts, the liatter being often worn iustend of shirt-waists with Eton jackets. When Norfolk jackets are made with applicd plaits, the latter are interlined with crinoline, which is likewise used in the collar, lapels and skirt of the jacket. unless the last be lined


Jliustration 5.


Iladstration 6. 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 standiug collar use as an interlining two tinicknesses of canvas stitched together in zizzag lines. Fit this interlining to the neck, stretching the lower elge, and press it with a hot iron under a damp 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 honks ond eyes sewed betwenn the liming and the outside．It is necessary to add the machine－ stiteling to the nutside before lining it．Chemisettes lave 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 chers－ isettes 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（．）

## DESCRIPTIONS OF FIGURES．

Military enstumes are exhibited in a variety of styles and form a most important part in the early Autumn outit， though at the same time calling and street gowns，and jackets and capes as well，are being carefully phamed．
Figure No． 14 X．－Lamies＇Street Tonette．－－Jacket pattern No．1s！1，price 10d．or 00 cents．and skirt pattern No．18s0， price 1s．or 25 cents．were united in developing this very stylish toilette．Brown broadeloth and velvet of a darker shade were
brown cloth trimmed with four rows of narrom braid whic： outline the top of the graduated lower portion；the rows a braid eross effectively at the center of the tablier，where the terminate in coils．

By referring to figure No．15，a toilette may be observe mate of broadicioth in a soft beautiful gray shade．The circular cape has a circular fiounce and is artistically decorated with bands of the mate－ rial appliguéed in a con－ ventional design where the circular portion is at－ tached to the circular flounce．The Medici col－ lar has on its edge a deco－ ration of the same charac－ ter in a smaller design． The closing is effected by two straps of the mute－

 tern No．1891； 9 stars； 30 to 46 mehes，bust measure；price 10d．or 20 cents；and Skirt Pattern No． $1 \$ 30 ; 9$ sizes： 20 to 36 inches waist measure；price ls．or 25 cents．）Fugure No． 15 N ．－（Cut by Cape Pattern No．1910； 7 gizes； 30 to 42 inches，bust measure；irice 10d．or 20 ceinte，und Shirt Pattern No．1867； 9 sizes； 20 to 36 inches，waist measure；price ls．or 25 cents．）
asoocinted in the jacket，the veivet forming the collar and machine－stitched bands giviug 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
faced cloth，heliotrone allractive is this toilette of mode satin－ or lilac taffets，withate velvet and a delicate shade of heliotrope ，with a trimming of rich，creamy guipure lace and cut Bertha，which is of the heliotrope velvet，with bands of the insertion outining the tabs and with edgings of the lace．The

礐保ts have handsome revers of velvet ined to their front edges and open or a vest of tinely tucked taffetu. he high collar is seemingly a continition of the vest, which also sugsts a guimpe effect. The sleeves e rather tight-fitting and are ornaented with three bands of the inserom above oddly shaped cuts that fall acefully over the hand. The titted It is of heliotrope velvet. The patra is No. 1838, price 10d. or 20 cents. he circular skirt is of unusual grace, aving two circular flounces which tend to the belt at the sides of the om. Narrow folds of velvet are ranged in a pleasing mammer upon e front of the skirt, while two rows the velvet are disposed at the top the upper flounce. A charming fit of felt to match the dress material ond trimmed with velvet and ostrich aunes is an appropriate complement this toilette. Gray-aud-heliotrope, say-and-black and black-and-white re some of the color combinatious hich would be effective for this especlily beautiful mode. The siiirt patcrn is No. 1839, price 1s. or 2; ceuts. Figure No. $1^{\prime \prime}$ X. - Ladies' Miliany Care.-This mode is deeloped upon strict military lines ond is very attractive, as well as Smifortable and convenient. filitary - blue broadeloth and right-red flannel were selected bmake this cape, with a black rail ornament and army butons as trimmings. The red flancl is used to line the cape and ood, and the buttons eflect the losing. The black braid ornahent is disposed at the top of the fape in front, relieving the seerity. The collar is high and guncd over and the eniges are titched, the edges of the cap eing treated in a similar manner. A soft felt hat is appropriate to sear with this garment. The pattern is No. 1872, and costs Od. or 20 cents.
Figure No. 18 X.-Ladies' Amet Costone.-This costume $s$ pictured developed in militaryfray cloth and red broadcloth, vith gill braid as trimming. The pusyue-fitted cutaway jacket has he collar pocket-laps aud pointfll straps over the shoulders of he red broadcloth edged with filt braid, and the edges of the acket are finished in the same mannor. A tiny gilt star is placed in each corner of the collar. Small frogs of gilt braid are dishused upon the frouts of the gacket. The vest is made of red oroadeloth, with slanting rows of gilt braid arranged upon it at regular intervals. Gilt bullet outtons are arrauged over the clusing. The sleeves are plaited Sin the arms'cyes and are trimned with two rows of gilt braid sutyesting as cuff effiect. The kirl has a five-gored upper part amil a circular fomece lower part. Gilt braid in two rows ontlines an - inle front seamg and is looped at the lower end, there forming a fuealius to the circular flounce.

Several rows of the braid trim 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, 1 s . 3d. or 30 cents.
Figure No. 19 X.-Ladies' Comnodome Cobtume.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 Ni-Chames Military Cape(Cut by Pattern No. 18i2; 9 sizes; 30 to 46 inches, bust measure; price 10 d . or 20 cents.)


Fioure No. 19 X.-Ladies' Comaodore Costuale. - (Cut by Pattern No. 1916; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 mehes, bust measure; price 1s. 3 d . or $\mathbf{3} 0$ cents.)


Figure No. 15 N.-Ladies Cadet Costume.-(Cut by Pattern No. 1935; 8 sizes; 30 to 44 inches, bust measure; price 1 s . 3 d . or 30 cents.)
(For Description of Figures Nos. $17 \mathrm{X}, 18 \mathrm{X}$ and 10 X , see this Page.)
is appliciued upon each corner. The revers are stitched, and the double-breasted closing is effected by buttons and button-holes. The sleeves are quite tight-fiting and are ornamented on the lower portion with black braid and a tiny gilt applicuued star. A chemisette or shichl with successive rows of gilt braid arrauged upon it is worn with this costume; also a bluck 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 seams just above the topmost row of braid. The jaunty cap is of navy blue cluth ornanented with a gilt cord. This costume is cut by pattern No. 1940 price 1 s . 3 dl . or 30 cents.


# Millinery. 


and aimilar wear, and may be developul pink, heliotrope, pale-green or any ut becoming color, with jet buckles for ornamentation. A black toque could have silver or jewelled buckles, the latter also being appropriate on hats made in the delicate


## DESCRIPTION OF

Figure No. 1.-Dressy Toque--Velvet with chiffon puffed full all over it forms this topue, which

thentre or other dresse wear.
Fitires No. $2 .-$ Sirumsin
Fibiee No. 2--Stimain Wime Felt Mat.-One of the charming white felt hats that are so much admired and so appropriate for late Summer and carly -hamm Wear is here shown trimmed with blue taffeta silk shirred on wires to form a puff about the crown, and
 two jetted curled guills to match. The hat is of moderate size and becomingly bent. Fugere No. 3.-lapmes' Cambage Ilat.- $A$ most styllish 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 beantiful white wings, which are placed at the back. and a full puff of silk creipe about the crown, with roses placed in the folds of
 the crêpe to give a tonch of color. The hat will be charming with a white pique or duck costume.

Figure No. 5.-Stylish All-Blace Mat.- To mamy women an all-black hat is decid-
 edly the most becoming, and the shape here shown, which is quite simple and bent only at the back, will prove senerally suitable, the size bering moderate. Planes hondan. ver the crown from the back and a handsome siprear? bow composed of many loops of heary sation riblon at the front rim the hat attractively. Ficreve So. ti.-. In air of good style characterizes this hitit. Which is a small shape in fancy straw simply trimmed with an artistic bow of taffet: silk :and fine thowers. The hatt is suitable for" wear with faney or severely designed gowns ane could be reproduced in any color preferred.


Ftiame: No. T.-Lames; Toure.-This smart little toque of fancy straw trimmed with ribion and jet ornaments is charming for concerts. the theatre

Illustrations of give the height necessary to becomingul the courtesy of Messers. Lord \& this group are given lhrow the courtesy of Messrs. Lord \& Taylor, New York.

## FASHONABLE ALTUMN HATS.

Figrbe A.-Yorga Lades' Legnomen Har.-This hat slashed and bent at the back and is made with is double brim which is oddly but artistically bent. Between these brims is a soft roll of liberty silk, and a large chow of the silk is disposed on the top of the hat at the back towird the right side. Gurling over from the
 front is a handsome ostrich plume. This hat will be espe ially becoming to a fair young face.
Figure B.-Ladies' Silemerdess Mat.-A white straw -
 an attractive shape is shou! at this figure. The ban lace wings form a bat ground for a broad vels bow, which is disposed the front of the hat caught in the center wit a fancy Rhinestone bucki Three spangled quills ris from the bow to the righ side, while Iiberty satin is massed at the back and left sid Figire C.-Lanies' Lamge Hat.-The mown of this stylish hat is covered with velvet having Renaissance lace appliquéed upon it in Tam-O'-Shantereffect. i band of velvet confines this decoration at the lower part of the crown. A cluster of wings is held in position at the
 front at little to the
 left by a compact bunch of flowers and their foliage Figume D.-Lames' Rovid Mar.-Taffeta silk is corded ing
 lace-trimmed on one eded and draped about the crowr in three-fold effect on thit hat. Mercury wings riv high at one side in from and the silk is effectively disposed between them.
Figime F-Yocog Lames' llat.-Daisies having black pr tals and yellow center's are massed in profusion upon the rios a side and almost cover the crown of this very attractive hat of I.ershorn. Broad ribbon is many looped and forms the irimming at the front
 and left side, where it stands up. The daisies may be arranged beneath the brim: the back.
Figrire F.-Tanmes Romin Hat.-This stylish hat will le becoming to almost every face. l3lack Mercury wings are (Descriptions Continued on Payc $33 \overline{5}$.)

$\square$

## (Descriptions Continued from Paije 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 mousseline de soie through which is thrust a jevelled pin. Mfousseline de soie is draped about the crown, rising effectively at the back.

Figure G.-Ladies' Labge ILat.-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 at the back, standing high anid the billows of Liberty silk.
Figure II.-Ianies' IRound Hat.-Flowers are massed upon the brim of this hat and against the crown, almost concealing
it in a manner somewhat suggesting a large bouquet. Tlaree
curling quills give the required height at the left side. By using some bright flower the effect will be most appropriate for carly $\Delta$ utumn. Figure I.-Landies' Toque Inat.-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. Two beantiful plumes rise gracefully from the left side, being held in position by a large red poppy which rests upon the hair in a becoming manner.

## AGTGMN MILLINERY.

The moods of Dame Fashion are variable and whimsical in the extreme. 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-eaved 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 loug 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 taffeta 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 purnle velvet has a white dot on it, and a black velvet is similo:iy treated. Bright-red cherries may be used as an ca:ly dutumn 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 aud has a long white ostrichplume 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 charmiug 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. Black 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
lutumu. Autumn.
Picture hats of shirred moussetine de soie are very becoming for wear at receptions or other ceremonious day-time functions
as a complement to a dressy rown of silk or as a complement to a dressy gown of silk or grenadine. One charming creation in black molusseline 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 roses are prettily arranged, long, sweeping ostrich plumes falling losition by a chwu of mousscline de soic 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 becomiug 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 cloth costume. The edge of the brim is finished with satin fancy straw braid. Two long gray plames 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-stecl dagger. Under the brim at the back the velvet is formed into rosettes. The soft, beautiful color in this dainty hat is certain to please the most fastidious taste.

A double union of brown shades is seen in a hat of darkbrown falt somewhat upon the short-back sailor shape. The 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. Euglish 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 confinedi 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 delightful black-and-white idea is accentuated in this creation. The whitecrown adds a finish to the black velvet brim. An erect bow of black velret 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 procared 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 just now for the sombrero liat of soft feit, 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
Autuma shades-brown, gray, black and dark-blue Autumn shades-brown, gray, black and dark-blue. A gilt cord and tassel will form attractive ornamentation.


FASHIONABLE AUTUMN HATs.-(For Deseriptions see Page 332.)

## FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS AND GARNITGRES.

Just now the thought of suitable Autumn gowns engrosses hre attention of the well-dressed woman, and though it is a ittle early to plan the complete wardrobe, there are some fabrics hown which will be highly appropriate and acceptable for resent wear. The charming Summer gown of dainty gossamer weave, with its profuse decoration of ribbon and lace, will ee replaced by the soft woollen or silk creations, while the ailor-made costume of two-toned covert, broadcloth or mixed heviot will suc:ced that most popular gown of the past two nonths, namely, the pique suit, which was seen in inmumerably beantiful colors and styles. The bayadere effects retain their opularity, and it is predicted that they will continue in favor
s the season advances. 'Whis effect is especinlly attractive in sthe season advances. 'This effect is especially attractive in ome of the new crépons designed for early dutumn wear. lain and two-toned effects and lengthwise stripes also are
hown, and the indications point strongly to this material beiner hown, and the indications point strongly to this material being Atremely popular this Autumn. All colors may be procured, hourh the predictiou is made that blue and brown will be the leasing fancies, the almosi universal becomingness of the colfavorite naving established them permanently in favor. Blue, always favorite, will in all probability have to follow brown this utumn, as it has been so much worn during the Summer. Smooth-faced crepons for evening wear are shown in a elightfully charming varicty oi dainty colors, and the graceifu nes to which theyare easily adapted ensure their favor among omen of artistic tastes. Crepons having a black cround with Ik or satin stripes in any preferred color are attractively shown, hite those of all-black, either plain or figured, are always
opular. Mohair and wool mixtures are fashionable and posopular. Mohair and wool mixtures are fashionable and pos-
sis many admirable qualities, as do also the two-toned Bed. ess many admirable qualities, as do also the two-toned Bed-orils-a very dressy material closcly resembling the Bedford ords so much in evidence a short time ago, but improved by e introluction of two harmonious colors in the weave. A new and extremely stylish fenture 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
nil zibeline are appropriate for severe styles, thourh applicsble It zibeline are appropriate for severe styles, though applicable really dressy gowns as well. Beantiful colors are obtainable these fabrics. French and English diagonals are represented solid colors and two-toned effects and are adapted for stylish
reet costumes. reet 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 darkbrownas a new five-gored skirt, which falls in ripples below the hips ding jacket is of the very latest shaping and is riven a smart ting jacket is of the very latest shaping and is given a smart ilor finish by strappings of the cloth. A white chemisette, tie d lineu collar are the becoming adjuncts to this stylish cos-
me. An English walking hat of brown felt having a simple Ine. An English walking hat of brown felt having a simple
mming of ribbon and beige quilis is a mming of ribbon and beige quilis is a most becoming comement to the toilette. Equally servireable for traveling or neral use is the costume just described, and the same mode
ay be developed in broadcloth of any preferred shade; black 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 reirn this season. heather effects are promised a successful reign this season. wey are particularly adaptable for stylish business or shopping wins and may be made in either tailor style-severely plain,
th machine-stitching for decoration, or with the flounced skirt th machine-stitching for decoration, or with the flounced skirt
d blouse jacket and trimmed with braid in some fancy design. d blouse jacket and trimmed with braid in some fancy design. Scotch Tartans show a ground of bright blue or green and e extremely attractive. It is reasonable to predict that these
aids will be used in combinetion with plain goods and to make aids will be used in combinetion with plain goods and to make
tire waists. They are most becoming to the slight figure and tire waists. They are most becoming to the slight figure and
developing children's gowns. Delightfully artistic housewns are produced from challis barege, which is beautifully the graceful braided. This material lends itself admirably the graceful lines so essential in a perfectly appointed houseue, and the choice of dainty colors is so varied that any taste
$w$ casily be gratified. French novelties are shown of various foc, with many beautiful textures and colorings among them. la almost every Autumn wardrobe there will be at least one ck gown. Its style and the material used will depend upon fividual taste. Extremely popular in this line is the openrk canvas, or étamive in baskot weaves and lace stripes. a
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 gleam 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 ctamines, crépons and the canvas materials; they are, perinps, more suitable for developing mourning gowns. Another exguisite fabric in black is a silk-and-wool crêpe de Chine, or Olga crêpe, and it is shown in both smooth and rough effects. A gown of this material will be most satisfactory for the slender, gracefal figure, in consequence of the fact that it shapes itself to the figure admirably. The gowns of grenadine having an opets mesh, in plain, striped, plaia and also tucked effects may be worn appropriately in the carly Autumm, and the beauty of this textile is charmingly brought out iy 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, havine the appearthrough which the stripes shine indistinctly, having the appearance of a white lace fabric with open-work spaces. Raye and chine effects are beautifully combined, and the raye effect occurs also in combination with satin st jes in the form of basket
weaves. weaves.

A formidable rival confidently e::pected to compete with taffeta is gros de londres, as the textile possesses an estimalle. stroug quality not found in the former silk. Foliage patterns in foulards are much more popular this season chan 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. Nar-
row, 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 blousewaists and are seen in every varicty 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 tuilor dark-blue gown trimmed with gilt braid. The simple tailor
gown, almost severe in mode, is stylish, but those elaborately 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 attractive trimming resulting. Three widths are obtainable in this garnipure. A silk braid of unusual beauty is designed in a crocheted puttern showing right-and-left effects. A narrow silk braid edging is very effective in a clover leaf design and may be used in ccmbination 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 passementerics. 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 harmonions color scheme is adopted in a band trimming of pale-ycllow 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 gossumer fabric intended for evening wear are made remarkably beautiful by the lavish but tasteful arrangement of these dainty trmmings. Another pleasing fancy shows a delicate blue mozuseline de svie with a tracing of white chenille in rose-leaf design, while jet another has a rich olive ground, with a chenille floral design in the soft beige shade ruming gracefully over it, and is edged with a tine 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 gitt 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 jewels. In the great assortment exhibited one very beautiful famcy 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 monsseline de soie seemingly embroidered with corals: a third describes a scroll in glistening black jets, turyuoises and gilt beads, having black for the groundwork. A gold thread runs gracefully along the edge of a white satin leaf which is appliqueed on a coarse net; the same effect in silver is pleasing. 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, somesimes all of one size bat 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 satim, a beautifully soft fabric which is to vie with Liberty silk in popularity. Exquisite colors are shown, and several widhs as well. Skirt lengths in phain, 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 th:e kindred fabric, Liberty silk, which has become such an established trimming. Another novelty of great similarity to that just mentioned is called motrasaine glacé. This dainty textile will be most effectively utilized in forming
full fronts, yokes and guimpes. A guimpe of turquoise cremm-white in this material will enliven a gown of begec gray taffeta, while a last season's toilette may come forth new and thoroughly up to date by the tasteful disposal of th and similar fabrics. Ruchings of chifun and Liberty silk "L be simple of adjustment and form a pleasing decoration.
A gown of rare beanty in IInvana-brown wool is combined wit heliotrope velvet and trimmed with white satia, gilt-pearl inti tons and embroidery of gold palmetto, displays a new arrangt ment in cutting of square the broad, straight revers about in height of the bust, and the doubled-over fromt parts of the jathe 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 ve had a high standing collar and was richly embroidered in the go. palmetto, and two large pearl buttons adorn the frouts. Wiil thas costume may be worn a stylish toque of brown velte 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 spangl will be seen over silk or fine wool waists this Autumn, as it many possibilities suggested by their proper and tasteful adjus. ment are too numerous for them to easily lose the prestige the have deservedy 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 arrangement of this garniture upon a taffeta silk is in clusters lengthwise tucks upon the back and fronts, while the circula basque is finished on the edge with cross tucks. On the sleen an entirely new idea is exhibited in the manner of putting o the tucks, which are arranged in serpentine fashion and he down by tiny bands of narrow gimp. A tucked belt is as worn, and the deep, yraduated floynce on the skirt is elaborate decorated in a simila: manner.
Among the laces, Renaissance, Russian, Point de Gene, Poiz Venise. Mechlin, Valenciennes and Torchon are all popula 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 cye to detect the differece between the hand-made and machine-made goods. The latt have attained almost perfection and are possessed of numero virtues, chief among them being excellent wearing qualities th make them especially applicable to underwear.

