



INITIALS.



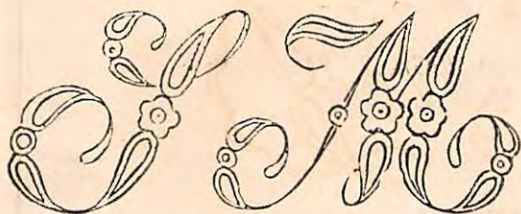
DINNER DRESS.

F. W. D.

INITIALS.



WALKING DRESS, AND CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.



INITIALS.



INITIALS.



WALKING DRESS.

Sophie

NAME FOR MARKING.



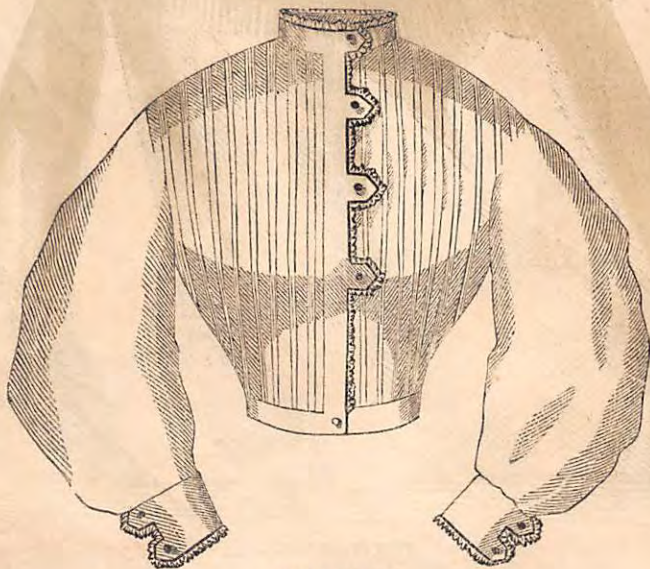
THE COMPEIGNE.



HEAD-DRESSES.



COLLAR AND SLEEVE.



SWISS BODY.

Gertrude

NAME FOR MARKING.



THE STOCKHOLM.



NEW STYLE WINTER BONNETS.



MISSES' HAT.



DRESS CAP.



BREAKFAST CAP.



RIDING HABIT.

VARIETIES FOR THE MONTH.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



In the front of the number we give numerous patterns of walking dresses, morning dresses, cloaks, etc., etc., which are described, in the usual fashion department, at the end of the number. We add, here, various other fashions, among them some children's fashions.

The first is a cloak of black velvet, trimmed with mink of a rich brown color. The tippet is of the same fur. The second dress is of blue silk, trimmed with black velvet. There is a deep basque faced with black silk, and ornamented with gimp and jet trimmings. A broad belt with a square buckle completes this very stylish costume. The next is a dress of green

silk, with black velvet side-trimmings. A black cloth cloak with a broad velvet trimming, edged with a ball fringe.

The fourth is a dress and paletot of steel-gray cashmere, opening down the back over a blue cashmere under-skirt. This dress is made to open or close, with buttons, at the option of the owner. The next figure represents an evening dress of white silk with puffings of tulle up the skirt. The opera cloak is of white cashmere, embroidered in a scarlet coral pattern with scarlet silk and goat's-hair tassels.

The boy's dress is the Polish style, and is of dark blue cashmere frock and pants, with a

black velvet surtout. A cap of blue velvet, trimmed with a band of fur and peacock's-

velvet. The loose paletot is ornamented with bands and buttons of black velvet. The little



feathers. A band of fur is put around the sleeve of the dress. The little girl's dress, at

girl's dress, that closes this article, is green cashmere, with a crimson cashmere jacket.



the head of this article, is dove-colored cashmere, with a narrow flounce edged with black

These comprise the prettiest patterns, in their various departments, which have come out since last month.

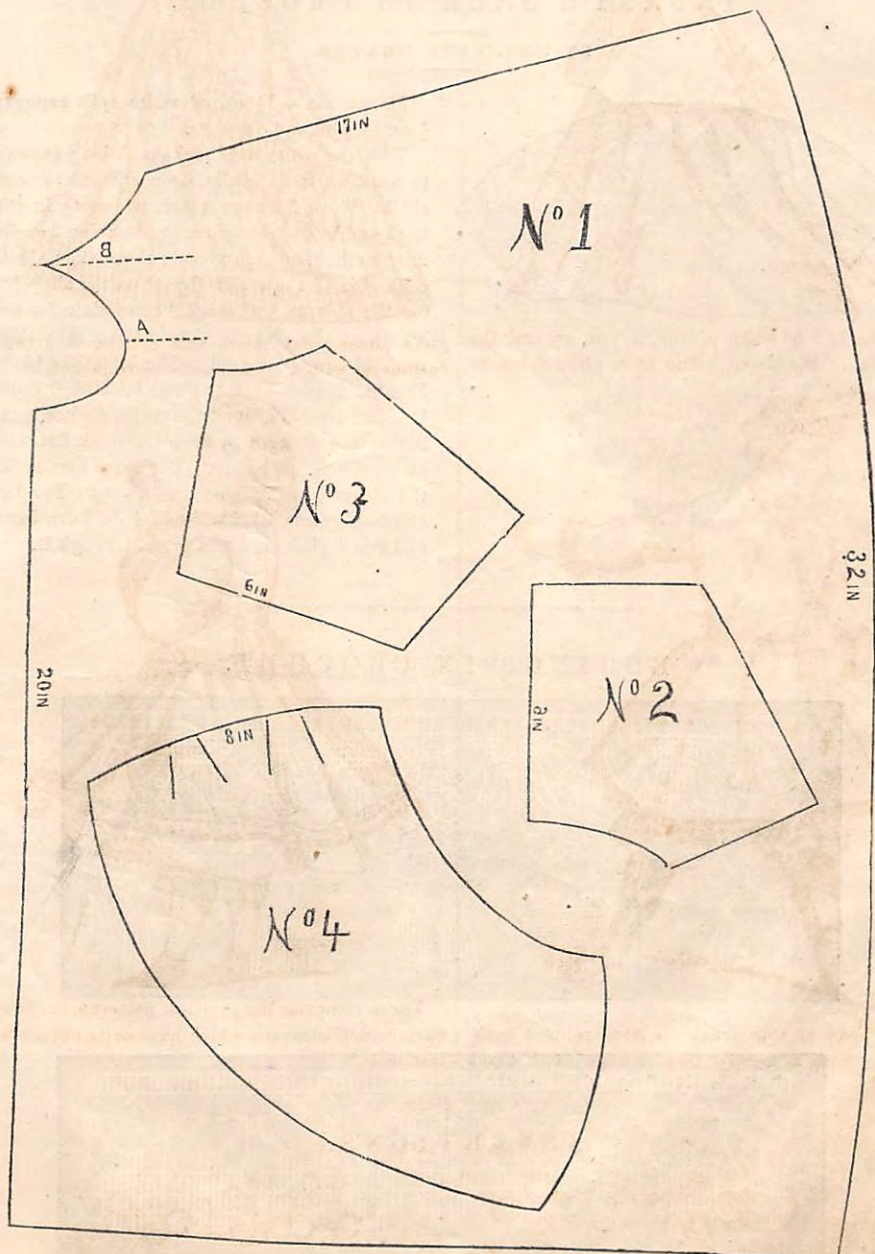
INSERTIONS.



FROCK FOR A YOUNG GIRL OF EIGHT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give here a diagram, from which to cut out } an ample skirt laid in large hollow plaits and
a frock for a little girl, say about eight years old. } reaching a little below the knees; it is sewed on
It is an undress frock for in-doors, composed of } to the piece forming the top of the garment.



We only give the pattern of the front of this skirt, the back part being cut exactly the same.

No. 1. FRONT.

No. 2. FRONT OF THE PIECE.

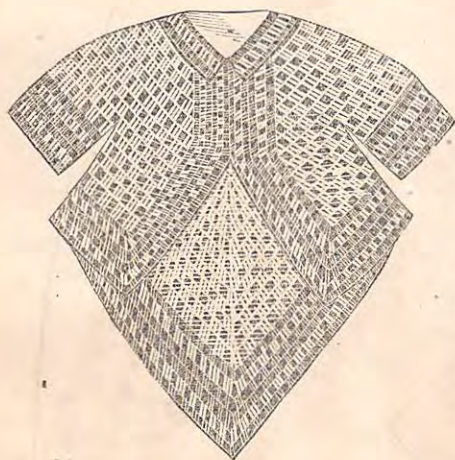
No. 3. BACK OF THE PIECE.

No. 4. SLEEVE OF FROCK.

If made of poplin, it is trimmed all round the piece, and also at the bottom of the skirt, with a silk chicory ruche.

INFANT'S SACK IN CROCHET.

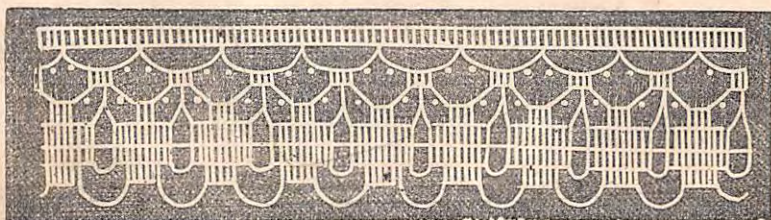
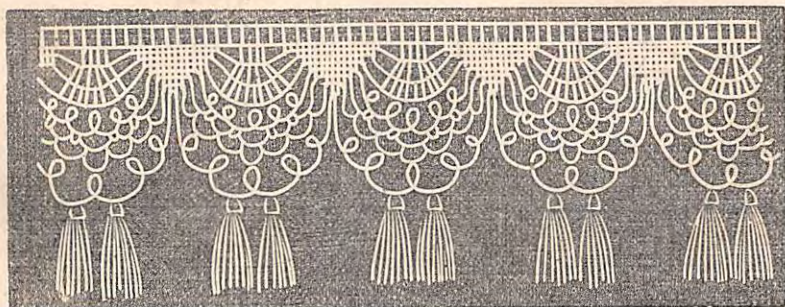
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS— $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of white split zephyr;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pink split zephyr.

With the white wool make a ch long enough to work on it 24 shells, 3 dc stitches to each shell. Work 20 rows plain, widening in the back and in each shoulder (by working 2 shells in one stitch, at each place); then take 8 shells each side of the widened part on the shoulder for the sleeves, and work 8 rows plain for the length of the sleeve. Around the sack then work 11 rows plain, only widening at the back. For the border—1 row pink, 1 white, 2 pink, 1 white, 1 pink, around the entire sack, widening at the corners to keep the work flat, and at the back, as before. The same border for the sleeves, without any widening. For the collar—2 rows pink, 1 white, 1 pink. Turn down and run a pink cord and tassel through it.

EDGINGS IN CROCHET.



FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

FIG. I.—BALL DRESS OF WHITE SILK, trimmed with bands of crimson velvet, over which falls a broad flounce of white lace. The body is made to correspond with the skirt. Head-dress of crimson velvet.

FIG. II.—BALL DRESS OF LEMON-COLORED SATIN.—The skirt is trimmed with a flounce of white lace and ruchings of satin. The body is finished to correspond. Head-dress of small ostrich plumes.

FIG. III.—DINNER DRESS OF PEARL-GRAY SILK, SPOTTED WITH GREEN.—The body has a deep basque, which, with the skirt, is trimmed with narrow ruches of green ribbon.

FIG. IV.—EVENING DRESS OF BLUE AND WHITE-STRIPED SILK.—The skirt opens at the side over a white silk skirt, trimmed with three rows of blue silk, and is faced with blue silk, and trimmed like the body and sleeves with white lace.

FIG. V.—CARRIAGE OR DINNER DRESS OF DOVE-COLORED SILK, with a deep coat basque. The skirt and basque are both trimmed with black velvet and Irish lace.

FIG. VI.—DRESS OF BLUE CASHMERE, WITH A PALETOT OF THE SAME.—Both dress and paletot are trimmed with black velvet.

FIGS. VII. AND VIII.—FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF AN "AT HOME DRESS."—The skirt opens both in front and at the back over an under-skirt of a pretty contrasting color, as a gray upper-skirt over a blue under one, or black over crimson, etc.

FIG. IX.—RIDING HABIT OF BLACK CLOTH, fitting tight to the figure in front, and with a short coat basque.

FIG. X.—PALETOT OF BLACK VELVET, with a trimming down the back, which opens part way to the waist. It is ornamented with long button fringe.

FIG. XI.—CASAQUE OF BROWN BEAVER CLOTH, trimmed with black velvet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—An English correspondent says:—"Three things in a lady's toilet are now considered necessary, and to appear without them is to appear unfashionable, and these three are—a small bonnet, a wide waistband, and a coat-shaped sleeve." If the coat basque is worn, the waistband is usually worn *over* it, but this is so ugly a fashion that we hope it will not last long. The belts are now from four to six inches in width, and, of course, the buckles are in proportion. Jet, gilt and jet, plain gilt, steel, and mother-of-pearl buckles are all worn; but the latter is only fashionable for evening wear.

LARGE BUTTONS "are all the rage," the square mother-of-pearl ones being the handsomest, but jet, steel, and gilt are equally worn.

THE BACK AS WELL AS THE FRONTS of dresses are now opened and trimmed, as will be seen by our wood-cuts, but this necessitates great expense, as the under-dress should be of a corresponding quality with the upper one, without an old skirt can be used for the lower one. The trimming on the sleeves, the waistband, etc., should be of the color of the under-skirt.

EMBROIDERY is profusely used on some dresses, and when this is mingled with jet beads it is particularly elegant. Lace insertion is, also, popular for silks, as well as gimp with jet. For woollen drawers silk braid is the most suitable trimming, and this is very convenient, as it can be disposed of in so many different ways.

TRINCS are simulated by starting the trimming from each side of the waist, and letting it sweep off, gradually, toward the back, where it forms a trimming around the bottom of the skirt.

SASHES, for evening wear, are in great demand; but some, who are tired of the old fashion of fastening them at the back, now tie them at the side.

THE PETTICOAT is of as much importance, for out-of-door wear, as the dress itself, in these days of looped-up skirts. Of course, linsey, merino, cashmere, or any warm material

is worn; but these are always, more or less, ornamented with grave or gay colors, according to the fancy of the wearer. Scarlet, trimmed with black, is popular, but so showy that, if many are worn, they will soon look common. The most stylish ones are black silk, quilted in white of some pretty pattern by a sewing-machine.

THE SHORT PALEROT is probably the most fashionable, but just now almost any style of out-door covering can be worn and not look odd. The sleeves ought always to be of the coat-shape, however. Circulars, with hoods, are still adhered to by many who think that drapery from the shoulders is more graceful than any other. The hood should be round, not pointed. For paletots, gimp epaulets and trimmings on the cuffs are necessary.

A VERY PRETTY EVENING DRESS has just come out in Paris. The material is blue taffetas covered with white gauze; the skirt has a pleating round the edge, and the bodice has seven basques at the waist, two in front, two at the sides, and three at the back. These are short in front, and increase materially in length as they turn toward the back, where they form a point in the center, and are finished off with a sky-blue silk tassel. These basques or straps (so narrow are they) are piped with blue taffetas. There are pointed epaulets at the tops of the sleeves, with a blue silk tassel depending from each point. The dresses for out-door wear are made in the same style, with five basques or tabs separated from each other. A single long basque all round the waist is also worn (exactly like the basques of the time of Charles I.); and above the basque an Empire waistband is added. As both scallops and vandykes are fashionable, these basques are frequently cut out round the edge in one of these forms, and a tassel is sewn to each point. Above the vandykes several rows of narrow ribbon-velvet are sewn vertically. This original style of bodice was worn first by the Empress Eugenie.

BONNETS are very small, as will be seen by looking at some of our wood-cut figures. What is called the *fancheon*, or half-handkerchief bonnet, will be the popular form for the winter. The front alone will consist of velvet, plush, satin, or whatever material may be selected. Thus for a bonnet, with a front of black velvet, the crown would consist of a black lace half-handkerchief falling over a soft white tulle one; a damask rose lay upon the neck underneath the lace—black strings. With these small bonnets it is necessary to wear the hair very low in the neck. Drooping loops at the back are still the favorite style of the day; they are secured by small *invisible* nets of thin silk. In front, full bandeaux turned back from the face, or a number of rolls, one above the other, are worn; an attempt is also made to introduce the small curls falling over the forehead, without any parting in front.

FUR COLLARS continue comparatively small. Some are pointed, and some rounded both at the back and front, but this is a matter of taste. Muffs are small; some are made of velvet, and trimmed around each side with a border of fur, or embroidery.

HEAD-DRESSES, for young ladies, consist of nets scattered over with gold, steel, coral, or jet beads. Flowers are placed on the hair in detached bunches, sometimes only a single rose being employed. Wreaths are no longer seen.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

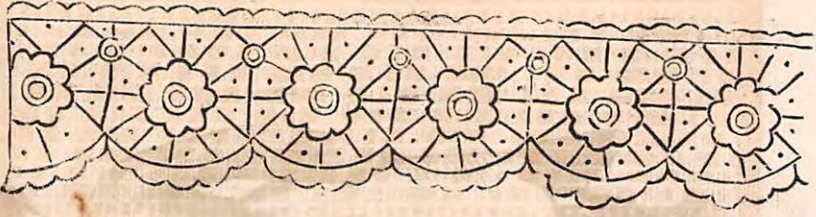
FIG. I.—DRESS OF MAIZE-COLORED POPLIN, EMBROIDERED IN BLACK.—The body is square, with a piated chemisette worn under it. The waistband is cut in a leaf-shape and embroidered like the skirt.

FIG. II.—CHILD'S DRESS OF WHITE JACONET MUSLIN.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The paletots for children are made just like those for ladies. Dresses are trimmed according to the mamma's, and the hats are of the various shapes worn during the summer.



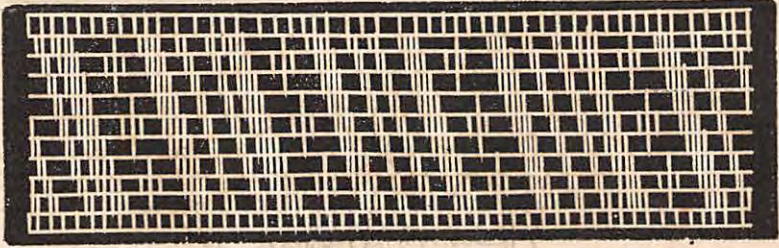
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.



GIMPURE EMBROIDERY.



WALKING DRESS.



CROCHET LACE.



HOUSE DRESS: CHILD'S DRESS.



INITIALS.



THE ALEXANDRINA CARRIAGE DRESS.



INITIALS.



RAPHAEL-BODY DRESS.



JACKET.



COLLAR AND CUFF.



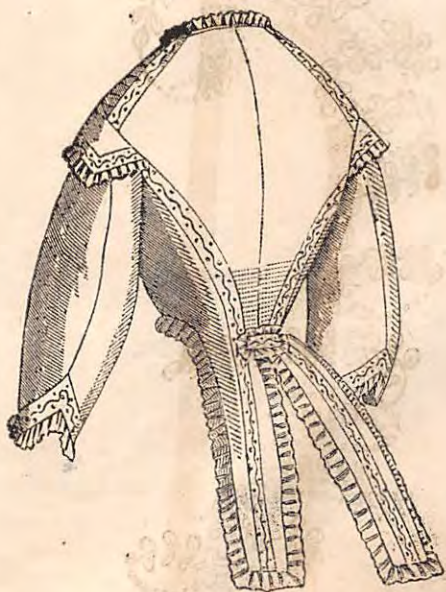
HEAD-DRESSES.



NEW STYLE BONNETS.



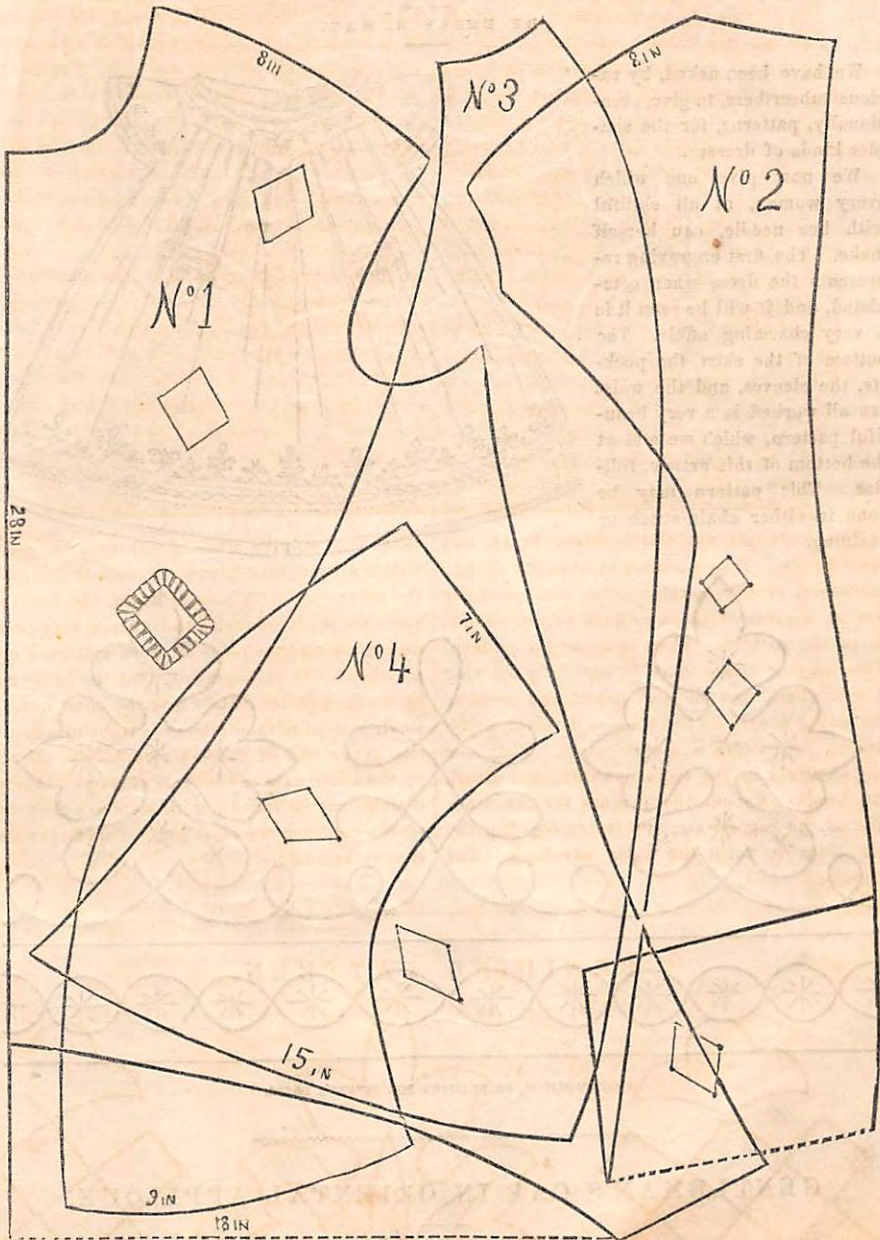
NEW STYLE BONNET.



