



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

THEY ARE FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES



CLOTH COSTUME FOR WINTER: BACK AND FRONT.



EVENING DRESS. HOUSE DRESS.



CLOTH PALETOT. HAT.



VELVET PALETOT. BONNET.

CASTLES IN THE AIR



NEW STYLES FOR HEAD-DRESSES.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, this month, a house or dinner-dress, of plain and brocatede material, in either silk or woolen fabric. The color is a very dark, almost invisible green. For woolen material, use

The dress is cut with a skirt, in the Princess shape. First, a lining for the front and side gores; on to this is draped the cashmere, for the apron—the bottom of the front being trimmed with a box plaiting five inches deep, with the heading when finished. A band of the mixed material, one inch wide, separates the box-plaiting, as seen. The train has, first, a narrow, knife plaiting of the plain material; then the edge of the train is faced four inches deep with



dark green cashmere, or camel's hair cloth, with a bourette, or brocadede material, in the same color, with a dash of mixed colors running through. This to be used for the vest and trimmings. We give front and back views.

the mixed material, and caught up at intervals, and fastened with a button. The long, coat-tail basque has a long vest of the brocade, and it is turned back, and the revers faced with the same. The revers form the trimmings for the back of the basque, and are finished with a tiny bow, as may be seen from the engraving of the back view. Tight coat sleeves, with cuffs of the brocade. This dress is cut V shape in front, but if preferred, it will look equally stylish cut high in the throat, and finished with a standing collar. Six yards of double width goods. Handsome India cashmere, or camel's hair cloth can be bought for

\$1.50 per yard; inferior qualities, from 50 cents, up to 75 for single width, \$1.00 for double. Four yards of brocaded, or bourette material for vest and trimming. One dozen buttons.

Next, we give an evening toilette of cashmere, in either white, baby blue, delicate pink, or soft gray. These cashmeres come, in the softest, prettiest shades, at \$1.00 a yard, double width; and twelve to fourteen yards will make a full dress.

This one is cut with a moderately long train, which is trimmed with five fine, knife plaited ruffles, the top one put on with a heading. One width of the cashmere, three yards long, is folded round the skirt, and fastened on the left side with a tuft of snow balls. The ends fall in a square sash, and are simply hemmed in a two-inch hem, as also the entire scarf. The low bodice is laced at the back, and has a berthe arranged in loose



folds, and trimmed with a narrow plaiting. A bunch of snow balls on the left shoulder and another in the hair. Short, puffed sleeves, edged with plaiting. This toilette would also look well, in clear muslin, or gauze, over silk.

For a mourning dress, we have a striped flannel of mixed pink and gray, or blue and gray.

Solid colored flannels, with a tiny star pattern woven in, are to be had in all colors, at 65 cents per yard; twelve yards are required. This is cut loose in front, and close fitting at the back. A flounce nine inches deep is cut on the bias, and edged with a coarse Torchon lace, two inches wide at the bottom, one inch for the edge at the



top. This flounce is gathered, and put on with a heading, separated by a narrow bias band. The pockets, double collar, and cuffs are all trimmed with the lace, to match. Two dozen large, pearl buttons for the front.



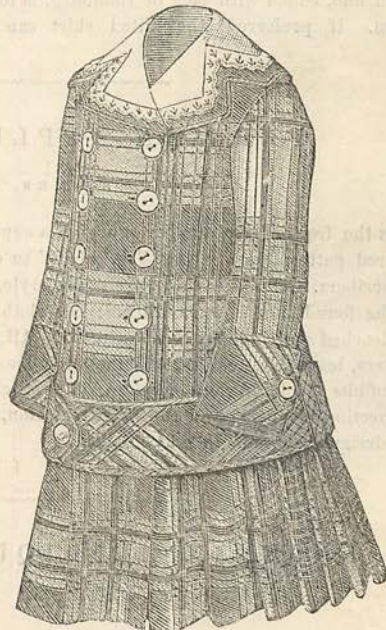
Next, we give one of the new corsages with vest and belt. Here, it is part of a black silk costume. The vest is of white, or any light-colored silk or satin, and the revers are of velvet. The belt is a plaited one, of the silk, fastened with a buckle of steel or jet. The same trims the sleeves. If preferred, the vest may be of the same color as the costume, in either silk or velvet. Satin, also, is much used. Buttons on both sides of the jacket, are the only ornamentation. Finish the edge of both vest and jacket with a thick cording to match.

For a little girl of six to eight years, we give a Princess dress, showing the back and front view. The under part, which forms the vest-like front, and the knife-plaiting at the bottom, is made of silk. The outside is of cashmere, or camel's hair cloth, plain or striped. Navy blue, or dark brown, are the most popular. If brown, let the outside be of a light coffee-color: the edge of it cut in deep slashes, lined, and turned over. The knife plaiting is arranged just at the top of these slashes. The deep collar, and cuffs are done in the same way. These squares, and the front may be further ornamented by em-

broidery, if preferred; but the plainer, the more stylish, for a child, we should say.



For a boy of four to six years, we have a large plaid, in blue and green, made double breasted, and with a kilted skirt. Over this is a wide belt,



cut on the bias, and bound on both edges with a braid. This is lined with stiff crinoline, and

fastened on the dress in place, except in front, where it is left loose, and fastens with a button and buttonhole. Pointed cuffs, and a large turn-



over collar, square at the back, over which a linen one, edged with lace or Hamburg, is to be worn. If preferred, the kilted skirt can be

arranged to an under-vest. In that case, the upper part is made into a short paletot, and instead of the belt, trim the edge of the paletot with a wide cross band of the plaid, piped either with silk, or bound with braid. Large, smoke pearl or bone buttons are used.

Ulster for either a boy or girl of six years, of camel's hair cloth, trimmed with silk galoon. It is double-breasted, and has a round collar, terminating at the back with bow and ends of gros grain ribbon. For a boy, leave off the ribbon at the back. Otherwise, the trimming and style are suitable for both boy and girl.

PATTERNS of these "Every-Day" dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion-plate, or for our children's dresses, paletots, etc., may be had on application, by letter, to Miss M. A. Gordon, dress and cloak maker, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who will cut them out after our patterns. We have made this arrangement in answer to numerous solicitations. In sending for the patterns, always send the number of inches around the bust, length of sleeve, and around the waist; and if for a child, name the age. Enclose price of pattern and stamp. All orders promptly attended to. All children's patterns, under twelve years, twenty-five cents. Polonaises, paletots, mantles, over-skirts, and basques for ladies, are fifty cents. Remember, that all these are late Paris patterns, and not the second-rate costumes offered elsewhere.

## PERSIAN APPLIQUE EMBROIDERY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give a superb colored pattern, as a "New Year's Gift" to our subscribers. This is in an entirely new style.

The foundation is Java canvas; but cloth or unbleached sheeting may be substituted. All the flowers, leaves, butterflies, and the edge are cut out of bits of colored cloth or velvet. The stitches connecting the parts and the ornamentation, on the designs, are done in colored silks.

First, cut out the different designs, and slightly gum them upon the under side, arranging them according to the pattern, a few pieces at a time; then put in all the stitches. It is better to finish a small piece, as the pieces appliquéd are apt to become frayed, unless immediately sewed down, in which case, the work will never look neat, or be satisfactory when complete. This Persian embroidery is now all the fashion.

## LACE, IN APPLIQUE AND EMBROIDERY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number we give a new and pretty design for lace, in appliqué and embroidery. The groundwork is Brussels net, and the applications are in muslin, overcast at the edges. The leaves are satin stitch. Great care is required in cutting away the muslin from the net.

HENRY J. PERKINS  
BY MISS JANE WEAVER.

## PARDESSUS MANTILLA.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, for our Full-Size Dress Pattern, a Pardessus Mantilla, one of the newest and most fashionable things this winter. Above is our engraving of this pretty wrap, showing how it looks when made up.

Folded in this number, as a SUPPLEMENT, is a Pattern Sheet, with the various parts of this Pardessus, full-size. Aided by this Pattern sheet, any lady can cut out, and make up this elegant wrap for herself, without the aid of a mantua-maker, if she chooses. It will be seen that it consists of two pieces. But see the Supplement for yourselves. The pattern should be first cut out of some old material, and fitted to the figure, before you cut into the stuff: this is, at least, the most workman-like way.

The Pardessus may be made of velvet, cloth or

camel's hair material; the trimming may be of lace, in fine knife plaitings, with a ruche of narrower lace for the heading.

Our design has passmenterie tassels, at regular intervals, as ornamentation; but without these, the garment would be quite as stylish, and less expensive, if made of cloth, or camel's hair goods, trimmed with fine plaitings of silk, fringe or fur, as the taste may suggest; but we would prefer the plaited ruffles.

Line the Pardessus with flannel; make the lining entirely separate, and fasten at the neck and shoulder seams only, leaving it unsewed at the bottom edge, as it will set better.

The letters and notches, on the Supplement, show how to put the shoulder seams together. Make a seam, also, in the back.

pan, divide the batter into four parts, and just before frying, beat up very quickly one tablespoonful of fresh snow into each pancake. Fry on both sides till of a pale brown color, fold them up, inserting a little sugar within the folds, sprinkle sugar over them, and serve immediately, with a cut lemon, and with powdered sugar.

*Winter Pudding.*—Two pounds bread-crumbs, just wetted with cold milk, fifteen eggs, four and a-half pounds plums when stoned, five pounds currants, one and a-quarter pounds candied peel, two pounds sugar, three pounds suet, two pounds flour, one nutmeg, a little ginger, a quarter ounce allspice, made into six puddings, boiled first ten hours; after, two or three hours, according to size.

*Plum Pudding.*—One-half pound flour, one-half pound suet, one-half pound plums, one-half pound currants, one-half pound brown sugar, a large teaspoonful of baking-powder, a little salt and nutmeg, one-half pound raw carrots, grated, one-half pound raw potatoes, grated. The vegetables are sufficient to mix; neither eggs nor milk are required. Boil six hours.

*Lemon Mince Pies.*—Boil a lemon about four hours, and chop it small and one-half pound beef suet, one-half pound of sugar, one-half pound of currants, one-half pound of raisins, five apples, nutmeg and lemon peel; the lemon peel must not be put in before you use it.

*Lemon Cream.*—Take a pint of thick cream, and put it to the yolks of two eggs well beaten, four ounces fine sugar, and thin rind of a lemon; boil it up; then stir it till almost cold; put the juice of a lemon in a dish or bowl, and pour the cream upon it stirring it till quite cold.

*Puff Pudding.*—Beat six eggs; add six spoonfuls of milk and six of flour; butter some cups, pour in the batter and bake the puddings quickly; then turn them out, and eat them with butter, sugar and nutmeg.

CAKES.

*Pound Cake.*—One pound butter, one pound loaf sugar, one pound eggs, one and a-quarter pounds flour. Put the butter into a clean pan, about milk warm, and stir it round with your hand until it becomes cream; then add the sugar, which must be pounded very fine, and stir them together for a few minutes. Break the eggs in, and beat them all together for five minutes; then gradually add the flour, and six drops of essence of lemon; stir them lightly together, put in a buttered mould, and bake in a cool oven. This cake is good, but plain. If a richer one is desired, put in one pound currants, half a nutmeg, grated, and a-quarter pound candied lemon, cut into thin slices.

*Small Rice Cakes.*—Beat and mix well together four eggs properly whisked, and one-half pound fine sifted sugar; pour to them, by degrees, a quarter pound clarified butter, as little warmed as possible; stir lightly in with these four ounces dry, sifted flour; beat the mixture for about ten minutes; put it into small, buttered patty-pans, and bake the cakes a quarter of an hour in a moderate oven. They should be flavored with the grated rind of a small lemon, with pounded mace or cinnamon.

*Cake for Children.*—Mix well two pounds of flour in one pint of warm milk, add a tablespoonful of yeast, let it rise about half an hour; then add a quarter pound treacle, one-half pound of brown sugar, a quarter pound raisins, stoned and chopped, two ounces of candied peel, shred fine, and a quarter pound of good fresh beef dripping, beat the mixture well for a quarter of an hour, and bake in a moderate oven.

FIRESIDE GAMES.

*MAKING HISTORY.*—A most useful game, as tending to exhibit to those who play it the little relation which the facts of any case may bear to the version of it, current in society,

and thereby teaching them how little reliance is to be placed upon gossip—a result which, if achieved, will amply repay any difficulties which may be encountered in order to arrive at it. Let one person of the party write down a short tale, concerning anything or anybody, of any age or country whatever, and then retiring into a separate room, read it to another of the party, who is then to be left alone. A third is then sent in, to whom the person who has just heard it repeats the tale from memory, and then leaves the room in turn; and thus each passes it on to the other, until it has been told to the last person, who must then relate it aloud to the company. The original tale is then read, and will certainly be found to differ from that which is related by the last person, in every essential particular, a result which cannot fail to shake the faith of those who believe in the value of oral tradition. In telling the tale, it is advisable to introduce the names of persons and places, in order to see to what extent they are capable of being metamorphosed in passing from one person to another. This game is sometimes called “Russian Scandal.”

*FORGETS TO BE PAID.* To dance a blind quadrille.—Four culprits are blindfolded, and set to dance a quadrille to music, which results in confusion, if not in contusion.

*To cap a verse.*—The forfeit-crier recites a verse of poetry, and the culprit must immediately follow with another verse, beginning with the last word of the model. If he cannot recollect one, then he must improvise one, on pain of another forfeit.

*To bite an inch off the poker.*—This consists simply in biting the air an inch from the end of the poker.

*To illustrate one of your best qualities in each corner of the room.* If the culprit has sufficient belief in himself, he may illustrate mercy, generosity, truth, and constancy, by the aid of a little pantomime.

*State why you have not paid your washerwoman.*

*Make a speech on the differential calculus, with musical illustrations.*

*State whether you would prefer to be yourself eaten by an alligator, or an alligator eaten by yourself, and give your reasons.*

*Run through the table.*—Here the culprit may try it first with the multiplication table.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

FIG. I.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE SILK AND BLACK VELVET; the white silk skirt is trimmed with three knife-plaited flounces, headed by a wreath of roses; at the back is a puff, caught up by a large bunch of roses, and on either side is a triple narrow knife-plaiting of the silk. The deep corsage is of black velvet, embroidered in jet, with a ruffle of lace at the bottom of the bodice; the long panels of velvet at the sides are plain; the *berthe* is of white illusion over white silk, and is ornamented with roses.

FIG. II.—PRINCESS EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN; there is a trimming extending down the whole length of the front, of blue ribbon, bordered on either side by a lace edging; the same kind of trimming is repeated across the front of the dress, as well as on the train at the back; long loops of blue satin ribbon on the right shoulder; white roses and blue ribbon in the hair.

FIG. III.—DINNER-DRESS OF STONE-COLORED SILK; the skirt is trimmed across the front with rows of silver braid, and knife-plaitings of violet satin; at the right side, low down, the train is caught to the front of the skirt by a large bow and ends of silk, covered with the braid; the long coat basque is plain, with a vest of violet satin, and is square in the neck; half long sleeves; rose and violets in the hair.

FIG. IV.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK VELVET; the skirt is long, and quite plain, with the exception of a narrow knife plaiting of satin around the bottom. The deep, close fitting basque is trimmed with lace and rows of rich embroidery, in various colors, down the front; the cuffs of the sleeves are of the same embroidery.

FIG. V.—BREAKFAST-DRESS of green silk, with a Chinese pattern over it in gay colors; this breakfast-dress is adapted from a real Chinese costume, and has the large sleeves worn by Chinese women; it is worn over a cashmere under-dress, though a white muslin petticoat, richly trimmed, can be used. The breakfast-cap is also an adaptation from a Chinese head-dress, and is made of muslin with green silk bows, and ornamented daggers or pins.

FIGS. VI AND VII.—BACK AND FRONT OF CLOTH COSTUME OF GRAY CLOTH, TRIMMED WITH DARK GREEN CLOTH AND DARK GREEN VELVET; the skirt is kilt-plaited; the gray tunic is turned back with the dark green cloth, and falls at the back as a puffed square end; green cloth jacket, fastened at the sides; it has *revers* collar, and pockets of the dark green velvet; the buttons are all mother-of-pearl.

FIG. VIII.—EVENING-DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE SILK; the over-dress is trimmed with two vandyked plaited ruffles of the silk, headed by a full ruching of blonde lace; the *revers* are of delicate pink silk, edged with lace; the front of the dress is of the light blue silk, with large pipings or folds of pink silk put on lengthwise; the narrow ruffles in front are of the two colors; the cuirass waist is of the blue silk, cut square in front, and it, with the short sleeves, is trimmed with lace and a ruching of blue silk and a ruching of pink silk.

FIG. IX.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BÈGE, with a flounce at the bottom of the same material; the front of the dress is laid in upright folds, which are ornamented down the front with shell plaitings of silk and bows of ribbon of beige color; the dress is cut in Princess style, and the beige colored silk vest buttons to the depth of a deep basque bodice.

FIG. X.—CLOTH PALETOT OF LIGHT CHESTNUT BROWN; it is tight-fitting at the back, is cut off straight at the waist, and shows a simulated vest of the cloth, with two pockets; the deep *revers* are fastened back with buttons; close coat sleeves ornamented with buttons.

FIG. XI.—BLACK VELVET PALETOT; close-fitting and trimmed with large crochet and jet buttons; deep, rich fringe, and handsome gimp.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give, as usual, this month, a variety of hats and head-dresses; the hat is of black felt, trimmed with black velvet, and a bird's head; the bonnet is of black velvet, with a jet ornament on the edge of the brim; the Alsatian bow and the strings are of old gold color; the plumes are black.

Of the *Head-dresses*, the larger one is to be worn by a married lady in evening-dress; the young lady's is very simple, the only ornament being the tortoise shell side combs; and the young girl's is simply braided and tied with a bow of black velvet.

The rich and beautifully blended colors of the brocades, satins, silks and velvet, delight the eyes of all persons with artistic tastes; never have we seen so many things which might be put in a picture without a change of tint or pattern, as this season. These rich goods are used freely in the making of dresses, but never compose the entire dress; thus a skirt will be made of silk, with brocaded trimmings, the deep basque will be of the brocade with a vest of silk, satin or velvet; and the cuffs, collar, etc., is made of one of these materials. Old gold, dark red and other gay colors are much used in trimming dresses, especially black ones, but they should be used with judgment.

The short skirt is becoming every day more popular for street wear, but the train still holds sway in the house, as it

should do. The materials for the out-of-door wear are legion, and though many of them are of two or three colors, the colors are so nicely blended that, at a short distance, it looks only like some rich shade of green or brown, etc. All these new goods are of woolen in some shape, but in the making of them up, silk is generally used with the woolen, for the better kind of dresses.

The deep basque, with a vest, or vest-like front, is one of the most popular styles of making house-dresses, and the trained skirts are trimmed always in some way to correspond with the basque.

White is very much worn by all persons, not too advanced in years, for evening-dress, or white in combination with some other color. Light blue, pink, cream-color, delicate green, etc., are also very popular with young ladies, for evening wear; and *bèrège*, camel's hair, cashmere, delaine, and other comparatively economical materials are much more so than silks.

An old light silk dress may be made to do service as a new one, by flouncing it at the bottom with thin, soft white muslin, (but the *yellower* the white muslin is, the better), and draping it with scarfs of muslin over the front, and at the back.

Black dresses are more popular than ever; either all black, but composed of two or three materials, or else black, brightened up by gold-color, red, blue or pink, or with knots and long ends of ribbon of these colors.

*Buttons* are made of various colors, or of combination of colors, to correspond with the materials of the dress; ribbons and braids are also woven in such colors that they will match almost any material.

*Wrappings* are long, and for a slender person, rather loose and ample, though the long sacque, half tight-fitting, is preferred by many. Bands of fur are the fashionable trimming, but fur is often quite expensive, and, moreover, looks very warm as the spring sets in, though the wrap may not be dispensed with.

*Bonnets* are of all shapes, to suit all faces, but the small, close-fitting one is rather the favorite; it is but little trimmed, and unobtrusive.

There is no decided change in the style of wearing the hair; it is usually crimped, combed up from the temples, and often worn in puffs at the top. But as in all other matters of the toilet, it is very much a matter of individual taste and becomingness.

## CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S OUT-OF-DOOR COSTUME OF GREY KERSEY-MERE; the trousers are half loose, and reach below the knee; the paletot is of the same material as the trousers, is long and buttons to the bottom, and has a *revers* on one side which extends around the neck, and forms a cape. Grey felt hat, with a blue wing.

FIG. II.—OUT-OF-DOOR DRESS FOR A GIRL OF FIFTEEN; the round silk skirt is of dark almond brown, and is bordered with kilt-plaiting; the over-dress is of almond brown "snow-flake," of two different shades, is gathered at the back, and terminates in a tunic at the back; the jacket is also of almond brown plush cloth; the hat is brown felt, with a plume twisted around the crown.

FIG. III.—OUT-OF-DOOR DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL; the paletot is of dark green camel's hair, made in Princess style in front, with a large pocket; at the back are five long pieces, made shorter than the Princess front, with two rows of box-plaits below. Green felt hat, with a band of grey Astrakan fur around it.

Julie Judith

Suzanne



NAMES FOR MARKING. CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.



NEW STYLE WINTER PALETOT.



NEW STYLE WINTER DOLMAN.





EVENING-DRESS. DINNER-DRESS.



WALKING-DRESSES FOR WINTER.



NEW STYLES FOR HATS AND BONNETS.

ONLY A LOCK OF HER HAIR.



NEW STYLE FOR DRESSING THE HAIR; THE FOUR STAGES.



FURRED CLOAK. NEW STYLES FOR SLEEVES.

## EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give first, this month, a walking costume. It consists of a long paletot, in gray camel's hair cloth, which is worn over any short walking-suit. This paletot is cut in a long close-fitting



sacque, fastened down the front with cords and large passmenterie buttons. These buttons and cords are the chief ornament to the garments, and to those of our readers who are not in a place where such ornaments can be procured, a

little care with the following direction, will make a very good imitation: take a piece of letter paper two thicknesses, cut size of a twenty-five cent piece; lay over it a piece of black silk, large enough to meet in the centre, or under the under side after the button is completed. Take some narrow, worsted embroidery braid; punch a hole in the centre of foundation, and bring the braid through; then begin, and sew the braid down flat, passing the silk over the braid, at equal distances; continue this, round and round, until you have the size of the paper covered. Have ready a piece of cardboard, same size; place this under, and then cover with the edge of the black silk, drawing it up to the centre, just as you would cover a mould button. If desired, these can be ornamented with jet beads, sewed on. Knot the cords in the centre, and sew the double on the left side; covering it with the button; leaving the loop to fasten over on the opposite button. It is advisable to have the first five buttons and cords sewed on to the paletot on both sides, leaving only enough open to make it comfortable to get into. The buttons slightly graduate, as they approach the waist. The same trims the flaps at the sides, and in the middle of the back; also the cuffs. Two collars, bound with braid, same as the edge of the paletot, finishes the garment at the throat. A waist-band made of the same material, and bound on both sides with same braid, fastens with a jet buckle in front. This is optional. Three yards of double-width goods will be required, six pieces of narrow braid, and twelve yards of cord.

On the next page is a costume of gray cashmere, and blue and green tartan plaid. Skirt is bordered with a plaiting of the plaid. Bodice and tunic of cashmere. The edge of the tunic has a band of the plaid, four inches deep, cut straight, for the border, and the tunic is draped at the back, under a bow of the cashmere, lined with plaid. The bodice has the sleeves of plaid, and a plaid centre to the back. The buttons are embroidered in blue and green, to match the trimming; but simple moulds, covered with the plaid, trim equally well, if not better. Six yards of plaid, single width, six to eight of cashmere will be required.