## SOME COLLEGE STORIES-No. 3.

BALTIMOLE SKETCHES-By GRFA THAYRE.

## I.

Charles Street Avenue, as the Baltimoreans call it, stretches fair and brond for miles into the country nortin 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 Junc. 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, mater, was no great lover of mankind but a passionate devote of Nature. She was subject to monds when she loathed the stuffiness of her room in the tall brick dormitory. She was smothering and must get out into the open where slie might breathe and live. It was true that her room was unlihe the majority of college rooms, and had always at certain air of the out-of doors. The windows were rarely shat except when it stormed. and insteat of the usual bric i-brac, there were several pots of plants, at huge dish of polliwogs and a colony of auts. This last was the chef d'euore 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, every thing of no matter what importance gave way before its demand. Thus, the ostensible purpese of lier 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 struck off from the main road into the woods, and theres seemed in her element. She had once said there was the Ind: in her spirit if not in her blood. A sure instinct led her to spots where the best ant-hills were, although it was already ${ }^{n}$ toward sundown when she found a specimen to her entire say faction. and why then, as she argued, she must stay out a lit longer for the pure fun of it. She spied some dogwood: little distance. A number of fine sprays appeared to be gro ing on the low bravches, but on approach the best were fou to be all above. Such a thing did not daumt Frederika Bart with an agility that spoke well for her gymnastic training caught a low bough, swayed lightly with it until she could res. a higher and from that a still ligher, until she seized what wanted. When at length she started homeward with a lod rythmical stride her arms were so full of the white blosso that she reminded herself of $a$ mite of "Birnam wood."
She reached the dormitory when it haid been dark some tinf and all idea of such a prosaic thing as dinner was long da away with. The matron's attempt at severity was hopele "That girl is a witch," she mutered to herself, as she steallit got ready some bouillon and crackers. "I'm sure she wor go to bed without ever a bite if I didn'tinsist on this. never seems to have nuy spending money like the other gir and she is so proud."
The next morning in the hiological laboratory Frederika the first to settle down to work. When the general scrame
egan she was already well along the line of evolution of the ros.

May I be after you at this slide?"
"And I third?"
" 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 unpignented poles?"
The girls were soon all eagerly at work. The balsamic smell celar-oil made the air pleasaut, and the ferns and feathery piroryra in the glass dishes near the windows gave a feeling of efreshment. The mocroscopes were arranged at destis about te sides of the room aud on tables in the center. The class fas working on prepared slides with sections, cross and longiudinal, of the various stages of from life, from the round egg in s veil through the mathematical divisions into two, four, six, velve, thirty-two and on to the appearance of the gills and the hore advanced disappearance of the primitive tail. The gradual . olution was exhibited in detail. Meanwinile, from their hage ases the skeletons of the horse, the monkey and the man ooked on approvingly. Reversing the accepted notion that ould conceal the skeleton in the closet, lhese lorded it in ass houses and were objects of such admiration that the man all even been taken out to a festive function. Possibly the arcity of the live specimen had something to do with it; posively, there were weird rumors of Halloween tloings abroad.
The professor and his assistant meved from girl to girl, help. geach to set started in the right direction, smonthing out min:ulties, encouraging one whose fingers were unruly to have ore patience, awaking another to the observation of points rerlooked.

- I heard something rather novel yesterday." Virginia Clarke iil in her pleasant voice to her neighbor. "A woman who is anarkably clever and writes capital articles for magazinesho. by-the-way, keeps up the society side of her life-told me at when she was completely tuckered out she turned to her brary and for refreshment picked up-"
" Browning, of course!" exclaimed Charlotte Reeves.
" No. guess again."
" Well then, Mathew Arnold or Pater-"
"No, no." said Virginia. "She goes to work and reads arwin: Origin of Species-aud so on."
"That sounds very affected and silly to me," began Chartte.
- I think not," interposed Frederika. "Don't you see that ere is a restfulness about science? It is all so calm and disssionate. There's an impersonality about it, such a change om your IIall 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 aud $I$ was so absorbed in this rather peculiar ccimen that I neglected to warn you. If I have encroached sime other professor's time, you will have to refer him to me, d we will fight it out as best we can."
ds the girls put up their work and hurried out the professor ked when he could have a little conference with Frederika. happeued that she had no lecture at that hour and. with a Attering that was unusual for her, she wated what could be ming.
"It is in regard in your thesis," he begran. The flutter grew
(mful. linful.
fo. Miss Barton, have you been interested in the study of ants fore this year?"
" Oh, yes, I used to like to watch them when I was a child," c :mswered.
." Were you accustomed to experiment with them?"
$\cdots$ In a childish way," the girl admitted. "They always ap. aled to me as such seusible creatures. I had a child's fancy out their hearing and secing and. of course, talking to caris ier-quite foolish, but children are so unaccountable. And I pmose it was the influence of the old faney that made me (1,sie this particular thing for my thesis work."
$\because$ l'erhaps you are not aware of it. Mliss Jurton, but your ori hiss been done in a most scholarly mamer and your ex. rmenation seems to have led in conclusinns that are quite lazacel. Sour work on the general senses of the auts is good, that on their hearing is decidedly original and at the same brul so solidly based that it ought to be given to the scientific pret it large. There is nothing of the kind now out. Tou wit have your thesis published."
As Frederika walked to her room her head whirled, and she duwn opposite her beloved ants 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 genuine glow of pleasure in the fact.

Then she reallzed 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. Pundication 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.

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?

Yatebristing Facts Discoverear by a Westenn Student.
As the result of years of study of the habitat of formice:. Mr. Remier's book (fresh from the press) attracts the attention of the scientific world. Mr. Remier is : recent graduate of Soulhwestern 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 hasd learned to love human nature with a love that made her give it her life.

## II.

"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 Orien. She was hurrying toward the library of Goucher Mall, where the lights were lit and the shadows of some thirty joung women played on the walls and blended with the dark forms of a huge bust of Shatspere ind a bas-relief of Athene. Out of the gloom from over the fireplace the Acropolis loomed.

It was Philohalai evening-a fortnightly club which met to discuss and study Fine Art. The professor of astheties had 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 alreatay 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. linehardt grave 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 Almat Tademas represented there and another girl read at paper on Fortuny. Marian Fan 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
Narian entered. Marian entered.
She was of medium height, with a rather mature classic figure. IIcr head was well poised, and while her features were reyular enough for a Juno model, the.e was a coldness ind abstraction in her face that affected unfavorably most of those who first saw her. Yet her friends raved about Mrarian's wonderful beaty. She was dressed in a peculiar black doted stuff that showed through its texture one of those mysterious shades of blue. As she read her paper a certain clarm of the style in which it was written tept the attention of the audience, but there was nothing striking or particularly mew in her temarks. Indiecd, she seemed searcely to be in sympathy with her subject. She enjoyed the color and dash noticeable in every Greuze, but she scemed to find noihing 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 me knew how it could have happened; perhaps the girl hersclf, lenst of all. A strange intensity finshed out of her eyes. Her face was lit with positive beaty: She was speaking in deep passionate tones, and her Whole figure scemed not so much to be suffused as with an illusive power of its own io throw a glamour orer all aromal

The listeners gave rapt attention. They were oblivious to the fact that anything incongruous had happened. They were whirled away under the inlluence 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 io 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 aecept it as a characteristic of the girl. To start her on some indiffernt subject and then just wait to see on which tangent she would lly 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 1'egasus.
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 pare 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 propertion. She showed how perfect was their sease of form, how sure their instinct of sithess. She characterized them as disciples of a principle which she termed "Kairos." Then she contrasted Greek manhood with the manhood of today, 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 sketeh of the Hopkins student is necessary: IIe had taken his A. 13. degree at Princeton, become absorbed there in archeological studies and wandered down to the Hopkins for further study along that line. Eis interest in Greek and Roman anticuities 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 Eniversity," was the general opinion.
"He'll be a pillar of the old place," one student remarked of him.
$\because$ A right fancy one, regular carved one-gargoyle, don't you know," added a comrade.
"TNotre-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 l'rofessor 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 erait, 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 consenied to bring his prints out !n the Philohalai and make himself agreable. Ife was uncomfortably indifferent to womankind, perhaps because he felt most women cringed at his ugliness. For this very reason, however, le managed to so make upf 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, ton-what was its raison a'ctere any way? Superticiality and a blue-stocking pretence at "getiin,
culture." They would much better be making "fudere" culture." They would much better be making "fudge" itself in a present of some of her confections and made hin pleasantly aware of the sweet sphere of women.
So he went to the club expecting to be intensely bored, bu 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 wath Greck face. He was more than interested. She spoke aboor art in general-art with a capital A. He found her agreeable She turned with A flash of inspiration to Greek Art. He foun her absorbing. She grew fervent over his pet theme. She ws enchanting. The result of it all was that he begged the ar professor for an introduction to the Greek enthusiast and, afte a moment of somewhat embarrassing silence and scrutiny, $d^{4}$ manded the privilege of escorting her home. Miss Van Orde rather uonchalantly granted him the permission. She had t objections to walking home with a man whose figure was reall passable enough, even if his face did more than border on th hideous. Besides he talked well and was, indeed, very agreeable as she discovered before they had much more than fallen int step.
-St. Paul's Street Bridge is ouly a couple of squares out your way; and the others are not going in yet, I see. I wai you to get a peculiar effect from there that is really good at rare."

Holcombe's plan was suggested in a decidedly autocratic wa: If Marian loathed anything (and she loathed many men ar things on this material globe, it was aun air of superiority i men. And yet she decided to go around by the bridge. The he began to talk. No one ever before had touched upon her points with such sympathy. And she talked herself as she fe she had never in her life spoken before. They were umeason. bly happy. What did it all mean? St. Paul's arch was ore them. It was only a mite of a walk; yet how much they ha contrived to say in the short time. Was it possible they had na known each olher for years?
Marian was resting her chin on her two hands. Her elbor were on the cold stone railing. But she was burning; the sto: scorched. She looked far out at $\cdots \mathrm{it}$," the rare effect. He w: looking at it also, but he was thinking-
"Tra la, la la, and Polly winked an eye and l'olly gave sigh,' and oh, but it's just the darlingest vase you ever sawall Dresten china wings and Cupids and things, you knowphilopena present! Ah ha, but I caught him well."

What it was about the voice that laughed past them on th bridge to make Holcombe shiver an observer wruld have hit trouble to guess. There was unthing peculiar avout the voic except that it was flufy and called up images of lace ruftes and pink bows and wavy fans. But somehow it had power to mad the world change tone.
"The pleasure, I assure you, has been entirely mine." Ihe combe spoke in his most couventional manner, as Marian do appeared within doors. He turned his steps toward his ont lodgings and walked five squares out of his way to avoid Paul's bridge. All the while his mind vibrated like a pendulur Now it was a Greek girl, with a glory in her face; now it in the image of a beribbined and smiling little Dresden shepher? ess, who beekoned to him with a gilled wand and sang to th in a shrill fluty voice. Before he reached his lodging he hafixed his mind. as he thought, decisively, on the little fianc waiting back there in Vermont. Defore he went to bed he bid snatched up a volume of heats and read the "Lines on a $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{i}}$ cian Cra."
And Marian, as she pulled down her hair, to the intense se miration of her room-mate, was saying to herself: $\because I$ 'm gb he was ugly, for, if it had been otherwise, Marian Van Orid I'm not sure what might not have been. Who kuows?"

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THE DELINEATOR.
hostess and have been invited because you are a member of a club or association, it is polite to call on the diay 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 retirn your call, it counts as a visit, and when she next comes it will be con ،eous 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), "Mith her house address below. The form

## CARD PARTIES.

Paying-cards are said to have been invented towards the end the fourteenth century, to cheer the melancholy madness of nur Charles the Sisth of France. At first they were made of rchment, painted by hand, and afterwards some of the earliest amples of the art of engraving were applied to them. For arly tive hundred years they have held a foremost place omg the amusements of mankind, and although abuse of ople, there is no form of entertainment by many conscientions dple, there is no form of entertainment more generally popular
an ard party, and none easier to give, for the simple reason At the guests amuse themselves. The first the simple reason whether one will have a serious the first thing to be settled tance, or one in which the cards are secoudary and the chief ect fun and the gaining of little prizes. The two do not go together, for whist, like chess, is a serious occupation. If has a house large enough to allow the whist-tables a room have only the lighter and more frivolows it will be better rts, railroad or progressive euchre or old maid. Care should taken not to ask persons who do not like cards. and the ect of the gathering should always be stated in the invitation. casy to do this in a persoual note, and if an "At Home" a is sent, the word "Cards" should be written in one victions of the proposed warning, according to the tastes or licthons of the proposed guest. People who do not play reason, for if they go, they will not only bore themselves, but a tax on their hostess, who will feel that bore themselves, but Ahe evening. As the company assemble they mare be ber mind the litlle tables, which have been made ready beforehand, and well for the hostess to say that the playing is to stop at wen time, after which a simple supper may be served in ther room, or brought in and set upon the card-tables, after wing time cuough to those who have been playing to move at and change their places. Gloves should not be wora, as make it very difficult to shuffie and deal properly. As cards always been igtimately associated with some of the most ounced forms of gambling, it is in much better taste-fiot to " any playing for moncy. If that is clearly undersionod, e who would find such amusement tame have always the parce of staying away; on the other hand the hostess will parcd any possible unpleasantuess. No self-respecting man girl should woman's money, nor is it a nice idea that a better avoided. This rule from a man; the chance is thereall sorts of prizes of trifling value, and the more alde havcan be made the more laughter they will more amusing friently rivalry there will be about winning then, while company of caral lovers there is ilmost sure to be someWho knows a number of tricks, which he is usually quite (1) show, and which add to the entertainment. Next to a cr, a card-party requires that answers to invitations should pled, as the unexpected should come when they lave usly upset the hostess's plan for her tables.

## REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bubscriber.-1. If you are invited to a card or other party but necessary to leave your visiting-card when you-bririve inco invited to the house, or if you if it is the first time you
is not correct in English. Mrs. President" or "Madam President" the lady whom you come to see is ordinary visit, if you are told that servant, uhless you are intimate in the house, ine your eard to the take it to show who you are, and she afterwards places it in may card dish or basket; but at a large reception yourds places it in the table as you go in, or give it to the serion you will leave it on the that you should: or If it to the servant if she seems to expect who has not invited you to some entertainment means to slighe lady you had better go to her house if seramment means to slight you, always mean to be polite house if she invites gou again, as people may not be able to pole when they send an invitation, and yel they was the wife of Priam their acquaintances each time. 8. Hecuba Homer's Iliad. 9. Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and Romeo Pars, in aro usually considered the four finest tracic pluys of Shakspere and probably most people would rank Hamlet first.
M. M.-1. It is not necessary to send any an
a church wedding, but an answer is necessary if the invitation to house afterwards. You may sny "Miss ary if you are invited to the ure (or regrets that she is unay Niss 31. accepts with much pleaskind invitation to the wedding reception Mr . and Mrs. So-and-So's sixteenth." but there is weding reception of their daughter on June tion as to cards is alsu no obligatory form of words. 2. Your quesreception is in the answered to "Old Subscriber." 3. If the club bonnct, but in the evening it is optional. If you are in a hat or sufer to put on a hat, as you can always take it off if in doubt, it is those present are bare-headed. 4. Flowerg off if the majority of artificial, aro only correctly worn in the hair wit fhether natural or 5. When you call on a married friend youl should full evening dress. card for her, but never one for her husband. their husbands' cards for other men husband. Married women leate and the latter rule applies even more strictly their own for women L. $B \rightarrow \mathrm{It}$ is nof necessary to strictly to young girls.
only invited to the church, nor are a present to a bride if you are asked to the reception. 2. Hats ore you obliged to do so if you are always be worn in church by women. The custom is a sery should and now agnin universal in good society. 3. A pretty dimity dress with a suitable light hat would be very appropriate for the wedding.
J. II.-1. Cards are sent with the invitations to chureh weddings in order to prevent hate general public from crowding in, but they are not by any meaz upiversal, and your regular invitation is what gives

- Weat to so. party, it will be more .-If a gentleman is your regular partner at a not rally "entitled" to any. The pleasure of being your but he is supposed to be enough for him, and he has ve rights escort is evening, but it is nuural to him. הud he has no rights over your dance with him several to sappose that you like him well enough to pose you are engaged to be If you do so oftener, people will sup-

> L. D.- It will be best to send your present, with a little no a fortught before the weddine is a present, with a little note, about the last few days of her girl life. As to engraving initials it is morg sensible and now more customary to put those of her married more than her maiden name.
hosamond.-1. It is not necessary that you should stand up when you behind an afternoon cach other. For instance, you might be sitting if the an afternoon tea-table and it would bo difficult to get out, but do so conveniently older than you. it may be as well to rise if you can from the woman in this country recognition is supposed to como first out her luand first to shake hands wis quite proper for her to hold would not be blamed if hake hands with a young man, although he pinntie meet is almost should auticipato her. The moveroent when gentluman thanks youl mechanical, like that of bowing. 3. If a sag that you are glad he has had company, it will be quite enough to man has not como especiallys had a pleasant time. 4. Even if a young you tulk to him while the rest of tho fou, it will bo only courtcous if you tulk to him while the rest of tho family aro tos busy to do so.

## AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.



The dry-plate is the magician's wand of photography. It is this imocent-looking piece of rhass with a creamy coating on one side that has made the Kodaks and Latakeyes possible. The arass does not difler from a bit of window-pane: the magie all lies in the conting. composed of gelatine. nitrate of silver, bromide and isodide of potassimm in certain proportions. 'This compound is boiled and then washed to clear it of impurities before spreadins it upon the phates of glass, and it is interesting to know that the varying derrees of sensitiveness from rery stow to "ery fast are obtained by longer or shorter boiling. The longer the compound is heated the more sensitive it beromes. The flatt 3 are carefully araded and the boxes in which they are 1"acal marked atcordingly.

I! fictare is produced by the action of white light, which
extreme should be avoided by the berimer, who will find tha the medium and rapid grades require less skill and experidur Fery fust plates must be handled in entire darkness until the are turned out as tinished negatives, but the slower ones tat no injury from red or yellow light.

Dry-phates are being improved each year, and there ath dozen statalard makes on the market, cach "best" accordin! the manufacturer. 'The amateur should choose one sort at 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. Clinata, ('ramer's and the Stanley are, perhaps, the best knom brands, and any one of them will give satisfaction. In m cases the malier gives on each box special instructions


Scestr Coold liffer
by c:ract oxidizes and turns dark the salts of silver. This change does not show until the plate is washed in solutions of certain chemicals. The ianage will then be seen in soft gray and blace tones on the ghass. The gelatine comatis is so extremely sensitive that it must ae guarded from all daylight, cande, lamp, gas or electric light from the time it is made until it reaches the developing itay. Jast one little alash or even very dim light will ruin the phate entirely and render it as useless for photorraphie purposes as a bit of broken botule. The fiates are packed at the factory one dozen in a box, wrapped in biack atal then in wased paper: they are kept from toweh. ing cark other by thin strips of pastelosard and the whole is enclowed in a telescope box having every opening sealed.

Dry-plates shomid be kept in a conol, dry place in the dark and preferably standing on edge. Moisture canses them on mould and spot, and if biad fint, they sometimes rab or stick to the wrappinss, spoiliner the film surface. This delicate, velvety surface is susceptible to the slighest touch: a seratech, a finger print or a bit of dust is sure to show in the finished nerative, and on this account the phates should be handled as little as possible and always by the clyes. Good dry-plates will keep a year or two, but fresh phates give a farger percentage of fine pictures. They are graded fron slone to revy fast, nind either
grarding the eare and use of his phates, which the beginne do well to observe.

## THE DARK-ROOM.

A room set apart sacredly for the one purpose of a datk is mot at all a necessity, though undoubtedly a areat ro jence. but a plate where the chemicals, trays and plate c kept from light and from medolling lingers must be pron One peep may spoil a box of Carhutt's "extra," one un. mixing-up put all things at the mercy of the tricky " ( "Ulands off" must be the motto of the dark-room, anm hetter to admit no visitors. One may work at night in an nary bectrom or litehen by covering the wimolows, anls: closet or well-curtained cornct of a cellar can be used day. Some spot for permanent use will add much to the ure of the work. The dark-room must be as my tiret in tor expressed it, "so dark you can see yourself think. it is not a bad plan to spend ten minutes inside looking fo suspected cracks before one rishs sjouling a phate.

