

words before parting, and she did not wish to take them by surprise.

So she began shouting out in her shrill voice when half-way down the garden walk—

“Mees Forest! Mees Forest! your father dose want you, ples.”

Adelheid prided herself on her good English.

“I must go,” said Cora, moving away.

“My darling!” exclaimed poor Ralph,

“Remember *you* only shall be my wife. Never will I speak of love to any other woman, and your lips alone shall set me free from this promise!”

Cora did not reply. She could not, for her tears were falling thick and fast, and she only just managed to falter,

“Good-bye, Ralph.”

He caught some of the flowers from her hand—a Provence rose or two.

“They say the waters of Gastein make

flowers unfading. I will bathe these in the stream, and keep them for your sake,” said he, as at last he turned away from the weeping girl. One of the rose-buds fell from his fingers as he took them, and poor, foolish Cora kept that bud, and dipped it in the waters on the first opportunity, but she found it faded and shrivelled in her desk years afterwards!

(To be continued.)



UNIVERSITY HOODS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.



AN OXFORD BACHELOR OF ARTS.

THE special form of vanity which displays itself in a fondness for adornment has generally been considered to prevail exclusively in these days among the weaker sex, and to be one of those points of weakness which have earned for the whole sisterhood that contempt-tinged classification. Yet when we note the more than gratified pride with which our husbands and brothers don those bright distinctive badges of their well-won honours, we are tempted to think that behind the just and praiseworthy consciousness of having achieved a difficult success there lies a certain amount of pleasure in the bright colouring or silken sheen of the precious ornament it has pleased the University to bestow upon its meritorious sons.

University hoods have been hitherto a mark of distinction which only men were entitled to wear, and although the movement in favour of extending degrees and diplomas to women has spread with such wonderful rapidity that our girl graduates are likely to become a goodly list, until within a recent date no distinctive mark of honour has been allowed them. There were plenty of liberal minds who thought it unfair that girls who worked as well and bore the test of examination as successfully as their brothers should not be granted the same privilege of displaying to the world at large, if they were inclined to do so, the honours they had gained. The restriction has been to some extent removed. Women graduates of certain Universities* and colleges have an equal right to disport themselves in the distinctive hood of their degree whensoever and wheresoever they may deem fit, and as the subject of University hoods has thus become one of much interest to our girls, we propose to give a short sketch of the various shapes and colours of such hoods, with a few simple instructions for the making of these complicated-looking vestments—a task not by any means beyond the scope of neat, deft fingers, nor so difficult by a long way as would at first sight appear.

The costliness of these articles when purchased at ecclesiastical warehouses is a sufficient excuse for the grimy fur and faded, greasy silk which so often grieves the eye of the beholder, especially on such occasions as weddings, &c., when the gay surroundings show off to unpleasant advantage the deforming marks of time and wear. The cost may be greatly reduced by making at home, and we hope in this paper to place within the reach of our girls an additional means of bestowing a most useful and acceptable gift upon father, brother, or cousin, as the case may be.

It is interesting to trace the origin of hoods. They were originally worn by the begging friars when they went on their mendicant tours, and were so constructed as to form not only a tippet, or shoulder covering, but also a sort of bag or pocket in which to stow the alms or

goods obtained. Something of both characteristics is still retained in the various hoods worn by University graduates.

It is a curious fact that among the many noteworthy incidents of this eventful century our girls should have arrived at wearing a monkish garment of the middle ages as an honourable distinction, which is virtually the case, although the University hood of the present day is probably a considerably more graceful, and certainly in many instances much more gorgeous, affair than the combined tippet, pocket, or cowl of rusty black serge or stuff, which served the monks of olden times in so many useful ways.

The hoods appertaining to some of the degrees are indeed resplendent, though these are for the most part those belonging to the higher, and consequently less frequently awarded diplomas, as, for instance, the Doctor of Divinity of either Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, in each of which scarlet is the prominent colour; or the Bachelor of Divinity of St. Andrew's, Scotland, with its rich violet silk and lining of glossy white satin. The sky-blue silk and white fur of the Oxford Bachelor of Music or Laws is one of the prettiest, as that of the Doctor of Science of London, with its scarlet and gold, is, perhaps, one of the most striking combinations. We may now present our readers with a list of the principal hoods in more general use:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A.).

