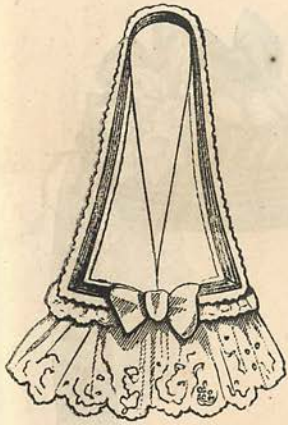






WALKING-DRESS. CAP. COLLARET.



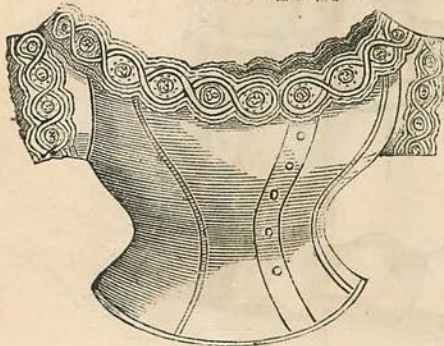
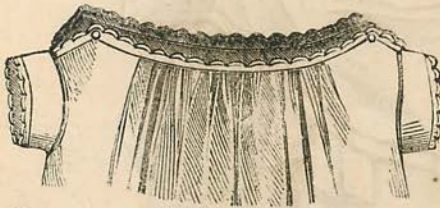
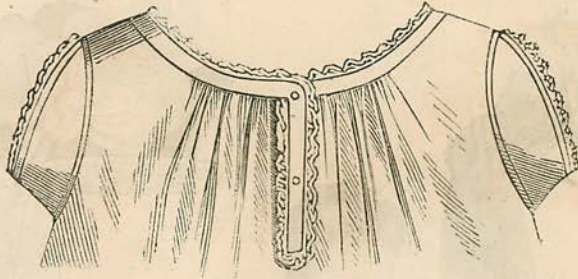
WALKING-DRESS. CAP. COLLARET.



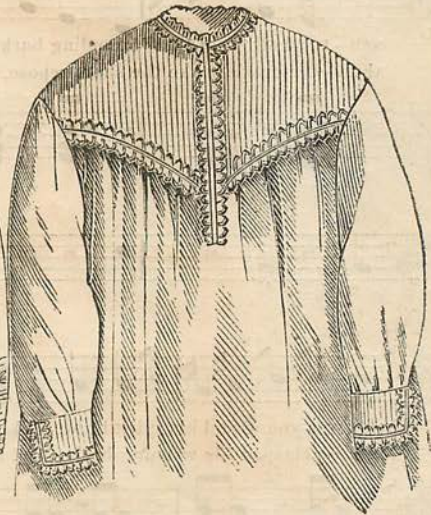
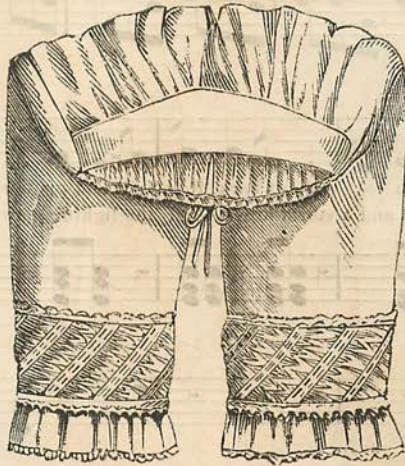
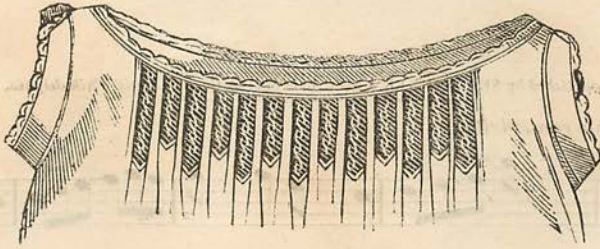
WALKING-DRESS. HAT. BONNET.



HOUSE-DRESS. HAT. BONNET.



CHEMISES. NIGHT-GOWNS. CORSET-COVER. DRESSING-SACK



CHEMISE. DRAWERS. NIGHT-GOWNS.



WALKING-DRESS. NEW STYLE BONNETS.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

In this department it is our purpose to give drawings and descriptions of dresses, that will not be very expensive, yet will be stylish and fashionable. As we have often remarked, it is not money that makes a woman look elegant and well-dressed, it is taste, and knowledge of the latest modes. No other periodical has anything like this department. In other lady's books, where economical patterns are given, they have no style; but the dresses we offer here are selected from the latest Parisian costumes.

Our first engraving, this month, is of a walking-dress with cashmere mantle. The under-



skirt of this dress is of striped gray and brown poplin, made perfectly plain and just to touch. The waist and tunic are of brown cashmere, also without trimming, cut all in one, Polanise style,

and looped up quite short at the sides and back. The over-garment, which may be either of brown cashmere, like the dress, or of black cashmere, (which can be worn over any other dress,) consists of two circular capes; the upper one is slit up the back almost to the neck, and both capes are trimmed with bullion fringe. These over-garments of black cashmere, cut in this style, are the latest novelty out. One and three-quarter yards of cashmere, two yards wide, will be required, or three yards of ordinary width. The two yards wide costs from two to three dollars; ordinary width, one dollar and fifty cents. Six yards of brown cashmere for the Polanise, and six yards of poplin for the under-skirt.

Our next is a walking-dress with a velveteen sacque. This dress is of bottle-green merino,



made with one skirt only, which has on it, first, a pleating of the same, twelve inches deep, with a band cut on the bias two inches wide, and bound on both sides with green satin or silk. Above this are two other bands, same width, with a stand-up pleating of the material. Waist made with a small basque trimmed to match. The outside wrap is of black velveteen, trimmed either with fur, or with cloth in imitation. It is cut a loose sacque with coat sleeve, which has a turned-back cuff. Fourteen yards of merino will be required for the dress. Can be bought from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per yard. Three and a half yards of velveteen which may be had at any price, from two dollars up. The trimming, four inches wide, of beaver, costs four dollars for the real, and seventy-five cents for the imitation, which looks very well.

Our next is a house-dress for a young lady. This dress is of black alpaca, trimmed with velvet ribbon, one inch wide. One skirt to touch, with the trimming put on perpendicularly, coming up above the knee, as may be seen in the



design, also the mode of arranging the trimming. One breadth of the material is shaped and gathered on to a belt, coming only to the sides: this forms the small paniere at the back. The basque waist is slashed in the back and at the sides, forming squares, which in front are lengthened into long tabs, completing the formation of the over-skirt. The basque has one row of velvet, and the over-tunic two rows. Coat sleeve with a slightly flowing cuff. The neck is square, under which is worn a plaited handkerchief of muslin or lace. If made close at the throat, with a rolling collar, this would make a charming walking-costume as well as home-dress. Twelve yards of material, and four pieces of velvet ribbon—grey, purple, or any other solid color, trimmed with bands of black alpaca, stitched on in place of the velvet ribbon, where economy is desired, would make a very effective trimming, and certainly inexpensive.

We now give a walking costume for a little Miss of twelve to fourteen years. The under-skirt and jacket of this dress is of tan-colored merino, or poplin, and has upon the under-skirt one row of velvet ribbon, one inch wide, put on one inch from the bottom; above and below this band of velvet, are velvet buttons, sewed on at intervals of two inches apart. The jacket is



loose, cut in squares, and trimmed to match. The overskirt may be of black silk, or cashmere, has an apron front; the back is cut square, two widths in fullness. The whole is trimmed with a ruffle cut on the bias of the same, and the back of the skirt is looped up quite high, which produces the effect of two long points, as may be

seen. The amount of material must be determined by the size of the child.

We give next a cloth cloak for a young lady. This cloak is cut tight to the waist, in the basque form, and trimmed with Astrakan cloth, twelve



inches deep, on the bottom of the garment, two inches up the front, as far as the waist, where it begins to widen up to the neck in the form of a pellerine. Wide, open sleeves, with a trimming six inches deep. Muff entirely of Astrakan. Two and three-quarter yards of cloth for the basque, and two yards of Astrakan for trimming, or less, if put on narrower.

Next we give a winter costume for a little girl. This is strictly a walking or skating suit, for a little girl from ten to twelve years, and is made of dark blue poplin or cloth. The under-skirt has a narrow row of black Astrakan cloth,



two inches wide, on the extreme edge of the skirt, above that, at the height of eight inches, one row of black velvet ribbon is put on in squares, as may be seen by the design. The jacket is cut into the figure, but not to fit close, quite long, slashed at the back seam of the skirt, and all trimmed with the Astrakan cloth same width as that on the bottom of the skirt, black velvet bows on the shoulders, may be added or dispensed with at pleasure. Muff and hat of the same, also a trimming of the Astrakan at the top of the boots. Of poplin, five yards will be enough; of cloth, which is one and a half yards wide, three yards for the suit; one quarter of a yard extra must be allowed for the muff and hat. One yard of Astrakan cloth for trimming poplin, as cited in Article No. 1, can be bought from fifty cents up; Astrakan cloth at two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per yard.

We give next a house-jacket, made of scarlet cloth, or merino, and simply trimmed with a



band of black velvet, cut bias; fastened down the front with either silk or military buttons.

We conclude with a boys' highland suit. Kilted skirt of blue merino, laid in deep plaits;



this is fastened by buttons to a warm under-waist, or skirt. The jacket may be of black velvet or cassimere, or of a darker shade of blue. Scarf of the same shade and material as the skirt. The jacket is trimmed with two rows of military braid, quite narrow, and a quilling of

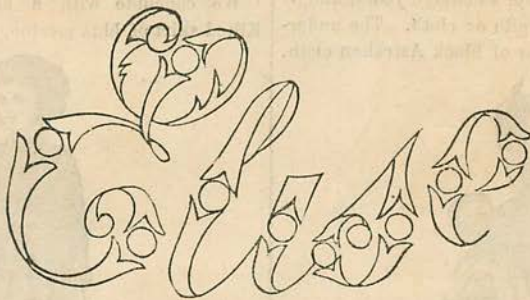
silk laid under. It will require three full widths of merino to make the plaited skirt, three-quarters of a yard of cassimere, or one and a half yards of velvet for the jacket. Velvet would look very well for the latter, and be much less expensive.

In the front of the number we give various patterns for chemises, night-gowns, drawers, a dressing-sack, etc., etc. Also engravings of new-style bonnets, hats, collarets, sleeves, etc., etc. All of these are the very latest as well as prettiest.

HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.—NAMES.



NAMES FOR MARKING.



NEW STYLE TUNIC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



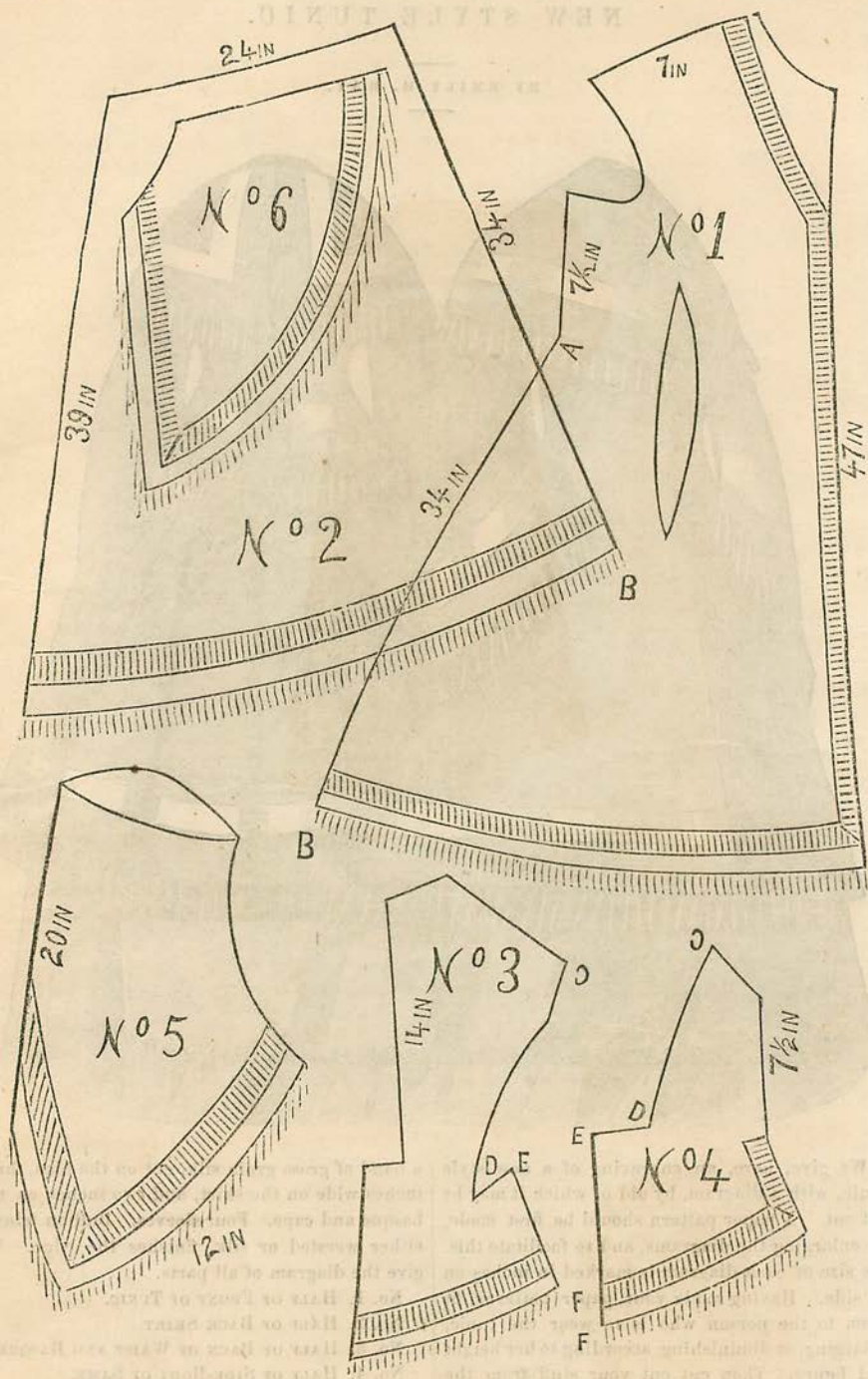
We give, here, an engraving of a new style tunic, with a diagram, by aid of which it may be cut out. A paper pattern should be first made, by enlarging the diagrams, and to facilitate this, the size of each diagram is marked in inches on its side. Having made your paper patterns, fit them to the person who is to wear the tunic, enlarging, or diminishing, according to her height and figure. Then cut out your stuff from the

This tunic is of cashmere, and trimmed with

a band of gross grain silk, cut on the bias, three inches wide on the skirt, and two inches on the basque and cape. Four sleeves. Bullion fringe, either worsted or silk, finishes the edge. We give the diagram of all parts.

- No. 1. HALF OF FRONT OF TUNIC.
- No. 2. HALF OF BACK SKIRT.
- No. 3. HALF OF BACK OF WAIST AND BASQUE.
- No. 4. HALF OF SIDE-BODY OF SAME.
- No. 5. SLEEVE.
- No. 6. CAPE.

DIAGRAM OF NEW STYLE TUNIC.



As we give back and front view of the tunic, Large buttons of the material, over moulds, are it will be easily put together from the diagram. used for the front.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

SUITS FOR LITTLE BOYS.—In the December number for 1871 we printed an article on clothes for babies, little girls, etc., etc. We now give, as then promised, a few hints on suits for little boys, etc., etc.

Suits for little boys are made of pique, trousers, waistcoat, and jacket, some are trimmed with black, blue, or red braid. Nothing can be prettier than the present style of dress for young boys. A great many jackets are made with square sailor collars, and several poplin and velvet suits have the jackets open at the neck, to display a frilled shirt, with ruffles at the wrist. The French style, too, is the fashion, viz.: a very full, loose, cambric shirt, more like a Garibaldi than anything else, with white linen trousers buttoning over it, and round the waist a thick, red silk, or Roman scarf. Scotch dresses are always worn; poplin suits, braided, are costly, but pretty. Long silk stockings, for full dress occasions, have quite taken the place of the socks boys formerly wore. An easy pattern for children's pinafores is as follows: it is quickly made, and has the further recommendation that in the nursery, no frock need be worn under it, as it is high to the neck, and as long as a frock, viz.: nineteen inches in the middle of the front and back, slanting up at the side, where it is an inch shorter. It is cut in two pieces only, back and front, both twenty-three inches wide at the bottom, fourteen inches at the top in the front (that is from the tip of one arm-hole to the other), and twelve at the back by the same mode of measurement. It opens down the back, the length of the opening being nine inches. Round the neck it is eighteen and a half inches; and from the top of the neck to the top of the arm-hole is two and a half inches. It has no sleeve, but it is cut so that the arm-hole projects a little; this is scalloped round, bound with braid, and trimmed with a little cotton braid, which is also put round the neck. Down the front there is a trimming of a strip of the material, scalloped at each edge, and bound and trimmed with braid; underneath this, at the waist, is a band which buttons at the back. On each side of the skirt are little pockets trimmed like the rest, which always give great satisfaction to the wearers. Colored print is the best material for these pinafores, or brown holland. It is quite a comfort now-a-days to see children in pinafores, or any other loose, easy dress, in which they can play about and enjoy themselves. We will describe one or two dresses which have been recently made for children's evening wear. A white grenadine skirt, with little flounces, edged with cerise ribbon; over this a panier tunic of red silk, rounded in the front, and caught up at each side with bows, and at the edge a gathered flounce of the same pinked on each side. The body was a low square, which is a style much worn by little girls, and inside it was a plaiting of rather thick white muslin, which made the dress half-high, much like the costumes worn by Anna Boleyn in her portraits. There was no berthe or braces, or anything on the body by way of trimming, except a *ruche* of the silk round the neck. The hair was plaited in two long ends, and allowed to hang down the back, having bows of red ribbon just at the tips, a style of hair-dressing which it is rumored the German ladies are going to adopt, and we to copy.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

Every receipt in this Cook-Book has been tested by a practical housekeeper.

MEATS AND POULTRY.

Cold Mutton Minced.—Mince some cold mutton very finely, season it with pepper and salt, and put it in a pan with a little of the gravy, or with a small piece of butter. Heat it up, and serve it with fried tomatoes, or with poached eggs.

Beef Potted.—Take three pounds of lean beef, salt it two or three days with half a pound of salt, and half an ounce of saltpetre; divide it into pieces of a pound each, and put it into an earthen pan just sufficient to contain it; pour in half a pint of water, cover it close with paste, and set in a slow oven for four hours. When taken from the oven pour the gravy from it into a basin, shred the meat fine, moisten it with the gravy poured from the meat, and pound it thoroughly in a marble mortar with fresh butter until it becomes a fine paste; season it with black pepper and allspice, or cloves pounded, or nutmeg grated; put it in pots, press it down as close as possible, put a weight on it, and let it stand all night; next day, when quite cold, cover it a quarter of an inch thick with clarified butter, and tie it over with paper.

Croquets.—Chop very finely any sort of cold meats with bacon or cold ham, rub a teaspoonful of summer savory very fine, pound twelve allspice finely; boil one egg hard and chop it very fine, and one onion minced fine; mix this all together, then grate a lemon, and add a little salt; when well mixed moisten it with walnut catsup, form it into pear-shaped balls, and dredge well with flour; at the blossom ends stick in a whole clove; Then have boiling fat or dripping in the pan, dredge each pear again well with flour, lay them in the boiling fat, and fry a nice brown; then take them out and lay on a soft cloth in a hot place to drain. Serve hot.

Pie made of Cold Roast Beef.—Cut about half a pound of cold under-done beef into small pieces; add pepper and salt to the taste. Line a deep pie-dish with paste; put in a layer of meat. Over this strew some finely-minced onion, dredge flour over it, then add another layer of meat, onion, and flour, till the pie is full. Pour in a little water, and on the top layer lay some lumps of butter. Cover the top with paste, leaving a hole in the centre. Bake it, and serve with oyster sauce; or, in place of the onions, layers of oysters may be substituted.

DESSERTS.

Baked Apple-Pudding.—This, when carefully made and well baked, is a very nice, wholesome pudding, the crust being remarkably light and crisp, though containing no butter. First, weigh six ounces of the crumb of a light, stale loaf, and grate it down small; then add, and mix thoroughly with it, three ounces and a half of pounded sugar, and a very slight pinch of salt. Next, take from a pound to a pound and a quarter of russetings, or any other good baking apples; pare and take off the core in quarters, without dividing the fruit; arrange them in compact layers in a deep tart dish, which holds about a pound and a half, and strew amongst them four ounces of sugar, and the grated rind of a fine fresh lemon; add the strained juice of the lemon, and pour the bread crumbs gently in the centre, then with a spoon spread them into a layer of equal thickness over the apples, making it very smooth. Sift powdered sugar over, wipe the edge of the dish, and send the pudding to a rather brisk oven for something more than three-quarters of an hour. Very pale brown sugar will answer for it almost as well as pounded. For the nursery some crumbs of bread may be strewed between the layers of apples, and when cinnamon is much liked a large tea spoonful may be used instead of lemon rind to flavor them.

Baby's Pudding.—Butter slightly a large cup without a handle, or a very small basin, and break lightly into it a penny sponge cake; pour over it one well-whisked full-sized egg, mixed with a quarter of a pint of milk; let it stand half an hour, and boil it gently, or steam it, for eighteen minutes. Lay writing-paper over it, and then a thin, well-floured cloth before it is put into the sauce-pan. The safer plan is to set it into about an inch and a half depth of boiling water, and to keep the cover closely shut while it is steaming in it, taking care that neither the cloth nor the paper over it shall touch the water. The pudding should not be turned out of the basin for five minutes after it is taken up.

Rich Plum-Pudding.—Beat up eight eggs, yolks and whites separately, and strain; mix them with a pint of thick cream; stir in half a pound of flour and half a pound of bread-crumbs rubbed through the colander; when well mixed, beat in one pound of beef-suet chopped very fine, one pound of currants, one pound of finely chopped raisins, one pound of powdered sugar, two ounces of candied lemon, and two of citron, and a nutmeg grated; mix up all with half a pint of brandy or of wine; boil in a cloth for six or seven hours. Any of these Christmas puddings may be kept for a month after boiling, if the cloth in which they are made be replaced by a clean one, and the puddings be hung to the ceiling of a kitchen or any warm store-room; they will then be ready for use, and will require only one hour's boiling to heat them thoroughly.

icing Pastry.—When nearly baked enough, take the pastry out of the oven and sift fine powdered sugar over it. Replace it in the oven, and hold over it till the sugar is melted a hot salamander or shovel. The above method is preferred for pastry to be eaten hot; for cold, beat up the whites of two eggs well, wash over the tops of the pies with a brush, and sift over this a good coating of sugar; cause it to adhere to the egg and pie-crust; trundle over it a clean brush, dipped in water, till the sugar is all moistened. Bake again for about ten minutes.

Almond Hasty Pudding.—Two ounces of butter, four eggs two ounces pounded almonds, two ounces sugar, a little chopped candied peel, half the crumb of a French roll. Beat the butter to a cream, add the egg-yolks one by one, beating the mixture till quite smooth; add the almonds, sugar, candied peel and bread, which must have been soaked in milk, well drained in a colander, and now thoroughly broken into the other ingredients; then finally four egg-whites beaten to a firm snow. Bake in a buttered dish, and serve the moment it leaves the oven.

Apples Surprised.—Peel, core, and slice about five nice cooking apples, sprinkle the slices with a spoonful of flour, one of grated bread, and a little sugar. Have some lard quite hot in a small stew-pan, put the slices of apple in it, and fry of a light yellow; when all are done, take a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a good spoonful of grated bread, a spoonful of sugar, and a tea-cupful of milk; put into the pan, and when they boil up throw in the apple slices hold the whole over the fire for two minutes, when it will be ready to serve.

Orange-Pudding.—Soak the crumb of a French roll in milk, let it drain in a colander for half an hour, break it with a spoon in a basin, add two ounces of sugar, grated, one ounce of butter, warmed, the yolks of four eggs, the juice of four oranges, the grated rind of one, and finally the four egg-whites beaten (not too stiffly) in a plate with a knife, and bake in a buttered dish in a quick oven. The pudding will be equally good boiled in a mould for an hour and a half, and served with a sweet sauce.

Crumb-Pudding.—Three egg-yolks, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of bread-crumbs, half a tea-spoonful of cinnamon. Beat the egg-yolks, sugar, crumbs, and spice in a basin for five minutes. Add the three egg-whites beaten to a light snow (not too firm), bake in a buttered shallow tin or dish, and when quite cooled turn into a flat dish with the lower side upward, pour over it a glassful of wine boiled with a little sugar and spice, and serve while hot.

Wine Sauce for Puddings.—Half a pint of sherry or Madeira wine, and half a gill of water; boil together, and add four table-spoonfuls of sugar, the juice of one lemon, and the rind cut into small pieces. To be poured over the pudding just before the latter is to be eaten.

Sponge-Pudding.—Mix one heaped tea-spoonful of baking-powder with half a pound of flour, and two ounces finely-chopped suet; add half a pound syrup or molasses and steam in a mould for six hours. This is an extremely nice pudding.

CAKES.

Luncheon Cake.—One pound of sultanas, one quarter of a pound of moist sugar, one pound of flour, one quarter of a pound of butter, to be rubbed into the flour; one quarter of a pound of candied peel, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in half a pint of new milk, lukewarm, and one egg. When these ingredients are well beaten up and mixed, pour them into the mould, and put it in the oven immediately. The sultanas may be omitted if preferred.

Silver Cake.—One cup of sugar, half cup of butter, one cup and a half of flour, half a cup of milk, half teaspoonful of soda one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, the whites of four eggs. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the milk and flour with the soda and cream of tartar, whisk the whites of the eggs to a froth, and stir them in gently at the last. A few drops of oil of almonds will give a fine flavor.

Blanc Mange.—Break one ounce of isinglass into very small pieces; wash it well, and pour on a pint of boiling water; next morning add a quart of milk, boil it till the isinglass is dissolved; strain it, put in two ounces of sweet almonds blanched and pounded; sweeten it, and put it in the mould; when stiff, turn into a deep dish, and put raspberry cream around them.

Common Plum-Cake.—One pound and a half of flour, three ounces of butter, three ounces of sugar, three ounces of currants, and milk enough to form a dough. Add half a tea-cupful of home-made yeast with the milk; set it to rise, and, when light, bake it in a moderate oven.

Crumplets.—Take one pound and a half of flour, three pints of milk, two spoonfuls of yeast, two fresh eggs; mix the milk just warm with it, beat it in a batter, let it stand till it rises in bubbles to the top; bake them on a polished iron, with tin rims.

Diet Bread.—To one-half pound of sifted sugar put four eggs; beat them together for an hour; then add one quarter of a pound of flour, dried and sifted, with the juice of half a lemon, and the grated rind of a whole one. Bake it in a slow oven.

Pound Cake.—Cream one pound of butter with one pound of crushed loaf sugar; whip eleven eggs, leave out four whites, sift in one pound of flour, add one wine-glass of brandy and wine mixed, grate in one nutmeg; mix those well; butter a pan and bake three-quarters of an hour.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE OR WALKING-DRESS OF WINE-COLORED POPLIN.—The skirt is made with a deep flounce, cut in points, and put on in deep side plaits. It has a row of fur put on below the upper edge of the flounce, which is pointed like the lower edge. This skirt is very much puffed up at the back. The bodice has a deep basque, and is finished with a pointed trimming and fur, like the skirt. The sleeves have two rows of the trimming, and two bands of fur. Hat of wine-colored velvet, with gay ostrich tips at the back.

FIG. II.—MORNING-DRESS OF WHITE CASHMERE.—The skirt does not train, and is quite plain at the bottom. The back of the body of this dress is laid in large plaits which extend below the waist, when they fall loose, and the fullness is simply trimmed up underneath, forming a *pannier*. The dress opens in front over a puffed cambric petticoat, and is trimmed on either side with wide, black velvet. The half-loose sleeves are ornamented in the same simple manner.

FIG. III.—EVENING-DRESS OF BLUE SILK.—The skirt is long and quite plain; over it is worn a thin, light-blue tunic, which is round in front, draped high up on the hips, and cut in sharp points, and open in the back. It is all trimmed with a simple white muslin ruffle, with a narrow hem. The low

silk waist is covered with white muslin, and the thing is put on in such a way as to form a square ruch. Blush roses in the hair.

FIG. IV.—EVENING-DRESS OF PINK SILK.—The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with fine puffings of tulle, put on close together. The pink waist is low in the neck, with very short sleeves. A short, white organdy upper-skirt is worn without any trimming. A small plain cape has tabs which carelessly tied in front. A kind of tiny apron of tulle is trimmed with lace. Pink roses in the hair.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK SILK.—The lower skirt has one deep flounce, plain at the bottom, but put on beneath a full quilled heading. The upper-skirt is finished with two rows of this quilled trimming, and a row of white lace, put on beneath a thin black lace. This skirt is a good deal drawn back, looped up high on the hips, and puffed behind. The small basque is shallow on the hips, and pointed on the back, and with wide, open sleeves, trimmed like the upper-skirt. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with lace, ostrich tips, and a white rose in the front.

FIG. VI.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLUE SILK.—The skirt has one deep, scant flounce, quite plain, with the exception of the narrow ruffle which heads it. The upper-skirt is puffed at the back, is cut in points at the side, and trimmed with very deep chenille fringe, put on below a bias band of satin of the color of the dress. The plain basque is also cut in deep points in front, but the waist is round behind. The coat sleeve is finished with a cuff, trimmed only with a bias fold of satin. Gray velvet bonnet, ornamented with blue ostrich tips.

FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF FAWN-COLORED POPLIN.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with six narrow ruffles, put on in festoons, meeting in front as they do at the back. Above these ruffles are four rows of braiding in brown. The upper-skirt consists of only two plain puffs. The tight-fitting basque is ornamented with buttons and brown braid, like that on the skirt. The sleeves are nearly tight, and have one ruffle with three rows of braiding. Black hat, with fawn-colored feathers.

FIG. VIII.—WALKING-DRESS OF MYRTLE GREEN SATIN.—The lower-skirt is made with one full plaited flounce, with three plaited trimmings above it. The upper-skirt has one row of this trimming, and is gathered up loosely at the back. At the side is a straight piece, with the trimming put on to simulate folds in the material. Small loops and close sleeves ornamented like the upper-skirt. Myrtle-green felt hat, with pink roses.

FIG. IX.—HOUSE-DRESS OF DOVE-COLORED CASHMERE.—The lower-skirt has two flounces bound with pink silk; a bias band bound with pink silk is put on beneath a full plaited heading of the upper-flounce. The upper-skirt is drawn back, and very much draped on the hips, and is trimmed with one ruffle and bias band, bound with pink silk. The basque is trimmed with a ruffle in front, put on to represent a waist open over a vest. This vest is trimmed with pink silk. Half-wide open sleeves, made to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. X.—CARRIAGE OR WALKING-DRESS OF PRUNE-COLORED SILK.—The skirt has one plain, scant flounce; above this is a wide, full plaiting of the silk, finished with one ruffle on the lower edge, and with two above, which stand up. Deep coat-basque of black velvet, trimmed with black lace. Bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with prune-colored and light-blue feathers.

GENERAL REMARKS.—At this season of the year there is never much that is new to chronicle. Our remarks in December were very full, and we have but little to add. For house-dresses there seems to be less trimming used, though the suits for the street continue to be very much ornamented. It is no longer obligatory, however, to have skirt, tunic, sacque, and bonnet match exactly; in fact, the bonnet is more frequently of some pretty contrasting color, and dark-green, mulberry, dark-blue or black cloth sacques, are worn

with either black or colored suits. The new velvet casaques are made in the shape of long and ample tunics, draped and ornamented with headed gimp work and very handsome black silk guipure of Chantilly lace.

BONNETS are considerably larger than they have been lately, though for some months past their shapes have been steadily increasing in size. The border is now either curved upward so as to leave a space empty between it and the head, or else slightly turned up, and bound with satin or gros grain silk. The crown is very high, the curtain is not yet considered quite indispensable, and is often absent altogether. When there is one, it is generally very small and turned up. Elderly ladies alone add at the back of the bonnet a drapery of tulle and lace, to conceal the absence of a large and drooping chignon such as our *elegantes* wear.

In all that relates to chignons and frisettes there is a gradual change taking place. In Paris a very fashionable way of dressing the hair, for evening, is called *a la antique*; in this coiffure the hair is turned back, and a Cleopatra diadem is worn. With demi-toilet, a small straight diadem, like the Greek *bandeau*, made of pale light tortoiseshell, is worn. This light shell is very effective in dark hair. The small waved *bandeaux* pinned to form a sort of horn on the forehead are now entirely abandoned, and the hair is arranged in small curls over the forehead, so as to look high and very much in the air. Ringlets are worn, and very long ones too, but never more than two at each side of the back. Many young ladies have retained the seaside fashion of wearing their hair in two long plaits hanging straight down the back. The style is passable in a carriage, but for walking it is in exceeding bad taste. There is a new headdress for demie-evening toilets, which is readily made, and adapted to middle-aged rather than to very young ladies. The idea of it was evidently given by the large black bow with which Alsatian women are wont to decorate their heads. It consists of a black lace scarf, gathered in the centre, and trimmed with ruches round that part that rests on the head; a large black velvet bow—called the Alsace bow—and which forms a diadem, is placed behind the *ruches*, and towers above them. The ends of the scarf fall separately at the back; they veil the shoulders, and are then pinned in front under a black velvet bow; a flower is fastened at the side with a jet pin, the head of which is cut with facets. Jet crosses, jet bracelets, jet diadems, and jet necklets—in fact, jet jewelry of every description is very much worn this winter.

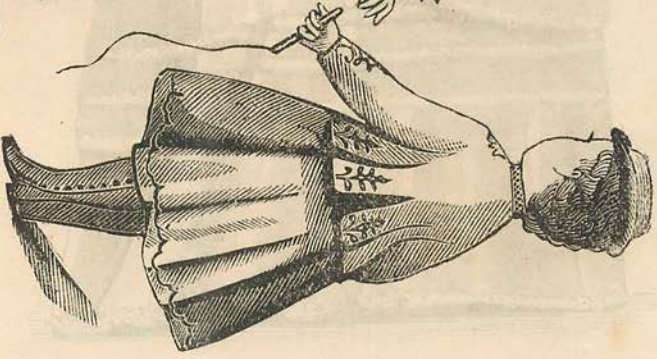
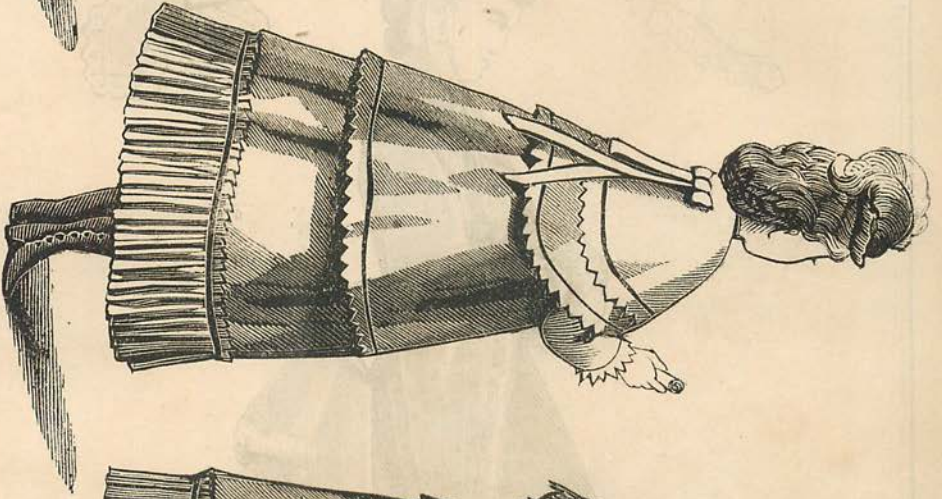
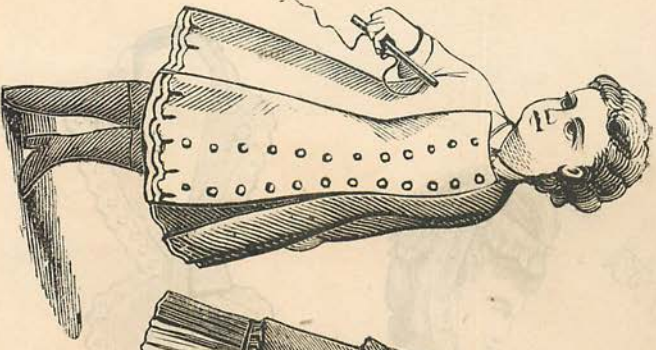
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S SUIT OF BROWN VELVETEEN.—The trousers are made to reach the knee only; but are not full and puffed in the old knickerbocker style. The jacket is only partly tight-fitting, and opens over a tight-fitting vest; the jacket, as well as the trousers, is finished with a wide black military braid. Large white linen collar; brown felt hat.

FIG. II.—GIRL'S DRESS OF MAUVE-COLORED DE LAINE, FRINGED WITH VIOLET-COLORED PANSIES.—The skirt is trimmed with three rows of violet ribbon, quilled basque of black velveteen, nearly tight-fitting, with a simulated vest, braided across the front. Loose sleeves. The basque and sleeves are trimmed with rows of satin piping.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF DARK-GRAY STRIPED POPLIN FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The cloak is of dark-blue waterproof cloth, made plain, to button down the front, with a plain round cape over it; long sleeves with a wristband. The deep, square collar is trimmed with fringe. Gray hat and plumes.