COAT BODY.

DIAGRAM FOR PALETOT

BY EMILY H. MAY



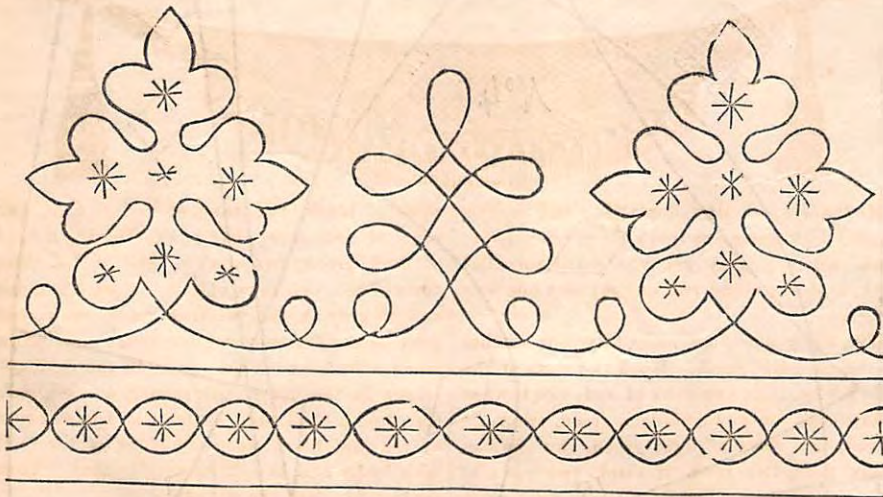
We give, here, one of the most stylish patterns for a Paletot, which the season has produced. It is ornamented, as will be seen, with diamonds about an inch square, trimmed with passementerie and guipure. One of the diamonds is represented thus trimmed: the others are merely sketched in. It is not necessary to describe the different points.

INFANT'S DRESS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We have been asked, by various subscribers, to give, occasionally, patterns, for the simpler kinds of dresses.

We now give one which every woman, at all skillful with her needle, can herself make. The first engraving represents the dress when completed, and it will be seen it is a very charming affair. The bottom of the skirt, the pockets, the sleeves, and the waist are all worked in a very beautiful pattern, which we add at the bottom of this article, full-size. This pattern may be done in either chain-stitch or braiding.



CHAIN-STITCH, OR BRAIDING FOR INFANT'S DRESS.

GENTLEMAN'S CAP IN ORIENTAL APPLIQUE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give, printed in colors, this very beautiful affair, suitable for a gift from a lady.

MATERIALS.—For the cap a quarter of a yard of white cloth, and for the applique about the same quantity of scarlet. For the edge of the

remains of cold partridge which may be at hand, in either water or unseasoned broth, flavoring it with stewed mushrooms. As some cooks fail in making eatable bread-sauce, we offer the following directions for that compound made with an onion:—Grate lightly half a pint of bread-crumbs from a stale white loaf, strip a middle-sized onion (which is not too strong,) and put it into an enameled saucepan with the bread-crumbs and a pint of new milk; boil them for an hour very gently, stirring occasionally, and then empty the contents of the saucepan into a hair-sieve and press them through it. Boil the sauce quickly for a few minutes, and add salt, and a pinch of mace and cayenne, two ounces of butter and three tablespoonfuls of cream. Let all be well amalgamated before the same is dished.

To Make an Irish Stew.—Procure two pounds of fresh meat trimmings from a butcher you can depend upon; let the same consist of beef, veal, and mutton, taking care to avoid an excess of fat in the several varieties of the meat you select for the occasion. Let the pieces be washed in a dish of water, and, when sufficiently rinsed, lay the same in a saucepan with as much water as will just cover them. Throw into the above a small quantity of salt, and place the saucepan over a gentle fire, being furnished with a skimmer, whereby to remove the scum from the meat as it rises to the surface. When the scum has expended itself, cover the saucepan, let the meat continue to seethe over the fire for one half-hour. Then take four large onions peeled and cut into four quarters each, and a carrot scraped and similarly treated, together with the rind of half a fresh lemon. Put these ingredients into your saucepan, covering them with a plate. Have two pounds of moderate-sized potatoes ready peeled, dispose of these carefully on the plate, placing over the whole the "saucepan lid," and let it stand over the fire for another half-hour. When the potatoes are done, let them be taken up in the plate; throw in a gill of sweet ketchup into the stew, and stir it round, arranging the potatoes round the same, entire, when it is served up in a deep dish.

BREAKFAST AND SUPPER DISHES.

Oyster Omelets.—Allow, for every six large oysters or twelve small ones, one egg. Remove the hard part, and mince the remainder of the oyster very fine; take the yolks of eight and the white of four eggs, beat them until very light, then mix in the oysters, with a little pepper, and beat all up thoroughly; put in the frying-pan a gill of butter, and move it about until it melts; when the butter boils in the pan, skim it and turn in the omelet, stir it until it begins to stiffen, fry it a light brown, lift the edge carefully and slip a round-pointed knife under; do not let it be overdone, but as soon as the under-side is a light brown, turn it on to a very hot plate; never fold this omelet over, it will make it heavy. If you want to brown it highly you can hold a red-hot shovel over it.

Egg Toast.—For a small family use half a dozen eggs, which must be beaten very light. Put as much butter as would half fill a teacup in the pan, and let it become very hot. Then dip some slices of bread (cut as you would for the table,) into the egg, and after the pan is sufficiently filled, pour the remainder of the egg over the slices of bread. When slightly brown on one side, turn and brown on the other.

CAKES AND BISCUITS.

Muffins and Crumpets.—To bake these properly the fire should be underneath them, which renders it a difficult matter to make them in a satisfactory way at home, as side ovens must generally be used. The mixture for muffins is as follows:—A quarter of a pint of thick small-beer yeast, strained into a pan with a pint of warm milk; to this a sufficient quantity of flour must be added to make it into a batter; then having covered it over, let it stand in a

warm place to rise. When this is accomplished, add a quarter of a pint of warm milk, with one ounce of butter, rubbed in some flour until quite fine. Having mixed all these well together, add enough flour to make the mixture into dough, cover it over, and let it stand half an hour, after which work it up once more, and, breaking it into small pieces, roll them into a round form, and again covering them, let them remain a quarter of an hour. Lay them on the iron for baking, and, having placed them in the oven, be very careful that they do not get overbaked, or discolored, and turn them as soon as one side changes color. Do not let the iron get too hot. For crumpets, some tin rings, like cake-rings, must be provided. The mixture is made with one pound and a half of flour, three pints of milk, two eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of yeast. The milk must be lukewarm when added. Beat all up into a batter, and allow it to stand until it rises in blisters on the top. Then bake the crumpets in the tin rings on a polished iron plate.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FIG. I.—HOUSE DRESS OF FAWN-COLORED SILK, trimmed with embroidered bands and rosettes of the same.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF GREEN FRENCH POPLIN, trimmed with folds of green velvet.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF MAIZE-COLORED POPLIN, trimmed with black gimp. A wide belt passes under the side-bodies, and is fastened with jet buckles, both back and front.

FIG. IV.—WALKING DRESS OF DARK GRAY POPLIN.—Black velvet basque, and black velvet hat, trimmed with large jet beads.

FIG. V.—PEARL-COLORED HOUSE DRESS, made without a seam at the waist, cut square in the neck, and trimmed with jet hanging buttons. White plaited chemisette.

FIG. VI.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF FIGURED SILK, with light-gray cut-away coat of heavy cloth.

FIG. VII.—WHITE SATIN BONNET, PUFFED IN FRONT, with a white tulle scarf. The blonde crown has long green leaves hanging over it. A beautiful bonnet for a bride.

FIG. VIII.—BLUE SATIN BONNET, PUFFED LENGTHWISE, trimmed with a large blue rose and black lace, with the puffings fastened with black beads.

FIG. IX.—BLACK VELVET BONNET, with a large double bow of pink ribbon, and long loops of velvet ribbon at the back. Pink strings, and short black plume.

FIG. X.—JACKET OF WHITE MERINO, trimmed with bands of crimson velvet.

FIG. XI.—COLLAR AND SLEEVE OF WHITE LINEN, trimmed with jet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Black dresses of satin, silk, poplin, and alpaca, are very much worn, and a good deal ornamented. The richer materials are trimmed with lace, gimp studded with jet and bugles, or velvet ornamented with pearl beads. The plainer materials are simply trimmed with braid, put on in various designs. Silver and gilt buttons, round and large, are also used for black dresses. The gilt buttons look like Etruscan gold.

THE SKIRTS, which open both back and in front, are increasing in popularity.

SHORT WAISTS, plain bodices, wide waistbands, and narrow sleeves, are universal in an ordinary toilet. The short waists, however, do not preclude the long coat-tails. The present style of dress is not becoming. It has lost all the flow and grace which it had a few years ago. Skirts gored to be tight around the hips and bodies, cut in half by wide waistbands, are now the ugly fashion. The coat-tails are longer than before, and are now either in one or two, not three pieces.

TRIMMINGS.—In London, we hear black and white stamped silk braid is much used for trimming gray, or black, and white dresses; the cashmere braid, too, is fashionable for all

neutral-tinted materials. Bands and cravats of the same are now made. As a general rule, a small quantity of some bright color is introduced in a toilet of sober shades. Deep blue and purple are also very favorite colors, and a trimming of pearl buttons looks extremely well with dresses of these colors. The buttons are arranged in patterns round the bottom of the skirt and on the sleeves, the body being plain, with one row of buttons.

CRINOLINES will be worn during the winter, but so small near the waist that they almost fit the figure tightly. The new shape, as we have already hinted, is quite pyramidal, as scant as possible at the top, and wide at the base; it is longer, too, at the back, to follow the outline of the skirts; but as dresses are worn shorter for walking, it becomes necessary to have two sorts of crinolines in one's wardrobe—one moderately short, and one forming a train behind. Under-petticoats are gored and fashioned so as to have the same shape as the crinoline. For the evening, starched muslin petticoats, with a number of flounces, are worn over the crinoline. This is quite necessary to bring out properly the fullness of a wide train-shaped skirt. In the streets less fullness is required, and the skirts are looped up either permanently or by means of a *porte-jupe*, so as to show the under-skirt, and also the pretty kid boots, with high heels and silk tassels, now generally adopted by all ladies of fashion.

THE NECKLACES known as "dog-collars" are very popular. They are composed of bands of narrow velvet of any color preferred, (but usually black) and have pearl beads sewn on them. These bands are tied close around the throat, and have long ends floating behind. They are very becoming. Some sew tiny rose-buds in place of the beads. Gold beads are also arranged in this way.

ETRUSCAN NECKLACES are handsome, but expensive. The ear-rings (which are worn very long) should match. Steel ornaments are very effective and brilliant at candlelight, and at the present moment are much worn by young girls. A very youthful style of head-dress is composed with three rows of steel beads cut with facets, which are placed at equal distances round the top of the head, and are lost to sight amid the cluster of hair at the back; this mass appears to be held together with small steel chains, on which steel balls are suspended; the hair is then lightly powdered over with silver dust.

In spite of the tendencies of fashion toward the Empire style, the hair is now slightly powdered when an evening toilet is worn—a light cloud of powder is dusted over the head, which imparts an ashy hue to light hair. French women are guided by their complexions and physiognomies, whether they use gold, silver, or rice powder, or a certain red powder, which gives, to the hair a carotly hue. Red hair is now highly estimated and considered a great point of beauty in France. The hair was not worn nearly so low at the back as last season, and much closer to the temples; which announces that the Empire style of head-dress will again come into vogue. Many small curls are to be seen both in the front and at the back of the head; the parting is even hidden with three or four tiny ringlets. The combs are enriched with precious stones, not an inch of the tortoise-shell is in any case visible. Some combs are surmounted with balls of rock crystal; others with coral beads; others with enamel studded with pearls; others with diamonds representing the design of a *fleur de lys*, etc., etc.

CAPS are also made in the form of a half-handkerchief; they have a bow with long ends at the back of the head, and lappets are looped up so as partially to cover the hair at the back. The net-caps, formed with either velvet or narrow ribbon, edged with narrow white blonde, crossing so as to form lozenges, still remain the most youthful head-dress bearing the name of cap.

HEAD-DRESSES OF FLOWERS, which are in detached bunches, are looped together by strings of pearl beads.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS FOR A BOY OF SIX OR SEVEN.—Black felt hat with a blue grosgrain ribbon. Louis XIII. jacket and breeches, of Havana cloth, trimmed with black velvet and velvet bows. Black cloth gaiters.

FIG. II.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY TWO YEARS OLD.—Blue velvet hat, with a large white feather. Velvet paletot and skirt, trimmed with swan's-down. Velvet gaiters.

FIG. III.—COSTUME FOR A GIRL OF NINE.—White cloth paletot, half-tight at the waist. At the bottom of the fronts, for a height of eight inches, are two broad bands of velvet having between them a lattice-work of velvet ribbon. The facings of the lapels, the collar and cuffs, are all velvet. At the end of the collar, on each side, are chenille balls. All these velvet ornaments may, if desired, be replaced by silk, or even by cashmere. Round cap, of velvet, the same color as the ornaments of the cloak.

FIG. IV.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF TEN OR TWELVE.—Felt cap with an aigrette. Jacket and frock of black velvet, trimmed with silk gimp and bands of sable fur.

FIG. V.—DRESS FOR A BOY OF SIX OR SEVEN.—Velvet cap, with red feathers. Costume of gray cloth, trimmed with black worsted binding. Limp boots.

FIG. VI.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL OF EIGHT OR TEN YEARS OF AGE.—The skirt is of a pink plaid poplin, trimmed with silk ruches. Black velvet basque; sleeves embroidered in silk.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Children's clothes appear to be more simple in make than formerly. The most popular materials for little girls are poplin, (both silk and woolen,) cashmere, and velvet, and for little boys, light cloth and velvet. For babies, there is little that is novel; always the long robes, trimmed *en tablier*, the long cashmere pelisses, either lined and bordered with taffetas, or braided in soutache, with a fringe to the second cape, and a small hood for the head. It is in this small hood that the taste of the mother is generally displayed. Sometimes it is made of white cashmere, braided with white silk soutache, with white fringe at the edge of the curtain, sometimes in taffetas, with a double ruche round the face and curtain, sometimes in quilted satin, with a curtain fringed with white chenille. Of whatever material it is made, the hood has always the same form; the crown is soft, so that the infant may sleep without fear of crushing it; and added to this soft crown, there is a long curtain falling on the shoulders like a pelerine. For little boys, the Henry IV. cap is the most fashionable; it is made of white felt, and is turned up at one side with a white satin ornament.

LITTLE GIRLS now wear either a paletot or half-fitting basquine, or else a circular of the same material as the dress. A hood is invariably added to the circular. For *neglige*, little girls wear, like their mammas, a marine jacket made of soft flannel, either white or red, according to taste. The poppy red is, just at this moment, the most fashionable color for children; dresses, seniorita-jackets, and out-door coverings of every form, are all made in this bright shade. The hats are also trimmed with scarlet feathers.

THE SAILOR'S DRESS is now coming into vogue for little boys. It consists of full trousers gathered in at the knee, in the Knickerbocker style, a short, wide jacket, cut straight both back and front, and not descending lower than the waist, but opening with two large lapels on the chest. The sleeves of the jacket is very short, but white linen under-sleeves, which cover the wrist, are worn underneath. This costume is very elegant when made in black velvet; it is trimmed with jet, and sometimes with a border of Astracan fur.

COLORS SOCKINGS are extremely fashionable for children; red, both in spun silk and wool, being the favorite color. Boots, with tassels at the top, are considered in the best taste. Gaiters of the same color as the dress are occasionally worn; but children, from two to four years of age, wear white knitted gaiters with clocks.



LES MODS PAISIENNES
MARCHÉ.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, MARCH, 1865.



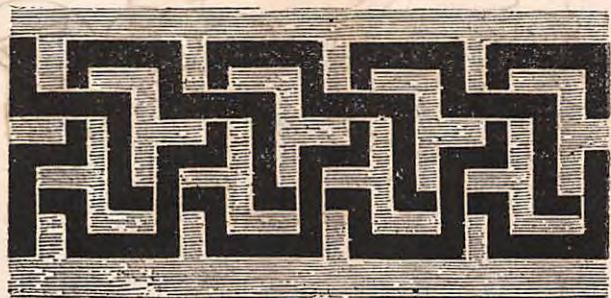
ZEPHYR SHAWL, IN CROCHET.



EMBROIDERY.



WALKING DRESSES FOR LADY AND YOUNG MISS.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



HOUSE DRESS.



EMBROIDERY ON FLANNEL.



BOURNOISE.

Amélie

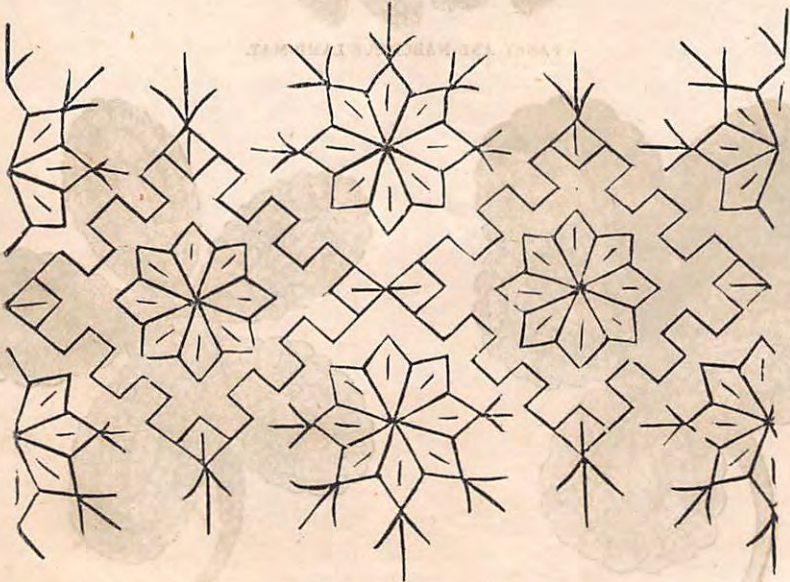
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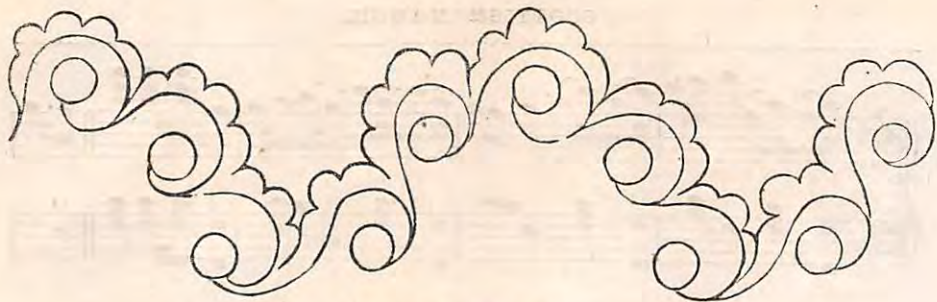
EDGING.



LOUIS XV. PALETOT.



CHAIN-STITCH OR BRAIDING FOR LOUIS XV. PALETOT.