Oxford.—Black silk hood, edged with white fur.

Cambridge.—Black stuff hood, edged with white fur.

Durham.—Black stuff hood, edged with white fur.

London.—Black hood, lined inside with russet brown silk.

Lampeter.—Black hood, edged with miniver, *i.e.*, white fur with black spots.

MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.).

Oxford.—Black silk, lined with crimson silk.

Cambridge.—Black silk, lined with white silk.

Dublin.—Black silk, lined with dark blue silk.

Durham.—Black silk, lined with palatinate purple silk.

London.—Black silk, lined with russet brown silk.

Edinburgh.—Black silk, lined with white silk.

Glasgow.—Black silk, lined with red purple silk.

Aberdeen.—Black silk, lined with white silk.

St. Andrew's.—Black silk, lined with red silk.

BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B. AND B.C.L.).

Oxford (B.C.L.).—Blue silk, edged with white fur.

Cambridge (LL.B.).—Black silk, lined with black silk.

Dublin (LL.B.).—Black silk, lined with white silk.

Durham (B.C.L.).—Palatinate purple silk, bound with white fur.

London (LL.B.).—Black silk, edged with blue silk.

Edinburgh (LL.B.).—Black silk, lined with blue silk and edged with white fur.

Glasgow (LL.B.).—Black silk, lined with Venetian red silk.

DOCTOR OF LAWS (D.C.L. OR LL.D.).

Oxford (D.C.L.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk.

Cambridge (LL.D.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk.

Dublin (LL.D.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk.

Durham (D.C.L.).—Scarlet cashmere, lined with white silk.

London (LL.D.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk.

Edinburgh (LL.D.).—Black cloth, lined with blue silk.

Glasgow (LL.D.).—Black velvet, lined with Venetian red silk.

Aberdeen (LL.D.).—Purple cloth, lined with pale blue silk.

* London University and the new Victoria University.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY (B.D.)

Oxford.—Black corded silk, lined with glossy black silk.
 Cambridge.—Black corded silk, lined with glossy black silk.
 Dublin.—Black corded silk, lined with glossy black silk.
 Durham.—Black corded silk, lined with black corded silk.
 Lampeter.—Black silk, lined with puce silk.
 Edinburgh.—Black silk, lined with purple silk bordered with white fur.
 Glasgow.—Black silk, lined with red purple silk and bordered with black velvet.
 Aberdeen.—Black silk, lined with crimson silk.
 St. Andrew's.—Violet purple silk, lined with white satin.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY (D.D.).

Oxford.—Scarlet cloth, lined with black silk.
 Cambridge.—Scarlet cloth, lined with dull pink silk.
 Dublin.—Scarlet cloth, lined with black silk.
 Durham.—Scarlet cashmere, lined with palatinate purple silk.
 Edinburgh.—Black cloth, lined with purple silk.
 Glasgow.—Black velvet, lined with black silk.
 Aberdeen.—Purple cloth, lined with white silk.
 St. Andrew's.—Violet purple cloth, lined with white satin.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE (M.B. or B.M.).

Oxford (B.M.).—Blue silk, edged with white fur.
 Cambridge (M.B.).—Black corded silk, lined with black silk.
 Dublin (M.B.).—Black silk, lined with crimson silk.
 Durham (M.B.).—Scarlet silk, lined with palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur.
 London (M.B.).—Black silk, lined with violet silk.
 Edinburgh (M.B.).—Black silk, lined with crimson silk, edged with white fur.
 Glasgow (M.B.).—Black cloth, lined with scarlet silk.
 Aberdeen (M.B.).—Black silk, lined with crimson silk.
 St. Andrew's (M.B.).—Crimson silk, lined with white satin.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (M.D. or D.M.).

Oxford (D.M.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk.
 Cambridge (M.D.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk.
 Dublin (M.D.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk.
 Durham (M.D.).—Palatinate purple cashmere, lined with scarlet silk.
 London (M.D.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with violet silk.
 Edinburgh (M.D.).—Black cloth, lined with crimson silk.
 Glasgow (M.D.).—Black silk, lined with scarlet silk.
 Aberdeen (M.D.).—Purple cloth, lined with crimson silk.
 St. Andrew's (M.D.).—Crimson cloth, lined with white satin.