Next, is home or visiting-dress, for a young lady. It is of light blue cashmere, trimmed with a nar-

row torchon edging. Jacket bodice, with a double Charles II. collar, and fastened with mottled bone buttons. The fulness is set into perpendicular box plaits. Square cuffs, terminating in a plaited ruffle. Waist belt of olive green,

combination of dark, olive green with pale blue, though, is lively, if the shades are selected with care and taste. Six yards of cashmere for the tunic and bodice. Twelve yards of silk for the skirt, or half the quantity of cashmere.



gros grain ribbon. The tunic is box plaited in front, to correspond with the jacket, turns back as revers at the sides, and has a slightly draped back. This is all edged with the torchon lace. The skirt, which is of olive green silk, is bordered by a flute-plaited ruffle, nine inches deep, put on with a heading, one and a-quarter inches deep, stretched down by machine; another row of stitching holds it in place, three inches below. This costume may be all of cashmere, if preferred, and all of blue, as the taste may suggest. The



Next, we have a dress, with a blouse waist, for a little girl of six years. It is made of a pretty shade of blue flannel, trimmed with narrow, white worsted braid. The skirt is bordered with a knife-plaiting of the flannel, with three rows of braid in three groups, at equal distances, for the trimming. The waist has the tulle

gathered to a yoke, trimmed with two rows of the braid. The collar, to match. The edge of the blouse, and the waistband, and cuffs are all bordered with the two rows of braid, to match.

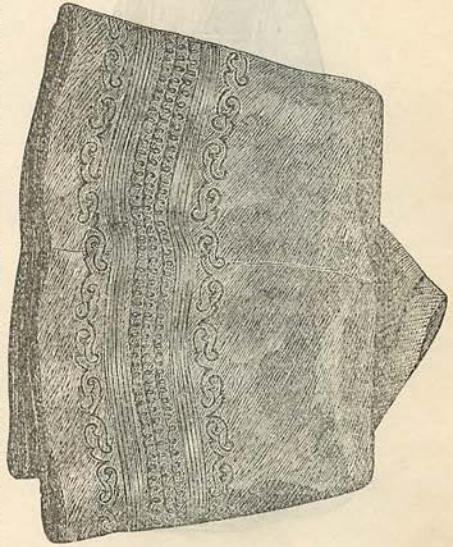


Six yards of flannel. Two twelve-yard pieces of braid; the narrow Hercules braid is the most desirable. If not procurable, plain, white alapaca braid makes a very pretty trimming.

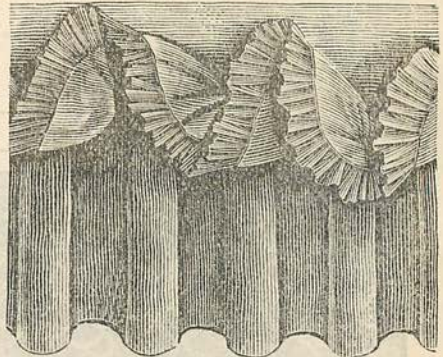


Next, is another dress for a little girl of six to eight years. It is of merino, and the flounce-edge of basque, collar, cuffs, pocket, etc. are all done in buttonhole scallop, with embroidery silk,

to match, or in a contrasting color. The pocket is held in place by a band of gros grain ribbon, passing around the waist, terminating in a flat bow and ends. The pocket is sewn on to the dress. Brown, dark blue, or bottle green for a serviceable costume; light blue, drab, or gray for more dressy occasions. Four to five yards of merino.



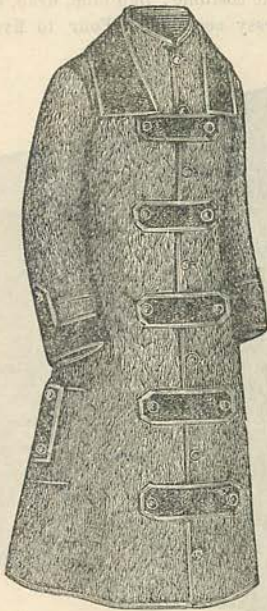
We also give a design for making a flannel skirt for winter. It is of scarlet flannel, braided with black worsted braid; first, a little pattern above the hem; next, four rows plain; then three rows of another simple design; four plain rows, again; above which, the first pattern is repeated. Bind the edge of the skirt with skirt braid.



Next, is a design for trimming for bottom of dress skirt. It is combination of cashmere and silk. The box-plaiting is seven inches deep, and is of cashmere; above that is a bias ruffle of



cashmere, edged with a narrow knife-plaiting of silk. This is put on full enough to allow it to be tacked in the form shown in the engraving. Two and a-half inch ruffle, with two inch knife-plaiting, will be in good proportion.



Next, we give a paletot, suitable for either boy or girl of eight to twelve years. It is made of shaggy, gray cloth, and trimmed with either dark brown or black velvet. The bands forming the trimming down the front. The turn down collar, cuffs, and trimming for the pockets are all of velvet, bound with braid, and ornamented with buttons. Bone buttons are universally used on all out-door wraps.

Another design for trimming for bottom of dress skirt, has two knife plaiting of silk, each four inches deep, above which is a double box-plaiting of cashmere, bound with silk. This

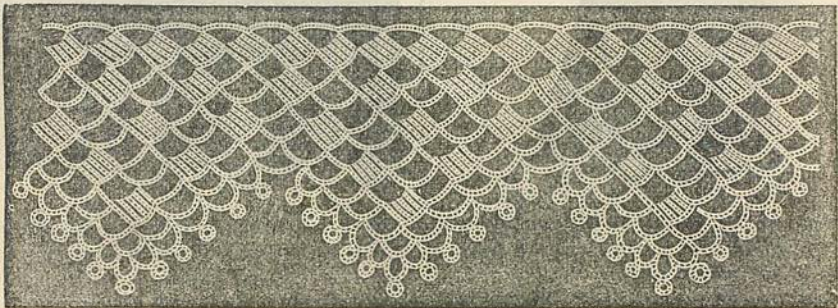


box-plaiting is cut on the bias, and is five inches deep, when finished. Allow three times fulness for both knife-plaiting and double box-plaiting.

PATTERNS of these "Every-Day" dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion-plate, or for our children's dresses, paletots, etc., may be had on application, by letter, to Miss M. A. Gordon, dress and cloak maker, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who will cut them out after our patterns. We have made this arrangement in answer to numerous solicitations. In sending for the patterns, always send the number of inches around the bust, length of sleeve, and around the waist; and if for a child, name the age. Enclose price of pattern and stamp. All orders promptly attended to. All children's patterns, under twelve years, twenty-five cents. Polonaises, paletots, mantles, over-skirts, and basques for ladies, are fifty cents. Remember, that all these are late Paris patterns, and not the second-rate costumes offered elsewhere.

## LACE EDGE, IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



“THE OLGA” PALETOT: (WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, here, an engraving of one of the newest and prettiest paletots for a young girl, that has come out, this season. Folded in this number, is a SUPPLEMENT sheet, containing a pattern, full size, for cutting out this charming wrap.

The paletot is called "The Olga," and is, strictly speaking, for a girl of eight to ten years old. It is made as the dress. The pattern in the SUPPLEMENT is lettered and notched, so there can be no mistake in putting it together.

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The edge of the paletot is simply bound with a narrow worsted or silk braid, above which is a narrow one, sewed down flat. Trim with bone buttons, to match. Many of the dresses and paletots are finished simply with several rows of machine stitching, on the edge. This style is quite popular for woolen material.

Camel's hair suiting, cloth, or merino are most stylish and suitable for this costume.

The paletot, as will be seen on the SUPPLEMENT, consists of six pieces.

(161)

## FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FIG. I.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF MOSS-GREEN INDIAN CASHMERE, trimmed with silk and fringe of the same color. The large cloak has wide, square sleeves, and is trimmed with a broad band of fur, and is fastened with large, gimp trimmings. The hat is of moss-green velvet, with a green feather and a roll soft green stripe *sultane* around the crown.

FIG. II.—HOUSE-DRESS OF DELICATE FAWN-COLORED DELAINE, made with a long polonaise, over a silk skirt of the same color; it is trimmed down the front with bands of brown velvet, which are ornamented with butterfly bows, and with large brown velvet buttons; sleeves to the elbow; large, lace collar.

FIG. III.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK BROCADED SILK, AND PLAIN, BLACK SILK; the very stylish coat-basque, and the upper part of the skirt, are of the brocaded silk; and the knife-plaited ruffles, with the lower fold of silk, are of the plain, black silk; the rest is of crimson and gold-colored satin; and the same material ornaments the sleeves.

FIG. IV.—DEMI-TOILETTE OF CAMEL'S HAIR PLAID IN SHADES OF GREEN AND RED; the skirt is composed of three deep rows of kilt-plaitings; the waist is also plaited into a yoke, is cut to fit in at the waist, and is worn with a red belt; the three quarter long sleeves are also plaited from the shoulder, and are finished with a deep ruffle; the dress is trimmed with *flats* of ribbon, to correspond with the dress in color. The hat is composed entirely of broad, heavy ribbon in the form of Alsatian bows, with a feather curling over the top. A dress made in this way, should only be worn by a tall, slender person.

FIG. V.—VISITING-DRESS OF RICH, CLARET-COLORED SILK; the front is barred across with bands of satin of the same color, and has a deep plaited flounce at the bottom; where the sides of the dress join the front is a row of large buttons; the back of the dress is laid in long plaits, and is untrimmed. Black velvet coat cut square in the neck in front, and trimmed with lace and gold-colored satin cordings. Claret-colored velvet bonnet.

FIG. VI.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF BLACK VELVET; at the bottom the trimming is of a band of velvet, in which plain spaces alternate with five or six knife-plaitings; above this is a broad band of grebe; the jacket has a vest, is trimmed with gimp "frogs" and lambs, and a band of grebe around the bottom, the sleeves and throat. Tartan hat of black velvet, with a grebe band around it.

FIG. VII.—PALETOT OF BROWN CLOTH, trimmed with heavy chenille fringe, brown velvet bands, edged on either side by watered ribbons and large wooden buttons; square collar of dark brown velvet, edged with fringe.

FIG. VIII.—DOLMAN OF GRAY CLOTH; the sleeves are cut with the back of the dolman, and in front are turned back with brown velvet, and trimmed with large, brown horn buttons; the dolman is double-breasted; the large collar is of brown velvet, edged with gray and brown chenille fringe.

FIG. IX.—EVENING-DRESS OF SILK, of the greenish-white tint called crystal; the front is covered with alternate bands of dragon-green velvet and silk embroidered galloon, ornamented on either side by scalloped embroidery. The back falls in easy folds, and has narrow box-plaiting, surmounted by the galloon. Embroidered flounces and triple folds of velvet trim the Marquise sleeves. A lace ruching edges the square opening, and composes the necklet.

FIG. X.—EVENING AND RECEPTION-DRESS OF DARK BLUE VELVET; long skirt, bordered with a blue satin plaiting. Narrow tablier of pale blue satin, laid in a triple plait. The sides are full, and terminate with a blue sash at the back. Bodice with short basque, double collar at the back; light blue satin laid in folds on the waist; large blue bow of the satin, with a bunch of red roses above it; illusion in the neck.

FIG. XI.—WALKING-DRESS OF DARK BLUE AND GREEN WOOLEN PLAID; the deep flounce is kilt-plaited and bias; the over-skirt is also bias, and opens low down, over the kilt flounce; it is caught up slightly in the back; the deep Louis XV. coat-basque is double-breasted, has a large, rolling collar, and opens over a cream-colored cashmere vest. Green felt hat, trimmed with a blue wing and blue velvet.

FIG. XII.—YOUNG GIRL'S WALKING-DRESS OF GRAY WOOLEN BARRED WITH BROWN; there is a narrow bias ruffle around the bottom, under the plain upper part, which is laid in a fold below the knee, and is trimmed with a bias binding, and then large, wooden buttons; the back is simply gathered as suits the fancy of the wearer, but there should be but little looping in a thick material. The deep coat is plain, cut a little away at the bottom in front; there is a large, deep cape, and large collar; belt around the waist. Gray felt hat, with brown velvet trimming.

FIG. XIII.—WINTER CLOAK OF BLACK VELVET, trimmed with a wide band of sable fur, and a deep fur collar, cuffs, and small muff. Black velvet bonnet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The white beaver hat is for a young lady; it is trimmed with white terry velvet, and has a long, white plume. The round hat is of the shape called English; is of gray felt, and is trimmed with a band of gray velvet and a gray wing.

The first black bonnet is of felt; the trimming consists of an Algerian ribbon, striped with red, blue, and black, and which is formed into a large bow in front; strings of the same ribbon passed over the crown. The other bonnet is of black velvet, of a Marie Stuart shape, and is trimmed with a roll of black velvet and old, gold-colored satin ribbon, and two old, gold-colored plumes.

There is nothing especially new to chronicle at this season of the year. All sensible people wear skirts that just escape the ground, though many will persistently cling to the half-train. Some of even the handsomest walking-dresses are made of coarse looking, woollen material; but it is exceedingly soft and warm, and is often made very costly by additions of silk, satin, or velvet, as trimmings. Silk walking-dresses are kept exclusively for visiting-dresses, though the woollen ones are used largely for that purpose.

*Papiers* are, as yet, seldom seen, though some of the imported dresses are strewn with them; but they will certainly be the fashion, before long, as crinoline, or *tournares*, or "bustles," (the thing is known by all three names,) are already appearing, though very modest in size, at first.

Claret or dark red is the favorite color for out-of-door wear, this winter, and is used in silk, satin, and velvet for home wear. There are two shades of blue which are also popular for home wear—peacock blue, and *gendarme* blue. Large wraps, such as that in the first figure of our fashion plate, are the most fashionable, and all wraps are large.

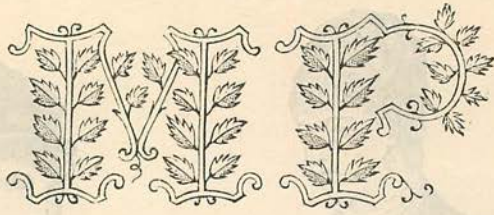
The bonnet that is the most worn, is the small, round bonnet of the "baby," and "cottage" shape; but the newest bonnets are all large, and not always as becoming as the smaller ones.

## CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF DARK, CLARET CASHMERE; the sash is of claret-colored silk; the dress is of Princess shape; it fastens at the back and terminates with a frill, headed with rows of fancy galloon.

FIG. II.—LITTLE GIRL'S COAT OF DARK BLUE VELVET, trimmed with chinchilla fur; the cap and muff are also of velvet and are trimmed with chinchilla.

FIG. III.—BOY'S SUIT OF BROWN TWEED, with corduroy waistcoat and collar. The jacket and cuffs are bound with corduroy, cut on the bias.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR MARCH. INITIALS.



HOUSE DRESS. CARRIAGE DRESS.



RECEPTION DRESS. WALKING DRESS.

THEY ARE THE ONLY DRESSES THAT CAN BE WORN IN THE HOUSE.



YOUNG LADY'S OUT-DOOR COSTUME: FRONT AND BACK.



HOUSE DRESS. RECEPTION DRESS.

DESIGNED BY MISS MARY W. BENTLEY, NEW YORK.





WALKING JACKET. NEW STYLE BONNETS.

## EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, this month, one of the newest pannier dresses, of which we have lately spoken, in the fashion department. It will be seen that,



as yet, the pannier has not arrived at the enormous size that was worn some years ago, but no doubt it will soon do so. The dress here given, is intended for home wear; the under-skirt is of brown and old gold striped satin, and a piece set

on near the bottom, which has only the very slightest more fulness than the skirt itself; just above this piece is a scalloped bias flounce made of the silk like the over-dress, and with but very little fulness also. The over-dress is of greenish-blue summer silk, with a brown chène figure on it; it is made in the Princess form, with an elongated waist at the back, and the full skirt which falls from the buttons, is puffed out by a crinoline of either horsehair or steel hoops run through muslin; the front is cut open and square on the neck, where it is filled in with lace, and is also cut off square some distance below the waist, near the striped petticoat; it is fastened across the front by three brown satin bands with pearl buckles. A second and lower skirt is only simulated, and apparently fastened on to the upper skirt on each side, by three satin-covered buttons; a large brown satin bow loops up the lower skirt beneath the puffing of the upper one. The sleeves are three-quarters long, bound with brown satin, and have a strap of the satin and a pearl buckle just above the elbow. There are two large, brown buttons on either side of the body, and the collar is partly of plain brown satin, and of the brown and old gold striped satin.

We give, next, a costume for a young lady. It consists of cuirass bodice, waistcoat, and tunic, with under-skirt. The latter is made of silk; the tunic, bodice, etc., of fine cashmere. The under-skirt is cut with a demi-train. The trimming is first, a narrow knife-plaiting, four inches deep; then a fluted box-plaiting, heading the knife-plaiting. On the right side, there is a succession of tiny plaitings, eleven rows, arranged according to design. The tunic is very simple; opening at the right side, and bordered with a bias fold, to display the plaited trimming of the skirt. Slightly looped at the back, the waistcoat is fitted to the bodice, which is simply corded with silk; this same cording finishes the edge of cuffs, collars, waistcoat. Small buttons, in bone, smoked pearl, or oxydized silver. This design is suitable, in either dark colors, for home or street, or in light blue, pink, or grey cashmere for evening wear. It may be entirely of cashmere, if preferred. Twelve to fourteen yards of cashmere will be required for the complete dress; six yards of cashmere will make the tunic and bodice.



For a walking-suit of black India cashmere, or camel's hair goods, we have next only one skirt, and cuirass bodice. The skirt is made on a foundation of Silesia or crinoline; which foundation, has first, an outside facing, ten inches deep; on to this is put the knife-plaiting, which trims the edge of the skirt. Then arrange the horizontal plaiting, which forms the front trimming. On to this, the fulness of the sides of the skirt is arranged, as may be seen in the design. Cut one width of the cashmere one and three-fourths yards long, for the back breadth, which arrange in graceful looping at the back. Finish the front, where the fulness and the centre-

piece join, with a tiny plaiting; the same finishes the joining of the skirt, and the knife-plaiting at the bottom. Plain cuirass bodice, corded and trimmed with jet or silk buttons; turn-over collar; coat-sleeve, with cuff, edged with plaiting. Ten to twelve yards of Cashmere.



For a young miss, we have a short costume of grey beige. The skirt has a kilt-plaiting, twelve inches deep; over this is arranged a scarf-tunic. The polonaise is cut to fit the figure, and is perfectly straight round, back and front. Down the front, a kilt plaiting is arranged, which forms the trimming. The same kind of a plaiting is made to fit in the centre of the back, from the neck down. Turn-over collar and pointed cuffs trim the throat and sleeves. Buttons, with tassels, ornament

the front of the garment. The waistband is of plaited silk, with jet buckle. Ten to twelve yards of double fold goods; sixteen to eighteen of single, will be required



For a little girl of eight to ten years, we give a walking-dress of grey beige, trimmed with a knife-plaiting of the same, edged with blue cashmere. The front has three box-plaits, with pipings of the blue; four rows of blue piping trim the skirt above the plaiting. A bias band edges the collar, cuffs and pocket, these are finished with a narrow, torchon edge. Waistband of the material, edged with blue. Blue alpaca braid may be used instead of the pipings of blue cashmere.

Another, for a little girl of eight to ten years, is of blue serge or cashmere. Princess frock, fas-

tened in front and bordered with a box-plaiting. The sleeveless jacket is trimmed with braid and



plaitings, and fastens in front with a bow at the

waist. Sailor-collar, edged with a tiny plaiting is fastened on the dress. Coat sleeves edged with plaiting at the wrist.

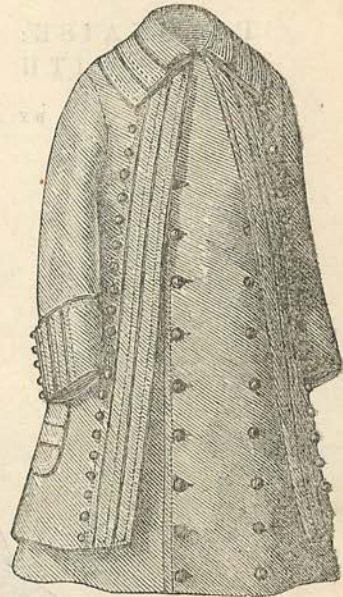
Next, for a young lady's walking costume, we give a pretty design, to be made of any kind of woolen material, in navy blue, dark brown, olive-green, or black. It has, first, a skirt, finished at the bottom with a double box-plaiting, nine inches deep; over this is a washerwoman's tunic,



turned up, and finished with a bias of the material. The waistcoat is separate; corded on the edge, and buttoned with tiny buttons. The jacket fits the figure, is slightly double-breasted, and buttons with three buttons. The cuffs, and turn-over collareite, are of striped velvet and silk, to match in color. The buttons are moulds, covered with the same. The back seam opens six inches, and is trimmed with buttons.

We give the front and back of an outside gar-

ment, suitable for either boy or girl, from six to eight years. It is of grey or blue cloth, trimmed



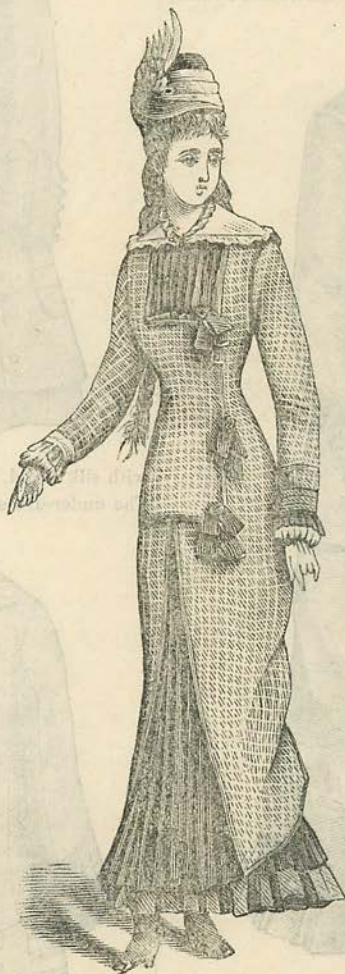
with silk braid, and buttons of a darker shade. The under-dress is Princess, and the over-pale-



tot is open in front and trimmed with braid and buttons. Triple collar, coat sleeve with deep cuffs, trimmed to match.

POLONAISE: WALKING COSTUME.  
(WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, for our SUPPLEMENT, this month, a double-breasted polonaise pattern. It consists of three pieces, as will be seen by referring to the Supplement, which is folded in with this number. These pieces are half of front, half of back and side back together, and sleeve.

Allow for seams, except on the shoulders, where the dotted lines show seams. In the back the dotted lines, below the waist, show where the seams are to be continued; and the fulness be-

tween is to be disposed in a double box-plait, underneath the same, in the middle of the back. The dotted line up the front of the square overlap—shows where a seam is to be taken to make it fit the figure.

Cut both sides alike, and hook the under side, and button the outside lap, with three buttons, and trim with loops of ribbon. The square neck is filled in with knife-plaiting of the silk like the under-skirt. The polonaise is finished on the

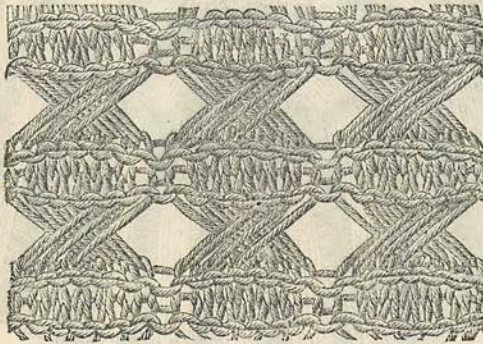
edge with either a wide, worsted braid, or a bias band of silk.