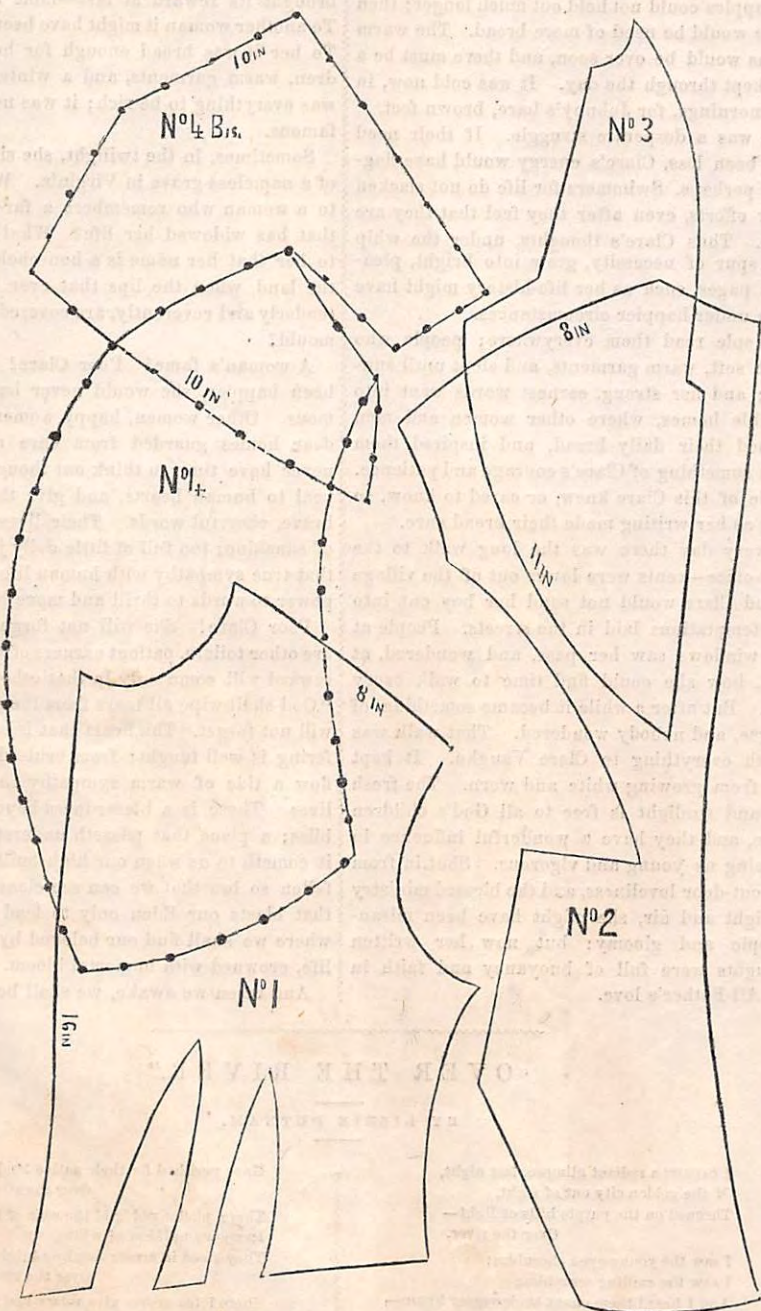
EMBROIDERY ON FLANNEL.



CARRIAGE DRESS.

DIAGRAM OF WHITE SILK COAT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



In the steel fashion-plate, this month, is a $\frac{1}{2}$ affair, and particularly appropriate for this pattern of a White Silk Coat, a very beautiful $\frac{1}{2}$ season of the year. On this account, we give

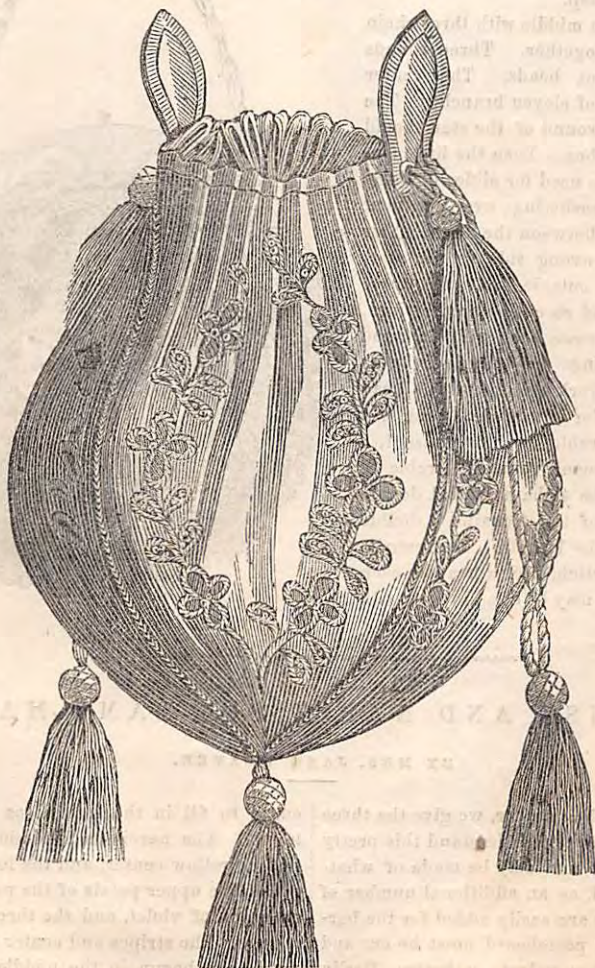
here diagrams, by which it may be cut out without the aid of a mantua-maker.

The Coat, it will be seen, has colored silk bias-pieces covered by black guipure, is plain and high, and has buttons straight down the fronts. The two long tails are separated behind; they form part of the body as in a man's coat. A silk bias-piece, from an inch to an inch and a half wide, begins from the front

forming a small lappet, and borders two pointed lappets, which begin at the side-piece and fall by the side of the long tails. The sleeve is half-fitting. On the top, over the sleeve-hole, there is a long detached jockey, which forms a point before and behind. A bias-piece goes round the bottom and runs up underneath. The skirt is of silk, bordered by a colored bias-piece covered with black guipure laid on even.

TOBACCO-BAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This bag may be made of velvet, silk, cloth, or cashmere. The section is one-fourth of the bag in its full size. The flowers and leaves are in application edged with braid, and the leaves are dotted with beads. Braid may be put on to cover each seam of

Potato Flour.—Grate into a large vessel full of cold water, six pounds of sound, mealy potatoes, and stir them well together. In six hours pour off the water and add fresh, stirring the mixture well; repeat this process every three or four hours during the day, change the water at night, and the next morning pour it off; put two or three quarts more to the potatoes, and, turning them directly into a hair-sieve, set over a pan to receive the flour, which may then be washed through the sieve, by pouring water to it. Let it settle in the pan, drain off the water, spread the potato-sediment on dishes, dry it in a slow oven, sift it, and put it into bottles or jars, and cork or cover them closely. The flour thus made will be beautifully white, and perfectly tasteless. It will remain good for years.

Syrup D'Orgeat (Paris receipt).—This elegant syrup is prepared as follows:—Take twenty ounces of sugar, and eight ounces of bitter almonds; nine pounds of white sugar; and four pints of water. Blanch the almonds, dry them well, and beat them with a portion of the sugar, and gradually add two-thirds of the water; strain through linen, wash the almonds on the strainer with the rest of the water, and dissolve the sugar in the strained liquor by a gentle heat. Pour the syrup into an earthen vessel, remove the scum, and when nearly cold, add two ounces of orange-flower water.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF VIOLET-COLORED SILK.—The body is cut square in the neck, and is trimmed with a black gimp trimming. It is finished with tassels on the shoulders. Violet-colored bonnet, trimmed with white lace and pink roses.

FIG. II.—HOUSE DRESS.—The skirt is of black silk, with a narrow ruche of crimson silk at the bottom, covered with black guipure lace. The coat-body is of white, with the same trimming as that on the skirt. Crimson ribbon and black lace in the hair.

FIG. III.—WALKING DRESS OF CINNAMON-COLORED POPLIN, trimmed with black velvet. The paletot is of the same material, trimmed like the skirt.

FIG. IV.—OPERA DRESS OF MAIZE-COLORED SILK.—The under-skirt is trimmed with a fluted ruffle, and two rows of black velvet. The upper-skirt is bound and looped up with black velvet. The opera cloak is of the same material, trimmed in the same way, and has a hood to be thrown over the head.

FIG. V.—HOUSE DRESS OF RICH PURPLE SILK, FIGURED WITH BLACK.—Black velvet loose jacket, trimmed with guipure lace. Bows of purple ribbon on the shoulders.

FIG. VI.—DRESS OF FRENCH BLUE SILK, with small black and white figures. The skirt is open on the left side, over a white silk under-skirt, trimmed with two ruffles edged with black velvet. The upper-skirt has a Greek border in black velvet; at the opening on each side the body has a coat basque lined with white silk. For the carriage, a small blue bonnet is added to this very stylish costume.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There is less than usual to be said of the fashions for March. At the time we go to press, the storekeepers have received but few new goods, and the dress-makers are in a state of bewilderment as to the next cut of a body or sleeve.

The variety in the style and make of dresses is now so great, that it seems well nigh impossible to say what really is the fashion, and what is not. But of one fact our readers may feel assured, which is, that morning dresses made open in front, and showing a colored petticoat underneath, are decidedly taken into favor. These petticoats should *always* be of silk, however; though when a cashmere upper dress is worn, the under-skirt may be of the same material. Many persons insert a breadth of silk instead of wearing

the whole petticoat. The trimming on the upper-skirt must be of the same color as the petticoat.

There is another style of dress called the *Mandarin*, which is most economical, as two old dresses can be made into one new one. Make an under-skirt of an old dress, say of blue and black striped silk. Then take a blue skirt, cut it in scallops around the edge, and bind it with black velvet, and in every hollow formed by the scallop put a black velvet bow, and let the ends fall on the striped under-skirt. This latter need not be a whole skirt—it can be attached to the upper-skirt instead. The body should be made with a waistcoat of blue and blue striped silk, and a coat of blue silk.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON DRESSES, ornamented down the entire length of the back, are no uncommon sight. Some have buttons and button-holes only, others are elaborately embroidered or braided. When they are worn in the street, the paletots are of the same material as the dress, and also trimmed up the back.

SKIRTS ARE STILL INVARIABLY GORED, whether cut in the same piece as the body, or separate.

A short time ago it was the fashion to wear *black* belts and sashes with every dress; but now both band and sash are selected to match the dress. Many Parisians, who have an objection to wear what everybody else does, directly they saw the deep waistband adopted, appeared in belts not more than two inches wide—made of either moire or velvet, and fastened with small oxidized silver buckles. But the deep band and Empire buckle, the latter made of either dead gold, or gold and black enamel, are, up to the present date, in the majority. The newest belts are made entirely of gimp and jet; the buckle is likewise of gimp, mounted on a frame-work of jet. These bands and buckles can be worn with any toilet which is not *neglige*.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

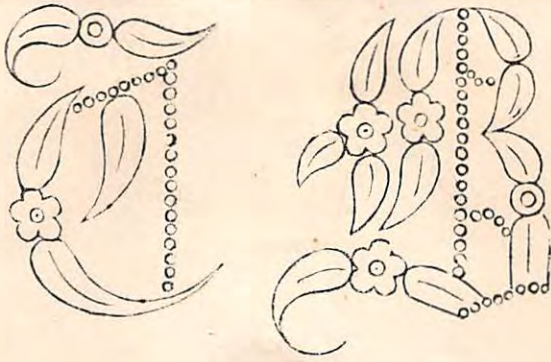
FIG. I.—A LITTLE GIRL'S PALETOT, OF FAWN-COLORED CLOTH, with black velvet collar, cuffs, and pocket. Fawn-colored felt hat, trimmed with black velvet and cock's plume.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES having not undergone any very sensible alteration. Little boys, as soon as they leave off short frocks and pelisses, are clothed in jackets and Knickerbockers, and the plainest style is the best—that is, some pretty gray or drab cloth, trimmed with braid and buttons of exactly the same shade.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES give more scope to taste and fancy. We saw two the other day which were simple, but extremely elegant. One was a white fancy poplin, striped with blue; the skirt was plain, but the round waist was ornamented with a very large rosette, formed of a strip of the same material, bound with blue velvet, and edged with a narrow black Maltese lace. The body was low, and had a small cape or berthe all round, trimmed in the same way, with smaller rosettes on the shoulders; the sleeves were composed of one full puffing, fastened with straps of blue velvet. A white pleated muslin chemise and sleeves were worn with this tasteful little frock.

The second was of blue cashmere; the skirt was trimmed above the hem with two cross strips of blue silk, worked with a slight pattern in black silk braid. Low body and short sleeves.

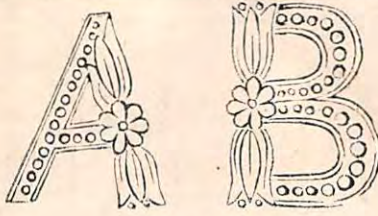
BODICES, something like a *corset*, are made for children in black or colored silk, and may be worn with any dress. Round the top they are cut straight, (not peaked) and on a level with the under portions of the sleeve. The waist terminates in a basque like that added to the old-fashioned jacket, namely, a basque extending all round the skirt. French merino and cashmere frocks are, as usual, much worn for little children in the morning, and are braided round the bottom of the skirts.



INITIALS



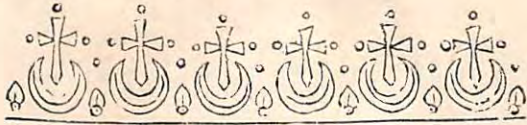
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR APRIL.



INITIALS.



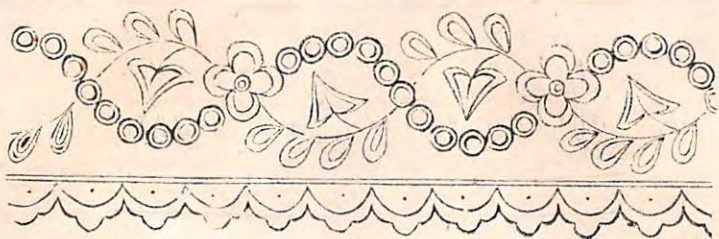
MORNING DRESS.



EDGING.



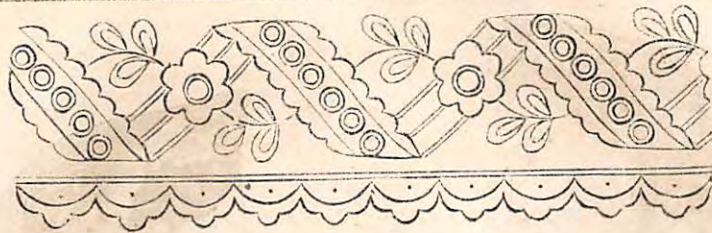
WALKING DRESS.



EDGING.



WALKING DRESS.



EDGING.



HOUSE DRESS.



SPRING BONNETS: NEW STYLES FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.



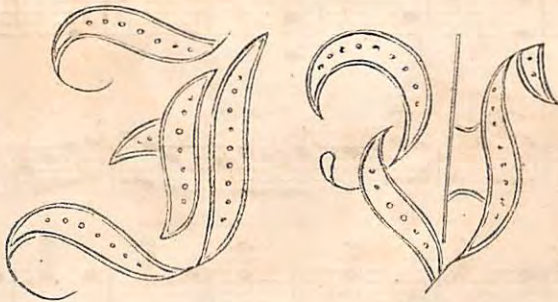
BLACK VELVET HOOD.



HEAD-DRESS.



LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS



INITIALS FOR MARKING.

Case. The outside border is of the light brown wool; the ground-work, which is indicated by the solid black in the engraving, is of the dark brown wool; the ground-work of the inside or center design, (light brown) and the squares are alternate scarlet and blue, that is, the outside of the squares denoted by the cross lines; the inside four stitches are light brown, and the middle black, crossed with the yellow floss. The ground-work of the bands running parallel,

is light brown; the diamonds are in scarlet, with a dark brown cross in the center; the little leaf pattern, between each diamond, is done in blue.

This design will serve for a chair-cover, or a pin-cushion top; and the color may be varied to any extent. The inside is to be lined with silk, and five casings run for the thread. The edge is finished with a silk cord of the mixed colors. Two gilt buttons fasten the flap.

A SPRING PALETOT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



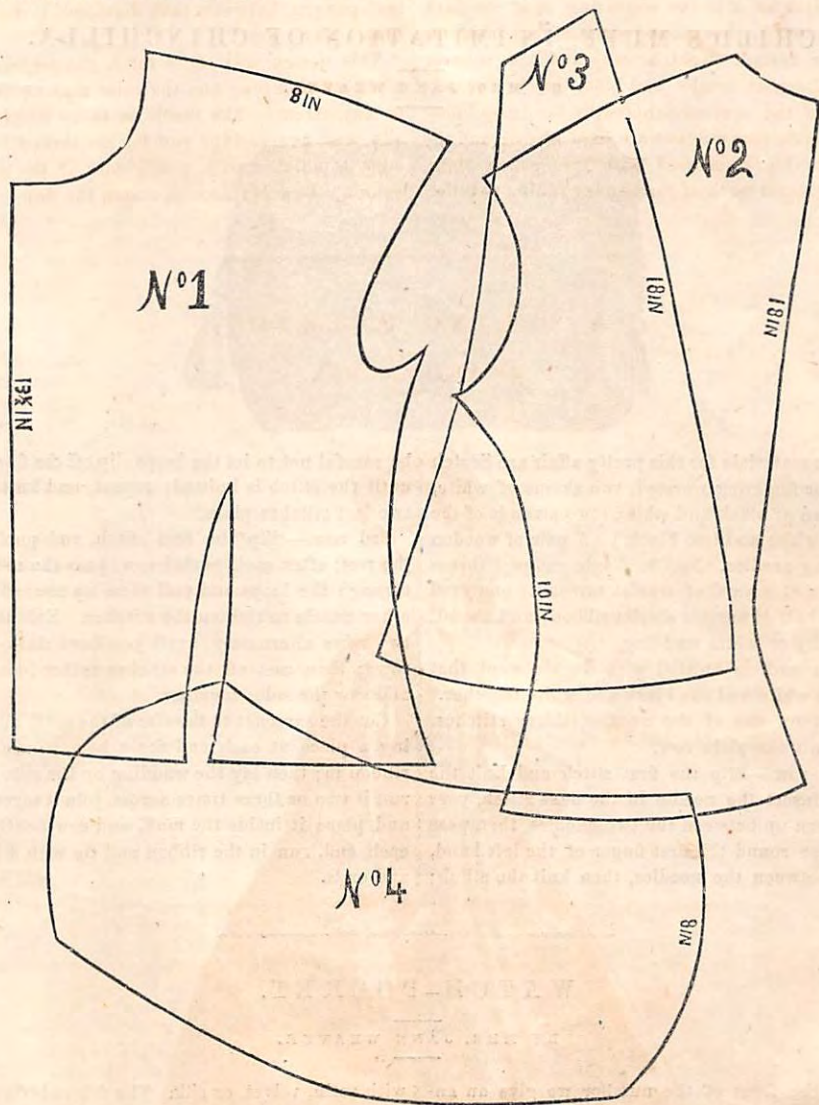
This is one of the newest patterns for a Paletot. It defines the figure in a graceful manner, and has the skirt of moderate length. Our page would not allow us to give this pattern in its entire length, but it may be easily completed by continuing the seams in straight lines. The pattern consists of sleeves, (which is of the most fashionable style,) front, side-piece, and back.

When lengthening the pattern, the front must

have a length of 28 inches at the front edge, 22½ at the seam under the arm, and the width at bottom should be 15 inches. The side-piece should be 22½ inches long at the seam under the arm, 23 inches at the side seam, and 12½ wide at the bottom. The back should have the side seam 23 inches long, and should be 33 inches in length at the middle, the width at bottom being 16½.

This Paletot may be made in black velvet,

and trimmed with *passementerie guipure* lace; in *grelot*, or ball fringe, in drab or light *Havanna* black cloth, and trimmed with *passementerie* and cloth.



CORAL SLIPPER PATTERN.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

THE colored pattern for this month (to be seen in the front of the number) is a Coral Slipper Pattern, a very beautiful one, and designed expressly for "Peterson's Magazine." These patterns in colors are to be had in no other periodical. Such a pattern as this would cost, at a store, fifty cents, which is twice what is charged for this number.

Chocolate Cakes.—Beat the whites of two eggs with a quarter of a pound of pounded sugar into a frothy cream, add the juice of half a lemon and six ounces of finely-grated chocolate. Drop this mixture in spoonfuls on a flat tin, and bake them slowly.

TOILET RECEIPTS.

Red Hands.—Keep some oat-meal on the wash-stand, and as often as the hands are washed, rub a little of the oat-meal over them; then rinse it off, and, when dry, put on a little bit of pomade, made as follows:—Take three-pennyworth of white wax, three ditto of spermaceti, three ditto of powdered camphor, and olive oil enough to make it the thickness of soap; put it in a gallipot, and let it stand in an oven to melt; mix it up, and when cold, it will be found very good for the hands. Gloves, worn either in the day or night, will help to keep the hands white.

To Remove Sun-Burn.—Wash the face at night with either sour milk or butter-milk, and in the morning with weak bran-tea and a little eau-de-cologne. This will soften the skin and remove the redness, and will also make it less liable to burn again with exposure to the sun. Bathing the face several times in the day with elder flower water and a few drops of eau-de-cologne is also very efficacious.

To Increase the Growth of Hair.—Take of mutton suet, one pound; best white wax, four ounces; essences of bergamot and lemon, of each, three drachms; oils of lavender and thyme, of each, one drachm. Mix the suet and wax over a gentle fire, and then add the perfumes.

Bouquet de la Reine.—Take one ounce of essence of bergamot, three drachms of English oil of lavender, half a drachm of oil of cloves, half a drachm of aromatic vinegar, six grains of musk, and one pint and a half of rectified spirit of wine. Distill.

Tooth Powder.—Burn some rock alum, beat it in a mortar, and sift it fine; then take some rose pink, mix well together to make it of a pale red color; add a little powder of myrrh, and put into bottles for use.