BACHELOR OF SURGERY (B.S.).

Dublin.—Crimson silk, lined with black and edged with blue.

MASTER OF SURGERY (C.M. or M.S.).

Dublin (M.S.).—Crimson silk, lined with white silk, and edged with blue.
 London (M.S.).—Black silk, lined with violet silk.
 Edinburgh (C.M.).—Black silk, lined with crimson silk, edged with white fur.
 Glasgow (C.M.).—Black silk, lined with scarlet silk.
 Aberdeen (C.M.).—Black silk, lined with crimson silk.
 St. Andrew's (C.M.).—Crimson silk, lined with white satin.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC (MUS.B. OR B.MUS.)

Oxford (B.Mus.).—Blue silk, edged with white fur.
 Cambridge (Mus.B.).—Black silk, edged with white fur.
 Dublin (Mus.B.).—Blue silk, edged with white fur.
 Durham (Mus.B.).—White silk, lined with palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur.
 London (B.Mus.).—Blue silk, lined with white silk.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC (D.MUS. OR MUS.D.).

Oxford (D.Mus.).—White brocaded silk, lined with crimson satin.
 Cambridge (Mus. D.).—Bright maroon silk, lined with white silk.
 Dublin (Mus.D.).—White figured silk, lined with crimson satin.
 Durham (Mus.D.).—Scarlet silk, lined with palatinate purple silk.
 London (D.Mus.).—Scarlet cloth, lined with white silk.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.).

London.—Black silk, edged with gold-coloured silk.
 Edinburgh.—Black silk, lined with lemon yellow silk, edged with white fur.
 Glasgow.—Black silk, lined with gold-coloured silk.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE (D.Sc.).

London.—Scarlet cloth, lined with gold-coloured silk.
 Edinburgh.—Black cloth, lined with lemon yellow silk.
 Glasgow.—Black velvet, lined with gold-coloured silk.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (B.E.).

Dublin.—Green silk, lined with black silk.

MASTER OF ENGINEERING (M.E.).

Dublin.—Green silk, lined with white silk.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE (D.LIT.).

London.—Scarlet cloth lined with russet-brown silk.

MISCELLANEOUS HOODS.

Durham, Licentiate in Theology (L.Th.).—Black silk, faced with velvet, bound with palatinate purple silk.
 King's College, London, Theological Associate (Th.A.).—Black silk, lined with puce silk.
 Trinity College, London, Licentiate in Music (L.Mus. T.C.L.).—Black silk, lined with violet satin, edged with white fur.
 Licentiate in Arts (L.T.C.L.).—Black silk, lined with pink silk, edged with white fur.

To the above might be added the hoods granted by many other colleges, theological and otherwise, but the list already given is for all practical purposes complete. There are various other degrees which appear to have no distinctive hood. Of this class are the Master of Laws (LL.M.) of Cambridge, Master in Surgery (C.M.) of Durham, and Bachelor of Surgery (B.S.) of London.

The shapes of these hoods vary considerably in detail, though the majority of them possess a great apparent similarity. The size is also a feature of some importance. In many instances the colour is unique, and something very different from the idea conveyed by the name given. Palatinate purple, for instance, is a pale tint, more nearly approaching the mauve or lilac of a milliner, yet not quite like either of these. In attempting to make a hood where this colour is employed it would be quite necessary to see one first, as it is impossible to accurately describe the peculiar tint, and the silk, we should say, could only be obtained at one of the large silk warehouses, where every variety of shade is kept in stock. So also the russet-brown of the London hoods, the red purple—described as being the colour of bell heather—and the Venetian red—which nearly resembles the hue of a clove carnation—of the Glasgow hood, certainly require to be seen. Academic pink, too, is not quite the same thing as the ordinary colour, it being in some instances a peculiar dull tint, scarcely to be seen applied to any other purpose. Where the term red is used the colour meant is simply red, as distinct from scarlet or crimson, and as near as possible that of the ordinary red twill sold at every linendraper's. The white fur, which figures in so many hoods, is neither more nor less than the ordinary imitation ermine—presumably rabbit skin—so largely used for ladies' muffs, boas, and trimmings, though always without the black tails, unless the contrary is specified, as in the case of the Welsh college, where the fur is an imitation of miniver. Although the hood is described as being *edged* with fur, it is often really bound with it; the fur required for this purpose being about eight inches wide and of a smooth, regular quality. It is best to purchase it from a furrier.