But, throwing the room open to daylight, let us prom arrange its furniture. There must be at table or han enough to hold the triys and chemicals in immediat shelves for the bottles, etc., a slop-jar for water and
olutions, a dipper and bucket of fresh water, a.sent for the worker and, lastly, the ruby light. The really grood rubj lanbras are rather beyond the amateur in price; the best of the cheaper ones are those which burn candles. Any oil-hamp is an abomination in a small dark-room the smell alone being almost enoush to make one forego pliotography
The ideal !ight is secured when it is possible to cut in the sall of the room a hole a foot or more wide and fwice 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 dire parpose. Fasten a bracket shelf on the outside just below the red window and on this set-a candle or lamp. A fine ruby distht will be reflected over the table inside, with no heat or mote to mar the pleasure of working. In Summer. especially. F Warm dark-room is responsible for many failures and freguent dose of chemicals. If the dark room has a window facing alirece sunlight a very grood colored light for daytime work any be obtained by making a light wooden frame to tit the bwer sash and covering it with ruby or orange paper or cloth fuld for the purpose. The greatest care must be exercised to the frame so nicely that not a ray of white light can slip) in
plate-iolder should open and close casily and receive and release the plates on pressure of a spring. Holding the plate by the edges. dust the film side genty 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 buck to back. The slide should never be entirely withdrawn in. analking an exposure, and for convenience it is well to seratch a line across it to show when it has been pulled out far enough to expose the whole plate.
Nerer fail to close the box of plates and set them in a safe phace as soon as the holder is filled. And now, remembering tiae litto talk in the previons paper on selecting a view, let us sally forth and take a smap-shot at the world.

## THE DEVHEOMNO.

Every experienced photorrapher has his favorite formula for a developing solution, and doubtless each has some merit. But the beginner is eoncerned only with the one which wili insure him geod negratives by a simple process. The number of really excellent deveioping agents has been trebled in recent jears


Ciold liffect.
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 yedlow paint or with the imitation stained ghass preparations. en wine or orange diamond dye dissolved in thin varnish Wers well if two coats are given. The varnish or paint hi-a more brilliant light than the paper or cloth but is not
centre removable. coirse removable.
fuosets 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 spoiks all er be used indiscriminately, for the least bit of hypo spoils and
solutions. Label cach tray platnly with white or black hit and keep them in separate places. Order and convenience Suha be the law of the dark-romm-a place for everything and rothing in its place. Some arrangement for runting water :-reat assistance in washing plates and prints, and for this san a kitchen with a large sink makes an cxcellent workroom.

## FILLING THE PLATE-HOL, DER.

laving shut out all but the ruby light. let us open the box of (1) by slipping a knife under the sealed ciges and take out "ppermost one. The phate will be seen to be bright amt orcted with the film and and dull on the other. The dulif surface trated with the film and must face outward in the holder. The
with an enormous gain in case and simplicity and with results that indicate that the beautiful art of photography has still many undi-covered and wonderful possibilities. The accurate measurement and nice judgment in mixing necessary to secure a perfect solution are rather beyond the begimer, and with the maty good developers on the market it is not worth while to spend the time preparing them at home.
lindinal is, perhaps, the best all-round developer for the amateur's use, as it is highly concentrated. lieeps well, gives yery bright, clear negatives, that print splendidly, and needs only io be mixed with water to be ready for work. Such explicit directions accompany each bottic that mistalies need never occur. The Fikonogen developers are usually good and casy to handle. and of the newer preparations, Millen's Normal Developer, Prof. Normal, whel she bulk of water, gives uniformed with from four to five times its delicacy too often lost in guick 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 onnce of it oner. There one hundred and nincty ounces of active develoner. There are also several excellent developers in crystal They are incxpensive 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 fumd that different results attend the use of different developing agents. The "hydro" or hydrochituone solutions give sharp, hard negatives that are valuable wherever clearness of outline is the object. The "pyro" or py rogallic-acid class is noted for softness and Ielicacy and genuinely artistic effects, the ferrous uaalate, one of the older agents, is slow in its action and is now used mostly on bromide prpers. All this will be of value in the future. but at first the berimner should chouse one reliable developer and not change until thorourhly acquanted with its action.

## ESSENTIAL DEIAILS.

Before closing the dark-room to daylight see that everything is in readiness for work. Mis about four ounces of developer, which will be sufllcient for one $5 \times 8$ or two 4 aj inch plates, and set it with the labeled developing tray at one end of the , tble. It is well to rinse the tray in clean water to remove dust and aid the smooth How of the developer. Fill the second tray with fresh water and, as far from 3 wur other solutions as possible, get the hypo tray and fixing bath ready, light the ruby lamp, close the room and wait a few moments to be sure that no rays of white light steal in.

The plate-hulder may now be opened and the tirst 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 ediges, 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 uver from tieside, covering the plate at one sweep if possible. This is io insure even development, which is uided also by the previous, water bath. Solutions must never be poured down upon the delicate film, but flowed gently across it from one side. Rook 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 bruken outline of the object photographed. The sky and all light parts of the picture will show up tirst and turn darker and darker until, in a properly timed exposure, they are quite blach. The shaduws and dark objects will look pink or yellow in the colored light for some time after the rest is bluck, 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 guite 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 decpest shadows and looks smohy and dim. The beginner is usually frightened at this point and removes his plate too soon. causing under-development and a weak nerative, 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 tive to ten miuutes in the tray should be enough for a normal plate.

IIaving 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 bux cover is just the thiug-to drop over the tray and exclude all light during the soaling. At this stage of its life the "ater bath not only clears the plate of the developing solution, i,ut brings out a fuluess of detail never seen in hurriedly washed negatives.

As yet the film is almost as sensitive to light as when it ceft the factory, but from the washing it enters a chemical solutwn intended to "tix" or render permanent the image. This result is accomplished by the action of the hypo, which dissolves amd 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 suda and water, about four ounces of the crystals to twenty ouncts of water, or a saturated sulution of hypo is used ounce for vunce with water. Photographic dealers now offer fixing comb. pounds so greatly superior to phain hypu that all expert worhers prefer to use them, as they are inexpensive, keep indetinitel and give better results. Some of them, as the excellent chromiun fixing-salt, do away with the necessity of using the glum bath to harden the film and prevent "frilling."

To fix a plate, lay it face upr ward in the tray und flood in with several ounces of hypo of other fixing-bath. I'his time the plate requires only occasiona rocking and should remain is the solution at least a minute after the last trace of white o pink has disappeared from tus back, as seen from the glass side. This will take from ted to difteen miuutes and must na be cut short; when the plate : trausparent all over except fe: the natural lights and shadowst should be placed in clean wate: and allowed to remain ther fully half an hour. Change tir water frequently and bear mind that on this washing de pends the beauty of the nerative. for the least trace of hypo left is the film will show itself in tum as a white stain or crystalizatoe and spoil the primiug powet Hypo is at all times so asserurd that one drop of it in the devel oping tray will ruin the plate and no amount of washing mahe it safe to use a hypo tray or bof? tle for any other solution. glasses in which it is measured should be kept apart from the for other work, and the hands should be rinsed and dried whe fixing is complete. Just a very little carelessuess in this respre will raise a respectable crop of apparently unaccountable failure

The well-washed negative is now ready to see daylight. ad should be drained and placed in the rack or some safe placet dry. Ifeat must never be used to hurry the drying, and the we film must be guarded from dust and the slightest injury. finger print or scrateh scarcely visible to the naked eye wh show on the dry negative and ou every print made from it.

In hot weather the film will sometimes curl up or phuke away from the edges of the plate, the process being technicalh called "frilling." A bath of strong alum water used imned ately after developing not only prevents this hut hariens the film so that it is less liabie to injury in handling. The plas should remain in the alum water about five minutes and thoroughly washed in clean water afterward. The alum bai is at all times an advantage to plates fixed in plain hyp Washing a plate must not suggest rubbing or rough handing it means that the plate is to be passed through several trass fresh water or soaked in a sink with just enough water rumin. to keep the bath fresh and changing.


















If there is anything in motern life which would tend to make people forget Dr. Jolinson's remark that to hear a woman speak in public was like secing 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 tw meet in open convention and to forget personalities in the liruader sense of helpful fellowship.
The Connecticut Federation, which was just one year old in June, held its amual meeting recently, and in a very able ahress the president, Mrs. Esther Ki. Noble, satid with regard whe thme 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 altogrether 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 sceking to enrich the minds and enlighten the
hearts of these women, having learned the blessed lesson that hearts of these women, having learned the blessed lesson that sharing our good things with others doubly enriches ourselves;
fur to gret is human, to give divine" for lo 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 bleasing that maketh rich and aideth in the world's advancement. Philanthropic committees are carrying cheer into cheerless homes, teaching
rhildren to be thrifty, accurate and careful. Civic and village rhildren 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 com-
mittees are seeking the improvement of school systems and the decurating of school-houses, also the establishiner of travelline decurating of school-houses, also the establishing of travelling
libraries in country towns, which will carry light aud gladness and uplifting influences into all our communities. It is impossible to foretell the jossibilities 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 cleanius, weed out spots where neglected lots are allowed to grow into unsightiy objects, care for the trees and the public parks and helpimprove 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 priucipal 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 publir schools and their faults, and everything that concerns the chideation of the child at home or abroad. The individuality of children, their affections and sympathies and the best methols 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 $\cdots$ Wintergreen "the prime ladies. In Boston there is the " Wintergreen," the prime qualiliration for membership being that no member shail be under fifty years old, and as the averige woman gets to be considerahly over fifty years before she will own to that age cone mem-
hirs are ant to be adornad with hire are apt to be adornad with pretty white hair. Mrs. Micah Hyer, Jr., is the president of the Wintergreen, aud a very jolly time the members have at their meetings. They have no jarfirular object beyond having a good time, and they meet at farlh other's houses, where they have a little lumeh and, perhaps, In litlle discussion, with often a distinguished guest. To meet With them is a privilege which other club women occasionally cojny, and a jollier, happier lot of club women is never seen thin at a Wintergreen mectiug. No group of school girls can hert them in that respect. At St. Johnsbury, Vi., there is fanther club called the Seventy Club, in which no member shall
activity than said to die at sixty from lack of wholesome mental when they come to be sisty 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 rlubs she is one way of overcoming this tendency. Wiant 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 shaduw 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 trainiug and training. of the will, the sturly of IBrowning, 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 "Aritation of Thourht is the Beginuing of Wisdom." Mrs. Morris has held the office of leader since the club was organized in 1892, and she is a very $1={ }^{2}$ pular jresident. 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 Wednesilay afternoons throughout the season. 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 Housekecping was started, the union leasing two houses on St. Botolph street, and establishing there a school for teaching everything conof wect with housekeeping. Servants were taught to do all kinds of work in the best way, aud young women were taught the proper way to keep house. In order to make the work practical a reyular home has been kept at these houses, at which the members lave paid a certain amount weekly for their board, and the sturies of housekeeping. Some weekly morning practice their theories of housekeeping. Some weekly morning lectures are given,
with weekly afternoon 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 schonl : during the coming year Miss Katherine Dunu from the Brooklyn Institute will have charge. Last year three groups of general houseworkers were graduated, who had taken instruction in kitchon, dining-room, parlor, chamber and laundry work and also in cooking. A certain amount of work has been clone during the Summer, and the boarding house has beeu kept open hy a few regular and some temporary boarders: this has afforded the training corresponding to the home which is essential to full instruciaon.

Club) life is still in a state of evolution; it has passed the time when it could be callerl a fad and is now reaching out towards some definite aim, some living issue. Someone inas 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 tngether in October without some defmite preparation for their ifinter's work. If possible, a course of study should be arlopted and the members be prepared to take it up with zeal and thoronghaess. This would not interfere even with the work of current topics of clubs, for they only can be successful when they are conducted systematically. Fur 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 nown topic in a cur-rent-events class. In short, take what there is left of the vacation to systemize your club work for the coming season.

HELEN 2IF. WINSLOW.

## the cultidation of the voice.-Third Paper.

By Eheanor gliohgeiv, author of "The Delsamte Systej of Physical Cuitlue."

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 spenk too impressively of the importance of these muscular exercises, since they brirer purity, quality and resonance of tone and a correct use of the articulatory organs.