Cold Cream.—One pound of lard, three ounces of spermaceti. Melt with a gentle heat, and when cooling stir in orange-flower water, one ounce, of essence of lavender, twenty-six drops.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Bread.—The following is an excellent receipt for bread, and makes it particularly light:—Half a bushel of flour, six potatoes mashed, quarter of a pound of yeast mixed with the potatoes, and three pints of luke-warm water, put into the middle of the flour, and beaten into a kind of batter. A large piece of salt, with four quarts more water, to be added after the sponge is well risen; well kneaded and baked.

To Bleach Straw Hats, etc.—Straw hats and bonnets are bleached by putting them, previously washed, in pure water, into a box with burning sulphur; the fumes which arise unite with the water on the bonnets, and the sulphurous acid thus formed bleaches them.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

FIG. I.—DINNER DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN, which is trimmed with insertions of embroidery over blue silk. Body very low and square, with thin, white under-body.

FIG. II.—WALKING DRESS OF FAWN-COLORED STRIPED SILK, trimmed with poppy color. White crape hat, trimmed with poppy color.

FIG. III.—MORNING DRESS OF PEARL-COLORED CASHMERE, trimmed with black velvet, and worn over a pink silk skirt. Black velvet jacket, lined with pink.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF GRAY SILK, trimmed with silk of a darker shade, put on bias, and rows of buttons.

FIG. V.—WALKING DRESS OF SUMMER POPLIN.—The body and skirt in one piece in the Gabrielle style. Gimp trimming, or passementerie, as it is called, is profusely used on this dress. The coat is not separate from the skirt, but is formed by the gimp trimming.

FIG. VI.—DINNER DRESS.—The sleeves and under-skirt are composed of pink silk, trimmed with black velvet. The upper-skirt, and square body, or cape, are made of black and white striped silk, trimmed with velvet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Green promises to be the favorite color for spring dresses. Though violet and delicate blue, pearl, and soft grays, are all popular. The cold winds, as we write, seem very unfavorable for the chintzes, pique, and organdies, which are slowly, but surely, tempting our fur-enveloped ladies to prepare their summer toilets. All these materials are of the most beautiful patterns, and the prettiest summer dresses that can be worn by young girls. For young girls, the plain, close-fitting bodice, with wide waist-band and coat-sleeve, the skirt gored and but slightly ornamented, is the most appropriate for morning wear. The small all-round linen collars, with sleeves fastened with linen buttons; a bright colored velvet neck-tye, and similar colored velvet in the hair—for the present style of dressing the hair requires bands of velvet round the head to complete the toilet. Serge and linsey are the usual materials for young girls; and the petticoats, which are cut from the same piece as the dress, are bound with velvet, and trimmed with several rows of braid. For evening wear, the most fashionable toilet for girls of from fourteen to eighteen years of age, consists of a white or colored silk slip, and plain, low bodice, with a high, white figured net or fine organdy muslin over it; a broad waistband to match the slip, and a wide sash, with long flowing ends at the back. A soft ruche round the throat, and the white net skirt untrimmed, save with a wide hem. The silk slip should be edged with a narrow box-pleated flounce.

The great desire of a fashionable woman of the present day, is to possess a costume which is like nothing ever seen before.

BEADS in large quantities, and glittering gilt ornaments, are profusely used, and, we must say, gives the toilet a common, showy look.

SKIRTS are either entirely plain, or very much ornamented. The pleatings around the edge of dresses, which have been so long worn, are at length going out of fashion, except for silk skirts to be worn under their dresses.

JACKETS of white cashmere, embroidered in beads of various colors, are much worn in the evening; whilst those of scarlet, blue, poppy color, and violet, are very popular for more ordinary wear. Some of these jackets have only epaulets, embroidered and finished with a hanging trimming, and are worn over a white body with long sleeves.

CRINOLINE still continues large for evening wear, though for street dress it is quite small.

ORNAMENTS of dead gold are profusely worn, even during the day. Large gold beads, and crosses for the neck; daggers, swords, triangles, balls and rings for the hair; immense buckles for the waist; long, dangling ear-rings, and broad bracelets, are all worn. Crystal balls, beads, etc., are also popular.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF BLUE SILK, FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The jacket is of white cashmere, trimmed with blue silk.

FIG. II.—INFANT'S DRESS, OF WHITE EMBROIDERED JACONET.—Sash and bow of wide pink ribbon.

FIG. III.—DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL TEN YEARS OF AGE.—The coat and dress are of gray poplin, trimmed with blue.

FIG. IV.—A LITTLE BOY'S DRESS OF FAWN-COLORED CASHMERE.



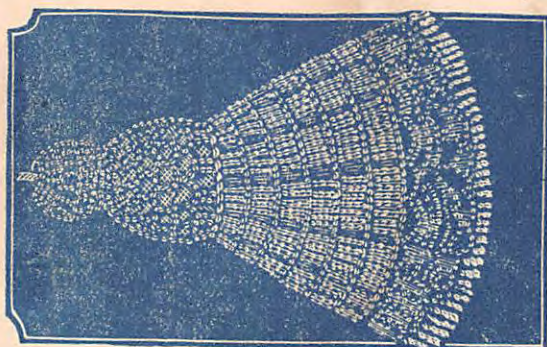
Engraved & Printed by Thomas Agnew & Sons

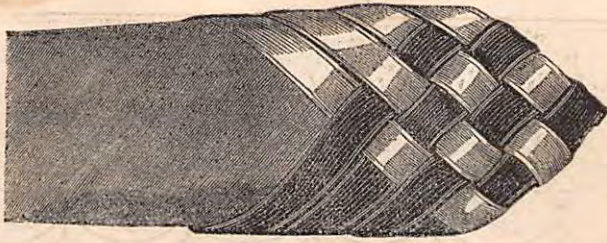
LES MODES PARISIENNES

MAY.

1865

OPERA HOOD: TASSEL COVER.





CRAVAT END.



OPERA CLOAK.



EDGING.



WALKING DRESS.



SLEEVE.



COLLAR.



CARRIAGE DRESS.

CRAVAT END.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give a pattern for a cravat end. The cravat is made of blue moire, and the ends are trimmed with plaited black velvet and white satin ribbon, as seen in the engraving: making quite a stylish affair.

THE PATTI JACKET.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



THE newest thing in Paris, this spring, is the Patti Jacket, so called after the famous opera-singer, Adelina Patti. It is an exceedingly useful garment, very suitable for out-of-door wear in warm weather, and a capital in-door jacket in the colder months of the year. It can be made in velvet, in cloth, and in cashmere, and should be trimmed at the epaulets and cuffs with gimp ornaments, and with a girdle cord worked with jet beads round the edge.

The pattern consists of four pieces.

No. 1. THE FRONT.

No. 2. THE BACK.

No. 3. THE SLEEVE.

No. 4. THE POCKET.

The place where the pockets are to be sewn, may be judged from the engraving. The seam of the sleeve must be placed at the notch in the front.

This jacket opens at the back, and is fastened its entire length with large jet buttons. The side-seams are to be joined as far as the notch in the paper. It should be observed, that one side of the back folds over the other side. The button-holes are made on the side which folds over, and the buttons are sewn on the other. If fastening down the back be found inconvenient, it would be easy to make this jacket to open in the front, with a *simulated* fastening behind, as the newest jackets, paletots, etc., in Paris are all buttoned down the back.

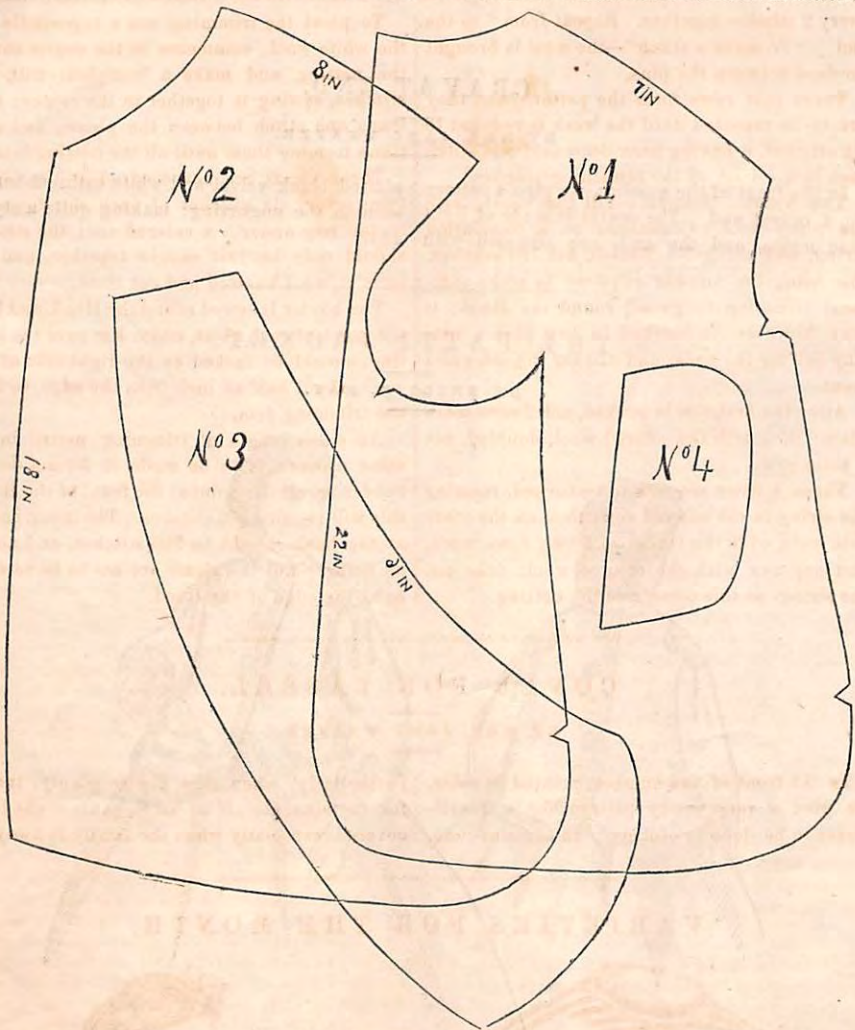


DIAGRAM FOR THE PATTI JACKET.

OPERA HOOD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, printed in color, we give a pattern for a very pretty opera hood.

The materials are 2 skeins of white and 1 of blue elder yarn. For the Hood, a pair of knitting pins, No. 11 Bell gauge, and one pin, No. 19. For the border, a steel netting needle, and a mesh No. 2.

KNITTED HOOD.—Commence with the white wool. Cast on 141 stitches rather loosely, using

one of the large pins. The small pin is only used in every fourth row of the pattern.

1st row—Knit the 2 first stitches together, and the rest of the row quite plain.

2nd row—The same as the first row.

3rd row—Pearl the 2 first stitches together, then pearl the rest of the row.

4th row—With the small pin knit the 2 first stitches together, *, then make a stitch and knit

every 2 stitches together. Repeat from * to the end. "To make a stitch"—the wool is brought forward between the pins.

These four rows form the pattern, and they are to be repeated until the work is reduced to six stitches, it having been decreased one stitch each row. Cast off the remaining stitches.

THE NETTED BORDER.—Fill the needle with the white wool. Commence on a foundation string, and, using No. 2 mesh, net 780 stitches, this being the number required to make sufficient trimming to go all round the Hood; it may, however, be worked in two pieces, netting 360 for the back, and 420 for the sides and front.

After the first row is worked, net 2 rows more plain; then with the colored wool, doubled, net a plain row.

These 4 rows are now to be turned, running the string in the colored row; then on the other side work with the white wool two rows more, and one row with the colored wool; take out the string, as this completes the netting.

To pleat the trimming, use a rug-needle and the white wool; commence in the center row of the netting, and make a box-pleat with five stitches, sewing it together in the center; then leave one stitch between the pleats, and continue forming them until all the netting is used.

These pleats are now secured at the top by tying every six stitches of each side together, in the row under the colored one; the stitches should only be just caught together, and the ends of wool knotted and cut close.

The border is sewed round the Hood, and then the point of each pleat, which lies over the knitting, should be tacked to the right side of the work, about half an inch from the edge, to keep the trimming firm.

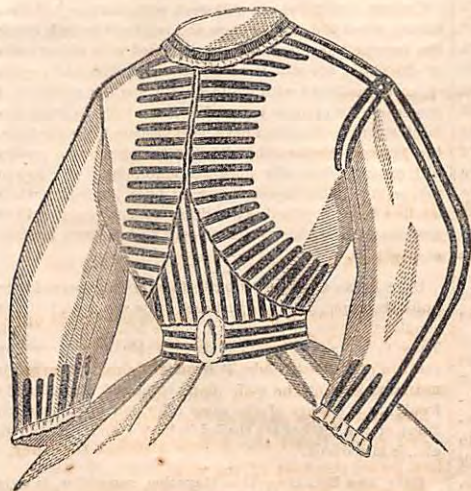
An extra length of trimming, netted in the same manner, is to be made to form a double border across the point at the front of the Hood; this will require 150 stitches. The inner border at the back should be 300 stitches, and netted as before; but the pleats are not to be so close as at the edge of the Hood.

COVER FOR TASSEL.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, printed in color, particularly, when flies are so plenty, tassels we give a very pretty pattern for a Tassel-Cover to be done in crochet. In summer-time, for curtains, etc., if at all elegant, ought to be covered, especially when the family is away.

VARIETIES FOR THE MONTH.



JACKET AND WAIST.



CAPE AND DRESS.

To Extract Grease from Silk.—Scrape French chalk, put it on the grease-spot, and hold it near the fire, or over a warm iron, or water-plate filled with boiling water. The grease will melt and the French chalk absorb it. Brush or rub it off; repeat, if necessary.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF MAUVE-COLORED SILK, with a loose paletot of the same material. Both dress and paletot are trimmed with bands of silk a shade darker than the dress. White crape bonnet, trimmed with purple campanulas.

FIG. II.—DINNER DRESS OF WHITE INDIA MUSLIN, trimmed with lace, and pink ribbon run through insertion. Over the low body dress can be worn a low paletot of the same material, trimmed in the same way.

FIG. III.—HOUSE DRESS OF BLUE SILK, trimmed at the sides with bands of black velvet, and black velvet buttons.

FIG. IV.—EVENING DRESS OF WHITE SILK, trimmed around the bottom with narrow pink ribbon. The upper skirt is of tulle, looped up with pink ribbons, depending from the waist.

FIG. V.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF GRAY SILK, trimmed with a band and loops of blue silk and frogs.

FIG. VI.—WALKING DRESS AND TIGHT BASQUE OF FAWN-COLORED SUMMER POPLIN, and ornamented with black velvet.

FIG. VII.—OPERA CLOAK OF WHITE CASHMERE, trimmed with a feather fringe and scarlet velvet embroidered in gold stars.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Silk goods, as well as all other imported articles, continue ridiculously high, and many ladies now content themselves with one dress, when two or three used to be thought insufficient. Summer poplins, alpaca, mohairs, and all the varieties of silk-and-wool goods are in great demand. Even India and French foulards, which formerly were so cheap, are now enormously high. There are fewer piques in the market than heretofore; but the French chintzes, lawns, and organdies are plenty, and very beautiful.

DRESS SKIRTS, for summer, will be very much trimmed, and for this purpose a mixture of colors will be fashionable. On house dresses, a combination of three or four colors are popular. For instance, on the skirt of dresses, a row of blue velvet, a row of black, then a row of red, then one of green, one above the other; these are repeated till they amount to twelve rows. This style should be only adopted by those who have a good eye for color, for unless properly mingled it will have a vulgar look. It was fashionable under the first empire, fifty years ago.

EVENING DRESSES have the same varieties of colors, composed of flowers of different colors, as roses, jessamine, pinks, blue hyacinths, narcissus, lilacs, fuchsias, etc., with foliage.

BRACES are again seen; they are worn at balls, as well as on plain dresses. For the latter, the braces form a small square berthe in front, fringed with chenille and piped with either white taffetas or velvet. The braces are continued down the back with two wide, square ends, which are slashed together with bars made of the same material. Braces are also crossed in front, and form the berthe at the back; they fall with long ends behind, and in these cases the ends are rounded. This style of braces is an excellent contrivance for trimming up an old dress. For instance, upon a gray silk, or even poplin dress, it is easy to arrange either blue or maroon velvet braces embroidered with small jet or silver beads, and edged with black lace. These braces cross in front, nearly meet again at the back, and then enlarge in two long, wide coat-tails; with this addition, the dress has an entirely new aspect. For young girls' taffetas, ribbons are used for braces in preference to velvet cut bias.

EXCEPT IN BRACES, there is nothing new in the make of

dresses. The round waist with plain waistbelt, is, of course, still fashionable; but bodies of this style are so very plain in appearance, that for most ladies they require a good deal of trimming.

The short *Senorita*, or Spanish Jacket, will be a great favorite, as it is suited to be worn either with a pointed waist, or with the plain belt and buckle.

The skirts of dresses are rather short in front, and not very full at this part; the fullness is placed at the back and sides, and all the back breadths are usually gored, so that the skirt may take the train form.

GIMP is still fashionable for spring dresses, mantles, etc., but it will be found too heavy for light summer materials.

THE CIRCULAR MANTLE, which, if well cut, is one of the most graceful out-of-door wraps worn, is still fashionable, though less so, perhaps, than the short sacques and nearly tight-fitting basques. Both sacques and basques, or paletots, have epaulets, which are usually becoming, as they give length to the shoulder.

MANY BASQUES, ETC., open to the waist with revers. In Paris, the newest style is to have the paletots, etc., open down the back, or to appear to do so.

BONNETS are very small, and have no crowns. They are close to the face at the sides, so much so that they admit no cap, only a bit of lace put on with a slight fullness. The top fits rather close to the head, and is profusely ornamented with tulle and flowers.

HATS will still be worn, but are very fast declining in popularity. We regret this, as they are generally very becoming; but with the present style of dressing the hair, it is almost impossible to wear one, whereas the bonnets are made to fit the head.

THE DOG COLLAR NECKLACE is still very popular, for it is so very becoming. The present fashion is to take a narrow band of black velvet and stud it with large pearl, gold, or steel beads, tie it close around the throat, having a small bow and long ends at the back. Pink rose-buds are sometimes used in place of the beads; if it is for evening dress, with a white toilet, this is very becoming. A head-dress made in the same way, lying in a simple band around the head, with the rose-buds attached to the long ends at the back, is also very beautiful.

THE NEWEST CRINOLINES, for evening wear, are cut with a more decided train than before, and so pointed is this train that it is called in Paris "Maggie." The white petticoats, which are worn over these crinolines, are gored, so as to fit closely below the waist, and, in fact, they are as much sloped as the skirts which are worn over them.

SHORT GLOVES are going out of fashion for evening wear, those with five buttons are now worn with short-sleeved dresses; the bracelets are necessarily fastened at the top of the kid.

IN DRESSING HAIR there is no precise fashion or rule, and each lady arranges her hair as best suits her face, always bearing one point in mind; and that is, that whether she has been favored or not by nature, she must always contrive, by means of frizzing and pads, to make her hair look as though its growth was superabundant. The newest styles adopted, in Paris, are the small curls arranged round the back hair, and the thick plaited coronet in front, as will be seen in our wood-cuts. It will also be noticed that the hair is worn very much higher at the back, and that the old-fashioned "French twist" is again becoming popular.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We have nothing new to chronicle for children this month. Little girls dress so much like their mothers, that the fashion for one suits the other. Bonnets, or rather a kind of three-cornered piece, made of a pretty colored silk, are gradually taking the place of hats.



Engraved & Printed by Charles Bonchere

LES MODES PARISIENNES.

JUNE.

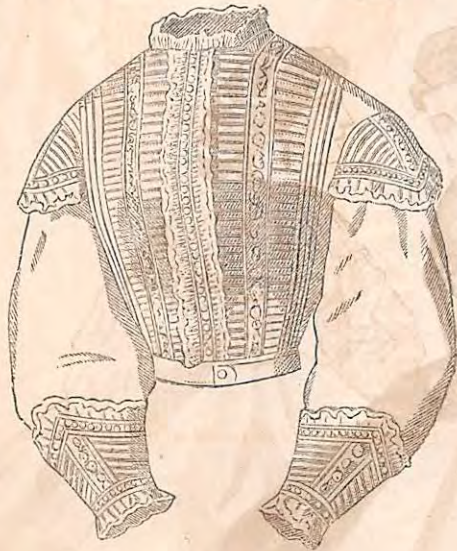
1865.

Gabrielle

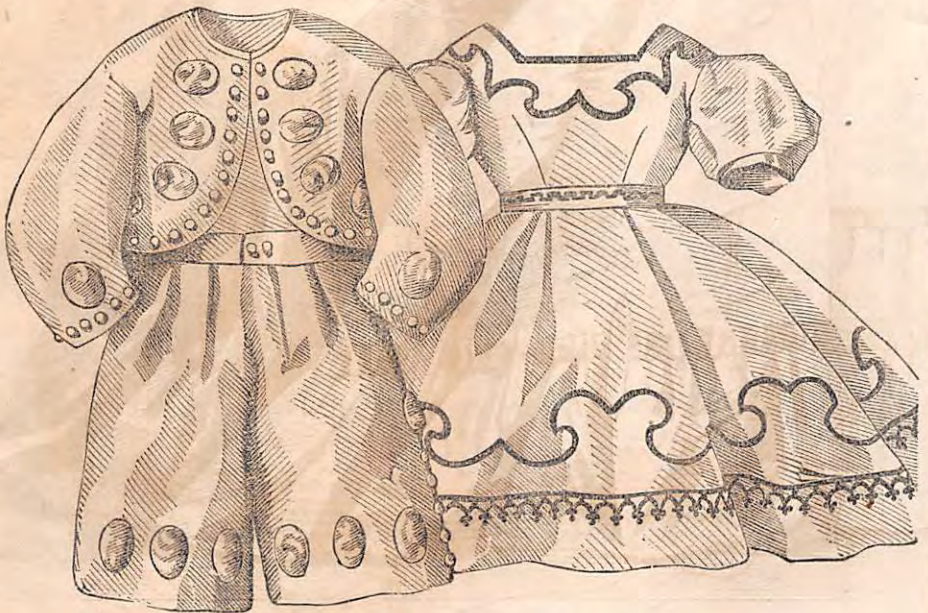
NAME FOR MARKING.