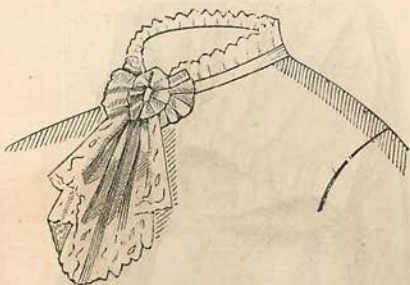
FIG. IV.—DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE CASHMERE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—Deep loose basque of white Cashmere, trimmed with a pinked-out ruffle of the Cashmere, braided with three rows of light-blue velvet; the sleeves are coat-shaped. Large round cape, open at the back, trimmed like the sacque. White felt hat, with light-blue plumes.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.



WALKING-DRESS. COLLAR. SLEEVE.



WALKING-DRESS. COLLAR AND SLEEVE.



EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRT. BOY'S OVERCOAT. NEW STYLE BONNETS.



BACK AND FRONT OF SACQUE. NEW STYLE HAT. BONNET.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, this month, first, a walking-dress of mixed gray and black silk and woolen serge. It



is made with one skirt, on which are placed four bands, cut on the bias, and piped with black silk or black reps. These bands are grouped two and two, as seen in the engraving. The waist and over-skirt are in one, varying somewhat from anything we have yet had, as the front is cut surplice in the waist, and the front, only about twelve inches long in the skirt, simulating a coat. The back part of the skirt has two widths in it, which are box-plaited under the

middle seam of the back, at the waist—as it is also done at the sides, where it joins the coat front. The difference in the length, between the back and the coat front, is plaited up and fastened at the sides, thus making the drapery full. These back breadths have only one band of trimming. Coat sleeves. The revers on the front of the bodice are of the solid black, same as the bands are piped with. Sixteen yards of serge, and two yards of silk reps, or alpaca, will be required. Serge costs from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard.

Next we give a simple and warm walking-dress for the depths of winter, consisting of skirt, over-skirt, waist, and over-sacque. It is of brown and gold-colored mixed tweed cloth, at



one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard, one and a half yards wide. Skirt plain, and trimmed with four bias folds, headed by one row of worsted or alpaca braid. Over-skirt quite short on the apron-front, which is rounded at the sides, and trimmed with three rows of bands two inches wide, piped with the alpaca braid. The back is one and a quarter yards long. One band, same as the front, finishes the edge. Waist plain. Coat sleeve. Over-sacque, cut in the simple round-sacque pattern; small, turn-over collar; slightly open sleeves. This basque should be either lined with twilled red flannel, or slightly wadded with wool, and quilted. It has one fold like the skirt, and two rows of the braid. Eight yards of the tweed will be required, and one piece of alpaca braid.

Our next is a costume made up of a black silk



or alpaca, under-skirt, which is ornamented with a flounce eleven inches deep, put on with very little fullness and headed by a box-plaiting of the same, four inches wide. This brings the trimming up to fifteen inches on the skirt, and is intended for a tall person. Decrease in depth of flounce for a shorter one. The pelisse over-dress is of gray merino, cut all in one at the back, separate at the waist in front, where the waist terminates in a little basque. It is turned over with a rolling collar at the throat, or not, as may be preferred. There is no trimming, save a narrow black braid. Coat sleeves quite tight. Eleven yards of black silk for the under-skirt, and six yards of merino for the pelisse. The latter can be worn over any black skirt.

Next is a walking-costume of cloth, such as is known as ladies' habit-cloth, and navy-blue; or it may be made of any of the solid color water-proof cloakings, either blue, green, or plum color. These latter are much cheaper than the habit-cloth. The English water-proof cost three dollars per yard, the domestic two dollars, in solid colors, while the others cost from four to six dollars, according to the quality. The trimming is



of Astrakan cloth, cut in strips, and is a very successful imitation of the fur. The under-skirt has one row upon the edge, three inches deep. Skirt just to escape the ground, or if preferred to touch, the trimming must be set up an inch and a half. The pelisse is cut to fit the figure like a tight basque, straight all round, and without looping in the back. It is double-breasted, and fastened with cords, and the old-fashioned frog-button. The rolling-collar is of the Astrakan, and a tiny muff of the same completes the costume. The trimming of the pelisse is two inches deep. Six to seven yards of cloth will be required for this costume, and one and a half yards of Astrakan. This trimming would not look amiss upon heavy, corded reps, if preferred to cloth.

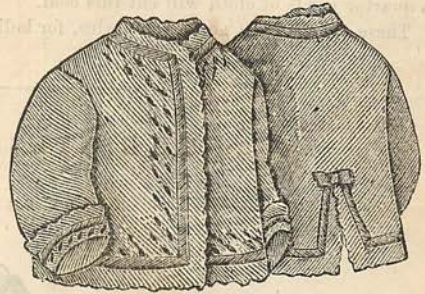
We give, next, an over-garment of beaver-cloth. This dress consists of a long, loose sacque,



double-breasted, buttoning all the way down the front. A large circular cape is worn over it, deepening in the back, and with the corners squared off in front. Close sleeves. The ornamentations are fringe, velvet, and braid, or cord of silk. The velvet is cut on the bias, four inches deep for the bottom, and three for the cape and sleeves. It is then scalloped out, and applied upon the cloth, the edges being covered with

the cord or braid, as seen in the engraving. Heavy, knotted silk fringe is added. This garment could be made of less expensive material: say a gray cloth, with black cloth for the trimmings, with mohair worsted fringe of gray and black, mixed. Two and a half yards of cloth, with three-eighths of a yard for trimming, will be required.

Our two next illustrations are of simple, short sacques, of cloth or merino, braided. The first is slashed at the back, and has the edges pinked out, above which a simple pattern is braided, or



embroidered, either in a contrasting color, or combinations of several colors. The other has the braid put on in double-diamond pattern—the lower edge being cut out when the work is done, to form the points. This is also slashed at the back, and so are the sleeves. Either of these sacques may be used for little misses, for out-doors, or for young ladies for house-jackets. One yard and an eight of cloth, or two yards of merino, will be required.



In the front of the number we give an illustration (back and front) of a very stylish embroidered sacque. The pattern of the sacque is the same in both cases, but the embroidery is different: one is trimmed with fur, while the other is trimmed with fringe. This gives a choice, according to the taste of the wearer.

Also, in the front of the number, a pattern for an embroidered flannel skirt.

In the front of the number we give a front and back view of a boy's overcoat of gray cloth, or mixed tweed. It is double-breasted. The flap has two rows of braid stitched on, and the buttons are placed between. On the opposite side a similar design is placed to correspond. The middle of the back is done in the same style to simulate a slash at that place. At the waist, a band two inches wide buttons in the middle. This may be left out if desired. Coat sleeves, with a turned-back, pointed cuff—suitable for a boy from six to eight years. One and a quarter yards of cloth will cut this coat.

These are the most noticeable styles, for ladies

and children, that have come out since our last number was issued. It is our aim, in this department, to select and describe such, so that any lady can make them for herself, or have them made up under her supervision. We give only what are really new and elegant. Our subscribers may rely on always receiving in "Peterson," the real Paris fashions, and the most select and latest even of those. This magazine not, as so many others are, merely an advertising vehicle to work off the old stock of wholesale dress-makers and dealers in our Atlantic cities. We have no object to serve, except to give the latest and best fashions.

THE NILSSON SACQUE.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, an engraving and diagram of a new style sacque, which has been called the Nilsson Sacque, in compliment to the celebrated Swedish prima donna, whom many of our readers may have heard.

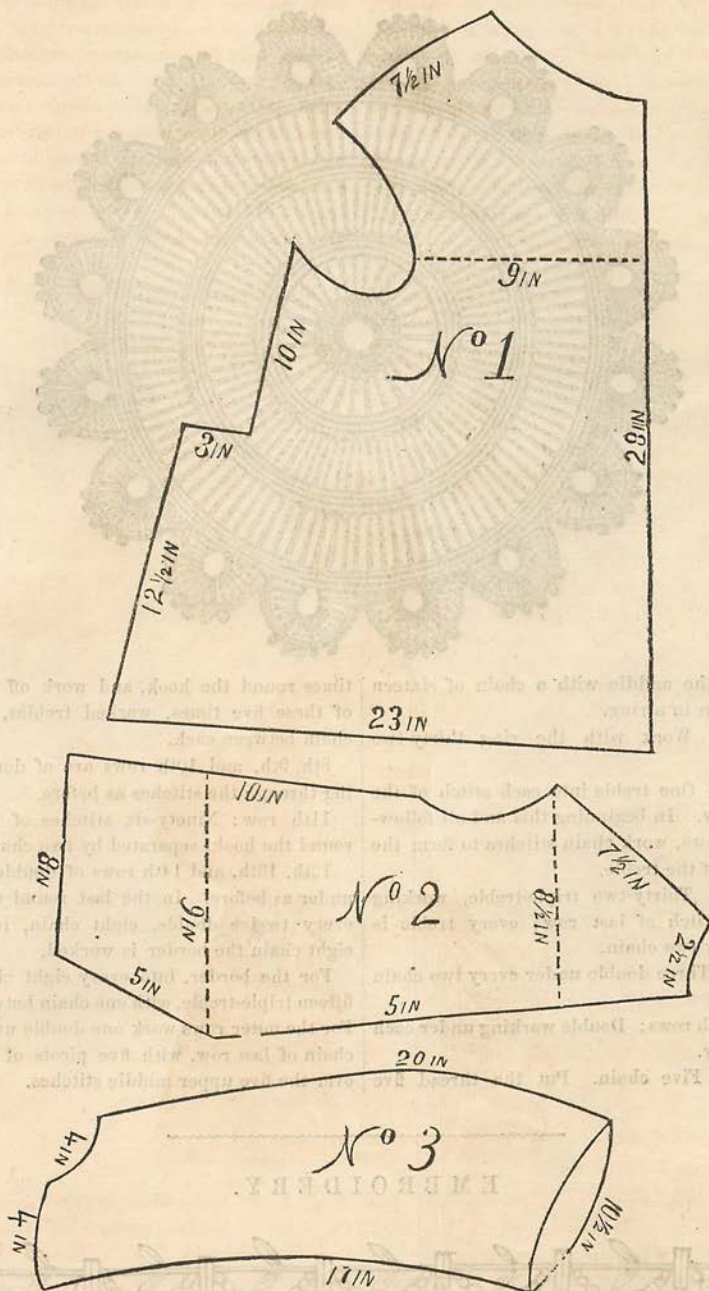
This sacque can be made of black cashmere, *Drap d'ete*, or fine habit-cloth. It is orna-

mented with embroidery in black silk, to which is added a simple pattern of braiding, with narrow, silk braid, forming the border. Heavy saddler-silk fringe completes this novel and handsome garment. We may add, that the entire ornamentation for this sacque may be done in braiding, if preferred. The heavier

the design, the more elegant, of course. An inter-lining, slightly wadded with wool, should be added for winter wear; but it should also be made separate, so as to be easily removed as

warmer weather approaches, or as may be otherwise convenient.

We also give the diagram, from which it may be cut out.



No. 1. HALF OF FRONT.
No. 2. HALF OF BACK,
No. 3. HALF OF SLEEVE.

Altogether, this is the most stylish, and will be the most popular, sacque, that has come out this winter.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF DARK-GREEN SATIN.—The lower-skirt is quite plain; the upper-skirt is about the same depth in front as at the back, looped up at the sides with cords and tassels, and trimmed with a band of fur. The jacket is rather loose, with half-wide sleeves, and trimmed with fur. Black velvet hat, ornamented with black feather and pink roses.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS OF STONE-COLORED CASHMERE.—The under-skirt has one deep flounce, very fully plaited, and trimmed with two bias bands of cashmere, headed by a row of black velvet; the upper-skirt is slightly looped at the sides, and trimmed with a bias band of cashmere, and a row of black velvet. The basque is cut to represent a vest front, and, with the coat sleeve, with the wide gauntlet cuff, is trimmed like the upper-skirt. Stone-colored felt hat, with black trimmings.

FIG. III.—BRIDE'S-DRESS OF WHITE SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with bias bands of silk, piped on either side with white satin; then bands pass up on each side of the skirt, and are caught together in three places with white satin bows. The high waist is made with a small basque, headed by satin pipings, and with the wide sleeves, also trimmed with a bias band of the silk, piped with satin, is finished with a rich white fringe. Wreath of orange-blossoms on the head, and a long tulle veil.

FIG. IV.—BRIDEAID'S DRESS OF WHITE TARLATAN OVER WHITE SILK.—The breadths are puffed lengthwise into bands of white satin, edged on either side with white blond; about half a yard from the bottom of the dress the tarlatan widths are left open, showing three large satin bows on the white silk. The body is made half-high, with square front, and puffed sleeves, and is trimmed with blond, satin, and satin bows. White roses in the hair. It is now customary for bridesmaids to wear colors. The satin bands, bows, and the flowers, can be either of light blue, pink, green, mauve, or crimson, as may suit the fancy.

FIG. V.—CARRIAGE OR WALKING-DRESS OF BLUISH-GRAY SILK.—The under-skirt is trimmed with two narrow flounces each headed by two rows of black velvet; the upper-skirt, which falls full at the back, but which is not looped up, is open in front, and trimmed with one ruffle, which nearly reaches the top row of velvet on the lower-skirt, and is headed by three rows of black velvet. The basque is nearly tight-fitting, cut in points, back and front, and is trimmed with a narrow ruffle of the silk, with a black lace of the same width over it, and finished by three rows of velvet around the neck and the wide sleeves. Black velvet hat, trimmed with pink roses.

FIG. VI.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF RICH BLACK SILK, ELABORATELY TRIMMED.—The lower-skirt has three flounces, put on with a heading, and cut out at the bottom in a bag-shaped pattern, which is finished at the edge with a narrow black silk braid. Just above this bag-shaped pattern, on each flounce, is a piping of black satin. The tunic is rounded in front, square at the back and sides, and slightly caught up in the back. This tunic, as well as the jacket, is trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF BROWN POPLIN.—The skirt has but one scant flounce, headed by three rows of fur, the tunic is very deep in front, and quite short, and rather full at the back; that, as well as the small basque, with its very wide sleeves, is also trimmed with fur.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Probably the most popular out-of-door wrap this winter is the double cape, cut up the back, or it is more generally a loose saque, without sleeves, with a cape falling over it. It is sometimes made of velvet, heavily embroidered, and trimmed with rich fringe; though it is usually of cloth, cashmere, etc., etc., in less costly materials. It has not so dressy an appearance as a tighter fitting garment; but it is comfortable, easily put on, and easily made, and so is popular.

WHAT are called *costumes dentelles* are much worn in Paris. These are trimmed neither with fur, lace, or fringe, but the edges are cut out in round scallops not very far apart. When the material of the costume is silk, these scallops are piped with velvet, and when it is velvet, silk is used for the piping, and the silk is often of a contrasting color. One exquisite dress (scarcely suitable for our working country, but which we describe, in order to show the style) was of prune velvet, scalloped out at the edges, and the scallops corded with pale-blue corded silk. The style was original, and it was in exquisite taste. The petticoat was bordered with a scalloped flounce, the open tunic was looped up at the sides, the bodice had deep basques, likewise scalloped out at the edges, and over it was worn a China *crepe* sash, fastened at the back. Very frequently a fringe is added below the scallops with good effect. An iron-gray poplin dress, scalloped out with black velvet, forms a very distinguished toilet.

SOME of the newest dresses are made without tunics, and the skirts flounced up to the waist. In some cases the flounces are bias, trimmed at the bottom, and put on with a cord; in other cases they are box-plaited, and again they are scalloped, and corded with velvet, like the dress just described. Of course, these flounces must all be narrow, and there is but little difference between the width of the lower ruffle and the upper one. In these dresses the body has a deep basque, and is trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

FOR THE LAST TWO WINTERS BLACK BONNETS have been almost universally worn, but this winter they are trimmed with color. A pink feather, a blue feather, or a flower of some bright shade is invariably added to a black bonnet. Colored bonnets are also more general; and for full dress occasions, pale-blue and bright-pink velvet bonnets are coming into vogue. Bonnets composed of two colors are also fashionable, as pearl-gray, ruby velvet, maroon velvet, and light-blue satin; black velvet and pink satin, etc.

HIGH HATS, somewhat like the Tyrolean in form, are extremely pretty covered with plain black velvet, and ornamented with a tuft of black feathers, a square, jet buckle fastening down a black *gros grain* roll of ribbon. Bonnets intended for demi-toilet wear are trimmed occasionally with either hawk's or pheasant's feathers, arranged as a coronet in front, and turning flat over the crown, not upright, as it was the fashion formerly to arrange them in hats.

LACE is much used for evening dress, put on in all the devices that fancy may suggest. It trims tunics, forms flounces vandykes, spirals, side trimmings, etc., according to the quantity of lace, or the wish of the wearer.

WREATHS AND HALF-WREATHS are again becoming fashionable for the hair, in place of the single flower or spray of flowers so long worn.

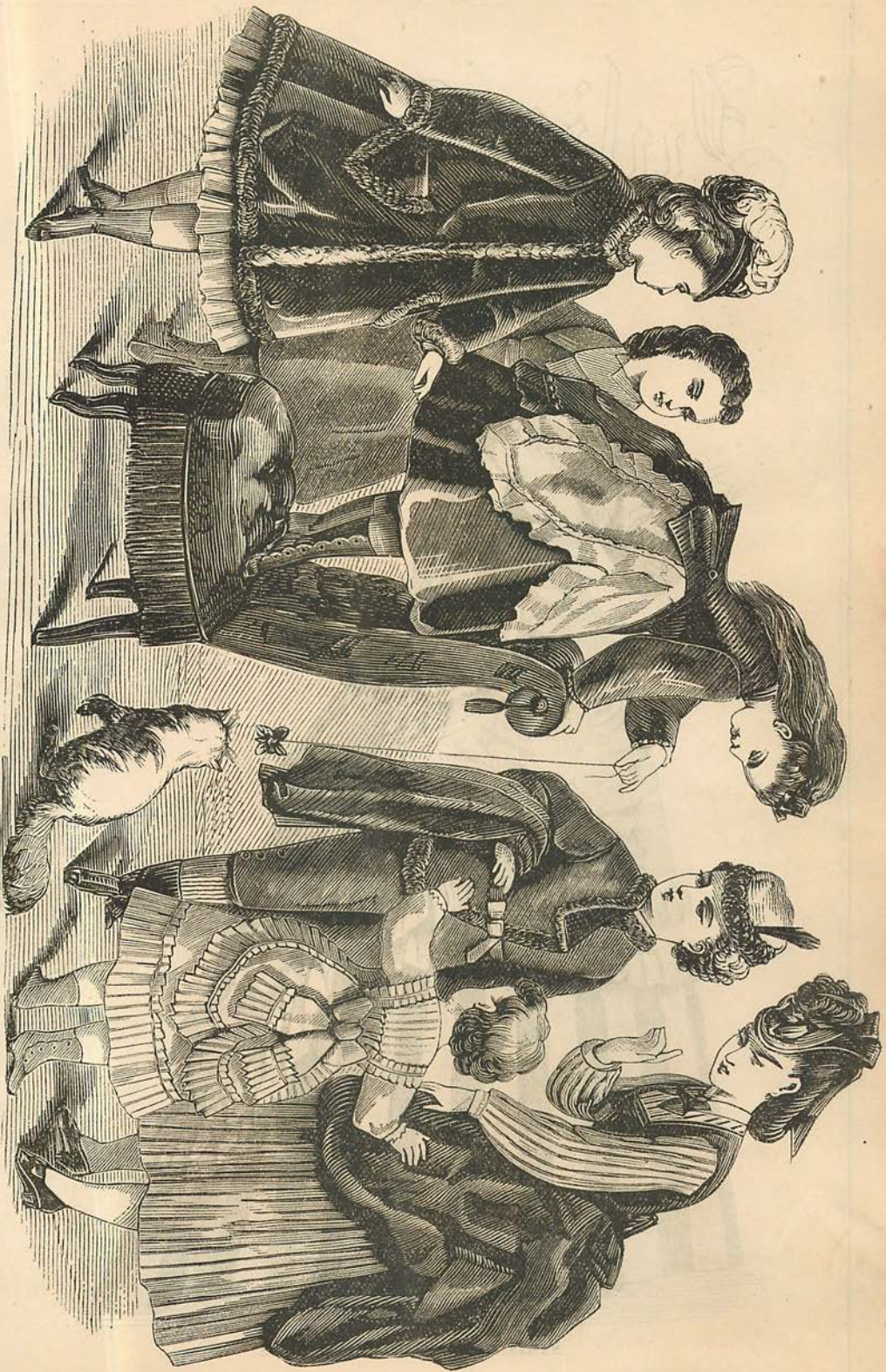
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF BLUE POPLIN FOR A SMALL BOY.—The front is made with a plain piece, nicely fitting, which gives it the appearance of a double-breasted dress, and is trimmed with two rows of black velvet buttons. The bottom of the dress is braided with black silk braid.

FIG. II.—DRESS OF GRAY CASHMERE FOR A YOUNG GIRL.—The skirt has one deep, full-plaited flounce. The mantle is of gray cashmere also, reaching half way down the skirt has a double cape, open at the back, and is scalloped out, and bound with black velvet; a row of black velvet heads the scallops, and a bow with long ends is placed at the back of the neck.

FIG. III.—FRONT OF THE DRESS AND MANTLE just described.
FIG. IV.—BACK OF THE BOY'S DRESS, (FIG. I.)—It will be seen that the basque is cut up the back, that the dress is full behind, and that it is all finished with black silk braiding.

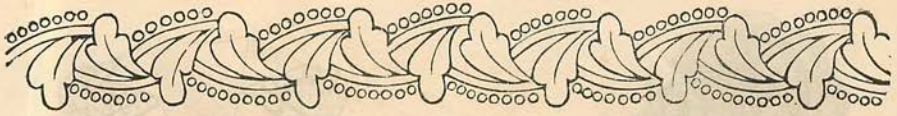
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



Julie Marie



NAMES FOR MARKING. HOUSE-DRESS.



EDGING. CARRIAGE-DRESS.



WALKING-DRESS. BONNET. CAPE AND SLEEVE.



WALKING-DRESS. CAPE. SLEEVE AND BONNET.



RIDING-HABIT.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, a walking-suit of striped mohair. This dress is of striped mohair in two sizes. The



narrow stripe is used for the foundation, and the wider one for the trimming. On the under-skirt, one deep flounce, slightly full and straight, headed by a band of the same, cut on the bias, stitched down by the machine. The over-skirt has the short apron front, which is now so popular, and the back trimmed up the back-seam; which seam is left open for ten inches, making the points as seen. The basque fits the figure: slashed, back and sides. Open sleeves. A narrow bias band trims the over-skirt and

four yards of the wide, will be required. These mohairs cost from thirty-seven up to seventy-five cents per yard.

Next, but in the front of the number, is a walking-dress of brown merino. The under-skirt of this costume has two ruffles, cut on the bias, five inches deep, and put on with a cord, forming a heading. The ruffles are bound, top and bottom, with the same. The lower-skirt is almost as long as the under one, and nearly as wide, trimmed with eight or ten rows of narrow, black worsted braid, or quarter-inch velvet ribbon, simply looped at the sides and back. The waist terminates in a small pointed basque at the back, and tight-fitting points in front, trimmed to match. Small coat sleeve. Ten yards of merino, at one dollar per yard, and six pieces of velvet ribbon, at forty cents per piece, will make this pretty walking-dress. The worsted braid would be even less expensive.

A walking-sacque, a pattern suitable for *drap d'ete*, cashmere, poplin, merino, serge, or any



material of which such garments are usually made, consists, first, of a gored sacque, from twenty-seven to twenty-nine inches long in the back, where it is slashed, as seen in the design; over this is a circular cape, which is cut directly in half, meeting only at the neck. This upper-cape is scalloped, and bound with silk coat braid,

with three rows of the braid laid on flat. This braid may be varied, either with narrow silk folds, or velvet bands, cut on the bias. Of material, five and a half yards, twenty-seven inches wide, are required, and twenty-five yards of braid, and eight buttons. This garment may or may not be lined with silk, as preferred. Price of pattern fifty cents.

Braided walking sacque, cut in the sacque style and material, with the exception of the



cape, which is not open up the back. The trimming consists of narrow silk embroidery braid, put on in a simple scroll pattern, with two plain rows underneath. As may be seen, the design, is carried up the front, where the intervening space is filled up with the braid, carried backward and forward, in regular rows, up to the neck. The edge of both the cape and sacque are further finished by one row of knotted or bullion fringe, four inches deep. The same quantity of

material is required for this as for the former one. Of fringe, seven and a half yards will be required.

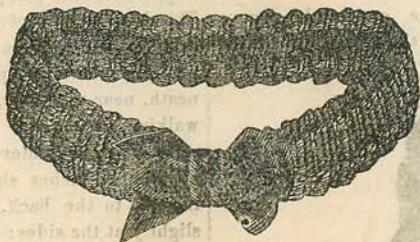
Also, in the front of the number, is a walking-dress for a young lady, which, for simplicity of cut, style, and trimming, is unexceptionable. It is made of a light silk and wool material, called Poplinette, and comes in the shades of gray. This dress consists of an under-skirt rather longer than ordinary, and a trifle fuller in the back, perfectly plain, and provided with loops underneath, near the waist, in order to shorten it for walking, if desired. The over-skirt is cut exactly like the under-skirt, only shorter, being about nine inches shorter in front, then sloping off to the back, where it is looped, and slightly at the sides: this is ornamented with a band of black silk, cut on the bias, put on the edge, where it is finished with one row of bullion fringe. The waist is plain and round; over it is worn the jacket, for walking, which is cut with the figure, but not fitting tight; slashed at the back to the waist. Open sleeves, all trimmed to match the over-skirt. The jacket may be cut surplice in front, with a rolling collar, if preferred. For the coming season, it would probably be more desirable.

Next we give the front and back view of a sacque with a hood—the kind called “Milkmaid”—which is very popular this season on all sorts of outside wraps, from the water-proof up. This design is of navy-blue cloth. The sacque is slashed at the back and sides; the edges bound with a black military braid. Line the hood with black silk, and finish with pendant cord and tassels. The coat sleeve has a cuff set on with two buttons at the back of the sleeve. One and a half yards of cloth, eight yards of braid, eight buttons, a quarter of a yard of silk.



CHILD'S CRAVAT: CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS: Blue and white Berlin wool, bone crochet hook, ribbon, for bow.

With blue wool make a chain of ten stitches, work, only on one side, three chain in each row for the first treble, and one treble in each suc-

ceeding chain. Work the length required to go round the throat; for the edge, with white wool, work into each edge-stitch, one double, one treble, one double-treble, one treble, and again one double.

SACQUE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

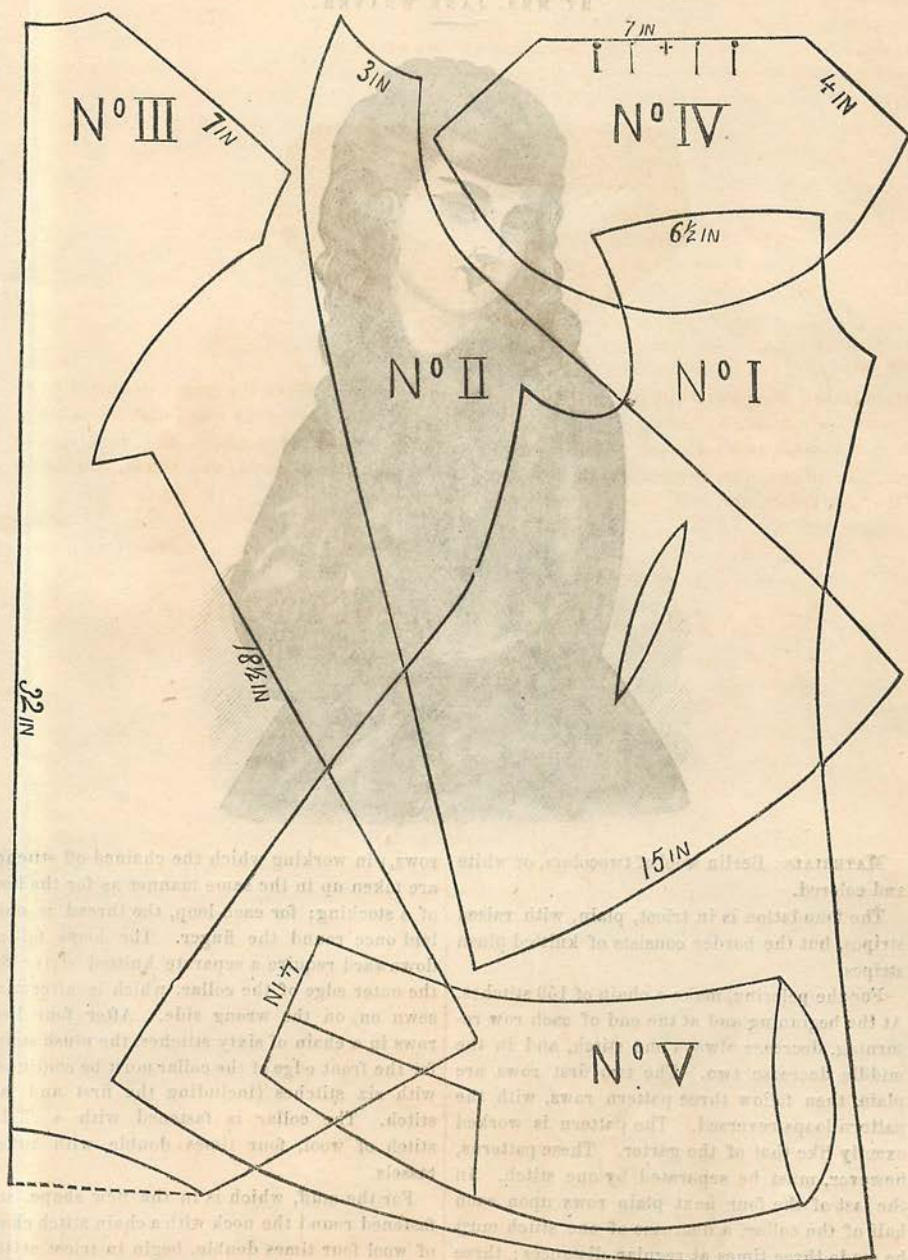


We give, this month, a new and pretty sacque for a little girl about twelve. The material may be chestnut-colored cloth or cashmere. It fits closely to the figure in the back, as will be seen,

and terminates there in a small plaited basque. It is ornamented with a gimp and fringe trimming. We give, also, a diagram by which it may be cut out.

No. 1. FRONT OF SACQUE.
No. 2. SIDE-PIECE.

No. 3. BACK.
No. 4. BASQUE.



No. 5. SLEEVE.

If made of cloth, it should be of a light fabric,

{ suitable for spring; but cashmere is cheaper and
more appropriate for this season of the year.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

SOME NEW DRESSES.—We have just had a letter from Paris, describing some of the more extravagant dresses that have appeared there lately. Worth still continues to excel all his rivals in the brilliancy and tone of his costumes. He contrives colors, especially this season, in new and striking ways, but always having warrant in Nature, as a true artist should, for what he does. He has been making a great many cloth costumes, especially *polonaises*, called Incroyables, somewhat in the Directoire style. The cloth used is that called *printemps*—a peculiar shade of gray. The *polonaise* opens in front, so as to show the petticoat, which is ornamented *en tablier*; buttons embroidered with silk, the color of the *polonaise*, are sewn down the front of it, and at the back it is looped up *en ceintail*, with numerous plaits fastened down at the top with an *agrafe* of gimp. The front of the Incroyable describes a waistcoat, with deep basques; the sleeves are not wide, but are turned up with revers. A *faulle cravat* of the same *printemps* color is fastened a certain distance from the throat with a slip-not; the ends continue to the waist, where they are again fastened with a similar knot. There is no waistband. Some of the Incroyables are not made with a waistcoat in front, but are cut in the *polonaise* form—the bodice and skirt in a single piece, like the Gabrielle or princess dress. These latter have very large revers in front—a *la Directoire*—which revers are continued round to the back, where they form a short cape reaching only to the shoulders. These *polonaises* are worn over either black velvet or *maroon faulle* skirts. For ball dresses Worth now combines tulle with velvet, and the result is most distinguished. For example, an evening-dress: a profusion of mauve tulle flounces, veiled with mauve tulle, and studded with tiny sprays of white jasmine; a small tunic, exceedingly short and well-rounded in front, of prune-colored velvet, edged with fringe to match; the tunic forms two wings at the back; bodice of prune velvet, with folds arranged heart-shaped *a la Grecque*, and a tuft of white jasmine on the left shoulder.

Here is a ball toilet: A white tulle skirt, striped all over with cross-bands of white satin; these bands descend quite straight in front, and turn squarely at the bottom of the skirt. Tiny white convolvuli were studded upon these bands. White satin tunic, forming a train at the back, and decorated in front with a fringe of convolvuli. White satin bodice with tulle folds on berthe. Flowers on the left shoulder.

Another ball toilet. Pale pink tulle dress over pink satin. Tulle tunic, composed of several tulle skirts, one over the other, and each draped; tufts of daisies were studded gracefully over it. At the edge of the tunic an exquisite flounce of Alencon lace. Pink tulle bodice, with *bouillonnés*, and a berthe of lace below; daisies arranged among the *bouillonnés*. On the left shoulder there was a black velvet bow, with flowing ends, which fell as low as the edge of the tunic. Wreath of daisies fastened at the side with a black velvet bow, upon which was fastened an *agrafe* of diamonds.

A novel feature about tunics is the tying them at the back with three bows, arranged one over the other. These bows are made either of *faulle*, or of velvet, according to the material of the dress; they are rather large, but have short ends. These tied tunics are draped, or else they are open in the center of the back. The open ones take the form of two wide scarf ends, and terminate with loops of ribbon. A

wide scarf now often replaces a tunic when the skirt is ornamented with a profusion of flounces.

CAPS are very much worn in Paris, so that some persons think they will drive out the chignon. These caps are adopted by young ladies as well as middle-aged ones, and are very fantastic in form; the most approved being hood-shaped. They are made of fine muslin, delicately embroidered and trimmed with rich valenciennes lace; they terminate with a deep flounce of *point d'aiguille*; a bow of *gros grain* ribbon is fastened at the top of the hood, the ends falling over the shoulder. These *gros grain* bows are generally made of two contrasting colors—light-blue and prune, pink and maroon, black and green, the selection of color depending on the complexion of the wearer.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.—One of that much-abused, yet often deserving, class, domestic help, wrote the other day, to an editor. "Ladies is too apt to blame us for their own ignorance. Housework doesn't mean *housekeeping*; but half of them that gets married, expects us to do their duties for them, and pressure their want of knowledge a saycrot. Every gintlemau that marries thinks he has a prize that will make his home next door to Paradise; and almost every one of them finds there's a mistake somewhere, and blames poor Biddy for it." There is more truth than poetry in this.

CURIOUS CONTRAST OF COLOR.—At a reception, at the Doria Palace, in Rome, lately, an American lady, formerly Miss Field, but now the Princess Triggiano, appeared in a blue satin petticoat—a smoky blue—with a dull yellow flounce, trimmed richly with elegant lace, and a train of smoky-gray satin. The dress was by Worth. The effect was very striking. The colors, apparently so inharmonious, were toned together so judiciously, that the result was perfect harmony. But no other artist would have attempted it.

SOMEBODY TO TEACH HER TO DRESS.—The Princess Marguerite, who will be Queen of Italy some day, dresses as badly, it seems, as an Englishwoman. She appeared at the theatre, in Rome, recently, in this absurd toilet. Pink *faulle*, with a black velvet jacket, sleeveless, and around the edge of the pink, open sleeves, between the rich, white lace and pink sleeve, was a fall of chocolate-colored gauze; over the pink skirt was an over-skirt of the same chocolate gauze!

"THE KITTENS."—Different from either of our preceding embellishments, this year, but equally charming. In these steel-engravings "Peterson" has no rival. To see a magazine on a center-table, with elegant and costly steel-engravings, instead of cheap wood-cuts, is a sure proof of refinement and taste.

"WOULD NOT DO WITHOUT IT."—Says a lady, when sending her club for 1872:—"I have taken your magazine for three years. I think it the best I have seen. I would not do without it in the house for anything."

NEVER SAY OR DO A RUDE THING, EVEN IN JEST.—There is no real humor in hurting other people's feelings. If you doubt it, have it tried on yourself.

A MOTHER SHOULD let a child know, from the first, that her "no" means "no," as well as that her "yes" means "yes."

An Excellent Lip-Salve.—Obtain an ounce of gum Benjamin, one ounce of borax, quarter of an ounce of spermaceti, two pennyworths of Alkanet root (to give color), a large juicy apple, a bunch of black grapes, quarter of a pound of butter, free from salt, and two ounces of beeswax. Chop the apple, bruise the grapes, and put all the ingredients into a tin saucepan. Simmer them gently until the wax, etc., are dissolved, and then strain the mixture through a bit of linen. When it is cold, melt it again, and pour it into small pots or boxes, or form it into cakes in the bottoms of teacups. This is very good for rough skin, or chapped lips.

Beef-Tea.—The best method of making beef-tea for a sick person, or for children, is the following:—Place the chopped, lean beef, free from fat, with more than a pint of water, in a close earthen vessel, (a jar, in which prepared table salt is sent out is best,) in the oven, and after a few hours, serve it with cubes of hot toast, and salt, dropped in just before it is used. A very small portion of Liebig's prepared soup gives a richer flavor; but this is not actually needed for a sick person.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF BUFF-COLORED FOULARD.—The skirt is short, and trimmed with four ruffles, put on two together, and above each couple is a heading of white Cluny lace; the tunic is short, and made to look as if it was simply doubled up. The jacket is short, slit up at the back, round at the sides, and trimmed with Cluny lace; short, black velvet sash tied at the back. Bonnet of yellow straw, trimmed with black feathers and velvet.