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ExEROISES TO GIFE MUSCULAR
    STRENGTH TO THE IHROAT,
        TONGUR AND LIPS DURNG
            vogalization.
```

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, aud that of the letter $p$ exercises the lips. These three consonants may be regarded as the basis of all the others, since by em. ploying 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 oceur in speech.
First open the mouth wide, but without


Flgure No. 9.


Figure No. 8.
tion is illustrated at figure No. 11.) Maintaining the mouth in this position, raise the tip of the tongue and press it firmy against the forward part of the roof of the mouth quite nemi the front teeth, as pictured at figure No. 12; and as the explu. sinn of breath occurs upon the phonetic somading 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 fiyure No. 11. lic. peat a number of times.

Lastly practice with the phonetic sound of the consonant $p$, which is püh, produced by the breath alone without vocalization, and calls into use chiclly the museles 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 exer. cises thus far given for the relaxation and control of the vocal orgaus of the thront and mouth have been practised until fairly well accomplished, try those describell below.
vocal exercises FOR THE THROAT, TONGUE AND LIt's TO PRODUCE PURITY OF TONE straining or spreading it at the corners, simply lowering the jaw as directed in former exercises (siee figure No. 8). Hold the month 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 kith. produced entirely by the breath and swithout vocalization.
As the phonetic sound of $k$ is produced the tougue should press hard agninst the b:rnts of the roof of the mouth; and as the explosi on of breath -necurs, 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 avula should rise with the same sharp action. giving a correct arch to wack 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 perceptibly stronger. Be careful not to ulter 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 excrcise is performed correctly it will be noted that a very strons 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 tougue, take up the phouctic sound of $t$, which is tuik 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 tecth are just back of the upper ones and in the same relative position they occupy when the mouth is closed. (This posi-



Figlue No. 10.


Figure No. 11

Open the mouth by clastically low. ering the jaw to such a depth that two fingers can be placed laterally bet ween the teeth (see figure No. 8), and with. out altering this position of the mouth or the reposeful position of the tongue with its tip agsionst 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. IRepeat this syllable three times, being extremely carcful 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 obser vation of all the rules previously ex. plained.
After alh has been accomplished fair. ly well, say kah, still sounding the $<$ as in arm, applying the same principles as were used in producing the phonctic sound of $k$, and holding the mouth in the same position as wheo 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 phonetir 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 paah 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, teh, pah, each three times, and coucentrating all the power of the will upon saying them with pureness, fuluess, resonance and power; but be sure there is no conscious effort or feeliug of restriction in the throat or chest.
After laving practiced these principal consonamt sounds, we must, in order to gain greater power to produce pare 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 $a, e, i$, oand $u$.
To produce the proper sound of $a$, as in ale, first elastically lower the juw, separating the teeth suflciently to be able to pass between them with perfect calse 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. Upon the attack of the abdominal muscles in sounding a the center of the tongue will arch slightly upward, aud this should be the only action. (See figure No. 15.)
To sound $e$, as in ell, the mouth should widen slifhtly, the lips should be drawn a little away 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 tecth just the same as for $a$, but the sides must rest agaiust the cilges of the upper side teeth, leaving a narrow, flattened passage for the pure sound to pass through, as pictured at figure Nio. 16. Great care must be takin not to sighiten the muscles of the tirront or thrust the chin forward on either this vowel or the preceding oue, 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. ${ }^{2}$ lower the chn 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 upper and lower teeth, and retain the tip of the tonguc in the same position against the lower front teeth, while the sides rest against the immer sides of the lower side teeth. Upou the attack in producing the sound of $i$ the tongue flattens, showing the opening of the throat as pietured at figure No. 17; and upon the final ound of the vowel the tongue arches slightly in the canter. 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

Tur large demand for our Pamphlet, : CHARACTER IND UNIQUE FASIIIONS," has necessitited the issuing of a new edition in which has been incorporated a variety of new costumes. It is Mllustrated with Styles unusual in Thararter, representing Peculiar National Fashions and Notable Individual Apparel, and is a handy book of refer"nce when patterns of the nature described are required. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 d . or 5 cents.
fron something; it is most important that the jaw be kept perfectly tiexible and easy.
On $o$, sounded as in ohl, 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 10 unded, as pictured at figure No. 18.
$U$, sounded as in use, requires much the same form of tongue sad 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 resuilt, not only in speech, but also. in the appearance of the lower jaw. It may be impossible to make the teeth close perfectly, but áuy irregularity may thus be rendered much less marked. Mothers should watch their youns children and teach them to close their teeth properly and to speak by lowering the jaw and not. by thrusting it forward. If sụch 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 relasation, and then to control it elasticully, with no strain upon the muscles connected 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 laryux, to insure a total lack of restriction in the region of the throat. (Sce 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 exccute all the foregoing exercises with skill before attempting anything farther, as upon this rudimentany 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.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND SOCIETIES: A new pamphlet containing a History of the Organized Club Movement and the General Federation of Clubs, the Many Departments of Social Science to which the energies of Club Women may Le directed with practical and far-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. 


many times as directed as mentioned wherover they occur, that the detalls given between them are to be repeated as n the next as directed before going on with the detalls which follow the next $*_{\text {. As an example: } *} 6$ ch., 1 s . c. In the next space, 6 ch.p 1 s. c. In the next space, 6 or, means that you are to crochet as follows: 6 ch., $18, \mathrm{c}$.
 the noxt part of the direction.

ROSE TIDY.
Figure No. 1.-This tidy is made of colored crochet cord and

* ch. 5 , fasten in same manner as the s. c. at beginning of the row. Repent from $* 4$ times more.

Fourth roio.-1 s. c. in next 5 -ch., 6 d. c., 1 s. c. in same 5.ch. Repent 4 times more.

Fifth roos.-1 s. c. on the wrong side where chaiu of previous row was fastened. * Ch. 6, fasten in above manner. Repeat from ${ }^{4} 4$ times more.
Sixth roro.-1 s. c., 8 d. c., 1 s. c. in 6-cin. Repeat this 4 times more.
Seventh roo.-1 s. c. on the wrong side where chains of previous rows were fastened. * 7 ch., 1 s . c. fastcued as above. Repeat from * 4 times more.
Eighth rove.-In this row the joining is made. 1 s c., 10 d. c., 1 s. c., under ch. 7 ; in work:ng 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 1 st stitch of ch. $10,{ }^{*} \mathrm{ch}$. $4,1 \mathrm{~s}$. 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 together. Then fasten 1 rose on the point
may be worked in any colora 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 rovo-1 s. c. in each of the remaining 11 -ch., and $3 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{c}$. in the 12 th stitch of chain (this will from the center of the leaf), $11 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{c}$. in the opposite side, 1 ch. Turn.
Second ron. - The leaves are worked ribbed by taking up the back loop of stitcl. s c. under each s.c. to the center of leaf, 3 ec . in the center of the 3 s . c . of last row, then s . c . to within 2 stitches of the eud of lact row; leave these two stitches ch. 1, turn. Work back and forth like last row, and make the leaf 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 amother 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 lasti 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 Ist 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., $1 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{c}$. in same chain. Repeat from * 4 times more

Third rono. -The side towards you is the right side. Turn the work over and make 1 s. c . where 4 -chs. of 1 st row were fasteued.


Figure No. 2.-Silk and Bead Purse, with Gate Top. of each leaf and 1 between the leaves. Facten the remaining leaves on the outer edge of thr roses between the poinss of the center leaves.

## SILK AND BEADPURSE, witil gate top.

Figcre Nō 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 rovo.-1 s. c. with bead. 1 plain s. c. in each st. of previous row, alternately, working in. back lonp of stitches.
Second rono.-* 2 s. c. with beads, taking up back loop of 2 nd st. then 1 plain s. c. by taking up both loops of the second or jast s. c. to widen; repeat from * 5 times.

Third roob.-* 3 s. c. with beads. Widen after third bead in same way as in last row; repeat from * $\overline{0}$ times.

Make eight or ten more rows, increasing one bead and wideng in each row until you have six points of eleven or thirteen sads each.
Tice'fle roob.-S. c. all round.
Thirteenth roo.-D. c. in each s. c. of last row.
Fourteenth roo.-D. c., with bead, in each stitch of last row. Fifteenth roor.—D. c. in each stitch of last row.
Sixteenth roio.-S. c. in each stitch all around.
Serenteenth roov.-* 2 plain s. c., 3 s. c. with beads; repeat 13 nes more from *.
Eigthteentle rooo. -1 plain s. c.,* 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain s. c.; pent from * 12 times, then 3 s . c. with beads, 1 plain s. c.
Nineteenth romo. -* 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain 3. c. *, repeat m * 13 times.
Ticentieth roun. - 4 plain s. c., 1 s. c. with bead; repeat 13 mes, then 1 s . c. with bead.

Tioenty-first roo. - 1 s. c. with a bead in every stitch.
Twenty-second roo.-* 1 s. c. with bead, 4 plain s. c. *, repeat 13 times.

Twenty-third roo.-* 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.; repent from * 12 times, then 3 s . c. with beads, 1 plain s. c.

I'centy- $\pi f$ flh rolo.-* 3 s. c. with beads, 2 plain s. c.; repeat from * 13 times.

For the next 14 rows repeat from the 12 th row.
Fortieth roob.-l plain s. c. in each stitch.
Forty-first row. -D. c. in each stitch.
Forty-stcoml and Forty-third rolos.-Same as 41st row.
Sew on to the gate top, which may be purchased in fancywork shops.

## THE COMM@N ILLS ©F LIFE.*

BY GRACE PECKHAM MURRAY, M. D.-NO. 9.-INSOMNIA.

That the tune of our being is set to a rhythm is well illusfated in sleeping and waking. One-third of life is phssed in cep. two thirds in working and waking. Sleep is necessary to epair the system and make it fit for action. As the musele ceds after exercise a period of rest so that the chemical accufulations produced by action can be carried away and thus How 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 becumes 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 slat out the vision of earthly objects, ne ceases to feel or to smell and lastly the ears cease to hear; and so the five senses become scaled to all without that would rouse activity. Children and animals sleep more than half he time, but as one grows or attains adult life the rhy tham is hanged and less and less slecp is necessary. There is a great ifference of opinion in regard to the amount of sletep required. o 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 uperative. The Chinese torturer deprives his hapless victim of lecp. The torment trauscends 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, accusomed 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 man who has gone to bed with the lark tosses with wakefulness mil midnight. and is no more ready to rise with the lark than 0 go to sleep with it. It would not take a long course of trainny, nevertheless, to have the habits of one exchanged for those of the other. The amount of sleep also depends largely on babit. As a general thing, people sleep more than they need. The ancients were very strict in their iteas in regard to this, aud 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(ers and think that the individual, especially if he works hard, should have cigh, hours of sleep at least.
The question next arises whether man can turn night into hay and day into night without suffering for it. Night is, no doubl, the time for sleep; the light of the sun has departed, In. 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 easily lulled to rest. But the time of sleep is also much more of

[^3]a habit than one would susiect. The night laborers in mines, who have their time diviled without reference to the course of the sun, having cight hours on and as many hours off, sleep regardless of daylight and dark. One cau 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 louger, 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 insumnia. 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 flesh is leeir that insombia is a common and a persisteut symptom. The insomnia which is the most common in is due not to any disease of the body, but to the state of mind. Ansiety 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 $s$ legucy. Some one has said that sleeplessness was " a perverse habit, the result of years, perhaps generations, of misuse of the body and the brain."

Ter and coffee have long borne the opprobriam of causing insomnia, and with justice, too, for the yare stimulants and excite the nerve centers. But many an after-dinuer 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. Very 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 APPOIATMENTS.

In order to sleep successfully it is necessary that the surroundings be suitable. The reom should be large and airy, or, if not large, the ventilation should be good. It is rare that the chamber is well ventilated. Ever: one has perceived the tainted air of a bedroom when going into it in the morning, and woudered 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 ineadache and of having passed a restless night without sleep. So many people have a prejudice agaiust night air that they seal
themselves up in a room to which po air can gain access. Breathing over and over again the same air, it is little short of a miracle that they are not asphyxiated before morning. The air should not blow directly upon ono when he or she is aslepp, and if the room is small, a sereen cap 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 $\because \cdot d$ throw wide open the wiadows and let the breeze sweep turough 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 umable to sleep, unless you are a soldier or have worked and tramped so hard in camping out that you are ghad 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 lind 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 exisencies 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 IVSOMNAA.

The remedies for insommia, 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 phay 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. Wow 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 agrain. The concentration of the mind on anme non exciting subject and holding it to the contemplation of it causes it to te-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. IRelax 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 aspossible.

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 it the temperature of $95 \cup \mathrm{~F}$. will often make one sleep well. Remain in the bath from twenty minutes to half an hour. Electrical baths also are beneficial. Electricity-the constant eurrent-is productive of very good results in those easea where incomnia is dupe to nervnusnes, the elecericity being administered upon retirin: it battery can be hired or bought,
and a physician will tell you how to use it. The currents shou not be too strong or too long contianed.

In cases of persistent and intractable insommia a chanue scene is exceedingly bencticial, and if one cannot travel, he e change his occupation. A sea voyage, a getting-out from accustomed routine will help more than anything else. mind often gets into a rut and so loses its sense of the propit tion of things that the cares and vexations of life follow one bed and persistently drive away needed sleep. The new sigh and ideas that travel necessarily brings readjust the bod equilibrium; the mind is rested and invigorated, the nerves soothed and sleep results. In a general way I lave referred the will power in promoting sleep. It is a great thing to 1 . an expectation, even a determination, quiet and unexcitine. sleep.

## SLEEPLESSNESS AND DRUG M.1BITS.

If it is necessary to resort to drugs to prevent insomnin. not do much self-tluctoring, for one may find the remedy wo than the discase. One may take tincture of hops or catnip or slecp on a hop pillow. Tincture of valerian or some prepan tion of assafoctida or lavender will quiet the nerves and bring pose. The broken habit of sleep will be re-established and process' will not be larmful, but beneficial. Next in order con the bromides; they are uot dangerous if only taken for a tit and in moderate doses of fifteen or twenty grains, but all these things should be prescribed by a physician. You mu beware of using chloral. Since the coal tar drugs have bet discovered chloral is fortumately not so popular, for it is drug that one can form a habit of using. It will assert itst and establish a craving which will not be put off or denied.
Far worse than anything that one can conceive, who has witnessed the spectacle, is a drug habit. Morphine, chloral at cocaine are the most common drugs to which the sleepless ly came addicted. The craving for these is something beyond d scription; everything yields to it. The truthful person becom a liar because of it. He will sacrifice everything that makes lit worth living in order to obtain it. No one ever thinks it possiti that such a degrading slavery would control him or her, bu none can count himself absolutely safe from such bondage. Th necessity of caution in taking drugs for pain or sleeplessme cannot, therefore, be impressed too strongly upon one. It better to endure a few sleepless nights, yes, even many, tha to become addicted to the use of drugs and stimulants. The drugs are useful for a time, but after a while they lose their $p$ tency; the drugs have to be increased constantly, and aft awhile the demand of the system for them becomes imperatio yet they fail to soothe. huving rather the opposite effect at serving to increase the trouble that they at first relieved.

Sulphomal is a remedy much used. When first discoverti some ten years ago, it was widely recommended in the placed opium and morphine, which, while giving sleep, caused in mat instances a feeling of sickness and bausea the next morning. sulphonal leaves none of these disagrecable after-effects, it us hoped that a useful drug had been found-one that would re lieve pain and cause sleep without umpleasant results. Sulphous is a remedy that at once became popular. The result was the many acequired the habit without realizing that it was possible do so. Sulphonal and chloral weaken all the derve centers an attack the heart.

## TIIF' BESST PREIENTIVE:

To woo sleep, therefore, do not rescrt to drugs. Find 0 the causes of your wakefulness and try to regulate the cond tions accordingly. Be a philosopher and cease to worry and anxious about matters that caunot be helped. Avoid excita topics of couversation just before retirmg and govern the ment processes with firmmess and decision, not allowing to come to th front those which are liable to arouse and racite you. ibur all, banish gloomy and apprehensive thoughts. A writer, splat ing of the hatunting, worrying, sleep-banishing thoughts, writ thus of the people who indulge in them: "When the respon: bilities of the day are over they carry their respousibilities bed with them. The small hours of the morning find such ine viduals speculating upon the pros and cons of the past and ture with an intensity which often drives them to desperatio The small ills of life assume Alpine proportions; the most triv circumstances are distorted and magnitied a thousnadfold. might be added that if he falls asleep, he is troubled with u happy dreams and haunting nightmares. As the best prevenur and the cure of msomnia, bansh, therefore, gloomy and apine hensive thoughts.


A deep ruflle pink chifion at the edges and a full puff of the same at the ening provides an attractive finish. Bows of broad satin ribin are 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 covered with white silk, and the sachet powder sprinkled upon the cotton will impart is delicate perfume to the handkerchicf or veil which may be carried. Any preferred color may be selected, but bluck satin and chiffon are especialif: appropriate for gencral use.

Figure No. 2.-Catch-Ala. - 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

Figure No. 1.-Fangy Bag.

Figure No. 3.Houbewife - Cardboard is covered with linen and decorated with ribbon and embroidered designs in this useful little housewife, which suggests the soldier's knapsac!. The side pieces are arrauged to hold pins, while on the top three spools of cotton are held in position by uarrow ribbon, which is run through them and fastened inside the case. On the cover, inside, are three pieces of tine 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 addi-
tion to the workbasket and will also be an acceptable gift to the traveller.

Figure No. 4.Rustic Mirione Frame.-Tiny little pebbles are glucc in stucco effectupona foundation of heavy cardboard or thin board, forming the mat of this picturesque frame, while the rustic picees are varnished or may be of silver birch and crossed in simple style at the top and bottom. Candelabra placed on each side of the mirror add a charming effect.


Figure No. 2.-Catch All.
(asing through which uarrow ribbon is run to draw the bag victher. The lace is gathered on the edge and falls prettily ber the silk. An interlining of thin cotton batting is sprinkled rufusely with. some favorite sachet-violet or orris, perhaps, br:':' more generally preferred. Silk, satin, velvet, crépon or iuca are appropriate for this dainty little accessury; 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 attractive manner at the top and bottom of the frame complete a very ornameatal feature in the home. Taste and ingenuity will produce pleasing results in the decorative features of this frame.

## MODERN LACE-MAKING.

battenburg table-Center.
Flaure No. 1.-The center here pictured is one of the richest
a fine cream tint, but may be made of white braid, if prefere It may also be made of Battenbarg braid, in which case it be filled in with the same stitches as are used in Battenburg la

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 buttom-hole stitched, the waterial being then cut away to show the full pattern of the lace.

## CHILD'S POINT LACE COAT COLLAR.

Figure No. 2.-Whis 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 tine back and two short tab-ends depend in front. It is of


Fiaure No. 2.-Cumd's Point laoe coat coliar

BRUGES LACE EDGING
Figure No. 3.-This hand some edging is made of semi-transparent braid an ivory-white tint and filled in with Bruges 180 stitches. The engraving ref resents the lace very fait, fully. Bonnet and hat crown covered with Bruges an Flemish lace will be ver fashionable this season $f$ dressy wear, and ladies cler er with their needles will able to fashion such cover ings ior their hats ther selves by obtaining a desig for the purpose.
For the information cor tained in this article ow thanks are due Sara Hadlej professional luce maket 923 Broadway, New Yor


Piaure No. 3.-Bruges Lace Edging.


## blutivg and starciling.

Table linen is not starched in those homes where heavy linen and many chaiges 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 stiflening will leepp 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 fur the ironing. If ironed quite dry and on the right side. it will be shiny and

## THE HOME LAUNDRY.

When but one servant is cmpluyed, amb she is hamale coso cowok and maid-of-all wori, incumpetemy in some ways is endurabie providel the duties of the laumalry are uaderstuond. The zumes hansekecper bewails the trials that beset her when the clothes are bruaght from the hamiry clemely and yellum, but if she deves not understind the work, there is his chance of im. provement unless a change of maids is effected. In these dars of domestic unrest it dues not suffice that the mistress shall be a critic-anyone can tind fault-, but she must understand the cause of failure and with patience and firmness endeavor to correct the lack of knowledise on the patt of the willing yet inefficient helper. Only the very rich can pay fur 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, flamels 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 reachthe laundry in a very soiied state are seltion cuite restored to their fairuess by even the best of laundresses. In careful housekcepinis even the small members of the family are taught a proper respect for the solled 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 lit-or-miss housekeeping wet bath or hamd towels are thrown with the wash-pile and are a prolitic suarce of middew and sourness. The proper care of the soiled pieces before they reach the haudry is, therefore, a matter of habit in well-regulated houscholils.