DINNER DEESS AND EVENING DRESS.



SUMMER BONNETS, AND MUSLIN BODY.



BOY'S TROUSERS: GIRL'S DRESS.



IMPERATRICE HEAD-DRESS AND CHIP BONNET.



CHILD'S COAT.

Robee

NAME FOR MARKING.



YOUNG LADY'S DRESS: CHILD'S DRESS.

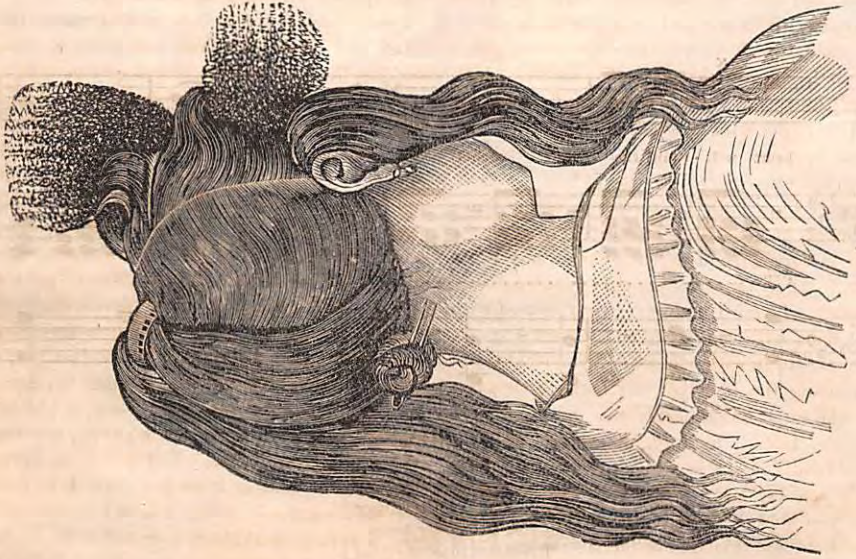
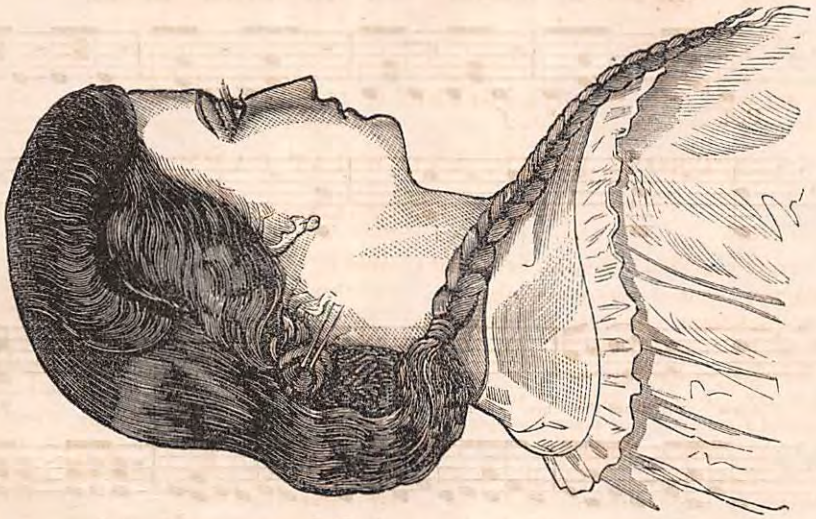
Caroline

NAME FOR MARKING.

DESIGNED BY A. J. RISSLER



CARRIAGE DRESS.



A NEW AND SIMPLE WAY OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

taste. Boil this gently, and stir it all the time until sufficiently thick. Remove it from the fire for a very few minutes, then add to it a full quarter of a pint of rum, stirring it while you are pouring in the rum.

PARLOR AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASED PARADOXES.—Each letter of the alphabet should be taken in turn, and a paradoxical verse be made upon it, by the players. For instance; the first one commences with A.

A.
It is in the Apple, but not in the Seed,
It is in an Act, but not in a Deed.

B.
It is in a Bonnet, but not in a Hood,
It is in a Block, but not in Wood.

C.
It is in the Center, but not in the Middle,
It is in a Conundrum, but not in the Riddle.

D.
It is in a Dress, but not in a Frock,
It is in a Door, but not in the Lock.

E.
It is in the Elbow, but not in the Arm,
It is in the Earth, though not in a Farm.

F.
It is in the Flour, but not in Bread,
It is in Fear, though not in Dread.

G.
It is in the Globe, but not in the Land,
It is in Gravel, but not in Sand.

H.
It is in the Hour, but not in the Day,
It is found in the Happy, but not in the Gay.

I.
It is in an Instrument, but not in a Tool,
It is in the Ignorant, but not in a Fool.

J.
'Tis found in June, but not in the Year,
'Tis not in Taunt, but it is in a Jeer.

K.
It is in the Knee, but not in the Leg,
'Tis not in a Barrel, but 'tis in a Keg.

L.
It is in a Laugh, but not in a Noise,
It is found in Lads, but not in Boys.

M.
'Tis found in a Magnolia, but not in a Flower,
It is found in Might, but not in Power.

N.
It is in the beginning of Nephew and end of Son,
It is found in None, yet it is in every One.

O.
It is in the Ocean, but not in the Main,
It is found in Oats, though not in Grain.

P.
'Tis always in a Pear, but not in Fruit,
'Tis found in a Plant, but not in the Root.

Q.
It is in Queerness, but not in Oddness,
It is in Quietness, but not in Stillness.

R.
'Tis always in a Road, but never in a Path,
It will be found in Water, but not in a Bath.

S.
It is in a Speech, though not in a word,
It is in a Sparrow, but not in a Bird.

T.
It is in a Tavern, but not in an Inn,
It is in a Tumult, but not in a Din.

U.
It is in an Ulcer, but not in a Sore,
It's not in a Noise, but 'tis in Uproar.

V.
'Tis in the Visage, though not in the Face,
'Tis found in Vacuum, though not in Space.

W.
It is in a Window, but not in the Sash,
It is in a Whip, but not in the Lash.

X.
'Tis seen in Box, and in a Fix,
'Tis not in Number, yet 'tis in Six.

Y.
It's in the beginning of Year, and end of Day,
It's never in Decline, but always in Decay.

Z.
It is never in Flame, but always in Blaze,
It is never in Mist, but always in Haze.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FIG. I.—EVENING DRESS OF THIN WHITE MUSLIN OVER PINK SILK.—The high bodice has a low lining, and is cut away like a jacket in front. Pink silk sash. The tight sleeves are lined with pink.

FIG. II.—HOME DRESS OF WHITE FOULARD, with bouquets of gay flowers. Green silk Spanish jacket, embroidered in gay colors.

FIG. III.—DINNER DRESS OF LIGHT GREEN SILK, with a black silk over dress, trimmed with bands of green of a shade darker than the under-dress.

FIG. IV.—EVENING DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN.—The square body, as well as the bands which run lengthwise of the chemisette, and head-dress, are all of crimson velvet ribbon.

FIG. V.—WALKING DRESS AND SACQUE OF FAWN-COLORED MOHAIR, trimmed with blue.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Many dresses are trimmed up the seams. Where the dress is much gored this gives an appearance of great slenderness to the figure.

WAISTBANDS are now usually made of the same material as the dress, and are either striped with narrow velvet, or embroidered in beads. These bands can be made by any young lady of taste. Take some rich black taffetas, and cut a wide band on the cross, line it with stiff muslin, and make it pointed at one end—the end which is passed through the buckle; then embroider the right, or taffetas side with white beads, in either a *grecoque*, *fleurs-de-lys*, or palms, in short, in any design easy to trace out in white beads.

BLACK GRENADINE, IRON-BAREGE, OR GAUZE DRESSES, can be made very beautiful by braiding them in some pretty design, with straw or gold braid around the skirt, tunic, sleeves, etc. Nothing can be more stylish and yet simple.

IN LOW BODICES there is a great alteration to be remarked in the make. The newest are all cut square and exceedingly low; more than half the bodice being dispensed with in front. Chemisettes are worn underneath, and are made with rows of embroidered insertion, alternating with puffings of muslin. Sometimes a piece of ribbon to match the dress is tacked underneath the strips of insertion; the short sleeve, made of the same material as the bodice, is dispensed with. Whatever forms the square berthe is also carried at the top of the chemisette sleeve, thus giving the low bodice the effect of being only held on by shoulder-straps. To slight figures this style of make is very becoming; but those who are inclined to be stout will find that it has too *decollete* an appearance to be pleasant. Lawns and organdies, made in this way, are very beautiful.

THIS FASHION OF PASSING RIBBON through both lace and muslin loops, is also applied to dresses. Bands are made in this manner and placed upon the hems of muslin dresses. Alternate loops of Valenciennes insertion and embroidered muslin are likewise used for this purpose; they are sometimes placed in short or cross lines, which are finished at the ends with either a narrow pleating or with lace. Either pink or blue ribbon is used when the dress is white.

THE NEWEST TRIMMING for washing dresses is white cotton gimp; it will be found useful for finishing off the cuffs and epaulets of cambric and *pique* dresses, and for children's frocks it will likewise be useful.

THE MOST POPULAR JACKETS, for summer wear, are of the Spanish style, open in front over a chemisette, and without sleeves, a white, full sleeve only being seen. Some are profusely trimmed with steel, jet, or colored beads.

WHITE PETTICOATS, elaborately ruffled and fluted, are very much worn, whilst some are braided in colored braids.

LACE NECK-TYES are now always worn with dressy outdoor toilets, and the ends are invariably very wide and rounded. Beautiful neck-tyes are made of Alençon lace, and more showy ones of Chantilly, starred with either steel or jet beads. Lace neck-tyes, worked with straw, have likewise been introduced for spring wear; they are very effective with the *sailor* collar, a shape which has long been

popular. They are tied either with a single bow, or are arranged so as to form three falling loops, (as a sash) the loops being fastened at the top with a small brooch. Fancy neck-tyes are made of Chambery gauze, embroidered with steel. The newest collars are collar and neck-tye in one; they descend as bands in front, and are both embroidered and trimmed with narrow lace; sometimes they are simply made of cambric and hem-stitched. The Cardinal collar, which has square ends, is very much worn. These ends are edged with lace.

THE FASHIONABLE CAPS are extremely becoming; the Neapolitan form is varied by dividing the single square lappet at the back, into two narrow lappets, which are ornamented their entire length with small flat bows of either ribbon or velvet. These caps are pointed on the forehead.

BONNETS.—We give, in our wood-cuts, a white chip bonnet, trimmed with feathers, and some tulle bonnets, as samples of the present style. The bonnets without crowns, and so daintily trimmed with lace and sprays of flowers, are marvelously becoming. We regret to say that the fashion will, probably, soon be changed to suit the immense scaffolding of hair, with which every fashionable lady thinks it necessary to adorn herself. The frightful bonnets, which the milliners have planned, are in the style of those worn during the Restoration. The fronts are high and wide enough to inclose a perfect forest of hair; at the top of the head the bonnet slopes, and then suddenly rises round the face. In one word, it is frightful; and it is only waste of skill and taste, on the milliners' part, to endeavor to impart anything like grace to it. Those bonnets which we have seen were made of rice straw, with the crowns trimmed round with scarlet velvet fuchsias; these flowers fell over some lace which served for curtain. The caps were *torques* of white tulle, with red velvet fuchsias hanging over them.

COMES, made of either beads or mother-of-pearl, and used for holding on bonnets, are now added with advantage to the *fanchon* bonnet—the name given to the present crownless, curtainless head-gear. The beads on the top of the comb should match in color, either the bonnet or its trimmings. Crystal beads, black and white beads, gold and silver beads, and beads made to imitate turquoises, are one and all frequently used.

AMONG THE VARIOUSLY SHAPED HATS, the *melon* hat and *casquette*, (cap) are the two popular ones. The best way of ornamenting a hat is to trim it round with a well-curled feather, and to place at the side a small ruby and emerald humming-bird.

VEILS are becoming so small as scarcely to conceal the face, and they are overloaded with ornament. Some veils have the edges in blonde, sewn over with gold or steel beads. Long scarf veils in plain tulle will always look more distinguished than the small ones. The hem of the scarf has a plain ribbon run into it, and is either thrown over or hangs down beside the bonnet. Invisible nets are replaced by those covered with large silver and steel beads, or crystal or gold. One likes everything that is showy, even when not real gold, and imitation jewelry is now worn in the best society.

APRONS are reappearing, at once so pretty and so convenient. May they reappear and remain the fashion for long! They are rounded at the corners, very short, very much embroidered and braided, trimmed with quillings, ruches, or black lace, and are fastened by a deep band with a rosette behind and floating ends. They are a very pretty addition to a young girl's dress.

JEWELRY is worn by all, and how can it be otherwise! Jewels change in fashion as much as cuffs, and even more than cuffs, and are made so massive that it would take a king's ransom to pay for some of them. Large gold necklaces, formed of balls, and supporting a cross of ten inches in depth, gold chains in the hair, wide, gold bracelets all

up the arm, would be of enormous value in real gold. Steel ornaments are very effective if a good many are worn at the same time, and rock crystal is preferred by women of good taste to gilt jewelry. Steel ear-rings by themselves would not look nice, but when one comes to add a comb, a diadem, bracelets, necklace, and cross, the simple steel becomes resplendent, and well-cut steel emits rays equal to some stones. With a morning dress much ornamented with steel, a steel hook, from which depends chains holding scissors, thimble, etui, etc., is a great improvement. These hooks are called "Menageres," and give a useful look to the mistress of a house.

THE SPRING PALETOTS, which have already appeared, are decidedly short. The more dressy ones are trimmed with deep lace, which adds somewhat to their length.

THE HAIR is worn higher at the back than during the past year, and so complicated are the scaffolding which surmount every feminine head in a ball-room, that it is jokingly remarked that those to whom nature has dealt liberally in the hair line have the best of it. For it is found to be so much easier to arrange false hair than the natural growth. The hair at the back is then worn considerably higher, and is either curled or plaited; the *chignon a l'Anglaise*, (as the French term it,) and with which we are all now so familiar, is considered bad style in Paris, where powdered heads, combs as high as the front parting, and coronet plaits with short ringlets pinned on to them, and crossing the forehead, are all to be seen in the day time. The classical Grecian style is also popular, the hair dragged off the face, and a bunch of clustering ringlets at the back of the head. Others have gone in for a series of small curls all over the forehead, and little, impertinent, twisting locks round about the ears—baby curls, just beginning life—whilst the mass of hair is gathered up on the top of the head, and there studded with flowers, or gaudy insects.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT says:—We see constantly heads powdered with a variety of sparkling dusts, but we confess we ask ourselves frequently, after a careful examination, if the effect given by frizzing the hair, or making it, by ingenious devices, look *crepe*—whether after oiling it, and then dusting it over with any of these powders—we are repaid for the trouble. We hear many around us declare that it is *most becoming*, but to our eye the diamond powder makes the hair look slightly gray, and the gold powder has all the effect of ragged scraps of gold-leaf scattered over the well *crepe* rough hair. Neither is the silver powder happier in its results.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF WHITE FOULARD, FOR A YOUNG LADY.—It is trimmed with bands of blue silk.

FIG. II.—DRESS OF STRIPED MOHAIR, FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The body has a basquine, and is trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF BLUE POPLIN, braided in black.

FIG. IV.—JACKET AND PANTS OF GRAY CASHMERE, FOR A SMALL BOY.

FIG. V.—DRESS OF DOVE-COLORED FOULARD, trimmed with blue silk.

GENERAL REMARKS.—*Paletots*, half-tight, will be worn by little girls. The melon hats, and the straw caps, will be worn somewhat; but the prettiest dressed children wear tiny bonnets of the same shape as their mamma's, but trimmed with only ruches of ribbon, with tiny rose-buds, violets, or daisies in the face.

SMALL BOYS wear the Knickerbocker costume almost entirely—that is, with pants full, and fastened just below the knee.

ALL LITTLE BOYS wear sailor collars, cut square, with a tie and floating ends of some light color. Boys of eight or twelve have stick-up collars, and cravats of narrow moire.

Emma

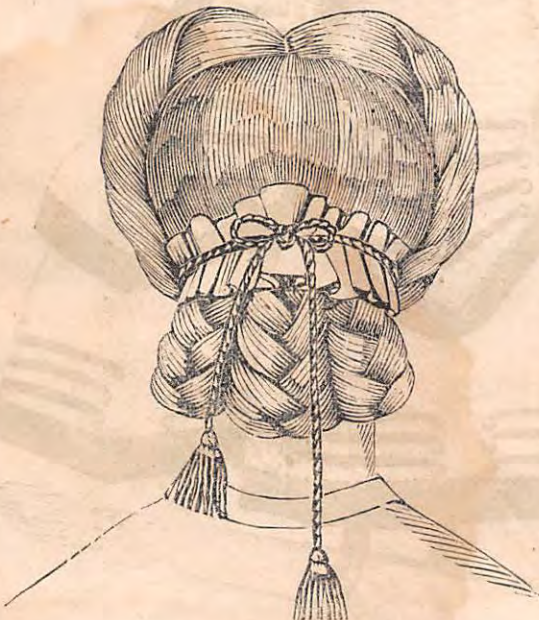
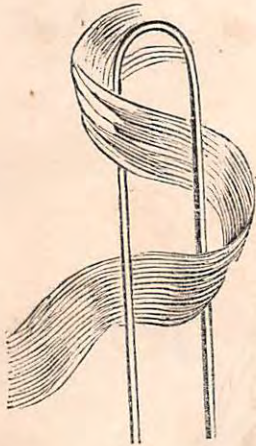
NAME FOR MARKING.



WALKING DRESS, WITH HAT.

HARRIET

NAME FOR MARKING.



NEW FASHION OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

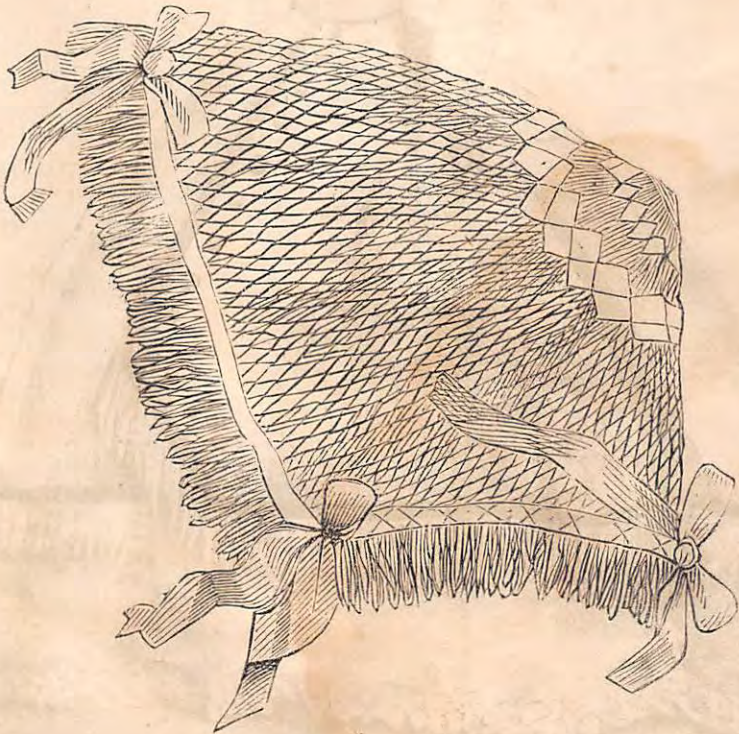
BOOK-MARKER.



YOUNG MISSES' DRESSES.



IN EMBROIDERY.



NETTED NIGHT-CAP.

Anna

NAME FOR MARKING.



WALKING DRESS.

Martha

NAME FOR MARKING.



WALKING DRESS, WITH HAT.

BASQUINE FOR A LITTLE GIRL

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We are frequently asked to send paper-patterns for children's dresses. We cannot do this, but we can do what is just as good, we can give diagrams from which they may be enlarged. One of these we give now, accompanied with an engraving of the dress itself, which is a Basquine for a little girl ten or twelve years old. The pattern is composed of seven pieces, viz:

- No. 1. HALF OF FRONT.
- No. 2. HALF OF BACK.
- No. 3. SIDE-PIECE.
- No. 4. THE SLEEVE.
- No. 5. THE *revers* OR LABELS OF FRONT.
- No. 6. THE *revers* OF BACK.
- No. 7. The small, straight *revers*, which is

placed at the side of the sleeve and carried as far as the elbow.

The three *revers* can be easily distinguished from each other, and adjusted to the places they are intended to occupy in the Basquine by fitting them to the different pin marks and notches, which will be found in the corresponding pieces

of paper. That intended for the back is the largest.

The Basquine may be made in either black *gros grain* or *glace* silk, according to taste, with the *revers* of the same material. The trimming represented in our engraving is a ruche of black lace, ornamented at regular distances with small steel drops; but there are many other trimmings which would also be suitable.

The *revers* might be made of white *glace*, which would impart a more dressy appearance to the small garment. The Basquine might also be edged with a thick silk cord, beaded with jet and aiguillettes added on the shoulders. Narrow black ribbon velvet, edged with white, might also be used for trimming.