If preferred, the overlap may be continued to the throat, instead of being cut out square and filled in. The pattern turns over at the dotted lines, as marked. Cut out, first in some old

muslin, and fit to figure before cutting into the material. If found too complicated to follow the diagram, when the skirt part turns over, cut only to the dotted lines (---) thus, and then add the length and breadth by measurement, according to the lengths and the breadth given.

HERRING-BONE STITCH KNITTING.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

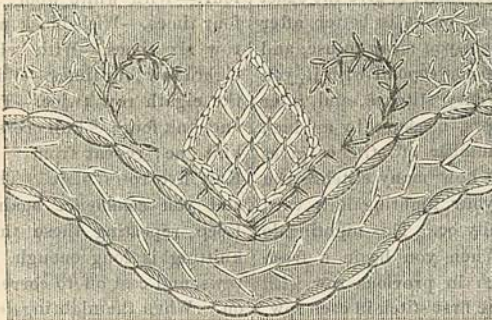


This stitch is so useful a one for cloaks, shawls and scarfs, that we illustrate it. Worked with Shetland wool, it forms a very light and pretty shawl. For a specimen square of knitting cast on thirty stitches, knit three rows plain.—Fourth row. Knit plain, but with the wool three times round the needle for each stitch.—Fifth row.

Slip off the first six stitches the full length, pass the fourth, fifth and sixth through the first three, then knit plain the fourth, fifth, sixth, the first, second and third; take off every six stitches in this way, and knit the whole row; three rows plain, and repeat from the fifth row.

EMBROIDERY ON BLUE CLOTH.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This design is intended for valances for corner cupboards, brackets, etc. The herring-bone stitches are worked in shaded embroidery silks; the waved patterns on either side, are of brown

and light green wool. The centre design is chain-stitch in buff wool, and the lattice work is pale pink. The branches are in shaded brown.

the yolks of four eggs light, and add half a teacupful of white sugar, and stir it into a quart of sweet milk; stir this over the fire until it is quite thick, and let it cool; when cold, pour it over the apples. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and pour over the top.

*Rice Mungo.*—Rub smooth about two ounces ground rice in a little milk, then take a quart of milk, and boil it, with the peel of half a lemon, a bay-leaf, and a few almonds; sweeten it with loaf sugar, and stir the rice into it over the fire until it is thick, and then put it into a mould; when turned out, cover it with a custard. If the mould has a hole in it, it may be filled with sweet-meats instead. Wet the mould before you put in the rice.

*Portable Jelly.*—Two ounces gum-arabic, two ounces isinglass, two ounces white sugar-candy, one nutmeg grated, one pint of Port or Madeira wine. Put the whole into a jar, and set it by the fire, or in a pan of water, until dissolved; then pour upon a plate, and cut into any size or form desired. Milk may be used instead of wine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Charcoal.*—All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and potash. Rubbing the teeth, and washing out the mouth with fine charcoal powder will render the teeth beautifully white, and the breath perfectly sweet, where an offensive breath has been owing to a scorbutic disposition of the gums. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by charcoal. When meat, fish, etc., from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and pure mode of keeping them sound and healthful is, by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, into the pot or saucepan wherein the fish or flesh is to be boiled.

*Moths Must be Watched in Winter.*—Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests, is to pour strong alum-water on the floor to the distance of a half-yard around the edge, before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season, sprinkle dry salt over the carpet, before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

*To Raise Fruit Trees.*—A farmer who is famous for having good fruit, says he raises his trees in the following manner:—He takes a cutting from the best tree he can find, puts the end of the cutting into a large potato, and sets it in the earth, leaving but one or two inches of the cutting above the ground. The cutting soon sends out roots, and grows rapidly, making a fine tree, which needs no engrafting.

*Cleansing Blankets.*—Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain through the night. Next day, rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them.

## FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FIG. I.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF DARK BLUE SILK; the back of the dress is made of the silk, and can be worn long if wished, or can be looped up in a puff at the back with a band of old gold-colored satin, striped with blue; the apron front is of silk and satin striped material of the same color as the back of the dress; it is made short enough to fall over a plaiting of the same material, in the front of the skirt; at the sides are lace *passmenterie* trimmings, which fall over a plain piece of the old gold-colored and blue-striped satin, and fastened down with buttons covered with old gold satin. The deep basque jacket is of the blue-striped material, edged with

a gold-colored and blue cord, faced with *matalasse* of blue, and opening over a gold-colored and blue-striped satin vest. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the jacket; a heavy gold and blue cord passes across the front of the skirt; bonnet of blue satin, trimmed with old gold color and blue.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CASHMERE; the under-skirt is trimmed with three narrow bands of plush, the upper-skirt, which is very simply draped, is also finished with a band of plush, and ornamented with large, horn buttons on either side; the basque jacket is quite plain, with a large, pointed collar of plush. Black felt hat trimmed with green and blue.

FIG. III.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF GOLD-COLORED CAMEL'S HAIR; the skirt has a train which is edged with a plaiting of silk of the color of the dress, and above it is a trimming of alternate stripes of gold-colored silk and black velvet; the sides of the dress are plain, with four bands of black velvet extending the whole length, and the front is of silk of old gold-color, gathered lengthwise; the sleeves are of cashmere, with cuffs of silk and velvet; the jacket is long, plain and sleeveless; hat of black velvet, with black satin bow, and long, gold-colored feathers.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF LIGHT GREEN DAMASK SILK; the under-dress is made with a train and trimmed with two ruffles, above which are three pipings of satin; the over-dress is made quite long, so as to loop up in large folds at the back, but does not reach quite to the bottom of the under-skirt behind; it is turned back and faced at the sides with a satin, with blue, gold and black stripes; the mantle is of gray camel's hair, trimmed with embroidery on silk of the same color, and palms in *passmenterie*; bonnet of light green silk, trimmed with pink roses.

FIG. V.—WALKING-DRESS OF ROUGH, HARLEQUIN-COLORED CAMEL'S HAIR; the skirt is of walking length, cut up at the sides, with plaitings of smoke-gray silk, let in where the skirt falls open; this smoke-gray is principal color in the camel's hair; the dress is made with a Princess back and jacket front, and is trimmed only with a smoke-colored braid and smoke-colored pearl buttons; long, tight sleeves, with plaitings of silk and camel's hair; square collar; hat of gray felt, with feathers of a lighter shade of gray, and large, red rose under the brim.

FIG. VI.—SHORT COSTUME OF DARK BLUE CAMEL'S HAIR, AND FANCY CAMEL'S HAIR COMBINED; the lower part of the skirt consists of a deep plaiting of the two materials, headed by a scarf of the fancy camel's hair, forming three upright folds; paletot bodice, double-breasted, and fastening with three buttons; the waistcoat, which is of the fancy camel's hair, is fastened with small buttons, and has a turned down collar at the throat.

FIG. VII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF SOFT INDIA CASHMERE OF GRAY, STRIPED WITH BROWN; the skirt is made quite long in front, and is worn over a brown silk trained skirt, which is trimmed with two knife-plaitings; the camel's hair is also trimmed with two knife-plaitings of gray silk; the very long paletot is of gray cloth, is double-breasted, has a rolling collar and square cape, and is trimmed with brown velvet; brown velvet hat, and feather.

FIG. VIII.—HOUSE-DRESS, PRINCESS STYLE, OF VIOLET SILK; the front of the dress, from the neck to the feet, is of a light mauve silk, and it has vandyke points coming from each side of the violet silk, which are tied in the middle with mauve satin ribbon; the sides of the skirt, which, with the train, are of violet silk, are laid in careless, loose plaits, and the whole is trimmed with mauve plaitings of violet and mauve silk; the sleeves are of violet silk, with a piece of mauve silk extending the length of the arm, and finished to correspond with the front of the dress.

FIG. IX.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF DARK GREEN CASHMERE; the front is of dark green silk, covered with a trimming of



knife-plaited ruffles, from the vest to the feet; the over-dress is of fine India camel's hair, slightly looped up in the back, and trimmed with a broad galloon of ten shades of green; the vest and jacket are of the same material, and the latter is trimmed with a galloon, like that on the skirt; green felt bonnet.

FIG. X. AND XI.—BACK AND FRONT OF YOUNG LADY'S OUT-DOOR COSTUME OF LIGHT, SUMMER CLOTH; it is trimmed with striped velvet; the waistcoat is of striped velvet, it is very long, and is slightly open at the bottom; the jacket has long revers, and is fastened with three buttons. Gray felt hat, with brown velvet trimming, and wing.

FIG. XII.—HOUSE-DRESS OF DARK BLUE CASHMERE; the front of the skirt is of a kilt-plaiting, from the waist to the bottom, of silk the color of the cashmere; the sides of the cashmere are quite plain, with a narrow knife-plaiting at the bottom; the train at the back is of blue silk, and is finished by four rows of the silk, scalloped and bound, and put on in a cluster; the waist is of the cashmere, with silk plaitings in front, and the waistband is of the silk; the sleeves are of the cashmere, with a blue, scalloped, silk trimming; the yoke is slightly pointed, front and back.

FIG. XIII.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK SILK; the body, which is of the Princess shape in the back, is cut in one with the skirt, which forms a long, flowing train, trimmed with three narrow knife-plaitings at the bottom; the front of the dress is gathered at the sides, and has, also, a gathered trimming down the centre; the long train falls over this at the sides; the body in front is cut away, to show a black and gold-colored, checkered satin waistcoat, which is made deep, and with a point in front; a wide, rolling collar extends around the back of the neck, and the waist is cut so as to form a very broad belt, fastened by three buttons; the sleeves are trimmed with gold and black satin. Gilt comb in hair.

FIG. XIV.—WALKING-JACKET FOR A YOUNG LADY; the skirt and jacket are of a delicate mastic, or putty colored cloth, and the waistcoat is of blue velveteen; the skirt, jacket and sleeves, are trimmed with the blue velveteen; the rolling collar is bound with it, and the blue velveteen belt is fastened by an oxydized clasp.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give, this month, two of the newest bonnets out; both are of felt. The first, is gray, with gray feathers and strings, and trimmed with black velvet. The other is of chestnut-brown, with an aigrette of light brown feathers, and is also trimmed with three loops of brown satin ribbon, double-faced, so that the other side is of gold-colored satin.

As will be seen in our various fashions, this month, the pannier is gradually creeping in; just now, especially for street-dresses, it consists only of a mere puffed appearance at the back, and rather low down, but many of the imported dresses have a decided fullness on the hips, especially the evening-dresses. Still it must not be supposed that the close-clinging dress is by any means thrown aside; so far from it, the pannier is the great exception. For very slender people the pannier will be advantageous, but stout ladies should beware how they adopt the new style. The very tight-clinging dress, however, is becoming to none, except the figure is one that can scarcely be found once in a thousand times—the perfect figure; and neither the very thin nor the very stout look well in a robe that is so tight-fitting. The fronts of dresses still fall quite close. Short dresses are almost universal for walking; they are much too comfortable not to be adopted, but long dresses are still worn in the house, being so much more elegant and graceful. For dancing, however, young ladies have the trains made much shorter than heretofore, and some have even gone so far as to dance in quite short dresses, that is, made only walking length; these should fall close about the ankles, however, as in dancing the feet would be too much exposed otherwise. And, by the way, these short dresses have made quite a revolution in shoes and stockings; the prettiest and most elabo-

ately trimmed slippers are now worn for the house, and the stockings are of varied colors as the dresses, and exquisitely embroidered or open-worked; for the street, high shoes, tied or laced, will take the place of the house slipper, or the old boot, so comfortable in winter.

Necks are worn in all kinds of dresses: for morning, for visiting, for dinner, cut square in the neck, or for ball-dresses, made low in the neck.

Sleeves are made close-fitting and long, except for more full-dress occasions; but as the warm weather advances, they will reach only about half way down the lower arm, even for street wear, and will then be met by long gloves or mitts.

Mantles, Sacques, etc., will not be made so long as the warmer weather advances, but the very short wrap will not be worn.

Bonnets are small, for very dressy occasions, usually, and also for young girls, or if the hat is worn, it is quite large; but fashion is so lenient with regard to head-gear, that any shape that is becoming is considered very much the best. The stiff, high, round-crowned, English walking-hat, is only suitable for young ladies; it gives a hard appearance to older persons.

The new goods appear again under various names; but after all they are only our old friends, as we have known them for so many years. Summer silks, silks and woollen materials, fine camel's hair, bunting, cashmere, *de laines*, grenadines, etc., are of all colors and patterns, and mostly all beautiful. Calicoes and chintzes are as pretty as possible, and no woman who can sew at all, need be without plenty of pretty dresses, when some exceedingly pretty, fast-colored calicoes can be bought for four cents a yard.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIGS. I. AND III.—BACK AND FRONT OF GIRL'S DRESS OF SLATE-GRAY SERGE; made in loose, Princess style, and finished by a deep knife-plaiting, under a scarf of claret-colored silk, which is knotted in a large sash-bow, with ends at the back; the double, Carrick cape and cuffs are also piped with claret-colored silk. White felt bonnet, tied down with claret-colored strings, and trimmed with a white and claret-colored feather.

FIG. II.—BOY'S SUIT OF SMALL BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD'S PLAID TWEED; the trousers, vest, and coat are all of the same material.

#### NOTICES.

IN REMITTING, for "Peterson's Magazine," name, at the top of your letter, your post-office, county, and State. If possible, procure a post-office order on Philadelphia. If a post-office order cannot be had, get a draft on New York, or Philadelphia, deducting the exchange; if a draft cannot be had, send greenbacks or notes of National banks, and register your letter. Be particular to address to CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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Contributors, who wish to preserve their articles, must keep copies of them. We do not undertake to return manuscripts that we cannot use.

No subscription received, at club prices, for less than a year. Club subscribers must begin with either the January or the July number.

Back numbers for 1877, 1878, and 1879, may be had of the principal news agents, or of the publisher.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR APRIL.



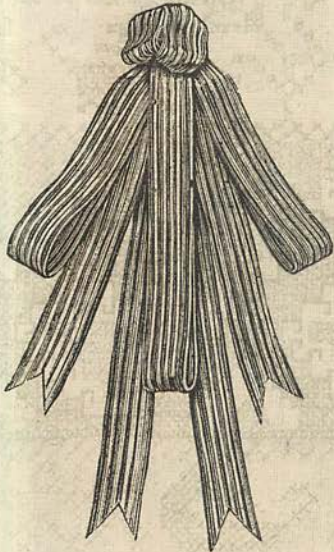
CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION DRESSES FOR SPRING.



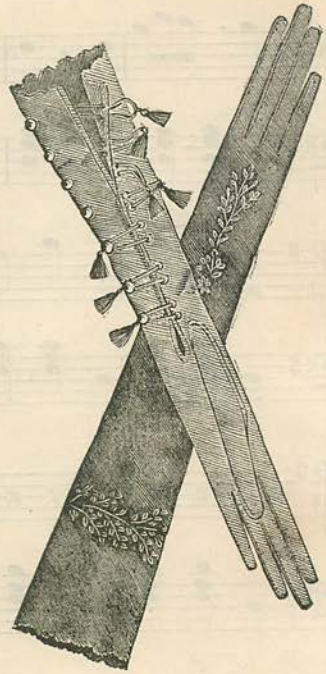
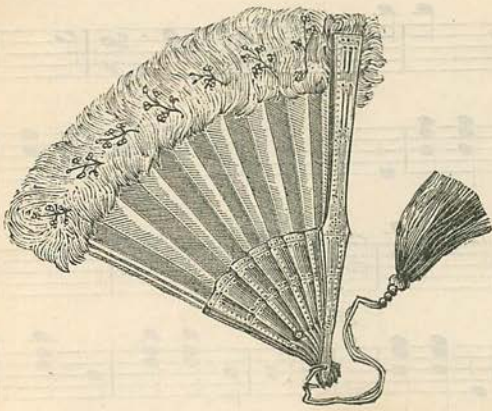
CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE DRESSES FOR SPRING.



HOUSE DRESS. BLACK-STRAW HAT. SATIN NECK-TIE.



YOUNG LADY'S EVENING DRESS. WHITE-STRAW BONNET. RIBBON BOW.



NEW STYLES FOR FAN, GLOVES, FICHU. WATTEAU BOW.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, this month, a home-dress of black silk and black cashmere. The under-skirt is of silk, trimmed with a box-plaited ruffle of striped black satin and silk, cut lengthwise;



this plaiting is five inches deep. The tunic, has, first, a narrow knife-plaiting of plain silk, which is cut very long, and slightly plaited at the sides, to give a fulness to the apron-front, above which is a lengthwise band of the satin striped material, say four inches wide; this



forms a heading for the plaited ruffle. The deep cuirass basque fits closely, and is trimmed to correspond, on the edge, and up the fronts, tops of the pockets, cuffs, and collar, with the striped material. These striped satin and silk, combined in narrow stripes of half inch each, are to be much used in trimmings—used lengthwise. They cost from \$1.25 per yard up to \$3 or \$4; those at \$1.25 to \$1.50 are quite good enough for trimmings. The under-skirt of this costume need not be entirely of silk; cambric or alpaca, as a foundation for the plaited flounce, will answer quite well, as the tunic is almost as long as the dress. Six yards of cashmere; five yards of striped satin and silk, for trimming.

Next, is a home-dress, in brown silk and cashmere, also brown, striped with old gold. The skirt, gathered into a band at the back of the waist, forms a long train. In front it is very wide, and is arranged in wide box-plaits, lying flat at the waist, and so down, until within a quarter of a yard of the bottom of the skirt, where these double plaits are caught together on the top, and the fulness allowed to fly out, forming the trimming for the front of the skirt, as may be seen from the illustration. Then the striped material is arranged in two scarfs, these



draped over the skirt. One falls over the train; the other comes from the side seam at the left, and is also draped at the back, forming plaits.

The waistband is of old gold. Any striped material, mixed with the plain cashmere, will look equally well for the scarf drapery, so the colors correspond. Cuffs and collar of the striped material. Three yards, double width, or six yards, single width, of the striped goods will be required; eight yards of cashmere, or double the quantity of silk.

Next, is a robe de chambre, of maroon-colored cashmere or flannel, trimmed down the front with a jabot of Torchon lace, intermixed with long loops of narrow, black velvet ribbon. Pockets, cuffs and collar formed of the lace. Six to eight yards of lace, two to two and a-half inches wide; ten yards of flannel, or six yards of cashmere; two pieces of narrow, velvet ribbon. See the illustration in the preceding column.



For a young lady, we have a skirt and polonaise of dark blue camel's hair or zephyr cloth. The short skirt is trimmed with a plaiting, a quarter of a yard deep, arranged in large box-plaits.

The edge of the polonaise is cut in square tabs, bound with pale blue cashmere. Pockets and imitation collar trimmed to correspond. At the back is an arrangement of fine knife-plaiting, in three rows, relieved by bows of light blue gros-grain ribbon. Same knife-plaiting forms the cuffs, ornamented by a bow of the ribbon.



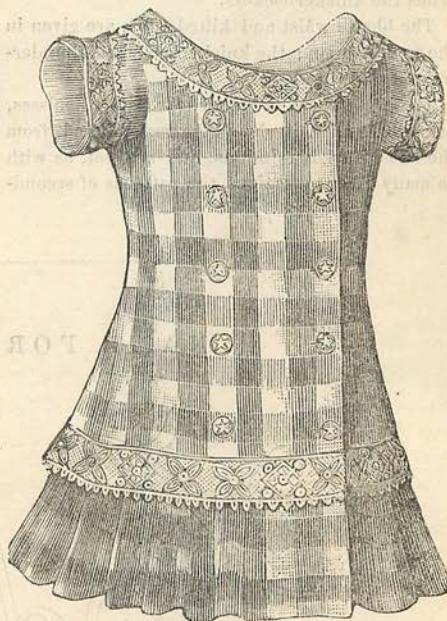
Costume for a girl of eight, is of fine white pique gray, or blue cashmere, cut in a double-breasted loose sacque, with a deep quilting sewed on to form the skirt. A double row of wheel-pattern Hamburg is laid on flat in front; trims the double collar, and forms the cuffs. Two rows of white, pearl buttons. A white, hercules braid is sewn on, as a heading for the embroidery. If that cannot be procured, some bias bands of Nainsook, stitched on both sides by the sewing machine, makes a neat finish, for wash-dresses especially. This costume would be very comfortable and useful for warmer weather, made in dark blue linens, or zephyr cloths, in plain or plaids, also trimmed with the white Hamburg.

Next, is a paletot for either boy or girl of eight years. We give the front and back view. Make of dark green or blue waterproof tweed; trim with horn buttons, to match. The fronts are

loose, and fasten down the centre. The back is slightly fitted to the figure, and forms plaits below the waist. Stitch the edge and fronts with three rows of stitching. Finish the cuffs, pockets, and large double collars in the same way.



For a child of two, a plaid linen, trimmed with white embroidery. The upper part is in

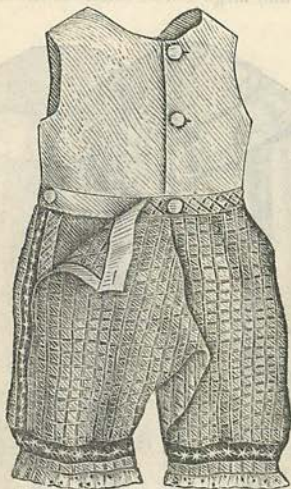


the Princess form, and to this a quilting is added. Large, pearl or linen buttons. This is to be

worn over an under-waist of white nainsook, high in the neck, and long sleeves.

Next, we give pattern for pants for a little boy. We have the knickerbockers, buttoned on to an

rate dressmakers, in New York, or Philadelphia.



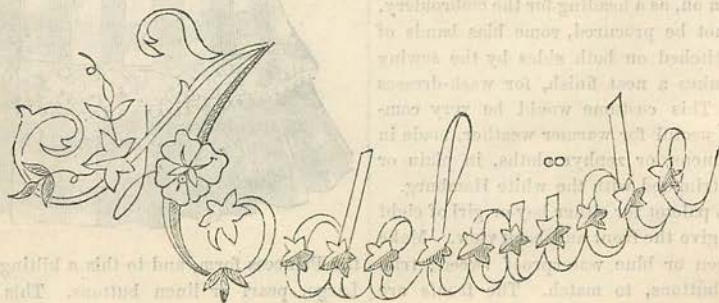
under-waist; also the blouse waist and kilted tunic, made separate. The material is woolen, plaid, or linen, trimmed with a narrow, Hamburg edging and insertion. The insertion is above the hem on the tunic, forms the bands for the neck, and heads the edging on the cuffs; also trims the knickerbockers.

The blouse waist and kilted tunic are given in the next column; the knickerbockers and under-waist are given above.

These patterns, whether for ladies, misses, or children, are, it should be remembered, from the latest Parisian designs, and are not, as with so many other magazines, the patterns of second-

PATTERNS of these "Every-Day" dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion-plate, or for our children's dresses, paletots, etc., may be had on application, by letter, to Miss M. A. Gordon, dress and cloak maker, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who will cut them out after our patterns. We have made this arrangement in answer to numerous solicitations. In sending for the patterns, always send the number of inches around the bust, length of sleeve, and around the waist; and if for a child, name the age. Enclose price of pattern and stamp. All orders promptly attended to. All children's patterns, under twelve years, twenty-five cents. Polonaises, paletots, mantles, over-skirts, and basques for ladies, are fifty cents. Remember, that all these are late Paris patterns, and not the second-rate costumes offered elsewhere.

NAME FOR MARKING.



SPRING PALETOT, WITH WAISTCOAT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



This paletot, for which we give the full sized pattern in the SUPPLEMENT, is made of cloth, and trimmed with chenille galloon.