FIG. II.—TRAVELING-DRESS OF SMALL, GRAY AND BLACK PLAID.—The skirt has a broad band of gray around it. The tunic is short, and turned under like the buff foulard just described. The small basque is open at the sides and back, and with the sash-ends and sleeves, is trimmed with a band of gray, edged with white worsted fringe. A plaid shawl makes a beautiful costume of this kind. Brown straw hat, trimmed with brown ribbon.

FIG. III.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF FINE GRAY CASHMERE.—The skirt has one scant ruffle, and two bias bands of cashmere embroidered-silk. Large mantle of gray cashmere, richly embroidered, and trimmed with heavy, black, ball-fringe. White bonnet, with gray plume, and blue tulle veil.

FIG. IV.—WALKING-DRESS OF RICH EMERALD-GREEN POPLIN.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with one deep but scant flounce, laid in three plaits together, at long distances apart, and trimmed with a band of black velvet, put over straps of velvet, which are pointed at the top and bottom; the tunic is short and round, opening in front, and trimmed with a scant ruffle, headed by two rows of narrow, black velvet. The basque is cut to fall into the figure, is quite short behind, and round at the sides, and is trimmed with a ruffle with a narrow, plaited heading. The pagoda sleeves and front are trimmed with narrow, velvet ribbon. Black straw hat, trimmed with black tulle, and mulberry-colored ribbon.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF POPPY-COLORED AND WHITE DELAINE, STRIPED.—The skirt is quite plain. The basque is of gray cashmere, without trimming, confined at the waist by a broad sash of poppy-colored ribbon. Gray hat, with gray and poppy-colored plumes.

FIG. VI.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK.—The under-skirt is of black velvet and silk striped; the upper-skirt is of silk, quite short, with an apron front, edged with a black feather trimming. The back of the silk skirt is quite long, and is trimmed with a double ruffle. There is a snort skirt above this long one, which is trimmed with two rows of feather trimming. The edge of this skirt is turned back at the side to form revers. The waist is round and high, and with the sleeves, is trimmed with a narrow feather trimming.

FIG. VII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK, trimmed with one broad band of black velvet; black velvet polonaise made quite long, turned back from the front, and trimmed with a very heavy *passanterie* trimming of gimp and fringe. The ornamentation at the back corresponds with the trimming on the skirt. Pagoda sleeves. Pink silk bonnet.

FIG. VIII.—RIDING HABIT OF DARK-BLUE CLOTH.—The skirt is one yard and an eighth in length, and is gored so as to fit the figure easily at the top, but to have no fullness in it. The basque is close-fitting to the throat, with plain coat sleeves, and is trimmed with a few small, flat buttons on the seams. Long, white gauntlets. Rather low-crowned beaver, with a blue veil tied at the back.

FIG. IX.—WALKING-DRESS.—This figure is fully described in "Every-Day Dress" department.

FIG. X.—WALKING-DRESS, which is also fully described in "Every-Day Dresses."

GENERAL REMARKS.—It is almost too early in the season to chronicle any very new styles, though everything which has been imported, points to greater simplicity in dress. Our French fashion-plate shows this; less trimming on the skirts of dresses; less of the exaggerated puffiness which has disgraced our pretty women so long, and consequently, a greater economy in quantity of material, though, with many, this is replaced by a costlier quality. Although the graceful draperies are still retained, the line of the figure is not deformed by the immense puffings and bunchings of the past year. All walking-dresses are short, though some are long enough to sweep up all the dirt from the streets. We have often protested against this untidy fashion. For the house ordinary wear, the skirt may be longer, lying on the ground two or three inches, and for more full dress, the train is very elegant, though that is not worn as long as formerly.

The New Colors are of the loveliest and most delicate shades, and such faint tints as our grandmothers wore, which we must acknowledge are more beautiful than becoming, except to fair young girls; for older or plainer persons they want character.

Sacques of all kinds are worn to suit the fancy of the wearer, or the fall of the dress. The double cape is also very popular; many prefer it to the tight-fitting mantles; it is made of cashmere, and lined with silk, and looks exceedingly well with very little trimming.

We give the latest styles of bonnets; and it will be seen that they do not vary much from those worn during the winter.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BLACK VELVET SACQUE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—It is made long and loose, and is trimmed with a narrow band of chinchilla fur. Dress of white pique, with white ruffles on the bottom. Black velvet hat, with white feather.

FIG. II.—GIRL'S DRESS OF BLUE CASHMERE.—The skirt is plain; the body is cut rather low, with a rever, and is worn over a rich, white chemisette.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF NAVY-COLORED POPLIN FOR A GIRL.—The skirt is quite plain, and the waist made with a basque. Long, close sleeves. The upper-skirt is of steel-colored poplin, ruffled, and gathered up on the hips.

FIG. IV.—BOY'S POLISH DRESS.—Close-fitting trousers, which come just below the knee. Jacket of dark-green cloth, trimmed with fur. Cloth cap, trimmed with fur.

FIG. V.—DRESS OF WHITE PIQUE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The dress, tunic, waist, and sash, are all trimmed with a plaited ruffle of white muslin.

FIG. VI.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF BROWN AND WHITE STRIPED CASHMERE.—The waist, sleeves, and skirt, are quite plain. One skirt of black silk, carelessly looped up at the sides with a peasant's waist, and basque of black silk. White straw hat, trimmed with brown feathers.



Jacket in Frame-Work: Front and Back.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR APRIL.



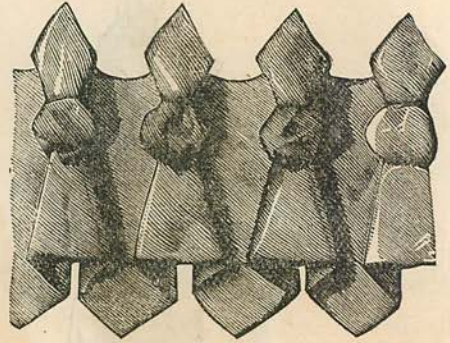
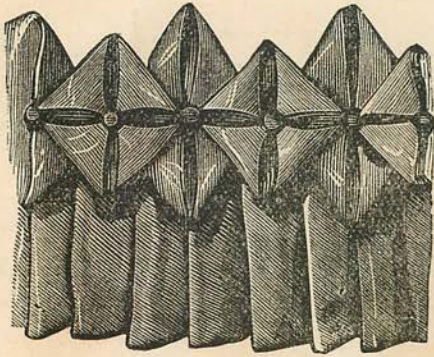
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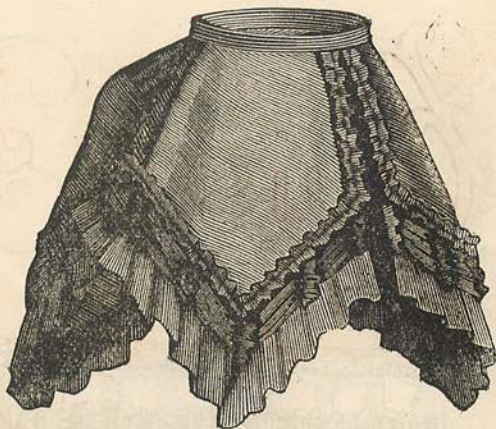
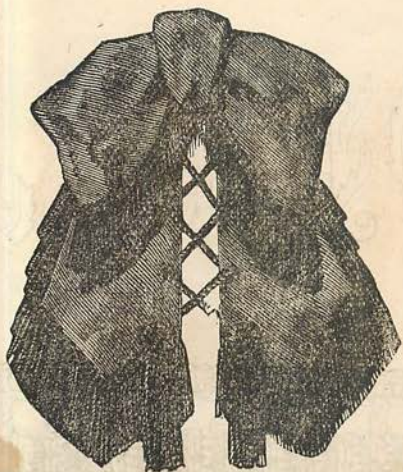
WALKING-DRESS.



CARRIAGE-DRESS



TRIMMINGS FOR DRESSES. NEW STYLE FOR DRESSING HAIR.



SASH. JACKET BASQUE. NEW STYLE FOR DRESSING HAIR.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

All the early spring poplins, poplinettes, pongees, percales, etc., etc., are now in the market, in every variety of color and shade, and at almost every conceivable price, from the percale, at

green color would be a very pretty and seasonable color. The skirt, as will be seen from the engraving, is trimmed with a deep, gathered flounce, headed with a puffing and deep plaiting. Rounded tablier, forming a tunic, trimmed to match the skirt. Bodice, with long basques, behind, trimmed like the tablier. Sash-bow, without lappets. This is a particularly stylish costume for early spring wear. But it may be worn quite into the summer, on cold, raw, blustering days.

The costume we give next, is made of a very



twenty-five cents per yard, to the pongee, at a dollar and twenty-five cents. These latter, by-the-by, though expensive at first, are really not so in the end, for they both wear well and wash well.

Our first illustration is a walking-dress, to be made of any of the spring materials we have mentioned, as the wearer may prefer. A bottle-

light shade of buff mohair, or summer poplin, and the trimming consists of pipings of a pretty contrasting shade of brown. These pipings may either be of silk or of the same material as the dress. Of course, the latter is much less expensive. The dresses still continue long for the under-skirt, but care must be taken not to make them too wide, as too much width produces the lapping-over, and that is when the skirt becomes worn-out. Seven rows of piping ornament the under-skirt. The upper one is cut, as may be seen, with quite a short apron in front, under which the sides of the back breadths are disposed. This upper-skirt is neither as long or full as those of the winter style, slightly looped at the back, and trimmed with five rows of piping. The waist is a close-fitting basque bodice, slashed up the back seams as far as the waist. Open sleeves, with passementerie button and tassels added to the trimming, which is, of course, like the rest of the costume. Clear muslin frills still continue to be worn for street costume, with sleeves to match. Sixteen yards of poplin, and five to six yards for trimming, will be required. These poplins cost from fifty cents up to one dollar per yard.

Next, we give a little girl's dress of white pique. This pretty little dress is of fine, corded



white pique, and is ornamented with a fancy wash braid, or what is called pique trimming, about

three-quarters of an inch in width, costing from thirty-five to seventy five cents for pieces of twelve yards. This braid is put on the under-skirt in a simple scallop, quite on the edge. The upper-skirt is rather more elaborate, and the braid is made to form pyramids at about every quarter of a yard around the skirt. Bretelles are added over the shoulder, and a belt, with rosettes, completes the dress. This one is high in the neck, with short sleeves; but that is optional. For a child from five to seven years old, four and a half to five yards of pique will be sufficient, and two pieces of trimming. These piques can be bought from fifty to seventy-five cents. Those at sixty-five are the most desirable, both for texture and quality.

We follow with a little girl's walking-dress of buff linen, trimmed with fine scarlet alpaca braid;

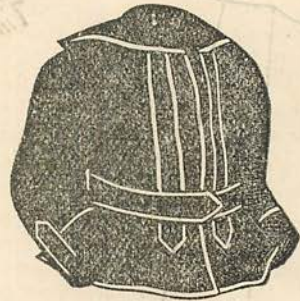


four rows plain on the under-skirt, and the fifth in loops, turning upward. The upper-skirt has an apron-front, and rounded off to the back, where it is nearly as long as the first skirt. This is looped up a good deal. Close-fitting waist, with a postillion waist at the back, with belt and bow. Coat-sleeves, with open frill at the wrist. All trimmed to match the under-skirt. This is a very pretty and useful dress, as it will bear

any amount of washing; suitable for walking, house, or traveling. Brown alpaca braid trims very prettily, or even black. There is a rolling-collar, open in front, and worn over a tiny chemisette. Five yards of linen, at thirty-seven to forty cents, and a piece of alpaca braid, at seventy-five cents, will make this little costume.

We conclude with a boy's flannel sacque. This is good for a complete suit, with Knickerbocker pants, being made of dark-blue flannel, and trimmed with white linen braid, put on as seen in the pattern. It is simply a loose sacque, belted in at the waist, and with a broad, sailor collar. Trim the pants with the braid down

the outside seams, adding three large pearl buttons at the knee.



THE GREEK PALETOT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



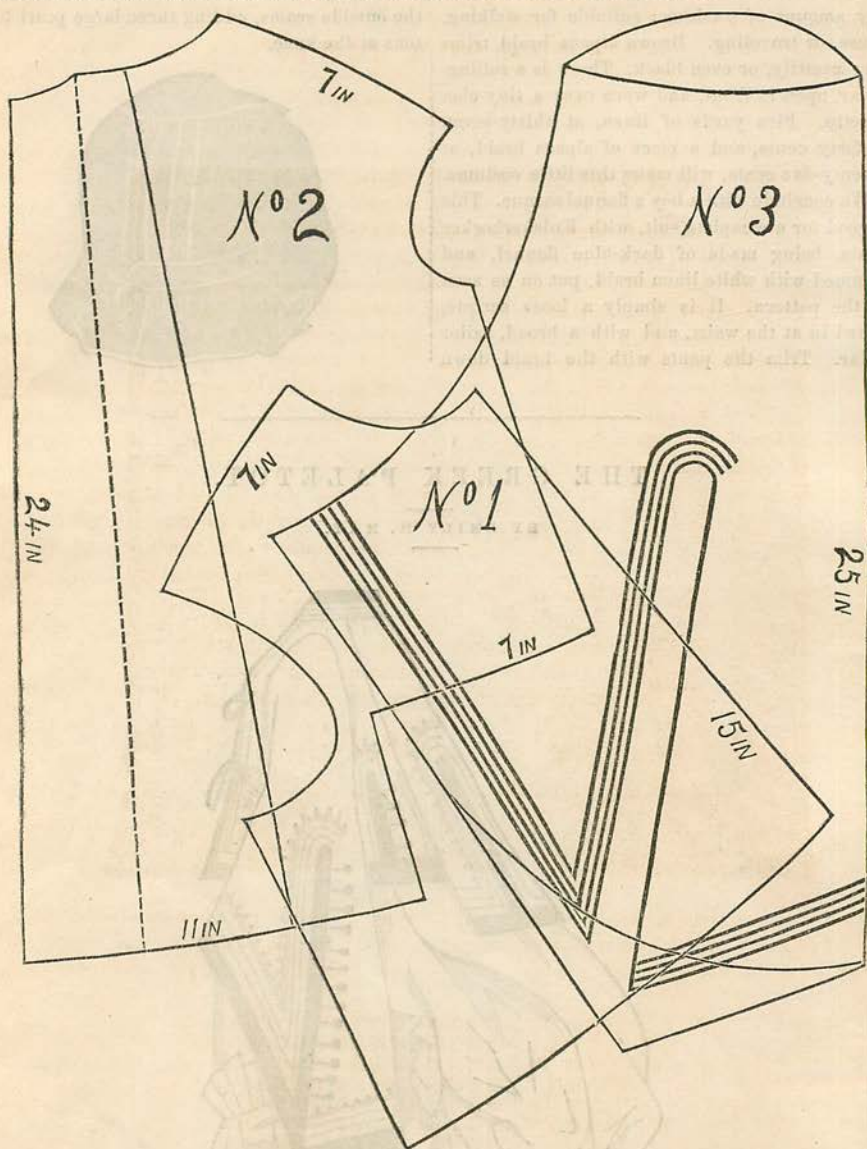
An opera-cloak, or wrap, made of white cloth, or cashmere, and trimmed with velvet ribbon, braid, and buttons, as seen in the illustration. It consists of three pieces, viz:

- No. 1. HALF OF FRONT.
- No. 2. HALF OF BACK.
- No. 3. SLEEVE.

These pieces are engraved in the diagram on the next page, the dimensions being given, in inches, marked on each piece.

A hollow plait is laid in the back, and is indicated by the dotted line.

The sleeve is very large, forms points in the back, and is trimmed like the rest of the cloak.



TIDIES IN DARNING AND CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give two new patterns for tidies, one being in crochet and one in darning. The crochet pattern is for a small tidy. Or the design may be used for a square to work up into a counterpane. The other pattern is for a tidy in darned netting. We are continually asked for patterns of this kind. One of the very prettiest patterns in netting was the colored one, for curtains, in our March number. We have still several very beautiful ones to give.

CAKES.

Savoy Cake.—Ingredients: The weight of four eggs in pounded loaf sugar, the weight of seven in flour, a little grated lemon-rind, or essence of almonds, or orange flower-water. Mode: Break the seven eggs, putting the yolks into one basin, and the whites into another. Whisk the former, and mix with them the sugar, the grated lemon-rind, or any other flavoring to taste. Beat them well together, and add the whites of the eggs, whisked to a froth. Put in the flour by degrees, continuing to beat the mixture for a quarter of an hour; butter a mould, pour in the cake, and bake it from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half. This is a very nice cake for dessert, and may be iced for a supper-table, or cut into slices and spread with jam, which converts it into sandwiches.

Gingerbread Cakes.—To one pound of sifted flour, allow half a pound of pounded loaf-sugar, three quarters of a pound of fresh butter, one pound treacle, one nutmeg grated, the weight of a nutmeg of poudded mace, and as much of pounded cinnamon, one ounce of pounded ginger, one ounce and a half of candied orange and lemon-peel, cut small, one-half ounce of blanched sweet almonds, cut in long thin bits, and two well-beaten eggs. Melt the butter with the treacle, and when nearly cold stir in the eggs and the rest of the ingredients; mix all well together, make it into round cakes, and bake them upon tins.

Currant-Cake.—A quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, two ounces of currants, six ounces of sugar, two eggs, a tablespoonful of brandy or rose-water, milk enough to form a dough. Rub the butter, sugar, and flour together with the fruit, which must have been washed, picked, and dried. Beat the eggs and add with the brandy or rose-water, and milk enough to form a dough. Roll it out thin and cut it into cakes.

Derby Short Cake.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, and mix one egg, quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, and as much milk as will make a paste. Roll this out thin, and cut the cakes with any fancy shapes or the top of a wineglass. Place on tin plates; strew over with sugar, or cover the top of each with icing, and bake for ten minutes.

SANITARY.

To Cure a Cold.—Put a large teacupful of linseed, with a quarter of a pound of sun raisins, and a two-ounce stick of liquorice, into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire till reduced to one quart. Add to it a quarter of a pound of pounded sugar-candy, a tablespoonful of old rum, and a tablespoonful of the best white wine vinegar or lemon-juice. The rum and vinegar should be added as the decoction is taken. The dose is half a pint, made warm on going to bed; and a little may be taken when the cough is troublesome.

Burns, Scalds, and their Treatment.—Mix common kitchen whitening with sweet oil, or, if sweet oil is not at hand, with water. Plaster the whole of the burn, and some inches beyond it, all round, with the above, after mixing it to the consistency of common paste, and lay it on, an eighth, or rather more, of an inch in thickness. It acts like a charm; the most agonizing pain is in a few minutes stilled. Take care to keep the mixture moist by the application, from time to time, of fresh oil or fresh water, and at night wrap the whole part affected in gutta percha or flannel, to keep the moisture from evaporating. The patient will, in all probability, unless the flesh be much injured, and the burn be a very bad one, sleep soundly.

To Soften the Hands.—Half a pound of mutton tallow, one ounce of camphor gum, and one ounce glycerine; melt, and when thoroughly mixed, set away to cool. Rub the hands with this at night. It will render them white, smooth, and soft.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Skeleton Leaves.—It is hardly possible to lay down any positive rule for the length of time skeleton leaves should remain in the chloride of lime for the bleaching process. It depends much upon the temperature and the season of the year, also upon the texture of the skeleton, whether tough or brittle. For instance, one night will often suffice for poplar, pear, or ivy-leaves, while a much longer time would be required for an India-rubber or a magnolia leaf. In general, a tolerably safe guide is the appearance of the leaf during its immersion in the chloride, which must be closely watched. When it becomes so colorless as to be scarcely perceptible in the liquid, it should be taken out and examined, and in most cases it will be found sufficiently bleached. It must then be washed in clean water, which should be changed until the excess of chloride is removed; this will form a slight scum on the surface of the water, and the absence of it will indicate that the leaf does not require further cleansing. I can but add, that in all these matters experience is the only effectual instructor, and that no one must be disappointed if amongst thirty or forty skeletons there be not more than half a dozen perfect enough to be worth the trouble of mounting.

Useful Hints.—The mildew upon linens proceeds from their being put away damp from the wash, and it is a difficult blemish to remove. When it has unfortunately occurred, it will be found that soap rubbed on, and afterward fine chalk scraped upon the spots, with a day's exposure to the sun, will remove it—if not at once, at least upon a repetition. Fruit and red-wine stains may be removed by a preparation of equal parts of slacked lime, potass, and soft soap, and by exposure to the sun while this preparation is upon the stain. Salt of lemon (oxalate of potass) will remove ink and iron mould. When linen or muslins are scorched in the getting up, without being actually burnt, a brown mark is left upon the spot, which may be removed by laying some of the following composition upon it before the article is again washed: Slice six large onions, and express the juice, which must be added to a quart of vinegar, with one ounce rasped soap, quarter of a pound of fuller's earth, one ounce of lime, and one ounce of pearlsh. Boil the whole until the mixture becomes thick, and apply it to the scorched spot while it is hot.

Paste that will Keep a Year.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in a little powdered rosin, and throw in half a dozen cloves, to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacupful of boiling water; pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes it will be of proper consistency. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on and put it in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written upon.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF DARK-GRAY POPLIN.—The skirt is trimmed with two flounces, the lower one quite scant, and the upper one put on in full side plaits, headed by a standing-up ruffle of black velvet. The upper-skirt is a good deal puffed at the back, open and pointed in front, and trimmed all around with black velvet. A black ball fringe trims the back part of this tunic. The basque is of the coat shape, opening over a deep black velvet vest, and is trimmed with black velvet. Half-loose sleeves, trimmed with fringe and velvet.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE OR WALKING-DRESS OF DOVE-COLORED

CASHMERE.—The skirt is trimmed with two rows of chocolate-colored silk. The deep, plain basque is of heavy, ribbed, chocolate-colored silk, lined with white silk; it fits the figure, is looped up at the sides, and is made without any trimming, except very large, white pearl buttons. Hat, with chocolate-colored plumes, and veil at the back.

FIG. III.—EVENING-DRESS OF PINK SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with two plaited ruffles, one rather deep at the bottom, the other some distance above, and standing up; between these two ruffles are two bands of silk, bias. The upper-skirt is open in front, with square sides, and is trimmed with two narrow, bias, satin bands, looped back; above this is the tunic, which is faced with satin, and is fastened with a large satin bow. This tunic falls down to the upper flounce. Low, square waist, with bows of satin ribbon on the sleeves.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLUE SILK.—The skirt is quite plain. Over-dress of fine, gray cashmere, rounded-off in front, looped up at the back, and trimmed with deep, curled fringe. This basque fits the figure closely, and is confined at the waist by a broad band, with loops, and short ends. Blue bonnet and gray plume.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF ASHES-OF-ROSES CASHMERE.—The skirt is quite plain. The tunic is simple, round in front, and at the back, and looped up on the hip. The striped trimming and fringe is woven in the material, and simply sewed on the skirt. The loose, square jacket and large sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the upperskirt.

FIG. VI.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK, trimmed with a large number of narrow bias folds, which form a pointed pattern at the side. The elaborate over-dress is trimmed with the same folds and guipure lace.

FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF FAWN-COLORED POPLIN.—The skirt is trimmed with one scant ruffle, headed by three bands of the poplin. The upper-skirt is puffed up at the back, and quite plain in front. The basque is coat shaped at the back, and has long, square pelisse ends in front, which fall over the upper-skirt, and is trimmed like the latter with two bias bands of cashmere and a heavy fringe.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The new spring colors are most delicate and lovely, too delicate sometimes for very pale persons, or for middle-aged ladies; but in those cases they should be combined with some other decided contrasting, but harmonizing color; light-green, the old sky-blue, salmon, with a good deal of pink, straw color, the most delicate lilac, are all seen in both cheap and expensive goods. Black cretonnes, with large, gay figures on them, will be made in polonaise style, edged with black velvet, or velvet and guipure lace. Foulard silk of dark colors, with gay flounces, will also be made in the same style; but the polonaise is a difficult garment to fit well, and will therefore, perhaps, give place to the ordinary over-skirt and half-loose jacket, if a good dress-maker is not at hand. The over-skirt is usually quite simple, but draped quite high on the hips, the lower-skirt has high, plaited trimmings, and the waist of the dress has sometimes vests, sometimes basques at the back, and are sometimes simple round waists, with a broad band.

THE FASHIONS FOR THE SPRING do not strike one at first with much originality of style; they are more or less faithful copies of the modes of various periods—they include everything; sleeves in the Charles IX. style, Louis XIV. loopings up, Louis XV. fichus, Louis XVI. *parures*, *Directoire* bonnets, trains as under the first Empire, and coiffures which date from the period of the Restoration. And yet in the mixture and arrangement of all these things, may, perhaps, be found the peculiar stamp which will mark in future the period in which we live. Certain modifications, certain arrangements or adaptations of things are equal to inventions. We do not copy slavishly, we choose here and there what seems pleasing, and with the whole we make up toilets which are far from wanting in grace or novelty.

FOR FINE CASHMERES AND SILKS, embroidery in braid is very popular. The braid used for this purpose is very fine, not much coarser than silk twist, and it is always of the color of the dress, and usually of exactly the same shade; it is very popular for jackets with wide-hanging sleeves.

CAPEs are still worn. They are so convenient; but they are generally made of fine black cashmere or delain. Silk is rather too stiff a material for them.

HALF-LOW DRESSES are worn with pretty fichus of lace, tulle and blond, guipure or *Crepe de Chine*. The latter, more novel but more fragile, is very elegant in crape of soft shades, such as pink, mauve, straw color, or sky-blue; they are arranged in cross folds, and are trimmed with old lace or with fringe. One also wears in the hair pretty bows of crape of the same color as the dress, and trimmed in the same way.

THE NEWEST COLLAR is the standing-up collar, still higher at the sides than at the back, but with small turned-down corners in front; sometimes the whole collar of starched linen is edged with embroidery and lace, but often the corners alone are trimmed; the turning down gives ease to the neck, and also allows sufficient space for the large bow of the fashionable cravat, which is a scarf of colored *crepe de Chine*, with ends fringed or edged with lace.

THE HAIR is more than ever worn in large masses, waved, or in thick torsades off into curls, falling over the neck and shoulders. The hair is raised very high in front and ornamented with a Louis XV. bow and jeweled clasp, or else with a few flowers, the stems of which, with buds and foliage, trail at the back. The Louis XV. coronet is also worn, composed of flowers or small feathers, with an aigrette at the side. Sometimes the hair is inclosed within a net, the meshes of which are very wide, in gold or silver braid, and tassels at the side. This net allows, however, of a few curls escaping and dropping upon the neck.

BONNETS are slightly altered in shape; the crown is oval, the border slightly raised, and there is a small curtain lengthened out behind. The trimming, instead of being placed all in a bunch in front, is placed more at the back, and falls even over the hair.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—COSTUME FOR A LITTLE GIRL FROM EIGHT TO TEN YEARS OLD.—Skirt of dark Havana cashmere, and a slightly-gathered flounce headed with scalloped black velvet, and looped up on each side and behind. Close-fitting bodice and sleeves. Spanish jacket of black velvet with *passanterie* brandebourgs and tassels.

FIG. II.—FULL-DRESS OF STRIPED FOULARD AND BLACK VELVET.—Under-skirt of black velvet. Upper-skirt of striped black and blue foulard. The striped bodice is cut low and square over a high black velvet corsage; it has short, square basques over other black velvet basques edged with a blue silk fluting.

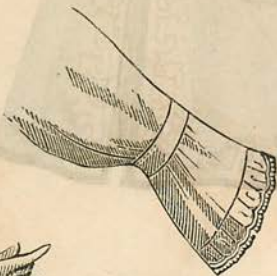
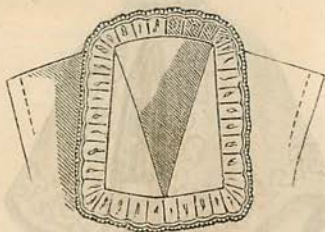
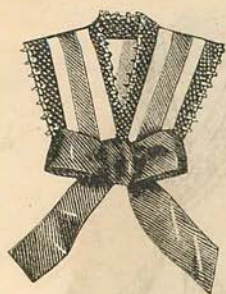
FIG. III.—COSTUME FOR A THREE-YEARS OLD BABY.—Thick white flannel frock, with revers braided with black, and two rows of buttons. Sash, braided with black.

FIG. IV.—COSTUME FOR A BOY FROM FIVE TO EIGHT YEARS OLD.—The costume is of black velvet. The close-fitting trousers are open at the side. The tunic has a double row of buttons in front. Black leather belt. Linen collar and red neck-tie.

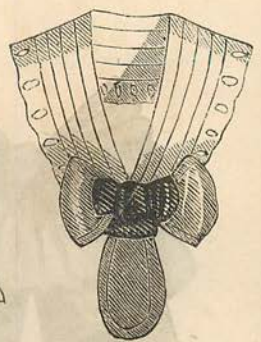
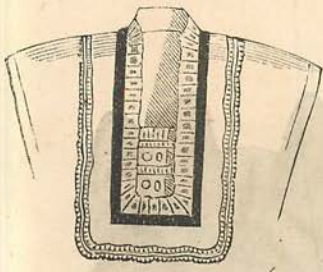
FIG. V.—COSTUME FOR A GIRL FROM FOUR TO SIX YEARS OLD.—Frock of violet poplin. Skirt trimmed with two satin biases of the same color. Plain tunic, looped up on each side. Plain high bodice. Coat-sleeves. Marie Antoinette *fichu* of poplin, with violet satin frill, crossed in front, tied behind with wide lappets falling over the tunic. Violet velvet ribbon in the hair.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR MAY. INFANT'S CLOAK. TALMA.



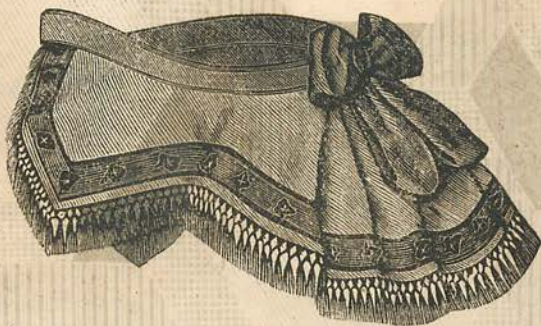
WALKING-DRESS. COLLARS. SLEEVE.



WALKING-DRESS. COLLARS. SLEEVE.



NEW STYLES FOR OPERA-CLOAKS. BOWS.



PATTERNS FOR TUNICS SLEEVE. NECK-TYE.

PATTERN IN MATCHWORK



GARMENTS ORNAMENTED WITH "STANDARD TRIMMINGS."

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, two beautiful evening-dresses. The first is suitable for either a large or small party, and may be made of French muslin, tarlatan, gauze, or any of the light gossamer fabrics which are to be had at this season of the year. Perhaps the French muslin, Swiss, or tarlatan, should have the preference, both

from their suitability for the style, and the inexpensiveness of the material. Ten yards of French muslin, two yards wide, at a cost of seventy-five cents per yard, will make the dress. Or a piece of tarlatan, which can be bought in white, pink, or blue, at from six to eight dollar the piece.

The under-skirt of this dress is cut in a short demi-train, and ornamented with one flounce, twelve inches deep, trimmed at the bottom, and not too full, cut straight way of the muslin, of course. This is headed by another ruffle, hemmed on both sides, and gathered in the center, four inches wide. Inside of this is a second ruffle, three inches wide, and gathered with a fine cord. This double ruffle is duplicated, and arranged just above the first one, as seen in the engraving. The upper-skirt is perfectly plain, looped up quite short in front and at the sides, where it is drawn into the middle of the back, thus producing the puff. Plain, low-necked dress, with short sleeves, and round waist, fastened with a sash with short ends, completes this dress. Of course, the waist may be made high in the neck, and the sleeves open, if preferred, and still the style of the dress not materially altered.

The other is of the same kind of material, with the addition of black velvet ribbon, which makes a very effective dress. This skirt is cut also in demi-train, and has the bottom band with black velvet ribbon, two inches wide. This is ornamented with a plain-hemmed flounce, twelve inches deep, put on with a ruffle to stand up. Black velvet bows and ends are disposed at equal distances around the skirt. The velvet should be one and a half inches wide. The upper-skirt is rounded in front and open in the back, trimmed all round with a ruffle four inches deep, when made with the velvet between it and the heading. The skirt at the back is folded, as may be seen, and looped there and at the sides with corresponding bows of the velvet ribbon. The waist is cut low in the neck, and with a short basque, which is open at the back, to display the trimming of the upper-skirt; this is trimmed at the neck, and around the basque, to correspond with the skirt. Bows at the shoulders and back, and front of the corsage, are added. Twelve yards of French muslin, and three pieces of velvet ribbon will be required.

We give, also, in the front of the number, two new designs for opera-cloaks. One is made of white poplin, trimmed with black lace and dark claret velvet. The hood is simulated with a velvet neck-piece, bordered with lace and insertion. The edge of the cloak corresponds with the hood. The other is circular in form, and made of white cashmere, trimmed with blue fringe; blue silk plaitings, with swansdown in the center. This trimming borders the cloak, and a row is laid on to simulate a double cape.

Next we give a house-dress of plaid serge. This dress is of black and white plaid serge, at seventy-five cents per yard, and has the under-

skirt quite plain, and simply trimmed with a bias band of black empress-cloth, stitched in white by the sewing-machine. The over-skirt, as may be seen, is without trimming, and only assists as drapery. These simple over-skirts are quite popular from their simplicity, and in soft material, such as serge, cashmere, or merino, are exceedingly graceful. The basque is cut slightly loose, and belted at the waist; it is trim-



med to match the under-skirt, observing to make the band only about half as wide. The wide coat-sleeve is trimmed with the same. In our design, the waist is cut surplice at the throat; a ruffle of French muslin is worn inside; same at the sleeves. Fifteen yards of the plaid material, and one and a half yards for trimming will be required. A similar dress, for warmer weather, may be made of any light summer fabric.

We give next, a dress for a child from one to two years. This little dress is of Nainsook or Victoria lawn, cut all in one from the neck, front, and sides, gored, and full in the back. There is a square yoke set in at the neck, which is composed of a puff of the muslin with a narrow ruffle, top and bottom; sleeves narrow, to cor-

respond; also the lappets, which cover the front seams on the waist; these pass under the belt, as may be seen. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with a double ruffle of the muslin, separated in the center with a tiny row of insertion or pique trimming. This trimming is also upon



the yoke and sleeves. Two and a half yards of Nainsook or Victoria lawn will make the dress and trimmings, and six yards of insertion.

In the front of the number, we give a talma, with hood, for a young lady. This simple outdoor garment is made of light-gray cashmere or cloth. It is cut in the circular form, and slightly slashed at the back, where it is rounded-off, as may be seen. The trimming consists of a band of black velvet, or silk, upon which a pretty pattern is braided in gray, the color of the cloth, or any shade darker. The outside braiding of scallops is done in black. This trimming is carried up the back, following the form of the talma where it meets the hood, which is cut in a point, ornamented to match, and is finished with a tassel at the point. A tied silk fringe completes the whole. One and a quarter yards of cloth or cashmere will be required. If made of cashmere, it should be lined with silk. This same design, done in white cashmere, would make a charming opera-cloak.

Also, in the front of the number, an infant's cloak. This cloak may be made either in white merino, cashmere, or pique, for the coming season. It is first a single long sacque with sleeves, belted in at the waist or not, as may be preferred. Over this is a circular-cape. The whole is braided in a handsome, showy pattern. If on cashmere or merino, the braid should be of silk, either plain or the kind called star-braid,

course, which is probably the most effective. If pique, braid with the cotton star-braid, and bind the edge with a pretty pique trimming. Two yards of cashmere, or three and a half of pique, will be required, and a dozen pieces of braid.

Next is a dress also for a child of one or two years. It is made of plaid Nainsook, pique, or brilliant. It is also all in one. Just lay the box-plaits, and then shape the neck. The plaits are stitched as far as the waist, where they are confined to a belt, stitched down. A band of pink, blue, or buff percale, cut on the bias, is stitched down, forming the trimming around the square yoke, sleeves, and bottom of the skirt. Also a similar band upon the belt, with the addition of



a bow and ends of the percale at the side. This dress is rather more suitable for a boy. Three yards of pique, and three-quarters of a yard of colored percale, will be required for the dress.

We give, in the front of the number, a lady's wrapper of white cambric, ornamented with "Standard" puffings, "Standard" bias tuckings, and "Standard" plaited flouncings. A very pretty house-dress of Swiss muslin can be made from this pattern. The "Standard Trimmings" supply the requisite ornamentations for all articles made of white goods. They can be bought at any drygoods store. The assortment comprises every variety of puffings, plaitings, tuckings, flutings, and flouncings, and for elegance and economy are unsurpassed.

We also give, on the same page, a child's slip, trimmed with "Standard" toilet ruffle, and "Standard" puffings. Also a girl's street suit of fine lawn, trimmed with "Standard" box-plaited flouncings.

EVENING POLONAISE.