For summer wear this Basquine would look well, made of white *pique*, with colored *revers*.

If black *gros grain* of three-quarters width is selected for the material, three yards and a half will be found sufficient.

On the next page we give the diagram.

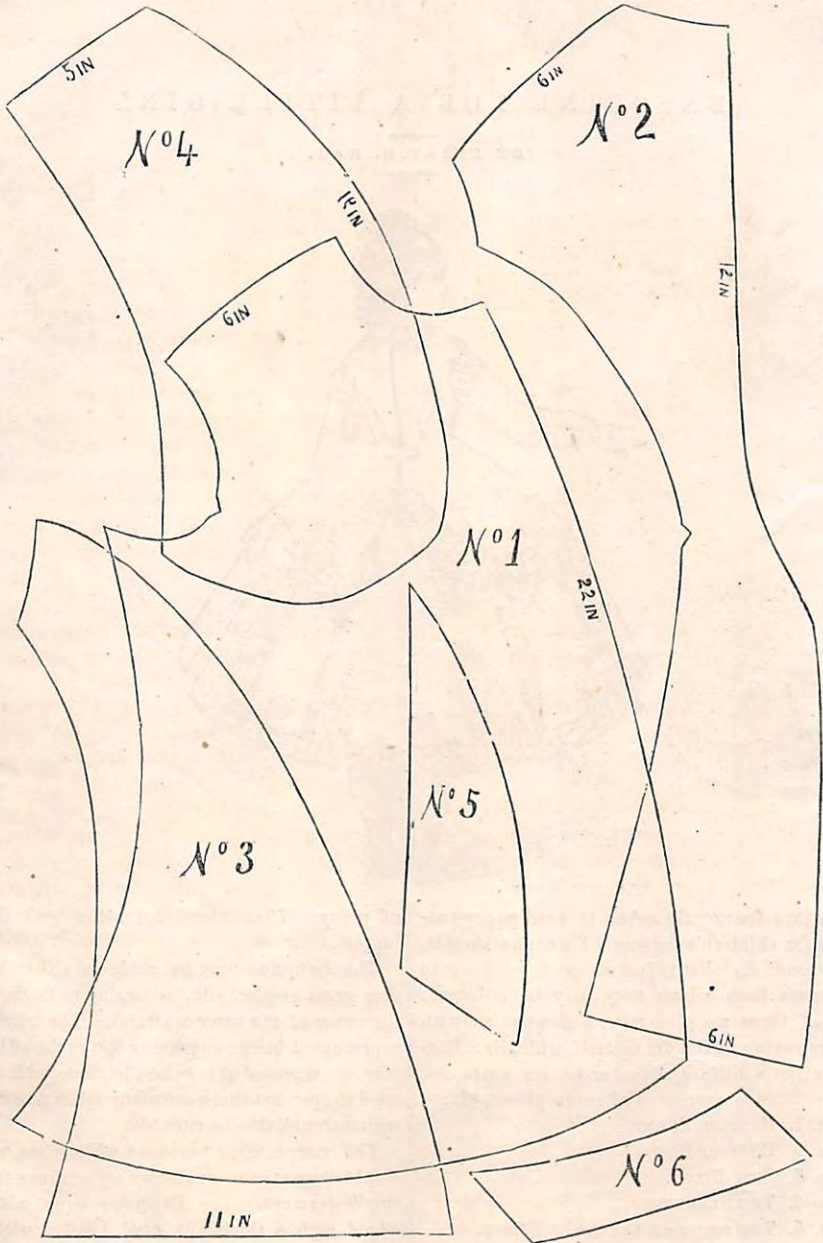


DIAGRAM OF BASQUINE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

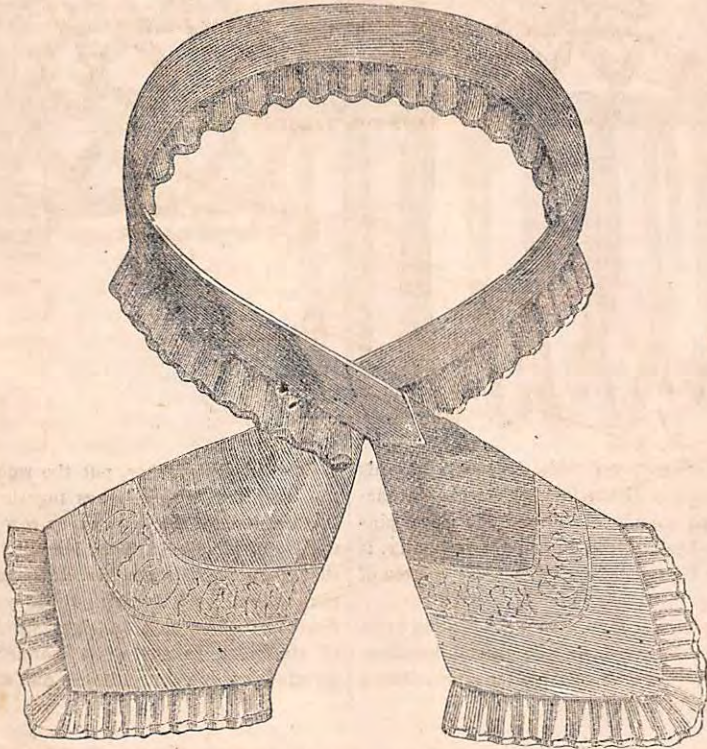
A BOOK-MARKER.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number we give a Book-Marker, made of royal blue moire antique, lined with white sarsnet, with a button-hole edge of magenta silk and tassels of gold cord.

LADY'S CRAVAT.

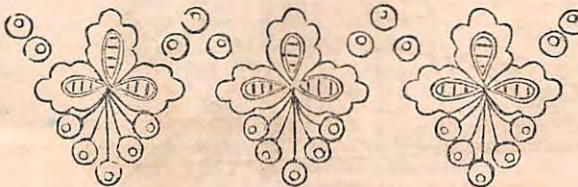
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER



This little Cravat may be made of velvet, sarsnet, or satin. It should be lined, and edged with a quilling of ribbon to match. The embroidery, which is worked in point *Russe*, should be very brilliant in color. The edge, for instance, might be of maize filosselle, the crosses alternately green and black, or red and white; the little pattern between the medallions green and black alternately; the dots are small gold beads. The Cravat should be cut absolutely on the cross. The length of the lappets is five inches.

The width at the widest part should be three inches, and the band round the throat should be one inch and a half in width—the length, of course, fitting the throat.

EDGING.



DESSERTS AND CAKES.

Good Children's Cake.—Rub a quarter of a pound of butter, or good, fresh, clean beef dripping, into two pounds of flour; add half a pound of pounded sugar, one pound of currants, well washed and dried, half an ounce of caraway seed, a quarter of an ounce of pudding-spice or allspice, and mix all thoroughly. Make warm a pint of new milk, but do not let it get hot; stir into it three tablespoonfuls of good yeast, and with this liquid make up your dough lightly, and knead it well. Line your cake-tins with buttered paper, and put in the dough; let it remain in a warm place to rise for an hour and a quarter, or more, if necessary, and then bake in a well heated oven. This quantity will make two moderately-sized cakes; thus divided, they will take from an hour and a half to two hours baking. N. B.—Let the paper inside your tins be about six inches higher than the top of the tin itself.

Ice Pudding.—Boil one pint and a half of new milk with one teaspoonful of isinglass. Beat five eggs and mix them with the milk as you would for custards. Take a tin mould with a cover, oiled, not buttered, and line it with candied fruits, such as plums, greengages, etc. Then pour the custard in very gradually, so that the fruit will remain at the bottom. Put on the cover, and bury the mould in ice for the whole day, only turning out the pudding at the moment it is wanted.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FIG. I.—DINNER DRESS OF BLUE SILK, the skirt trimmed with lace in an entirely new style. Hair dressed with blue flowers.

FIG. II.—EVENING DRESS OF WHITE SILK, trimmed with scarlet ribbon. Hair dressed with scarlet flowers and green leaves.

FIG. III.—WALKING DRESS, PETTICOAT, BASQUE, AND JACKET OF GRAY ALPACA, trimmed with black velvet and crimson buttons. The skirt is looped high up above the petticoat.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF MAIZE-COLORED FOULARD SILK, with square coat basque, trimmed with brown silk.

FIG. V.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF MAUVE SILK.—Over dress of fine white alpaca, trimmed with a band of mauve silk and white goat's hair.

FIG. VI.—WALKING DRESS OF LAVENDER-COLORED FOULARD SILK, trimmed with heavy green and white cord. The front of the basque has green silk lapels heavily embroidered.

FIG. VII.—SEÑORITA JACKET AND JACKET OF GRAY CASHMERE, trimmed with silver hanging buttons.

FIG. VIII.—HEAD-DRESS IN THE GREEK STYLE.—The short, loose curls are confined by bands of ribbon.

FIG. IX.—BONNET OF WHITE CHIP, with a swallow on the back, and trimmed with white ribbon, ornamented with swallows.

FIG. X.—HAT OF BELGIAN STRAW, trimmed with wild flowers.

FIG. XI.—HAT OF SPLIT STRAW, trimmed with blue velvet and feathers.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Waists, unfortunately, are becoming shorter and shorter. Those fearful times of the Empire, and since so laughed at, are returning with all their ridiculous fashions. Hair is dressed upon the summit of the head, and waists are made under the arms, so that even the prettiest, thus attired, become ugly, and one must have inherent taste to be able to look graceful with such fashions. Beauties and the *lionnes* of society leave off crinoline entirely during the day time, and only put it on to go out walking or for a ball. Ladies receive without crinoline, and the dresses open both before and behind over white or red silk petticoats, or striped cashmere of a thousand hues. The thousand hues are made to harmonize with the dress. Thus one in Havana brown would have a petticoat "a mille

rates" in blue and white. If the dress is trimmed with blue ribbon the sash is also blue, and blue ribbons are passed through the hair. Dresses opening behind are also worn out walking, but then they must be buttoned up behind, and only left open in front.

STRAW GIMPS are very much used to trim evening dresses, and fine straw cord is mingled with the loops of ribbon which decorates the front of shoes.

SMALL SLEEVELESS jackets are in high favor among young ladies. Those made of black silk are trimmed round with silk of the same color as the skirt with which they are worn. This band of colored silk is about two inches wide, is laid on flat, and then worked over with either steel or gold beads in various devices—stars, lattice-work, diamonds, *grecques*, etc., according to fancy. These jackets are worn over white Garibaldi jackets with full sleeves closed at the wrist.

FOR SILK DRESSES cable cord is much used. Black and white cord is frequently used for black dresses. The skirt is usually scooped around the edge and the cord sewn on, following the undulations of the dress. Sometimes it is carried up the seams, but then it is put on plain around the skirt.

SASHES are still much worn with thin dresses. The ribbon used is very wide, or else silk pinked, or trimmed with blonde, etc.

WHITE MUSLIN PETTICOATS will be embroidered with black wool in satin-stitch, instead of being braided as last year. White foulard petticoats, trimmed with black velvet, are much used for house wear.

STEEL is profusely used for bonnets, mantles, and dresses. Many of the new gimps and braids are heavily decorated with steel, and these are profusely used to ornament dresses with. Steel beads are studded all over bonnets, parasols, etc.

LACE JACKETS, studded with steel, will be worn over low-necked dresses.

OLD BASQUINES can be modernized by cutting them shorter, especially in front, and by making the sleeves narrow. Some of the new basquines are spangled with steel in the form of small birds.

THE SCARF MANTLE is much worn by young ladies; it is both graceful and original, and is high on the shoulders as a pelerine, but pointed at the back; it opens in front where it crosses as a *Marie Antoinette fichu*, the long ends being pointed and falling at the sides of the skirt. The scarf is ruched round with a thick notched out taffetas ruche.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Nothing is so elegant for children's dress as white. Since English embroidery has gone out of fashion, it is replaced with *pique* braided; and for dresses of lighter material with insertions of satin-stitch, Valenciennes, and guipure. To keep children's frocks clean in the house, they wear small aprons made of very fine Holland, braided with either coral or blue worsted braid. The aprons are made low, and the sleeves cut short. Besides being useful they are very coquettish-looking.

IN PARIS, white alpaca will be the popular material for little children's dresses during the spring. The frocks will be trimmed with several rows of either colored ruches or narrow ribbon velvet, either violet or blue, and small steel buttons will be placed at intervals between the ruches or upon the velvet. *Paletots* to correspond. White *pique* frocks and basquines will likewise be ornamented with colored trimmings and steel.

SMALL SAILOR JACKETS made of soft, white flannel, striped with blue or purple and fastened with metal buttons, are very novel coverings for children. These sailor jackets have the advantage of being easily cleaned, an important consideration where children are concerned.



Engraved & Coloured by Blinn Brothers.

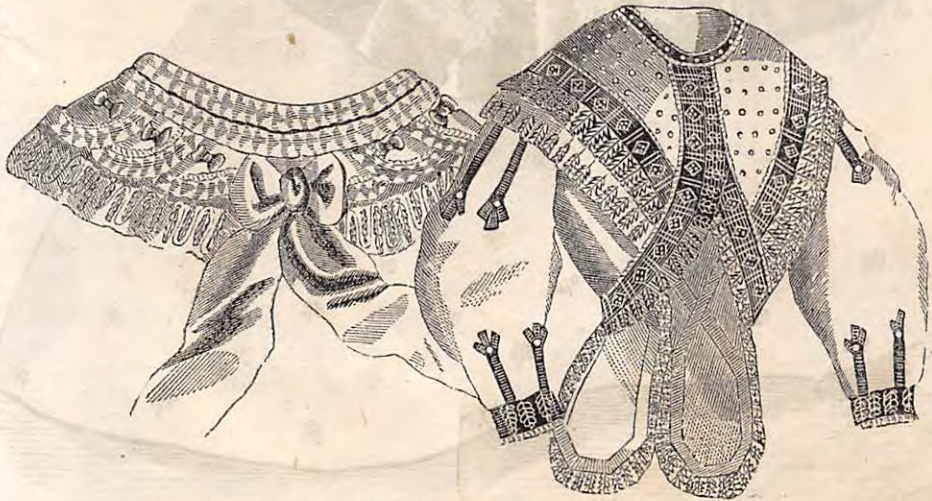
LES MODES PARISIENNES.

AUGUST.

1865.



NEW STYLES OF HEAD-DRESSES.



BERTHE AND BODY.

Caroline

NAME FOR MARKING.



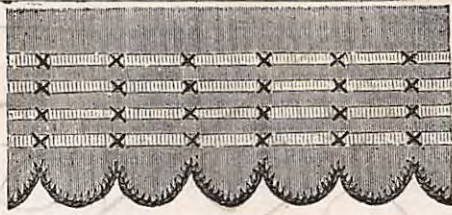
CARRIAGE DRESS.

Emma

NAME FOR MARKING.



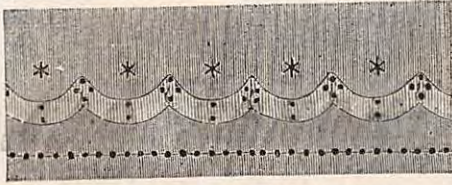
WALKING DRESS, WITH HAT.



BRAID TRIMMING.



WALKING DRESS.



BRAID AND POINT RUSSE TRIMMING.



BALL DRESS.



LACE CAP.



HEAD-DRESS



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

BRAID TRIMMINGS FOR UNDER-LINEN, JACKETS, ETC.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

EMBROIDERED trimmings requiring infinite time and trouble to work, and lace ones being very expensive, they are now frequently replaced by patterns worked in black or colored braid, and fastened on the right side of the material with cross stitches. The braid is arranged either in straight lines or vandykes, the intervals being embroidered in chain-stitch or *point Russe*, with butterfly knots, stars, crosses, and a variety of other small patterns. We give two illustrations of this kind of trimming, in the front of this number, which our lady readers will find extremely easy to copy, and which will be very useful for Zouave jackets, petticoats, chemisettes, and children's frocks. For washing materials the braid should be white, put on with colored cotton or silk.

A SPANISH JACKET.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



Our diagram, this month, is of a Spanish Jacket. Above, we give two engravings of it; one to be made of dotted lace, or Swiss muslin, the other of the material as the dress with which it is to be worn. The first is trimmed with lace and ribbon, the lace with a ruche of whatever the dress may be trimmed with. The pattern consists of back, side-piece, front, and sleeve. The sleeve is rather narrow, and is of the most fashionable style; it is slightly shaped at the elbow. In cutting out this pattern, the seams are *not* to be allowed for, as all the requisite additions have already been made to the pattern. When the jacket is to be made of the same material as the dress, the corner of the neck is to be rounded off, as shown by the pricked line in the diagram. In a jacket of this kind (as will be seen above,) a white habit-shirt is worn underneath.

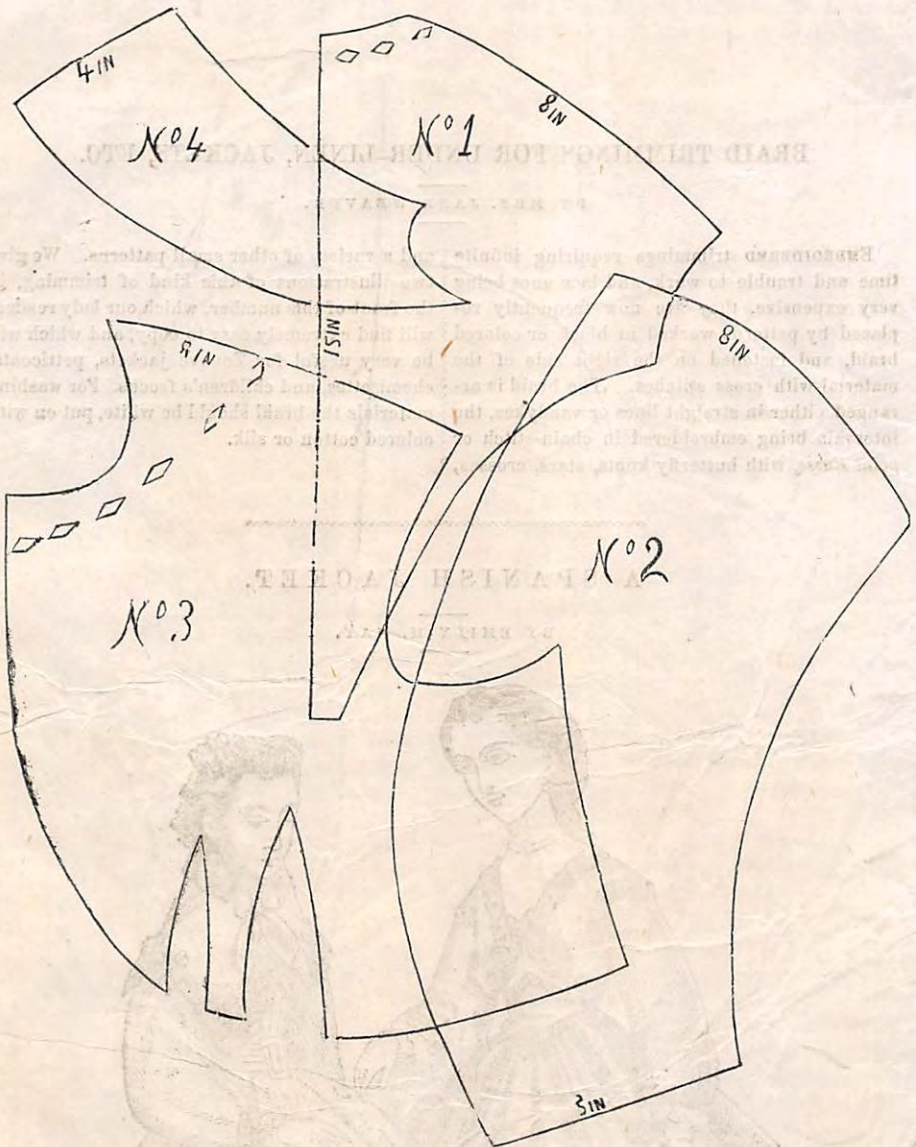


DIAGRAM OF SPANISH JACKET.

INFANT'S SHOE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give a pattern for an Infant's Shoe, to be done in braid or various parts of the shoe, as given in the illustration, will enable any lady to make one of these pretty affairs.

To Remove Rust from Polished Iron.—The best method of removing rust from a polished grate is to scrape down to a fine powder some bath-brick, put it into a little oil, and rub the spots well with a piece of flannel dipped in the mixture, after which apply some whitening, also well rubbed in. This process must be repeated daily until all trace of the rust has disappeared. To prevent the grate or fire-irons from becoming spotted with rust, it is a good plan to rub them over with the fat from the inside of a fowl, and finish them off with whitening.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

FIG. I.—OUT-DOOR DRESS.—The skirt is of black alpaca, trimmed down the front with black velvet, edged with crimson braid. Black velvet belt and jet buckle. Jacket of crimson cashmere, trimmed with black. Black hat of the Scotch form.

FIG. II.—DINNER DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN, trimmed with blue.

FIG. III.—WALKING DRESS OF WHITE ALPACA, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. IV.—EVENING DRESS OF VERY THIN WHITE MUSLIN, with several tucks, above each of which a rose-colored ribbon is run. Ruffle around the bottom of the skirt. Body and sleeves trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. V.—WALKING DRESS OF GRAY FOULARD.—Loose sacque of light maize-colored cloth, trimmed with gimp. Gray straw hat and maize-colored feather.

FIG. VI.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF DOVE-COLORED CHENE SILK.—Basque of black silk.