## SORTITG THE CLOTHES.

When the washing is to be commenced the sorting of the clothing is the first step. Flannels are latil 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 soatk any of the elothes uver night, but I have seen the best results athined only when this course was followed. Hald 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 dheets do not require it. Tho use of a washing powder or thid is a modern one. The old-time housekeepers would have none : these labur-siviug mediums, fucibibl, consideriat that the: $\therefore$ int.es were thereby made tender o. fail of tiny holes, but we bate grown io appreciate the pricelessacis of woman's strength t.el save it as fat as we can. A washiag componand properly ropurtioned and not uscel until thoroushiy dissolved is, in fach A. avang to the chothes, necessitating less rabbing to cleamse them.
(immence the wort with the liabie lima, leaving the cluthes arnt are suahing still in that condition until the linen is washed. Pablecloths and mapkins should be lowhed wer carefully for :uy coffee or fruit stains, and if any are found, boiling hot water hould be poured through them, the soiled spots being placed wer a bowl and a small quanti.g of the water beiner added at a Ame. Wash the linea in hos water and soap, " ringont and Gen lay it in clean lukewarm water io rinse welt. Whan all is sashed have ready a builer one fuurth full of cold water. Wring the linen from the rinse soap liohtly and las it in the filer, then place the boiler over the fire. When the water is Aınost 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. shase -ut and then hang it on the line. Care should be taken in hatoging it so that it will dry very ucarly straight.
beantiful, 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 shon on the upper side. Fincly embruidered center-piecees and doileys are washed with mach care in a good soap-suds mate of white soap, rinsed well and blued very slighty, 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 blach, 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 suap 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 fuult. The ultramarine blue - not Prussian-blue - is the kind to use, but the bluing may always be tested by sal-soda. Dissolve a cable-spoonful of the soda in hot water, add a little of the blaing and heat it. If a brownish red tinge is developed, the presence of iron is certain and such bluiag 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: Dissolve a large cooking-sponaful of starch in a cupful of cold water; turn this into a clean man and add two quirts of boiling water and at small piece of wax or a teaspuonful of lard. Place it on the fire, and when bubbles permeate the starch it is cooked sulficiently. Salt is sometimes considered a requisite. but its use is to be aroided, the clothing not remaining stiff wheu it is used. Salt hats a peculiar affinity for moisture and defeats the very purpose of the starching. The 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 sionald be dipped while the starch is hot, but colored articles require at cool starch to prevent the colors from fading. Shirt-waists are starched in this starch, and when dried the yoke, the fronts, culfs and neck-band are dipped in what is called cohll starch -made by dissolving starch in culd water, the propurtions of which are always given ou the starch package. There is a rery useful starch now on the market for cold starching, it is especially satisfactory for doing up) wlite shirts. The shirts receive no hot starching, but are dippend 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 hats heen treated to the hot starching shoukd be thotoughly dried befure the sprinhling prior to the ironing or the cluthes will nut be stiff, and the starch will be likely to stick to the irons.

## CARE OF FLANDELS PRIVTS; ETC.

The washing of finnuels is not a difficult process. nor need the result be problematical if the work is understom. Into a quartei of a tubful of lukewarm water stir two table-spoonfuls of ammonia. Dfter shaking the flannels free of dust and lint, lity 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 tiannels, as it hardens and shrinks them. From this water lay then in a second, prepared exactly like the first and of the
same temperature. IRinse 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 hane them to ary in a sumny place. When ironng press them with a moderately hot fiat-iron. The secret of the washing of thanels 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 of 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 flamats. Blankets are washed in the same way.

When washing silk under-vests make a solution of a tablespoonful of ammonia in three quarters of a pailtul of lukewarm water. Laty the garments in this and allow then to soak for fifteen minutes; then wash with the hamds. Wring out the garments by squeering in the hands; rinse in lukewarm water, hang in a shady place and when nearly dry iron, first placing at cloth over the silk. In washing hose firsi shake them free of dust and lint and then wash and rinse in fresh clear water. brecelinge are a veritable trap for all the lint from the clothing prececting it if washed in water that has already done service. soap is used on them. If it is feared that they will fade wout soap in for thirty minutes in silted water, then wash as follows: Make a thin flour starch of two quarts of water and half a cupful of alour, dissolving the flour in some of the water while cold, then adding boiling water to the amount apportioned. Intu a tubcontaining 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 usanlly stiffen it sufliciently. linse the article in two clear waters and hang in the shade to Faded blues are this lind should be ironed on the wrongs side. mute of a table-spoonful of acetic acid rinsing in at solation water.

## REMOV:1L OF ST.1 AE

Iron rust, which is seldom accounted for, should be removed as soon as seen Lay on a generous coating of salt and over this squecze the juice of a lemon until wet. Is is not necessary 10. lay the rusty sputs in the sun to effect their obliteration. When the salt is dry brush it off, and add more if the stain is zot guite gone. Mildewed linen, unless of long standing, may be restored by being dipped in a solution of line water made by adding a spoonful of chloride of lime to a quart of water. lepeat 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 mathe bleaching of yellowed clothi..t. Soath 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 sum. 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 en 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 cradieate it, jawelle water will surely do so. This water, a very usefal article to have always in the laundry, mive be bought of a druggist or may be made at home as follows: Pace two pounds of bi-carbonate of soda and two quarts of hot water in a porselain-lined kette 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 sethle and when clear strain the liquid through cheese-cloth and botile tightly. When using allow half a pint of the water to ecich guart of clear water, and soak the stained linen. Several hours' soaking will usually obliterate all stain. linge in at least three waters. White goods alone may
be so treated, as the water will take the color from colored goods.

## LACXhMY Sustr.

The making of laundry soap secms an uanccessary labor in these days when soap is so cheap, yet it is quite vorth one's while. Soap grease is casily 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 neceled in beof and other meats-slonala be elaificd, strimed and sel aside for this purpose. it promineist cooking lecturer recently urged her
pupils to make all the soap needed in the laundry. The formul she gave for the process produces a hard white hard soap that
very satisfactory. The requirements are:

10 prouts of grease.
2 pounds of potash.
2 yharts of cold wate:.
2 tithle-spoonfuls of powdered borax.
Melt the arease slowly on as not to heat it; place the potast in an earthen bowl and add the water and boras. The actan: of the potash will heat the water, and the whole should be stirred with a wooden stick and left to cool. When the fat melted pour it into a wooden tub, and when quite cool, almust to thickening, and when the potash also is quite cool add the atter, pouringr it in in a very thin stream and stirring vigorousty After all is added continut the mixing for at least ten minutes. when the soup will look ropy and thick. Then pour it into pans or a wooden box to a depth of three inches. After standing us hours cut it into bars, and the bars into pieces of a size conven. dent for handing. The soap will be soft, but after three dat: may be hard enough to be taken from the pans and laid in diy place to harden. This process is very simple and demands for its success only that the potash and grease shall both be cod when stirred together.

There is not space to tell of the requisites for the success of the iroming-the clothes dampened over night, the firm, well. covered ironing-board, the bit of wax tied in a cloth, the smouth irons, plenty of holders, etc. All well-appointed kitcheus have at least three ironing eovers, and they should find their way to the wash when soiled. These covers are best made of heavy unbleached sheeting, remmants of which are usually to be found

BLARR.

## BROWN BREAD, ROLLS, MUFFINS AND GEMS.

## HY CARRIE MAT ASHTON.

It is an acknowledged fact that white bread contains but hat tle 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, a: much less injurious effect upon the teeth. Below is given a mumber of tested recipes for bread, rolls, muffins, gems and biscuits made from the coarser flours.

ENMIRE WHEAT BREAD.-Take a heaping cupful of Graham flour, a cupful of white llour, two cupfuls of entire Wheat flour, two table-spoonfuls of sugar and a tea-spoonful of salt. Sift all together aud idd enough warm water to make it prest 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 kuead in the morning after stirrine the mass can anful of meled butter. Add white flour unth 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 pa and add a table-spoonfal of butter and two spoonfuls of New Orleans molasses. Stir in slowly a cupful of sifted corn-meal. When nearly cool add a cuplai of soft yeast and Gruham flour enough to thicken well; cover and leave in a warm place over night. In the morning add hulf a teu-spoonful of salt and enough wheat flour to stiffen (usually about a cupful); mix weil and pour into greased pans. Cover until very ligint, then bake in at oderate oven from an hour and a quarter to am hourand a half. GRAHAM MAEAD No. 1-For one loaf o: Graham breat dissolve one fourth of a yeast cake in one foun on of a cupful of warm water (if preferred, one third of a cupfui of soft yeast can be used instead), and when cool add a cupful of scalded mik. a table-spoonful of molasses, one fourth of a tes spoonful of sat and half a cupful of white flour: then thicken with sifted Graham flour to make a batter. Let the mass sund in a warm phace 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.
GRAMAM JBREAD NO. 2-Take a pint of sweet milk, haif a cupful of molasses, a tea-spoonful of soda and half a tearspoonful of salt Stir in sifted Graham flour to make a batier thin enough to pour into the bread tins. Let it rise, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour amd a quarter.
Gllilad BRbiv No. 3.-For this take two cupfuls of Gra. ham flour, a cupful of white flour, two witele-sjeconfuls of molasses. half a tea sponnful of salt. half a coapfail es joinst sind
ennugh warm water to mix well. Pour the nisture into the un at night, cover closely and it will be ready to bake early in the moruing.
(iRAMAML BREAD No. 4.-Use a quart of sifted Graham flour 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 amd half a tea-spoonful of salt. Mix and beat with a spoon for twenty minutes, cover and let it stand uver might in a warm place to rise. In the morning mathe the dough moto two loaves and set to rise. When luibe ats high as it was when pat into the ties it is ready to bake. A moderate oven is needed. The bread reguires from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half to bake well.

GRAMAM GEASA. Into a cupful of fresh sifted Graham flour stir a cupful of new milk; add a dust of salt, beat well and pour moto hot gem irons which have been well greased and bake in a hot oven. Do not adi more tluur if g ou wish the gems to be satisfactory. No baking powder is required.

GRAMAM GEMS N゙o. 2.-Take two eupfuls of sifted Grmham flour, a pinch of salt and a tea-spoonfal and a half of baking powder. Mix with sweet milk and bake in hot, greased gem irons.

GRAIIAM GEAS NTO. 3.-For this take a pint of sweet milk, three cupfuls of Graham flour, half a tea-spoonful of salt, tiso tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, a t:able-spuonful of melted butter and two egrs. Beat the eggs and adid the milk. salt and butter; sift the baking powder into the Graham llour and stir It min the batter, which should be just thick enough ta drop easily from a spoon. Bake for half an hour in greased gem rass which are hot when the batter is posured in.
fiRAliAM BISCLIN No. 1.-Use a guart of sifted Graham flour in a bowl and add half a tea-spoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder: mix through it two table-sposonfuls of cold butter, then slowly add enough sweet milk to make a soft dough; roll thin and cut out with a biscuit catter. Bake in a quick oven for about twenty minutes.
LillaHAM BISCEII NO. 2.-Stir into cold water enough sifted dour to make a dough so soft that it can be haeaded and add a dust of salt. Flour the buard and rolling-pin so that it will not stuck. Gut out the biscuts and place them on a tin far enough apart so they will not touch. I3:ake in at yuick oven for half an lour or until done. It is well to lay them on a sieve to cool when done, so that they will not ste:m.

GRAMAM MEFFINE.-Mix together a pint of sifted Graham ham flour, at 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 amd cover. Let the mixture rise oper night and in the morning beat it well with at strong spoon and drop it in gem or muffin rings. Let the muflins rise until light and bake in a hot oven.

GRAMAM MLFFINS, WITH SODA.-Take a pint of Graham hour, 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 sodia and when dissolved stir it into a pint of sour milk. Mix this with the fiour and at heaping table-spoonful of melted butter and two eggs well beaten. Disake in hot mutin rings.

## RED SUGAR AND SOME WAY'S TO USE IT.

With the taste for the decorative developing in every phase of existence, it is but hate wonder that the genins busily engaged each day in preparing something tempting for the oftimes fickle appetite shouid be ever on the alert for ideas new and pleasing. And when with small cost and less labor oldtume favorite dishes can be made io assume an appearance altogether new, the triumphant cook is sare to be delighted. Conspicuous amoner the manj means employed to bring about these changes is red sugar. Perfectly barmless and quite inexpensive. it andels 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 danty luncheos: or more stately diuner, it is desirable to have one prevailing color, red or pink chosen, red sugar aids wonderfully in producing the desired cffect. It can be bought at any first-class grocers, but if one doubts the purity of that purchase, any reliable chemist or druggist will color properly the decired quantity of granulatied sugar, of which the fincly graned is preferable. Carmine, at harmless preparation of cochineal, is used and is cutirely free from any deletcrions substance. If one prefers io color it at home, it can be done cheaply and effectively by following accurately these instructions:

To colur 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 shate desired. If a deep shade of red is wanted, proportionately more red sugar will be required than fur a delicate pink. A good proportion for most purposes is one fourth of the red sugar to three fourths of the gramulated. 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 danty as it is, can be made a beautiful pink by using one quarter of the red sugar to three guarters 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 icing in pink is made by the accustomed methorl, only substituting about one sixth of red sugar for the usual rule.

The ordmary white cake can be varibd most effectively by mixiner one half the amounts of the recipe the usual way. With the other half use enough of the red sugar to produce the desired shade; or, mix the entire amounts of the recipe and and tahe 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 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 raisius 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 approprinte for this and can easily be effected by adding a little spinachgreen coloring to the ordinary white icing.

The little ones carly 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 spriukle the top of the méringue liberally with red sugar just before it is placed in the uven.

Orange or lemon gelatine can be made a beautiful pink by simply sweeteniug with a small portion of red sugar. A most 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 blanc mange, custard or Bavarian cream.

Orange sherbet is delightfully refreshing and very effective when tinted a pretty pink. Nade 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. Frecee the mixture when coid and when half fromen, add the whites of eggs benten stiff. Lemon sherbet can be colored in the same way and is equally inviting.
Icc-cream also is much more attractive if varied occasionally in appearance. amd 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 thavor. Imagination will naturally suspeet the presence of strawberries, raspber ies or other fruit. In reality, a small portion of red sugar was the only addition to the phain vanilla cream, the favor, however, secming exceptiomally finc.

In the same way whipped cream can be colored, and if piled in a mould or freczer in alternate layers of pink and white, with sweet chocolate grated, nuts chopyed coarsely, raisins secded and cut fine and citron or candied fruit cut fine, and all sprinkled generously between the layers of craam, 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 amd one that is surprisingly inerpensive.

The above are only a few of the ways in which this simple ingredient can be used, but they will be sadgestive to the eook, and enable her to vary the aplicarance of her dasserts.
A. S.

# THE ART $0 F$ KNITTING. 

k.--Knit plain.
p,-Purl, or as it is often called, seam.
in. - Phain kuititug

- Normi
: to. - linh etogether. Same ats $n$
th o or o. Throw the thread over the needle
Nithe one. -Nake a stiteh thas : Jhrow the thread in from of the needhe and init the bext stach in the ordanary manner in the neat row or round this hrow orer, ar put over ate it is fregueatly called, is used as as s:itch.) Wr, knit
To Kint ciossed. - linert needle in the back of the stiteh and kint ats usuan.


## ABMRENIATIONS LSED IN KNITING

sl -Slip a stitell from the lef needle to the right needle without knitting it. St ant b,-sip athi hind. sifp one stiteh, knit the nest: pass the slipped etiteh wer the finit stitehns in binding off work
To Bind or Cast Olf.-Either ellp or kni: the firet stiteh; knte the next ; p. lite irst or shpped sthehover the steond. ald repeat as far as directed.

Row. -Khitthing once across the wirk when bat two needfes are used
Romid.-Kintting otice around the work when fonr or more needles are $t=$ ? as in a sock or stockint
harinat - This meaths to work desuated rows, rounde or portions of work as many thase as directed.
tign * Stars or asterisks mean, as mentloned wherever they occur, that the detalls given between them are, bo repeated as many times as directed before golng on with those detalis which follow tho next star. As an example: $* K 2$, $p$ i

 proceeding with the next part of the direction.

KNOTTEN EINE ROCND DOLLE.
Frgere No. 1 . -Over after purling and where phain knitting

Ficenty-first rono.—Ki 10. Tirenty-second rono.—K t, leave 22. Ticenty third rome-K 6 . Ticenty-finuth roun-K 6 , leave 24 . l'centy-tifth rone.-K 6 . Tirenty-sirth rom.-Like and trom. to. * and turn. Ticenty-sectenth ronc.-K 2, repeat :rod row from * to. *. Tirenty-eighth roo--Like 4th row from * to. * k t, o. n, to the end of row.
Repeat from first row 1.5 times. From the 4 th row directions are only given for the phain stitches to ann from the center, repatine from * to * of the lst, end. 3rd and th rows, respectively, for the edge.

HEART AND SPDMER-HEBB LACE.

First rolo. -K \%, o, n, k 1 , o. $k 2,0, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} 1,02, \mathrm{k}$ i, o, k1, o, n, o 2, n, k J.o 2, k
Secund rone-K $3, \mathrm{p} 1, \mathrm{k}: \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{k} 4, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{k} 3,0, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} 4$.
Third ronc.-K $3,0 . n, k 1,0, k 4,0, n, k 1,02, n$,

 k 4.

Fifth rom.-K 3. o. n. k 1. o. n, k 2. n, o, n, k l, o 2 , n, k4.o.k1.o,k. i. o2. n, k1.o2, k2.
 k.4. Necenth rove-K $3.0 \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} 1,0, n+\mathrm{to}$., o. bind the narrowed stitch over the $0 ; 0, n, n, 02, n 3$ to., $k$


Eighth rome- Bind of $2, \mathrm{k} 4, \mathrm{p} 13, \mathrm{k} 3$, drop a loop. k 1, o.k1.o.n.k.

Ninth ruc.-K:. o.n.k 1, o, k 2, o, n, n, o 2, n 3 to., kT, $n: 30.002, n, k 1,0 \geq k=$.

Elerenth rome.-K i, o, n. k 1, o, k 4, o, n, n. o 2 , n


Ticelfich ruc.- lind of 2, k-4, p 9, k 4, o, kis, o, n, k 4 .

Thirtcenth ror. -K 3. o. n. k 1. o, n, k 2, n, o, n, n, or narrowing follows make: 2 loops aronad the acedle: 02 in the same order makiess 3 loops. which are counted as stitehes. Where purting follows 02 , make only 1 loop on needle: $0: 3$, make only 2 loopss ; these must be retained as stitehes. Cast on ise stitches.


 knithine 1st on upper thread, Qud om under thread, 3d on upper turead, and tha on under thread * of stiteh.








 - K 2i. Eighth romr. K 22. leave s. Vinth rome.-K 22. T'enth rand-K16. leave 10. Elerenth rair.-Wi is. Trelfth reno. -K 1s. leave 1:. Fhirtecnth rome.-K 1s. Fometecnth rome-
 leave 1ti. Sicrentrenth rime. - F 1.t. Eightenth rewr.-K s . keave 1s. Nineternth ruo.-li 10 . Tiecntiek rutc.-Kio, leave 20.

0 2, n 3 to. $k: 3, n 3$ to., o $2, n, k 1,02, k 2$
 Fiftenth rove. $\mathrm{k} 3,0, n, k$ 1, $\mathrm{n}+$ to., o, bind the narrowed stitch over the $0,0, u, n, 02, n$ т to., $o 2, n, k 5$.


Figure No. 2.-Heart and Spider-Web Lace.
Sixtcenth rom.-Bind off $2, k+p 3, k 3$, drop loop, $k 1,0$, k 1, o. n. K4. Repeat from list row.

## DRAWN－WORK AND BRAZILIAN POINT．

：H．SNDKERCHIEF WYMII BORDER OF BRAZILIAN POINT AND DRAWN－WORK．
Figune No．1．－The center of this handkerchief is of cream－


Figure No．1．－Mandferquef witi Border of Braziliay Point and Drawn－Wonk．
colored China silk with a narrow orna－ memation of drawn－ worl．The borider is of canall wheels in 13ra－ zilian point．The whels are made of （ratm－colored sewing silk detter A）．with the close－stitched flow－ er－putaled center darn－ cdin with rose colored silk The corners in the drawn－work border are tilled in with the raw－colored silk also． In making Brazilian print the only stiteltes uxal after the found－ atinn threads are laid ：re those used in dr：awn－work．The wheres are button－ luhb．vitched around ha，therchief and the iii．is cut from be－ tin th them．Doilers －•יunsed of several －ill wheels like the －in iun represented are u＂itue as well as brantiful．

M！．A\％H．IAN POINT．
Figrmes Nos．2，3， 4 asi）5．－Brabilian laint is an exquisite lace for borders on


No． 3.
dios．2，3，a ant jo－lestgiss is Brazman
handkerchiefs，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 I3razilian 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 picots on edge of lace to linen，and afterward cut out the linen from underneath．It is also attached to the edges of hand－ kerchief in the same manner．（See illustration at tigure No．1．）

For doileys


No． 4.


No． 5. the accompany－ ing designs，en－ larged，are used， made of silk or linen thread． The pattern is first drawn upon a piece of pareh－ ment．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＇ast－ ened through the pattern and linen by means of basting stitch－ es．Then catch through each loop at top edge with needle and thread，draw evenly and tight across pattern， then eatch with a stitch through linen all around design．＇This holls the laid threads in place


Figure No．6．－Drawn－Work Finger－Bowl Dour．
till pattern is complete. When the skeleton thread pattern is completed proceed as in drawn-work stitehes, 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 materiats necessary.

## DRAWN-WORK FINGER-BOWI DOLIT

Figune No. 6.-This engraving shows a very handsome finger. bowl doily made of tine grass linen. The center is in "all. over" drawn-work, while the border is conventional in design and finish. A set of doileys should oonsist of twelve, all differ. ing in pattern.

## THE TEA-TABLE.

There can be slight justice in the charge that professional men of today ere ungenerous, for many of them are quite williner to divulge to the laity the secrets of their professions. The broad-minded physician tells his patients what to do to make professional calls lees freguent, while the dentist is not to be mutdone in giving the best advice to his patients, which if followed will fessen the work to be done in his ollice. The ductor surprisingly declares that after forty years of age men and women should be their own physicians. If they have been watchful of their erpecial weaknesses, they have learned how to favor and care for them: and. except in crises, professional services cliould not be necded. The dentist, who is no less intportant an attendant to every family, no longer measures his sureres by the amount he collects from his patients, but by the comlition of the teeth which are under his charge. Making the most of presemt 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 mappractice. A dentist who takes real care of the teeth in his charge watches most attentively the spote 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 accuire cavities may by a little thought do much to reduce their susceptibility to this discouraging condition, and to this end a bintile of milk of magnesia should be part of the toilet equipment After hrushing 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 slecep. and the magnesia will protect the teeth from them. rendering decay less likely. Still another precantion on occasion is the use of biecarbonate of soda. Every one kinows what it is after eating acids to have the teeth "on edere" This is but the softening of the chamel caused by the action of the acid: the soda counteracts athy such injurious effect. When teeth reguire filling the aim of the up-lo-date dentist is to have the gold as litte in evidene as possible. A row of gold teeth in a mouth is a shock to the sensitive, $a ;$; to-day teeth made entirely of gold are lees used than ormerty. There is a new white mrtail that is much used instead of rellid, and as it is quite like the teoth itself, it does not emplasize a defect. The physician and the dentist who honor their calling should be highly prized as friends by their pathents.