The paletot fits to the figure. The edge of the waistcoat is cut out in scallops, and in each scallop there is a buttonhole. The belt that crosses the front is fastened at the side. The galloon borders the paletot and armholes, and describes  
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cuffs on the sleeves. Several rows of plain galloon, or hercules braid, may be substituted for the chenille, which is expensive.

The different parts of the pattern are all lettered, so there can be no difficulty in putting the garment together. First cut out and fit, in some old material, before cutting into the new, as a nice fit is important.

## KNITTING.

**TERMS USED IN KNITTING.**—We have been asked, by a new subscriber, for the meaning of the abbreviations used in knitting. They are as follows:

**To cast on.**—Make a loop in your thread, and place it on the pin in your left hand, then with the right-hand pin knit this stitch; but instead of letting off the first, place the second stitch on the same pin with the first. Repeat this until the desired number of stitches have been made.

**To cast off.**—When the knitting is completed, knit two stitches with the left-hand pin, pull the first over the second; knit another stitch, pull the first over the second; repeat this till only one stitch remains; draw the thread through this and fasten off securely.

**To increase.**—There are a variety of ways of doing this. If one stitch only is to be increased, bring the thread between the pins, and knit the following stitch; this will make an open stitch or hole in the following row. If a close increase is to be made, pick up the loop below the next stitch to be knitted, and knit it. To increase one stitch when the row is being seamed, the thread will be in front of the pin; pass it quite round the pin to the front again.

**To decrease.**—If one stitch only is to be decreased, knit two stitches together as one. If two stitches are to be decreased, slip one, knit two together, and pass the slipped stitch over the two knit together.

**To fasten on.**—Twist the two ends of thread together, and knit a few stitches with both; or a strong weaver's knot answers the purpose.

**To pick up a stitch.**—With the left-hand pin pick up the loop below the next stitch to be knitted, knit it, and pass it to the right-hand pin.

**A row** is to knit the stitches from one end of the pin to the other once.

**A round** is having the stitches on three pins to knit with a fourth the stitches off each of these three in turn.

**To slip a stitch** is merely to pass a stitch from the left-hand pin to the right without knitting it.

**To seam a stitch.**—Insert the pin in the stitch to be seamed, with the point towards you, pass the thread quite round the pin, take the pin with the stitch on it out at the back; repeat this.

**To knit a plain stitch.**—Insert the pin in the stitch to be knitted, with the point from you, pass the thread over the pin, and draw it through to the front; repeat.

**To knit in ribs** is to knit alternately plain and seamed stitches, either two and two or three and three, according to the width that the rib is required.

## HOUSEHOLD ART.

**HOUSE DECORATION, ETC., ETC.**—A few general principles lie at the foundation of all house decoration; and everybody who builds a house, or papers the rooms of one, or frescoes it, should know them. Take, for example, the reasons for different colors: Dark colors suggest strength, and are, therefore, suitable for the exterior supports of a house, for the lower part of the walls indoors, for the frame of a panel, for the trimmings of doors and windows; and, while doors should be darker than the walls, dark rooms should have light tints, and small rooms small patterns on the walls. When designs of natural foliage are used, they should be treated according to the position they are to occupy. If on the walls, they should have an upward direction, just as they would be seen by a man looking at a tree or vine growing before him. If on the floor, they should be placed as he would look at them from above, and if on the ceiling, as if from below. Color may have an enlivening or depressing effect; blue, for example, is a cold, quieting color; red is warm and stimulating. Blue again produces the effect of

distance, and will make a ceiling higher, or a recess deeper, while yellow appears to advance toward the eye, will seem to lower a ceiling, or exaggerate a moulding; and red is the only color that remains stationary. These matters are all simple and natural, without any of the mystery with which the subject is too often surrounded.

## FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

**FIG. I.**—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK SILK, AND BLACK AND STRAW-COLORED PEKIN SILK; the skirt has two narrow, knife-plaited ruffles in front, and three at the back, and the front is very much wrinkled, and trimmed with white lace, and black and straw-colored satin ribbon; the back of the skirt is also draped, and is of black silk, while the sides are of the Pekin, straw-colored and black; the lace and bows also ornament the back and sides. The deep basque jacket is of the Pekin silk, trimmed with lace; black straw hat with yellow feathers.

**FIG. II.**—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE CAMEL'S HAIR; the train at the back is slightly looped; the front of the dress is trimmed with a band of Persian embroidery; the body has a slight fulness from the shoulders to the waist over the dart seams, and is confined by a wide belt of the camel's hair; bége-colored bonnet with blue plumes.

**FIG. III.**—WALKING-DRESS OF WINE-COLORED SILK, AND WINE-COLORED AND BÉGE-STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR; the ruffle around the bottom of the false skirt, the sleeves and bands of trimming are of the wine-colored silk; the striped camel's hair is made square in the neck, is slightly draped low down at the sides, and is cut in broad points in the front of the skirt; a knife-plaiting of the camel's hair trims the rest of the skirt around the bottom; a row of bows of red gros-grain ribbon, faced with bége-colored satin passes from the left side of the square corsage to lower right side of the skirt, where there are several long ribbon loops; bége-colored straw hat, trimmed with feathers of the same color, and wine-colored ribbon and a dark red rose.

**FIG. IV.**—VISITING-DRESS OF PALE FAWN-COLORED FOULARD; the back is draped in three long loops; the front, near the bottom, and on the right side, is trimmed with Breton lace; the coat-basque and vest are untrimmed, with the exception of the collar; the vest opens heart-shape on the neck, and has a plaiting of the silk, one side of which reaches to the broad band which passes across the front. Bonnet of the color of the dress, with bows of ribbon, and strings to match, and a bunch of grapes and green leaves.

**FIG. V.**—WALKING-DRESS OF VERY FINE SMOKE-GRAY BUNTING; the under-skirt has a wide box-plaiting in front, with a knife-plaiting around the rest of the skirt; the upper-skirt is princess in shape, and the bottom is turned up in milk-maid style; a trimming of rich, oriental embroidery passes down on each side of the front, and around the top of the skirt, where it is turned up; three-quarter sleeves, finished with embroidery like that on the skirt. Hat of smoke-gray straw, with veil of the same color.

**FIG. VI.**—VISITING-DRESS OF PEARL-COLORED SILK, TRIMMED WITH BANDS OF WHITE EMBROIDERY, ON PEARL-COLORED SILK; the bottom of the skirt, the edge of the full, pointed sides, the front of the skirt, and the mantilla are all trimmed with this embroidery; Breton lace, Torchon lace, or any colored embroidery may be substituted, if preferred. The bonnet is of white straw, trimmed with violets.

**FIG. VII.**—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK, trimmed with narrow, plaited ruffle of the same black and old gold-colored fringe, and black braid, edged with old gold-color; the mantilla has a bias band, trimmed with this braid, and at the back a hood is simulated by the long, black satin ribbon, with a bow and ends near the bottom. Yellow straw bonnet, trimmed with poppies.

FIG. VIII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF WHITE BUNTING; the deep basque, as well as the skirt, is trimmed with rows of Breton lace; the collar fastens at one side with a bow of white satin ribbon. White straw bonnet, faced with black velvet, and trimmed with a long, white plume; pale yellow primroses in the front.

FIG. IX.—PROMENADE-DRESS OF DARK DE BÂGE; the skirt is bordered with a plaiting stitched down twice, the upper row has a heading lined with claret satin; the tunic is fastened down the centre with large, pearl buttons; the long waistcoat is of pale yellow and claret-colored Pekin; the large coat-bodice is double-breasted to the waist, and fastened with large, pearl buttons; the turned down collar and revers are piped with claret-colored satin; the bodice, sleeves and pockets are all edged with a narrow bias band of claret-colored satin.

FIG. X.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BLUE AND GREEN PLAID SUMMER SILK; the entire front and bottom of the skirt is trimmed with knife-plaitings of the silk; the skirt is open in front, and is slightly draped at the back, and the silk knife-plaiting down each side of the front is put on in *jabot* style, with loops of ribbon interspersed; the deep waist is made plaited back and front into a yoke; a belt around the waist, with a bow of ribbon on one side.

FIG. XI.—YOUNG LADY'S EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE STRIPED ALGERINE; the short skirt has fine, narrow knife-plaitings, with a much wider one above them, cut in points at the sides; the front of the dress is laid in small plaits the entire length of the skirt; the over-dress is of the Algerine, (which is a plain white striped material,) cut princess shape at the back, and with full *panniers* at the sides; white satin ribbon, with long loops, and ends meeting in front, come from beneath the *panniers* at the back; the princess body opens in front over a plaited waist, and a collar *berthé* is made of black velvet, edged with narrow, white lace, and has a large, pink rose on one side.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give a great variety, this month, of the newest styles in various articles. The hat is of white straw, trimmed with a white plume, and faced with black velvet. The bonnet is also of white straw, trimmed with old gold and pale blue ribbon, and the bouquet at the top is a cluster of carmine roses and carnations. The satin necktie is of old gold; the striped bow is of oriental-colored ribbon, and the wateau bow is of white satin, with flowers in the natural color. The fichu is of wide Breton lace, sewed on tulle; the fan of blue and white striped satin, with a feather trimming at the top, studded with forget-me-nots, and the gloves are of pale sulphur-color, embroidered in the same color. The new colors differ but little from those worn for the past season or so, only they have received new names, as iceberg-blue, which has a greenish tinge, and there is also the old peacock-blue, which has also a great deal of green in it, and Sevres blue, turquoise-blue, baby-blue, etc., etc.; if there is any change, it is that the colors are a little less faded-looking than they were. Ivory-white is beginning to be replaced by a dead and pearl-white, which is to be regretted, as the latter colors are so much less becoming than the soft, yellowish white. Light shades of yellow, chestnut-brown, silver-gray, fawn, etc. are all fashionable.

Many new cotton goods have appeared, and are of the most beautiful designs of flowers, branches, leaves, grasses, etc.; *côtelines*, armures, zephyr cloths, mummy cloths, etc., are all much sought after, whilst the old-fashioned gingham, calicoes, lawns and organdies still hold their own; all these materials make beautiful and comparatively inexpensive dresses for the warm weather. The soft, woolen goods for spring wear, and for cool summer and early autumn days, are as soft and graceful as possible; the ivory-white and very pale grays of some of these goods are particularly pretty; the albatross cloth in ivory-white deserves especial notice.

Whilst fashion is in a transition state, we will see the two extremes meeting often. The Louis XVI. style, with coat, and vest, will be adapted to the Marie Antoinette style of panniers and fuller skirts; in other words, on some toilettes, the vest remains, and the coat basque is lengthened on the hip, and gathered up in a *pouff* at the back, forming small panniers. The tight-clinging skirt is already giving way to slightly fuller drapery, and, as we have said before, long dresses are now but seldom seen on the street. But our fashion plates are so varied, and so full of all the latest styles, that it is unnecessary to write more fully as to the prevailing fashions; a study of the plates is the best guide.

*Jackets* are still worn as street wraps, but made larger around the hip, in order to fit over the increasing fullness of the skirts; when *panniers* have dethroned the coat basque entirely the *mantale* will take the place of the jacket; these *mantales*, of which many have appeared, are made of black silk, fine, black camel's hair, and foulard; they are made to fall below the waist in the back, are rounded at the bottom, have round scarf-ends in front, and a rounded hood. This hood is not becoming to very stout or round-shouldered people; therefore, for them it should be made with as little fullness as possible; but very slender persons may wear it much more drawn and trimmed; pinked ruches and black lace are the trimmings most used for them. These *mantales* are very pretty, made of the material like the dress, if it falls softly.

*Bonnets and Hats* continue to be worn as is considered the most becoming; but the quite large crowns are getting to be most general; the brims are broad, and flare at the top, whilst the sides are small and close-clinging; they are trimmed with long, loose loops, and strings that pass across the top and tie closely at the sides; the more dressy ones have large bouquets, often of mixed flowers on the top or back of the crown, and what has not been worn for some seasons, a large flower or bouquet under the brim, which fills in the vacant space above the hair. The smaller bonnets, with Arabian bows, will probably not be worn so much during the summer, as they are too small to protect the face; but as yet they are very generally worn, being too becoming to be dispensed with till it is absolutely necessary.

*Ribbons* were never seen in such variety as at present; they are of all colors and designs, and are largely used for trimming dresses, as well as bonnets, etc.

*Hair-Dressing*, it has long been predicted, would very materially change in style; in fact, for young girls and ordinary wear, much less hair has been worn, for a year or so past, and it has also been worn loose in the neck; but with the Marie Antoinette costume, large puffs and *rouleaux* must necessarily be worn, or else the head will look too small for hips and rest of the body, and we will probably see not only the hair dressed quite high on the head, but with stiff curls at the back, but always close at the sides.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I. AND III.—FRONT AND BACK OF A DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL; it is of greenish-bronze serge; the skirt just reaches the ankle, and is bordered with a deep kilting; the tunic is plainly draped, and ornamented with rows of machine stitching; the yoke-bodice is made with four folds on either side of the buttons, and six similar plaits are repeated at the back. Large collar of white embroidery; white straw hat, lined and trimmed with silk of the color of the dress.

FIG. II.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF GREY BUNTING; around the bottom is a wide, plaited ruffle; the back and front of the dress is rather loose, and has several rows of lengthwise plaits; a band of English embroidery is put on above the wide, bunting ruffle; and the large collar is finished with the same embroidery. Hat of white felt, trimmed with a gray plume.



NEW STYLE HATS AND BONNETS.



WALKING-DRESSES FOR LADY AND YOUNG MISS.





WALKING AND CARRIAGE COSTUMES.



WALKING-COSTUME. BONNET.



DESIGNED BY MISS MARY HARRISON. DRAWN BY MISS G. HARRISON.  
EVENING-COSTUME. BONNET.

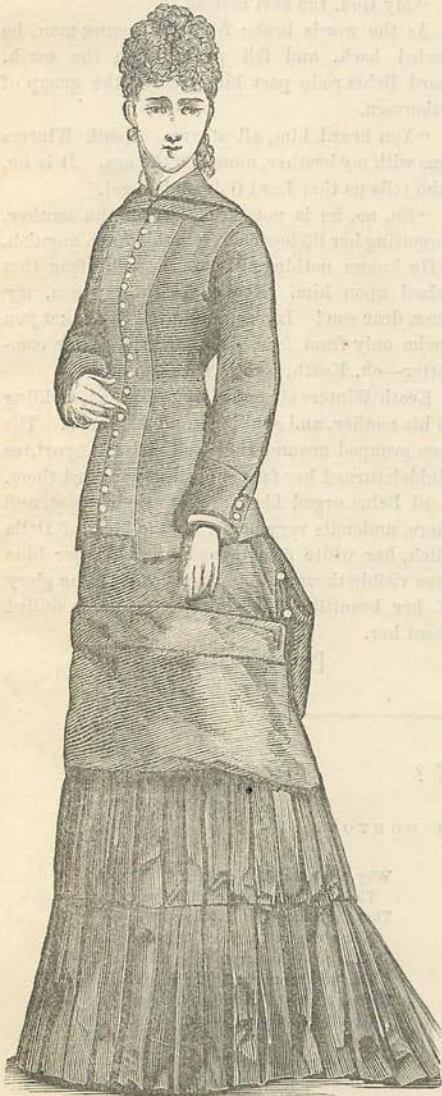


CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR MAY.

## EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, this month, a walking-costume of navy blue Albatros cloth, a material resembling a fine, all wool delaine. It comes in white,



touch, but for real serviceable walking purposes, we should prefer it to be a trifle shorter. The skirt is kilt-plaited to a deep yoke from the waist, and the tunic, which is of the washerwoman or "laveuse" style, as it is called, is bordered with a cross-band of silk to match; quite short in front, but the back is fuller and larger than those of last year, in this style, and draped in larger puffs. The bodice has a simulated waistband, and double, square collars. The buttons are of dead gold. Twenty to twenty-two yards of material will be required. Costs from 40 cents up to 60 per yard, according to the width and quality.



light greys, pinks, and blues, for evening wear; and the darker colors for street-costumes. Its light texture will make it very popular for the coming season. This costume is made just to

Another, for a young miss of eight years old, has first, a skirt with a deep plaited flounce. The material is striped, either of woolen or cotton goods. Over this is a tunic, draped at the left side, and at the back. Corsage, Louis XV., over

a vest of white pique, fastened with little, gilt buttons. The tunic, corsage, and the sleeves are trimmed with a flat knife-plaiting, stitched down on both sides, forming a frill, top and bottom. The wide collar is of English embroidery. Ten to fourteen yards, according to width of material.

Next, we have a pretty design for making up a breakfast-dress of the new, bordered chintzes,

zephyr cloths, etc. One skirt, with demi-train, trimmed, first, with a knife-plaiting, six inches deep; above that, the border of the material, headed by a Hamburg edging. The long basque is made to fit the figure, with wide collar of the material to turn over; all trimmed with the border and edging to match the skirt. Pockets and cuffs to match. Fourteen to sixteen yards



of bordered chintz. Price of bordered chintzes range from 10 to 30 cents per yard, in dark and light colors.

Next, we have a dinner toilette of white cashmere delaine, trimmed with black velvet. The skirt is cut in the princess shape, with a demi-train, and the under part, or skirt proper, has a trimming of three narrow knife-plaited ruffles. The tunic is slashed in front, and caught up in

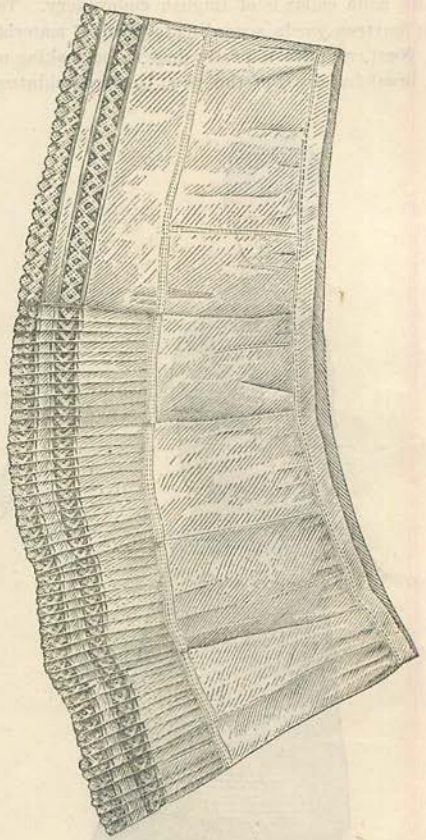
four places, by rosettes of black velvet ribbon. The revers at the bottom are faced with velvet. At the back, the fulness is arranged in looped drapery, forming a moderate pannier. The cuirass-bodice is cut square in front, and fastens under the band of velvet forming the trimming on the right side. On the left, the rosettes are continued in a line from the skirt. Elbow sleeves, frilled with narrow knife-plaiting, and

ornamented with rosette of velvet ribbon. From twenty to twenty-three yards will be required of twenty-seven inch material. One piece of inch wide velvet ribbon. One-half yard of velvet for revers.



Next, we have a new design for a Casaquin bodice. It is made of striped silk or velvet, in any dark shade; equally suitable for the jacket of the same material as the suit. It is worn over a waistcoat, either like the skirt, or else of a contrasting color, and different material. The revers are of satin of the same shade. The fronts are fastened with a double row of buttons. The sleeves are trimmed simply with scalloped out tabs, coming from the outside seam, and ornamented with buttons. This would be a very suitable design for any of the pretty, light woollen fabrics, striped or plain, or both, as all costumes are made up of several designs of the same material; for instance, plain, striped, and figured may be seen in the same dress; therefore, we will have no trouble in remodeling old dresses,

and can do it inexpensively, too, by adding some stripe, or figured, or both, to the old, plain, partly worn skirt. Four yards of striped silk or velvet will be required.



We also give a good design for a balayouse; the upper part to be made of muslin, and the frill of nainsook, with a band of lace insertion and edging. Either Valenciennes or Torchon are best for this purpose, as they bear the washing. This balayouse can be buttoned upon a short walking-skirt. Make the band to fit the skirt upon which it is to be buttoned. The fulness, and the length, must be determined by the dress with which it is to be worn.

For a little girl of four to six years, we have a pretty dress of French nainsook, cut princess in the back, and loose in front, into an elongated waist; on to this is box-plaited a deep flounce, tucked and edged with wide Hamburg embroidery. Two bands of the edging are placed on the sides, for the sash to pass through. The front of the waist is tucked in groups. Cuffs to match, and a wide, turned over collar, trimmed with the embroidery.



For a little boy of the same age, we have a pin-striped summer cassimer, with knickerbocker pants and blouse, with deep collars and revers, opening over a tucked shirt, furnished with a



edged with a narrow, white worsted braid. Suitable for striped linen goods; trim with plain, dark blue, or brown.



An out-door costume for a little girl is of ivory-colored serge, trimmed with crimson braid. The fronts are princess, and also the back; the latter being barred across with pointed tabs. The sides are kilt-plaited, and the pointed pockets are ornamented with buttons. The double collar is trimmed with braid, and tied at the throat with narrow, gros-grain ribbon, to match the braid.

Patterns of these Every-Day dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion plate, or for our Children's dresses, paletot, etc., may be had on application by letter enclosing price of pattern, of Mrs. M. A. Jones, Importer and Designer of Paper Patterns, No. 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jones will also supply a new Chart, with all the latest improvements, thoroughly taught. Price, \$5.00.

In sending for patterns, always send the number of inches around the bust, length of sleeve and around the waist. If for a child, name the age. Children's suits, 25 cents; basque patterns, 25 cents; over-dress, etc., 25 cents. Remember that all these are late Paris patterns, and not the second-rate costumes offered elsewhere.

*In addition to the patterns, here given, others can always be furnished, even if not already described in "Peterson." We give a list of a few, here, with the prices:*

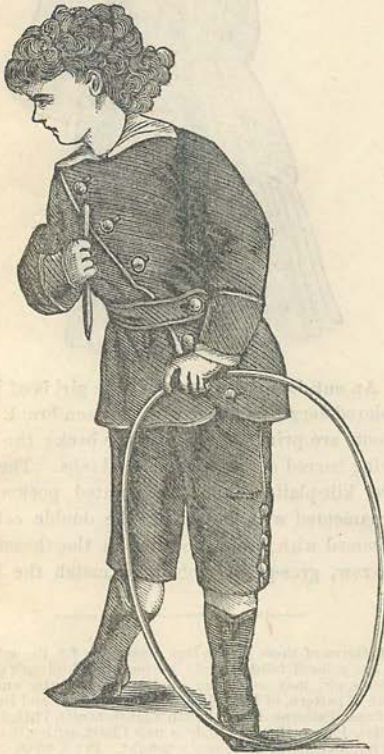
Plaited Basque, with or without Yoke, . . . . .	25 cents
Coat Basque, . . . . .	25 "
English Coat, . . . . .	25 "
Single-Breast Coat, . . . . .	25 "
Double-Breast Coat, . . . . .	25 "
Outaway Coat and Vest, . . . . .	25 "
Plain Basque, . . . . .	25 "
Polka and Fancy Basque, . . . . .	25 "
Princess Dress, . . . . .	25 "
"    Polonaise, . . . . .	25 "
Dolman Visite, . . . . .	25 "
Bouffant Overskirt, . . . . .	25 "
Revere " . . . . .	25 "
Flowing " . . . . .	25 "
Children's and Misses' Dresses, . . . . .	25 "
Boys' Dresses, . . . . .	25 "
Misses' and Children's Lingerie Patterns, . . . . .	25 "

standing ruffle at the throat. The revers, cuffs, and trimming of the pants are of solid color,  
VOL. LXXV.—25.