GENERAL REMARKS.—A greater simplicity is apparent, we think, in out-door dresses. They are less trimmed, and are almost invariably worn with a plain sacque of the same material as the dress. All walking dresses, if made as long as they usually are, ought to be looped up over petticoats of the same material as the dress, or else some other under-skirt, which is very quiet in effect. The more dressy kind of toilets have the skirts looped up with bows of ribbon, or a circle of quilled ribbon. Usually strings are put on the under part of the dress, and tied in such a way that the skirt appears to be fastened by the trimming.

WHITE PETTICOATS are generally ruffled, and the ruffles are fluted. Some have a black or scarlet braid run on the hem of the ruffle.

A lady with one or two white dresses can always have a great variety in her toilet, by having trimmings of various styles and colors made on a foundation of rather stiff book muslin, when they will be always ready to tack on the dress. Thus narrow pinked silk flounces, rings interlaced in each other, straps ascending the skirt, with bows and long ends floating over the hem, puffings, through which ribbons are run, etc., in an endless variety.

NANKEN AND JEAN are again appearing for dresses. Another material called Spanish linen is also very popular. These dresses should be *gored* and trimmed very simply with rows of braid.

MORNING DRESSES of a plain color are trimmed *round* the skirt, above the hem, with two rows of bright moire ribbon, an inch and a half wide, and with one row *down* every seam where the breadths are joined. The bodice is made with hasques at the back, which are edged with ribbon; the ribbon is also carried straight down the center of the back from the neck to the waist, where there is a small strap and two buttons, thus giving the effect of a dress fastened at the back; the epaulets are mere lines of ribbon.

JACKETS of the most dressy kind have no sleeves. Ladies who wish to wear something more than merely a white bodice, put on a small, open jacket, without sleeves or it. A colored silk jacket looks extremely well over a plain or figured white muslin bodice with full sleeves. The most

fashionable sashes have a wide band, a large rosette on one side, and long lapels finished off with fringe. The pointed Swiss band, however, is still worn, as well as a great variety of bands, sashes, and low bodices.

BUTTONS of steel, jet, ivory, mother-of-pearl, etc., are all fashionable. These are cut in great varieties of form, such as stars, diamonds, oblongs, etc.

BUTTON FRINGE is also popular, especially on the jackets and summer dresses.

SAILOR-COLLARS, and the judge-collar, are both popular; but the variety of fancy linens is endless. The judge-collar is made of lace, a narrow piece of which stands up around the throat, and the ends in front fall like bands.

THE EMPEROR BONNET is too unbecoming to be popular just yet. It is stylish-looking, some say, but not fascinating. The little three-cornered articles, which are now perched on the head in such a bewitching style, is infinitely more becoming, but so easily manufactured at home that the exclusives will no longer tolerate it.

ROUND HATS—or rather what are commonly called round hats, for they are not round at all—are now pretty and very becoming. The shape has gradually turned from the Scotch cap to the *tricorn*, or something very like it. The crown is moderately high, and slopes off into a point in front and at the back; the brim is turned up entirely, and is higher at the sides than at the back and front. This brim is, generally speaking, covered with black or colored velvet, small gretots, or round spangles of spun straw; steel, crystal, or jet being arranged as a fringe over it. One long curled feather sweeps round one side of the hat, and in front there is either a small bird or the head of a larger one, with a few feathers arranged, fan-shaped, at the back of it, forming a sort of aigrette. One of the prettiest we have seen was of white straw, the turned-up brim covered with blue velvet, and pretty round spangles of spun straw drooping over it. An elegant bird of Paradise was placed in front, with a long tail sweeping over one side of the brim.

SHOES cut high on the instep, like the old "Jefferson" shoe, is again being worn, but is not as popular as the gaiter for out-door wear. These shoes are ornamented with large steel buckles.

THE STYLE OF DRESSING THE HAIR in the morning and that adopted in the evening differ materially. In Paris, for the evening, curls, *crepes*, and frizzed bands, and wide plaits, are worn at the very top of the head; but the effect is closer, not nearly so extravagant as last season. For the morning, the plait as a coronet, and the hair waved and slightly turned from the temples and combed over a frizette at the back, is the prevailing *coiffure*. Simplicity of style for the morning has passed into a fashion. It was expected that with the hair turned back from the temples over high frizettes that the large cushions of hair at the back would be suppressed. But it is not the case, the only difference which has been made is, that the cushions at the back are worn somewhat higher than the nape of the neck. These cushions are positively necessary with the present style of half-handkerchief bonnet. The back hair arranged in a profusion of ringlets massed together by means of a comb, is very suitable for low dresses; but the curls are not convenient with high ones, as they soil the collars, etc.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—PARTY DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN, FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—Above the fluted ruffles of the skirt is a quilling of pink ribbon and a line of roses. Square neck, trimmed to correspond.

FIG. II.—A BOY'S DRESS OF WOOD-COLORED CASHMERE, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF PINK ALPACA, FOR A LITTLE GIRL, trimmed with black velvet.



Engraved & Colored by M. G. Dreyfus

LES MODES PARISIENNES.

SEPTEMBER.

1865



EMPIRE BONNET.



NEW STYLE OF DRESSING HAIR.



HAT.



COAT DRESS.



SPANISH JACKET.



INSERTION.



WALKING DRESS: GIRL'S DRESS.



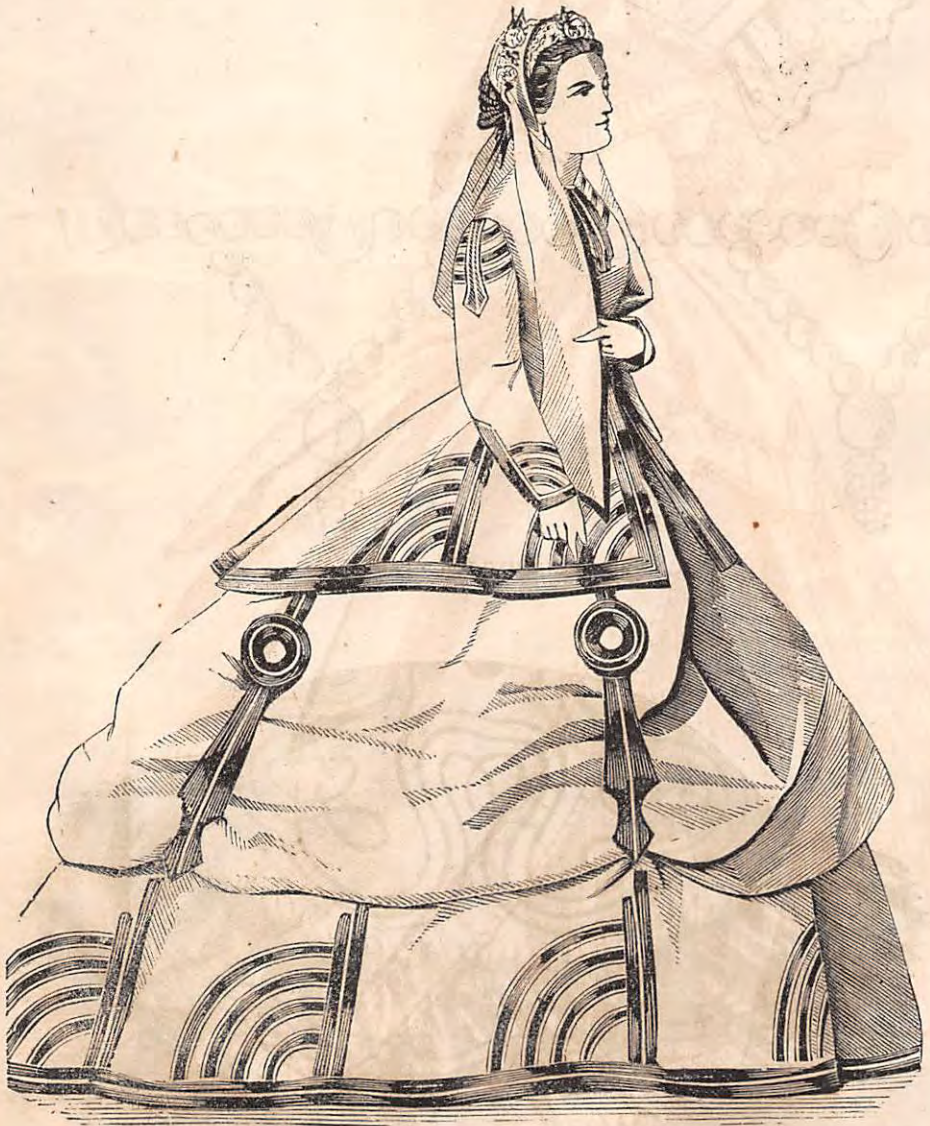
CHEMISE YOKE.



WALKING DRESS: GIRL'S DRESS.

Josephine

NAME FOR MARKING.



CARRIAGE DRESS.

Diana *Ette*

NAMES FOR MARKING.



CARRIAGE DRESS.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

SANITARY.

For Corns.—Apply a piece of linen, saturated in olive oil, to the corns night and morning, and let it remain on them during the day, it will be found to prove a slow but certain cure; they will wear out of the toe, and some of the corns may be picked out after the oil has been used for a time, but care should be taken not to irritate the toe.

Immersing the Feet in Hot Water.—Remember never to have the foot-bath so hot as to occasion a disagreeable sensation—this would drive the blood to the head, instead of drawing it from it. If possible, when bathing the feet, have a warm bath for the hands also; the object being to bring the heat to the extremities.

Antidote Against Poison.—Hundreds of lives might have been saved by a knowledge of this simple receipt—a large teaspoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible; it acts as an instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

To Strengthen the Gums and Fasten Loose Teeth.—Take one ounce of myrrh in fine powder, two spoonfuls of the best white honey, and a little green sage in fine powder; mix all well together, and rub the teeth and gums with it every night and morning.

Tooth-Ache.—Pulverize about equal parts of common salt and alum. Get as much cotton as will fill the tooth; damp it; put it in the mixture, and place it in the tooth. This is also a good mixture for cleansing the teeth.

Ague.—Infuse an ounce of well-roasted coffee in three ounces of boiling water, and having strained the fluid, acidulate it with lemon-juice. The whole is given at once, five hours before the paroxysm.

Weak Eyes.—There is no better receipt than cold water. Sluce plentifully, not only the eyes, but the ears, especially the orifice.

Gargle for Sore Throat.—Tincture myrrh, two drachms; common water, four ounces; vinegar, half an ounce. Mix.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FIG. I.—HOUSE DRESS OF BUFF ALPACA, trimmed with blue velvet.

FIG. II.—EVENING DRESS OF PEARL-COLORED SILK.—The skirt is very long, and finished with a puffing of silk at the bottom. The basque slopes very much at the back, and is trimmed with a deep goat's-hair fringe, with pearl-colored silk fringe intermixed.

FIG. III.—WALKING DRESS OF WHITE ALPACA.—The petticoat, skirt, and basque are trimmed with golden brown silk.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE DRESS.—The under dress is of blue and white striped silk. The upper dress of blue silk. The under dress has a high body and long sleeves, whilst the upper dress has a low body, and only caps for sleeves.

FIG. V.—WALKING DRESS OF NANKEEN-COLORED FOULARD, trimmed with gimp, and looped up over a petticoat of the same material.

FIG. VI.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF GRAY SILK, trimmed with white guipure over black.

GENERAL REMARKS.—September being an intermediate month, as it were, nothing is as yet decided for late fall and winter fashions. There is still a great inclination displayed to have all the toilet match in color, skirt, petticoat, basque, parasol, and gloves, are all of one hue. The bonnet may be of a different color, but with trimming which assimilates.

DECIDED CHANGES are predicted in the make of dresses, but nothing very novel has as yet appeared. It is hinted that the enormous quantity of trimming now in use will be dispensed with. We hope so, for it is certainly not elegant.

SHORT WAISTS, with no plaits in the skirt, at the hips, are talked of. This approaches the Empire style, and would accord with the present mode of dressing the hair; but other prophets inform us that double skirts, the upper one of different color or pattern from the under one, and looped up in the Louis XV. style, will be the fashion. Whatever may be decided on in Paris, the head-quarters of the volatile goddess, will take some time to become universal here.

THE GARIBALDI BODIES, and pretty little jackets, with white under bodies, are as popular as when first introduced for young girls. This fashion is both jaunty and economical, as old skirts, with worn out bodies, can thus be made useful.

SACQUES still continue to fit the figure rather closely. We do not know as yet what the winter fashions will produce in the way of out-door coverings. Scarfs have been somewhat worn during the warm weather, and, when well put on, nothing can be more graceful.

BONNETS have undergone a decided change in Paris. Here the small fandon, or half-handkerchief style, is the only thing worn as yet; but our taste for novelty is so strong, that we have no doubt the pretty, becoming bit of head-dress which we now call a bonnet, will be displaced by the Empire bonnet, with the large, flat crown. We give an engraving of this style of bonnet in our wood-cuts. A correspondent says that we "must not imagine that this shape which has triumphed is at all large; on the contrary, it is a consolation to find it is rather small than otherwise. The crown is flat and wide, the curtain is not more than the breadth of two fingers in width, and it is made of the same straw as the bonnet, being sewn to the crown quite flat without any pleat."

THE FACE TRIMMING, OR BONNET CAPS, have also somewhat altered. Tufts of tulle, bows of ribbon, and bunches of flowers have all given place to flat bandelettes, with a butterfly, humming-bird, a leaf, or single flower.

THE HAIR is now dressed in a much more simple style than for two or three years past. The huge disfiguring puffs in front have given place to little curls, or plain bands somewhat frizzed and turned carelessly back. Masses of very light ringlets are worn at the back of the hair sometimes, but a large, full twist, such as was fashionable many years ago, is worn also. We do not mean to say that "waterfalls" are not worn, but they are moderate in size, and are placed higher on the head. We give one of the prettiest styles of dressing the hair in a wood-cut this month.

EAR-RINGS, NECKLACES, ETC., are a good deal worn yet, and have not decreased in size. Steel ear-rings and brooches are as popular as ever.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF BLUE POPLIN for a LITTLE GIRL.—It is trimmed with black velvet, and long hanging buttons.

FIG. II.—A GIRL'S DRESS OF NANKEEN-COLORED FOULARD, striped with white. Coat of Nankeen-colored cloth. Chinese hat, with a blue ring.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF SCARLET CASHMERE, for a small child.

FIG. IV.—A YOUNG LADY'S DRESS OF BLUE SILK.—It is scalloped and bound with velvet, and trimmed with black velvet buttons. It is square in the neck, and worn with a white plaited chemisette with long sleeves. Blue velvet bandelettes in the hair.

FIG. V.—DRESS for a YOUNG GIRL.—The skirt is of gray poplin, trimmed with black. A black velvet coat-jacket is worn over a white under body. Gray felt hat and plume.

FIG. VI.—LITTLE BOY'S DRESS OF DARK BLUE CASHMERE.—Black velvet jacket, black gaiters, and black Scotch cap.

FIG. VII.—DRESS for a BOY SOMEWHAT OLDER.—Dark gray pants and jacket, trimmed with blue.

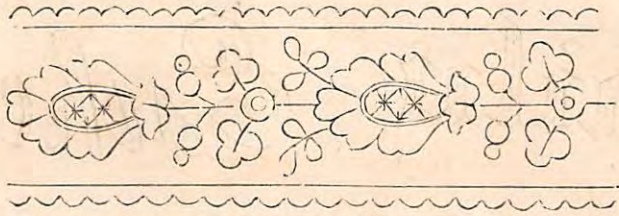




EMBROIDERY IN MUSLIN.



ALBERT JACKET AND DRESS.



INSERTION.



PRINCESS COTILDE COAT.

Emily Esther

NAMES FOR MARKING.



WALKING DRESS.

Kate Sarah

NAMES FOR MARKING.



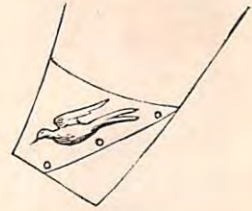
WALKING DRESS.



COLLAR AND CUFF.



COLLAR AND CUFF.



SILK COAT, TRIMMED WITH LACE.



BONNET.



HEAD-DRESS.



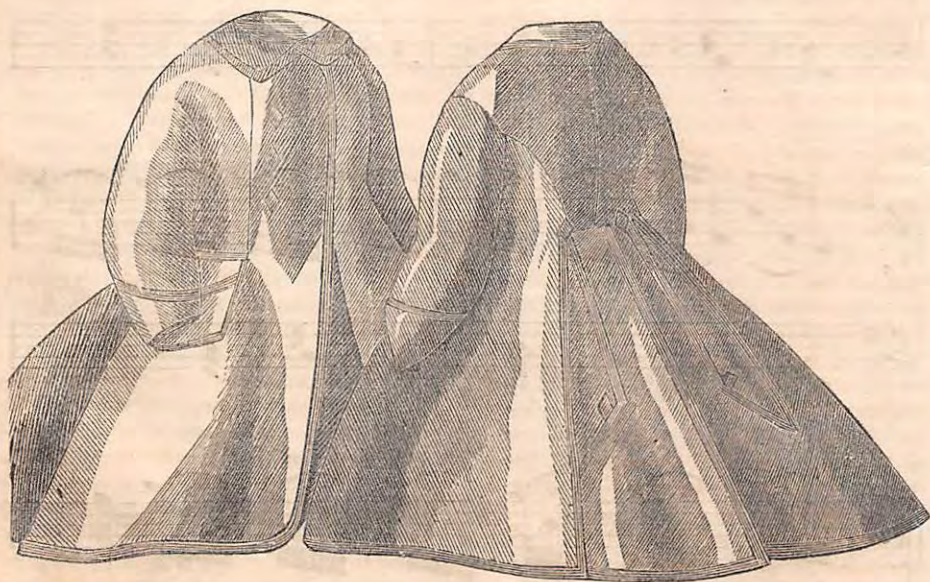
BALL HEAD-DRESS.



MUSLIN JACKET.



LACE CAPE, COLLAR, AND SLEEVE.



MISSES' COAT: BACK AND FRONT.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FIG. I.—BALL DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE SILK.—The upper dress is of white tulle edged with lace, and trimmed with pearl beads. The basque waist is of tulle over silk, and the openings are fastened by pearl beads. The head-dress is of the new "Empire" style.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF FOREST GREEN SILK, trimmed with black lace over white silk. White bonnet, trimmed with pink ribbons.

FIG. III.—ALBERT JACKET AND DRESS OF DARK GRAY SILK, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. IV.—WALKING DRESS, PETTICOAT, AND BASQUE OF STONE-COLORED ALPACA, trimmed with narrow black alpaca braid. The straps which loop up the upper skirt descend from the waist.

FIG. V.—WALKING DRESS AND LOOSE BASQUE OF GRAY FOULARD, trimmed with black velvet. The upper skirt is much shorter than the lower one.

FIG. VI.—BLACK SILK COAT, trimmed with square jet buttons, and a profusion of guipure.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There is nothing new in the materials for dress goods and plaids; stripes and small brocaded flowers on heavy silks, are all worn; whilst the plain silk is equally fashionable, and if of good quality, probably the most elegant of any. Shot, or changeable silks, have been popular during the summer, and they are very beautiful. Skirts are still very much gored, and for the house very long. Walking dresses are invariably looped up over pretty petticoats. In Paris, a few of the fashionable women have worn the dress skirts quite plain and short, like those of young girls of fourteen years of age. This is sensible, but not so pretty, we think, as the looped skirts, though much money may be saved in this way, as the ribbon, gimp, etc., used for raising the dress is often a considerable item in the mantua-maker's bill.

FOR EVENING DRESSES, gold cord and gold braid are again in vogue. White silk fringe is also employed on tulle dresses with a most charming effect.

SILK DRESSES are either very much trimmed, or else quite plain. A small quantity of ornament now looks meagre; but a very full skirt, with a long train without any ornament, is quite elegant, especially if finished with a heavy silk cord around the bottom.

BELTS OR WAISTBANDS are not so preposterously wide as formerly, and are consequently much more becoming.

COAT BODIES are still worn, and are of every style, but we suppose will soon give place to the basque waist, so much worn some years ago. In fact, many of the new dresses are already made so, but they are not very general as yet.

SLEEVES are quite close to the arm, and only large enough to admit the hand through at the lower part where the linen cuff shows.

CASAQUES, OR DEEP BASQUES, are the most worn for outdoor wraps. Some are quite tight to the figure, others nearly so. They are trimmed in a great variety of ways. One item is to be particularly observed with regard to *casaques*; they are now invariably worn without any epaulet—the upper part of the sleeve is completely divested of all trimming.

THE EMPIRE BONNET is by no means general as yet, though one or two which we have seen are less ugly, when on the head, than we expected to find them. These, however, were not strictly Empire bonnets, only rather pretty modifications of them.

NECKLETS AND DOG-COLLARS are still very much worn. As we have before said, these are composed of black velvet, either very narrow, or about half an inch in width, tied quite close about the throat, with a double bow, having four loops, and the ends of this bow fall almost as low as the skirt. These long ends appear to be now indispensable

to a fashionable toilet. A locket or gold cross are worn on this velvet, though sometimes large pearl beads are sewn upon it.

ON SHOES, large steel, pearl, and jet buckles are worn in loops of ribbon.

IN HAIR-DRESSING, particularly, change is undoubtedly a necessary element in feminine arrangements. The style known as *La Chinoise*, and which has been so long abandoned, is just now the rage with the ladies of fashion; and *La Chinoise* is ornamented in two manners—by placing at the top a thick tress, which joins a large cluster of ringlets at the back of the head; or, by arranging a fringe of the very tiniest curls at the edge of *La Chinoise*, consequently around the forehead. A cluster of light ringlets at the back then harmonizes well with the front hair. Occasionally both plait and tiny curls are worn in front, and then the two styles are mixed, which, in our opinion, causes a superfluity of ornament.