## 

That there are fachions in wedding gifts is well known, and umbers the Autum bride makes known the fact that silver will be acceptable she is likely to be presented with somethine else. There is much sense behind this reachom against silver. for unless a bride and grom are posecssed of a goombly ineonc and are able to keep a number of servant it is more than forli.h to Inad them with a multitude of silver pieces that require comstant rleaning and that often find no place at all in their daily lives. The favorite gifts this Autumn will be ctehings, china and cutghass. There has been a deplorable sameness in the choice of gifts to the bride. as if there were not an abundance from whicin to elonose. Beside the small articles of silver, there are odid china pieces, writing-tlesks. hamps. sets of books, pietures of all kinds, vaces, sofa-cushions, rugs. doileys, linen in great varicly, dainty tea-sets, afternonn tea-tables-surely their name
is legion: and oнe may fit the gift to a long or short purse. When silver is desired-and it is the prerogative of the end-of. the-entury bride to express some preference as to her giftsthe marking upon it is often an embarrassing point to decide. Whether it shatl have the initials of the bride's maiden name of be marked with the single initial of the bridegroom's name is a disputed point. Relations of the bridegroom claim that the gifts at least should have the familiar initial of his last name. While there have been gifts that have been marked with lus. entire name. The latter circumstance, however, justly invites chiticism; "edding gifts are supposed to belong to the bride. and they should be marked with her maiden name or initials. She suncly has bune other until after the ceremony. When in duabt or not caning to mark the silver, it is best to leave it unlettered, in order that the bride herself may choose the marking.

## DRENERUNG ONES APPEARANCE.

The modern maiden has learned in an exquisite way the science of the care of her person: she does not early acquire "rinkles, neither does she lose her hair, nor so early have to 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 ? outhful face than upon a shrivelled one. and uron an abuidance of locks than upon too scany 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 phampess of fate, neck and arms, besule rendering colds almost impossible. An occasional hot bath with plentr of good soap, followed by a sponging in cold water, is taken at night, but not more frecuently than twiee : week, as hot bathe are enervating and encourage a loose, dably condition of the shin. Atter the hot bath an might cold cream or lanolin is rubbed vigorously into the face or. if there are sign: of yellow spots. rine oxide ointment is substituted. The fate is washed each moming with handfuls of hot water. then imment. ately with cold water thas stirring the circulation and aiding on keeping the muscles plump. The face is then rubbed gemly up and down and across with hohh hands-a dry wash, in fact rubbing farticularly any winhling acess the forehead. The ts the ironing-out of the face preparatory to the appearance dor the day. Wrinkles develop by a lack of suppleness and phamp. ness of the skin, and they may be kept at bay many gears lin careful massage. The hair receives eeprecial attention on thit part of the assiduous maiden, and particular care is paid to the roots. for one should know that if they are bealthy the growith will be satisfactory. Amd she wears her hair much more bosely than does her less diligent companion. for she beliews that the air greatly preserves its growth. Jateh day the hair is separated at the rowts and the air allowed to freely circulate through it. It is a serious cror to worship the hrush, and trat the sealp in such a way as to weaken and bill the roots. Fior victims of the brush it is casy to point to many men, who dans brush and brush-the stiffer the implement the better. Bali. ness is the eertain outcome. A fine-toothed combl) is libew:e shamed as an encmy to the roots of the hair. In warm weather it is prudent to wash their hair with a preparation comamay alcohol, which dries the scalp and renders perspination los profuse, this unpleasant feature of the summer affecting the ronts of the hair most alarmingly. Very oily hair is washorl with a shampoo containing sulphur, while a very dry scalp, is treated to a hight application of cream or hanolin.

EDda S. Witherspoon:

## TATTING.

## abbrivilations used in maklng tatting.

1.s.-Double-stitch or the two halves forming one stiteh. p.-Picot. *.-Indicates a repetition as directed wherever a * is seen

NEP THE WTTH TATTED KNUS
Flaure No. 1.-In making the triangle on the border "s. r."


Figure No. 1.-Net Tie with Tatted Ends.
Trill stand for the small rings, "l. r." for ter large ones; every ins is joined to the last $p$. in last ring, by its iirst $p$.; " $\frac{1}{2}$ " will thand for $\pm$ inch of :hread Geft befure begimming next竟ins.

Small Ring.-4 (l. s., 1 p., d. s., 1 p., 4 d. s., close. large Ring.-t d. s., join, i 1.2 d. s. between each 4 1. ... close.

- Next, s. r., $\frac{1}{2}$. l. r., $\frac{1}{2}$ regeat once: s. r., l. r.e, s. ., Ghutted to last $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ By drawin: thread under it; pass the hatile through the loop and draw up; 1. r., knot, s. r.,, , r. r. $\frac{1}{3}$, s. r., l. r., s. r., knot, 1 . .. knot, s. r.. knot, i. r., join tw tirst p, knot and tie; make 3. juining together by one $p$. so as to have a straigint edge. The Wheckr.-(id. s., 1 p., C 1 5. close; leave an $\frac{1}{3}$ of nn inch of threat. 4 d. s.. 7 rparatel by 2 d. s., 4 d. .. - hose ; alternate these two t:: : win have 10 of each joinall the small rings to first the larye rings by first p. Sast $p$. in last ring; make "hecls joining of in a row and 2 straight up from each ent: with needle and thread hint the straight edge of trionsies to the whecls between the uprights, and fill in the holes with spider's-web work. Hem a strip of net, 2 yards lons amd st inches wide. Baste
on the tatted ends, buttom-hole roumb the inside edges with silk and cut away the net from under the tating, then press.


## HANDRERCHEF BORDER

Fugre: No. 2.-The easiest way of making this handkerchief is to start with the last row and work toward the center. The handkerchicf may be made of any siae desired, depending on the number of rusettes emplogen, but ten ur eleven form the prettiest size. No. 60 cotton is employed.

To make a Rowette. - Begin with the center ring comsisting 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 picut of center ring, $11 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s}$., draw. Outer ring: 5d. s., 1 p., 8 d. s., 5 p . with $1 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s}$. between, : $\mathrm{d} . \mathrm{s}$. . Jp.. J d. s., draw. Imner ring: $* 10 \mathrm{~d}$. s., join tu 2nd. pic ot of canter ring, 10 tl . s., draw. Second outer ring: $\bar{J}$ d. s., join to lant picot of 1 st coller ring, 3 d. s., 5 p . with 1 d. s. between, : d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., draw *. Then repeat between late 2 sars till all the piects in the center ring have been used, this will give 12 vuter and 12 imer rings to the rosette. There are 1 il of these rosettes required to make the outer row: they are attached to each other midway. The imner row of the border consists of similar rosettes each of which is joined midway to the outer row. The interstices are filled


Figure No. 2.-Handferchief Border


Figure No. 8.


Figure No. 4.
Figures Nos. 3 and 4.-Tatted Edging and Insertion.
with quatrefoils made as follows: *od. s., 1 p., 3 d.s., fasten to last picot of one of the outer rings as shown in illustration, i d. s., 1 p., 1 d. s., join to lst pl. of the 2nd outer ring, 3 d. s., p., iod. s., close. With double thread work $\mathbf{5}$ d. s.; repeat from * till the quatrefoil is completed.
At the top of 2nd row of border fill interstices with trefonls made after the plan of the quatrefoils.
For the 1st row of border within the rosettes make is d. s., 1 p., $\overline{\text { a }}$ d. s., 1 p. $\overline{5}$ d. s., close *. Second ring: * 10 d. s., 1 p., 10 d. s., draw ;

Thire ring: 5 d. s., join to last picot of ist ring, 3 d. s., $1 \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s}, 1 \mathrm{p} ., \mathrm{l}$ d. s., fisten 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 picut of $2 n d$ 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. * Repent between last 2 stars. In turning a corner one large ring on ench 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., $\bar{d}$ d. s., 1 p., 5 d. s., close. Second ring: * 10 d . s., fasten to picot of 2nd ring of the preceding row, $10 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s}$. , close. Third ring: $5 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s} .$, join to last picot of 1 st ring, 3 d . s., 5 p. with 1 d . s. between, 3 d. s., 1 p., 5 d . s., close. Fourth ring: $10 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s}$. , ,ioin to picot of 2 nd ring of preceding row, 10 d. s., close. Fifth ring: $\overline{5}$ d. s., join to last picot of 3 rd ring, $5 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{s.}$,1 p., 5 d. s., close *. Repeat between last 2 stars. In turning corner omit the 1 st and 3 rd rings to form curve.

## TATEED EDGING AND INSERTION.

Figcres 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 3 more d. s. and 7 p., join to next 2 p. of
center; continue around center, making 10 chains: join las chain to lst, tic 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 1 on the poont; make next point like 1st, joining to the 1 s 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, 1 st ring of 20 d. s. and 0 p. separated by 2 d. s. Make 2nd ring like 1 s ring, join 1st p. to last p. of 1st ring, join eth p. to middle of 1st wheel at side. Make 3rd ring, join at side of 2nd ring, turn: tie on end shuttle thread, and make stem of the 2 threads of $1 t$ d. s., then with 1 shutule make another clover leaf, turn. Make stem with the 2 threads same as 1 st ; make another clover leal like 1st, join middle ring to 2nd wheel, turn; continue making stems and leaves the length of lace and break thread. With shuttle make the top edire of lace with 2 rows of rings, thus Make small riug of 4 d. s. and 3 p., turn. Make large ring of 2 d. s. and 9 p., join 5th p. to middle ring of 1 st clover'leaf, turn. Make small ring, tura; make small ring, turn; make large ring turn; make small ring, turn; make small ring, turn; make small ring; make large ring. join 5 th $p$. to 2 nd clover leaf, turn; continue the length of lace.

To make the Insertion:-Work two rows of rings like top elge 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 RLANE GOODALE EASTMAN.

There are really two distinct conceptions possible of this Mothers' Congress and its office. 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, 11 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 jear 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 aud 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 aud 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 generalizatious and moral truisms. A threc-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 sucha 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 fimsh will be certain to repay careful reading in magazine or pamphlet form-were not presented by the best speakers. Dr. W. II. Inilmaun 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. Father, mother and child are the conscious terminal elements of humanity, symbolized by Frocbel 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. lantional 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 origimal author"-and it contained many saiu. tary suggestions and much vigorous condemnation of the mereenary school-book publisher and the "deadly little reader." The fulness of illustration and the sane, quiet humor of this paper set it quite ajart from the ordinary product of the high. strung feminine mind.
Prof. DuBois, of Atlauta 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 paralle drawn between clan life and plantation life, and the frank characterization 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 thourht among the slaves, and later amomg the freedmen-a social, even more than a religious institutionbut the women remained a sucrifice! 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 stroug appeal for protection for the negro girl and enlighteument for the negrod mother.

Among the bright platform speakers of the Congress were Mrs: Helen Gardner, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the Countess di Brazza, with her somewhat intense and vehement manuer, and Miss Janet Richards, of Washington.

Aside from speakers and lecturers of note, there were several helpfal, practical papers and talks by amateurs. As an exam. ple 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 IIofer, of Chicago, read a paper on "Childhood in Music." and illustrated it by singing several nursery and kindergarted songs. Mrs. West, of Washington, gave a detailed account of the progress thus far made in establishing training schools for children's nurses, usually in connection with hospitals for children. There was also expert discussion of the best method: of educating blind, deaf and otherwise defective children.

Of interesting personalities there were not a few. Mrs. Man-

Sorensen, of Utah, who never spoke a word of cur hanguare til after she was tifty years old, told in clear, emphatic Engof the "mothers' classes" which she instructed in the hyrieal side of motherhood." A quaint little tirure in black to was that of Mrs. Johama Moore, organizer of the "fireside mols" among the negro women of the Suuth. Mrs. ('ooper, Arkansas, who has done a philanthropic work in establishing adergartens there, is a woman of a wholly different type, mid quite unusual attractiveness; and Mrs. Cassidy, the hady ncipal of a school for girls near Washington, has no less peral charm. Mrs. Birncy, and most of her immediate associos are nothing if not womanls in voice, mamer and expression. 1 must say a word as to the attempted incorporation of the Inthers' Congress" as a permanent society. There were and to be serions difficulties in the way. Two hundred and celty-four delegates registered from thirty States and Terriies, but certainly more than half of these were aceredited by tanizations other than mothers' clubs, such as branches of the C. T. U., kindergarten unions and large miscellaneous clubs th an ellucational department. Nearly two-thirds of all the legates were from the District of Columbia, New York and musylvania, combined, and the West and South were but aringly represented, although it is believed that this "mothers" vrment" is gaining most rapidly in the West. The new contulion, as drafted in committec. provided for complete organiinu by States, each State to be represented in the National agress by one member on the lioard of Managers, and by feral delegates to the ammal convention in Washington. So ch opposition developed, however, when this phan 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 afliiiations, might directly join the Congress. ese last are associate members aud camot vote.
t is uncertain just how the members of the Board of Mana$s$ are to be chosen, in the absence of any state organization. uth Dakota, which was represented at the Congress by its mesident, 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 Comgress. and that State conferences would be much to the advantage of the remoter states. The offlcers 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. Phocbe Hearst, of Washington and Calif.rmia. It is now deemed necessary for the society to become self-supparting; 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. Culess a large number join, the dues will not nearly pay expenses, and funds are solicited throngh the medium of life and honorary memberships, calling for payments of twenty-tive, fifty and a hundred dollars.
It would nut be fair to close without a short summary of the hopeful features of the Congress. The set of resolutions adopted at its close endorsed some good ideas, such as the teaching of domestic science in the public schools, and placing destitute childrea in homes rather than in institutions. It was decided to accept a cordial invitation from Omaha to hold a Congress zit its exposition in October. It is well for us to realize that the good to be got from more association aud 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 as an infleenc: toward social regeneration.

## THE CARE 0F B00RS.

It is hard to believe that liberally educated persons and cerI 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. $\Lambda$ 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 mamlation can perfectly obliterate it. To think of a nice volume a bound magazine dog-eared in this way is shocking. e best one cando about it is to moisten the back of the crease stretch 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 r:, Of course, if he had read the book much he would er have put them there. A paper in a large university city civilized New England told in a recent article of various hrs which have been found in books returned to that city's blir library. They consisted of hair-pins, hat-pius, postal ds, letters, scissors, photographs and sometimes keys. A estate mortgage aud a life insurance policy were found, a number of bills receipted and unreceipted.
flandling books with soiled hands must be common, or so hy soiled bools would not be seen. Bringing books near hids and food and leaving them intermingled promiscuously ont a rare thing. In some cases books are even used ns hehers to hold up some food or drink and are laid down to hold oor open. The reader will not have hard work to remember have more than once seen a volume standing perpendicularly sileways on the window sill to prop up the sash. If the wer does not come, as it sumetimes 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. The only exception to this is when Carlyle or Tennyson or some one else of conceded yenius 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 certaia number must be laia 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 aud injured; and where too much dast is they become begrimed and otherwise damaged. In almost all libraries where books are much used mould is apt to manifest itself on the corners, some bindings being especially sensitive to it. When mould appears the books should be carefully 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 if 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 blens his descendiants.

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 suituble for dessert doileys or luncheon finger napkius, 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 dnileys 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 only. Though requiring in the working very neat and careful handling, they are, nevertheless, easily within the reach of anyone accustomed to embroider.
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 bé 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 Cnited 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 Cnion in the American flags with cream-white. All the white stripes should be worked with creem-white to
match the scollops. The flag poles can be put in with gold brown.

The second patriotic design is a little less prosounced in et acter but will work out well. The laurel wreath enclosing United States colors on tho shield belonging to the Presides thag 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 ct: 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 fins must be delicately outlined with a rich burnt-sienna brow give it sufficient force.

The jewels are worked in satin stitch. In order to preser 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 chat 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 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 sb be worked with pale olive-greens, and a little of the salc pink must be introduced in the buds. The honey-combs is worked into the material and not on the surface, as for a

filling. The scrolls are worked in satin stitch slauted an bit in the drawing.

The foundation of all these draperies should be a gou. ro: thread linen heavy enough to lie flat on the table. depends on the manner in which work of this kind is c.ard
hen not in use. Proper care will preserve its freshness for a gime. It is best to put all embroideries away flat without ding; but if want of uce forbids this, each piece ould be folded over only ce. 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 camot too often impressed upon hders that colored silks, no htter how reliable as fast ed, will not stand the orhary methods in washing d that certain rules must adhered to in order to sure success. First, only Ire soap, such as is perclly free from caustic prorties, should be employed; at. 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 culd water as soon as ansed; squeeze the water in a soft cloth, but do wing the article. Before beginning to wash, the irons buld be in readiness - that is, very hot indeed; this is an
all-imporinnt point. Take the piece of work wet as it is, lay it 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 liuen while still wet iikewise imparts a slight stiffuess 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, bv this is unnecessary. Thu 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 perfectly. The steam produced by ironing over a wet cloth will in a great ineasure briug up the gloss of the silks again even when it has been lost in the working, but unless the iron is hot enough to steam the work well, the same success cannot be attained. Attention to these details will produce good results.

## AMONG THE NEWEST BOOKS.

Froin D. Appleton and Company, New York:
Erelyn Innes, by George Moore. Hachae, 2 vols., by Georg Ebers. Lorkhy/ Bargee, by Harry Lander.
1 Trooper of the Empress, by Clinton Ross. 1 Iaterfamilias, by Ada Cambridge.
Erelyn Innes, by George Moore, is a surprise to those who ow Exther Waters. It is a musical novel, with a large range musical history, musical biography aud the technique and ril of ancient and modern compositions; its other element is fincesse of morality and the influences of a predisposed conence trained by charch instruction and religious habit. orge Moore's characters are keenly alive to material cmons and he plays with these and upou spiritual ones as if the ter were real to his heroine, who has sensations without tives-a woman who is moved only by physical scusations, on allows herself to bestow at the same time upon two lovers assionate devotion which she miscalls love. She is always reching in the recesses of her mind for reasons for her conI. but she finds none to account for this distribution of ection. She cannot get at her own motives to bring them or fear consciousness and the search wearies her-and the dier Ier immense success as an operatic star and by what thal and vocal processes she reached it is the creation of rary geuius, but those by which she argues herself into saithfulness to a man to whom she owes all the opportunity $t$ make her famous and who in the main is a geutleman, is finus and fatiguing. She was in faither faithful nor trustful to father; in fact, she is a creature the like of which conid 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 flotiny. When, through fear of punishment hereafter, the nine returns for a time to obedience to the demands of her hirch ber erctary is seasuous, though her emotions are not so hiri by George Moore. The last part of his story of the
can believe "Evelyn Iunes" 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 linduess to the public fewer lines might have been
used in the pictures. 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 $a$ still 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 uations. A strong and curious flavor is given to brilliant conversations between Greeks, Egyptians, Galatians and Priamides in which the sly influences of these unseen powers are deferred to. The Greek's courage, selfishmess, 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 misleed 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 Eucrs' 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 Arachine 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 my thology and the persosality and powers of Jove avd the gods who range below him.
Literary shill and uncommon ingenuity of construction are
applied to the telling of the story of Luckiy Bargee Only the
brillinncy of its methods makes a reading of the entire novel
possible to sensitive prional possible to sensitive persons. To the reformer, the philanthro pist 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 thack of for forces in
character or, perthis by character or, perhaps, by hard luck, if there be such a
thing as luck, is appullingy keen and deep. There are aspects thing as luck, is appalingly keen and deep. There are aspects
of butulity in the sory that might well have been oonitited,
and the hero need not, nfter he knew better conditions of thought and living, have shocked the refined cond who was
inclined to love linim 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 thave been related to make miserable a delicately. reared girl. These and other false notes hurt but cannot spoil the story, becume it is truly $a$ great production along lines that to day are stirring im