SUITS FOR BOY AND GIRL: WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, for our SUPPLEMENT, this month, two costumes—one for a boy of six to eight years, one for a little girl of two to three years.

For the boy's suit, we give the jacket and pants, complete. The jacket consists of the upper front, complete. At A A, there is a seam to make it fit the neck, which seam ends at the star. The under, or other half of the front, is cut exactly like the upper, only leaving off the double-breasted part. The front line of this half is continued down to X, where the dotted line shows when the pattern is turned over. This little flap is to fill up the space where the

jacket is rounded off at the bottom. The pants have the back and front waistband shown by the dotted lines.

For the little girl's costume, we give the princess front, and the elongated back, with the skirt and sleeve—one half of each. The sleeve is entire. The skirt is to be kilted, and joined to the back.

- B.—Sleeve.
- D.—Half of back.
- C.—Half of kilted skirt.
- E.—Pocket.

See, for all these, the SUPPLEMENT.

when it will have risen, stir it down, and drop it into the tins. The tins for waffles are square, and have covers divided by square depressions, as for gauffres, which they resemble much. Both top and bottom of the tins must be buttered, and room left for the waffles to rise.

*Shortbread.*—Dry a pound or more of flour by the fire; cut up one pound of butter into small pieces, put it into a deep basin, set it rather near the fire so as not to melt, but just to get slightly warm; beat it to a cream with the hand, add by degrees one-half pound of sifted loaf sugar, then as much flour as the butter will hold—that is, keep beating in flour till it will not take any more; roll the paste out (about three-quarters of an inch thick) with a rolling-pin, cut it into cakes, strew caraway comfits over the top, and bake a light brown.

*Plain Cup Cake.*—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, four eggs, half a grated nutmeg, tablespoonful of rose-water. Stir the butter and sugar till very light. Whisk the eggs till they are thick, and stir them into the butter and sugar alternately with the flour. Add the nutmeg and rose-water. Beat the whole very hard. Butter some cups or shallow pans, and bake them in a moderate oven.

*Peeps.*—Three-quarters of a pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, as much milk as will form a dough. Cut up the butter in the flour, add the sugar, and spice by degrees. Stir in as much milk as will make a dough. Knead it well, roll it out in sheets, cut it in cakes. Butter your tins, lay them on so as not to touch, and bake in a moderate oven.

*Sponge Cake.*—Three-quarters pound lump sugar, pounded and dissolved in a teacupful of cold water; the whites of four eggs, and the yolks of eight, beaten a little. Boil the sugar and water, and pour it quite boiling to the eggs; then whisk till nearly cold, and stir in by degrees one-pound flour and a little essence of lemon; butter the mould, and sprinkle with flour and sugar.

*Milk Biscuits.*—One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sifted sugar, about a quarter of a pound of butter, and flour enough to make it thick; add to this three tablespoonfuls of the best homemade yeast. Leave it in a warm place till it rises; when light, knead it, and let it rise again; then make it into small biscuits an inch and a-half across; bake them, and send them up very hot.

*Fruit Cream.*—Take one-half ounce insinglass, dissolve in a little water, then put one pint of good cream, sweeten to the taste; boil it; when nearly cold, lay some apricot or raspberry jam on the bottom of a glass dish, and pour it over. This is excellent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

*TO REMOVE THE TASTE OF NEW WOOD.*—A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel will generally communicate a disagreeable taste to anything that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience, first scald the vessel with boiling water, letting the water remain in it till cold. Then dissolve some pearlsh or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little bit of lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessel well with this solution. Afterwards scald it well with plain hot water, and rinse it with cold before you use it.

*Cement for China.*—To quarter ounce gum-mastic add as much spirits of wine as will dissolve it. Soak quarter ounce insinglass in water till it is quite soft; then dissolve it in rum or brandy till of the consistency of glue. To this add one drachm of gum-ammoniac, well rubbed and mixed. Put now the two mixtures together in a vessel, over a gentle heat till properly united, and the cement is ready for use. It should be kept in a phial, well corked, and when about to be used to be set in boiling water to soften.

*Lobster Omelet.*—Slice a quantity of the flesh of a lobster, equal in bulk to two eggs, season it with pepper, salt, and nutmeg; mix on the fire some butter and a little flour, moisten with a little stock, add the lobster, and stir in, off the fire, the yolk of an egg beaten up with the juice of half a lemon. Insert this ragout in the fold of a plain omelet. Turn it out on a dish, and serve.

*To Preserve Bright Grates or Fire-Irons from Rust.*—Make a strong paste of fresh lime and water, and with a fine brush smear it as thickly as possible over all the polished surface requiring preservation. By this simple means all the grates and fire-irons in an empty house may be kept for months free from harm, without further care or attention.

*Ink and Fruit Stains.*—Ten grains oxalic acid in half a pint of water will remove all ink and fruit stains. Wet the article in hot water, and apply it to the top of the bottle, so that the liquid will reach it, then rinse it well.

*An Easy Way to Clean Silver Articles.*—Set fire to some wheat-straw, collect the ash, and, after powdering it, sift it through muslin. Polish the silver with a little of it applied on some soft leather.

Glass should be washed in cold water, which gives it a brighter and clearer look than when cleansed with warm water.

#### FASHIONS FOR MAY.

**FIG. I.**—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK GRENADINE, figured in bright colors, worn over black silk; the edge is scalloped over a knife-plaiting of the silk, and the long train is caught together with loops and ends of double-faced satin ribbon; the mantilla is of black silk, trimmed with a ruching of the silk, and three rows of black lace; ribbon like that on the train is placed at the back of the neck. Black chip bonnet, trimmed with ribbon like that on the mantilla and dress, and with bright flowers.

**FIG. II.**—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF GRAY SILK AND SOFT, TWILLED FOULARD; the under-skirt is of the grey silk, trimmed with a knife-plaiting of the same, and a row of deep fringe of the same colors as those in the over-dress; above the fringe are three rows of black velvet, and a large, black velvet bow; three rows of black velvet and a black velvet bow are on the soft, twilled silk over-dress, which is flecked with bright colors; a row of fringe is around the bottom of this skirt also; the mantle is somewhat of the Dolman shape, and has part of the back of black velvet; a row of the velvet and of fringe trims the bottom. Gray chip bonnet, with plumes of the colors in the over-dress.

**FIG. III.**—WALKING-DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY; the kilted under-skirt is of plain percale; the over-dress is of green and blue cheviot, which is somewhat like a fine gingham; the over-dress opens over the kilted flounce; the mantilla has revers, and long jabot ends, which are trimmed with plain, green lawn. Hat of black straw, trimmed with black feathers, and green ribbon.

**FIG. IV.**—DRESS OF ÉCRUE-STRIPED CAMEL'S HAIR FOR A LITTLE BOY; there is a plaiting of plain camel's hair around the bottom of the skirt, two plain pieces down the back, and two capes, one round, and the other square, of the plain camel's hair. Hat of yellow straw, trimmed with red ribbon.

**FIG. V.**—VISITING-DRESS OF WHITE LOUISINE, DOTTED WITH BLUE; at the bottom of the skirt is a deep plaited ruffle, forming a train; above this is a deep knife-plaiting of the Louisine; the skirt is cut in deep "turrets," and bound with blue; a large bow of blue silk is near the bottom; the deep basque and sleeves are trimmed with blue silk, and gimp trimmings of the same color; the blue silk is put on

the basque in such a way that the front forms a deep vest. Soft, capote bonnet of white silk, trimmed with blue ribbon, and white feather.

FIG. VI.—WALKING-DRESS OF IRON-BROWN SILK; the skirt is cut in squares, or "turrets," opening over a deep plaited ruffle; the upper-skirt is turned up at the bottom, washerwoman fashion, above which is a skirt of grenadine of the same color in a diamond pattern, with a dull yellow satin spot in it; the very deep basque is of silk, with the grenadine over it at the back and sides, but leaving the silk to form a kind of vest in front; the trimmings are fringe and ribbon to match. Straw hat of the color of the dress, trimmed with yellow poppies under the brim, and a bunch of wheat on the outside.

FIG. VII.—VISITING-DRESS OF BLACK GRENADINE; the skirt has two knife-plaitings, and is simply draped at the sides and back; mantilla of the grenadine, lined with thin silk, and trimmed with a knife-plaiting of the grenadine and several rows of black worsted lace; yellow straw bonnet, trimmed with large, red cherries and leaves.

FIG. VIII.—WALKING-DRESS OF IVORY-WHITE BUNTING, trimmed with two knife-plaitings; mantilla of the same, trimmed with worsted lace; black chip bonnet, trimmed with tea-roses and tea-rose colored ribbon.

FIG. IX.—DRESS FOR A YOUNG GIRL; the under-skirt and jacket are of brown camel's hair, and the over-dress is of camel's hair, of a light chestnut-brown, striped with a still lighter shade. Light brown hat and feather with a facing of dark brown velvet.

FIG. X.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF GRAY ZEPHERYNE, over a gray silk petticoat, trimmed with a plain ruffle and knife-plaitings; the zephyrine is trimmed with a wide silk galoon of gray color, figured with blue; it is looped up with gray satin ribbon, faced with blue satin; the mantilla is of black, Spanish lace, trimmed with rosettes and bows of black satin ribbon; gray chip bonnet with gray plumes, and a quilling of blue satin ribbon.

FIG. XI.—GARDEN-DRESS OF WHITE ALBATROSS CLOTH; the plain front is ornamented down each side with Torchon insertions and buttons, and a row of Torchon insertion heads the two rows of knife-plaitings that ornament the upper and lower skirt. The fulness at the sides is bunched together at the back, forming a small *pannier*, and is trimmed with pink ribbons; the lace mantilla has a pink rose in front, and the large, straw hat is trimmed with pink ribbons.

FIG. XII.—DINNER OR EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE SILK; the front of the waist, sleeves and sides are trimmed with white ribbon, with a blue satin face; the large *pannier* is of blue silk, as well as the cuffs and collar; the *pannier* is placed at the bottom of the deep basque, and meets in front under long loops of the ribbon; the front of the dress is of white brocaded silk.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The hats are only a few samples of the many that have appeared. Larger flowers than those worn last year appear on this year's hats; the first one that we give is of leghorn, with a large yellow rose and leaves on the front of the brim; the second is of light gray chip, trimmed with blue silk and a large pink rose; the third, which is worn forward on the forehead, is of cream-colored straw, and has an Alsatian bow of red and cream-colored ribbon; at the back is a tuft of red poppies, and the brim is turned up behind, with a bow of the ribbon. The first bonnet is of black straw, of the capote shape, with old-gold colored beads studded about the front, and across the back; the trimming is of black satin ribbon faced with old-gold color, and an *agrette* of old-gold color. The second bonnet is of light brown chip, with a quilling in the face and strings of a darker shade of brown, and the feathers are of the two shades. The children's hats are of colored straw to match the costumes.

The newest spring and summer goods have small flowers sprinkled over them in Pompadour style, just like the old-fashioned French chintzes, and except for the lustre, can scarcely be told from the cotton goods, which are so exceedingly beautiful in pattern; and there are some "satteen" chintzes, black grounds with colored flowers over them, that look just like figured satin. These Pompadour patterns are gay and youthful-looking, but are really less becoming than the more solid colors. The foulard silks are nearly all of the Pompadour styles. The muslins and organdies, which have been of solid colors so long, or else but slightly figured, are now covered with all kinds of fanciful flower and vine designs. Of course, the soft *de bège*, albatross, Panama tweeds, buntings, etc., are of wool, and of only one color, as a rule; but some of them have very fine, light checks, that are almost invisible; all these materials are delightful to wear on cool summer days, or in the spring or autumn. The grenadines are also figured or striped, so as to combine two or more colors, or two or three shades of one color; some of the more expensive summer goods have narrow velvet stripes, alternating with a thin grenadine stripe, and these will be many of them worn over velvet skirts.

The make of dresses is still so undecided, that two or three styles are sometimes seen in one costume, and so that the dress is short for the street, rather flat in front, and not too short-waisted, it is fashionable. Yet we still see many long dresses on the street, not dragging, but held up, which always looks awkward. The small *tonnoure* or *pannier* is gradually making its way, but it is very small on the hips, as a rule, and not very large at the back. Vests are so becoming that they will be worn for some time yet. Some of the new dresses, of soft materials, are gathered at the waist, just in the middle of the back; this is particularly pretty for a house or trained dress.

All kinds of lace ties are worn, as well as silk ones; Alsatian bows are very popular for the hair, made of light blue, pink, or any colored ribbon preferred, and many turbans have appeared, made of silk or *crêpe*, but these are generally worn as breakfast caps, though some ladies wear them for evening dress.

*Bonnets* are larger, as a rule, but the smaller ones are too becoming to be discarded without a struggle. The long scoop-front, if well-trimmed, is very stylish; but to be at all becoming, it must cling close at the sides, and a velvet or shirred silk lining will add to the becomingness. Strings are almost universal, and black or white net and lace is largely used for this purpose. The hats are either large and picturesque-looking, or else close and stiff-looking, very much like a man's stiff, round-crowned hat; for undress wear, and for young people, the latter is very suitable.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—DRESS OF DARK BLUE CAMBRIC, FOR A LITTLE GIRL, made in the princess style; the skirt is trimmed with a knife-plaited ruffle edged with white cambric; the dress is buttoned down the front, and has a simulated, deep basque, formed by a bias fold of the blue cambric, and ruffles of white cambric; the large, square collar and cuffs are trimmed to correspond with the skirt.

FIG. II.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF FIGURED LIGHT GRAY CAMEL'S HAIR, over a plain camel's hair skirt; the sleeves are of the plain material, and the over-dress is a close-fitting polonaise, which buttons down the back, and is cut square in the neck in front. Gray straw hat, trimmed with cherries.

FIG. III.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF WHITE Piqué, trimmed with two ruffles of moussook, and with Hamburg insertion. In place of the insertion, the ornamentation may be of colored embroidery, either red or dark blue.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



WALKING-DRESS. CARRIAGE-DRESS.



MORNING-DRESS. DINNER-DRESS.

CHAS. W. BELL

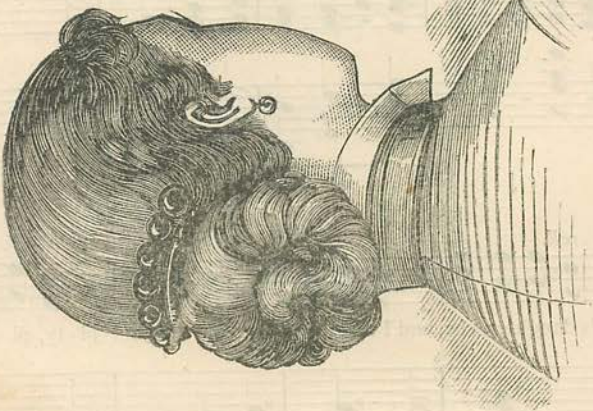
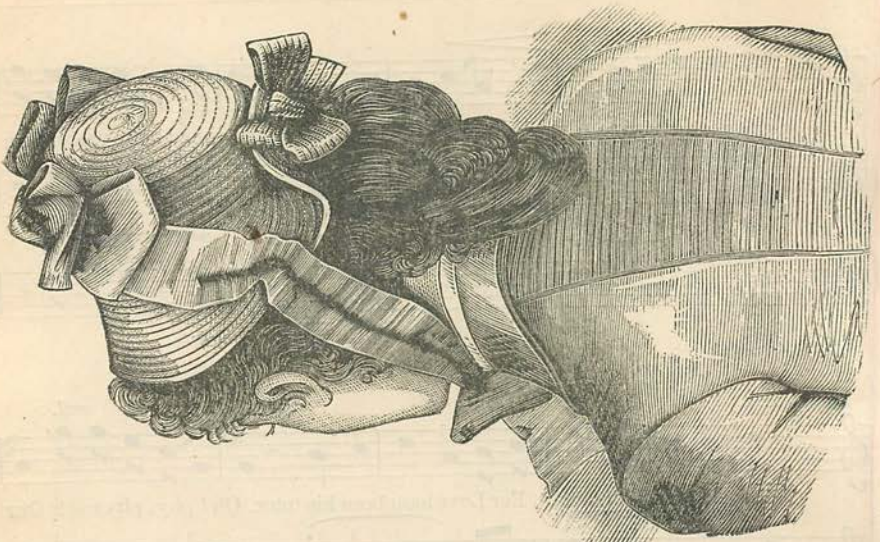


WALKING-DRESS. FICHU.



HOUSE-DRESS. FICHU.





NEW STYLE BONNET, HAT AND HEAD-DRESS.

# EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, first, this month, a walking costume of one of the pretty zephyr cloths. These, (the French or domestic ginghams), will be very much

design has, first, a short skirt, rather full-trimmed, with one knife-plaited flounce, headed by either a bordering of the chintz, or three rows of white braid, or narrow Hamburg insertion, stitched



No. 1.



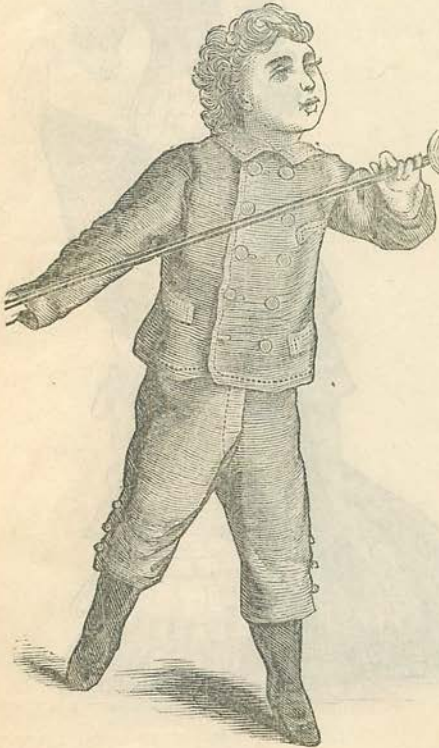
No. 2.

worn as morning-costumes for the street, during the warm season, and for country wear. This

down as borders. The tunic is the turned up washer-woman style for the front, while the back is arranged by taking a length of from three to

four yards of the material, divide in the centre, and begin the lay from four to six plaits, meeting in the centre, for the middle of the back of the tunic, then turn the cloth on both sides towards the middle of the back, when it is plaited again in a bunch, and then it is reversed again, and brought up to the waist. After it is arranged, then trim so the braids or borders may come upon the right side. This design will only do for such material, having neither wrong or right sides, like the zephyr cloths and gingham. The basque is pointed in the back and straight across the front. A little scarf mantilla may be worn or not with this costume. Trim it to match the skirt, adding a row of torchon lace for the upper border, where it turns over. Coat sleeves with cuffs of plaiting and lace to match. From fourteen to sixteen yards of material.

No. 2 is a dinner or house-dress of striped gauze or muslin, over silk or Silesia, of any pale shade of color. The princess-dress, which fastens below the waist with silk buttons, is ornamented at each side with bows of narrow ribbon



No. 3.

to match, or else contrasting. The edge is bordered with a double plaiting separated by a band

of silk or ribbon in the centre. The back is pouffed considerably, and ornamented with large bows in long loops, or else flat ones of the Alsatian style. Cut square in the neck, or Y-shape. Elbow sleeves terminating with double plaitings to match the skirt, tied in the centre with narrow ribbons. Fifteen to seventeen yards of material. One piece of ribbon for bows, etc.

No. 3, a little boy of six to ten years, with knickerbocker pants, and a double-breasted jacket, simply stitched, and trimmed with large bone buttons. This suit is of linen or flannel.



No. 4.

No. 4 is a linen costume, of prune-color,

streaked with cowslip, yellow and red. Under-skirt bordered with a gathered flounce, crossed with a checked galloon, or else the bordering of the chintz or linen. Under this is a muslin bala-yeuse, princess polonaise, trimmed to correspond; fastened in front, beneath a piped buttoned band, matching the one around the cuffs and sailor-collar. A muslin frilling finishes the slightly square neck. A waistband and buckle is used for the waist; from this belt the dress-holder is suspended by a prune silk cord. Twelve to fourteen yards.



No. 5.

No. 5, a little girl of six to eight years, with a simple, useful dress, made with a blouse and skirt. The skirt has a gather ruffle, and the blouse is ornamented by a bordering of the chintz, or several rows of Marseilles braid. This blouse is cut loose from the shoulders, and is belted in at the waist by a sash of the material trimmed at the ends to match the skirt. For the seaside or cool mornings in the country, make of navy-blue flannel, trimmed with white braid.

No. 6, a costume for a little girl of three to four years, of white corded piqué, cut in the



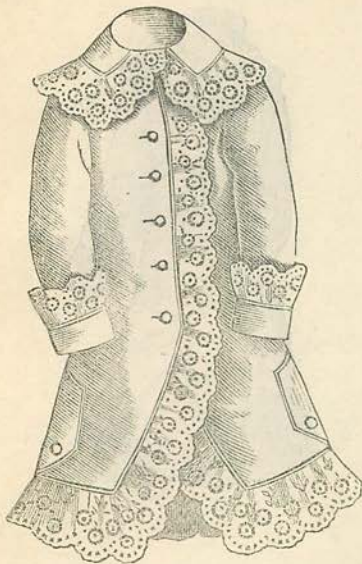
No. 6.

princess form, with a kilt-plaiting at the back, edged with a Hamburg trimming. Collar and cuffs to match. A wide sash of silk or ribbon is tied in a loose knot, with ends fringed at the back.



No. 7.

No. 7, of cambric and plaid piqué; we give the back view, showing the plastron, and how it is buttoned on. The front is exactly like it. The dress itself buttons under the front plastron. These plastrons, pockets and cuffs are all made of the cambric. A pointed collar in embroidery is worn with the costume. This may be made of gray and dark blue linen. Gray for the dress proper and the blue for the trimmings.



No. 8—A.

The back and front of another paletot, suitable for either girl or boy of three years or under, is of white piqué, and trimmed with Hamburg flouncing wheel pattern. See 8, A and B.



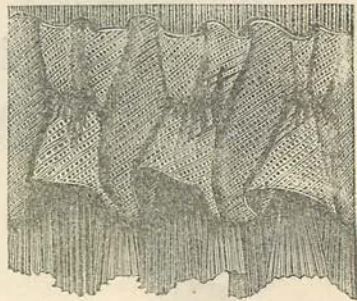
No. 8—B.

No. 9. We give one of the new pannier dresses, a dinner toilet, the very latest from Paris. The basquine with pannier is of black silk, fastened with pearl buttons. The revers and collar are lined with pink silk. The ribbons fastening the



No. 9.

sleeves are also watered. The skirt is piped with pink.



No. 10.

No. 10, a design for making trimmings for the skirts of dresses.

Patterns of these Every-Day dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion plate, or for our Children's dresses, paletot, etc., may be had on application by letter enclosing price of pattern, of Mrs. M. A. Jones, Importer and Designer of Paper Patterns, No. 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jones will also supply a new Chart, with all the latest improvements thoroughly taught. Price, \$5.00. In sending for patterns, always send the number of inches around the bust, length of sleeve and around the waist. If for a child, name the age. Children's suits, 25 cents; basque patterns, 25 cents; over-dress, etc., 25 cents. Remember that all these are late Paris patterns, and not the second-rate costumes offered elsewhere.

# SARATOGA PELERINE: WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, here, an illustration of a new style Pelerine, to be called the Saratoga. One half of the pattern, full size, is given in our SUPPLEMENT, folded in the number. The dotted line shows where the pattern turns over. The Pelerine should be made of the same material as the

dress, for which it forms a part, making the complete costume.

The SUPPLEMENT also contains a design for a pillow-case sham, and a large-sized alphabet for marking; for descriptions of which see elsewhere, under the proper head.