Another style of arranging the hair, and a very popular one among youthful married ladies, is with waved bands fastened very close round the head; it is quite Greek in effect, especially as the hair is sometimes carried above the ear. Very pretty head-dresses, called *Rachel* bandelets, are sold for wearing with these bands. The bandelets are made of ribbon-velvet, about a finger's width in breadth, and they (the bandelets) terminate with a bow and long floating ends at the back. They are studded with either silver or very brilliant stars, or else they are embroidered with pearls or straw. With the latter, ears of corn are worked most ingeniously upon light blue velvet, and bees upon grosseille velvet. Small balls of straw are sewn all round the nets which inclose the back hair. Nets are worn with these bandelets; and the round net, which is so useful in the country and at the sea-side, is very far from being cast aside.

THE NETS for evening wear are made either of invisible silk or of hair. Neither of these materials conceals the beauty of the hair; a coronet of velvet, on a twisted roll of fancy straw, is fastened to the net and worn at the top of the forehead. For young girls, these coronets are composed of loops of ribbon—velvet, or silk, according to the taste—as these are more youthful-looking than the heavier coronets. Aureoles of small rosettes made of narrow black ribbon velvet, edged with white, are also much worn with nets made of the same ribbon. Mantua nets are composed likewise in this way, and are very popular.

Another new fashion has been introduced in Paris. It is that of the long tulle veil plainly hemmed at the edge, which begins to take the place of that small mask, which of late years has been spread lightly over the face, and tucked in at the sides of the bonnet.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS

FIG. I.—A YOUNG LADY'S DRESS OF BLUE FOULARD.—The skirt is ornamented at the back with long sash-like side-pieces, trimmed with black velvet and chenille fringe.

FIG. II.—A VERY SMALL BOY'S DRESS OF CRIMSON CASHMERE, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. III.—BOY'S DRESS OF BLACK CASHMERE, with white cassimere vest.

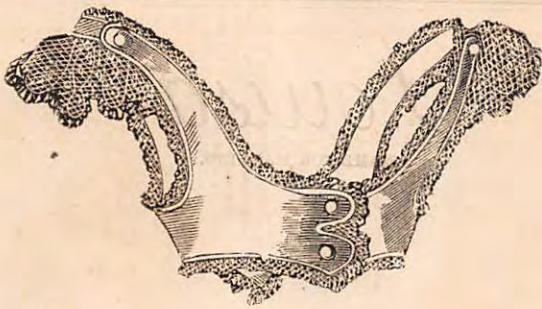
FIG. IV.—DRESS OF STONE-COLORED ALPACA, for a young girl, trimmed with blue and black velvet buttons. The low waist is cut square at the neck, and has a deep-pointed belt-waist, with long coat ends made of blue silk, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. V.—A LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED CASHMERE.—It is looped up over a blue-cashmere petticoat. The trimming of the dress and petticoat is ornamented with black velvet buttons.



Designed & Drawn by G. B. D. & Co.

LES MODES PARISIENNES.
NOVEMBRE.



BRACES.



YOUNG MISSES' DRESS.

Louisa

NAME FOR MARKING.



CARRIAGE DRESS.

Lizzie

NAME FOR MARKING.



WALKING DRESS: CHILD'S DRESS.



CROCHET EDGING.



EVENING DRESS.



EMPIRE HEAD-DRESSES.



CHILD'S DRESS: BACK AND FRONT.



EMPIRE BONNET.



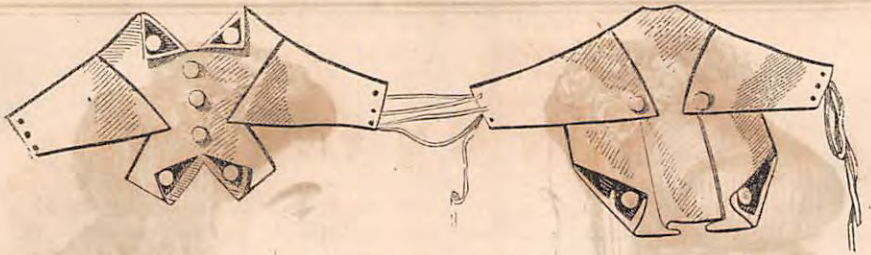
EMPIRE BONNET.



EMPIRE BONNET.



LACE JACKET.



COAT: FRONT AND BACK.



JACKET.



BRACES AND SASH.



JACKET.

BANDELETS FOR THE HAIR.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



THESE Greek Head-Dresses, or "Bandelets," as they are called in these modern times, are made in every variety of material. Those for very full dress are made of solid bands of treble gilt, either burnished or frosted; sometimes the front band is ornamented with little gilt sequines to match, bands of cut steel are, also, very brilliant; they usually have hair-pins to correspond, which seem to be used to fasten the "Bandelets" with. In our engraving we give the "Bandelet" made of velvet, ornamented with beads. To make one, eighth of a yard of velvet, cut bias, is required; divide this into three equal

parts, cutting the velvet on the bias, of course. Sew the edges of the velvet together with a slip-stitch, so that the stitches may not show upon the right side; make the three bands, graduating them to fit the head. Ornament with wax beads in imitation of pearls; or with gilt or steel beads. A narrow taffetas ribbon, sewed at each end of the "Bandelet," is the most convenient way of fastening the head-dress, as it then can be more easily adjusted in its proper place. Of course, it is understood that the hair is to be entirely denuded of the puffs and frizettes so long worn, and is to be dressed quite close to the head.

SMOKING-CAP: CORAL PATTERN.

In the front of the number we give a design, printed in colors, for a Smoking-Cap of a coral pattern. The crown, and a piece of the side are represented, as also, on a smaller scale, the

cap, when finished. This cap is done in applique with red velvet cashmere on gray, and is finished with a tassel. Dark blue or black may be used instead of gray, if preferred.

bed in several times in the day. Supposing the head the part affected, rub the liniment behind the ears and at the back of the neck. But rheumatism requires great care of the general health, as well as applications to the part affected. Keep your feet dry by wearing water-proof shoes, and particularly avoid checked perspiration.

Remedy for Diphtheria.—The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a teacup half full of water, stir well, and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half-hour, one, two, and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil, and aqua ammonia, mixed, every hour, to the whole of the throat, and to the breast-bone every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

To Medicine-Takers.—If those obliged to take offensive medicine would first take a bit of alum into the mouth, they could then take the medicine with as much ease as though it was so much sugar.

Infusion of Hops.—Hops, six ounces, boiling water, one pint; soak for four hours. Dose, half a wineglassful. This is a good tonic.

TOILET.

The Nails.—Great attention should be paid to keeping the nails in good order. They should be brushed at least twice a day, and the skin round the lower part should be kept down by rubbing with a soft towel. The sides of the nails need clipping about once in the week. If they become stained, wash them well with soap, and after rinsing off the soap well, brush them with lemon-juice.

For Strengthening and Promoting the Growth of the Hair.—Half an ounce of spirit of ammonia, one ounce of olive oil, one drachm of eau de cologne, one drachm of tincture of Spanish flies, mixed together, and rubbed on the head once a day.

Tooth-Wash.—The safest, cheapest, most universally accessible, and most efficient, is a piece of white soap, with a moderately stiff tooth-brush, every morning.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

The Care of Pianos.—So many erroneous opinions prevail in regard to the care of pianos, that a correction of them would be a public benefit. Both extreme cold and artificial heat are injurious to them—the first rusting the strings and iron work, and injuring the varnish; the last shrinking and warping the wood-work comprising the larger part of the instrument. Rapidly heating a cold room severely tries a piano in various ways. Dampness from steam, or air charged with natural moisture is to be especially avoided. The problem so puzzling to many, whether the piano should be shut or open, is easily solved thus:—It matters little which method is observed, provided the other conditions are right. While the instrument is in use, it is well to close it on ceasing to play, and at night. If in disuse, it is better open; as less moisture would thus be retained. Great care should be taken to keep out pins, needles, tacks, and all hard substances, as they hurt the tone, and sometimes clog the action. Moving the piano does not untune it. The general belief that it does, has a natural foundation in the prevalent ignorance of the strength of the instrument. The absurd notion prevails, that the playing of children harms the piano. On the contrary, the more experienced and brilliant the player, the greater the detriment to both action and tune. To deteriorate is, from the first, the law of the piano. It seldom improves, except sometimes a little in action.

Plain Omelet.—The yolks of six and the whites of three eggs are the average quantity used for either plain or sweet omelets. A little salt and some pepper, one ounce of butter broken up, is to be beaten in with the eggs, which should be thoroughly well whisked. Put two ounces of butter into the omelet-pan; let it almost boil. The fire should be brisk, and the omelet must be stirred whilst in the pan until it begins to set; it should not be turned, as that destroys the lightness. The pan in which omelets are fried should be quite small. When the mixture is set, the edges must be raised from the pan with a knife and folded over. If the omelet is served in perfection, it must be salamandered, or else held in the pan before a very fierce fire for a minute or two before serving, to brown the top. Gravy is sometimes eaten with it, but should be served in a tureen, and never poured over it. The above mixture is the foundation of all omelets. Chopped onion and sage, chopped parsley, the tender tops of asparagus, finely-minced ham or shrimps, are among the number of things with which savory omelets are flavored.

Salad Dressing.—Boil four eggs for half an hour; then put them in cold water and shell them, and afterward pound the yolks in a mortar, or beat them in a bowl to a smooth paste; then, very gradually, work in a teaspoonful of well-mixed mustard, a very little white pepper, and the slightest *soupeon* of Cayenne; also salt at discretion, and four table-spoonfuls of cream. Stir all these ingredients slowly and thoroughly till they are perfectly incorporated, and then blend with them four table-spoonfuls of salad-oil. Now pour in, drop by drop, sufficient vinegar to make the preparation of the consistency of cream; if it be not very gradually added the whole mixture will curdle. The salad should not be added to the sauce till just as it is brought to table. You may prepare enough for several days at once, as, when bottled and kept in a cool place, it will be good for nearly a week. The whites of the egg, cut into rings, make a nice garnish for the salad. Two good-sized very mealy potatoes, beaten up, form an excellent substitute for the yolks, when eggs are not easily procurable. You cannot stir the dressing too much.

French Mode of Dressing a Cabbage.—Procure a large cabbage with a white heart, wash it thoroughly in salt and water; cut it into pieces, and boil it for half an hour; drain the water from it, but do not squeeze it. Brown one quarter of a pound of butter in a saucepan, put in the cabbage, add a teacupful of cream, and let it simmer together for another half-hour, and serve.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. I.—HOUSE DRESS OF CRIMSON POPLIN.—The skirt is trimmed with quillings of black velvet. Broad, black velvet waistband, with four long ends at the back. The waistband and trimmings on the sleeves are studded with steel. Hair dressed in the Empire style, with small curls and bandelets.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF GRAY SILK, ornamented with Persian trimming. The body is made with a deep basque. Sleeves nearly tight.

FIG. III.—CARRIAGE DRESS OF LAVENDER-COLORED SILK, trimmed with a darker shade of lavender velvet ribbon studded with pearl buttons. Deep coat basque.

FIG. IV.—BALL DRESS OF BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED GAUZE, looped up over blue silk with gilt crescents.

FIG. V.—WALKING DRESS OF RUSSET POPLIN, ornamented with Persian trimming. Very deep coat basque.

FIG. VI.—BLACK SILK BASQUE, laced with black velvet.

FIG. VII.—BLACK VELVET JACKET, to wear over a white body.

FIG. VIII.—BLACK LACE JACKET AND WAISTBAND, for wearing over a white body.

FIG. IX.—BRACES AND SASH OF BLUE SILK AND BLACK LACE.

FIG. X.—BACK AND FRONT VIEW OF A COAT WAISTBAND OF PINK SILK, turned up and trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. XI.—WAISTBAND AND BRACES OF CRIMSON SILK AND BLACK LACE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—A revolution seems impending in the make of dresses. In our own rooms the long, sweeping trains still hold their elegant sway; but in Paris, the predilections of the Empress, or the great desire for novelty, are suddenly shortening and narrowing our skirts. The fashion is by no means a general one; but as a few of the leaders of the gay world have ordered short, narrow dresses for Baden, and other renowned watering-places, we may be sure that the change will come. In fact, it cannot be avoided. We have the Empire head-dress, the Empire bonnet, the Empire sleeve, the short Empire waist, the round-toed shoes—and how can we do without the skirt? We shall be sorry to miss the long, trailing skirt from our drawing-rooms, but will most gladly hail them for our streets. The jaunty, looped-up dresses over expensive petticoats were coquettish, and when the hoop was small, were becoming; but the gimps, and ribbons, and velvets, used for these costumes, added fearfully to the dress-maker's bill. These new skirts are only four, or four and a half yards wide, and the hoops worn under them are not abandoned, only made much shorter and narrower than those so long worn. The dress only descends a little lower than the ankle. A correspondent says:—"At a dinner given at Baden, last week, a lady appeared in an Empire dress—a veritable Empire, because in those days short dresses only were worn. It consisted of a white muslin skirt dotted over with small daisies, produced in lace in the material, and a rose-colored silk slip underneath it. The short muslin skirt was trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes insertion above the hem, and three rows down each side of the front breadth *en tablier*. Valenciennes medallions were placed at the points in front, where the lines of lace crossed each other. The bodice was entirely formed with Valenciennes insertion and lace medallions; the very short sleeves were full, like small balloons, and were confined round the bottom with pink satin ribbon covered with Valenciennes insertion. Two lace medallions were placed at the shoulders, and fell on to the short sleeves. The head-dress consisted simply of a natural rose, surrounded with large rock-crystal drops."

BODICES are made quite plain, with a wide (not immoderately wide) belt or waistband, thus shortening the waist, or they fit closely with a very long basque.

SLEEVES are almost tight to the arm, and for dress occasions are finished with a frill of lace falling over the hand.

BUTTONS on dresses are quite large, and are made of jet, mother-of-pearl, coral, ebony, or gimp.

GARBALDI BODIES are still worn, particularly by young ladies. White silk braid with jet beads, gray braid with steel beads, scarlet braid, and fancy stitches done in purple-silk, are all favorite modes of ornamentation for these bodies.

BLACK AND WHITE are still favorite combinations for dresses. But if the dress is black, white should be sparingly used, as otherwise the effect will be muddy; but if the dress is white, more black can be employed, as a warm color always looks better on a cold color than a cold color does upon a warm one.

FOR YOUNG LADIES' party-dresses, braces, berthes, and epaulets are composed entirely of flowers to correspond with those which ornament the skirt and decorate the hair. Light and delicate flowers should be used, such as daisies, morning-glories, lilies of the valley, forget-me-nots, clematis, fern-leaves, and grasses.

PETTICOATS are still an item of consideration in this country, as short dresses are not yet adopted here. White petticoats, worked in black or scarlet worsted braid, are popular. Some persons run several rows of wide, black

braid on a white petticoat, and dot this braid with coarse working cotton, which has the effect of white beads. Others work detached sprays of flowers, wheat-ears, palms, etc.; and others again ornament the skirts with two or three bands of blue, pink, green, black, or straw-colored cambric, or plain gingham. Of course, a material should be selected for this purpose the colors of which will not fade. These bands of colored cambric are also used for trimming, dressing jackets, children's dresses, etc., and can be highly ornamented by forming trellis-work, diamonds, etc., with the sewing-machine.

PALETOTS are worn shorter than heretofore, and usually droop into the figure without fitting it tightly.

BONNETS are assuming the "so-called" Empire style, but with many modifications. We give, this month, several varieties of this bonnet, and we have seen several more. Some of the prettiest have only a small, elegant bird perched on the side with long, wide strings. The swallow is a favorite ornament. Others have a wreath around the crown of graceful flowers, ivy, variegated leaves, etc.

VEILS are almost universally worn with these Empire bonnets. If tulle, gauze, or white grenadine is employed, a yard is sufficient with a wide hem. The veil should reach to below the waist. It is a difficult ornament to wear gracefully.

HEAD-DRESSES have also changed completely since last spring. The huge waterfall, which used to hang down the back, soiling the dresses, and making short-necked people look as if the head was set directly on the shoulders, has been discarded, and is now made smaller in a rounder form, and is placed quite high at the back of the head. In some cases it is worn much higher than represented in our engravings, though they show the usual style. This "*chignon*," as it is termed, is no longer combed smoothly, as it used to be, over frizettes, but is crimped, or composed of plaits, or short ringlets. The front hair is sometimes arranged with small tufts of curls on the top of the forehead, and sometimes with a row of tiny curls all around the face, which may, or may not pass around the back of the head under the *chignon*. Sometimes the hair is combed entirely back, and only ornamented with a braid passed, like a coronet, around the front. But for evening dress the curls are more popular.

BANDELETS, or FILETS, as they are sometimes called, are made of ribbon, or velvet, studded with gold, jet, or pearl beads, according to the dress with which they are worn. Some of the more expensive ones are made of gilt, silver, or steel bands. For a party-dress, one flower is placed at the side of the head.

HOODS are made quite soft, and cut with large capes. Both hood and cape are pointed in the center, and are trimmed with velvet ribbon, or full tufted ruches.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—A YOUNG LADY'S DRESS OF GRAY POPLIN, trimmed around the bottom and down the seams with heavy black cord. White under-body; black velvet jacket and waistband.

FIG. II.—A LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF BLUE AND WHITE PLAID CASHMERE, trimmed around the bottom with blue cord. Blue pointed basque, also trimmed with cord.

FIG. III.—DRESS AND DEEP BASQUE FOR A YOUNG GIRL.—It is made of crimson merino, ornamented with black velvet.

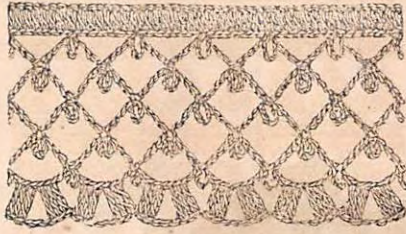
FIG. IV.—BACK AND FRONT VIEW OF A COAT FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—It is of dark blue merino, trimmed with black velvet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Dresses for little girls are certainly worn shorter than formerly, but in trimming they closely resemble those of adults. The boot reaching far up the leg is almost universal.

FOR BOYS, Knickerbockers are almost entirely worn.



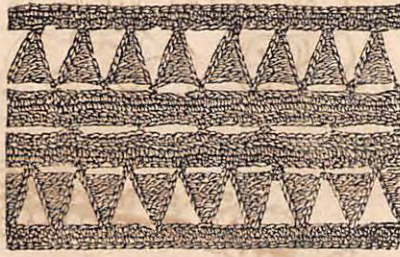
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



PATTERN IN CROCHET.



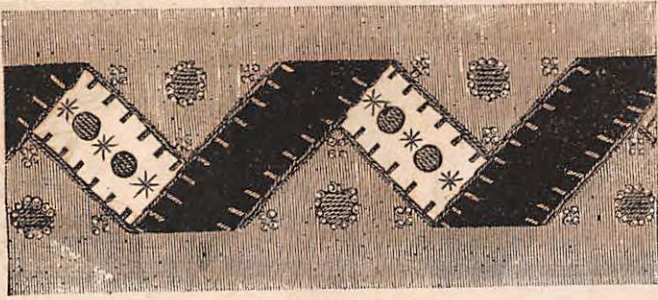
WALKING DRESS.



PATTERN IN CROCHET.



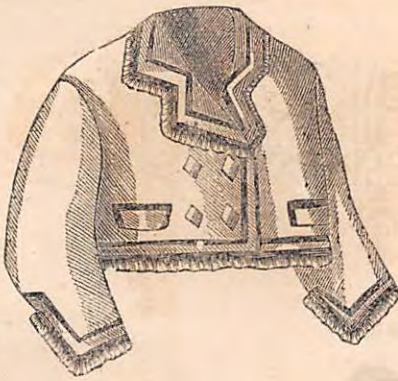
HOUSE DRESS.



ORIENTAL EMBROIDERY. NO. I.



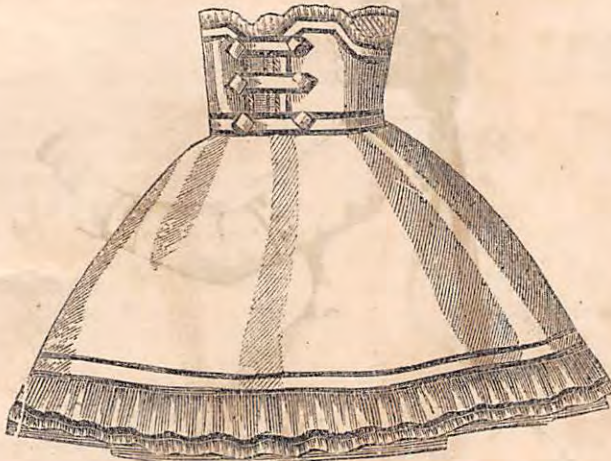
CARRIAGE DRESS.



OUT-OF-DOOR JACKET, TO BE WORN OVER SWISS DRESS.



INVALID'S JACKET.



SWISS DRESS FOR CHILD, (JACKET ABOVE.)



EMPIRE BONNET.



EMPIRE HEAD-DRESS, AND EMPIRE BONNET, ETC., ETC.



Argoline.



NAME FOR MARKING.



MORNING DRESS.

The trimming round the edge is of ribbon to match the covering. Canvas may be placed over the material to work the beads upon, and the canvas should afterward be withdrawn. The design serves equally for a Cushion, dispensing with the box.

VARIETIES IN FASHIONS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



CHILD'S DRESS.



NEW STYLE DRESS.



BANDELET.



CHEMISETTE.