for a happier and clemer civilization.
An exciting tule of contlicts bet ween Boers and Englishmen,
due to rreed for territery due to greed for territury and what rich territory meaus, of men,
that are courageous and honest, others who theye peither that are courageons and homest, others who have neither quanity
though not tacking in cunning, and women who are clever and loyal make up A Trooner of the empress, a story of wild adven-
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From Frederick A. Stokes Company:
Northrard Over the Great Ice, by Rovert .E. Peary, C. e. U.
S. N. S. N. Javan-Ben-Seir, by Walker Kenuedy.
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ture in between, not the least and, perhaps, the greatest of ture in betwen, whot the least and. perhaps, the greatest of Aretic
explorers is Pearr. Nansen had his epoci of glory aud doubt-
less deserved explorers is Peary. Nansen had his epoch of glory and doubt-
less deserved it, in spite of the adverse criticism to which he has
been subjected. Of Peary only ouc opinion hods. He went been subjected. Of Peary only oue opinion holds. He went
with ship and sledge wherever he says he did, endured whe 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 mysteries and of the elementary folk who are content to exist in
snow and ice. His accounts of life and work along the siores snow and ice. His ancounts of life and work along the sinores
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1886 tise and in the interior ice-cap of Northern Greenland in the years
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at the time of King Solomon's death, when two aspirants hrone. Rehoboam and Jerobonan, divided God's people
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Jews were taught to conscientiously obey authority Jews were taught to conscientiously obey authority and to
strictly the comnanaul: "rituou slaylt speak no evil of the of thy people." Kennedy has seized the moment for drau
a most absorbing romance out of their wretchedness, and most absorbing romance out of their wretchedness, and old with charming grace and shill. The book will de
students of Hebrew, so rich is its color, so hervic its men.
 steadfust the uprightness of its best men, both in the trit
Judah and in those of Israel. Its fervent hates, dutiful errible revenges, the patriarchel aldherence to family ties ar
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that it may be biblical history. diat it may be biblical history
From The Nacmillan Company, New York and London:
ITelleck of Bannisdale, by Nirs. Gemphry Ward ITelleck of Bannixdale, by Mrs. Hemphry Ward.
At You Allu's House, by James Newtown Baskett. The Forest LDverse, by Maurice Mewtewn
Mrs. ILumplary Ward writes with a motiva Mrs. Mumphry Ward writes with a motive, which of itsel nlways interesting, whether or not it is worthy of her peu. Her
novel and her lat are fouded upo church creeds. To mun
readers " Hellect of readers "Helbeck of Bumisddle,"," her second hero will bo a bie
though he is ouly a sincere believer. If Mrs. Ward's inten 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 e ittleness of inflexible rlogmas and the obstiut of the meek, she has not failed of her purpose, if she pham
to pieture the egotism, the vanity, the uwkowing stubsor to picture the egotism, the vanity, the uvknowing stubbornm
of confessed disbelievers she has succeeded. Mrs. Ward not. . nor need she attempt persuade reflecting readers
religion is a mater of iutheritince of religion is a matere of inhlerithance, of habit, temperament
personal need. Hunger of the human soul she admits, but personal need. Hunger of the human soul she admits. but desire. So long as pain and death remain, she says, man always be at heart a mystic. The story is one of the elove
betrothal of a Roman Catholic and an unbeliever in any reves betrothal of a Roman Catholic and an anbeliever in any reves
religion. Education, breeding and social charm endow the religion. Education, brecding and social charm endow the
and should have made them happy, but their spiritual cour
tions were at war. That Mrs. Ward is not herself truyiy revern tiuns were at war. That Mrs. Ward is not herself truy reve
of oue particular church is a truth not far to seek in this in esting romance. What she does not wat to say for herself
quotes from others. She says of her heroine that her fat quates from others. She says of her heroine that her fat
made her a child of knowlecge, , a child of freedon, a child
revolution - aud trusted everything to the pesiont and
 turbulent impulses held in leash by stern religious obligatic 3uthor's attitude or or the purpose of the novel the reader will toll it breathlessly, at times hating and as often adoring its herou
loving and reverencing or execrating its hero. Its che loving and reverencing or execrating its hero. Its coucluy
is inevitable, but many a realer will wish it otherwise, so re so human, so clinging a healder upon his sympathies will its
chief characters gain. chief characters ginin.
with skill by observaut writers who have told us of their st and fields, thicir houses and their products, their of individuat
of speech munners, socinal and religious customs; but upul of speech mamers, social and religious customs; but unule
Missouri has had no worthy protrayal. Its story happily anssouri hins hatd no worthy protrayal. Its story happily
this account of his natives stacwton Baskett, who quainty this account of his native state At You-All's Slouse. The ialt
as he says, a Nature story, and is as idyllic as if it were writ as he says, a Nature story, and is as idyllic as if it were wnt
by a poet who was not a farmer's son. His hero, a lad alm a man plows and sows and reaps and observes and aonside
What he perceives in Nature's methods he utilizes in this of What he perceives in Nature's methods he utilizes in hiso
life to the uplifting of labor to hirh intellectual conclusions. course, the novel has a love thread spinnuin; through it,
tangled in with the fluter and songs of birds ind the humni tangled in with the fluter and songs of birds ind thoe hamid
of bees and the beanty and fragrance of flowers and the mact of bees and the benaty and fragrance of flowers and the mate
in which they perpetuate their species in a way to estab? in which they perpetuate their species in a way to estabs,
variations or ot maintain types. Nothing to-day is more inf
esting to thoughtitul persons than the habits of inarucul esting to thoughteful persons. than the habits of inarutuly
things, animal and vegetable. Each has its share of intelligeat
Et lenst so stadenter at least so studeuts of Nature assert. Habitual selection cross fertilization have combined in plant life to clothe the ed
with loveliness and flood it with countless aromas ; wo wite with loveliness and flood it with countless aromas; so writes
effect, this new delver into the mysteries of carth in its relat effect, this new delver into the mysteries of earth in its relat
to human hearts. Students and scholars will value this quis
story and afterward not overlonk the farmer's lad as if he could
not be a factor in mental broadeniug. Under the di
 or rain: he does not linger in the lower atmosphere of sordid-
necs. He is described as sometimes who puts lis fancies and his recognitions to sturdy practicamer and beautiful ases.
Umusuanly i $\qquad$
Talled Thin Forvest Lovers. It is written of a timeme when what male right in anl matters. Dwelling reached whe when might meant, at its date, freedom to take life if it was in the way,
when to love meant unto death, when the power hela by when to love meant unto death, when the power hela by
punsessors of estates signified also a holding of the service of all persons who existed upon them and were dependent story is a pageant of strength and courage, of tutiguc the
 bended. Its events are many and stron .iy tied close together, larine of Nature with sturdy and risky daily life, An intersupersititions of men of both high and low degree, is a rare suc-
cres, while its sustained idiomatic and archaic English and apt Pes, while its sustanued idiomatic and archaic English and apt except to entertain readers. Its moral? Not a hint of one is The Fourest Iovers, to each oxcept it be in the rare fidelities of The rorest Lovery to each other after they learned each for him
self and hersclf their love. They failed to discover this sent ment until long after they were indissolubly bound to ench dinary experiences of strongly wrought claracterc anary experiences of strongy wrought characters, Hewlett' hey are strongly parallel in their originality and clarm.
Wrom Doubleday and MreClure Company:
War: Being True Stories of the Batte-Field
These tales from MrcCure's were written by General Miles,
Catain Musgrave Davis (Charles 0 . Shepard), Major Mifrei
aptain, Masprave Davis (harles O. Shepari), Major Alfred
andhoun. Catin T. J. Mackey, Major Philip Douglas and Sirnest Schriver. These nine stories, largely if not and experi-
ences of the narrator, are at this moment unsumlly thriliug nires of the narrator, are at this monent unusuully thrilining.
Threir episoles warm the blood and make the muscles tense heir episodes warm the blood and make the muscles temse.
IImernog on butles and heroes of strategy, heroes of endurance
aind heroes of self-sac:ifice are gods and goddesses to the nud hernes of self-sacrifice are gods and goddesses to the
reader whose mind was not trained to braveries that included batlles and all that warfare means. Wrar is a timely little
ballume vilume to tuck into pockects of out-going soldiers or to snatch
app at home for gainung fortitude at need.
Frnm Tie J B. Inpincou Cont)
From The J. B. Lippincott Company, Plinadelphin:
The American in Paris (paper), by Dr. Eugene Coleman
Snvidge. Cincumarr, by Meta Orred.
Savidge ing writen
sfavinge has written a powerful biographical novel almost all f which rests upon historic fart. It is a story of the Frauco-
Prussian war, the siege of Paris and the Commune. Those who helieve they ulready thow the main element of this shamensil epoch will find in Savidge's account another and truer
spirit anm version of them. He depiets with conscientious skill hir hitherto mank mnowledged intluenceres of of conscientious skill vents which led to the downfall of empire in Framce. Ie tells
is what the persistent patriotism of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman,

GARMENT - MAKING EXPLAINED AND MIMPLIMubinshed -"The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making," scrinre of making feminine qarments to all who give it intelli-
gent study. It treats the subject in ar original manner, uearly II the methods described being the result of experiments made tem of dressmaki, or the instructions being clear anti complete
and supplemented îy full illustrations. The tailor mode of declloping women's sarments is fully explained, and, a separate
chapter is devoted to renovation and "making over, bunk a special value to home dressmakers who, from either nepesselty or choice, desire to practice econonyy. The scientific
pruciples which goven the ronstruction oi nur paterns have
beenl used in this mernh used in this work, whicl will give useful hints to the
monst skifful dressmakers and ladies' tailors. as well as valuable
mastruction to mistruction to the amateur who sews fors herself and family.
l'rice, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

Sheridan, Farragut and others did to rebuke the aspirations of
Bisumark, Emperor Willian, Moltke, Napoleon III. and Eugenie and to reproach MacMahhon, Theirs, Faure, Bazanine and other
ambitious anmilious Europeans. American sentiment bore broadly upon
the shuflle-board of the history being made at that time. Inarib culate moral forces may not control, but Savidge makes it clear
that rebukes and stines that rebukes and stings unsettled defliued purposes that were
supposed to have set ine destiny of nations. Seldom has nuy supposed o have set the destiny of nations. Seldom has any*
thing been written litherto which for intelligent insight, drama-
tic puwer wit
 hypocrisy is startling. Of course, it is an American's point of
 ation of France, and likike shameful conditions gave to Prussia its triumph over $\boldsymbol{a}$ a self-satisfied monarch.
Glamumer is a
not too checrful and not too helpful for thon, not too wholesome, woman or man. Somebody has well said that seek an idenl mentality angels and men battle in vain. It is as inflexible as
adamuat when pract :ality would wady rent hemm. If when pract sality would ylachy reach out a hand of
hell. has, it will give it in its own way or not at all. Glumour 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, , Joe Korr.
True Detective Stories, by Cleveland
Truc Detective Stories, by Cleveland Moffett.
Regret of Spring, by Pittu IIIarrison Burt.
intended to dispel groom, dejection that The Cheery Book is is welcome even if hleome , dejection and shere readers feel the effort made
by the author to obtain the destery by the author to obtain the desired effect. Now and then a
delicate touch is displayed that is full of pathos, and when he rrites of children Kerr is real-he is tenler- he is poetic. Topular for readings and detinite values and will unclonbtedly be Doparective readingss and recitations.
Date
readers who will be recompensed in part for the nor many
ance or re-uppearance of Sherlock ind fett's or reaup selpenance of Sherlock Holmes by Clevectand Mon-
grom the arclives of Pinkerton of the exciting narratives are of bank robberies and the other Wo are robberies upon railway trains. They prove, if proor
were needed, that greed is the most powerful influence that can be brought to bear on cumning and daring men who have few, if any, moral restriaints. It is an interesting but by no
means a mentally wholesome book. Regret of Spring is a mysterious. title for a novel by Pitts Iarrison Burt. It is a study of the passions of the human
brevist from youth to age, as lived and suffered by one woman breast from youth to age, as lived and suffered by one woman
and two men. Several of the scenes vividly portray the wing aspects of what we call of lie, scenes vivich invilly portray the many mind is of the booty and another of the soul. The difference between these two loves
and their expressiuns or manifestations and also their endurance and their expressiuns or manifestations and also their endurance
is told with no mean skill in Regret of Spring. If readers are impressed by the folish self-sacrifice of one, they may be
reminded that to some persons, usually women, self-sacritice is reminded that to some persons, usually women, self-sacritice is
a joy and gratification. One of the surprises of this well-tol a joy and gratitication. One of the surprises of this well-told
story is that it depicts a man who is almost glad of the efface-
ment of his sreat love ur rather has ment 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 entertainnents.-The entertain ments 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,"
Ahst Ball," "A Hallowe'en German," "A Midsumme Night's Entertainment,", "A Flower Party,", "A Amancy-Dress
Kris Kringle Entertainment," ( The Bowers' Christung Tre "Aris Kringle Entertainment,", "The Bowers' Christmas Tree." A St. Yalentine's Masquerade Entertainmey
Price, 1s. (by post, 1 s . 2 d .) or 25 cents per Copy.
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layettes and their making. Price, 6d. (by post, 7 tdi.) or 15 cents.
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At You Allu's House, by James Newtown Baskett. The Forest LDverse, by Maurice Mewtewn
Mrs. ILumplary Ward writes with a motiva Mrs. Mumphry Ward writes with a motive, which of itsel nlways interesting, whether or not it is worthy of her peu. Her
novel and her lat are fouded upo church creeds. To mun
readers " Hellect of readers "Helbeck of Bumisddle,"," her second hero will bo a bie
though he is ouly a sincere believer. If Mrs. Ward's inten 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 e ittleness of inflexible rlogmas and the obstiut of the meek, she has not failed of her purpose, if she pham
to pieture the egotism, the vanity, the uwkowing stubsor to picture the egotism, the vanity, the uvknowing stubbornm
of confessed disbelievers she has succeeded. Mrs. Ward not. . nor need she attempt persuade reflecting readers
religion is a mater of iutheritince of religion is a matere of inhlerithance, of habit, temperament
personal need. Hunger of the human soul she admits, but personal need. Hunger of the human soul she admits. but desire. So long as pain and death remain, she says, man always be at heart a mystic. The story is one of the elove
betrothal of a Roman Catholic and an unbeliever in any reves betrothal of a Roman Catholic and an anbeliever in any reves
religion. Education, breeding and social charm endow the religion. Education, brecding and social charm endow the
and should have made them happy, but their spiritual cour
tions were at war. That Mrs. Ward is not herself truyiy revern tiuns were at war. That Mrs. Ward is not herself truy reve
of oue particular church is a truth not far to seek in this in esting romance. What she does not wat to say for herself
quotes from others. She says of her heroine that her fat quates from others. She says of her heroine that her fat
made her a child of knowlecge, , a child of freedon, a child
revolution - aud trusted everything to the pesiont and
 turbulent impulses held in leash by stern religious obligatic 3uthor's attitude or or the purpose of the novel the reader will toll it breathlessly, at times hating and as often adoring its herou
loving and reverencing or execrating its hero. Its che loving and reverencing or execrating its hero. Its coucluy
is inevitable, but many a realer will wish it otherwise, so re so human, so clinging a healder upon his sympathies will its
chief characters gain. chief characters ginin.
with skill by observaut writers who have told us of their st and fields, thicir houses and their products, their of individuat
of speech munners, socinal and religious customs; but upul of speech mamers, social and religious customs; but unule
Missouri has had no worthy protrayal. Its story happily anssouri hins hatd no worthy protrayal. Its story happily
this account of his natives stacwton Baskett, who quainty this account of his native state At You-All's Slouse. The ialt
as he says, a Nature story, and is as idyllic as if it were writ as he says, a Nature story, and is as idyllic as if it were wnt
by a poet who was not a farmer's son. His hero, a lad alm a man plows and sows and reaps and observes and aonside
What he perceives in Nature's methods he utilizes in this of What he perceives in Nature's methods he utilizes in hiso
life to the uplifting of labor to hirh intellectual conclusions. course, the novel has a love thread spinnuin; through it,
tangled in with the fluter and songs of birds ind the humni tangled in with the fluter and songs of birds ind thoe hamid
of bees and the beanty and fragrance of flowers and the mact of bees and the benaty and fragrance of flowers and the mate
in which they perpetuate their species in a way to estab? in which they perpetuate their species in a way to estabs,
variations or ot maintain types. Nothing to-day is more inf
esting to thoughtitul persons than the habits of inarucul esting to thoughteful persons. than the habits of inarutuly
things, animal and vegetable. Each has its share of intelligeat
Et lenst so stadenter at least so studeuts of Nature assert. Habitual selection cross fertilization have combined in plant life to clothe the ed
with loveliness and flood it with countless aromas ; wo wite with loveliness and flood it with countless aromas; so writes
effect, this new delver into the mysteries of carth in its relat effect, this new delver into the mysteries of earth in its relat
to human hearts. Students and scholars will value this quis
story and afterward not overlonk the farmer's lad as if he could
not be a factor in mental broadeniug. Under the di
 or rain: he does not linger in the lower atmosphere of sordid-
necs. He is described as sometimes who puts lis fancies and his recognitions to sturdy practicamer and beautiful ases.
Umusuanly i $\qquad$
Talled Thin Forvest Lovers. It is written of a timeme when what male right in anl matters. Dwelling reached whe when might meant, at its date, freedom to take life if it was in the way,
when to love meant unto death, when the power hela by when to love meant unto death, when the power hela by
punsessors of estates signified also a holding of the service of all persons who existed upon them and were dependent story is a pageant of strength and courage, of tutiguc the
 bended. Its events are many and stron .iy tied close together, larine of Nature with sturdy and risky daily life, An intersupersititions of men of both high and low degree, is a rare suc-
cres, while its sustained idiomatic and archaic English and apt Pes, while its sustanued idiomatic and archaic English and apt except to entertain readers. Its moral? Not a hint of one is The Fourest Iovers, to each oxcept it be in the rare fidelities of The rorest Lovery to each other after they learned each for him
self and hersclf their love. They failed to discover this sent ment until long after they were indissolubly bound to ench dinary experiences of strongly wrought claracterc anary experiences of strongy wrought characters, Hewlett' hey are strongly parallel in their originality and clarm.
Wrom Doubleday and MreClure Company:
War: Being True Stories of the Batte-Field
These tales from MrcCure's were written by General Miles,
Catain Musgrave Davis (Charles 0 . Shepard), Major Mifrei
aptain, Masprave Davis (harles O. Shepari), Major Alfred
andhoun. Catin T. J. Mackey, Major Philip Douglas and Sirnest Schriver. These nine stories, largely if not and experi-
ences of the narrator, are at this moment unsumlly thriliug nires of the narrator, are at this monent unusuully thrilining.
Threir episoles warm the blood and make the muscles tense heir episodes warm the blood and make the muscles temse.
IImernog on butles and heroes of strategy, heroes of endurance
aind heroes of self-sac:ifice are gods and goddesses to the nud hernes of self-sacrifice are gods and goddesses to the
reader whose mind was not trained to braveries that included batlles and all that warfare means. Wrar is a timely little
ballume vilume to tuck into pockects of out-going soldiers or to snatch
app at home for gainung fortitude at need.
Frnm Tie J B. Inpincou Cont)
From The J. B. Lippincott Company, Plinadelphin:
The American in Paris (paper), by Dr. Eugene Coleman
Snvidge. Cincumarr, by Meta Orred.
Savidge ing writen
sfavinge has written a powerful biographical novel almost all f which rests upon historic fart. It is a story of the Frauco-
Prussian war, the siege of Paris and the Commune. Those who helieve they ulready thow the main element of this shamensil epoch will find in Savidge's account another and truer
spirit anm version of them. He depiets with conscientious skill hir hitherto mank mnowledged intluenceres of of conscientious skill vents which led to the downfall of empire in Framce. Ie tells
is what the persistent patriotism of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman,

GARMENT - MAKING EXPLAINED AND MIMPLIMubinshed -"The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making," scrinre of making feminine qarments to all who give it intelli-
gent study. It treats the subject in ar original manner, uearly II the methods described being the result of experiments made tem of dressmaki, or the instructions being clear anti complete
and supplemented îy full illustrations. The tailor mode of declloping women's sarments is fully explained, and, a separate
chapter is devoted to renovation and "making over, bunk a special value to home dressmakers who, from either nepesselty or choice, desire to practice econonyy. The scientific
pruciples which goven the ronstruction oi nur paterns have
beenl used in this mernh used in this work, whicl will give useful hints to the
monst skifful dressmakers and ladies' tailors. as well as valuable
mastruction to mistruction to the amateur who sews fors herself and family.
l'rice, 2s. (by post, 2s. 3d.) or 50 cents per copy.

Sheridan, Farragut and others did to rebuke the aspirations of
Bisumark, Emperor Willian, Moltke, Napoleon III. and Eugenie and to reproach MacMahhon, Theirs, Faure, Bazanine and other
ambitious anmilious Europeans. American sentiment bore broadly upon
the shuflle-board of the history being made at that time. Inarib culate moral forces may not control, but Savidge makes it clear
that rebukes and stines that rebukes and stings unsettled defliued purposes that were
supposed to have set ine destiny of nations. Seldom has nuy supposed o have set the destiny of nations. Seldom has any*
thing been written litherto which for intelligent insight, drama-
tic puwer wit
 hypocrisy is startling. Of course, it is an American's point of
 ation of France, and likike shameful conditions gave to Prussia its triumph over $\boldsymbol{a}$ a self-satisfied monarch.
Glamumer is a
not too checrful and not too helpful for thon, not too wholesome, woman or man. Somebody has well said that seek an idenl mentality angels and men battle in vain. It is as inflexible as
adamuat when pract :ality would wady rent hemm. If when pract sality would ylachy reach out a hand of
hell. has, it will give it in its own way or not at all. Glumour 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, , Joe Korr.
True Detective Stories, by Cleveland
Truc Detective Stories, by Cleveland Moffett.
Regret of Spring, by Pittu IIIarrison Burt.
intended to dispel groom, dejection that The Cheery Book is is welcome even if hleome , dejection and shere readers feel the effort made
by the author to obtain the destery by the author to obtain the desired effect. Now and then a
delicate touch is displayed that is full of pathos, and when he rrites of children Kerr is real-he is tenler- he is poetic. Topular for readings and detinite values and will unclonbtedly be Doparective readingss and recitations.
Date
readers who will be recompensed in part for the nor many
ance or re-uppearance of Sherlock ind fett's or reaup selpenance of Sherlock Holmes by Clevectand Mon-
grom the arclives of Pinkerton of the exciting narratives are of bank robberies and the other Wo are robberies upon railway trains. They prove, if proor