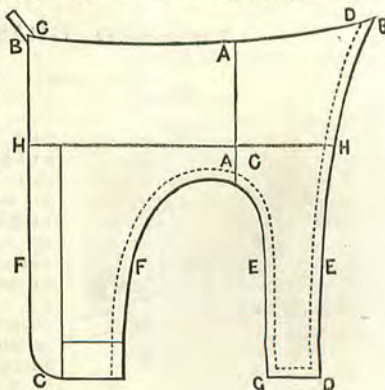
The silks used for the hood itself are generally a rich, thick cord, those for linings of a thinner, less massive texture, and brighter in appearance. The glossy black silk used as a lining to the Divinity hoods is the bright glacé silk, in popular use for ladies' dresses before the rage for dull, heavy cords set in, and forms a contrast to the silk of the hood, which is indeed just the richest, heaviest cord that you can procure.

Having thus given some general instructions as to the quality and colour of the materials employed, we will now endeavour to show our readers how to make a hood. As it would be impossible to give more than one or two, those in most general use have been selected.

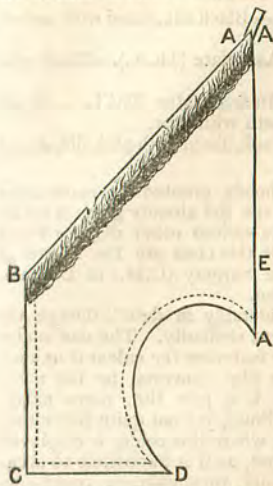
First, then, let us take the Cambridge Master of Arts. This article, when smoothly spread out on a table, is of the extraordinary-looking shape indicated in the accompanying diagram.

This is, of course, only half the hood, which is formed of two such pieces joined together at various points, left open and lined at others. The materials required are soft, richly corded black silk, the grain of which should be as large as that of a woollen rep, and for the lining white silk of ordinary texture and of a dead shade, not blue-white. It will be found necessary to join the black silk. This is best done where the line A A occurs in the diagram by means of a neatly-run and felled seam. The model from which these directions are given measured 33 inches from B to B, 32 from C to C, 31 from D to D, 6 from E to E, 9 from F to F, and 15 from G to G without turnings.

Having cut out the black silk and joined it together as described, so as to have two flat pieces like the diagram, it will now be necessary to run and fell the two pieces of silk together round the edges indicated by the dotted line. The next proceeding is to line the hood. Two strips of white silk 15 inches wide, and joined together from B to H,



must be used to face the hood where it has been left open from B to B, extending from the extreme edge to the line H H. Narrower strips, five inches wide, are added round the other open edges, as shown in the engraving. The lines given show exactly how the silk must be cut and joined for the lining. A strip of black silk an inch wide and twelve inches long lined with the white, which forms a narrow binding over the edges of the black, is then attached to each side of the hood at the point B, and is used for suspending round the neck. This completes it, and when thrown over the back in the orthodox way we have the effect shown in the illustration at the commencement of this article.



The Bachelor of Arts of Cambridge is made upon the same model, but should be of stuff instead of silk, and lined *inside* with white fur four inches wide round the opening from B to B, and edged on the *outside* with half the width of fur round all the other edges left open, that is where no dotted lines occur.

Bachelors of Music generally wear the same hood as Bachelors of Arts, or one the same shape, but lined with blue instead of white.

The Oxford B.A. and M.A. hoods are of a much less complicated shape. They are made of a similar description of black silk, the B.A. being bound with fur, the M.A. lined with crimson silk.