## DESIGN FOR BLOTTING BOOK.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give, printed in colors, a new design for a blotting-book case. It is exceedingly effective with the outline flowers and the spiders in the corners, embroidered in Japanese gold thread on black satin, and

the spider webs executed in white silk, with long drawn stemstitch. Similar arrangements of spider webs look equally well as panels for small cabinets. The design can be used, therefore, for that purpose also, if wished.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

### EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE "FASHIONS."—An effort has been made, recently, in London, by certain artistic and literary persons, to revolutionize the "fashions," by substituting the ancient Greek costume for that worn at present. On this absurd proposition, Mrs. Oliphant, the popular novelist, has lately commented, with singular good sense. She shows, very clearly, that the change, for many reasons, is quite impossible. She also maintains, that, as there is no possibility of any revolution in dress, it is well to consider the possibilities of what we have. The fashion of close-fitting dresses, it is very plain, must have sprung first from special adaptation to the needs of the climate; and it has held sway through all secondary changes; while the long skirt falling to the feet, the original garment of all Northern women, is in itself one of the most reasonable and beautiful dresses that can be imagined. That it has been swelled out like a balloon, at one time, and more recently, tightened to "a single trouser," does not interfere with the general principle of the garment. The princess dress, the fashion of the day, could not be more agreeable and graceful in line. When made too tight, it is, of course, absurd; but this is the fault of the wearer, or of the maker, not of the design. The fashionable vagary of the day, the tightly tied-in skirt, which renders locomotion difficult, not only prevents the dress from being beautiful, but is objectionable on other accounts. But we must not be unjust; much uncomfortable appearance is appearance only, as Mrs. Oliphant affirms; and the sashes and drapery, tied in under the knees, seem to embarrass action much more than they do, and are really ugly rather than uncomfortable.

Now the true province of art in dress is to educate the eye to the full ugliness of all such seeming bonds, so that women may refrain from emphasizing those bonds, as many do, by outlines of what is called art-needlework, among other things. "As for the long skirt indoors, it is not a thing which ever will be abolished, in our opinion," says Mrs. Oliphant; "it is graceful and dignified in itself; it belongs to the fundamental idea of women's apparel, and possesses all the practical and symbolical qualities which are necessary to a noble and fine ideal of dress." Finally, she concludes, that, "it is far easier to rail at *la mode*, and accuse that capricious influence of all the insanities under the skies; easier, too, to talk of the Greek clyton, and imagine a causeless and impossible revolution. But neither of these heroic devices will at all meet the difficulty; whereas, here is a much humbler one that will do so, if we choose to try it. A little trouble, a little patience, and good sense, where needs must, perhaps; (for the moment,) a vigorous pair of scissors to cut the knot of a ligature, and it will be found that the thing is done—not with any flourish of trumpets, indeed, or in a heroic manner, but sufficiently and well."

In a word, the conclusion to which Mrs. Oliphant comes is that which has always been maintained in these pages; it is, that the art of dressing well consists in knowing the prevailing fashions, and adapting them to your particular style. What suits one will not always look beautiful on another. There should be discrimination, the result of a cultivated taste. To deviate from the prevailing *mode* entirely is, on the other hand, a grave blunder; for anything odd makes a lady a laughing-stock, and to dress quite out of the fashion is, therefore, to be avoided.

A WORD ABOUT APRONS.—School-room aprons in brown holland are made with pockets, a bib, and shoulder straps to cross and fasten at the back; red or white braid. House-keepers' aprons are made long and turned up to form a deep pocket; this pocket is stitched in the centre, and so forms two pockets. One small pocket is placed in the centre above the deep ones, just where a pocket is on an ordinary apron. Colored braid should be stitched on. These are often called ladies' maids' aprons, and also ladies' gardening aprons, and are most useful. White muslin ones for morning house wear are very fashionable now, with a bib. They are generally made in spotted or figured muslin, with a deep hem all round, and a frill of patent Valenciennes lace. They are about thirty inches long and thirty inches wide, are gathered into a band, and have two square pockets. The bib is made separately, and sewn on, so that it can be removed at will. It is wider at the top than at the waist, and should be six inches high and about eight at the top, all edged with lace. As these aprons are wide, and require to be kept back well, wide strings of muslin or ribbon are sewn half-way down, and these tie over the dress. Sometimes the dress is arranged in a sort of little puff at the back, and the strings keep it up by means of a guarded pin, and tie below. These aprons can be made in silk (black satin with black lace being particularly fashionable just now), brocade (also much worn, often for five o'clock tea), or in white, thick, cross-bar muslin, or brown holland. Then there are lawn-tennis holland and crash aprons, with embroidered flowers on them, which are always popular. Those in navy-blue sheeting, with cornflowers, poppies, and corn worked on in crewels, are most effective. They are about ten or twelve inches long, and about eight or nine deep, and are made in the form of a large envelope, without the flap. They have a band attached to them, about one and a-half inches wide, which passes loosely round the waist, and buttons on one side. Gentlemen use them much, and they can be varied and made very attractive. No lining is required. They are quickly made, and can be merely bound with braid. Smaller muslin aprons, with a plaiting of pale blue or pink satin ribbon, about four inches wide, covered with a flounce of lace same width, look very pretty.

"ALWAYS THE AUTHORITY."—The Rutland (Me.) Opinion says, "The finest fashion plate in the May magazines is furnished by Peterson, and no lady who has this magazine will appear dressed out of taste or fashion through any lack of an opportunity to acquaint herself with a knowledge of what is proper. Accompanying the brilliantly colored plates are full descriptions of the costumes with full details of the manner of construction. The Spring fashions are a matter of discussion, wherever two or three ladies are gathered together; and as Peterson is always authority on these matters, none of them should try to get along without it."

OUR BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS extort, from the newspaper press, the verdict of surpassing all others. The truth is no other periodical gives steel engravings any longer, or steel engravings, at least, of any cost or merit. The steel engraving, in this number, is worth alone the price of the number.

OUR "WORK-TABLE."—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says, "The Work-Day Department of 'Peterson' is alone worth the subscription price."

No. 16.

1. Heart, heat. 2. Busy, buy. 3. Bray, bay. 4. Dance, dace. 5. Hotly, holy.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Once more we ask correspondents to send no puzzles or answers on postal cards.

We are daily in receipt of letters not fully prepaid, thus compelling us to pay double postage. In future, we shall receive no letters on which the postage is deficient.

## OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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

## DESSERTS.

*Sauce for Velvet Pudding.*—The yolks of two eggs, one cup of white sugar, one tablespoonful of butter. Beat the eggs and all the other ingredients well, and add one cup of boiling milk. Then place it over the fire, and let it come to a boiling heat. Flavor with vanilla.

## PRESERVES, JELLIES AND JAMS.

*Fruits for Preserving* should be gathered in very dry weather, and should be as free from dust as possible. The usual proportion of sugar is one pound to every pound of fruit, but this quantity makes the jam too sweet for most tastes, and a lesser quantity will be found sufficient, if the fruit be well boiled before the sugar is added. Copper or brass preserving pans are the best kind to use, but they require a great deal of care to keep clean. Jams should be kept in a dry, cool place; and, if properly made, will only require a small round of white paper, laid quite close, and to be tied down to exclude air and dust. If there be the least damp in the closet, dip the white paper in brandy, tie them down as before, and look to them every two or three months. Boil them afresh on the least appearance of mouldiness or mildew.

*Currant Jelly.*—Mash your fruit with a wooden spoon, and squeeze the juice through your jelly bag. To every pint of juice allow a pound of white sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, add a piece of isinglass, dissolved in warm water to clarify the jelly. A quarter of an ounce of isinglass to five pints of juice will be sufficient. Boil and skim it till a jelly is formed; then take it off the fire and put it in glasses while warm. The next day put brandy paper over them, and paste them.

Black currant jelly is made in the same way, only it requires but three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pint of juice.

*Strawberry Jelly.*—Stem the strawberries, put them in a pan, and with a wooden spoon or potato-masher rub them fine. Put a sieve over a pan, and inside of the sieve spread a piece of thin muslin; strain the juice through this, and to a pint add one pound of sugar, with a quarter of an ounce of isinglass, dissolved in water, to every five pounds of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, set the kettle over the fire and boil it till it is to a jelly. Pour it into glasses while it is warm, and paste them when cold.

*Strawberry or Barberry Jam.*—Take ripe, not over ripe, strawberries, pick them, and to every pound allow one pound of loaf sugar and quarter pint of currant juice; pound the sugar, pour the currant juice upon it. Boil the strawberries for twenty minutes, stirring well with a wooden spoon. Add the sugar and currant juice, and boil together—on a trivet or hot plate—for half an hour, carefully removing with a silver spoon all the scum as it rises.

*Strawberries Preserved Whole.*—Allow one pound and a-quarter of sugar, and the same proportion of currant juice, to every pound of fruit. Take a sixth part of the strawberries, mash, and then boil them with the sugar and juice till the sugar be quite melted; add the other strawberries, stir very carefully so as not to break them. Boil for half an hour, skimming carefully all the time.

*Green Gooseberries, To Bottle.*—Top and tail the gooseberries, and then fill wide-mouthed bottles, shaking them down till no more can be put in; then tie down with damp (not wet) bladder, and place the bottles, surrounded by hay, in a boiler of cold water, over a slow fire; let them simmer till reduced about one third, then take the boiler off the fire, and let the bottles remain in it till quite cold.

*Cherry Jam.*—Take picked and carefully sorted cherries, and to every pound allow one-half pound to three-quarters pound of sugar, according to taste and the dampness of the season; stone the fruit, and boil carefully, stirring for half an hour, then add the sugar, boil and skim for another half hour, and just before it is done, add some of the blanched and split kernels or a few drops of ratafia.

*Cherry Jam.*—This is better when made of fine morella cherries. Wash the cherries, and put them on to stew with a gill of water to a pound of fruit. When perfectly tender, pass them through a colander to extract the stones. To a pound of the pulp add a pound of sugar, when the sugar is dissolved put it over the fire, and boil it to a smooth paste.

*Green Gooseberry Jam.*—Allow one pound of loaf sugar to every pound of picked fruit. Boil the sugar to candy height—or five minutes after it is thoroughly dissolved—skimming carefully, then add the gooseberries, and boil them for three-quarters of an hour, stirring with a wooden spoon all the time.

*Red Gooseberry Jam.*—Take the rough, hairy gooseberries, and to every pound of picked fruit allow three-quarters pound of loaf sugar. Boil the gooseberries with a little water or red currant juice, stirring well for one hour; add the sugar, and boil again for forty minutes, skimming and stirring all the time.

*Pineapple Jelly* is made on the same principle as any other sweet jelly, only the syrup is boiled with the pineapple cut in slices for a short time, when it is strained, and poured into a saucepan, to boil again before putting into the jelly bag.

*Strawberry Jam.*—Put together equal weights of fruit and sugar, mash all well, put it into a preserving kettle, and boil it about twenty minutes. While it is warm put it in jars, and paste it when cold.

## FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK GRENADINE, MADE OVER BLACK SILK; the skirt is trimmed with black silk at the bottom, beneath which a narrow knife-plaiting of green silk is seen; the deep basque is also trimmed with black silk; the whole dress is ornamented with bows of green and pink ribbon. Black chip bonnet, trimmed with pink roses, and green ribbon.

FIG. II.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BLUE LAWN, FOR A YOUNG LADY; the front of the skirt is laid in kilt-plaits; the bottom is ruffled; the basque is cut in deep points in front over a vest, and not so deep in the back; the sleeves are three-quarters long, and the whole is ornamented with white embroidery.

FIG. III.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE ALBATROSS, OR FINE FRENCH BUNTING; the bottom of the skirt is trimmed with flounces of the material, with loops of ribbon interspersed;



above the upper flounce is a quilting of pink ribbon; the front of the dress is trimmed with alternate folds of pink silk and Albatross, and is edged with a full ruching of pinked silk; these folds meet high up at the back, and fall in two ends on the skirt; the waist is a deep cuirass-basque, cut square in front, and trimmed with lace.

FIG. IV.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF MAIZE-COLORED AND WHITE STRIPED GRENADINE; the skirt is made long, and is trimmed with maize-colored silk and black lace; the mantilla is trimmed to correspond. Straw bonnet, trimmed with maize-colored ribbon and poppies.

FIG. V.—HOUSE-DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED ORGANDY; one side of the front of the skirt is trimmed with alternate ruffles of plain, blue and of white organdy; the plain, blue organdy also forms a knife-plaited ruffle around the bottom of the train; the left side of the front of the skirt is simply gathered; a blue organdy vest is worn with the basque-waist, and the dress is trimmed with white embroidered edge, and bows of blue and red ribbon.

FIG. VI.—WALKING-DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE PERCALE, WORN OVER A DARK BLUE PERCALE; the under-skirt has a deep, box-plaited ruffle; the over-dress is a rather loose-fitting polonaise, belted at the waist, and fastened diagonally from the waist down; the yoke, (which is only simulated,) the trimming on the skirt and sleeves is of the dark blue percale, with a light blue percale ruffle.

FIG. VII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF LIGHT GREEN AND WHITE STRIPED LAWN; the bottom of the skirt is a broad bias ruffle of the lawn; the skirt, mantilla and sleeves are trimmed with bands of flounced lawn and torchon, or Breton lace.

FIG. VIII.—DINNER-DRESS OF LIGHT VIOLET SILK, made with a train and finished around the bottom with a knife-plaited ruffle; the over-dress, collar and cuffs are of a thick, violet grenadine of a much darker shade; the bottom of the grenadine dress is trimmed with two rows of silk fringe to match in color.

FIG. IX.—MORNING-DRESS OF WHITE NAINSOOK, trimmed with two ruffles and a row of embroidery around the bottom. The very long jacket is trimmed with an embroidered ruffle around the bottom, and a very broad band of English embroidery down the front; the sleeves and collar are also trimmed with embroidery.

FIG. X.—WALKING-DRESS, MADE OF GRAY BUNTING, for a young girl; full in the skirt at the back, but plain in front; the deep jacket is plaited back and front, and confined at the waist by a gray silk sash, tied at the side, at the back.

FIG. XI.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BLACK GAUZE; the sleeves are short, with two deep ruffles of the gauze, with white organdy ruffles below; the scarf fichu is rather large, is made of soft India muslin, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In addition to our many other fashions, we give also a fichu, suitable to wear with a dinner-dress, or an evening-dress; it is made of Spanish blonde, and is trimmed with Spanish blonde lace; the short sleeves are trimmed with the same lace; the ends of the fichu are long and tie on the skirt at the back; the second fichu can also be worn with a dinner or evening-dress, but is more suitable for an older person, as it is made of Irish guipure lace; this fichu ties in front. The hat is of white straw, and quite coarse; in the front of the crown is a bow of pale blue ribbon; the brim is lined with black velvet, and trimmed with ruby-red roses mixed with grass. The other bonnet is of Tuscan straw, which is quite yellow; it is trimmed with gold-colored satin ribbon, and a bow of straw braid at the back. The new style of dressing the hair is very simple, but is only suited to youthful faces, and to those who have very beautifully-shaped heads; the hair is drawn loosely back, and a waved fringe falls over the forehead; at the back, the hair is arranged in a loose torsade, and fastened with a shell comb.

The Pompadour patterns of many colored flowers on white, light-colored or black grounds are the newest style, but as we said last month, are not as becoming as materials of one color; these dresses also require to be made in the newer style, with *panniers*, or in something of the Dolly Varden style, so very popular several years ago. *Panniers* are gradually being more popular, but as yet are by no means exclusively worn; the polonaise and tight-clinging dress is too becoming to many figures to be easily abandoned. But it is almost impossible to say what is the fashion at present, so much depends on the individual taste, which may be modified by a few general rules. The *pannier* is also growing larger on the hips, and is brought higher up at the back; this style is particularly handsome for tall, slender persons, on an evening or trained dress. Some of the imported French dresses have the *panniers* lined with thin crinoline to make them stand out more. The waists of dresses must, of course, follow the shape of the skirts somewhat, and with the *pannier*, the waist has only a small basque at the sides and back, if the *pannier* is worn high up. Some basque waists are cut very long and full, and are then caught back in plaits, rather high in the middle of the back, thus forming *panniers*.

But the waists of dresses are of an endless variety; some are heart-shaped in front, some square, with others vests are worn; some have deep basques, some have coat-shaped backs, and some are made to be worn with belts only; all depends on the individual fancy. For batiste, linen, organdy or lawn dresses, a waist with some fullness is generally preferred, though many think them not as dressy as the more regularly made basques.

The *Scarf Mantle* seems to be most popular for summer wear, and it is very generally made of the material of the dress, though many think that black silk or lace mantles are preferable, as they do not become "stringy," as a thinner material would do.

*Bonnets* are of as many styles as there are tastes; some are quite large, with a poke front; others small, of the cottage shape; and some are very much trimmed, whilst some of the most stylish have but little trimming.

The *Hair* is gradually growing more simple in its manner of arrangement; less false hair is worn, and it is usually dressed lower at the back. Though this is not always becoming.

## CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF BLUE AND WHITE CHECKED GINGHAM; it is half tight-fitting, and is finished with a deep plaiting, piped at both edges with a blue cambric; there is a double row of buttons to the waist; the pockets, cuffs, and revers over the chest, are of the plain, blue cambric.

FIG. II.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF GRAY CHINTZ; there is a plaiting of the chintz around the bottom of the skirt, and a band of plain, light blue chintz, trimmed with braid, crosses the front of the skirt; the blouse-bodice has a yoke, and is confined around the waist by a band and buckle; the large, double collar and cuffs are of the plain, light blue chintz, trimmed with braid; the back of the skirt falls in three puffs. We have seen *Indienne* red used in the place of the blue chintz, and the effect was charming. Grey hat, and feathers, the brim lined with blue.

FIG. III.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF PINK AND WHITE STRIPED CAMBRIC; the skirt has a plaiting ornamented with torchon lace and insertion; loose polonaise, buttoned down the front, and confined by a waistband; the open neck of the bodice and the half-short sleeves are trimmed with torchon lace. White straw hat, trimmed with pink silk and brown wing.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR JULY.



EVENING-DRESS. NEW STYLE HAT.



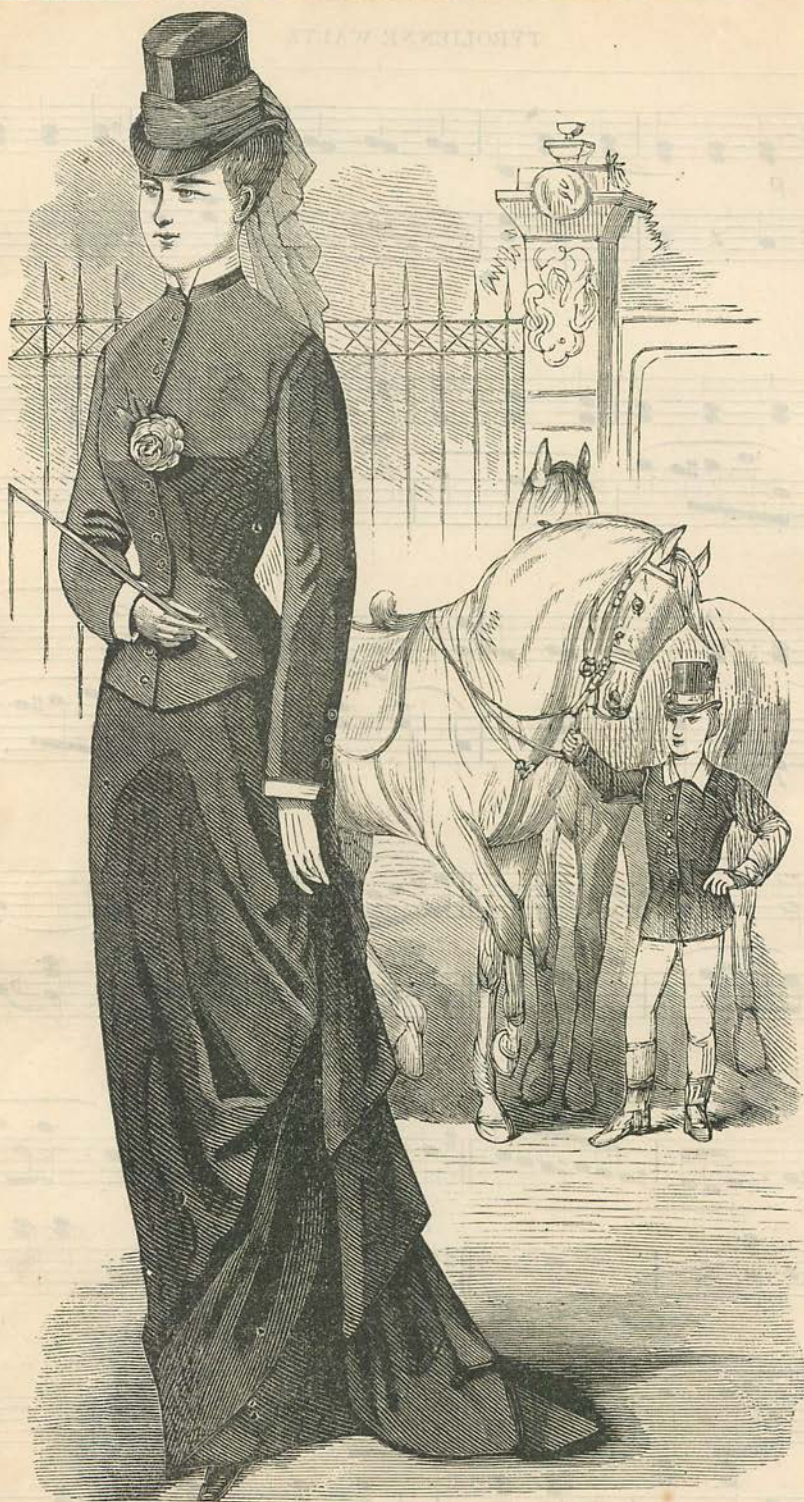
WALKING-DRESS. NEW STYLE HAT.



OPERA OR EVENING CLOAK.



DINNER-DRESS.



LATEST STYLE OF RIDING-HABIT.

# EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

We give, (No. 1) this month, a costume of percale, made and put together, which will be readily understood. Our model has first a foundation for the front and side gores of the skirt, on to which



No. 1.

two knife-plaitings are arranged. Over this the material is placed, cut out in deep vandykes. Then the tunic and paniers are made and adjusted to this under foundation; trimmed to correspond, with knife-plaitings on the front, and the back of the short demi-train is simply bound. The



looping is arranged by strings underneath. The basque is cut straight in front, and the back is cut in two vandykes, half-way below the waist

No. 2 is an evening-dress with paniers, made of soft India mull muslin, over either pale blue or pink silk, or Silesia. The colored under-skirt has a plaited flounce, six inches deep; then the over-skirt is arranged upon the foundation across the front and sides quite full, being gathered down the front and in two side seams, which fulness is drawn up at the back; this is edged with a plaited frill at the bottom. The paniers open in front, and the fulness is gathered up at back and sides, as may be seen, ending in the back breadth, which is looped and trimmed to



No. 2.

line, where it is filled in with fine knife-plaitings to correspond with the skirt. Cuffs, collars, pockets, bindings, are all in a solid colored cambric, to correspond with the other part of the dress, or else of a contrasting color. This costume may be made with a short, round skirt for walking, and the tunic adjusted all the same. For the latter, make the trimming for the bottom of the skirt, the same all around, and the back of the tunic shorter. Fourteen to fifteen yards of material.