—
BY EMILY H. MAY.
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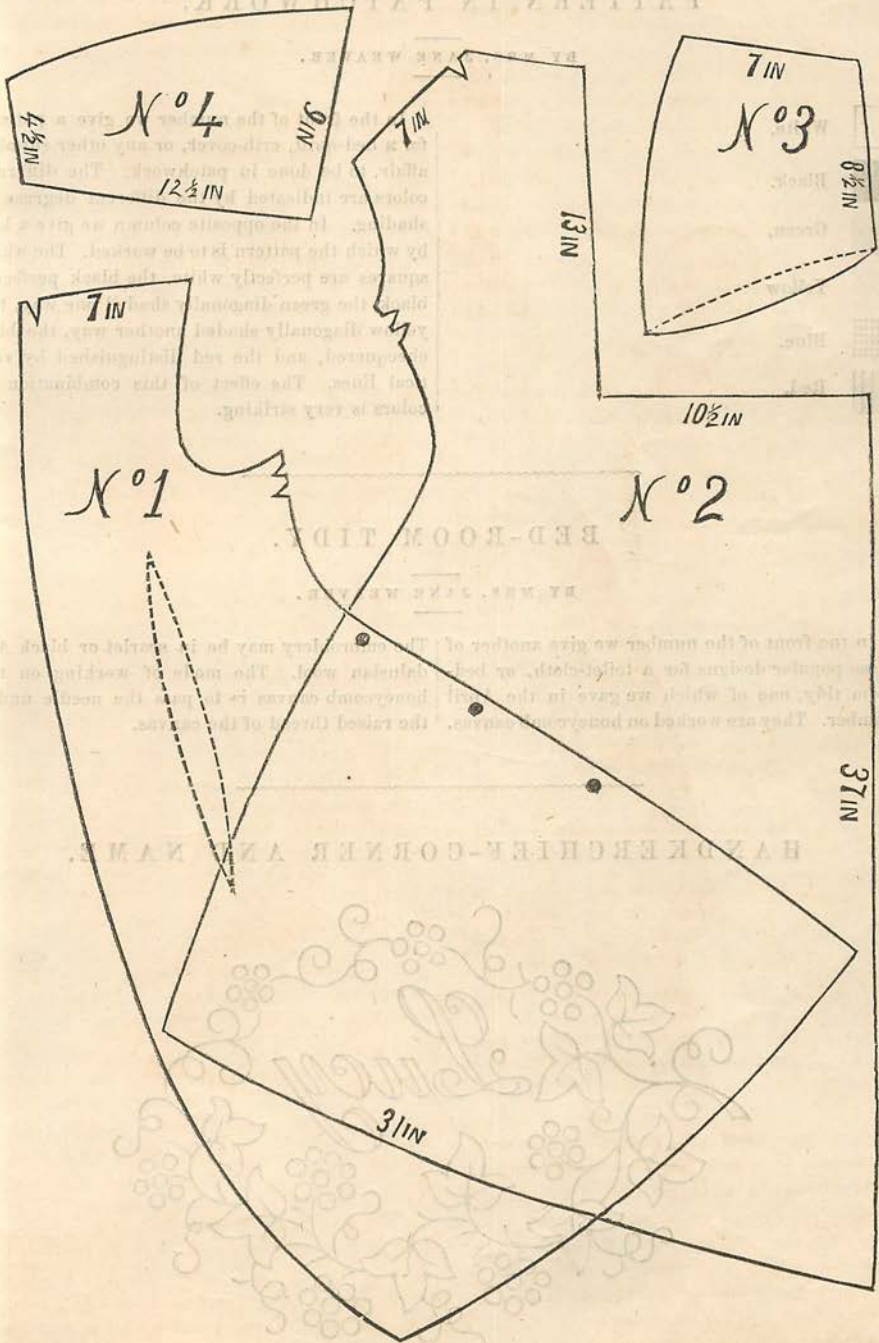
We give, this month, an engraving of one of the polonaise dresses so fashionable this season. Our pattern may be made up in either silk, gauze, grenadine, or figured tulle, and trimmed with lace, platings, or ruches. Our model is black figured net, edged with black lace, and rose-colored satin bands above; maize satin and black velvet also look well for trimmings.

The pattern consists of four pieces, viz :

- No. 1. FRONT.
- No. 2. BACK.
- No. 3. SLEEVE.
- No. 4. RUFFLE OF SLEEVE.

The joining of front and back is indicated with one notch on the shoulder and two notches under the arms, and these pieces must be joined before draping. Three punched holes will be found in the front; these show where the tunic

is to be draped. The second hole is to be lifted can be plain or puffed to the elbow, and a ruffle to the first, and the third to the second. The is added. Half of the ruffle only is given in our piece that projects from the back is to be laid in model. This polonaise also looks well in white



double plaits at the waist. A bow is added on } *Algerienne*, edged with Thibet fringe. Nothing the waistband, both back and front. The sleeve } could be prettier for the coming season.

EDITOR'S TABLE

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

THE SECRET OF THE ART OF DRESS is to wear only what is individually becoming in both style and color, and not to be tempted into unbecoming eccentricities, however fashionable they may be. Thus, for example, a blonde must never be led away into any dark and heavy colors, however popular they are. Nor should she wear, as is too commonly the case, washed-out and faded hues, but should choose bright, light tints, which assimilate with her complexion, and heighten its effect. She can, however, wear black, especially if her hair be one particular shade, with very good results; and, indeed, with regard to that color, people of all complexions look well in it, except brunettes without vivid complexions. Even a dark-haired person with a bright color can wear black with impunity, and in combination with white, it is at once effective and fashionable. A brunette should avoid, on the other hand, all pale colors, and can wear, according to tone of complexion, dark-blues, reds, and the like, and a certain shade of dark violet. People with red hair, now so popular, owing to the artist mania for it, should be especially careful. Violet and purple should be eschewed. A medium shade of green is, perhaps, the most effective, and black, as a rule, is becoming, but inasmuch as this color of hair is of so many different tones, and allied to such very varied complexions, it is exceedingly difficult to lay down any strict rules.

No matter what the complexion or color of hair, there should always be one prevailing tint in a costume, and large masses of different colors should be avoided, except in the case of black and white, or where the tones are merely gradations of the same tint. Two or three bright colors, not assimilating, are far too commonly worn among us; a purple dress, with a pink or red rose in the bonnet, for instance, is a popular offence against taste, and so are curious mixtures of brown and gray, and analogous colors. Trimmings and similar accompaniments to a dress should, as a rule, be some gradation, preferentially a darker one of the prevalent tint, especially in costume dresses; or else a contrast, such as brown with blue or green, or gray with scarlet sparingly used. The choice of texture also is very important, and should be exercised with due discretion. Every part of a lady's dress should be chosen with reference to the other, and to her means and position in life. And yet we see women sacrifice large sums of money on some special part of their apparel—say a jacket—and then constantly wear a heavy and handsome one over a threadbare dress of some flimsy material. Thus, one part of the attire kills the other, and the beholder is impressed with a painful incongruity. Again, it would seem almost unnecessary to warn ladies to dress in a manner becoming their ages. This is the more to be deplored, as the older a woman gets the less she can afford to dress with carelessness or eccentricity.

Moreover, a lady should adopt the prevailing fashions only so far as they suit herself. Whatever is not suited, no matter how fashionable it may be, should be discarded, or, at all events, considerably modified; for surely it is the height of absurdity for ladies to disfigure themselves by adopting a fashionable color or style of costume that happens to be utterly unsuitable to them. Thus, for instance, there is at present a rage for elaborate horizontal trimming of all kinds. This, exceedingly effective on a tall and commanding figure, or even sparingly used on ladies of medium height, makes a short person look much shorter, and adds, moreover, very much to the breadth of figure. And yet how few little people remember this, and how many of them pile on flounces

and ruches till a figure, passable, though small, becomes what we can only stigmatize as "dumpy." How many, by wearing too large a panier, make themselves ridiculous.

It is that ladies may be able to select the style most suited to themselves, that we give so many costumes every month, and such various ones. Among our many patterns it is always easy to find the suitable one. Taste and refinement, we repeat again, may be exercised with only the humblest materials at command.

A CHOICE OF SEVEN ENGRAVINGS, all large-sized for framing, is given to any person getting up a club for "Peterson's Magazine." The engravings are, "Bunyan in Jail," "Bunyan on Trial," "Washington Parting from His Generals," "The Star of Bethlehem," "Our Father, Who Art In Heaven," "Washington at the Battle of Trenton," and "Five Times One To-Day." When no choice is made, this last is sent, as being the newest. For large clubs an extra copy of the Magazine is sent in addition. But see the Prospectus on the last page of this number.

WE GIVE PREMIUMS only to those who get up clubs. All that we can afford, we put into the magazine, so as to make it both the cheapest and best. A lady writes: "I took — last year, but I will not do it again. If — would spend, what they spend on premiums, in making their magazine more interesting, I think it would be better for them in the end."

A FRIEND AND TEACHER.—The Hamilton (N. Y.) Volunteer says of this magazine:—"Its popularity is widely extending: the ladies think they cannot keep house without it, so fully does it fulfill the duties of a household Mentor: indeed no woman can peruse its pages without becoming better fitted for her duties."

REMEMBER, by remitting \$2.50 any person can have "Peterson" for 1872, and also a copy of either of our large-sized steel, premium engravings. Or any subscriber in a club, by remitting \$1.00 extra, can have either of the engravings.

A NECESSITY OF LIFE.—The Wilmington (Del.) State Journal says of this magazine:—"Ladies could no more do without 'Peterson,' with its glowing fashion-plates and other valuable and useful information, than without their best dresses on gala days."

IN ADVANCE OF ALL.—The Plainville (Mich.) Republic says of the last number of this magazine:—"It comes out, as usual, bright and elegant, in advance of all others, and ranks among the very best of its class in the world."

THE FIRST POINT IN GOOD MANNERS is to be affable to all. A courteous air invariably pleases, and is sure to make friends.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE to subscribe for this magazine. Back numbers, from January, inclusive, can always be supplied.

ALWAYS RESPECT THE OLD.—Nothing is more beautiful than to see a young man or woman reverentially attentive to age.

Burns and Scalds.—The following is one of the best applications in case of burns or scalds, more especially where a large surface is denuded of the cuticle. Take one drachm finely-powdered alum, and mix thoroughly with the whites of two eggs, and one teacup of fresh lard; spread on a cloth, and apply it to the parts burnt. It gives almost instant relief from pain, and, by excluding the air, prevents inflammatory action. The application should be changed at least once a day.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF GRAY CASHMERE.—The skirt is trimmed with three bias bands. The tunic is open and pointed in front, puffed a good deal at the back, and trimmed with a narrow gimp. The sleeves have a deep cuff of green silk, and a collar of the same material covers the shoulders. Hat of black straw, with a gray veil, and trimmed with green ribbon.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF DOVE-COLORED FOULARD, WITH LEATHER-COLORED SPOTS.—The lower-skirt is quite plain; the upper-skirt has a square, apron-shaped front, and is very much puffed-up at the back. It is trimmed all around with leather-colored ribbon, which is put on in deep vandykes on the front, with a tassel between each vandyke. Mantilla of black silk, cape-shaped at the back, and close-fitting in front, with rather long, square ends; it is trimmed with black lace. Black lace bonnet, trimmed with a large pink rose.

FIG. III.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE SILK.—The lower-skirt has two scant flounces, vandyked, and trimmed with a row of very narrow white ribbon, fringed with pink roses; the flounces are edged with narrow blond lace, and headed by a row of the ribbon. The tunic is cut in points, and trimmed to correspond with the waist and skirt. Pink and white roses in the hair.

FIG. IV.—EVENING-DRESS OF RICH BLUE SILK.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with two flounces, the headings of which are lined with golden satin; bunches of yellow satin bows are placed at intervals on the flounces; the tunic is open in front, and cut out in a gothic pattern, edged with black lace; the back is lined with yellow satin. The trimming on the waist corresponds with the front of the tunic. Head-dress of blue and yellow satin and black lace.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY.—The under-dress is of light-blue summer poplin, and is quite plain. The over-dress of light-gray mohair, is looped up slightly at the sides, and is open in front at the waist. Gray straw hat, with blue ribbons and plumes.

FIG. VI.—WALKING-DRESS OF GRAY CAMEL'S-HAIR.—A new, soft, woolen material, very suitable for the spring and cool summer days. The upper and lower-skirt are edged with a woolen fringe, and headed by two bands of black velvet. The cape-saque is of black cashmere, braided and trimmed with silk fringe.

FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF MYRTLE-GREEN SILK.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with one deep plaited flounce, the plaits confined to within three inches of the bottom, where they form a ruffle; above the flounce are perpendicular strips of black velvet, edged on either side by a pattern in black braid. The over-skirt opens in front, and is trimmed with a knotted fringe, as well as with a row of black velvet. The basque and sleeves correspond with the skirt.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The graceful but untidy walking-dresses are still the fashion. These are especially uncomfortable to gather up in the hand, as they are made heavy and awkward by the depth and great amount of the trimming which often reaches above the knee. Sometimes the upper-skirt is cut long in front, gathered high up on the hips, rather far back, and is comfortably short behind. Again

the tunic will be rather short in front and very long behind, but always gathered up rather far back. Most of the walking-dresses are made with some kind of postillion basques, though many persons still cling to the comfortable sacque. The polonaise is exceedingly popular, but a good fit is indispensable to elegance.

For EVENING-DRESSES the trains are much less than they were a year or two ago, and they are not cut pointed at the back, as was then the fashion. Low-neck dresses are less worn than formerly, or if worn, are partially covered by pretty capes of various designs. The square-neck dress, filled in with plaits of soft tulle, is very fashionable. Black and white grenadine, gauze de chambley, and other thin materials, are made in polonaise, and worn over black, white, or light-colored skirts. Two shades of the same color are very much used in dresses this season, especially in silks; and three and four shades are sometimes used in French dresses. All the colors are less vivid than formerly; and these blend much more beautifully than two bright, contrasting colors. The old sage and tea-greens, pinkish salmon, sky-blue, apricot, and straw-colors, have taken the place of the emerald and dresser-greens, the deep pinks, and blues, and divided yellow tints, so recently worn. Then the grays and browns, so familiar to our grandmothers' days, are now fashionable.

Bows of ribbon are stuck all over dresses; on the neck and front of the waist; on the sleeves, looping up the tunic; in rows on the open tunic, as it slopes back; in fact, wherever there is an excuse for putting them. The Russian plaitings, which used to be worn only on the lower half of skirts, are now worn on the upper half, near the waist, and form the tunic. This style of plaited upper-skirts will be a great novelty both for silk and cashmere spring costumes. Very few have been made as yet, but it is a fashion likely to succeed. Imagine, for example, a maroon *faillie* skirt with a vandyked flounce, a double row of large points bound with velvet for heading; pearl-gray cashmere tunic, plaited like a kilt, short in front, and falling at the back as low as the skirt; gray cashmere bodice, fastened at the side like a hunting jacket, with *revers* of maroon *faillie*; a cashmere plaiting, headed with a band of maroon *faillie* at the bottom of the sleeves.

The effect of these plaited tunics and trains in white muslin over pink or blue silk is charming. The edge of the plaited tunic is finished off with narrow Valenciennes lace.

BONNETS have altered some in shape; yet there is such a variety of styles, and they bear so close a resemblance to last summer bonnets, that a nice one left over from last year, if the shape was then new, will do admirably for this season. The trimming is more at the back than last year, perhaps; but even this is not always the case. The same may be said of the round hats.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF RUSSIAN-GRAY DELAINE, with a plaited flounce, with a mauve-plaited frill above it. The upper-skirt is of lighter dove-gray delaine, trimmed with a plaited frill of the darker shade. Plain, high waist, and coat sleeve, with a dark frill.

FIG. II.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF TARTAN PLAID, trimmed with a band of broad, black velvet. Black velvet jacket; merino hood of the prevailing color of the dress, embroidered with black.

FIG. III.—LITTLE BOY'S DRESS of marine-blue cashmere. The trousers reach to below the knee, and are trimmed with white braid at the sides; the blouse jacket has a large, square sailor collar, is belted at the waist, and trimmed with white braid.



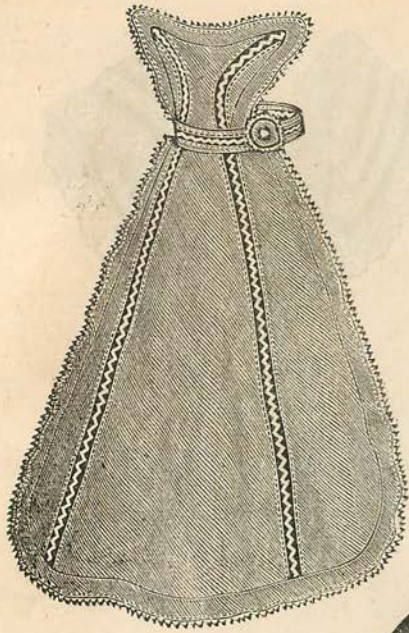
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JUNE. INFANT'S DRESSES.



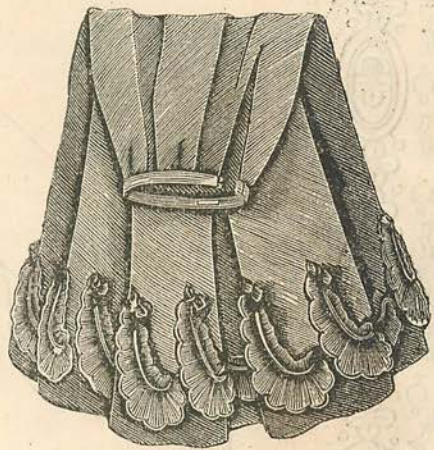
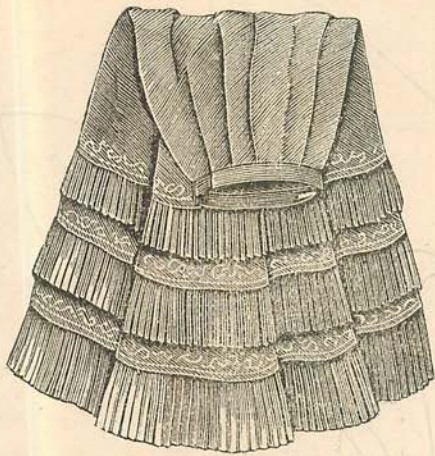
HOUSE-DRESS. FICHU OF LACE AND PINK CREPE.



EVENING-DRESS. CAPE OF MUSLIN AND RIBBON.



HOUSE-DRESS, FRONT. YOUNG LADY'S APRON. CHILD'S APRON.



HOUSE-DRESS, BACK. SKIRTS FOR TUNIC

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, for our first pattern, a walking-dress for a young lady. The material of this dress is any nice summer fabric of a light-gray tint, and



quite short at the middle of the back, where a plaited sash-end is added, so arranged as to fall exactly under the postillion-skirt, which belongs to the bodice, that otherwise is simply high and plain, with points in front. Close coat-sleeves, open on the back-seam about six inches. Over-skirt, basque, and sleeves, ornamented with one row only of the quillings, same as the skirt. For out-door wear the simple jacket, without trimming, is added, for cool days; but for warmer ones, the costume is complete without. Eighteen yards will be required, fourteen yards for the dress, and four yards for the trimming. One and a half will make the outside sacque.

We give, also, another walking-dress for a young lady. Here we have a costume without the upper-skirt, which certainly, for the novelty of the thing, is refreshing; and as the design is pretty, we scarcely miss the drapery of the

the trimmings are of the same, only of a darker shade, or, if preferred, they may be black, and made either of the material or of black silk. The lower-skirt is gored in front and at the sides, according to the usual mode, and two plain breadths at the back. As may be seen, it is not quite so long, being made just to escape the ground in walking—quite a sensible improvement upon the last fall and winter costumes. Two quillings, two and a half inches deep, are placed exactly upon the edge of the skirt, and two, the same depth, four inches above; this forms the entire trimmings of the under-skirt. The over-skirt has a short apron-front, and two plain widths for the back, which are looped up

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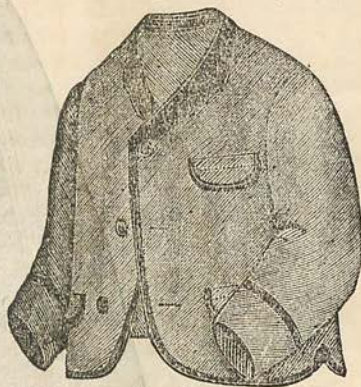
upper-skirt. It is of light-buff mohair, linen, or percale, particularly adapted to the latter two fabrics. The skirt is ornamented with three plaited ruffles, six inches deep, laid in side plaits, and flattened by putting the iron upon them. This plaiting must be made very regular, or much of its beauty is lost; and be careful not to lay the plaits too deep. A heading of white linen, two inches deep, cut on the bias, is put above each ruffle, or what is rettier, a band of Hamburg or guipure insertion; but this latter is far more expensive. The waist is cut in the basque form, shaped in long points in front, trimmed to match the skirt, and in the back terminating in a loose, full puff, just touching the upper ruffle of the skirt. The sleeves are slightly open. The same trimming as heads all the ruffles is continued around the neck, coming down to the waist. A belt, with small, butterfly bows at the back, is added, as a finish to the waist. Sixteen yards of linen or percale, or eighteen yards of mohair, will be required. We have given the prices of these fabrics below.

A house-dress for a young lady, back and front views, is given in the front of the number. Or it may be worn as a dinner-dress. It is made either of grenadine, berage, organdie, Swiss, or Victoria lawn; in fact, any of the summer tissues will look well made after this design. The first, or skirt proper, is cut somewhat longer in the back than an ordinary walking-costume, but it may be provided with loops underneath, so that it can be shortened at pleasure. This skirt has three ruffles, slightly gathered, headed with a band of the material one inch in width, cut straight, sewed down by the machine. The last, or third ruffle, is continued up the back, as may be seen in No. 2, and caught together with bows made of the material; or if the dress is white, the bows may be of black velvet. The front is trimmed to simulate an apron, which has one ruffle, headed by the same width band; also further ornamented by like bands, arranged as seen. The tunic is composed of the pointed halves of a square, trimmed to match, and the front sewed back, as also may be seen. Basque bodice, with open sleeves, trimmed with bands like the skirt, finished by a narrow fringe or guipure lace. The manner of arranging the bands upon the body may be seen by the engraving. Eighteen yards of organdie or muslin, or twenty-two or twenty-five of grenadine will be required. English grenadine may be bought from thirty-seven cents up to one dollar per yard. Organdies from thirty-seven to fifty cents.

We also give, in the front of the number, two illustrations of skirts, to be worn with tunics.

In one, as will be seen, the frills, sewn on as single curves, meeting together, are finished above with a small bow. The frills are either button-holed over or bound, being each about twenty-three and a half inches long, and from four to four and three-quarters wide, somewhat sloped off on one side; they are gathered, and a rouleau is put over the gathering. The other skirt has three plaited flounces, headed by a pattern of braiding or embroidery. A rouleau finishes the heading of the flounce.

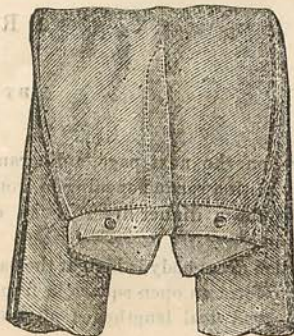
We give here, engravings of jacket, waist-



coat, and trousers for a boy, to be made of any

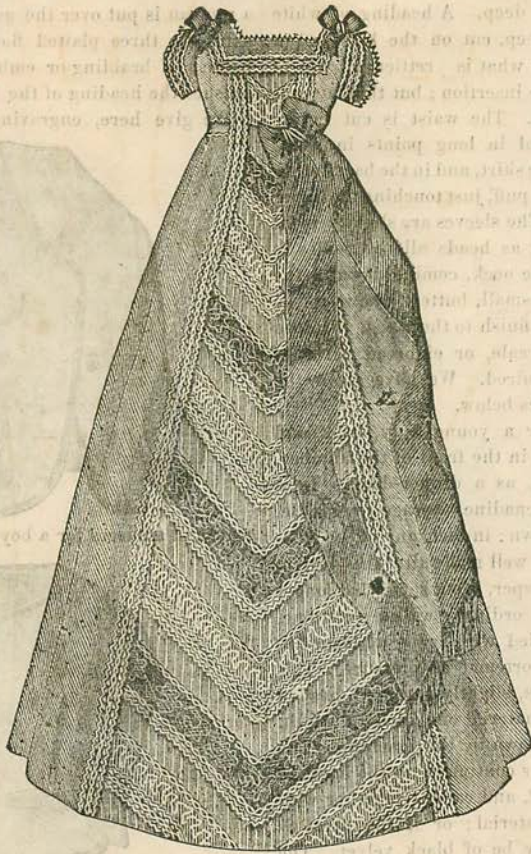


suitable summer material. The pattern will answer for boys from eight to fourteen.



We also give, in the front of the number, two pretty designs for infants' dresses. These may be made from the illustrations, without further description. They are patterns that will always be found elegant and useful.

We close with a very elegant infant's robe, rather more costly than the articles usually given in this department; but if there is anything on which a mother thinks it excusable to be extravagant, it is on a pretty robe for her baby.



DRESS-BODY.

BY EMILY H. MAX.

We give, on the next page, a diagram for a dress-body, with a sacque-opening in front, suitable either for a dinner-dress or an evening house-costume.

This stylish dress-body is high at the back, and is cut out to form an open square in front. The waist is a good deal lengthened all round, (en

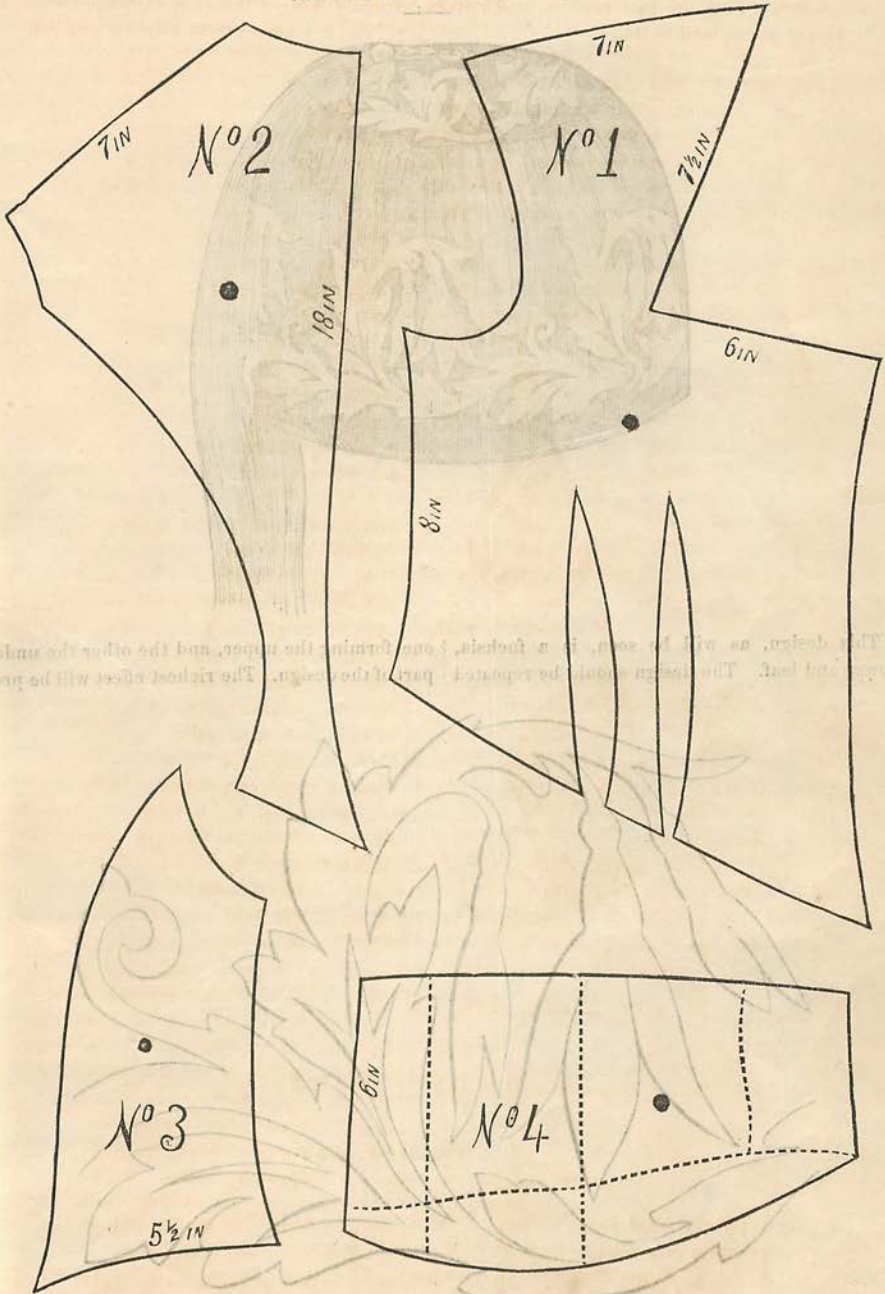
basque,) and forms points both at the back and the front.

The short sleeve is to be fullled along the straight pricked lines, so as to form rows of bouillons or puffings.

The pattern is given complete, and consists of four pieces, viz.,

No. 1. FRONT.
No. 2 BACK.

No. 3. SIDE-PIECE.
No. 4. SLEEVE.



This is a pattern which is quite fashionable, being simple, so that it can be made at home, if this season, and which has the advantage of more convenient.

Danger from Eating Nuts.—Medical men advise that salt should be taken with nuts, when eaten at night. "One time," says a writer, "hickory nuts were served in the evening, when a friend called for salt, stating that he knew of a lady having eaten heartily of nuts in the evening, was taken violently ill. Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but he had become too fond of his cup, and was not in a condition to go, he muttered, "Salt, salt;" of which no notice was taken. Next morning he found the lady a corpse. He said if they had given her salt, it would have relieved her. If they would allow him to make an examination he would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and immediately it dissolved."

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF WHITE HERNANI, OR GRENA-DINE.—The skirt is trimmed with four scant flounces, trimmed with a quilling of black ribbon, for which black lace may be substituted. The upper-skirt and waist may be cut in one or separate, the waist having a little fullness in it. The sleeves, neck, and skirt, are trimmed like the flounces. Hat of white muslin, fastened down with black velvet ribbon. Pearl-colored gloves and parasol.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS OF GREEN STRIPED POPLIN.—The under-skirt is perfectly plain; the upper-skirt is one of those indefinable tints, with the slightest mauve tinge in it, and is made of plain twilled foulard. It is rather long at the waist, and the belt, band on the ruffles at the sleeves, and trimmings of the collar, are of green; a knot of green ribbon at the throat. Straw hat, trimmed with green ribbon, and a green gauze veil. Large, green parasol.

FIG. III.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF GRAY STRIPED SILK.—One deep flounce trims the lower-skirt. The upper-skirt is long both front and back, is looped high up on the hip, and is trimmed with a deep fringe. The close-fitting basque, which is pointed both before and at the back, is also trimmed with fringe. Bonnet of gray straw, trimmed with a fall of gray tulle, and two of black velvet.

FIG. IV.—HOUSE-DRESS OF PINK SILK FOR A YOUNG LADY.—A deep plaiting of fine, white, French muslin is around the bottom of the under-skirt. The apron-front, panniers at the side, sash-ends, sleeves, and waist, are all trimmed with white muslin plaitings. Round hat of white chip, trimmed with quillings of pink ribbon.

FIG. V.—HOUSE-DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN.—The lower-skirt has a puffing of white muslin over a band of green silk or percale. The upper-skirt, waist, and sleeves, are trimmed in a similar manner. Broad flat of Leghorn, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. VI.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN.—The trained skirt is trimmed with five plain flounces. The upper-skirt of white muslin is perfectly plain, and looped up with black velvet loop and ends. The low bodice, with short sleeves, is made of black velvet, and is worn with plaited fichu or colarette, edged with lace.

FIG. VII.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE HERNANI.—The lower-skirt, which is not very long, has one deep flounce, headed by a loose puffing, fastened down at intervals by bows and ends of black velvet ribbon. The upper-skirt opens in front, is rounded at the sides and back, and is edged with broad guipure lace, headed by a narrower puffing than that on the lower-skirt. The high, square-necked basque is edged with lace, and like the sleeves, is trimmed with black velvet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give this month the usual varied amount of capes, fichus, etc., and are glad to say that these pretty additions to the toilet are becoming very popular; with their aid, old dresses, or sombre-colored ones can be very much brightened up at comparatively little expense. One of the prettiest fancies in the way of fichus is made of China crepe, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. The prettiest are composed of two scarfs of crepe, which are joined to-

gether at one of the ends with a bow, likewise of China crepe. The fichu is made in such a manner that it can at pleasure be either at the neck or in the center of the back, or at the waist, according as the fichu is arranged, more or less forward in front. For ladies who are unwilling to wear tight-fitting garments in the street without something to conceal the figure, these plaited fichus are most convenient; sometimes they are made of crepe de chine, sometimes of black or white lace, black silk, or the material of the dress, edged with lace. These fichus are trimmed with bows, and are made according to the taste of the wearer.

The most popular style of dress is made with a round tunic, looped up very high at the sides, while a wide scarf or sash-end of similar material to the dress is draped with flat plaits, and thrown across the back of the tunic, eventually falling at the side. This sash or scarf imparts a degree of novelty to the round tunic, which was beginning to be old-fashioned.

The large Louis XV. *casaque*, which opens in front over the skirt, and the Marie Antoinette *polonoise*, will now very generally replace the tunic and the *talma*, which have been so popular during the winter.

WAISTCOATS are also worn with morning costumes, even more so than with evening toilets. Several tunics are now made round in front, and open at the back, so that the skirt, trimmed with flounces, can be seen. These flounces are neither cut out nor gathered; they are laid in rather wide, flat plaits, and are frequently edged with a cross-band different from the dress.

WHITE DRESSES will be very much worn this summer, whether of muslin, mohair, grenadine, or any other cool, soft material. Black velvet will be used to loop up these dresses, with or without flowers, as the fancy may dictate, though any colored ribbon will look equally well.

BLACK DRESSES of all descriptions are also popular. Black silk skirts are worn with thin-colored, or white over-skirts and *polonoise*; and black *polonoise* are worn over skirts of any color. An all black dress of either thin or thick material is very much brightened up by one of the pink, blue, or mauve China crepe fichus which we have described.

THE *POLONAISE* is so popular that comparatively few *sacques* and mantles are worn; but when worn, they are short, rather loose, have pagoda sleeves, and are trimmed with lace.

BONNETS are really bonnets now, and are worn larger than they were, though small enough yet; they are all high, though of an infinite variety of shape otherwise, and, if rather low, are trimmed to look high. All have falls of black lace or tulle at the back, and nearly all have some sort of face trimming; jet is very much used on black-lace bonnets especially. Hats are very high also, except the flat Leghorn, called the "Dolly Varden," which is fastened up at the sides in a coquetish manner, and is really more becoming to most faces than the other styles.

THE HAIR is now, as a rule, worn very low in the nape of the neck, either in light waved chignons without any padding, or else in curls confined in an invisible net. For a simple morning toilet the hair is sometimes divided down the center, and plaited in two wide plaits, which are looped up, and an Alsatian bow is worn at the top of the head.

EMBROIDERY is still very much used on all materials, whether of silk, muslin, or woolen.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF GRAY MOHAIR FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The under-skirt has a wide flounce, plaited very full, and known as the Russian plaiting; the upper-skirt and jacket are also of gray mohair, and are trimmed with a bias band of blue and white silk; large, white linen collar.

FIG. II.—DRESS OF WHITE PIQUE FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The under-skirt is trimmed with six rows of white, fancy braid—the upper-skirt and jacket are scalloped out, and bound with the white braid. Chinese hat, trimmed with black velvet.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JULY.



HOUSE-DRESS. BONNET AND HAT.



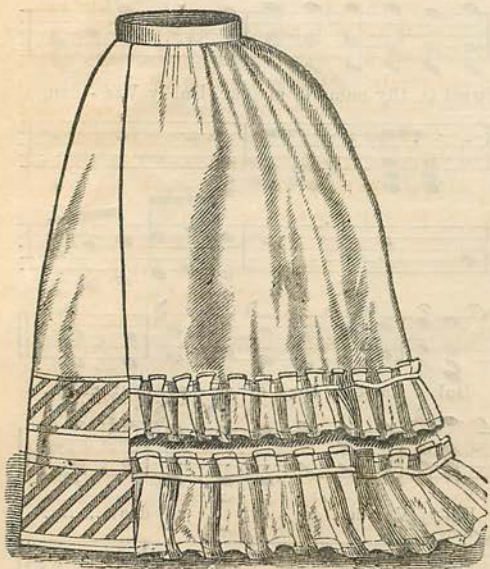
WALKING-DRESS. HAT AND BONNET.



WHITE MUSLIN BODY. FICHU. CRINOLINE.



WHITE MUSLIN BODY. BOY'S DRESS, BACK AND FRONT.



GARMENTS ORNAMENTED WITH "STANDARD TRIMMINGS."

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, a walking-suit of white pique. This costume is made to simulate three skirts.



The lower one, as may be seen, is ornamented with a row of fringe, headed by two narrow rows of black velvet ribbon. Or a pique trimming may be substituted for the velvet, if the costume is preferred all in "white." This trimming, upon the lower skirt, simulates a square-cut apron in front, correspondingly disposed of at the back. The over-skirt is cut round, looped quite high at the sides, and festooned at different intervals around the back, a little more than half-way up the skirt. This skirt is also trimmed with fringe and velvet to correspond with the under-skirt.

The basque is pointed, back and front, slashed at the back up to the waist, with similar ornamentation. A small cape, open up the back, is added, to be worn at pleasure. A small coat-sleeve completes the costume. This style would be well adapted to light, woolen material, suitable for traveling, etc. Of pique, sixteen yards will be required. The fine French cord is the prettiest, and most comfortable for summer wear, and can be bought from sixty cents up to one dollar per yard. From twelve to fourteen yards of white (bullion) cotton or linen fringe, and two pieces of velvet ribbon, for the trimming.

This is an exceedingly pretty walking-suit, to



be made in silk, alpaca, pique, or even Victoria lawn. It has one skirt, which is ornamented with a flounce ten inches deep, slightly full, and is gathered, and finished at the top with a bias band three inches wide, above which is a quilling of the material to stand up. There is an apron-front, which is trimmed with fringe, and



gathered up quite to the waist at the sides, where it terminates in two long sash-ends, trimmed with fringe, and simply tied once in the back, as may be seen in the engraving. The waist is plain and pointed, back and front. Coat-sleeves, with a cuff turned back. A frill of clear muslin, in the neck of the dress, completes this charming costume. All dresses continue to be worn quite long at the back. Fourteen yards of yard-wide material, or eighteen of ordinary width, will be sufficient for this dress. Three yards of fringe will be required for the apron and scarf-ends.