The diagram shows the hood spread out flatly. Like every other it is composed of two corresponding pieces, which in this case can be cut out of one breadth of fairly wide silk, obviating all necessity of joining. The usual measurements are 30 inches from A to A; 28 from A to B; 19 from B to C; 10½ from C to D; 18½ from B to E. It is joined together round the sides indicated by the dotted line, lined with four inches or bound with eight inches of white fur, if a B.A. or B. Mus., from A to A, and hemmed round with a half inch wide hem from A to B. If an M.A. hood it is lined throughout with red silk, in which case the red silk is usually hemmed over the black from A to B, so as to give the appearance of a narrow binding. A strap of silk is joined on to the corresponding sides of the hood at the point A, by which it is suspended. This strap is always of the same colour or colours as the hood; thus in the M.A. it is black, lined with crimson, in the B. Mus. blue, in the B.A. black. The work must in all cases be of the neatest possible description. The B. Mus. and B. C. L. hoods are made of ordinary blue corded silk, such as is used for ladies' dresses, of not too pale a shade.

Before attempting to cut the silk I should advise my readers to obtain an accurate pattern in paper by aid of the measurements given. The simplest and most practical plan is no doubt to beg the loan of a hood and cut the pattern from it, but where this is not possible it is hoped and believed that by a careful study of these directions a very successful hood may be made.

“A GOLDEN SUNSET.”

YE bright and glorious evening clouds,
That in the heaven above
Seem like a blessed home afar
Of radiant light and love;

So calm, and undisturbed ye lie,
Such gorgeous hues are given,
That to the mortal eye ye seem
A distant glimpse of heaven.

For all the nearer clouds are dark,
And gloom above our path,
As the wild breezes drive them on
With gathering sounds of wrath.

In masses dull and heavily
They furled in anger by,
And parting, give a passing glance
Of a remoter sky.

'Tis thus, when all of life grows sad,
And we are tempest-tossed,
And storm and danger on our way
Brood heavily across,

Some blessed hope bestirs the soul
Again to look above,
And see beyond the nearer clouds
A sky all peace and love.

M. M. P.

PRESSED GRASSES AND FERNS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.



HERE is nothing that goes so far to brighten up a dull room or to add a fresh charm to an already pretty one, as flowers or plants

here and there displayed about it. Nearly every one acknowledges this; and we rarely enter a room in the summer time without seeing at least one vase of sweet-scented flowers or graceful ferns. But what is to be done when the winter comes and the flowers have vanished? We cannot all afford to pay fabulous prices

for the rare exotics which florists manage to provide for the wealthy even in the depths of the chilliest winter. Most of us do without any floral decorations at all during the dull weather when we most need their cheering influence. If we “make hay while the sun shines,” however, and use our opportunities in the summer for providing against the dark days to come, we need never be without cheap decorations, within the reach of persons even of narrow means. And not only are we deprived in the winter of our flowers, but even in the summer, when they are plentiful, we do not make half the use we might of them. Many girls, however, seem to have no idea what endless ways there are of decorating their rooms without any materials but those which nature has provided for them in the fields and lanes. I propose to give them therefore a few suggestions how they may make their houses pretty all the year round, if they will only make good use of their country walks.

At a flower show lately a prize was offered for the best dinner-table decorations, and amongst the exhibits sent in was one, highly praised by the judges, all the materials for

which had been gathered from the country lanes, and dried. In the centre was a large glass épergne, the top filled with tall heads of feathery grass, so arranged that the outside ones drooped over almost on to the table. The lower part was filled with moss, in which were some beautiful fronds of different ferns, twigs of nuts and acorns, and a few bright-coloured, dried flowers, while a trail of ivy twined round the stem of the épergne. At each corner of the table was a small, low vase, arranged in much the same style, with the smaller varieties of grasses and ferns and quantities of bright, blue forget-me-nots. But the chief feature of the whole arrangement was the way in which the smaller bouquets were connected with that in the centre by long garlands of green, laid flat on the table, and showing up beautifully against the white cloth. These were composed first of ferns and brightly-tinted autumn leaves, and down the middle, covering the stalks, was a bed of delicate mosses of all kinds, in which was every variety of wild flowers, fir cones, acorns, and lichens. It was very much admired at the time, as showing what can be done with materials within the range of every one, even the poorest.