were needed, that greed is the most powerful influence that can be brought to bear on cumning and daring men who have few, if any, moral restriaints. It is an interesting but by no
means a mentally wholesome book. Regret of Spring is a mysterious. title for a novel by Pitts Iarrison Burt. It is a study of the passions of the human
brevist from youth to age, as lived and suffered by one woman breast from youth to age, as lived and suffered by one woman
and two men. Several of the scenes vividly portray the wing aspects of what we call of lie, scenes vivich invilly portray the many mind is of the booty and another of the soul. The difference between these two loves
and their expressiuns or manifestations and also their endurance and their expressiuns or manifestations and also their endurance
is told with no mean skill in Regret of Spring. If readers are impressed by the folish self-sacrifice of one, they may be
reminded that to some persons, usually women, self-sacritice is reminded that to some persons, usually women, self-sacritice is
a joy and gratification. One of the surprises of this well-tol a joy and gratitication. One of the surprises of this well-told
story is that it depicts a man who is almost glad of the efface-
ment of his sreat love ur rather has ment 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 entertainnents.-The entertain ments 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,"
Ahst Ball," "A Hallowe'en German," "A Midsumme Night's Entertainment,", "A Flower Party,", "A Amancy-Dress
Kris Kringle Entertainment," ( The Bowers' Christung Tre "Aris Kringle Entertainment,", "The Bowers' Christmas Tree." A St. Yalentine's Masquerade Entertainmey
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layettes and their making. Price, 6d. (by post, 7 tdi.) or 15 cents.

## Girl's literests mocospations.

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jars of tuatter mad ergs which its members propoce ho bevp jatrs of butter and equs which its members propose to keep for
use durity he holiday season, when such luxuries secome so expensive-just at the time, too, when all but the longest purse;
fall far short. The butter, which they bough was heavily salted, rolled into onc-pound balls. wrapped in ind. muslin cluits and pached in earlherr: jars filled with strone brine. The cerss were larded and alson dropped into brine. the: how ever. "as. nut nearly so strong :as that ueed fur the butt
being only sufficienty silt to ensure keeping the water.
 nad many novelties are originated by cever yourg homessese the trees on smanal tibises sime ched togecher by clanins of the se. lected blossoms are vie of the pretiect idea.. The table decor-
ations, toscther with the goo no of the sumg mistress and ure

 iveness of the picture. A strawberry party, in phares where
the seconad crop of these delicious berrics comes at this sealsure

 senums were particularty happy. In the brot phate, the late plants pushing through, the berries lay clean and ripe on the top of the straw; so, of course, :here was no grit and the piching
was very casy. Each guest was farnished with a fance bashot
 ings and when the sum was so far yone as to be no longer disi-
greeable the young people went out to their berrying. There were greeable the young people went out ot theis reverying. There wre
served strawberrics and cream, strawbery ice-crenan and stran-


At garments suitable for huspital and surgical use. The pat


Subgens' Guwn. (To be Made with Full-hength on Short Stafyts)
erns here given will amply supply the want in thes direction.

 chans, to whom, indeed, they are mdispecusable. Thes are aut
num the most approved lines, are easily douned and aford manple protection. Thes can be made in lirown, white or gray
innen, butchers' linen having the stamp of universil appro ail ben, butchers' linen having the stamp of univers
because of its durability and ith shisorbent qualities
Nomen who wish to show their patrionsinn will find a large tield in this department and one that unfortunately has leen much neglected. In construction these garments ire very phe ma their usefulaes obvions.
sergeons' Gown. (To me Made with shomt on FelinLesgti Shezres)
 wear is here illustrated made of butchers lueca. The npple part is a seamless square yoke and the lower part is of amphe
widh, the fulncss 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 beit that is closed at the front with a hation and
luntom-hole. A fitted band finishes the neek mad the gown is button-hole. A fitted band finishes the neek sud the gown is
closed at the hack. The sleeves may be mate o reach to the wris or only to the elbow, as preferred. The lons sleceves ar finished with cuffs that aro closed with buttons and button-
holes below openings finished with underlaps and pointel overlaps. The elbow slecess are finshed with narrow inand.
The gown is rery easy to make and will be fouad copyepient to
sulle zery cumfort-
aile and nuat-vouing: Line is is the prefer
red uaterial for this style of gown, hat. whiler durable materials are
used. We. hate patter
 for meth from thirti,
two to forty-four inchcon lre: the mesaure. To make the yown for a mano mediamsize, re-
quires three yirde ind Hirce-fourtho of goods fifte-furr inches wide.
lrice of pattern, 1 s. Price of or mat 40 cents.
sin
sthemons aprans.
No. $\overline{\mathrm{Si}} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{-An}$ apror
is often preferred in a
gown for small opera-
iouns and for convetions and for conse-
nience by inany surgeons. Two sizes of aprons are previded
in the pattern, one quite ride sy as to lap well at the back,

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jars of tuatter mad ergs which its members propoce ho bevp jatrs of butter and equs which its members propose to keep for
use durity he holiday season, when such luxuries secome so expensive-just at the time, too, when all but the longest purse;
fall far short. The butter, which they bough was heavily salted, rolled into onc-pound balls. wrapped in ind. muslin cluits and pached in earlherr: jars filled with strone brine. The cerss were larded and alson dropped into brine. the: how ever. "as. nut nearly so strong :as that ueed fur the butt
being only sufficienty silt to ensure keeping the water.
 nad many novelties are originated by cever yourg homessese the trees on smanal tibises sime ched togecher by clanins of the se. lected blossoms are vie of the pretiect idea.. The table decor-
ations, toscther with the goo no of the sumg mistress and ure

 iveness of the picture. A strawberry party, in phares where
the seconad crop of these delicious berrics comes at this sealsure

 senums were particularty happy. In the brot phate, the late plants pushing through, the berries lay clean and ripe on the top of the straw; so, of course, :here was no grit and the piching
was very casy. Each guest was farnished with a fance bashot
 ings and when the sum was so far yone as to be no longer disi-
greeable the young people went out to their berrying. There were greeable the young people went out ot theis reverying. There wre
served strawberrics and cream, strawbery ice-crenan and stran-


At garments suitable for huspital and surgical use. The pat


Subgens' Guwn. (To be Made with Full-hength on Short Stafyts)
erns here given will amply supply the want in thes direction.

 chans, to whom, indeed, they are mdispecusable. Thes are aut
num the most approved lines, are easily douned and aford manple protection. Thes can be made in lirown, white or gray
innen, butchers' linen having the stamp of universil appro ail ben, butchers' linen having the stamp of univers
because of its durability and ith shisorbent qualities
Nomen who wish to show their patrionsinn will find a large tield in this department and one that unfortunately has leen much neglected. In construction these garments ire very phe ma their usefulaes obvions.
sergeons' Gown. (To me Made with shomt on FelinLesgti Shezres)
 wear is here illustrated made of butchers lueca. The npple part is a seamless square yoke and the lower part is of amphe
widh, the fulncss 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 beit that is closed at the front with a hation and
luntom-hole. A fitted band finishes the neek mad the gown is button-hole. A fitted band finishes the neek sud the gown is
closed at the hack. The sleeves may be mate o reach to the wris or only to the elbow, as preferred. The lons sleceves ar finished with cuffs that aro closed with buttons and button-
holes below openings finished with underlaps and pointel overlaps. The elbow slecess are finshed with narrow inand.
The gown is rery easy to make and will be fouad copyepient to
sulle zery cumfort-
aile and nuat-vouing: Line is is the prefer
red uaterial for this style of gown, hat. whiler durable materials are
used. We. hate patter
 for meth from thirti,
two to forty-four inchcon lre: the mesaure. To make the yown for a mano mediamsize, re-
quires three yirde ind Hirce-fourtho of goods fifte-furr inches wide.
lrice of pattern, 1 s. Price of or mat 40 cents.
sin
sthemons aprans.
No. $\overline{\mathrm{Si}} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{-An}$ apror
is often preferred in a
gown for small opera-
iouns and for convetions and for conse-
nience by inany surgeons. Two sizes of aprons are previded
in the pattern, one quite ride sy as to lap well at the back,



Sungross' Apross.
Whereitis fastened with ties. A fitted strap that passes abont the neck upholds the hil. 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 apirons, but sometimes enamelled cloth is chosen. The finish is usually as illustrated.

We have pattern No. 7st in three sizes, small, mediumand large. To make the wide apron in the medium size, will require two yards and a fourth of material fort - five inches wide, while the narrow apron needs a yard and a half of goods thirty-cight inches wide, with two yards of tape for tics. Price of phtern 10d: or 20 cents.

MENS SURGICAL OR HOSPITAL SHMRI, Closed with tapes at the side (Convenient for Operations, Dressini Wounds, ETc.)
No. To2.--A very convenient, shirt fur hospital use is here illustrated made of bleached cotton cloth. Tho 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 boing gathered. The front is phain 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 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 shift is cut with rounding lower corners and a patch
pocket is stitched upon the left front. poeket is stitched upon tho 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.

## MENS FOKE NIGHT-SHIRT.

No. 2479. -This night-shirt is pictured made of bleached cotton cloth and is shaped to tit comfortably. The front is slashed at the center to a desirable depth from the neck, and one edge of the slash is finished


Nex's Yofe Night-Surt.
woke upper part that is malo donble. and the lower part is Whered ateross its top and joined to the yoke. The garment of good length and is no wider than is reguired for comcr colige and the lower corners are round ante from the ser "dre and the lower corners are rounded. The neek fimived with a fitted hand that is nat, ow in fromt; to the on softly. On the left side is applied a breast pocket th rumding lower corners; a pointed lap is stitehed to it. ostyles of sleeves are provided forin 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 stgle of sleeve is the coat shape and is finished with a pointed cuff that is stiteliced flatly to position.
All lrands of muslin, cambrice and linen are used for nightshirts, and so are fiannels and wail! silks Frequently embroidered edginer, hand embroidery, insertions, ete., decorate the edres of the colbar, the tops of the cuffs and the sides of the box-plaits. Cologed bands with faney 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 at 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


Alron and Sleeve.

wide. Price of pattern, 1s. or 25 cents.

MEN'S HOSPI-
TAL ORSURGIG.AL, SIIIRT: BUTTONING TIIE FliLi IENGTH OF THE FRONT.
(Convenient for Opremations, Dressing Wousns. ste.)

No. 100.
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 under-
may be used. One is a regular shirt sleeve, gathered to onland, which may be closed at the ends with buttons and on-holes or with studs. The seams of the sleeves aro left
der seams, the under-arm seams being terminated and shoultance from the lower ellge, where.the shirt is cut with round-
ing corners. A box-plait is formed at the front edge of one
fromt, while the other front is finished with a wide hem; and the closing is made all the way down the fromt with buttens and button-holes. A rolling collar tinishes the neek and at patel poeket is stitehed upon the le fo front. The comfortable steeves are shaped with ouly a seam under the arm and apointed cuff is apphed :the wrist. The shirt is shown insale of beached cotton cloth, which will be uswally used for the purpose. hinen or cambric is used for finer garments.
We have pattern No. Foo in three sizes, small. medium and large. To make the shirt for at man in the medium size, reguires four yards and threefourths of material thirty-sis inches wide. Priee, 10 d . or 20 eents.

## aphod and slemed -

No. (1337.-These protective garments will be appreciated ly 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 enomerh to surround the form and lap well :at the back. The top and bottom are finished with wide hems, and the side edyes are completed with narrower hems. long ties semed to the top of the skirt are brought forward and bowed, holding the apron in place. A shaped strap mate double is tacked underneath to the upper comers of the bib and passed over the head to support the apron.

The slecre is of comfortable width and extends above the elbow. It is made of cheeked ginyh:m and shaped be a seam at the back of the arm, the seam being terminated a short distance from the bottom. The lower edge is gathered :mad finished with a deep wristhand, that has romodine conds and is closed :t the back of the arm with a but-ton-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 elosely about the arm.

Jean, drilling. linen and bleached cotton cloth are used for these garments and a perfectly phain finish is always adopted.

We have pattern No. 6137 in six sizes for men from thir to difty inches, waist measure. For a man of thirty- ci, inehes, wast measure, the apron requires a yard and a ha of material fifte-fome inehes wide. $\Lambda$ pair of sleever of reguire a yard and an eirhth of goods twenty-a inches wide. Price of patern, $\mathfrak{T}$ d. or 10 cents.

## MENS BATH-ROBE OR DRESSING-GOWN. (RU,

Mad: with a Moses lloon asid Gimber on with


No. Sol3.-Figured eider-down hamel was lected for this bath-robe or dressing-gown. loose fronts and seamless is are joined in shoulder and ois seams, and the neek may het ished with a turn-down collar with a monk's hood. The ew is quite deep and the ends the widely at the front. The luf lies flat on the robe and rise the about the neek when not wi over the head. Tassel-tipped ew at the throat or huttons and b ton-holes may if form the closing. heavy cord girdle a wide belt har rounded ends chat with a button-holt the center of front holds the ness slightly :t waist. A rou of tin ing finishes the of shaped steeses capacious pa pockets having row ing lower corner: stiteled on the fr and are plainly pleted.

Batherobes dressing-gowns this style are d able becanse of comfort and cont ence. They ares of pain or fig diamel, Twrkisht ling, which mat! bought by the cider duwn ir nelette. An attra bath-robe may fancy red-andTurkish towelling trimmed with and-white tase ped cotton curds. or tivo rows of may outline rui the sleeves and the collar, or a: finish may be adly

We have pi
No. sill 3 in ten sizes for men from thirty-two to tifty is breast me:asure. For a man of medium size, the parmen: repuire six yards and a fourth of goods twenty-seven i wide. Price of pattern, 1 s . Gd. or $3 \overline{5}$ cents.
needs of men. misses and boys. It contains as well a do explanation of the various parts of a bicycle by and mathinist. with valuable advice on the care, repair and of a whece a apecially prepared paper on learning lorij discuswon of the question of eaereise for women: the dif: of the wheel: and a great variety of other matter espe miterestung to the devotees of this exhilarating and health: sport. No cyelist of either ses can afford to do withot pamplet. which will be sent postpaid to any address on of of 2 d . or $\mathrm{\Xi}^{\mathrm{z}}$ ceuts.




COSTCMES FOR CY-CIISTS:--We have recently issued :mother edition of our handsome "BICXC I, E Fasmionis." It ilhustrates attire to be worn awhere, and while principally devoted to the latest and most acceptable styles for hadies, also provides for the costume


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ANSWERS TO CORRESFONDENTS.
Hortense Vas S.:-Sympathetic or invisible inks are used mostly for correspondence 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 Wand :-To make fire aromatic vinegar proceed as follows: Jake of glacial acetic acid, one round, avoirdupois; rectified spirits, two imperial fluid ounces; pure camphor (crushed small), two ounces and a half; flnest 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 ingredients in a glass-stoppered bottle, and agitate briskly uutil all the camphor is dissolved. 'This makes a very highly esteemed product.
Rosemary:-A rose pillow is made of canvas or silk piinted or etched with field views and meadow scenes, the ends being slightly gathered and tied with loops of ribbons. They aresmall, being just the right size to ruck under the head.

## Dollars

## in

## Diamond Dyes.

In scores of small country towns and villages in Camadia enterpuising men and women are adding to thair yearly incomo by the work of dycing 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 preferconce to :all others, beciuse they give the most brilliant, pure and unfading colors to all varicties of materials.
Hundreds of orders from these country $a^{2}$ gers are filled every week by the mamufacturers of piamond Dyes. There are great possililitites for such work in all small parishes, and the statements just made may influenco many who are seeking for a plan to increase their revenue. Dhero are goud dollara in Diamond Dycs.
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Natural Wavy Switches, Single Branches, $\$ 2,83, \$ 4, \$ 5,80$ and $\$ 7$ each. Old Ladies' Waves and Partings, $\$ 4$, $\$ 3$, $: 7.50$ to $\$ 15$. Old Ladies' Head Covering, $\$ 7.50, \$ 11, \geqslant 15$ to $\$ 25$.
Grey Hair:-Armand's Instantaneous Grey Inair Restorer. Why have grey ha'r? When you can restore it to its natural color by using Armand's Restorer. The hair (an be washed, curled and dressed without affecting the color. It each, or two for $\$ 5$. Send sample of jour hair when ordering and we will seml you the rizht shade.
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Iriee, $\equiv 2$, by mail $\equiv 2.06$. Price, $\leqslant 2$, by mail $\geqslant 2.06$.

When ordering please mention this Magazine.

Answers to Combespondents.

## (Cominued.)

Claba :-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 $c^{\prime}$ 'd water. Drink it cold.
Mrs. B. :-A oood bed-bug poison may be made as follows: Mix together two ounces of camphor, four ounces spirits of turpentiue, 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 Puif Clears the Mead. -Does your head ache? Have you pains vier your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Yowder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week, it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty ycars standing it's just as effective. -42 .

## RHEUMATISM Postiticly

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T'ie omls internal remeds that is a positive curc for Ma, whar, Inflammatory or Chrontc Rheunatisna that dov not desiroy the tissucs or ruin the internal orman. Wo gharantee to cure any case of rhenmatism or refund the money. Six bottles will cure dis: case, and no panil will be expermenced after tharts. Sta 'burs' treatmont. Read the following:

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$\$ 5.00$ with gunrantec 0 orer 500 cases 5.00 with guarantec. Over 500 cases have aiready been cured in Canada alone. Freo 5 cent stamp. Mention this paper. Address TIIE GRIFFTHS \& MACPHERSON CO., 121 Church Strect, Toronto, or Vancouver. B.C. Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver druggists


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Now we want these friends to tell others what they know of the Snuvenir, 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 toa 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 essa): contest. These will be sent free to anyone on application, or can be olstained 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. Hamilton, Canada.



Answers to Correstondents. (Continued.)
I.. S.:-If you wish to remodel your gray dress, choose one of the skirts with a circular Hounce, 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 applique lace or a ribbon rucile.
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 sunshine; 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.
Huusewife:-Muslins may be stiffened by washing them in water in which bran has luen boiled. The chief point to be remembe.ed in washing cottons is that soap must never be directly applied to them. Sometimes gray or buff linen will mysteriously sput 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 tuld of the almost Divine futmali, Ur. 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 grea: remedy attacks the disease instantly. -41 .
Fieroe's Parlors ... Mleating...


Owir acrovdion Pleatiner cut breadths your skint length-allow two inches for shrinking, and from
two to three for hem. Turn hem up only once, and eat stitch or for hem. Turn hem up only once, tetision. Allow ien yands around for lustre or cashmire, but more for thin silks, lawns and chiffons.
Fort Forty eents per plain yard, over twenty flve and mind ser forty four inches. Special rates for bridesmaids thid school-girls classes.
Kmie Pleating, under 5-inch, 2c. per yard; up to Math, ic. to Sc. per yard. Fluting, from 3c. up to r. $\mathrm{D}^{23}$ inch deep.
A.p. for 5 c . per yard. Silk for Rufles, up to 5 inches aweking, Ilemming and Stitching done.
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Contain no harmful ingredients-good for the delicate, good for the robustthe favorite formula of an eminently successful physician in an eminently successful practice in discases peculiar to babyhood and childhood. They regulate the bowels-they check diarrhen-abato fever-death to wormsgood for tecthing-relieve colic like magic-produce sound sleep and no bad after effects. Put up in candy form they'ro pleasant to take and casy to administer -a bwon to babyland and are indispensable in the fammy medicine chest.
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## Fancy Linens and Art Heedlework.

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Hand-made real Renaissance Lace Doylies Centrepieces, Tray Cloths, 5 o'clock Tea Cloths, Scarfs, etc., assorted in all the very newest designs.
Doylies, size 6, 8 and 10 -inch, each, from $\qquad$ 15 c to \%5c
Centrepicees, size, $20 \times 20$-inch, each, from $\ldots .$. . 75c to $\$ 2.00$ Tray Cloths, size $20 \times 30$ inch, each, from .. $\$ 2.50$
Tea Cloths, size $36 \times 36$.inch, each, from ...... 3.25 \% 4.00
Scarfs size $20 \times 60$ inch, each, from ............. 3.50 " 7.00
Blenched German Damask Tea Cloths, pure Irish linen,
sizes $33 \times 33$, and $36 \times 36$, each, from...... .40 c to $\$ 1.50$
Fine Bleached French Damask Tray Cloths, satin finish, hem-stitched or fringed, each, from ...........25e to 75 E
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New Applique Linen Pillow-Shams or Table Covers, as. sorted in all new designs of fancy open-work, each, from.
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Toilet Cushions, round, square or oblong, finisher with silk and lace, each, from........................ $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 3.00$

Japanese Silk Mantle Drapes, Table Covers and Picture Scarfs, all new designs.
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## Ready With New Gloves For Fall.

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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 offer. A few hints from the stock:

Iardies' Kid Gloves, with 2 large clasps, colored welts and stitching; colors, tan, fawr., mode, grey, white, pearl, new blue, greens, ox-blood and black, all sizes. An excellent wearing glove, and one of the best values we have offered for many a day. Our special price
.59
Iadics' French Kid Gloves, with 4 large pearl buttons and colored welts and stitching ; colors, tan, fawn, mode, new blue, white, green and black. Special at.

Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in tam, fawn, mode, black, green, grey, white and navy, with gusset fingers, colored welts and stitching. Special at
.75
Ladies' 4 large pearl button Fine French Kid Gloves, with gusset fingers; colors, tan, fawn, mode, new blue, green, pearl, white, butter, grey
and black. Special at
1.00 and black. Special at ....

Ladies' Extra Fine French Kid Gloves, colored welts and stitching; colors, black, mode, fawn, tan, light and dark green, cream, white, grey, pearl grey, navy and new blue. Every pair guaranteed to fit and wear. Special at
1.25

Ladies' 2 large clasp Fine French Kid Gloves, pique sewn; colors, fawn, black, mode, grey, navy, green, white, cream, pearl and new blue, perfect fit guaranteed. Special at
1.50

Ladies Wool-Lined Kid Gloves with fur top; colors, tan and brown; sizes 6 to 8. Special at 75c and 1.00 Ladies' Cuff Gloves for riding and wheeling, one-clasp fastener, unlined, all sizes.
1.00

Ladies' Fur Top Wool-Lined Kid Mitts, in tan and brown, 75c and.
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Boys' me-clasp Kid Gloves, wool-lined, culurs, tan and brown, 50c and
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Amel:-Treat white blisters in the mouth with a mixture of borax and honcy. For brushing the hair, use a hair-brush hav. ing long, uneven bristles that are moderately stiff, but not so unyiclding as to irritate the scalp. In fact, it is well to have two brushes, a stiff one for the hair and a softer one for the scalp.

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