We give, above, a design for a summer walking-

suit of Hernani, of a light shade of buff or gray. The one skirt has a side plaiting of the material, fourteen inches deep, which is finished, top and bottom, (also separating it in the center,) with a box-plaiting two inches wide, edged with a narrow Tom Thumb fringe in black. The waist is made high, and with a small pointed basque. Coat-sleeves. Over this is worn (for the street) a sacque, fitting slightly to the figure in the back, but loose in front. As may be seen, the fronts round up to the side seams, and under the back lappets of the under-waist, is a large, loose puff of the material, under which fall broad sash-ends of black ribbon or silk. This sacque is trimmed with a box-plaiting, the same width as that which ornaments the skirt. The sleeves are slightly flowing, with a plaited under-sleeve of clear muslin. This style would be very pretty in organdie, buff linen, lawn, or almost any thin material. Of Hernani, twenty yards would be required. In colored they can be bought for seventy-five cents per yard. Of yard-wide material, fifteen to sixteen yards would be sufficient. Three pieces of Tom Thumb fringe, at one dollar twenty-five cents per piece of twelve yards.



As this is the season for it, we give, next, a bathing-suit for a young lady. This bathing-suit is to be made of either striped or checked flannel. The trousers are cut long, coming to the ankles, and may be either confined by an elastic, with a ruffle below, as a finish, or left open, as in the design. The upper part of the garment is straight, and plaited into a yoke fitting closely at the throat. The sleeves are long, and fastened with an elastic at the wrist, with a ruffle falling over the hand for protection from the sun. A leathern belt, or one of the same material, is used for confining the garment at the waist. The leather belts are much the best, both for wear and the keep in place better. Alpaca braid is used for trimming. Several rows are stitched upon the skirt of the upper-garment, around the yoke, sleeves, and bottom of the trousers. White tape is very much used upon suits of dark-blue flannel, and looks and washes remarkably well. Eight to ten yards of flannel will be required, according to the size of the wearer.

We also give, in the front of the number, three illustrations of garments ornamented with the

"Standard Trimmings." The first is a lady's lawn-suit, just the thing for this season of the year. The "Standard," box-plaited flouncing overlaps the straight-plaited, on the under-skirt, as will be observed, forming a heading of unequalled richness. These flouncings can be obtained in either cambric or Swiss, so that they can be adapted to any description of white suits. The second is a lady's polonaise, showing another style of the "Standard Trimmings" in the bias plait, which cannot be imitated by hand or machine. It is both elegant and graceful, and evidences the perfection of manufacture which the "Standard Trimmings" have attained. The third is a skirt for a lady's trained dress. The styles of "Standard Trimmings"—with which every lady should be familiar—are the straight-plait, box-plait, bias-plait, and fluted. These, each, can be obtained in any width from two to twelve inches, and of suitable materials. They can be used separately or in combination; and the "Standard" bias tucking, used in connection with either style of flouncing, as in this cut, is stylish and effective.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER HATS.



TABLE-COVER CORNER.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

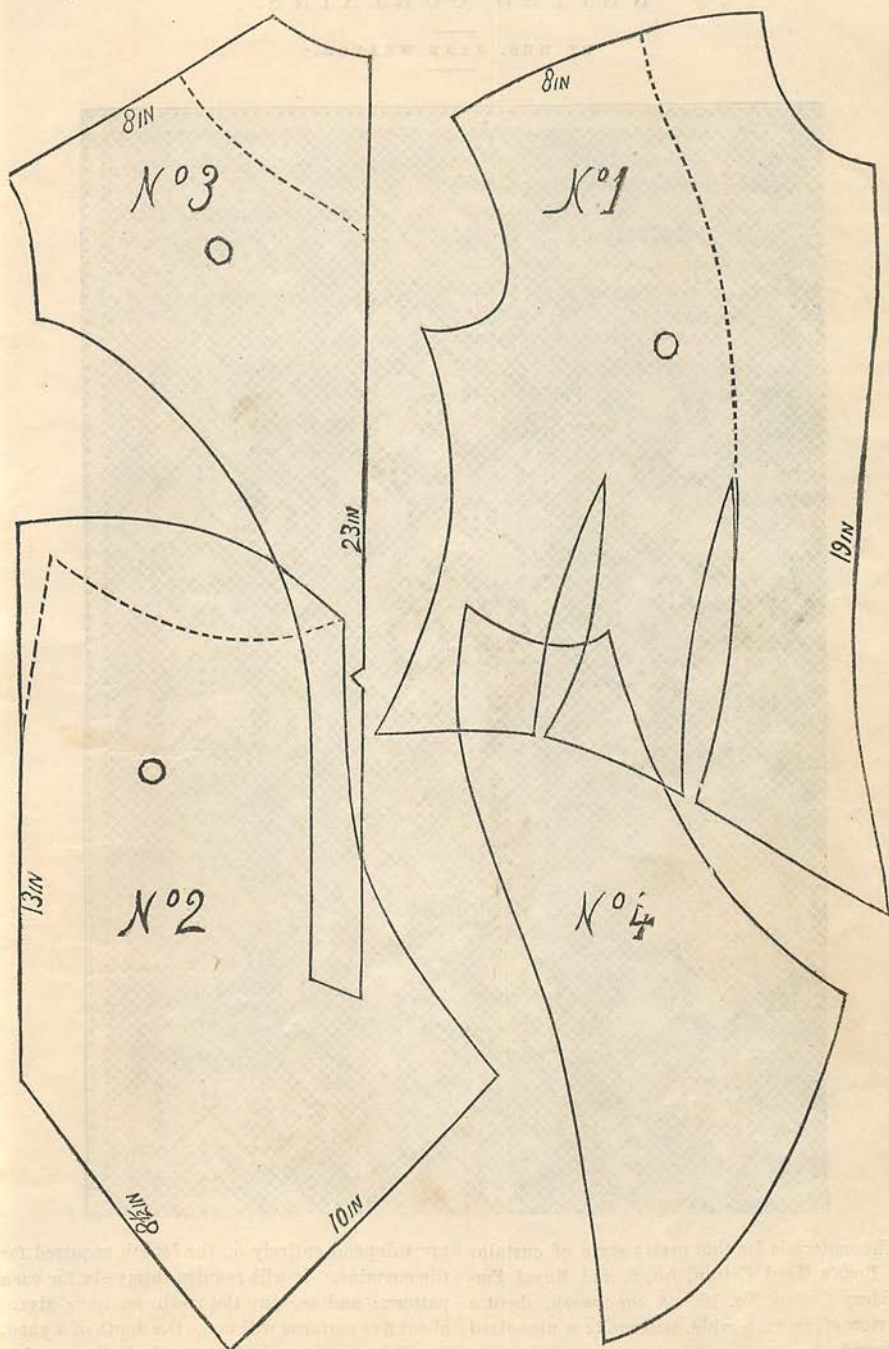
In the front of the number, printed in colors, we give a new and pretty design, in application, for the corner of a table-cover. We give both the reduced and full-sized corners. This charming design is of ivy-leaves, as will be seen, and is worked with white, black, or colored edges, and cording-stitch stalks, veins, and tendrils. These covers may be finished with fringe, or with an embroidered border, such as is shown in our smaller illustration. We also give a monogram for the corner. The letters are L. P., but any others may be substituted.

CORSAGE A GILET.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



This new and stylish affair, which is a dress-body with waistcoat front, called a *CORSAGE A GILET*, consists of a front, side-piece, back, and sleeve. It has no seam at the waist, and the basques form deep points at front, are narrow at the sides, and again deepen out to the back, where they are left open to the waist, so as to display the *bouffant*, or group of bows, worn underneath. The sleeve is wide at the wrist, and is left open at back of arm as far as the elbow. The middle, or waistcoat portion of the fronts, should be covered with silk of another color, or a darker shade; and this waistcoat, or "*Gilet*," is carried over the shoulder, terminat-



ing in point at the back of the neck, as shown by the lines of picking on the patterns.

We give, here, a diagram by which to cut out the corset, which is for a lady of the ordinary size.

- No. 1. FRONT.
- No. 2. SLEEVE.
- No. 3. BACK.
- No. 4. SIDE-PIECE.

Of course, enlarge these diagrams.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

A POINT IN MANNERS.—A recent number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine contains an excellent article on "French Manners," and instances one point in which they excel English manners, and we may add American also. It says:—"One of the highest merits of the French system of manners is, that it tacitly lays down the principle that all persons, meeting in the same house, know each other without the formality of an introduction. Any man may ask any girl to dance, or speak to anybody, at a private party. This in no way extends to public gatherings, where the guarantee of supposed equality, which results from the fact of knowing the same host, does not exist. But in drawing-rooms the rule is absolute; everybody may talk to everybody. This is an intelligent and most practical custom: it facilitates conversation; it dispels all awkwardness toward your neighbor; it melts cold natures; it makes it possible to pass a pleasant hour in a house where you do not know a soul; it gives a look of warmth and unity to a room. No one is obliged to sit gloomily and in silence between two repelling strangers. If you want to speak, you are sure of a listener."

The result of this practice is, that it polishes manners still further. Says Blackwood:—"Though you have the indisputable right to begin a conversation with a lady next to you whom you have never seen before, you can only do so on condition of employing all the most respectful shades of attitude and language: you cannot jump into intimacy with her, and can only profit by her presence, provided you show yourself to be well worthy of it. The principle which temporarily equalizes all the people who are united under the same roof has other applications besides this one. It is a consequence of the self-same theory which obliges men to raise their hats when they enter a railway carriage, or an omnibus, or a waiting-room, or a shop, or any covered place where they find other people. It is the same feeling which leads them to bow respectfully to every lady they may encounter upon a stair-case; and if she does not return the courtesy, you may be sure from that single fact she is not a Frenchwoman. These acts, and others like them, are very civilizing; they add much grace to life; they induce external consideration and respect for others."

CAN'T AFFORD IT.—We often hear the complaint that, though dressing fashionably is prettier than not dressing fashionably, it costs too much. "I can't afford it," is the cry. This is a mistake. It really costs no more to dress in taste than to dress out of it. But even if it did cost more, there are compensations in a different direction.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a journal that has always been distinguished for its excellent sense, had a very forcible article, lately, on this subject. "A great deal is said and written," it remarked, "about the vagaries of fashion, and the ladies are especially blamed, because they do not go on in one everlasting suit of 'hodden gray' or 'sodden black,' untrimmed and unornamented. But where would be the thousands who now find employment in the multifarious modes of skill and industry if 'society' went back to primitive and absolute necessities? So, in all the outlets for expenditure, and for the gratification of taste. The very best philanthropy is in the judicious expenditure of money, and the more that all classes expend, of course within the bounds of proper economy, the better is everybody enabled to live. A spirit of sordid hoarding is the most depressing influence which can affect an individual. If a nation or a city of misers could

be imagined, we should have a community worse than savages. The barbarian is poor by necessity. The miser is wretched from choice. Common sense, in the matter of dress and living, is the only guide, and common sense is not so rare as many people would have us believe. The women have their due share of it. If we are occasionally 'stunned' on the street by some very 'pronounced' lady in her 'gett'ng-up,' it is because she is exceptional. But to take the things which go to the ladies' 'make-up' out of the market of capital and labor, would bring on a 'crisis' to which the famous 'Black Friday' were nothing."

THE SUPERIOR ELEGANCE AND AUTHENTICITY of the fashions published in "Peterson" is a point, to which, in justice to our correspondents in Paris and our artists here, we ought, more frequently, to call attention. There is hardly any other lady's publication left, which is not interested, directly or indirectly, in puffing its own home-made designs and patterns. It is their interest, of course, to represent their caricatures of the styles as the newest and most elegant. This magazine, on the contrary, has no object to serve by misrepresenting the truth. "Peterson" has no connexion with any dry-goods or milliner's shop. It receives patterns of all the most beautiful costumes that appear in Paris, and lays the freshest and most stylish before its million readers. To prove the superiority of "Peterson" to all others, it is only necessary to examine its pages. A comparison is confidently challenged between its colored steel-plates and the fashions given in other publications. It is hardly going too far to say that it is a fraud to represent as "fashions" the hideous things that often appear elsewhere, and which, instead of coming from Paris, were really designed in some third-rate milliner's or dress-maker's back shop, and which make frights of every woman wearing them.

ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH summer materials, where a really elegant dress is desired, is Chambéry gauze. Worth, the great Parisian dress-maker, always mixes silk with his Chambéry gauze dresses. This gives substance to the gauze, as well as produces a richer effect; and almost in every case the silk is striped with a soft shade of pearl-gray, mauve, or pale blue; but with white Chambéry gauzes brighter colors are used. What, for example, is prettier for a summer dinner-dress than white Chambéry gauze over a striped bright pink silk? The flounce that borders the skirt is white Chambéry gauze, and the gauze-train has large revers of the striped pink silk.

A WOMAN SHOULD DRESS HERSELF suitably to her age and style of beauty. Ladies of regular beauty require great simplicity in the lines and form of their dresses and outer garments; those who are only graceful and pretty, require dresses smartly trussed up, dashing bows and saucy bonnets: in short, whatever is calculated to give piquant charm to their persons.

SAVE MANY TIMES THE PRICE.—The Phoenix (N. Y.) Register says of this periodical:—"Through its valuable seasonable hints the subscriber saves many times the price of the work each year, in renewing the home wardrobe, and arranging the natty hats and bonnets, now so common, and easy of imitation."

GOLD BALLS are much worn, in the hair, by brunettes, this season. Blondes wear jet balls.

A NEW VOLUME begins with this number, affording an excellent opportunity to subscribe. Subscriptions will be taken for either six months or a year. No other two-dollar magazine in the country, we claim, can be compared with this one. "Peterson" gives, in every number, not less than eight pages more of reading matter than other magazines at the same price; gives also a colored pattern, which no other magazine gives; and gives a double-size colored fashion, printed from a steel plate, while others give only lithographs, or plates of only half the size. Many magazines, that charge three or four dollars, are not so good as "Peterson." The Portland (Me.) Monitor says:—"Only two dollars a year, and equal to the best three dollar magazine. Everybody ought to have a copy of it." If persons wish back numbers from January, they can be supplied. Additions may be made to clubs, at the price paid by the rest of the club.

MANY LADIES, who aspire to a reputation for elegance, do not hesitate to put a flower in their hair, even when they wear a high-necked dress. This is certainly wrong. A high-necked dress, however elegant it may be, does not harmonize with flowers, which should be worn only with low-necked dresses. A bow of ribbon, or an artistic comb, is admissible; but that is all that can be regarded as approved by good taste, in a high-necked dress.

EVERYTHING IS GOOD.—The Yanckon (Dacota) Union says of our last number:—"We find so many good things that to tell of all would take an age. Everything contained therein is good, and there is nothing in that could well be left out. We wonder if Mr. Peterson ever dreams of one half the blessings he receives from the fair sex, thousands of whom he blesses, by answering the perplexing question they so often ask, how shall I be clothed?"

THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS, this summer, are muslins, jaconets, organdies, unbleached linen, and satin cottons—in a word, all washing materials. With all their air of simplicity, toilets of this kind have great elegance, especially where tastefully trimmed. They also possess the advantage of being economical.

DO YOU THINK YOURSELF unhappy, poor, friendless, or otherwise worse off than others? Look around, and you will see many who have less, even, than you. Be, therefore, thankful that affairs are no worse with you.

NEVER LET A DAY PASS without doing some one good action. A day mis-spent is a day lost forever.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Gustave Adolf, and the Thirty Year's War. By Z. Topelius, Translated by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.—Until Miss Bremer's novels were translated into English, Americans knew absolutely nothing of the popular literature of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland. Since that period Hans Christian Anderson, Mrs. Carlen, and other Scandinavian authors, have become almost household names. The present writer is another accession to this list of worthies. His "Queen Christina," "Carl XII.," and "Princess Vasa," are highly popular in Europe, and we are glad to see an effort made to introduce his works into the United States. The novels of Topelius belong to the historical school, and so combine instruction with amusement. The present work tells the heroic story of Gustavus Adolphus, one of the most sincere and unselfish of monarchs and warriors. The volume is neatly printed and bound.

Who Shall be Victor? By Eliza A. Dupuy. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—This is a sequel to the "Cancelled Will," a novel favorably noticed in the next column.

The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., Founder of the Methodists. By the Rev. L. Tyerman. Vol. III. New York: Harper & Brothers.—We have here the concluding volume of this painstaking and much-needed biography of the great founder of Methodism. The reverend author has quite fulfilled the promises with which he set out, and has given us a fair, intelligent, and comprehensive memoir of Wesley. Altogether it is the best account of this great man's life that we have or are likely to have. The present volume takes up the narrative in 1768 and carries it on to the death of Wesley in 1791. A portrait of Wesley, painted when he was eighty-five, accompanies the volume.

Sermons by the Rev. T. De Witt Tallmage. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—The Rev. Mr. Tallmage is a Brooklyn celebrity, almost as noted as Henry Ward Beecher. His sermons are, perhaps, liable to the charge of sensationalism; but, on the other hand, they deal with live issues. They are peculiar, almost eccentric, and very ungrammatical; but they are also forcible and full of thought.

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1871. Edited by Spencer F. Baird. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—In preparing this record of the progress of science and industry during the past year, Mr. Baird has had the assistance of several eminent men of science, and as he is himself peculiarly fitted for the task, the result is a compilation of great and lasting value.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of Julius Caesar. Edited by William J. Rolfe. 1 vol., 16 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—Another of those charming volumes, in flexible cloth covers, with notes and illustrations, that, when complete, will make the most desirable edition of Shakespeare, for many purposes, in the language.

An Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill. By David Pulsifer. 1 vol., 16 mo. Boston: A. Williams & Co.—This little narrative has been carefully compiled; is tersely written; and is free from national or political bias. A copy of an old map of Boston and Charlestown, at the time of the battle, adds to the value of the volume.

The First German Reader. By George F. Comfort. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is designed to succeed "The First Book in German," by the same author, and is a work we can recommend to teachers, students, and others. It is neatly bound in flexible cloth boards.

The Cancelled Will. By Eliza A. Dupuy. 1 vol., 12 mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.—This is by the author of "Why Did He Marry Her," "Michael Rudolph," and other popular novels. It is handsomely printed, and is bound in cloth gilt.

Beverly; or the White Mask. By Mansfield Tracy Walworth. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.—A new novel, by the author of "Warwick," "Hotspur," "Stormcliff," etc., works favorably known to readers of fiction.

Martin Chuzzlewit. By Charles Dickens. 1 vol., 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—Another instalment of Harper's "Household Edition of Dickens," one of the handsomest and cheapest we have ever seen.

The Woman's Kingdom. By the author of "John Halifax." 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—This is another of the neat duodecimo volumes, in which the Harper's are reprinting Miss Murloch's novels.

A Bridge of Glass. By F. W. Robinson. 1 vol., 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A new novel, by the author of "True To Herself," "Carrie's Confession," etc., etc. We think it his best.

A Brave Lady. By the author of "John Halifax." 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—Another instalment of the new library edition of this popular author's novels.

Grif. By B. L. Forjeon. 1 vol., 8 vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A story of Australian life, by that popular writer, the author of "Blade O'Grass," etc., etc.

Green Corn Dumplings.—A quart of young corn grated from the cob, half a pint of wheat flour sifted, half a pint of milk, six tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs, a saltspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, and butter for frying. Having grated as fine as possible sufficient young, fresh corn to make a quart, mix with it the wheat flour, and add the salt and pepper. Warm the milk in a small sauce-pan, and soften the butter in it. Then add them gradually to the pan of corn, stirring very hard, and set it away to cool. Beat the eggs light, and stir them into the mixture when it has cooled. Flour your hands, and make it into little dumplings. Put into a frying-pan a sufficiency of fresh butter (or lard and butter in equal proportions,) and when it is boiling hot, and has been skimmed, put in the dumplings, and fry them ten minutes or more, in proportion to their thickness. Then drain them, and send them hot to the dinner-table.

Corn Porridge.—Take young corn, and cut the grains from the cob. Measure it, and to each heaping pint of corn allow not quite a quart of milk. Put the corn and milk into a pot; stir them well together, and boil them till the corn is perfectly soft. Then add some bits of fresh butter dredged with flour, and let it boil five minutes longer. Stir in at the last some beaten yolk of egg, and in three minutes remove it from the fire. Take up the porridge, and send it to the table hot, and stir some fresh butter into it. You may add sugar and nutmeg.

Nursery Pudding.—To use up the crusts. Put your crusts into a large basin, with any other pieces of stale bread you may happen to have; pour over them as much hot milk as you think they will absorb; cover close, and let them soak all night. Beat thoroughly one or two eggs, according to your quantity of bread; add, on the same principle, raisins, stoned, and sweeten at discretion. Then work in a little flour to solidify the materials; butter your basin well, and boil from an hour and a half to two hours, as your pudding is larger or smaller.

Syllabub.—Half a pound of sugar, three pints of lukewarm milk or cream, one teacupful of wine. Dissolve the sugar in the wine, then pour in the milk, in a small stream, from a vessel, holding it up very high, so as to cause the milk to froth. In the country it is best to milk into the bowl, the last of the milk which is taken from the cow is richer.

CAKES.

Spanish Buns.—One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of rose-water, four eggs, one gill of yeast, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of nutmeg, half a pint of milk. Cut up the butter and rub it well with the flour, add the sugar, beat the eggs very light, and stir in lastly the spices and rose-water, with milk enough to form a very thick batter, then add the yeast. The next morning stir it again, and let it rise the second time. Butter your pans, and fill them three parts full. When they are done and cold, sift sugar over, and with a sharp knife cut them in squares.

Silver Cake.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one and a half cup of flour, half a cup of milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, the whites of four eggs. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the milk and flour with the soda and cream of tartar, whisk the whites of the eggs to a froth, and stir them in gently at the last. A few drops of oil of almonds will give a fine flavor.

Sponge Ginger-Bread.—Warm a pint of molasses; stir in while warm a piece of butter the size of an egg, then stir in a large spoonful of best white ginger; dissolve one large teaspoonful of soda in a pint of new milk; strain this into the mixture; when cool, sift in as much flour as will make it stiff, then roll it out in cakes and bake on tins.

Gold Cake.—The same receipt as for Silver Cake, except the yolks of the four eggs should be used, instead of the whites.

PRESERVES, JELLIES, ETC.

Apple-Jam.—Core and pare any quantity of good, tart apples, weigh an equal quantity of good, brown sugar, then chop up the apples; grate some lemon-peel, and shred some white ginger; make a good syrup of sugar, and skim it well; then throw in the apples, lemon-peel, and ginger. Let it all boil until the fruit looks clear and yellow. This is a delicious jam.

Pear-Marmalade. Select not too ripe pears, wash and par-boil them soft; when cold, rub them through a colander. To two pounds of pears allow one pound of good brown sugar; simmer slowly for one hour, then put into jars, and cork tightly.

Gooseberry-Syrup.—One pint of juice, one and three-quarter pounds sugar. To twelve pounds of ripe gooseberries add two pounds of cherries, without stones; squeeze out the juice, and finish as others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Clean Black Lace.—Black lace looks well and nearly new if washed in skimmed milk. Of course, it is not to be rubbed, but constantly softly squeezed. When it seems clean take it out and put it into a little clean milk, also skimmed, then give it another soft squeeze and directly lay it out on sheets of stout paper, though a newspaper will do; touch it every here and there with the fingers to draw out the mitres or scollops, as the case may be; lay sheets of paper over the lace, and until dry a heavy weight over all. If laid on anything soft, the moisture is absorbed, and the lace is not so new-looking.

Hints on Making Gum.—Procure two ounces best gum Arabic at the chemist's. Take one moderately-sized lump of white sugar, and crush them both together until reduced to a fine powder. Dilute it in eight tablespoonfuls of cold water for four-and-twenty hours, one ounce to four tablespoonfuls. When strained it is fit for use.

To Wash Decanters.—Put some fine shot into the decanter, with some cold water, and shake about till the stain is removed, and the glass looks clear. Turn the shot out, and rinse with clean, cold water. Put the decanter in a bottle rack or in a jug to drain till dry.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF APRICOT-COLORED FOULARD, made quite plain, with a white muslin over-dress; the under-skirt has one deep flounce, put on in full plaits; the upper-skirt is simply hemmed, and looped up with muslin rosettes, with apricot-colored ribbon bows in the center. The high waist is made with bretelles, the ends of which form a small basque at the back. Band and small bow of apricot-colored ribbon. Hat of white straw, trimmed with peach blossoms.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF MAUVE-COLORED CHALIS AND GRENADINE.—The skirt is of chalais, trimmed with grenadine ruffles and bias satin folds, and three large rosettes, made of loose bows of satin ribbon down the front; an over-skirt of the grenadine falls from the side, is finished with bias bands of mauve satin, and is looped up in the back with a rosette bow of ribbon. The basque waist is of chalais, covered with grenadine, and is trimmed with fringe. The waist is square in front, sloping off at the sides, and forms a basque at the back. Leghorn hat, trimmed with a bunch of glycena and mauve ribbon.

FIG. III.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF PINK STRIPED GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, OVER PINK SILK.—The under-skirt has three deep, full plaited flounces. The Polonaise upper-skirt is very much puffed up at the back, and is trimmed with deep fringe. The waist is close, and the sleeves wide, and finished with fringe. Straw hat, trimmed with roses and black lace.

FIG. IV.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLUE MOHAIR.—The under-skirt has

trimmed with four rows of black velvet ribbon. The tunic, which is short, and opens in front, is made in one piece with the body, and with the loose sleeves, is trimmed with two rows of black velvet. Black lace fichu, fastened in front with a knot of black velvet ribbon. Straw hat, trimmed and tied with black velvet ribbon.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF POPPY-COLORED SILK.—The skirt is quite plain, with a plain, white muslin over-skirt, looped up in the back. Jacket of dark-green cashmere, braided in black. Straw hat, trimmed with poppy-colored ribbon and black feathers.

FIG. VI.—HOUSE-DRESS OF GRAY MOHAIR, OVER A GRAY FOULARD PETTICOAT, which is made quite plain. The mohair skirt and front of the basque are made longer before than at the back, and are edged with a row of scallops headed by narrow black velvet ribbon. A large bow, with ends fastened to the skirt up in the back. The sleeves and corsage are plain.

FIG. VII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BUFF-COLORED PONGEE.—The entire under-skirt is laid in Russian plaits. The apron-front of the upper-skirt, the front of the waist and sleeves, are plaited in the same manner. The tunic at the back falls away like a train, is simply bunched up here and there, and with the sleeves and body, is edged with a brown velvet ribbon.

FIGS. VIII. AND IX.—WHITE MUSLIN BODIES, EDGED WITH EMBROIDERED RUFFLING.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give our usual amount of varied patterns, including some of the numerous shapes of hats, bonnets, etc., etc.

Nothing but the coolest, softest materials are to be seen now, except at the sea-side, where soft, flexible woolen dresses and wraps are often found very comfortable; even the heavy cretonnas and chintzes, of which so many of the so called "Dolly Varden" costumes are composed, which are in reality warm, are intended to look cool. We think that the immense bouquets, tropical leaves, birds and birds'-nests, swinging cupids, and love-lorn shepherdesses, which adorn these dresses, are in the very worst taste; they look as if the bed-room curtains had been made to do double duty. The true "Dolly Varden" dress is really picturesque and very becoming, except to persons over middle age; and even then the gay skirt, open in front, and puffed up a good deal behind, and the rather short petticoat can be very much modified, so as to be becoming. The low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, looped up at the sides, are suitable to most faces, trimming them according to the age of the woman. Nearly all the foulards, chintzes, organdies, and lawns, are covered with bright, rather large bouquets, etc., which makes the modest, delicate striped, dotted and small-figured cotton goods of past years look both pale and plain beside them. The immense figures on some of these cretonnas, etc., have given the dresses so common a look, that some very fastidious ladies have gone to the other extreme, and wear their dresses quite long, and gracefully drooped, but not very much puffed out. These ladies select the quietest colors, some of those indescribable new tints which are so exquisite in themselves, though, as we have said before, not always effective nor becoming.

THE RUSSIAN PLAINTING, which is now so fashionable, takes an enormous amount of material; and even if this plaiting is not used, the innumerable ruffles or flounces, puffings, quilings, etc., help to make a dress cost a vast amount. We think a reaction must come, and that the plain redingote or polonaise, buttoning down the whole length of the front, with tight sleeves, will begin to creep slowly into favor. Some few dresses in this style have already been made in Paris, but they require good figures, and an aristocratic bearing to carry them off well. Some few grenadines, with large checks or plaids, have appeared; but they are not popular.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES are much worn this summer; but

persons inclined to stoutness must not be tempted to wear them for any other purpose than morning wrappers, under pain of appearing twice as thick as they really are.

THE LINEN OR SATINETTE DRESSES, now to be procured of all colors, mauve, pale-blue, pale-green, salmon, and light pink, may be trimmed with English embroidery and coarse white lace.

BUT THE BLOUSE TUNIC will be made more especially in unbleached linen, and to brighten up the unbecoming tint of this linen, it will be trimmed with braid work of a more decided color, such as blue, green, garnet or violet. The tunic blouse will be gathered in at the waist with a wide belt of morocco of the color of the braid work, fastened in front with a high buckle of steel or of cut jet.

BROAD SASHES, especially those falling below the waist, and knotted on the left side, are very much worn in evening dress; but they look well chiefly on slender persons.

THE youngest and smartest spring outer garment is the mariner's jacket. Made of light cloth, there is nothing preferable for the intermediate season.

HATS are high in shape for the town or for traveling, but for the country, one sees some of quite a different style, with small flat crown and very wide brims. The crown is trimmed round with a series of small bows of ribbon or velvet, with two long strings floating behind, sometimes a wreath of flowers is added. Yet even in our large towns, the Gipsy, Cicily Homespun, and Dolly Varden hats, are very much worn, and are usually very becoming.

BONNETS are sufficiently varied to suit all tastes; some are very high, with a narrow border, a little raised, and would rather resemble hats, if it were not for the wide strings which are tied in front. Others, meant to be worn with the new coiffures a la d'Orleans, have no crown at all; they are mere borders which go round the chignon, and are joined together under the hair with a very large bow of ribbon; they also have very wide strings. We are glad to say that they are not popular, for they are very unbecoming.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S DRESS OF FAWN-COLORED KERSEYMER.—The trousers are cut as worn by gentlemen; the jacket is short and square, and trimmed with very broad military braid, and the vest is of a dark chocolate brown.

FIG. II.—SMALLER BOY'S DRESS.—The skirt is made in the kilt fashion, in very full, broad plaits; the jacket is half coat-shaped at the back, and is open in front over a white linen skirt, which has a deep, square collar. Plaid stockings.

FIG. III.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF PONGEE.—The lower-skirt has two rows of braiding, in brown, put on between two straight rows; the upper-skirt, which is square in front and round behind, is trimmed with one row of brown braiding, and is joined at the sides with bows of brown ribbon. The sleeves are short, and the neck square. A white chemisette, with long sleeves, is worn with this dress.

FIG. IV.—DRESS OF WHITE PIQUE for a child two years of age.

FIG. V.—A YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF GRAY MOHAIR.—The lower-skirt is made with one ruffle, headed with black velvet ribbon. The upper-skirt, which is trimmed with a gray fringe, is open in front, and is looped back with bows of black velvet. The high waist has a black velvet collar, edged around the throat with a narrow lace. Black velvet sash and black velvet cuffs on the long, tight sleeves.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We wish we had something new to chronicle with regard to children's fashions; but when we have described the mother's dresses, we have, to a great extent, described the little daughter's also. The good, old-fashioned, simple style of dressing girls has gone out of vogue, we are sorry to say.



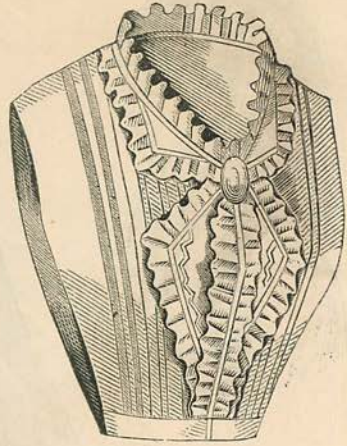
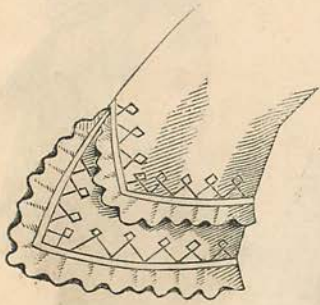
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR AUGUST. CHILDREN'S HATS.



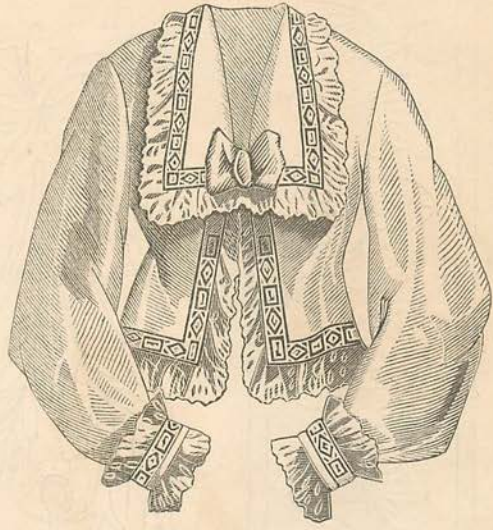
HOME-DRESS. HAT AND BONNET.



BRIDAL-DRESS. (SEE DIAGRAM.) BONNETS.



RIDING-HABIT COLLAR AND SLEEVE.



HOUSE-DRESS. BONNET. LACE AND MUSLIN BASQUE.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, a walking-suit for a young lady. This costume is composed of two shades of Victoria lawn: a light shade of brown and a lighter one of buff. The main part of the under-skirt is made of the brown, and it is trimmed with two flounces of the buff, pointed, top and bottom, and bound with brown. These are slightly full, and



put on with a bias band of the brown to form a heading. The lower flounce measures nine inches, including the heading, and the upper one seven inches. The Polonaise has a vest front of the brown, buttoned all the way down. The back is of the buff, and is cut close to the figure, and is looped up to form the puff at the back, where it is ornamented with buttons of brown. This is pointed all round, and bound with brown to match the bottom of the skirt. Coat-sleeves, with a turned-back cuff of brown, also pointed, complete this costume. Six and a half yards of brown, and seven yards of buff lawn, will be required. These plain-colored lawns or linens can be bought from thirty-five to forty cents per yard.

The next is a walking-suit of two shades of gray and black summer poplin, serge, batiste,

or any of the light texture summer fabrics; or the style would be very suitable for an English barege in two shades of brown; or for a black Hernani. One skirt, very much trimmed, is the latest style, and will, no doubt, supersede the over-skirt, which has been so long fashionable. All skirts continue unaccountably long for walking. This one is ornamented by attenuated flounces of the two shades, first the darker, then a light; then dark, again a light one. These flounces are cut on the bias, if the material is of poplin, but if barege, or any thin texture, of course, they are to be on the straight. All are scalloped with deep scallops, and bound, the dark ones with the light, and the light ones with the dark material. There is a bias band of the dark shade, separating the flounces from the quillings, which form the heading: of which there are two, a light and a dark one, corresponding with the flounces. A plain waist, with a short-pointed basque, close coat-sleeves, over which (for the street) is worn the outside jacket, which is fitted loosely to the figure, slashed up at the back, and trimmed to simulate the same at the sides. This jacket is of the same shade



as the skirt of the dress, which is the lighter one, and is trimmed with a band of the darker, and the same width as that upon the skirt. A mixed bullion, or sewing silk fringe; buttons also mixed. A turned-down, rolling collar, open in front; open sleeves, with turned-back cuff. The cord and buttons, coming from the neck, and passing under the arms, are fastened in front. These are optional, and easily dispensed with, without injuring the style of the costume. Six yards of dark, and twelve yards of the lighter shade, will be required for this dress. Sixteen buttons. Five and a half yards of fringe. Bullion fringe, two inches deep, cost fifty cents per yard; sewing silk seventy-five cents. Any of these summer fabrics can be bought from fifty cents to one dollar per yard, according to the quality, at almost any good store.

We give, next, a waterproof cloak for a child.



This may be made either of the mixed tweed waterproof cloth, or of solid navy-blue. Select one light in texture. Those all wool are the best. The English ones are far preferable to the American cloths, but more expensive. This cloak is the ordinary loose sack, with sleeves cut long enough to cover the dress. It has, as will be seen, a pointed hood, lined with black silk. Across the back, a short strap of about nine inches, bound all round with the braid, is placed, and is fastened by two buttons. The edges of the cloak, sleeves, hood, and collar, are all bound with black alpaca braid. Gutta-percha buttons: one on each sleeve, two on the back strap, and fourteen down the front. The quantity of cloth depends upon the age and size of the child. For ten years, one and five-eighths of a yard will be sufficient.

Here is another outside wrap for a little one. It is of merino, braided, the edge done in but-



ton-hole stitch. This is cut with a yoke, the skirt box-plaited into it, and confined at the waist with a belt. A small, circular cape, coming only just below the waist, is added. A simple, braiding pattern, done in star-braid of white silk, is the only ornamentation. The garment should be lined throughout with white silk, slightly wadded and quilted. Two and a half yards of merino will make one for a child from one to two years.

Next is one of printed flannel or cloth, cut in the same way as the preceding. This gives the



front view. Trim with one row of velvet ribbon, to correspond with the flannel. A very pretty, useful, and economical cloak.