No. 3.

match. A rose quilling of silk heads the plaited frill. The basque bodice is cut in a long point, exactly in front, and then squared off at the

sides; the back is also cut in a point which is bowed down over the panier at the back. Very short puffed sleeves. The trimming on the bodice is of the rose quilling, and is a continuation of that on the panier. Twelve to fourteen yards of mull muslin. Three to four yards of silk for quilling.

No. 3 is a simple white bunting, trimmed with black velvet. The plaited flounce is put upon a foundation, and the polonaise is cut in the princess style, buttoned down the front with velvet buttons, looped at the sides, and fastened with



No. 4.

the same, slightly puffed at the back. Velvet ribbon one and a-half inches wide is used for the band upon the polonaise. The cuffs and collar

are cut out of bias velvet, in pieces to fit. Eighteen to twenty yards of bunting.

No. 4 is a lawn dress, in a simple and effective style. There is first a skirt with a short demi-train; on this is a box-plaited, or gathered flounce, one-quarter yard deep, edged with Torchon or Breton lace. The tunic is cut like a princess polonaise, and opens in front, half-way down the skirt, where a fan-plaiting is inserted. The fulness at the back of the tunic is plaited in a fan at the bottom of the tunic, and sewed to a foundation piece which extends to the waist—which is from nine to twelve inches wide, according to the size of the wearer; on this foundation the back garniture is arranged, which consists of three plaited flounces, filling up the back to the basque.



No. 5.

These flounces are all edged with the lace to correspond. A deep corsage basque, simply corded on the edge. The front is trimmed with rows of insertion and lace, forming a square. Collar and cuffs to match. This will be a very pretty design for a dotted muslin, over colored Silesia. Breton and Torchon laces are very much used for trimming all muslin dresses. Bobbinet footing two

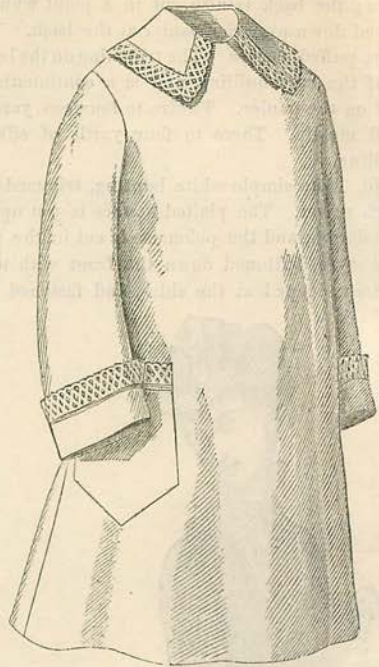
inches deep, put on in fine knife-plaiting, is also very effective, and a very inexpensive trimming for these dresses. Fifteen to sixteen yards of lawn; eighteen to twenty yards of lace; three yards of insertion.

No. 5 is for a young miss of twelve or fourteen. We have, first, a kilted skirt from the waist. Over this is a simple tunic opening on the left side and without other draping. A striped vest, and over that a coat-jacket. This is a good model for *de bégé*, bunting, flannel, or any of the light-textured material, suitable for the mountains or seaside. A white piqué vest may be substituted for the striped one, or it is well to have two vests—a dark and light one—to vary the costume. Fourteen to sixteen yards of material

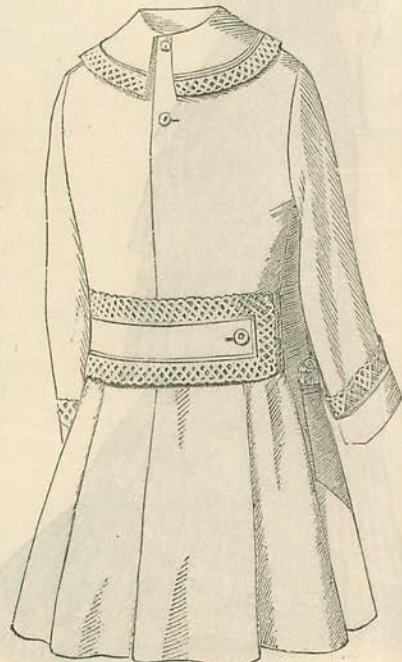


No. 6.

No. 6 is for a girl of six years, a piqué costume, trimmed with a wide, Hamburg flounce upon the edge of the skirt. The same is put upon the front plain; also the cuffs are formed of it. For the deep collar a narrower one is used. The collar is square at the back. A wide sash is slipped under the trimming in front, where it is left unsewed. This keeps the sash from slipping up. Bows to match trim the sleeves and make the cravat.



No. 7-A.



No. 7-B.

For a boy of three to five years, we give a blouse, back and front, (No. 7) of blue and gray linen, trimmed with worsted braid, black, white

or crimson. The blouse buttons at the back and has a collar pointed back and front. Pocket and cuffs trimmed to correspond. This will be found useful for the hot season, without a dress, and for the winter to put over the suit for protection.

For a little girl of two to four years, we have a



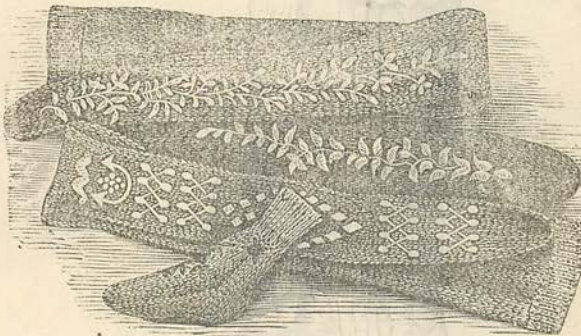
No. 8-A.



No. 8-B.

model cut in the princess shape, made of washing material, and trimmed with Hamburg insertion and edging. We give the back and front, (No. 8, A and B) showing different styles of trimming.

We close with an engraving of late styles of embroidered stockings.



BABY'S BOOT. (SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

BY EMILY H. MAY.

On the SUPPLEMENT, folded in with this number, will be found an engraving of a BABY'S BOOT, and also patterns, full size, of the four pieces of which it is made.

The boot is of white flannel or cashmere. The toe is braided, for which we give the design full size. The full size pattern consists of four pieces:

No. 1.—HALF OF UPPER.

No. 2.—FLAPS TO BUTTON OVER.

No. 3.—SOLE.

No. 4.—TOE.

The pieces are all lettered, and it will easily be seen how to put it together. This pattern will be very useful to young mothers.

DRESS, WITH YOKE BODICE. (WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, here, an engraving of a new style of washing-dress, with a yoke bodice. Folded in, with this number, is a SUPPLEMENT, containing full-size patterns, by which to cut it out, viz.:

No. I.—HALF OF FRONT OF BODY.

No. I\*.—HALF OF FRONT OF YOKE.

No. II.—HALF OF BACK OF BODY.

No. II\*.—HALF OF BACK OF YOKE.

No. III.—SLEEVE.

This style of bodice is very fashionable for washing fabrics, and for slight figures. Our pattern consists of five pieces, as above. The front of the body No. I. is plaited or gathered into the front of the yoke No. I\*; and the back of the

body No. II. is plaited or gathered into the back of the yoke No. II.\*, the front piece being longer than the back; there should be no fulness under the arm, either back or front.

The yoke is trimmed with white embroidery, likewise the edge of the basque; the trimming is

laid on the sleeve to simulate a cuff; the tunic is in the same style.

We give, also, on the SUPPLEMENT, full-size patterns for cutting out a BABY'S BOOT, for the description of which see under the proper head, a very useful affair.

## WAX FLOWERS. No. 7.

BY MRS. E. S. L. THOMPSON.

## THE SWEET PEA.

*Materials.*—One package very light rose-pink wax, one large-headed cutting-pin, green spool wire, cut in lengths two inches long, with one stem cut five inches long for the centre or main part of the spray. Make a hook at the end of each stem, cover it with a small piece of the pink wax moulded in an oval form. Now cut twenty-four pieces the size and shape of Fig. 1.



Fig. 1.

Crease a dent through the middle, and roll so that the edges marked by a cross will turn backwards. Now cut twenty-four pieces the size and shape of Fig. 2.

Roll these pieces so that they will be cupped almost double, and place them on the stem, so as to form the centre of the sweet pea. (A spray of

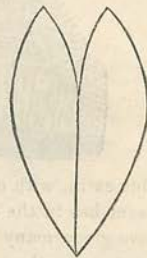


Fig. 2.

artificial or natural sweet pea will aid you very much in the arrangement of this flower). Then put on your outside pieces, so that the curves on each side will turn outwards. Finish off the calyx with a small pointed piece of light green wax. Twist the stems together, four or five in a cluster, and then attach to the main stem. The sweet pea may be made in pure white, and is very nice for wreaths or crosses.

## SCARF, IN KNITTING.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

We give, in the front of the number, a design for a knitted scarf, very stylish and useful. The materials are: eight ply Berlin wool or four ply fleecy, selecting any two colors that contrast for the ends, the centre being made with one of the colors only; two knitting pins, No. 8 Bell gauge. Cast on with the wool seventy-four stitches, that is three stitches for each pattern, and two over for the edge stitches.—First row. Bring the wool in front of the pin in the right hand, then turn the wool quite round the pin, so as to bring it in the front again, and purl two stitches together; \*the wool will now be in the front; turn it round the pin so as to bring it in the front again, pass the needle down the next stitch, and take it off

without knitting it; then purl the next two stitches together, and repeat from \* to the end of the row.—Second. Bring the wool in front of the pin, and turn it round as before, then purl two stitches together: \* turn the wool round the pin, bringing it in the front; then slip the next stitch, thus—put the pin down at the back of the stitch, and, bringing the pin in the front, take off the front part of the stitch without knitting it—this stitch slipped is a long loop; then purl the two next stitches together, and repeat from \* to the end of the row. All the rows are the same as the second. Knit six rows of each color alternately for about one-quarter of a yard, then, working the same stitch, but only one of the wools, knit

**Raspberry.**—To every pound of picked raspberries allow one pound of sugar and one pint of currant juice. Boil the raspberries and currant juice, stirring well, for a quarter of an hour; add the sugar, and boil quickly until it jellies (about half an hour); skim carefully as above.

**Green Gage Jam.**—Wash the fruit, and stew it with enough water to keep them from scorching. Mash them, and strain through a colander. To a pint of pulp add a pound of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, boil it till it is a smooth mass. Plum jam is made in the same way.

**Currant (Red, Black, or White).**—Take ripe currants, strip off the stalks, and to each pound allow three-quarters pound of loaf sugar; boil the fruit to a pulp, add the sugar, boil quickly for half an hour, stirring and skimming well.

**Pineapple Jam.**—This is made like all other jams, only the pineapple is grated.

### FASHIONS FOR JULY.

**FIG. I.—EVENING-DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE GAUZE, OVER LIGHT YELLOW SILK;** the train is very long, and is trimmed around the bottom with a box-plaited ruffle of blue silk, and a knife-plaited ruffle of light yellow silk; the dress has a princess back, but is made full on the hips, and is trimmed with white lace and crimson roses; the berthé and sleeves are white; crimson rose in the hair.

**FIG. II.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE GAUZE, OVER PINK SILK;** the apron front, as well as the sides of the dress at the back is trimmed with white lace, and broader white lace is put on in a *jabot* with roses in it, down the entire front; the dress is in the princess style and is fastened in front under the *jabot* of lace; it is made quite *bruffant* on the hips, as if worn over *paniers*; it opens twice on each side, and shows many narrow ruffles of the pink silk, plaited and pinked out at the edge; the waist is trimmed with pink silk, and red roses trim the sides.

**FIG. III.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK STRIPED GRENADINE;** the back is caught up quite full, and is ornamented with cords and tassels; the mantilla is of silk, with long scarf ends in front, and is trimmed with black lace; black lace bounet ornamented with pink roses and leaves.

**FIG. IV.—HOUSE-DRESS OF VERY FINE AND SOFT WHITE ALBATROSS OR KHYBEE CLOTH;** the train is not very long, and is trimmed with alternate-plaitings of the material, and ruffles of Breton lace; the front of the dress has also a *jabot* of Breton lace, with loops of pink satin ribbon in it; the waist is round, and opens square in the neck, and with the pocket and sleeves, is trimmed with Breton lace and pink satin ribbon.

**FIG. V.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF SOFT, WHITE, FRENCH BUNTING,** with an open-work stripe in it; it is worn over white, but is trimmed with blue bows and two blue knife-plaited ruffles of silk; the mantilla is of blue silk, embroidered with pink roses, and has a row of network and fringe around the bottom and edging the broad fall at the top. Hat of white chip, bound with blue, and trimmed on the crown with loops of blue ribbon, forget-me-nots and a pink rose.

**FIG. VI.—EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN,** laid in kilt-plaitings the entire length of the front, with a short train at the back; the bottom of the front is edged with a knife-plaiting of the muslin, headed by a wide row of Breton lace; the bodice is round, and is laid in plaits, and from under the belt there falls a plaited piece of the muslin, edged with Breton lace; the bodice is cut quite square in the neck, has a bunch of roses on the left side, and puffed, infant sleeves.

**FIG. VII.—WALKING-DRESS OF CHEVIOT CLOTH;** the skirt is kilt-plaited, and the *paniers* are added below the waist; the deep *basque* has a waistcoat-bodice, and opens at the throat, with square revers; the trimming consists of woolen braid.

**FIG. VIII.—OPERA OR EVENING-CLOAK OF WHITE EMBOSSED SILK,** made with a full, square cape to fit well over the *paniers*; the under part is like a loose *sacque*, and the whole is trimmed with heavy, white silk fringe, and at the back are large loops and ends of white satin ribbon.

**FIG. IX.—DINNER-DRESS OF BLACK BROCADED GRENADINE, OVER OLD GOLD-COLORED SATIN;** the body and train are of the brocade grenadine; the front of the skirt is of black satin, frilled on to the gold-colored satin; the vest is of gold-colored satin, trimmed with bows of gold-colored satin ribbon faced with black satin; the short sleeves are trimmed with Honiton lace.

**FIG. X.—RIDING-HABIT OF DARK BLUE CLOTH;** the skirt is of medium length, and the upper part fits the figure as closely as possible; the high, close bodice terminates with a *basque* in the form of a small coat-tail at the back; long, close-fitting sleeve. Black hat, and dark blue gauze net.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—The first hat is of coarse, yellow straw, and is trimmed with brown velvet and brown ostrich feathers; the brim is also faced with brown velvet, and has a bunch of yellow buttercups placed on one side. The second hat is also of coarse straw, is trimmed with white satin ribbon, and has a half wreath of large, pink roses on the under side of the brim.

There is nothing really new to chronicle since our June number, in which we spoke at some length with regard to the *paniers*, and it will be noticed that in the first and second figures of our fashion plate that while the princess style of dress is still adopted, that the dresses puff out in the hips over crinoline or some other material used for the purpose; but the greater number of *paniers* are made somewhat in the style of the walking-dresses of cheviot cloth, which consists only of folds of drapery; in many cases the drapery is worn higher up on the hips. Short dresses are no longer slim and sheath-like; but, on the contrary, are covered with puffings in front, which are drawn into masses of drapery at the back; the new chintz figured materials are admirably adapted to this style of costume, only the dress is never composed entirely of the chintz pattern, but is combined with some material which is not figured.

It is utterly impossible to write down all the varieties and vagaries of fashion; they are as endless as individual tastes. But the present style is admirable, from an economical point of view; for old things are now the most fashionable, and gowns that have been hidden in trunks in the garret, can be made available, and two old ones will make one resplendent new one.

### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

**FIG. I.—BOY'S SAILOR SUIT OF BLUE SERGE,** trimmed with white braid; the collar is cut open in front, and comes to a point, exposing the throat; stripes of white braid are put on either side of the front of the skirt, and the cuffs and small side-pocket are also trimmed with it. White straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon.

**FIG. II.—GIRL'S DRESS OF GRAY BUNTING;** the round apron-front is draped at the side, and a little in the back, over an under-skirt of the same material, trimmed with a plaited ruffle; the deep yoke bodice buttons in front, and is fastened with a waistband; the bodice is plaited into a yoke at the back in the same way it is in front.

**FIG. III.—GIRL'S DRESS OF STRIPED LINEN;** the front of the bodice is double-breasted, and has a trimming of white braid down the middle; the back is loose and long, very much like the boy's sailor skirt just described; the skirt is plain in front, but is kilt-plaited elsewhere; it is trimmed with white braid and ribbons; the large, linen collar is trimmed with embroidery, and a bow of ribbon finishes it at the neck. White hat, trimmed with brown ribbon.



CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.





BACK AND FRONT OF WALKING-DRESS.



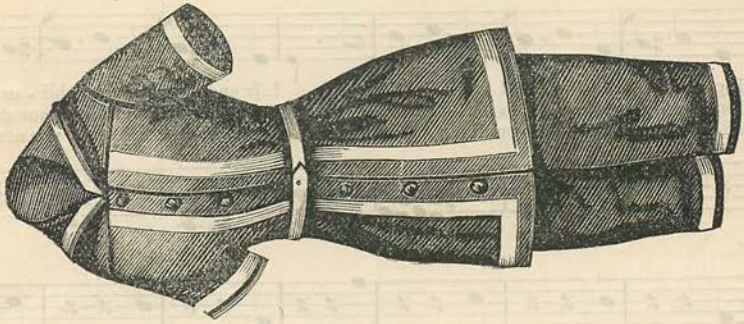
WALKING-DRESS. CARRIAGE-DRESS.



GARDEN PARTY DRESS. PARASOL AND FAN.



SEA-SIDE OR SARATOGA DRESS. BONNET.



NEW STYLES FOR BATHING DRESSES.

EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

No. 1 is a very good design for a morning- if something warmer is required. The front is dress of white nainsook, India linen, or cashmere, } formed of plaits and insertion, edged with a



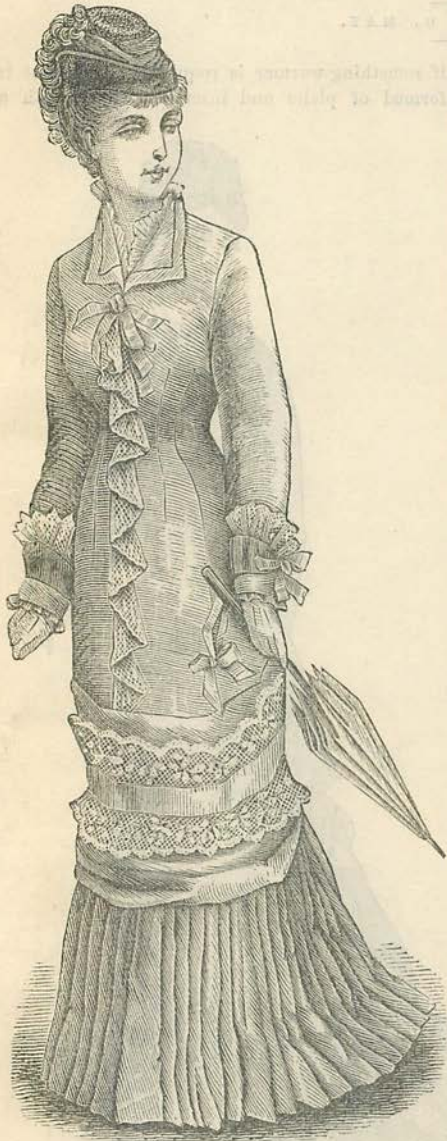
No. 1.

No. 2.

ruffle or knife-plaiting. The bottom of the skirt } dress is cut to fit the figure, but not quite tight. has a box-plaited flounce six inches deep. The } There is a little shoulder-cape, which is separate,

and can be worn at pleasure. It is trimmed with insertion and edging, as are also the cuffs. The pockets are trimmed with plaited ruffles.

No. 2 is a very pretty model for making up a house or dinner-dress of muslin or *écru* batiste.



No. 3.

The skirt has a demi-train, and is bordered by a box-plaited flounce six inches deep, edged with Russian or Breton lace. The polonaise has a simulated vest, edged with the lace, buttoning on the right side, the left side is trimmed with buttons to match. The apron-front is draped in

deep plaits, and looped in puffs at the back; this is also bordered with the lace. Bows of narrow satin ribbon of a contrasting color ornament the front and sides, or bows made of three colors are very effective upon white or neutral colored goods. Say cardinal red, or maroon, pale blue and beige, or wood-color. Ribbons less than an inch wide, or not more, are most used when in combination. A deep collar, and coat sleeves with close cuff, trimmed to match.

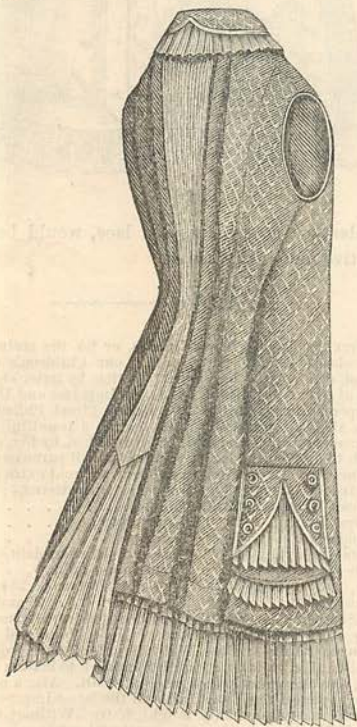


No. 4-A.

Twelve to fourteen yards of muslin, twelve to fifteen yards of lace, six yards each, or ribbon will be required.

No. 3 is a very simple model for a short costume for seaside or country, suitable for light woolen materials, or for wash goods. It has, first, a round, short skirt, with a deep killed flounce. Over this a polonaise with the skirt

turned up, washerwoman fashion, and trimmed with two rows of Hamburg edging, Russian or Torchon lace, as seen in the design. The lace is put on full down the front, and falls in a jabot. Turn-over collar. Coat sleeves, with deep cuff trimmed to match. Bows made of narrow ribbon in long loops and ends, finish the cuffs, collar, and tie the polonaise at the back. From ten to fifteen yards of material, and ten to twelve yards of lace, will be required. Torchon and Russian laces can be bought for twenty-five cents, and less, per yard.



No. 4—B.

No. 4.—A and B. We give the front of a costume for washing material, also the back of the paletot to be worn with it. The materials are checked cambric, and batiste trimmings of a lighter color. The dress itself is cut as a princess polonaise, forming a long tunic at the back, where it is fastened with a drawing-string. The skirt is bordered with a knife-plaiting of the batiste. Sleeves of same material. Both front and back have a plaited piece of the batiste insertion. The pocket, collars, and edge of the paletot are all bordered with a knife-plaiting to match. Ten yards of checked cambric, and four yards of batiste or plain cambric for trimming, will be required.

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No. 5 is for a child of one to two years. We have here a dress of white French nainsook, with



No. 5.

an embroidered insertion, either white or done in colored cottons, red or dark blue. If done in colors, the embroidery is done in cross-stitch on canvas, and the threads drawn out. The neck is square, and the sleeves short; but a high neck yoke and long sleeves are easily added to this model.



No. 6.

No. 6 is the back and front of a blouse-pinafore, a most useful article of dress for a little girl of from two to four years. It is made of cambric, fine linen, or plain nainsook, and trimmed with a narrow Hamburg edging or Torchon lace.



No. 7 is for a young miss of from twelve to fourteen years; a model for a costume of bunting or flannel for the seaside. It has one skirt, with,



No. 7.

first, a kilted flounce. Over this the drapery is arranged according to the illustration. A double-breasted jacket, with coat-tail back, is worn over a vest of striped material corresponding in color to the material of the dress. The same trims the turn-down collar, cuffs, and edges the jacket.

No. 8 is for a child of three; the front and back of a piqué paletot. The trimming consists of Hamburg trimming and fancy braid. The pockets, cuffs and collar correspond. A very good model also for flannel or light cloth. A



No. 8.

broidery or coarse Russian lace, would be very effective and inexpensive.