We give, next, a suit for a boy of six to eight years. This suit may be made either of light cassimer, flannel, or white pique. The pants are

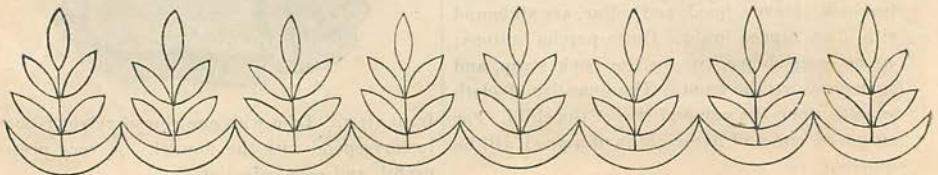


Knickerbocker, with a strap down the outside seam, bound with black braid. These are fastened to an under-waist of twilled muslin. The outside sacque is cut loose, and confined at the

waist with a belt, either of the same material or else a broad, leathern belt, which is more stylish and serviceable. The whole is trimmed with one row of braid, sewed on flat above the binding. Coat-sleeve, with a strap like those on the pants, turned up the back seam. Large, pearl or bone buttons are used.

We close with some outside garments for children of any age, say from one to fourteen years. These garments may be either made of plaid flannel, merino, cashmere, or pique, for summer. The first is of plaid flannel. The under part is a loose sacque, with or without sleeves. Over this is a large, circular cape, slashed up the back within four inches of the neck. It is trimmed with two rows of velvet ribbon and bullion fringe, mixed to match the plaid. A small rosette of the velvet is placed at the back, where the trimming terminates. A rolling collar finishes it at the neck. The other is of white pique. The edge of the sacque and the cape has two rows of scallops, either bound in the pique braid, or done in button-hole stitch, with one row of braid sewed on flat above. White cotton, or linen fringe is used on pique, or a flounce may be substituted for the fringes. These pique cloaks are only suitable for children from one to six years old.



 EDGING.


SOFA-BOLSTER IN LOOP-KNITTING

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

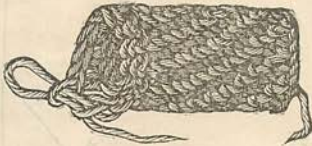


Loop-knitting is worked as follows:—Put the needle in the first stitch, and wind the wool round the two fingers of the left hand three times, always bringing it round the needle, and draw the four loops through every stitch. Six stripes are to be worked of six squares following each other with wool taken three times double. On our pattern the stripes are of plain, light, and dark squares arranged sloping, half being white and half of threads mixed in black and two maize shades (wool and floss silk;) but any combination of color can be taken. The bolster before us has dark-brown squares, each nine loops wide and nine deep. The squares divided in color require, however, ten loops in depth, in order that they may be begun with a complete three-colored row, and end with a complete white row.

KNITTED CORD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

Materials: Evans' Boar's-Head cotton, No. 4, four steel needles, No. 16.



Cast eighteen stitches on three needles, and knit two plain rows round, then thread forward: knit two together, knit one, and repeat until sufficiently long.

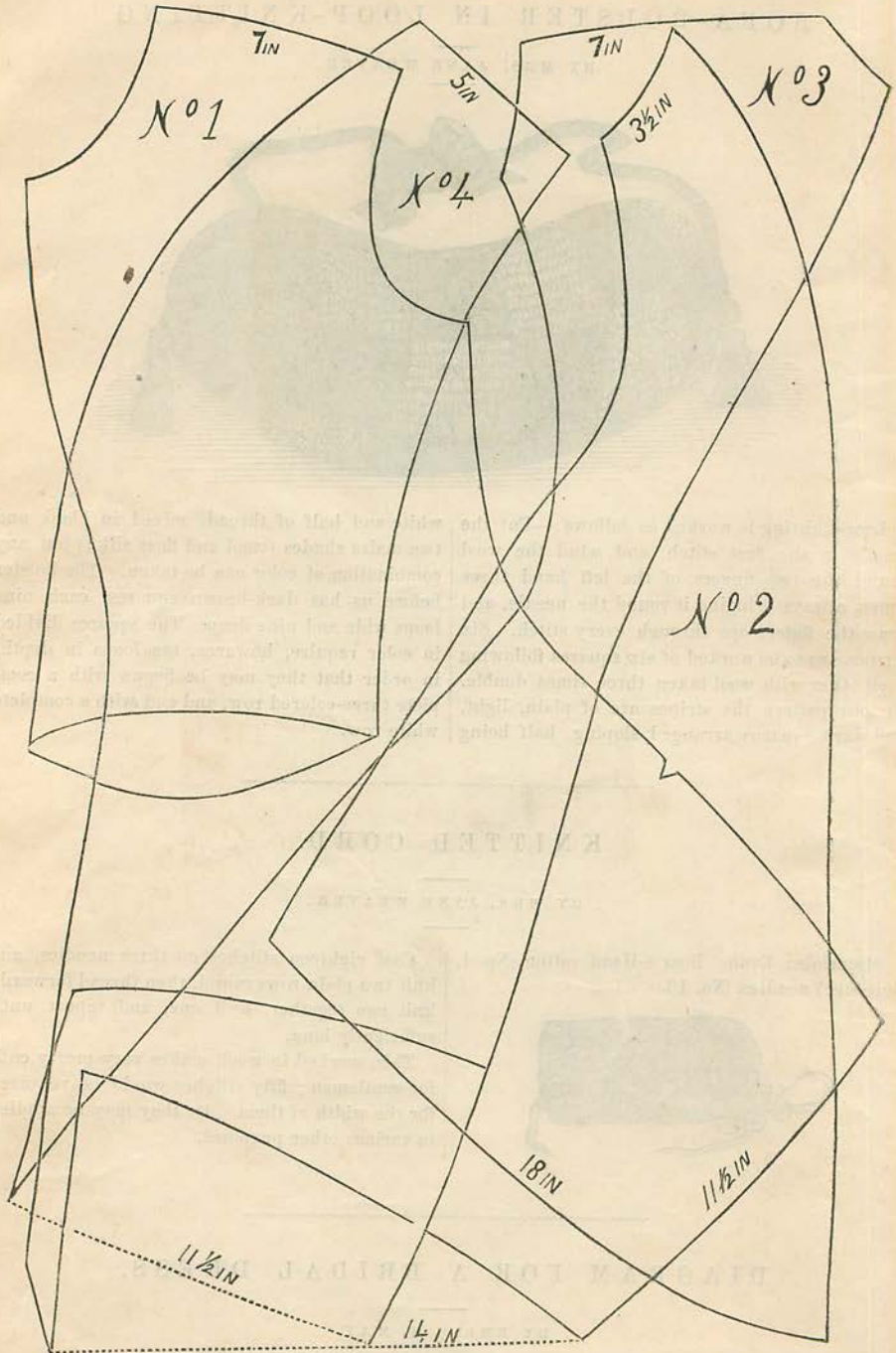
This, worked in wool, makes very pretty cuffs for gentlemen; fifty stitches would be required for the width of them. Or they may be applied to various other purposes.

DIAGRAM FOR A BRIDAL DRESS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

In the front of the number we give an engraving of a new and very beautiful Bridal-Dress, and add here a diagram by which to cut it out.

A detailed description of the dress will be found in its proper place, at the end of the number, in the article "Fashions for August."



The dress consists four pieces, as will be seen from the diagram.

No. 1. FRONT OF TUNIC.

No. 2. SIDE-PIECE.

No. 3. BACK OF TUNIC.

No. 4. SLEEVE.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

FIG. 1.—EVENING-DRESS OF GRAY GAUZE OVER A LAWN UNDER-DRESS OF THE SAME COLOR.—It has one deep ruffle headed by three bias rolls of rose-colored satin. The upper-skirt is cut out in turrets and bound with rose-colored satin. A trimming, composed of a series of points, is put down the front of the upper-skirt. The low basque waist is square, and trimmed with gray and pink fringe. Pink roses in the hair.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE AND VISITING COSTUME OF WHITE MOHAIR.—The short under-skirt is trimmed with three bias rows of canary-colored silk. The double upper-skirt, square, coat basque, and half-long loose sleeves, are also trimmed with canary-colored silk and duchess lace. White chip bonnet, trimmed with plum-colored and blue ribbon, and a long black plume.

FIG. III.—MORNING AND VISITING-DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN.—The skirt has two deep, plain flounces, the upper one headed by a quilting of green silk; over this skirt is worn a deep, pearl-colored silk basque, made open in front, over a fine, white muslin body, and with a rather long skirt at the back, where it is looped up. It is faced and trimmed with green silk. Flat straw hat, trimmed with black velvet and roses.

FIG. IV.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE GRENADINE.—The skirt has one deep flounce, put on in festooned hollow plaits, the alternate plaits ornamented with a large pink rose, and bows of blue ribbon; the flounce is headed and edged with a quilting of grenadine. The skirt at the back is gathered up to form a puff, and is seemingly held up by a blue ribbon, which passes up to the left side, where it forms two loops, and is caught together by two large roses; one long, fringed end falls as low as the top of the flounce; a blue ribbon passes over the breast and right shoulder to the left side under the arm.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS, THE UNDER-SKIRT OF BLUE SILK.—This skirt is trimmed with seven rows of quilting, standing upright, and having two rows of black velvet beneath them. The tunic, which is open in front, is trimmed with two clusters or rows of dark velvet, and above the top cluster is a row of black embroidery. The basque waist is trimmed with black velvet and fringe. The wide sleeves, collar, and front of the skirt, are faced with quilted satin, and turned back and fastened with tassels. Bonnet of blue silk, trimmed with a black feather.

FIG. VI.—WEDDING-DRESS OF WHITE POULT DE SOLE.—Train-shaped skirt, trimmed behind with vandyked bias and satin puffs. Tight-fitting tunic, buttoned in front, and forming points. This tunic is gathered up at the side, rounded, and draped behind. It is trimmed with satin bias and puffs, and a flounce of Honiton lace, eight inches deep. Curved sleeves open to the elbow, trimmed with bias of satin and Honiton lace five inches deep. Puffed tulle collarette, tulle veil, and orange-flower wreath; small bouquet on the bodice. White satin shoes, with Louis XV. heels and satin bows. A diagram, from which to cut out this dress, is given on a preceding page.

FIG. VII.—HOUSE-DRESS OF WHITE FOULARD.—The skirt has one deep flounce, made of white and blue striped foulard silk. This flounce is cut in sharp points, and falls over a plaited white muslin ruffle. The upper-skirt and wide cuffs of the sleeves, are faced with silk, like that of the flounce; and the back of the upper-skirt is also composed of the blue and white striped silk. Above the half-high waist a white muslin heading, edged with lace and blue ribbon, is carelessly tied. A white guipure lace edges the upper skirt.

FIG. VIII.—HOUSE DRESS OF BLACK SILK.—The under-skirt quite plain; the upper-skirt round in front, looped up at the back, and draped in deep points at the sides, and trimmed with rich, black fringe.

FIG. IX.—RIDING-HABIT OF FINE BLACK CLOTH.—The basque quite close-fitting. High beaver hat and gray veil.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give this month our usual variety of hats, bonnets, sleeves, etc. Our bonnets are unusually pretty, but they are only a few of the many styles that are worn, though we have only selected those that will probably prove the most becoming.

THE DRAPED TUNIC at the back, graceful though it is, is giving way to a number of flounces, placed at the back of the skirt; in some cases there are three deep flounces, in others from five to seven narrow ones, reaching to the short basque of the waist. Sometimes these flounces are trimmed with narrow ruffles of the same, sometimes with fringe. The front of the skirt has usually one or two moderately deep flounces, and an apron, or piece of silk gathered, and drawn in the back, just like the front of the polonaise, covers the plain space.

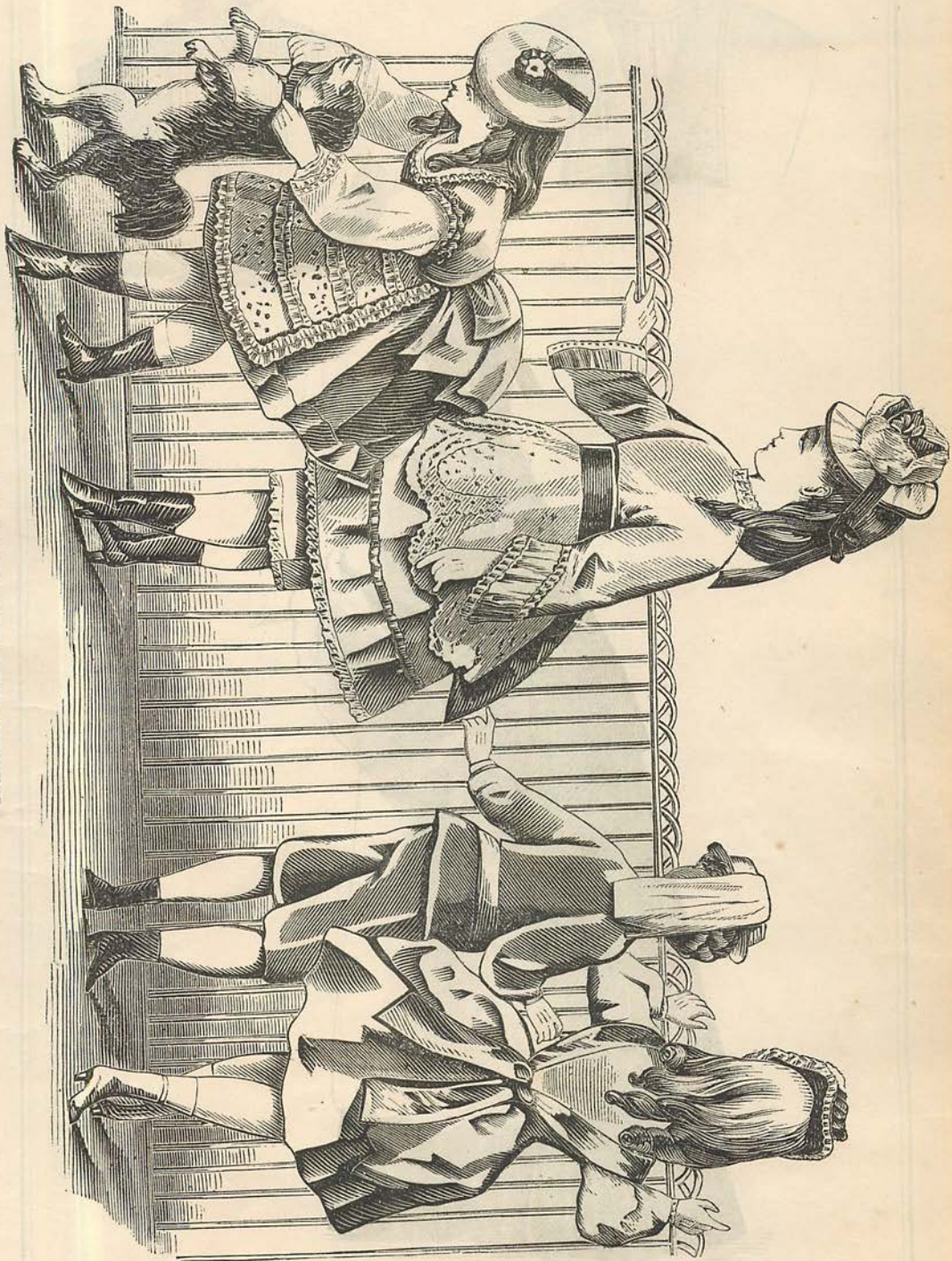
THE NEW COLORS OF THE PALEST TINTS—pale-pink, lilac, blue, and gray—are all the rage. The hues of the new silks are of the strangest description, and the greens defy description, so vague and complicated are the shades; there are bronze greens in all hues, lizard green, Celadon green, serpent green, and Nile green—which, although called green, bears to the eye no family relation whatever. It requires all a Parisian dress-maker's art to harmonize these colors to advantage; and yet somehow it is managed, and toilets are turned out producing the most original and unexpected results. They are, in fact, the old colors popular in Louis XVI. reign, before recent chemical discoveries had given us the rich blues and violets which were the fashion three years ago. There is one advantage about the soft, sickly hues; they mix harmoniously with contrasting colors. Pink and black, chestnut-brown and blue, always look well; still slate-gray, colored and trimmed with *caroubier* ribbons, is likewise in excellent taste. Shoes now match one of the colors in a toilet, and the silk stockings the other color. *Faille* shoes are fashionable, and the bows on them are considerably smaller than those worn last year. Ladies who do not wish a pair of shoes for each toilet, adopt, with dark dresses, black satin shoes with black silk stockings, and with light ones bronze shoes with pearl-gray stockings. Silk boots to match the dress are very little worn, but dull, kid boots are considered lady-like. The open boot, with bars across the front of the foot, and showing the silk stocking beneath, has a certain success in Paris, but cannot be reported as very popular. Buckles are once again appearing in fashion, not so much the regular buckle, but rather a fanciful *agraffe*. The prettiest are in the form of a lozenge, and are ingeniously composed of the letters in the Christian name of the wearer, or of the initials of both names interlaced. These letters are ingeniously wrought, and, of course, are in open work, not solid.

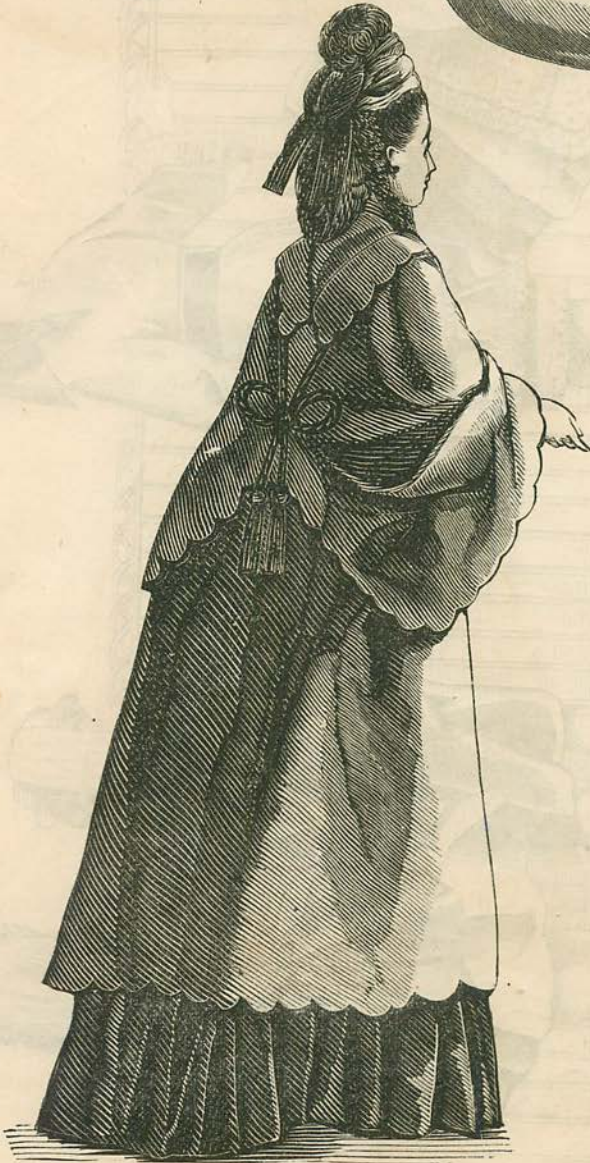
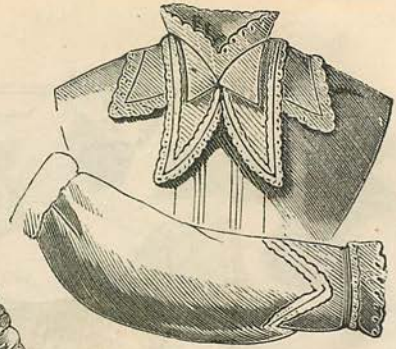
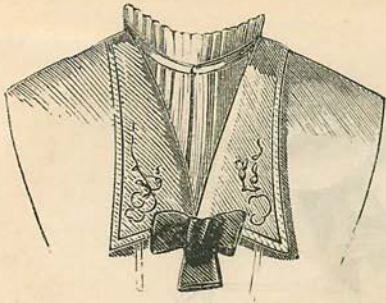
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. 1.—DRESS OF STRIPED MOHAIR OF TWO SHADES OF GRAY, FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—The lower-skirt, the tunic, basque and sleeves, are all trimmed with a quilting of blue ribbon.

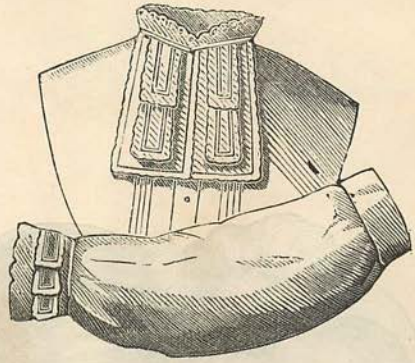
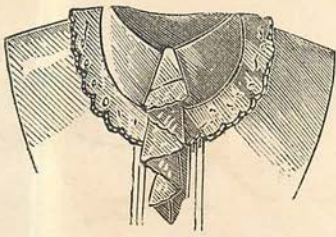
FIG. II.—BOY'S SUIT OF PLUM-COLORED KERSEYMER.—The trousers are of the Knickerbocker style, and the blouse is belted in at the waist.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF VIOLET-COLORED ALPACA, FOR A LITTLE GIRL.—There is no tunic or upper-skirt, but the lower skirt is trimmed with a flounce of the same material as the dress; and the waist, which is rather loose, is belted in, and has a ruffle, like that on the skirt, to finish it. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the skirt.





WATERPROOF CLOAK. COLLARS AND UNDERSLEEVE.



HOUSE-DRESS. COLLARS AND UNDERSLEEVE.



EVENING COIFFURE—BACK AND FRONT.



FALL HAT FALL BONNET



REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY MISS MARY W. BROWN

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

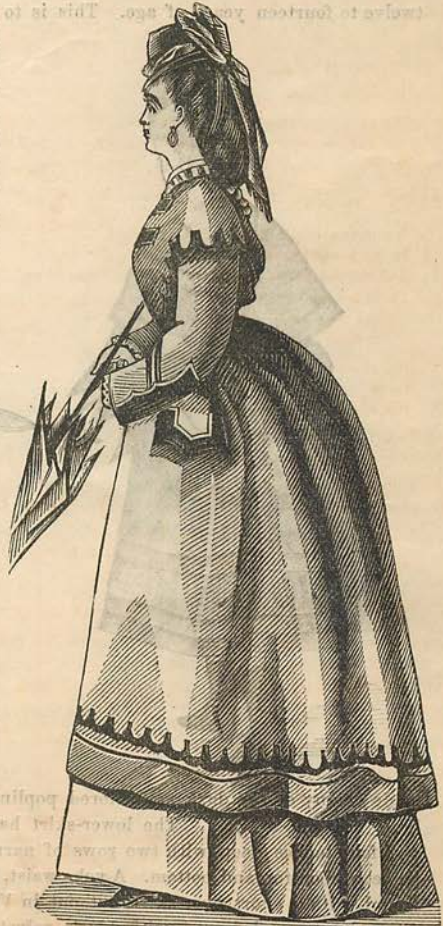
We give here a walking-costume. The material for this costume is plaid woolen serge, either,



solid blocks of black and white, or the mixed plaids of blue and green. It is made with one skirt, just to touch, which is trimmed with two flounces, slightly full, cut on the bias, nine inches deep. These flounces are trimmed with worsted bullion fringe, two inches deep, mixed to match the material. There is a Polonaise waist, cut to fit the figure, buttoned from the throat all the way down the front. The edge of the Polonaise has a bias band of the material, two inches wide, and below that the fringe. As may be seen, this Polonaise is much shorter than those of last season. There is a box-plait, cut separate from the waist, and set on at the

neck at the back, coming down about nine inches below the waist, the end of which is trimmed to match the bottom of the Polonaise. This is belted in at the waist, and may be dispensed with if preferred. A tight coat-sleeve, with a wide frill at the wrist, cut on the bias, and also trimmed with the fringe. These surges cost from seventy-five cents to one dollar per yard. Fifteen to sixteen yards will be required, and seventeen yards of worsted bullion fringe, from forty to sixty cents per yard. A lighter and cheaper material than serge can be bought in plaids, from thirty-seven to fifty cents per yard.

We next give a walking-suit. This suit is made



of two shades of brown Empress cloth or poplin. The under-skirt is of the dark shade, and perfectly plain. The Polonaise is of the light color, and cut long and straight at the bottom, and hangs plain, without being looped in any place. The bottom of it is trimmed with a bias band of the dark material, three inches deep; above that is a piping of the same material, put on to simulate scallops. Pockets, trimmed with the dark shade, and also the cuff of the coat-sleeve. A turn-down collar, and piping, like the bottom of the skirt, is continued around the arm. Eight yards of the dark color, and six of the light, will be required. There should be considerable contrast between the two shades, to make this costume effective. Poplin, at seventy-five cents per yard, is of very good quality. Of course, the more expensive ones are finer and better.

We also give a walking-suit for a little Miss of twelve to fourteen years of age. This is to be



made of any of the dark self-colored poplins—blue, maroon, or gray. The lower-skirt has a puff four inches deep, with two rows of narrow velvet ribbon top and bottom. A yoke waist, cut round, with a short over-skirt, cut out in Vandyke points, and bound with black velvet to match. There is a large fireman's cape, slashed

up the back, and trimmed to match, which is added for out-door costume. Sleeves are cut slightly open, or in the coat-shape, as may be preferred. A gray poplin, trimmed with dark-blue velvet, or crimson, would be very pretty for a little girl. From ten to twelve yards of poplin, and two pieces of velvet ribbon will be required.

We next give the back and front of a black silk Polonaise for a young Miss. This garment is cut all in one, to fit the figure, and may either be made of black silk, cashmere, or of the same material as the dress. The trimming is very

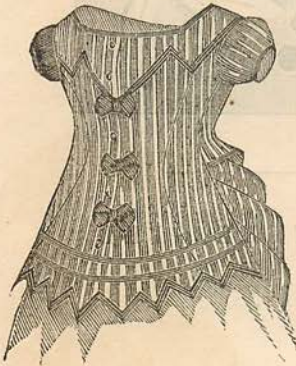


simple, being merely cut out in points, and bound either with the same material or with black velvet. Two rows of piping, or two rows of narrow velvet ribbon above the points. Open sleeves, ornamented with a bow at the back of the arm. There is a belt for the waist, which is ornamented with a bow and pointed ends, to be worn over the Polonaise, forming a little basque at the back. Four to five yards of silk will cut this garment, according to the age of the child.



We give here a low-necked over-dress for a little girl of six to eight years old. This is to

be made of striped silk. The front is cut in the Polonaise style, and the back to fit the figure to the waist, where the skirt is full in at the side-seams with plaits, and looped in the back. The whole is pointed at the bottom, and bound with plain silk of the same color, with two rows of piping above the point. This piping also trims the waist, as may be seen. Bows of the plain silk down the front. Small, puffed sleeve. This



same garment may be made high in the neck, and long sleeved, if preferred, and could readily be cut out of some half-worn dress of mamma's, and worn over either a ruffled white skirt, or a black one; or let the skirt be of plain silk or delain the same color as the stripes. Four to

five yards of new material will cut this little over-dress.

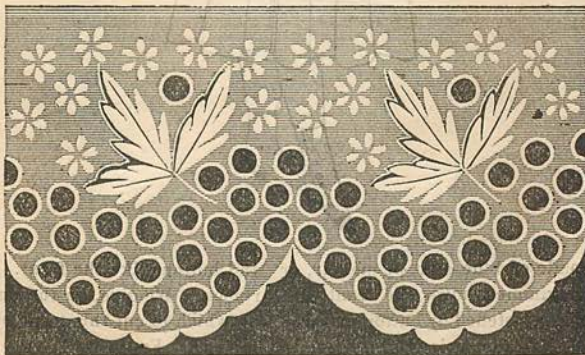
We conclude with a boy's suit from eight to ten years old. To be made of light cassimer or velvet. The pants are gathered in with an elastic



at the knee, and put upon an under-waist. The sack is double-breasted. Pockets, cuff, and collar, trimmed with a dozen rows of narrow braid, put on very close. Belted in at the waist.

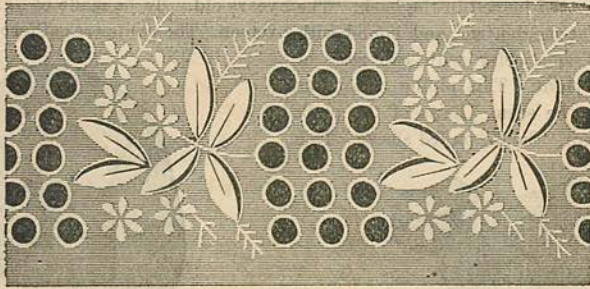
EMBROIDERY FOR UNDER-LINEN.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



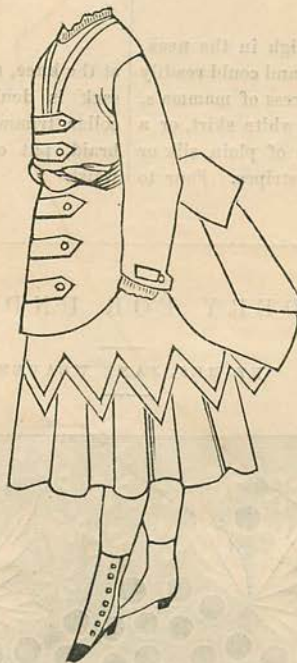
We give, here, two new and very choice designs, in white embroidery, for under-linen. The one above is a trimming, or edging. The one on the following page is an insertion.

These are both simple and attractive, requiring but little application, and we are sure need only to be worked to make them universally acceptable to our numerous readers.



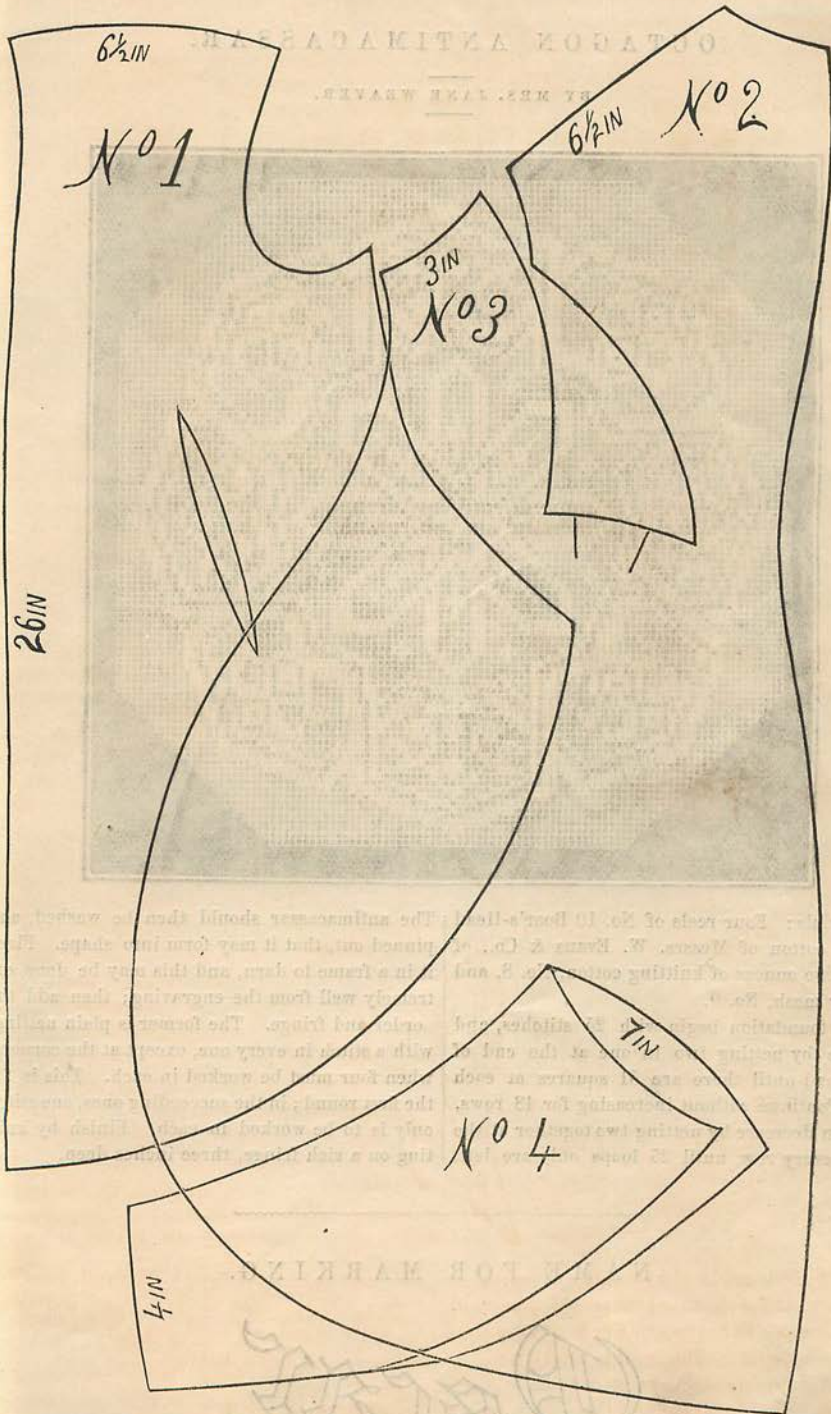
TUNIC FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



This tunic is made of blue silk, or mohair, or cashmere, and is trimmed down the front with bias bands, which are fastened by buttons covered with the material. The front is slightly cut up at the side, giving the effect of an apron. Where the back and side-piece join, there is a hollow plait. The sleeve is trimmed with bias bands and buttons like the front. The sash is of blue ribbon. We give, on the next page, a diagram by which to cut this tunic out, viz :

- No. 1. FRONT OF TUNIC.
- No. 2. BACK OF TUNIC.
- No. 3. SIDE-PIECE.
- No. 4. SLEEVE.



The petticoat, which is laid in large plaits, and (engraving,) may be made of any material ; but the skirt, which is cut in points, (as seen in the 3 would be most elegant if made of the same material.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

OLD AND NEW COLORS.—The colors which are now called "old-fashioned," that is to say the colors in vogue before the last two generations, were almost invariably more beautiful and becoming than those so fashionable now.

The truth is that a color may be too pure. Modern dyers, stimulated by the vulgar taste for mere gaudy tints, have so much improved in color-distilling and dyeing, that our modern colors are hideous through their extreme purity. The old-fashioned blue, which had a dash of yellow in it, and which looks sadly faded against the fashionable staring blues, was one of the most exquisite hues ever worn; so was the warm dun yellow we see in old master's pictures; so was the soft, brownish crimson. The same remark applies to Oriental colors. The old Indian and Persian manufacturers, which will never grow old, look for ever perfect and grand; and this is not only due to the wondrous Oriental feeling for combining colors—it is partly due to the imperfection of the colors they used. The reds are chiefly dull, the blues greenish, the white yellowish or gray, the black half-brown: this may be noticed in any old Indian carpet or shawl.

But, alas! the Orientals are being demoralized by the European mania for vulgar contrasts; and it is becoming more and more difficult to procure the old subdued mixtures. In the goods they fabricate for the French and English markets, they are beginning to use the cheap imported European dyes, although they still, through sheer ignorance, adhere to the old patterns. Soon they may give place to the modern bad ones, and we shall have nothing better from the East than we can make at home, as far as harmony of tints and poetry of design are concerned. In fact, it is almost impossible, now, to purchase an India shawl with the old beautiful colors. Not long ago, we searched, all through the Paris shops, for such a one, and only succeeded, at last, by going over into the *Rue de Bac*, where we picked up one, that some impoverished grand dame of the *Faubourg St. Germain* was compelled to sell, and which had probably been imported from India in the reign of Josephine.

It would really seem as if a certain amount of what, at first thought, we might call imperfection, is necessary to beauty. The most permanently fascinating faces are not those with the most regular features. In an Oriental carpet, or a Cashmere shawl, the pattern is never carried out with mathematical precision, as in the fabrics from the looms of Europe. To this very peculiarity the Turkish rugs and Indian scarfs owe a good deal of their charm. They are full, so to speak, of delightful surprises. The same remark may be made of the use of color by the Asiatics. Our perfect machinery cannot make the curiously charming fabrics that these poor people weave with their obsolete looms. We have lost the strange charm of color which our ancestors in the Middle Ages, in common with the Orientals, once possessed to a great degree; and certainly we have not improved on the ancient patterns; we have to go back to them again and again for our lace, for our brocades, and for our carpets. We have perfected our method, and lost our picturesque effects; we have perfected our colors and lost our perceptions of, and feeling for, real beauty. Very few Americans, comparatively, have a good eye for color. But the English are even more deficient. The true cause of the supremacy of the French, in fashions, is that the Paris designers of costumes excel in color as well as in form.

To see the way in which some women dress, we might think that the old and true doctrine, that color in dress

must be subservient to complexion, had been altogether forgotten. For example, no blue eyes can bear the propinquity of the modern bright blues, without turning gray; indeed, even blue eyes do not look blue now; no cheek can out-bloom the modern pinks and scarlets; it is because these colors have been brought to such a pitch of perfection that they dazzle, but enhance nothing, and they have the reticulative effect of not lasting. The antique colors, like the Oriental ones, may have faded, and probably did so, but they never showed either the change of time nor the stains of wear to anything like the same extent, nor so early, as the modern colors; they were not so bright, though they were far more subtle. In those days one could put on a gown half-a-dozen times without looking slovenly: it would look beautiful and good to the last. Ruskin says truly, that "no color harmony is of high order unless involving indescribable tints;" and this is the secret of the antique colors—each partook of some other; the very imperfection made them the most perfect of all colors. We think we see, however, signs of a reform. Of late, dun colors have been coming into use, which help to soften down the glaring colors. The new shades of olive, salmon, citron, and green-blue, are also very lovely.

MOUNTING AUTUMN LEAVES.—As the time is now at hand for mounting autumn leaves, we give, at request, directions for that purpose. To begin with, the leaves must be carefully prepared before they are fit for mounting. They must be gathered quite dry, placed immediately between sheets of coarse blotting-paper, and subjected for two or three days to pressure; the blotting-paper, meantime, should be frequently changed. They must be ironed, still between the blotting-paper, with a warm iron, until they are quite dry and smooth, like paper. The ironing in most cases fixes the color, but it makes the leaves brittle; they should, therefore, be preserved until they are needed between the leaves of a book (old exercise or copy-books are the best for the purpose); but care should be taken that these are quite dry, as the leaves are injured by damp. When thus prepared they may be arranged either in groups or scattered singly on a black or white surface, and fastened by means of isinglass dissolved in hot water, which is applied to the back of the leaf with a camel's hair brush. If mounted on Bristol board, they should be preserved, like a painting, with glass; if on a black surface or on wood, they may be varnished with any thin varnish, such as copal or the kind used by photographers, but they should first be washed over with a thin coat of isinglass-size. On a black ground all kinds of leaves look well, and if carefully managed, will retain their color for years; on a white ground only the deepest and most brilliant tints should be used; and these, if judiciously combined, produce very beautiful effects. We can recommend this as a charming kind of fancy work; it gives large scope for taste and ingenuity, and imparts a tenfold interest to the country rambles which it is necessary to take in quest of "materials." As many of the leaves most suitable for the work are very delicate in texture and easily injured, you should provide yourselves on such expeditions a book with leaves of blotting-paper, stiff covers, and an elastic band to keep all safe within, in which to deposit any treasure you meet with, and thus at once commence the process of pressing and drying. The above method we may add, of pressing and ironing is admirably adapted, for the preservation of flowers, ferns, and other botanical specimens.

Celery, earth up. *Corn Salad*, *Scurey Grass*, and *Chervil*, sow for winter salad. *Lettuce*, sow for spring planting, the plants to be kept during winter in cold frames. *Spinach*, sow early in the month for autumn use; later for winter and spring. *Turnips* and *Ruta Bagas* cultivate.

In the South the work in the garden has again commenced in earnest. Draw up earth to the *Pea Vines*, and stick as they advance. It is not too late to plant *Beans*; transplant *Cabbage*, sown last month; Landreth's Early York and Large York Cabbage may still be sown; toward the close of this and the forepart of next month, sow Drumhead, Flat Dutch, and Drumhead-Savoy Cabbage, to come in early in the spring, and to secure a good supply sow liberally; the flies will have their share. Transplant *Cauliflower* and *Broccoli*. Sow *Turnips*. *Potatoes*, planted last month will require culture. *Onions* may be sown for a general crop, if buttons to plant are not at hand. *Carrots*, sown now, will be fit for use in December. *Spinach* may be sown from time to time. *Endive* also. *Celery* plants need tillage. *Lettuce* may be transplanted. Sow *Radishes* frequently.

The inexperienced gardener may recur to what has been said under the head of August—perchance some hint has there been dropped which may be useful to him; at the same time let us advise him to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn, that to succeed with any crop, the first requisite is *Good Seed*; in vain will he sow, and plant, and water, if he is enticed to purchase seeds of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK

Every receipt in this Cook-Book has been tested by a practical housekeeper.

MEATS.

Beef Potted.—Take three pounds of lean beef, salt it two or three days with half a pound of salt, and half an ounce of saltpetre; divide it into pieces of a pound each, and put it into an earthen pan just sufficient to contain it; pour in half a pint of water, cover it close with paste, and set in a slow oven for four hours. When taken from the oven pour the gravy from it into a basin, shred the meat fine, moisten it with the gravy poured from the meat, and pound it thoroughly in a marble mortar, with fresh butter until it becomes a fine paste; season it with black pepper and allspice, or cloves pounded, or nutmeg grated; put it in pots, press it down as close as possible, put a weight on it, and let it stand all night; next day, when quite cold, cover it a quarter of an inch thick with clarified butter, and tie it over with paper.

Croquets.—Chop very finely any sort of cold meats with bacon or cold ham, rub a teaspoonful of summer savory very fine, pound twelve allspice very finely; boil one egg hard, and chop it very fine, and one onion minced fine; mix all this together, then grate a lemon, and add a little salt; when well mixed, moisten it with walnut catchup, form it into pear-shaped balls, and dredge well with flour; at the blossom ends stick in a whole clove. Then have boiling fat or dripping in the pan, dredge each pear again well with flour, lay them in the boiling fat, and fry a nice brown; then take them out, and lay on a soft cloth, in a hot place to drain. Serve hot.

To Roast Partridges.—Rightly, to look well, there should be a leash (three birds) in the dish. Pluck, singe, draw, and truss them; roast them for about twenty minutes; baste them with butter, and, when the gravy begins to run from them, you may safely assume that the partridges are done. Place them in a dish, together with bread-crumbs, fried nicely brown, and arranged in small heaps. Gravy should be served in a tureen apart.

Lobster Rissoles.—Boil the lobster, take out the meat, mince it fine; pound the coral smooth, and grate, for one lobster, the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs. Season with Cayenne pepper, a little nutmeg, and salt. Make a batter of milk, flour, and well-beaten eggs—two tablespoonfuls of milk and one of flour to each egg. Beat this batter well, and mix the lobster with it gradually, till it is stiff enough to roll into balls the size of a large plum. Fry in fresh butter, or the best salad oil, and serve up either warm or cold.

VEGETABLES.

Baked Tomatoes.—Take off the stalks from the tomatoes; cut them into thick slices, and put them into a deep baking dish; add a plentiful seasoning of pepper, and salt, and butter; cover the whole with bread-crumbs; drop over these a little clarified butter; bake in a moderate oven from twenty minutes to half an hour, and serve very hot. This vegetable, dressed as above, is an exceedingly nice accompaniment to all kinds of roast meat. The tomatoes, instead of being cut in slices, may be baked whole; but they will take rather longer time to cook.

Spinach.—Pick and wash perfectly clean two or three pounds of spinach, put it into a sauce-pan with a little water, and let it boil till quite done. Turn it out on a hair-sieve to drain, throw the water away, and pass the spinach through the sieve. Put a good lump of butter into a sauce-pan with a pinch of flour; mix well, add the spinach, pepper, and salt to taste, and a little milk; stir well and serve.

DRINKS.

Bottled Lemonade.—Dissolve half a pound of loaf sugar in one quart of water, and boil it over a slow fire; two drachms acetic acid, four ounces tartaric acid; when cold, add two pennyworth of essence of lemon. Put one-sixth of the above into each bottle filled with water, and add thirty grains of carbonate of soda; cork it immediately, and it will be fit for use.

Soda Water in Bottles.—Dissolve one ounce carbonate of soda in one gallon of water; put it into bottles in the quantity of a tumblerful or half a pint to each; having the cork ready, drop into each bottle half a drachm of tartaric or citric acid in crystals; cork and wire it immediately, and it will be ready for use at any time.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF GRAY ALPACA.—The skirt is made with two scant flounces, each headed by three bias bands of silk of a darker shade than the alpaca. The waist is made with a plain, pointed basque at the back, and a deep apron front, and is trimmed with a bias band of silk, and a row of large buttons covered with silk. The sleeves are half-wide, with a plating of alpaca inserted in the bottom, forming a ruffle. Gray straw hat, trimmed with a white and gray plume. Gray veil.

FIG. II.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF PEACH-COLORED SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with one plain ruffle, headed by a band of black velvet. The loose Polonaise has a finish of black velvet, and black ball fringe, and a large bow of black velvet at the waist behind. Straw bonnet, trimmed with blue and black feathers.

FIG. III.—HOUSE-DRESS.—The lower-skirt of which is of dark claret-colored velvet, made quite plain; the upper-skirt is of rich crimson silk, very much puffed up at the back, and with the front trimmed with five ruffles; two long ends of the velvet fall from beneath the trimming of silk at the side. Sleeves rather loose, with lace under-sleeves, and a heavy fall of Valenciennes at the neck.

FIG. IV.—WALKING-DRESS OF OLIVE-BROWN CASHMERE.—The skirt has one deep flounce, headed by a scant quilling of the material of the dress; a second quilling is placed some distance above. The Louis XV. basque has a deep vest, and

is richly braided down the points and around the skirt; it is slightly looped up at the sides. Coat-sleeves, with deep cuffs. Felt hat, trimmed with white and blue plumes, and bows of black velvet.

FIG. V.—HOUSE-DRESS OF STEEL-COLORED GRENADINE, PIQUED WITH CLARET-COLORED FLOUNCES OVER A GRAY SILK SKIRT.—The grenadine skirt is composed of four wide flounces at the back, and of five narrower flounces in front, with a small apron above them, fastened back by a bow and ends of steel-colored ribbon. The high waist is round and open in front, with a deep basque at the back, the sleeves rather wide, and cut up on the back, and with the flounces are trimmed with quilling of steel-colored ribbon, headed by a row of claret-colored velvet.

FIG. VI.—WATER-PROOF CLOAK OF BLUE CLOTH.—The Colleen Bawn Cape has a flat hood on it, and with the bottom of the cloak, is cut in shallow scallops, and bound with alpaca braid.

FIG. VII.—HOUSE-DRESS.—The skirt is of gray cashmere, trimmed with one deep flounce, put on in box-plaits, headed by a full quilling, bound with silk; the upper-skirt is of de laine, striped in two shades of gray; it hangs long at the back, is very much rounded at the sides where it meets the back of the skirt, and is cut in shallow scallops, and bound with silk. The waist is made with shallow points, back and front, and the coat-sleeves have deep cuffs, scalloped. A fichu of white muslin, trimmed with black velvet, is worn over the body.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The new fall silks and cashmères, etc., are of the rich, dark tints worn last spring, such as gray-greens, olive-greens, cypress-green, plum color, indefinite blues and grays, and so on through all the gamut of colors. These are for street and ordinary wear, while for evening wear the colors are very pale and light; and, besides, the old vivid tints have a faded look. As we have said elsewhere, while alone, these pale shades are unbecoming, they combine with other colors much more harmoniously than if they were more decided.

There have been many efforts made, during the few past years, to revive brocaded silks, but with little success. They have appeared again this fall, though it is too early yet to predict the favor with which they will be received.

Those who still fancy the Dolly Varden style will probably like the brocaded and figured tunics, Polonaises, etc., to wear over plain petticoats; but fashion is so fickle, that even now, in Paris, the Dolly Varden is being discarded, and skirts will be worn, profusely trimmed to the waist. On the back breadths there is to be a succession of narrow flounces to the top, and in front a row of horizontal bars or stripes, and each stripe is to have a large bow in the center. These bows decrease in size as they ascend to the bodice, upon which they are continued. This style is quite Louis XIV. Our fifth figure in the colored plate is made in this style in the back, but with a different front. Woolen goods will not look well in this style, and for such materials a plain tunic or coat, with a cape, will be worn. These tunics can be belted in at the waist, if desired, and the depth of the cape is left to the taste of the wearer; some button close down in front, and some are left partly open, all reaching to the trimming of the under-skirt. For cold weather these coats or tunics will be made of cloth or velvet, and wadded.

BONNETS have not as yet undergone any decided change, but the variety of styles, during the past year, has been so great, that no new fashion is needed, it is only a change that is wanted.

HAIR-DRESSING has undergone a complete revolution, but not always with success. After wearing the hair hanging down almost to the middle of the back, at this present moment, we see it brought up right to the top of the head; the nape is left bare, is merely ornamented with a few light curls coming from the top of the head, on which rises a

scaffolding of loops and curls, confined by a high and wide plat. Seen in profile, this coiffure looks something like a fireman's helmet. Decidedly fashion is little inclined to half measures! Instead of proceeding by slow degrees to this transformation, we jump at once from a coiffure hanging half-way down the back to one towering to an absurd height above the head.

We feel bound to caution our readers against these sudden changes. The coiffure is a very delicate point, which requires to be treated with great consideration; for, as we think, it cannot be uniform, seeing that no one style can possibly suit all physiognomies. This new fashion may be approached more or less closely, but for every person to adopt it strictly, is quite out of the question.

Women who have the forehead low, and the hair growing forward, must always comb it back from the temples; those who, on the other hand, have a wide expanse of bare forehead, cannot do better than wear the Russian bandeaux, which come over the top of the forehead, and impart a charming softness to the eyes. Women who have a fine neck will gain by leaving the nape uncovered, and those who have not, should allow the hair to hang down. It is altogether a question that each person must decide for herself, and requires no further comment. We therefore content ourselves with these general indications.

AMONG OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS, in the front of this number, are engravings of a collar of cambrie and Valenciennes lace, forming a frill, a turned-down large, square collar, and double long points edged with lace. Under-sleeves to match. Also an Abbot collar of muslin and Valenciennes. Also a collar, composed of a frill of plaited muslin and a large cambrie linen collar, open *en chale*, with embroidered corner and velvet bow. Also a cambrie linen collar, rounded in front, trimmed with lace and a *coquille*.

THE NATIONAL DRESS trimming is a new article, just introduced, and which is destined, we think, to be very popular. It is intended for Black Alpaca and Mohair, is very stylish, and can be bought much cheaper than it could be made at home. It can be had of various patterns, and is something unlike anything ever introduced before.

THE BUFFALO BRAND Alpaca, and the Beaver Brand Mohair still keep up their popularity. No articles, ever introduced, have been, on the whole, so serviceable, elegant and economical. The best proof of this is that they maintain their position, in public favor, in face of all opposition.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

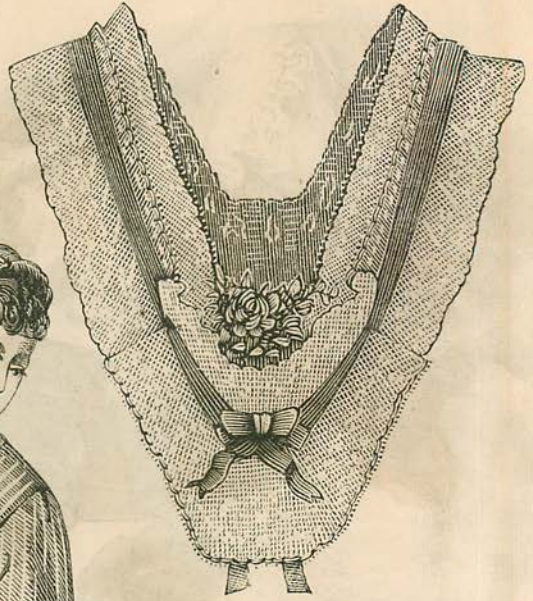
FIG. I.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF WHITE PIQUE.—The apron front is composed of several strips of wide English embroidery, each strip and the sides edged with worsted edging; the jacket-waist is of pique, but the sleeves are of jaconet. Small, straw, Chinese hat, trimmed with black velvet.

FIG. II.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF BLUE POPLIN.—The skirt has one narrow ruffle at the bottom, headed and edged with Tom Thumb fringe. The upper-skirt is composed entirely of white muslin, the bottom ornamented with English embroidery. Blue sash around the waist. Straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon and black velvet.

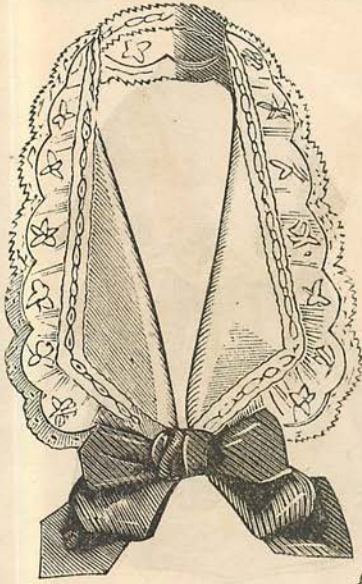
FIG. III.—BOY'S COSTUME OF MULBERRY-COLORED KERSEYMER.—The trousers come to the knee, and the long jacket is rather loose, and bound simply with braid of the color of the costume.

FIG. IV.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF CHESTNUT-BROWN CASHMERE.—Both skirts are quite plain, the upper one being of a rather lighter shade than the under one. The braces are of India rubber, of the color of the under-skirt, and tie at the back, forming a sash. Brown straw hat, trimmed with ribbon of the two shades of brown of the dress.





HOME-DRESS. LACE FIGHU. BONNET.



WALKING-DRESS. FICHU FOR AFTERNOON. BONNET.



CHILDREN'S COATS, CLOAKS, AND SACQUES.

STRAVE, BROSSEY & CO. 100 N. 3RD ST. PHILA.



NEW STYLE OF DRESSING THE HAIR. CHILDREN'S SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give here a walking or house-costume. This costume is to be made of any of the numerous woolen fabrics suitable for the season—reps, poplin, cashmere, merino, etc. It would look best in poplin, one of the new shades of olive-greens. The trimmings are of the material of the dress. The under-skirt is made to touch all round, and has a box-plaited flounce, nine inches

deep, upon the bottom, headed by a Vandyked piece, cut on the bias, and the points bound with the same material; this is sewn down at the top points, but the lower ones are loose, falling over the plaited flounce. As may be seen, the points are twice as large at the bottom as they are at the top. The Polonoise is somewhat shorter than the spring styles, buttoned down the front, and

cut square in the bodice; however, this is optional. It is to be worn over a muslin chemisette, coming close up to the throat where it is finished with a stand-up ruffle. A box-plaiting, five to six inches deep, put on with a heading, is the sole trimming for the Polonaise. The sleeves are slightly open. Sixteen to eighteen yards of material will be required.

We also give, on the preceding page, another walking or house-costume, the design of which is entirely new. The side-plaiting on the under-skirt shows, in some places, a quarter of a yard in depth, and in others nearly one-third of a yard. This is managed by making the plaiting all one-third of a yard deep, and sewing it upon the lining of the skirt. The skirt is cut shorter, and in the large and deep squares, turret-shape, which are trimmed with a velvet ribbon, one inch wide. This falls over the plaiting. The effect is very stylish. The tunic is looped quite high at the sides, making an apron-front, and then in the center of the back with a velvet rosette. Fringe and one row of velvet forms the trimming for the tunic. The bias is cut in a basque, extending a quarter of a yard in depth below the waist, in front, trimmed with two rows of fringe and velvet ribbon. At the back it comes just to the waist, where it is finished with a row of velvet and fringe falling from the waist. Tight-fitting coat-sleeves, with small cuff, edged with fringe. Twenty-two to twenty-four yards of silk will be required for this dress, or eighteen to twenty yards of double fall material. Two pieces of velvet ribbon. Five and three-quarters of a yard of fringe, three inches deep.

We give this month a walking-costume for a young lady, something entirely new in design for a walking-costume. The material, for early fall wear, are cashmeres in black and dark colors; these will be very much worn. The first, or under-skirt, of this, as may be seen, is entirely plain, quite to touch in front and at the sides, and slightly trailing at the back. The over-skirt has a gored front, but no gores at the sides or back. The fullness is disposed in very large box-plaits, fitting in to the waist; they must be laid very deep. This skirt is about twelve inches shorter than the under one, (that is, measuring from the front,) it is then cut even all round. After the box-plaits are laid, then they are cut away, as seen in the engraving. By folding a piece of paper in large box-plaits, with a few experiments, the shaping will prove successful. The trimming here used is simply a binding of silk, satin, or velvet, as the taste may suggest. The basque-bodice has a box-plaited skirt to correspond with the tunic. Wide, pagoda-shaped

sleeves, are here given, but close coat-sleeves we would consider an improvement. Costumes in black, cost from one dollar fifty to one dollar seventy-five cents per yard. Double-width, colored ones, something less. Ten to twelve yards will be required.



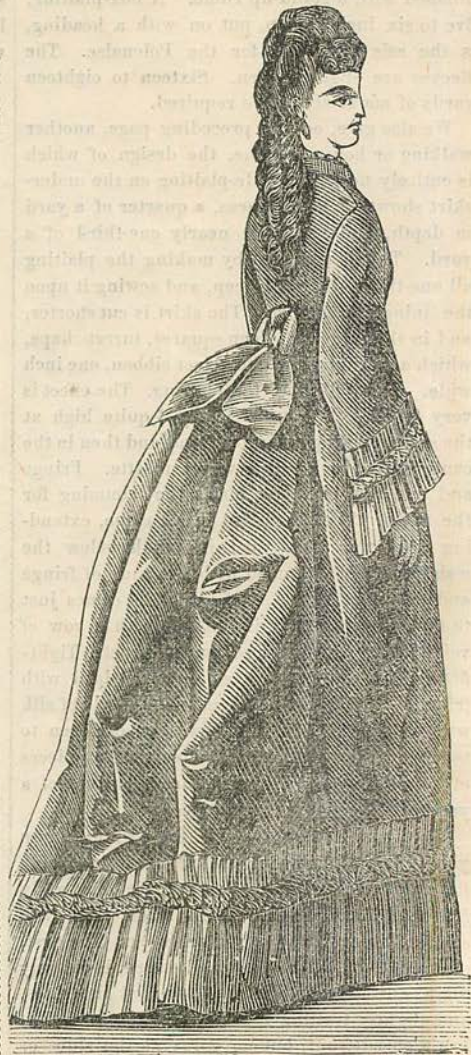
We give next a walking-suit with pelisse.— This suit is of fine corded reps, either dark bottle-green or navy-blue. The under-skirt is made to touch all round, and is ornamented with a fold twelve inches deep, cut on the bias; this is cut in points on the lower edge, and bound with a narrow black velvet ribbon. Above this fold is a narrow quilling of the material, which edges the top and bottom of a narrower fold, cut on the bias, in the center of which is a band of

velvet ribbon, one inch wide. This forms the heading of the wide fold; and this is repeated, and placed six inches above the first heading. Over this is worn a pelisse, gored in the Princess style, open in front all the way down the skirt; the edge of it is pointed to correspond with the under-skirt. The back is not looped up at all, but is let to hang in its natural folds. A rolling collar of black velvet, open at the throat. Tight-fitting coat-sleeves, with velvet cuffs, turned back. Fourteen yards of reps, half a yard of velvet, for collar and cuff, one piece of velvet ribbon, one inch wide, and two pieces of narrower, for binding. Reps can be bought from seventy-five to one dollar twenty-five cents per yard.



We give here a very stylish house-dress, either

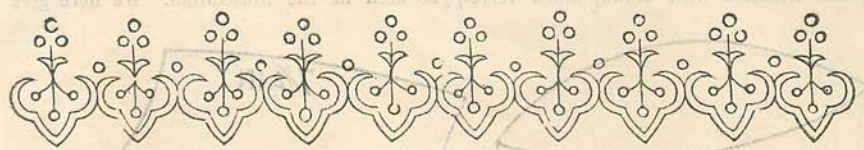
to be made in silk or alpaca. The skirt has a slight demi-train, trimmed with a side-plaiting



of the material, with a heading of velvet or plush. Small, open sleeves. Bodice round in the waist; bow and ends at the back of the waist. The front of the bodice is cut surplice, and trimmed to match. A standing-up ruffle of clear muslin is worn at the throat, or an inside spencer, with collar and cravat. Fifteen to sixteen yards of alpaca, or eighteen to twenty yards of silk. These plaitings should all be interlined with fine crinoline, as it makes them look much richer, and they wear better.

In the front of the number we give various other dresses, for which see "Fashion" article.

EDGING. It is made of white cambric, lined with silk and trimmed with velvet. The collar is made of black velvet, as seen in the illustration. We have given it a new and original design.



THE DOLMAN.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

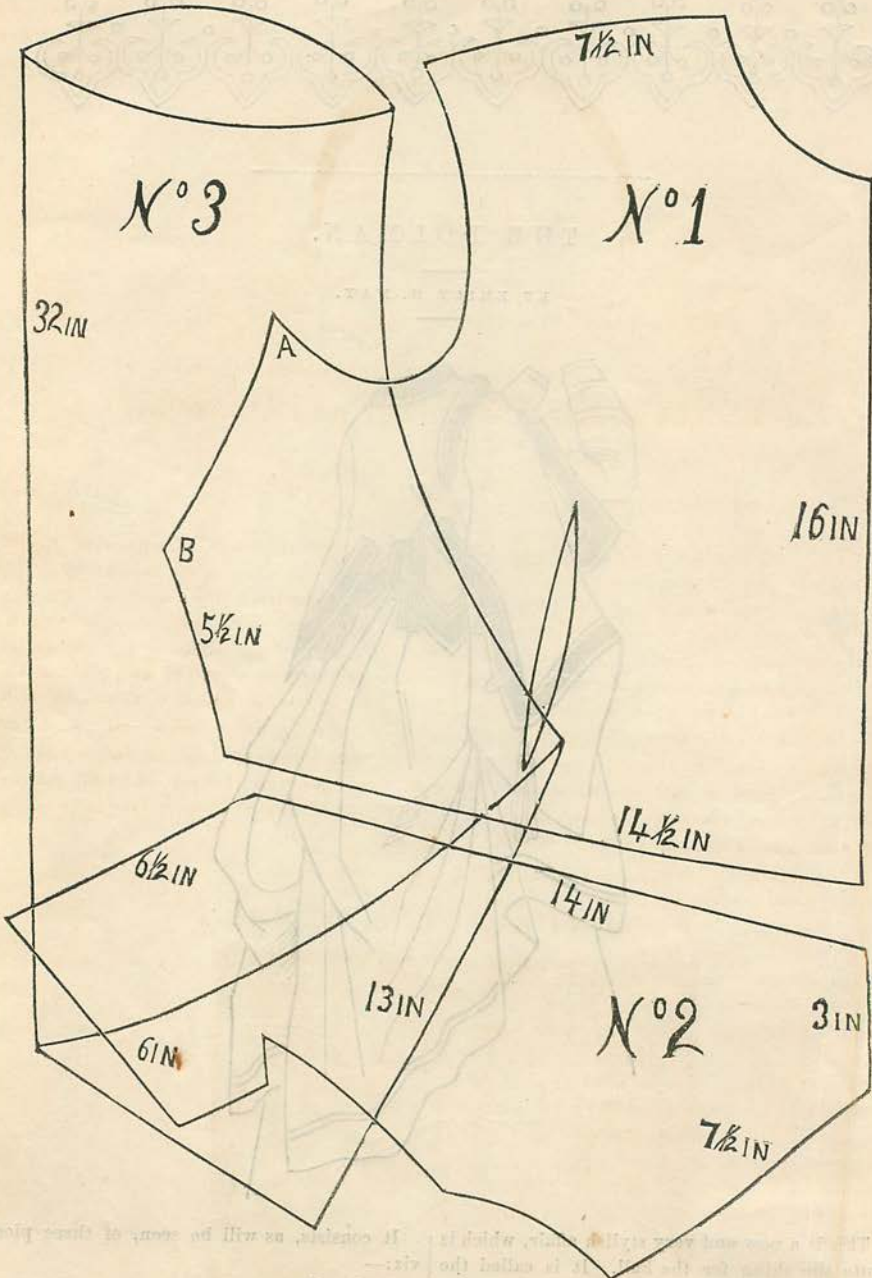


This is a new and very stylish affair, which is quite the thing for the Fall. It is called the Dolman, because of its resemblance, in many respects, to the Hungarian Hussar jacket of that name.

It consists, as will be seen, of three pieces, viz:—

- No. 1. FRONT.
- No. 2. BACK.
- No. 3. SLEEVE.

It is made of white cashmere, lined with white silk, and trimmed with broad, black velvet, } large, cut in a point, and trimmed with velvet, } as seen in the illustration. We here give a



finished on either side with white silk pipings. The bottom is cut so as to form two small basques on either side, as it were. The sleeve is quite

diagram of the garment, which will enable the maker to cut it out correctly and make a perfect fit.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF WINE-COLORED SILK, TRIMMED WITH EIGHT NARROW PINKED-OUT RUFFLES.—The upper-dress is of gray foulard silk, with wine-colored flowers dotted over it, and trimmed with a gray fringe. This skirt is made quite long, and pointed in front; short on the hips, and at the back, where it falls in long, sash-like ends. The waist is cut in front in two sharp points, and has a jacket like the under-skirt; at the back it lies in two deep plaits, and has a sash of silk like the petticoat. Close sleeves, with deep-plaited cuffs. Brown straw bonnet, trimmed with gray ribbon, and a wreath of hops.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS, THE UNDER-SKIRT OF BLUE SILK.—It is trimmed with one deep, scant flounce, the heading of which is composed of shallow plaiting, on which is placed figures of guipure lace; upper-skirt of salmon-colored gauze, with satin stripes, trimmed with fringe of the color of the skirt, and white guipure insertion, through which the blue silk shows. This tunic is looped up high on the hips; the waist is cut in points in front, and with a small basque at the back; the sleeves are cut up on the back of the arm, and trimmed with a ruffle. Straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon and a white flower.

FIG. III.—BALL-DRESS OF WHITE SILK, trimmed with white lace, which is festooned in front with a bow of pink ribbon. The basque-body and train are of pink silk, elaborately trimmed with white lace; a deep-pointed piece of the pink silk, trimmed with white lace, falls down the side, rather in front of the train. Pink roses in the hair.

FIG. IV.—EVENING DRESS OF MYRTLE-GREEN SILK, TRIMMED WITH BLACK LACE.—The waist is low and square, and has a black lace fichu carelessly tied in front.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS.—The under-skirt is of black velvet, and quite plain. The upper-skirt is of chamois-colored cashmere, long in front and quite short at the back, and trimmed with two rows of fringe, the lower row being black, and the upper row of the color of the tunic; a row of rich embroidery heads the fringe. The jacket, which is rather short and loose, and has wide sleeves, is completely covered with the embroidery, and is edged with the black fringe. Brown hat, trimmed with brown ribbon, an ostrich feather of a lighter shade of brown, and a black wing.

FIG. VI.—HOUSE-DRESS OF VIOLET AND WHITE-STRIPED POPLIN.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with three bias bands of violet silk; the tunic and short, half-loose jacket are each trimmed with one bias band of violet silk.

FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK SILK.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with a rather wide but scant flounce, headed by narrow bias bands. The tunic, which is long at the back, and a good deal puffed up, is trimmed with a deep black fringe, and a pointed gimp trimming. The jacket has a basque at the back, and wide-flowing sleeves, trimmed like the upper-skirt.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Bronze tints on brown or green are the newest for the fall; but these colors are not becoming to all persons, and the lovely, soft pinks, grays and blues, are seen in great profusion. Embroidery and fringe are very much used. Lace is also in great favor; but it is somewhat perishable for out-door wear, as it is so easily caught on any projecting object.

THE POLONAISE is still very much worn, though it has been in favor so long. The flounces all the way up the back of the dress, with the apron-front, is the newest style, whilst some dresses are made very full at the back with no trimming at all.

FOR OUT-OF-DOOR WRAPS, coats with capes; dolmans, which are rather loose, like a circular cape, but cut straight across the back, and with pelisses forming sleeves; short jackets, which are rather long in front, but which reach only to the waist at the back, where the panier fills up the vacant space; and wraps of half a dozen other shapes, will be worn. There

was never a time in which the individual taste could be so well displayed as at present. One with a slight dainty figure will look best in a Trionon costume, with Louis XV. loopings up; another, full of serious dignity, will prefer the Princess dress, with plain train. A slender, thin figure is set off to advantage by the blouse, gathered in under the belt; and too much embonpoint can be concealed under the mantle or the bodice with fichu of black lace.

BUCKLES are again worn, not only with belts but with sash ribbons.

PELERINES or Capes are daily gaining ground, and are now very popular. The most convenient to wear at the present season are made of either dust-gray cashmere, with double row of gray guipure, or else of ecru cashmere, which can be worn not only with the costume to match, but almost with every dress. With all out-door garments, whether capes, pelerines, scarfs, mantelets, or even jackets, the large bow fastened at the top of the back should never be omitted. It is made of black faille ribbon three fingers wide. The coats this year have the lapels in front, and not at the back. This may seem rather strange at first, and yet it simply forms a jacket-bodice with basques; the draperies of the tunic or second skirt, fill up the place left empty behind. The coat-tail basques are often coquettishly turned up with revers of some contrasting color, or merely of a darker shade.

BONNETS are placed more on the back of the head than formerly. This is not always becoming, and it will take some time to get accustomed to this style.

We have already called attention to the revolution being attempted in coiffures. Without any transition, the chignons hanging down to the middle of the back have been suddenly suppressed, the neck is now left quite uncovered, and on the top of the head rises a lofty structure of loops and curls which gives it the appearance of a fireman's helmet imitated to perfection. It is impossible to find any more accurate comparison for the new style of dressing the hair. The hats that crown this pyramidal scaffolding seem quite astonished to find themselves perched so high, and look as if they were every moment on the point of falling from their dizzy height. When bonnets are worn, the very opposite result takes place, for they seem to have lost their balance, and being thrown right back, appear to hold on to the head by some miraculous intervention.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.—The under-skirt is of scarlet cashmere, trimmed with a braiding in a palm pattern. The upper-dress is of white fleecy-lined pique, and is cut in scallops, and braided with a palm pattern. White felt hat, trimmed with black and scarlet velvet.

FIG. II.—BOY'S SUIT OF DARK-COLORED KEESYMER.—The loose trousers reach a little below the knee, and both jacket and trousers are finished with broad military braid. Gray, felt hat, with claret-colored velvet trimming.

FIG. III.—DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN FOR A CHILD.—The skirt is made of a very broad band of muslin, richly and deeply embroidered at the edge. The small apron-front and waist are trimmed with a similar embroidery, only narrower. Broad, crimson sash, and crimson ribbon to tie up the hair.

FIG. IV.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS.—The petticoat is of blue poplin richly braided. The over-dress is of gray poplin, cut in tongues at the bottom, and corded with blue. The waist is low and square, and has no sleeves; but a white chemise sette, with long sleeves, is worn under it. Gray straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon and flowers.

FIG. V.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF MYRTLE-GREEN CASHMERE.—The under-skirt is quite plain. The tunic opens in front, and is edged with a fringe. Black straw hat, with a dark-green wing.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER. NEW STYLES OF DRESSING THE HAIR.



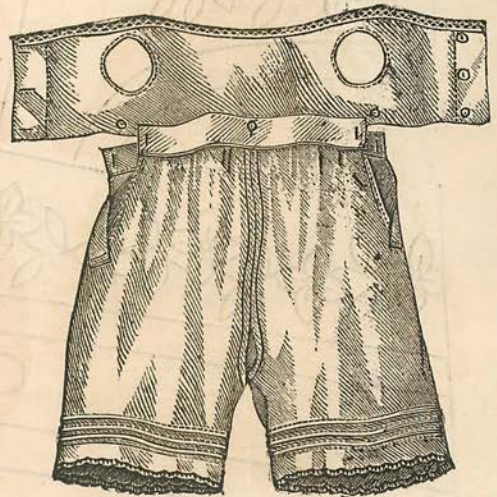
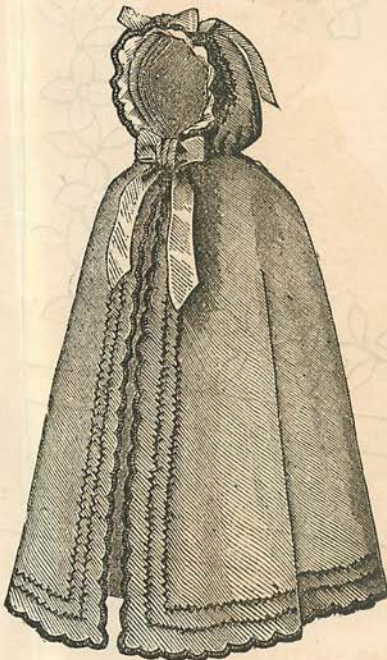
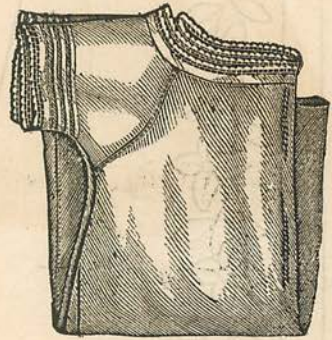
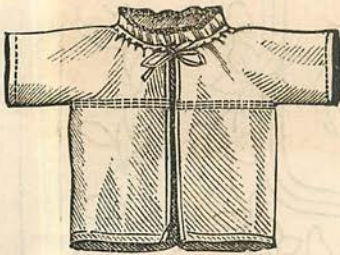
WALKING-DRESS. NEW STYLE CHIGNON.



WALKING-DRESS. FALL BONNETS.



MORNING APRONS. WATERPROOF CLOAK. LITTLE BOY'S DRESS.



INFANT'S HOOD AND WRAPPER. BODDICE AND DRAWERS FOR CHILD. JACKET. CHEMISE. BIB.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give this month, first, a walking-dress of black cashmere, suitable alike for both autumn



and winter. The lower-skirt is perfectly plain, and may be of black silk, if preferred. The Polonaise fits closely to the figure, and the skirt of it is cut long, only about nine inches shorter than the under-skirt, of the same length all round, and only slightly looped at the sides. The trimming consists of a broad band of black velvet, or velveteen, six inches deep, cut on the bias. This trimming extends up the fronts and comes over the shoulders, simulating a cape, where it is only about half as wide, beginning to decrease on the fronts, as it nears the waist. Slightly-flowing sleeves, also trimmed to match. Pocket-flaps of the velvet, put on lengthwise. A velvet waistband completes the dress. Of cash-

mere, fourteen yards will be required. Two yards of velveteen, or three and a half of velvet. A good velveteen trims very prettily, and costs one-third less than velvet. Cashmeres can be bought from one dollar to one dollar and seventy-five cents per yard. A dress of it is one of the most serviceable that can be bought. Suitable for all ordinary occasions.

We give next a walking-costume with cape. This costume is of very light-gray cashmere, or merino. It consists of under-skirt, Polonaise, and cape. The under-skirt is made just to touch, and has one deep flounce, cut straight-way of the material, and with little or no fullness. The edge of the flounce is trimmed with a dozen rows



of very narrow worsted braid, in black, put on plain, and very close together. The flounce is

headed by the same. A second group is placed above, an equal distance apart. The Polonaise is somewhat shorter than ordinary, cut straight all round on the bottom. It has fifteen rows of braid, placed round the skirt and continuing up the fronts as far as the waist, where it separates, passing over the shoulders and around the neck. Tight coat-sleeve, with turned-back cuff, trimmed to match. The cape, which is a valuable addition as the season advances, is simply a large, fireman's cape, with a square collar, back and front, formed by the braid. The Polonaise, cape, and collar, are also trimmed with a tied fringe of black and gray. Our design is one of those imported fringes where the upper half is black and the lower gray. Such a fringe would probably be difficult to procure, except in a large city; therefore, we would suggest a mixed bullion fringe, either of silk or fine worsted. Sixteen yards of cashmere or merino will be required. The braid here used is the worsted embroidery braid, and is generally sold by the dozen pieces. It will require several dozen, but as it costs very little, it would not make an expensive trimming, though a very Frenchy one. The trouble of sewing it on would be the greatest point to overcome. Something of the same effect might be produced by making the trimming of a very fine pin-striped, black and white silk, not nearly so pretty, but less troublesome. Bullion fringe costs, in silk, from fifty to seventy-five cents; in worsted, thirty to forty cents per yard. From ten to twelve yards would be required.

Our third illustration is a water-proof costume. This very necessary part of a lady's wardrobe is usually a very ugly and unbecoming costume; but here we give something almost jaunty enough for a bright fair-day. In the first place the material is of navy blue tweed, or water-proof cloth, and it consists of skirt, Polonaise, and cape. The skirt, as may be seen, comes only to the top of the well-fitting boot, and is perfectly plain. The Polonaise is cut close to the figure, and double-breasted, as a surer protection from the weather. It is ornamented with three rows of large, black lasting buttons down the front; the outside one buttoning all the way from the throat down to the bottom of the skirt. There is a large circular cape to be worn at pleasure. The collar is of black cloth, also the cuffs and pocket-flaps. The edges of both Polonaise and cape are simply bound with worsted coat-braid. This costume will also look very well in the ordinary black and white mixed tweed, which sells for one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard. The fancy colors cost from two dollars fifty to

three dollars per yard. Five to six yards for complete suit. Three and a half yards will make the Polonaise and cape, which may be worn over any half-worn woolen skirt; or an old black silk skirt is good for a rainy day. Four dozen buttons for the front, half a dozen to trim the cuffs up the back of the arm.



In the front of the number, we give various illustrations of children's dresses, etc., etc. Among them are two morning aprons for young ladies from eight to twelve years old: these aprons are of buff batiste, trimmed with brown rouleaux and ecru lace; or they may be made of black silk or alpaca, trimmed with white. Also a water-proof cloak, with pelerine, for a young lady from eight to ten: the material is gray water-proof cloth, trimmed with braid and fringe. Also a walking-dress for a boy from three to four years old; a front and back view being given: one illustration showing the dress made of stripe pique, and the other showing it made of plain, and braided. All these engravings are on the same page.

On another page, in the front of the number,

and facing the one just described, we give other articles for children. Among them are an Infant's Hood and Wrapper, made of pink flannel, with a scalloped edge of button-hole work, and two rows of coral stitch in white purse-silk. Also a Boddice and Drawers for a child from three to five years old. Also an Infant's Flannel Jacket, which we recommend for children, who will not keep under the bed-covers. Also a Chemise, (half being given,) for a little girl from five to eight years old. Also an Infant's Bibb,

of which we give the back and front view; one being represented as made of fleecy pique, braided with star braid, and the sleeves and edge furnished with a narrow cambric ruffle; the other being represented as made of soft cambric, wadded and quilted, with a button-hole edge: the improvement in this Bib over the old-fashioned one, is that it has a sleeve which keeps it in place; and of the two materials, we prefer the fleecy pique, because it can be more easily washed than the wadded cambric.

A SLEEVELESS JACKET.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



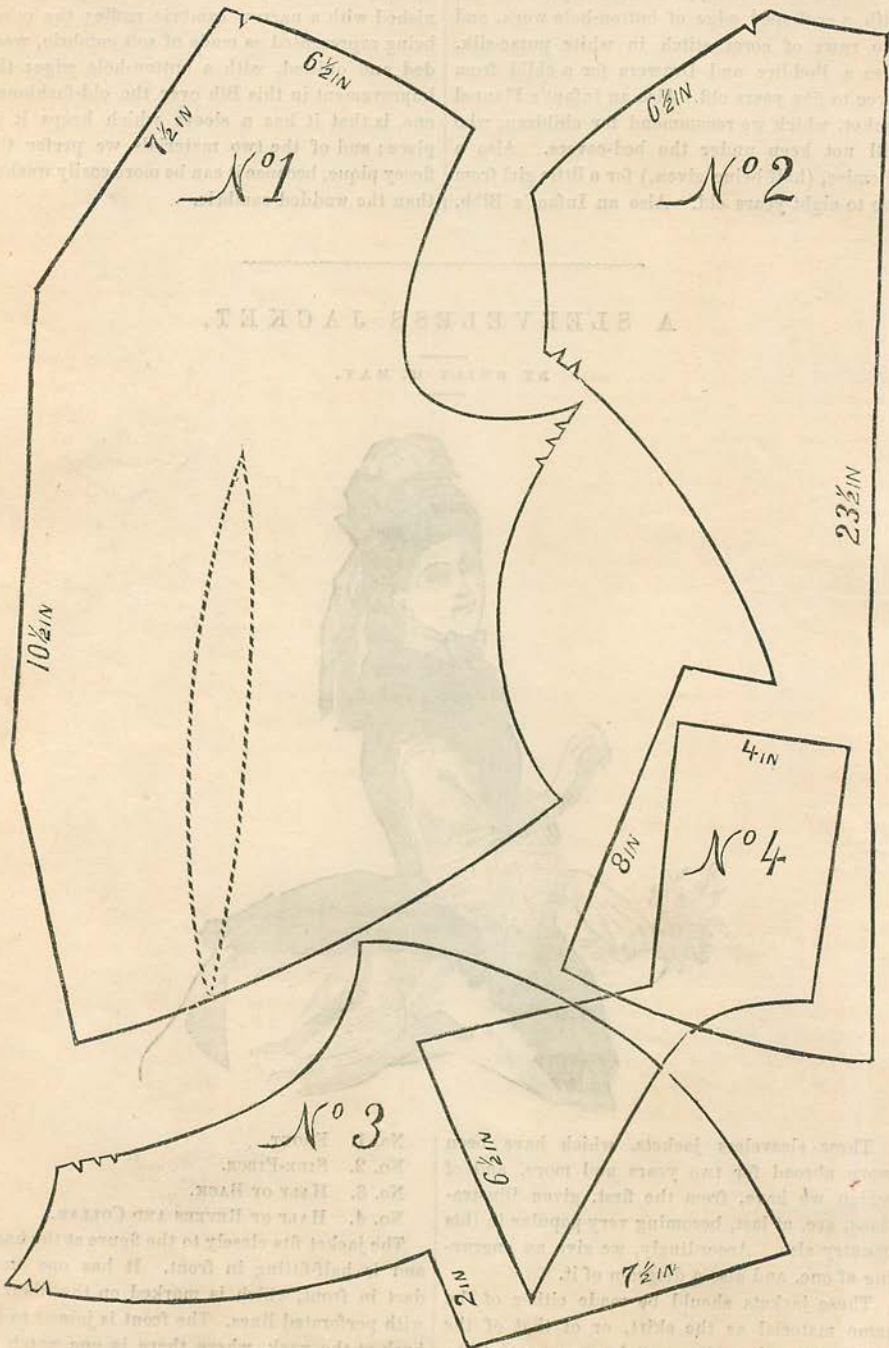
These sleeveless jackets, which have been worn abroad for two years and more, and of which we have, from the first, given illustrations, are, at last, becoming very popular in this country also. Accordingly, we give an engraving of one, and also a diagram of it.

These jackets should be made either of the same material as the skirt, or of that of the tunic; for unless they match some part of the dress, they look patchy, and are out of taste. Our pattern consists of four pieces, viz.

- No. 1. FRONT.
- No. 2. SIDE-PIECE.
- No. 3. HALF OF BACK.
- No. 4. HALF OF REVERS AND COLLAR.

The jacket fits closely to the figure at the back, and is half-fitting in front. It has one small dart in front, which is marked on the diagram with perforated lines. The front is joined to the back at the neck, where there is one notch on the side of the diagram; two notches mark the back and side-piece, and three notches the seam.

under the arms. The basque at the back is full, { lated with trimming or made separate; in fact,
 the plaits being formed with the join. The collar } its addition at all is a matter of taste. The pat-



is of the sailor form, and the pointed end is the }
 revers. The sailor collar can be either simu- }
 tern is added, as it will serve for Polonaises and
 boddices, on which it is now frequently worn.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

"PETERSON" FOR 1873.—We call attention to our Prospectus for 1873, to be found on the last page of the cover. We claim there that this Magazine is *better and cheaper* than any periodical of its kind. Our enormous edition, exceeding that of any lady's book in the world, enables us to offer "Peterson" at these unprecedentedly low rates; for we find by experience that a small profit on a large circulation is more remunerative than a large profit on a small one.

It will be seen that we have three classes of clubs for 1873, and that the prices for the larger are reduced to meet the times. For one class the premium is our new and costly mezzotint. For another class it is an extra copy of the Magazine for 1873. So many persons, both this year and last, have asked for a club, or clubs, the premium for which should be the magazine alone, that we have concluded to meet what seems to be a general demand; and to such clubs we can of course afford to put "Peterson" lower, than to clubs where we give two premiums. For a third class of clubs, the premium will be both an extra copy and the new mezzotint. In all these clubs, the price to the subscriber decreases in proportion to the number in the club, an inducement we hold out in order to stimulate the getting up of large clubs.

Now is the time to get up clubs! Everybody will subscribe for "Peterson," if its merits are fairly presented. The best way to present these merits is to exhibit a number. We invite comparison. *Be the first in the field.* A specimen will be sent, gratis, if written for.

CARING NOTHING FOR DRESS.—A New York editor said, the other day, that one of the merits of an Englishwoman was that she cared nothing for dress. This is on a par with a good deal of other nonsense that comes from the pens of men, when they attempt to write about the sex. Any one who has been in England, knows that English women absolutely seem to have no taste at all for dress. They are, almost universally, dowdy-looking. In traveling, they wear old dinner-dresses and dirty white gloves, instead of the pretty and fresh costumes that their American sisters do. They mix colors in the absurdest way even in a ball-dress. They spend quite as much money as others spend on dress, only they do not know how to spend it. If this New York writer has a wife, or sister, and she was to dress as most Englishwomen dress, he would be horrified. He would be too ignorant, probably, to tell what was the matter: but he would feel that his wife, or sister, had suddenly grown ugly. A becoming dress does wonders for a woman. As it is an affectation to pretend not to wish to look well, so it is folly not to wish for becoming dresses, provided they are within one's means. Just as a neat, prettily-furnished parlor is a proof, that she, who presides there, is cultivated and refined, so a tasteful dress renders her who wears it greatly more attractive, and in the very highest sense. When a husband comes home at night, and his wife has on a fresh and becoming dress, it makes her seem prettier than ever in his eyes, even when he does not know the reason. It is not a merit, it is a fault, in a woman, to be indifferent to dress.

A NEW STYLE OF DRESSING THE HAIR, as we have remarked in preceding numbers, has been attempted in Paris. It does away with the long chignon at the back of the head, and brings the hair very high up, in a fashion something like that of forty years ago. In some cases a comb is used. We give, in the front of the number, two illustrations of this new style, one with a comb, and one without it. We do not think this style becoming, except to ladies with very short necks; and we hardly believe it will take. Nevertheless, we feel bound to record it, and even to give engravings of it; but in nine cases out of ten, it will make a lady look uglier than if she wore a long chignon, or had a curl or two hanging down her neck. We give, on another page, in the front of the number, two illustrations of another new style, which we consider far more becoming generally. Meantime we may add, that, in the high coiffure of which we spoke first, the chignon is short, as will be seen from the illustration, and very full at the sides, with large rouleaux, which are fastened under a tortoiseshell comb, having large balls at the top. The bottom of the chignon terminates with short ringlets. The rouleaux can be made from the natural growth of hair, if there is sufficient, and the curls only added. In the other coiffure, on the same page, no comb is used, but the hair is finished off instead with thick rouleaux. It is more difficult to arrange, however, than the preceding one, on account of the number of rouleaux.

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE is the only security for happiness, either in the family circle or in the world out of doors. If you lay a single stick of wood on the hearth, and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another, and they burn; add half a dozen, and you will have a grand conflagration. There are other fires subject to the same condition. If one member of a family gets into a passion, and is let alone, he will cool down, and, possibly, get ashamed, and repent. But oppose temper to temper, pile on the fuel, draw others into the scrape, and let one harsh word be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will wrap them all in its fiery passion. Well has the Scripture said:—"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

"THE GEMS OF ART."—We have often been asked to publish a selection of the best engravings that have appeared in "Peterson." We shall do so accordingly next year, and will send it, as a premium to persons getting up clubs, if they prefer it, instead of the large-sized engraving, "Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem." The book will be called "The Gems of Art," and will contain twenty-five of our best steel plates. By getting up enough clubs, you can earn, not only an extra copy, but also the premium picture and the "Gems."

FAULT FINDING seems to be the especial prerogative of some people. Praise anything, no matter what, and they will always confront you with a "but." It really appears to hurt them when you take pleasure in admiring anything. Sometimes they object because they think such a course argues an experience and observation wider and more fastidious than your own; but more often it is a petulant habit, springing from envy or jealousy.

SAVE A DOLLAR by subscribing to "Peterson." All the other first-class magazines are so much dearer, that even full-price subscribers, who pay us two dollars, get this magazine cheaper than they can get others, not so good, in clubs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.—Coffee is an effective disinfecting agent, as the following experiment will show:—A quantity of meat was hung up in a room which was kept closed until the decomposition of the meat was far advanced. A chafing-dish, was then put in, and some half-roasted coffee thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room was disinfected. The best way to effect this fumigation is to strew ground coffee on a hot iron plate.

To Destroy Cockroaches.—Half-fill an earthenware basin or deep pie-dish with sweetened beer. They will enter the basin or dish, drink the beer, and, in their efforts to climb the glazed surface of the earthenware, will fall back and be drowned.

To Remove Ink or Stains from Tables, etc.—Apply to the stain a feather moistened with muriatic acid; do not suffer it to remain long, or a mark will be left. Rub it briskly with a piece of soft rag, and, when the stain is removed, drop a little sweet oil on the part, and give it a polish.

Prevention of the Smell of "Green Water."—To prevent this intolerable nuisance, put a tablespoonful of free chlorine into a pan, and then pour upon it the water in which the vegetables have been boiled. All disagreeable effluvia contained in the water will be instantly destroyed.

To Prevent Lamp-Glasses Breaking.—To prevent lamp-glasses breaking by the sudden contact with heat, the best way is to cut or scratch the base of the glass with a glazier's diamond. Another method is to put the glasses into a sauce-pan of water, and boil them. This seasons them.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF PEACH-COLORED SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with six rows of velvet of the same color, put on in clusters of three. The tunic is apron-shaped, and short in front, longer and square at the back, where it is very much puffed up, and is trimmed with deep chenille fringe of the color of the silk. Wide, scarf mantilla of black velvet, edged with a rich embroidery in gold and red; the ends are sufficiently long to throw over the shoulder. Hat of velvet, like the trimming on the dress, with a high, pointed crown, trimmed with a long, sweeping black plume.

FIG. II.—EVENING DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN, WITH ONE DEEP, PLAIN FLOUNCE.—Opera cloak of salmon-colored silk trimmed with embroidery and tassels.

FIG. III.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF GREEN SILK.—The skirt is made with a demi-train, and trimmed with two bands of fur. The upper-skirt is square behind, a good deal puffed in the back, and trimmed with a band of fur; the quilted corner is bound back at the bottom. The skirt, in front, short and round, and trimmed with pipings of the silk, and bands of fur. The sleeves and waist made to correspond. Bonnet of wine-colored velvet, with a black lace veil.

FIG. IV.—WALKING-DRESS, OF BLACK VELVET.—The skirt and dolman are both richly embroidered in black silk. The dolman is not a circular cape, but there are bias pieces set in which form a sleeve as it falls over the arm. Bonnet of black velvet, and black lace veil.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLUE CASHMERE.—The lower-skirt is trimmed with a band of fur, over which falls a band of cashmere, cut in points, and headed with four bands of blue velvet ribbon. The upper-skirt is made very long both back and front, the front part being carried back and meeting behind, and is trimmed to correspond with the lower-skirt. The waist is cut with a basque, and with the deep sleeves is trimmed like the skirt. Bonnet of blue velvet.

FIG. VI.—WALKING-DRESS OF PLUM-COLORED CASHMERE.—The under-skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce laid in full

plaits, and put on with two rows of wide, black braid. The upper skirt is a full polonaise, belted at the waist; it is trimmed with a bias band of the cashmere, headed by a row of black braid. The pocket and sleeves, with deep cuffs, are also trimmed with braid.

FIG. VII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK WITH ONLY ONE SKIRT, which is trimmed with three graduated flounces, scalloped and bound with black. A bias band and plaiting heads the top flounce. Gray cloth jacket, with very wide sleeves, edged with a pointed trimming of the cloth, and bound with black. Black straw hat, trimmed with a black plume and gray ribbon.

GENERAL REMARKS.—As we said last month, the polonaise still is in favor. It is so convenient and so graceful that, unlike most fashions, we are loath to give it up. A great many entirely plain skirts will be worn, though under-skirts, much trimmed, are in favor. The untidy fashion of skirts touching the ground in walking, is still prevalent, though we are glad to see that many ladies of undoubted fashion and good sense are having their winter dresses made just to escape the ground.

Serges, poplins, cashmeres, merinos, and all the varieties of woolen goods come in the new shades, but for the winter, though contrasts will be worn, they will not be of so decided a kind as those used during the summer. So large a liberty is given to individual taste now, any color and any style almost may be worn and still appear in the mode. Very long polonaise, showing but little of the petticoat; polonais, short in front and long at the back, or long in front and short at the back; single skirts, very much trimmed, and skirts quite untrimmed, are all equally in good style. Sashes are still very much worn, but are almost always tied at the left side. Waistcoats are popular, but not universal. Basques are very generally worn. Coat-sleeves, and half-loose sleeves are both popular, though the former, on account of comfort, will be most worn during the winter.

One of the newest styles of trimming a black silk dress, is to put three plaiting of ecru cambric on the skirt, and one on the polonaise, if a polonaise is worn; if not, more plaitings must be added to the skirt.

We have nothing new to add to our remarks in the October number, with regard to the wraps of various kinds. Some persons prophesy large cloaks; but the fashion will hardly take, as they are so inconvenient.

BONNETS are still very much the shapes of those worn during the summer, but are a good deal loaded with trimming. Long ostrich feathers, as well as all kinds of jet ornaments, are used.

THE HAIR is generally creeping higher and higher up the back of the head, leaving the nape of the neck, which has been so long protected by heavy braids, quite exposed; and it is probable that increased neuralgia will be the consequence. Some ladies supply the place of their braids with two or three long curls.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S COSTUME.—The trousers are of dark gray cloth, reaching to the knee, where they are met by high boots. Claret-colored cloth over-coat, and claret-colored cap.

FIG. II.—GIRL'S DRESS OF BLUE AND STRIPED LIGHT-GRAY POPLIN.—Sacque coat of light-gray cashmere, with a deep cape. Both sacque and cape are trimmed with chinchilla fur. Hat of blue velvet, with a gray plume and bunch of pink roses.

We give, in the front of the number, various articles of dress for children, and describe them in detail in the "Every-Day" department, which see.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



WALKING-DRESS. LITTLE BOY'S DRESS: SACK AND SKIRT.



WALKING-DRESS. LITTLE GIRL'S CAPE WITH HOOD. BOY'S DRESS.



NEW STYLES FOR BONNETS AND FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.



NEW STYLES FOR BONNETS AND FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We begin with a winter wrap for a young lady. The dress, over which this wrap is to be worn, may be of any warm, woolen material—reps, poplin, or merino. The skirt is trimmed with one deep flounce, cut on the bias, and headed by three folds, also bias; these folds are finished at the top by small points, bound with the same material. An over-skirt and small basque are trimmed to match. The outside wrap is of beaver

the Astrakan cloth is worn with this costume. Three yards of beaver cloth, and one and a half yards of Astrakan cloth for the trimming, will be required. The cost of these cloths is according to the quality; they come in all grades, to suit almost any purchaser.

Our next is a winter walking, or skating-dress for a young lady. This costume may be made of any solid-colored material. We would suggest gray, with black trimming, or dark-blue, green, or maroon; poplin, serge, or reps would be the most suitable material. The lower-skirt



cloth, cut in a loose sacque, double-breasted, and quite long. The sleeves are wide and flowing. The trimming, which is of black, or gray Astrakan cloth, is six inches wide on the bottom of the sacque, and two inches up the fronts, and around the neck and sleeves. A small muff of



has three very scant ruffles, six inches deep, cut on the bias, and bound with black, of the same

material as the dress. The tight-fitting Polonaise, is simple, bound on the edge in the same way; it is buttoned all the way down the front. The pockets are ornamented with cords and tassels to match. There is a narrow velvet collar, and the cuffs on the tight coat-sleeves, are also of velvet. A small cape is added, which is fastened under the collar in front, by a flap of velvet, as may be seen in the engraving. A muff of Astrakan cloth, and a thick felt hat, with ostrich feather, and band of velvet, completes this costume. Sixteen yards of reps, half a yard of velvet, cut on the bias, and one yard of black reps, for binding, will be the quantity necessary. If preferred, the bindings, cord, and tassels, may all be of the same color as the dress. With the black velvet collar and cuffs, buttons of black velvet should be used, of course.

Our next is a walking-dress for a little Miss of nine years. It is made of striped poplin. The lower skirt is ornamented with one flounce, six inches in depth, cut on the bias, and put on in box-plaits, forming a heading of the same. The edges of the flounce are bound with a solid-



colored poplin, or cashmere, which may be either of a darker tint than the color of the material, or a contrasting color. The upper-skirt has a simple apron front, rounding off longer at the back, and slightly looped there, and at the sides. It is simply trimmed with one bias fold, bound on either side to match the flounce. A little basque, with coat-sleeves, trimmed to match, completes this costume. The striped shawl, in a bouffant style, may be added, or not, at plea-

sure. Eight yards of material for the dress, and one yard for binding, will be sufficient. These striped poplins cost from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard. Gray, striped with blue, black with green, tan with brown, are among the most fashionable varieties.

Next is a house-toilet for a little girl of eight years. This pretty dress is of bright scarlet, or blue merino, trimmed with narrow, black velvet ribbon. The first skirt has the velvet put on



en tablier—that is, forming an apron from the waist to the bottom of the skirt. Across the back are two bias ruffles, five inches deep, trimmed, top and bottom, with the velvet. The basque, which is cut square and low in the neck, is quite deep in the back, but shorter in front; the edge of it is trimmed with a narrower bias ruffle, ornamented with the velvet, as is also the front of the bodice, where it is fastened with small jet buttons. Sleeves to correspond. This costume is to be worn over a nainsook tucked-waist and sleeves. If that is not desirable, substitute a high-necked bodice, with long sleeves; the trimming being put on in the same way, to simulate the low-necked waist. From four to five yards of merino, at one dollar fifty cents per yard for the high colors, will be required; and three to four pieces of velvet ribbon, quarter of an inch wide, worth about twenty cents per piece.

Our next is a costume for a little girl of five years. It may be made either of plain, solid-colored cashmere, or striped poplin. Our design is a narrow, black and white stripe, trimmed with black braid. The first skirt is plain, and ornamented with three groups of braiding, consisting of six or eight rows of narrow, black worsted braid, sewed on close together, only the

width of the braid as distances between. The upper-skirt has a little apron-front, rounding off to the back, and looped at the sides with a band, which is covered with the braid coming from the waist, trimmed to match. A skirt waist, with three box-plaits, covered with the braid, in rows, to match. There is a deep, sailor-collar, trimmed to match, as are the cuffs on the coat-sleeves. Three yards of merino, or five yards of poplin, with two dozen pieces of narrow, worsted braid, will be required—the kind called embroidery braid.



Next is a costume for a little boy of three years. This can be made of any solid-colored merino, or cashmere, or white pique, fleecy-lined, for winter wear. The skirt is straight, quite full, and laid in one large box-plait in front, the rest side-plaits very deep all round the back. The front plait is ornamented with a simple braiding design, with buttons down the center, as may be seen. The jacket is cut with



a make-believe vest, and the jacket is ornamented with the braiding, same as down the

front of the skirt. Large pocket-flaps, also braided. Turned-up coat-sleeves, with cuffs, braided; and large sailor-collar. Two and a quarter yards of merino, and one dozen pieces of black worsted embroidering braid.

We conclude with a dress for a little girl of two years. This dress may be made of fleecy-lined pique, or of light-blue cashmere. If made of pique, the trimming is to be either of Marseilles braid, put on as seen in the design, or insertion and braid; the latter, we think, the prettiest, say a row of insertion, with a simple, little, braiding-pattern, done in star-braid, on either side. The dress is cut all in one in front, and gored; the back is fulled into a waistband, which is fastened under the basque-waist. These little basque tabs around the waist are trimmed to match. A sash, or waistband, is worn around the waist, and tied behind. The bows, down the front, are made of insertions, edged with braid.

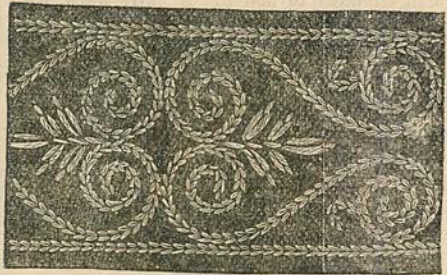
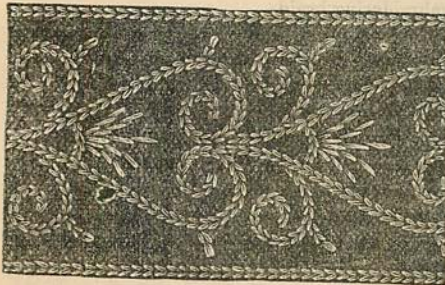
If the dress is made of cashmere, the trimming may be, either several rows of blue braid, either in worsted or silk, or say narrow, velvet ribbon,



put on according to the design. Two and a half yards of pique will make the suit. For eight yards of insertion, and two dozen pieces of star-braid; if made of cashmere, two yards will be sufficient.

In the front of the number we give an engraving of a little girl's cape with hood. This cape is of white serge, trimmed with a frill of the same, and braided with any bright color. We also give three engravings of a dress for a little boy, from three to five years old. This pretty dress may be made of a variety of materials, with lappets and collar of a different material, braided with white, or buff color. One of the cuts shows the front view of the jacket. The two others give the complete dress made in two colors.

BORDERS IN CHAIN-STITCH.



Foundation is of satin or velvet. The chain-stitch should be worked in purse-silk of a lighter shade than the foundation, or in white. These are suitable borders for alternating with Berlin stripes for sofa-pillows, etc., and will always be found useful.

CASAQUE AND TUNIC.

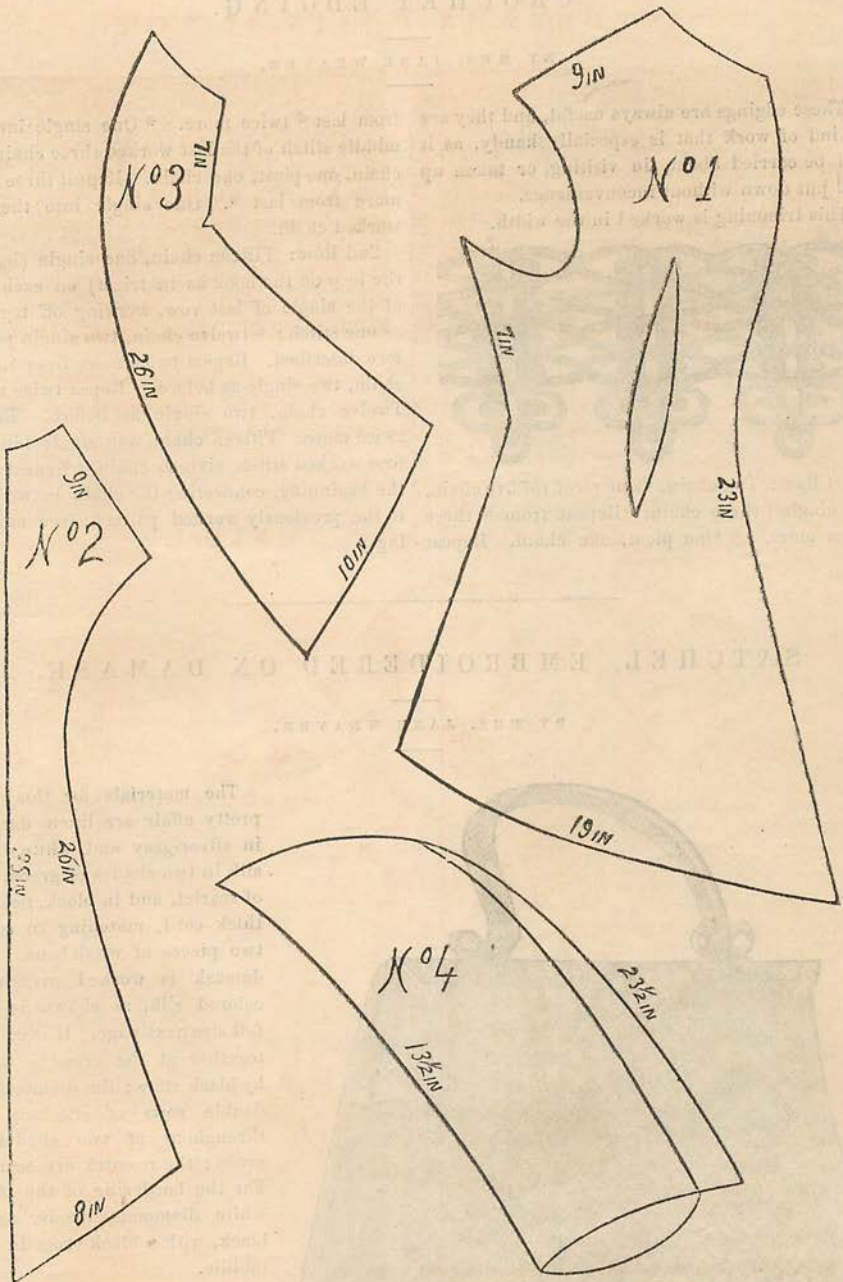


The tunic is of a darker shade, and cut straight round the bottom, and ornamented with a braided pattern, done in the same shade as the underskirt, either in silk, or fine, worsted, embroidery-braid, and edged with a knotted, or bullion fringe. The diagram is in four pieces, viz:—

- No. 1. FRONT OF CASAQUE.
- No. 2. HALF OF BACK.
- No. 3. SIDE-PIECE OF BACK.
- No. 4. SLEEVE.

The casaque is made of the light shade of cashmere, and is braided to correspond with the

tunic. There is an under-skirt to the casaque, } match. A side-plaiting of the darker shade of
made of the darker shade, and about four inches } cashmere may be substituted for the fringe, if



deeper all round than the casaque proper. The } preferred, or a bias-bound ruffle, four inches
shoulders and sleeves are braided and fringed to } deep.

Eggs au Miroir.—Butter a small pie-dish, and break into it as many eggs as will lie, without breaking the yolks; cover them with chopped parsley, Cayenne and salt them; put a good layer of bread-crumbs over; place them in the oven, taking care not to do them too much. Turn out on a flat dish, and garnish with parsley. **Eufs Brouilles.** Mix a piece of butter the size of a walnut with a teaspoonful of milk; break in two eggs with some salt and pepper; keep stirring till they begin to set, then turn out instantly upon a slice of buttered toast. A little cold kidney or ham, minced, put in with the eggs, and seasoned accordingly, makes a very savory dish. **Eggs Ath.**—Boil six eggs until very hard; remove the shells, and cut them across, preserving the whites in the form of cups, and cutting off a piece at the round end to make them stand; cut the yolks into small cubes, add some minced cold ham, parsley and salt. Mix these ingredients with cream until they form a thick paste; then fill the cups formed of the whites with this compound heaped up in the middle; place them in a dish, and pour a white sauce over them.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

FIG. I.—EVENING DRESS OF MAUVE SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with black lace, caught up here and there with rosettes of black velvet, surrounded with narrow, black lace. The tunic is composed of black net, edged with black lace, and looped up with rosettes of mauve silk. Berthe of black lace.

FIG. II.—EVENING-DRESS OF PRIMROSE-COLORED SILK.—The skirt is trimmed with two rows of black lace, and bias folds of the silk, and festooned with bows of primrose-colored ribbon; the skirt is not very long, and is quite simply tucked up in the back. The waist is half-light, with a black lace cape over it; and the Maria Antoinette sleeves are trimmed with black and white lace.

FIG. III.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF CHESTNUT-COLORED POPLIN.—The lower-skirt has one very scant flounce, headed by a band of chinchilla fur. The upper-skirt has a deep, round, apron front, is very much puffed up behind, and finished by a band of fur. The waist has a round, apron-front, and is only a short, plain basque at the back, and, with the neck and sleeves, is trimmed with a band of fur.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF WINE-COLORED SILK.—The skirt has one deep, scant flounce. The black velvet Polonaise is deep at the back, and looped up at the sides, and is untrimmed. The wide, hanging sleeves, and long front, are trimmed with two rows of guipure lace. Bonnet of crimson velvet, with a long ostrich plume.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK VELVET AND BLUE-GRAY COLORED SILK.—The lower part of the skirt is of the silk, plain; above that is a row of black velvet, plaited; then a puffing of the silk; then a straight flounce on the upper-skirt of the velvet; then a puffed pannier of the silk. The jacket is of black velvet, slashed in the back and at the sides; has wide sleeves, and is trimmed with a row of fur.

FIG. VI.—WALKING-DRESS OF LEAD-COLORED POPLIN.—The skirt has one deep flounce, laid in full plaits, the tops of which are caught down. The upper-skirt, double cape, and sleeves, are trimmed with fringe.

FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF OLIVE-GREEN SILK.—The skirt has one full plaited flounce of the silk around the bottom, and two above it, across the front. The over-dress is a long Polonaise of the same silk, edged around the bottom, and looped up in the back with a watered ribbon, which forms a sash on the right side. Bows of ribbon and gimp leaves ornament the whole length of the front and the tops of the sleeves.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The Polonaise and redingote, either closed or open in front, are still in favor; over these can be worn, when it is necessary, any of the numerous wraps which may suit the style of the dress or the taste of the individual. As we have heretofore said, the greatest liberty is given to personal fancy. The new colors are so subdued that one can hardly go astray in any combination one can make. Evening and house-dresses are made with skirts cut in the form of a peacock's tail. They are plain in front, with the smallest of tabliers, and at the back there is a quantity of narrow flounces, hemmed and corded. These cordings, or pipings, are always of a different color from the dress. For example, the shade of blue, called *bleu de lin*, is corded with prune color. When the flounces are cut out at the edge in leaflike vandykes, and piped, they give the effect of a well-opened flower. Thus a pink silk toilet, with narrow vandyked flounces, is extremely pretty; the addition of a short tunic, either of black or white lace, renders it more dressy.

BASQUES, or rather waists, round or pointed in front with small coat-like plaiting at the back, are almost universal in all dresses not made with a Polonaise. These basques are not trimmed with fringe, ruffles, etc., only corded with a silk the color of the dress, or of some pretty harmonizing color.

ALL SASHES are tied at the side, and if not made of watered ribbon, are made of silk, lined with some color.

COAT-SLEEVES for dresses are almost universal. Most of the outside garments have wide sleeves. Ornamental buttons are very much in vogue; alpine lapis-lazuli, agate, coral, malachite, silver, gilt, enameled buttons are all found on the new French costumes.

MANTLES, JACKETS, etc., are in such variety that it is impossible to describe them; some are long, some short, some plain, others elaborately trimmed and bunched up.

BONNETS AND HATS are inexpressibly ugly for any but the most beautiful and youthful faces; and they are perched on the top of the head, overloaded with ornament, and can hardly fail giving a vulgar look to the most refined face.

IN HAIRDRESSING there is the greatest variety. Each lady appears to adopt the style most becoming to her, but still there are some general remarks to make. The hair is now combed straight back from the forehead more frequently than formerly. The hair is crepe or waved; but, instead of allowing the undulations to fall downward, they are upward, and short locks of hair of natural growth, fall along the top of the forehead. Above the hair, which is brushed upward, there is a torsade, twisted in a loose manner. Many ladies crown this torsade with an exquisite Milanese comb, made of open-work tortoiseshell, with a wreath of stars at the top of the comb. The hair is combed from the nape of the neck, and formed into a torsade a *Pantique*, which is the new style of hairdressing.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF CHESTNUT-COLORED POPLIN.—The upper, lower-skirt, basque, and sleeves are scalloped and edged with wide embroidery-braid. Two rows of the same braid is put on the skirts, above the scallops.

FIG. II.—BOY'S DRESS OF PLUM-COLORED KERSEYMER.—The trousers are loose at the knee. The jacket is of the blouse shape, and all is trimmed with wide, silk braid.

FIG. III.—GIRL'S DRESS OF OLIVE-GREEN CASHMERE.—Both upper and lower-skirts are trimmed with a ruffle, above which are rows of velvet ribbon of a darker shade than the dress. A loose sacque, with a cape of the cashmere, trimmed with the velvet ribbon.

FIG. IV.—LITTLE BOY'S DRESS OF NAVY-BLUE CASHMERE.—The skirt, jacket, and pocket, are all braided in black.