PATTERNS OF OUR Every-Dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion plate, or for our Children's dresses, paletot, etc., may be had on application by letter enclosing price of pattern, of Mrs. M. A. Jones, Importer and Designer of Paper Patterns, No. 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

We also call particular attention to a beautiful line of Patterns for Ladies and Children furnished by her, and for which there is not space in this book. All patterns are put together and styles of trimming sent without extra charge. We give list of prices for a few principal patterns.

Watteau Wrapper, . . . . .	50 cts.	Talmas, . . . . .	35 cts.
Princess Dress, . . . . .	50 "	Waterproofs, . . . . .	35 "
Polonaise, . . . . .	50 "	Wrappers, . . . . .	35 "
Trimmed Skirt, . . . . .	50 "	Children's Dresses, plain, . . . . .	25 "
Basques, . . . . .	35 "	Combination Suits, . . . . .	35 "
Coats, . . . . .	35 "	Boys' Suit Patterns, 25 to 50 "	
Cut-aways, . . . . .	35 "	Underwear, . . . . .	20 and 25 "
Over-Skirts, . . . . .	35 "	Good-fitting shirt patterns, 50 "	

For shirt pattern, send size of Neck, Yoke and Sleeve. Measure for Ladies: Bust, Waist, length of Back from neck to waist. For Children: length from neck to bottom of skirt front, also age and whether large or small. Also a new and very complete Dress Chart, with all the latest improvements for modern styles. Fully taught, \$5.00. Without instructions, \$1.25. Any questions about material or trimming cheerfully answered. In sending orders, please send address plainly written, with county and state, to Mrs. M. A. Jones, 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## DESIGN IN SATIN AND FEATHER-STITCH.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of this number, we give a design in satin and feather-stitch, to be embroidered on flannel or merino. This pretty design is suitable for an infant's cloak; in that case, it should be done with embroidery silk, upon merino or cashmere. The border alone, could be used for flannel skirts, trimming for breakfast-sacque, etc., etc. For the latter, use colored flannel, and two or three colors of silk, to carry out the

design; say light blue for the daisies, with yellow centres, sage-green for stems and leaves, a light green for the branches, and put in the fern leaves with brown, or very dark green. The tiny stars do in pale yellow, for the centres and the long, radiating stitches in pale blue. Button-hole the edge in pale blue. This same design may be used for embroidery on muslin, done in fine French working-cotton.

WAZ FLOWERS. No. 8.

BY MISS H. L. THOMPSON.

# MATINEE OF CASHMERE. (WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, here, an illustration of a new and stylish article called a *Matinée*, and which may be made of either cashmere or flannel. Folded in with this number, is a SUPPLEMENT, on which are given patterns (full-size), for the various parts of which it is made, five in number, viz.:

- No. I.—BACK.
- No. II.—SIDE-BACK.
- No. III.—FRONT.

- No. IV.—VEST.
- No. V.—SLEEVE.

The parts are to be adjusted by the notches and letters. Trim with Breton lace plaited or Russian lace put on plain. Large buttons of iridescent pearl or artistic gilt complete the garniture. Three and a-half yards of cashmere, and six yards of Russian lace, or double the quantity of Breton, to allow for the plaiting.

small pieces. The mixture should boil for three hours and twenty minutes; then greens, pulled into small pieces, should be added. While it is boiling it should be skimmed frequently; season it with pepper and salt. This will make enough for six persons.

*Fish with Tomatoes.*—Cut the fish in pieces; fry it in boiling lard, a light brown, having first rolled the fish in cornmeal. When done, set it to one side, where it will keep warm, and put some tomatoes in the skillet with a little onion, and stir them until they are done; then pour over them a little boiling water. Season with pepper and salt; pour over the fish, and serve hot.

## DESSERTS.

*Steved Apples.*—Peel and core six apples, put the cores and parings into a quart of water, and simmer gently. Strain off, and pour the liquid over the apples, adding the juice of half a lemon, and three ounces white sugar. Boil gently till the apples are quite tender, then turn out into a basin, and beat up with a fork, gradually adding about a teaspoonful of cream. When the whole is about the consistency of cream, pile up in a glass dish, and put away in a cool place. Whipped cream or the whites of eggs, well-whisked, may be put over the top before serving.

*Custard Pudding.*—Into half a pint of milk put the peel of half a lemon very finely shred; when it boils, put in an ounce of lump sugar, take out the peel, and pour the milk on two eggs well beaten. Put the custard into a basin or tart dish, and set it in a saucepan with boiling water reaching only half-way up to the basin. Do not let the water boil, but keep it just bubbling. In about twenty minutes the custard should be set. It may be eaten either hot or cold, and any flavor may be substituted for that of lemon peel.

*A Light Pudding.*—Boil a little nutmeg and cinnamon in a pint of new milk, take out the spice; beat eight yolks and four whites of eggs, a glass of sweet wine, a little salt and sugar; mix a spoonful of flour, very smooth, in a little of the milk, then put all together, with the crumb of a small roll grated; tie this in a thick cloth, boil it an hour; serve it with butter melted, and wine and sugar poured over it.

*Ground Rice Pudding.*—To six ounces rice, one quart milk; stir this over the fire till thick; take it off, put in a piece of butter the size of a walnut; when just cold, add eight yolks of eggs, four whites, well beaten; rasp the peel of a lemon, and put to it some sugar with the juice, then mix all together; puff paste at the bottom of the dish; half an hour bakes it.

*Baked Pudding (Lemon).*—Mix the following ingredients well together, in the order in which they are placed: Moist sugar one-quarter pound; bread crumbs six ounces; butter one and a-half ounces; eggs, well beaten, three; lemon peel grated, and juice, two; bake one and a-half hours in a moderate oven. To be eaten cold.

*Cup Puddings.*—Three eggs, their weight in flour, butter, and sugar; whip the eggs well separately, and the butter to a cream, then stir in the flour gently, and mix all together. Bake it twenty minutes in small pudding-cups. They may be flavored with bitter almond or lemon peel. Served with wine sauce.

*Cream Pie (fine).*—One-half pound butter, four eggs, sugar, salt, and nutmeg to your taste, and two teaspoonfuls of arrowroot. Wet with cold milk; pour on it a quart of boiling milk, and stir the whole together. To be baked in a deep dish.

## CAKES.

*Breakfast and Tea Cakes.*

*Washington Cake.*—One pound of sugar, four eggs, one pound of flour, one teacupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of dissolved saleratus, three tablespoonfuls of brandy, half a

teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a nutmeg, one pound of dried currants washed, pickled, and wiped dry. Beat the butter and sugar until it is smooth and light. Whisk the eggs till they are thick, and add them to the butter and sugar. Stir in the flour, brandy, and spice. Flour the fruit and stir it in. Beat the whole very hard for fifteen minutes. Then stir in the saleratus. Line the sides and bottom of your pan with thick paper, butter it well, pour in the mixture and bake it in a moderate oven.

*Luncheon Cake.*—One pound of light bread dough, two ounces of white sugar, and two eggs. Beat these together with the hand, in a bowl, and then set it in a mould for three-quarters of an hour to rise; when light, bake in a quick oven; when cut, it should have the appearance of honeycomb. This cake makes a delicious toast, when stale. The toast can be soaked in boiled custard, and then fried in butter.

*Rice Cakes.*—Put in a stewpan one teacup of rice and two cups of water, boil till the water is nearly gone, then add one and a-half pints milk, and boil till the rice is very soft; when cool add one gill of yeast, three eggs beaten separately a little salt, and flour enough to bake on a griddle or waffle iron. It should rise very lightly before baking; for baking in muffin rings it should be made a little thicker.

*Corn Bread.*—Heat one quart of milk; when it boils pour it over one good pint of corn meal, in which one tablespoonful of butter has been mixed. Stir till the batter is quite smooth, then add four eggs beaten very lightly, the yolks and whites separately, stirring them in while the batter is hot, and bake it at once. Speed is everything in making this cake successfully.

*Flannel Cakes.*—Melt one tablespoonful butter in one quart of milk; when lukewarm add three eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, stirring in alternately with the eggs three-quarters of a pound sifted flour. Beat well after adding two tablespoonful yeast. Set to rise, and bake on a hot griddle.

## FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

FIG. I.—VISITING-DRESS OF ORIENTAL BARÉGE, with two olive-green flounces, box-plaited around the bottom; the dress is paniered at the back, and trimmed with loops of ribbon to match the colors of the dress; mantilla of black silk, edged with black Breton lace put on in knife-plaitings. Straw bonnet, trimmed with poppies and white roses.

FIG. II.—VISITING-DRESS OF GOLD-COLORED GRENADINE, over a blue under-skirt; the front is draped as well as the back, and is finished by a broad flounce; above the flounce, and dividing the front drapery from the back, is an embroidered satin trimming, lined with poppy-colored satin; the long basque-waist has a vest of Pekin, or of striped silk and satin, of a dark color; the trimmings of the sleeves and corners of the basque are of the same material. Yellow straw bonnet, trimmed with red roses and yellow satin ribbon faced with red.

FIG. III.—SEASIDE OR TRAVELLING-DRESS OF STONE-COLORED BUNTING; the skirt is made quite plain at the top, is cut open at the sides, to give it sufficient spring, and is cut at the bottom in broad "turrets," between each of which appear three ruffles; the over-dress is long and plain, and gathered in at the waist by a leather belt; the front, pockets and sleeves are trimmed with large, horn buttons; two Carrick capes finish the simple and stylish costume. Sailor hat of yellow straw.

FIG. IV.—AFTERNOON WALKING-DRESS OF ÉCRU-COLORED FOULARD, FIGURED WITH DARK BROWN; the short skirt is paniered at the back, much gathered in front, and is flounced and trimmed with brown silk; the scarf-mantle is of brown

silk, edged at the top with a band of the foulard silk. Dark brown straw hat, trimmed with brown silk and flowers.

FIG. V.—AFTERNOON-DRESS OF LIGHT BLUE MUSLIN; the bottom of the skirt is cut in small "turrets," falling over a knife-plaiting of darker blue muslin; the front of the skirt is slightly gathered, the back rather plain, and is trimmed with a bias band of the darker blue muslin, embroidery, and knots of blue, red and old gold ribbon; the belted basque is open heart-shape in front, is trimmed with embroidery, has a narrow knife-plaited ruffle around the neck, and a plaited vest piece below the belt of the dark blue muslin; the sleeves are made half of the light blue and half of the dark blue muslin, and are trimmed with embroidery. Yellow straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon and poppies.

FIGS. VI AND VII.—FRONT AND BACK OF WALKING-DRESS; the under-skirt is kilt-plaited, and made of alternate stripes of watered silk and summer camel's hair; the over-dress is of the camel's hair, gathered in points on each side and at the back, where they are tied with bows of wide ribbon the color of the dress; a simulated vest is worn, made of the camel's hair and watered silk, which comes from beneath the pointed bodice on either side; the bodice is cut with a coat-basque, is double-breasted and has a wide, rolling collar.

FIG. VIII.—WALKING-DRESS FOR THE SPRINGS, OF WHITE NAINSOOK; the under-skirt has a deep knife-plaited ruffle, over which falls the embroidery of the skirt, which is put on quite plain; the over-dress is long, paniered on the hips, and is caught up once or twice at the back; this over-dress is trimmed with embroidery like that on the under-dress, but narrower; vest of white piqué, fastened by fancy, pearl buttons. Hat of white straw, trimmed with black velvet and white feathers.

FIG. IX.—CARRIAGE AND VISITING-DRESS of either light blue batiste, trimmed with white Breton lace, or of linen, trimmed with embroidery. The demi-long skirt is bordered with a kiltting, which is edged and headed with white lace. The second skirt, which forms a double point in front, is draped and fastened with a large ribbon bow. Long bodice trimmed like the skirt, with the omission of the lace heading to the kiltting. It opens over a waistcoat of Pompadour cambric, with a white ground, the flowers being pink and blue. Sleeves, with double cuffs at the wrist. This toilette could be also made in twilled foulard. Straw hat, trimmed with white feathers, and faced with light blue velvet.

FIG. X.—GARDEN PARTY DRESS OF WHITE MUSLIN; the lower skirt has two scant flounces, edged with black velvet ribbon; the upper skirt is trimmed with a narrow ruffle, above which are two rows of black velvet; the basque-waist is trimmed with puffings, embroidery and loops of black velvet; it has a belt and a wide, square collar. White straw hat, trimmed with black velvet and daisies.

FIG. XI.—GARDEN PARTY DRESS OF VIOLET AND WHITE STRIPED LAWN; the under-skirt is trimmed with two ruffles, the lower running crosswise and quite scant, the upper one knife-plaited; the over-dress has one knife-plaited ruffle; the deep basque is trimmed to correspond, is double-breasted, and both basque and skirt have two rows of fancy, pearl buttons down the front; there is a Regency cape, and revers on the basque. Yellow straw hat.

FIG. XII.—BATHING-DRESS OF BLUE FLANNEL, with wide collar; the whole trimmed with yellow braid.

FIG. XIII.—BATHING-DRESS OF WHITE SERGE; kilt-plaited front, and coat-shaped back, embroidered in red crewels.

FIG. XIV.—BATHING-DRESS OF BLUE SERGE, trimmed with broad, white woolen braid.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The bonnet which we give this month is of fine, white chip, with lace strings edged with three rows of Breton lace; the bonnet is trimmed with Breton lace and branches of roses and leaves. The parasol and fan are samples of some of the newest styles out; the parasol is of black silk, embroidered in shades of green.

Many princess dresses are still worn, but modified to suit the newest fashion; old dresses that were formerly fastened all the way down the front, are now opened over an under-skirt of another color, or of another material, and are drawn back in puffs or paniers at the side, and carelessly looped up in the back. The full drapery on the hip and at the back is gaining ground; sometimes this drapery is in the skirt itself, and sometimes it forms a part of the very deep basque, which is cut very long, and then looped up in different styles. If the basque is short, the drapery is in the skirt. Some paniers are made under the point of the bodice, quite close together, and are fastened to the front of the skirt; but they are not so pretty as those at the side of the skirt. Simulated paniers are the most generally becoming; the La Valliere panier is only a retroussé—a tunic opening in front, and draped on the hip; but it is most stylish.

In fact the styles of Louis XVI. are becoming more popular every day.

Black is very much worn, in all kinds of goods; for summer, black grenadine striped with figured satin is very fashionable. White divides favor with black dresses, especially for young people. White India muslin trimmed with Breton lace is very beautiful for an evening dress, but is very expensive also; but any soft, falling, white muslin will make a charming dress. There seems to be a disposition to return to the more decided tints of years ago—not the intense blues, greens and reds, but to a less faded color.

*Mantalets* take the shape of the costume, so there is more spring at the back; they fall less straight than they have done, and are rounded off to drop gracefully over the paniers and puffs.

*India Shavels* are exceedingly fashionable again in Paris, and fortunate is the woman who has them, as there is an elegance about them that no jacket or mantle made to-day can give their possessor.

*Bonnets* vary in shape and size to suit the face of the wearer; flowers are very much worn but they ought to be the flowers of the season to be ultra fashionable, and even fruits, as currants, blackberries, etc., are seen on many bonnets.

The hair is dressed in as many varieties of style as there are bonnets, though the low coiffure is generally worn, especially by young ladies. Still, with the increasing prevalence of the Louis XVI. costumes, the hair will, we think, gradually be dressed higher again.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—GIRL'S DRESS OF DARK BLUE AND GRAY PLAID PERCALE, made double-breasted, and fastened by a double row of large buttons; the kilt flounce is sewn on under the sash, which, like the collar and deep cuffs, is of plain dark blue percale. Gray straw hat, trimmed with gray feather and dark blue silk.

FIG. II.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF STRIPED GRAY AND WHITE CAMBRIC; the skirt is trimmed with a bias flounce; the polonaise blouse fastens in front, is made with a yoke, is confined around the waist with a band and buckle, and is draped so as to form folds on the lower part; the pocket, collar and cuffs are all of plain gray cambric.

FIG. III.—BOY'S COSTUME OF DARK BLUE SUMMER CLOTH; the short trousers, and rather long, loose jacket are trimmed with silk braid and pearl buttons.



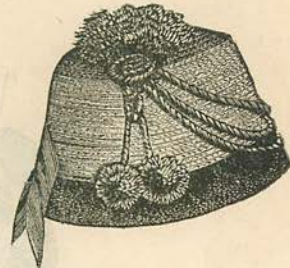
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER. HEAD DRESS FOR YOUNG GIRL.



CARRIAGE-DRESS, WITH SHAWL. HOUSE-DRESS.

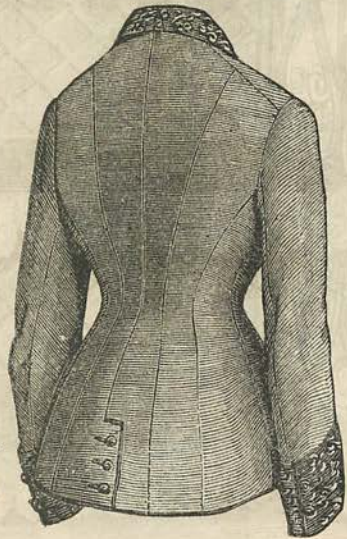


CARRIAGE-DRESS, WITH SHAWL. WALKING-DRESS.

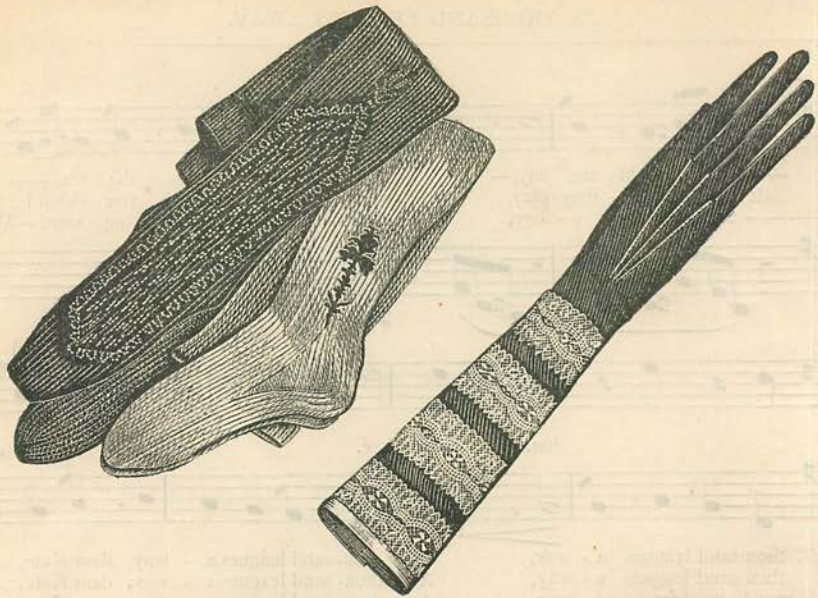


SYLPHIDE MANTILLA. FRONT OF BASQUE. BONNET. GIRL'S HAT.





MANTILLA FOR MOURNING. BACK OF BASQUE. YOUNG LADY'S HAT. GIRL'S HAT.



FRONT AND BACK OF PELERINE MANTILLA. NEW STYLES STOCKINGS. GLOVE.

# EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

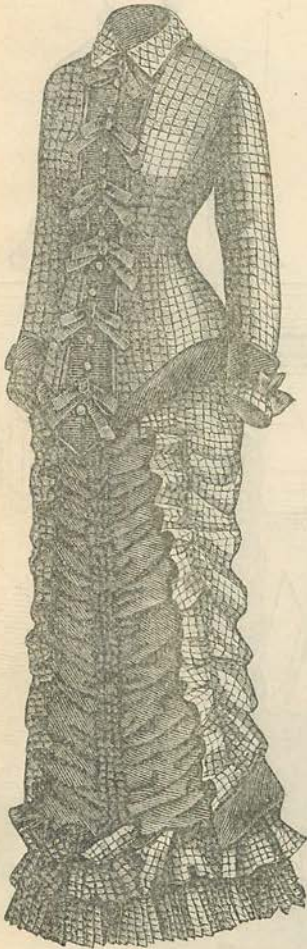
We give (No. 1), this month, a front and back } either in black or light colors. Both the front  
view of a dinner-dress of satin and cashmere, } and back view is given. The robe is cut in the



No. 1.

princess shape, and with a long train. The dress } satin. Also, the entire plastron front is of satin.  
is of cashmere; around the bottom is a ruching of } From under the lace the cashmere is very much

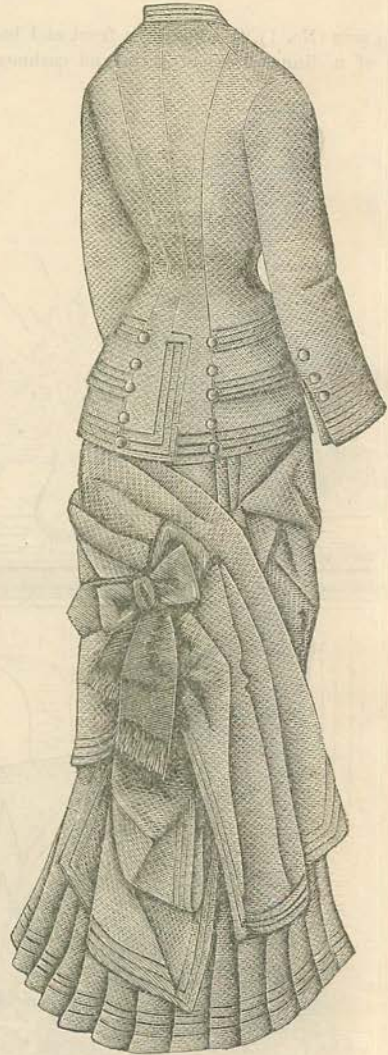
wrinkled, for the sides, and the back is laid in a double box-plait, down which the lace is put on in a jabot, with loops of satin ribbon between, finishing with a flat bow just below the waist-line. The front, which is cut square in the neck, is trimmed with the lace laid on flat, turned in to shape to the figure at the waist, and so carried around the neck. Large, flat-looped bows of the satin ribbon ornament the front. Elbow-sleeves, edged with lace, finished by band and bow of ribbon. Imitation, Mechlin, Spanish, or Russian lace will trim well. Ten to twelve yards of cashmere, and four yards satin will be required. Twelve yards lace, and twelve yards satin ribbon.



No. 2.

No. 2 is a short costume, of plain and plaid camel's hair material, suitable for early autumn wear. The very narrow, round skirt has, first, a knife-plaiting of the plaid; then upon the

foundation, upon which it is made, the front of the plain material is arranged, being gathered very full, with four rows of shirring exactly in the middle. Then the second trimming on the skirt is placed; this is a plaiting, sewed in the



No. 3.

middle, so forming a heading. The back of the skirt commenced at the sides, very far in front, and is of the plaid, gathered very full at the sides; in the back it is quite bouffant; the edge is bound with a broad bias of the plain material. The bodice is a long basque, turned up on from the front, over the hips, and coming to a point again in the back to correspond with the front. The basque is made of the plaid, and the vest

and turned-up edges are of the solid color, also the cuffs. Bows of narrow satin ribbon to cor-



No. 4.

respond, finish this pretty costume. Eighteen yards of double-fold plaid goods, and two yards



No. 5.

of plain, same width, will be required. One piece of inch-wide ribbon.

No. 3 is a morning-costume of tan-colored

serge, or de beige, trimmed with brown worsted braid. The skirt which is kilted, is ornamented with three rows of brown braid. The tablier, short in the front, crosses at the back with ends, which are fastened down with a brown silk or ribbon bow and ends. The coat-bodice is trimmed with braid to simulate a triple basque, and is finished with buttons of smoked pearl. The cuffs, to correspond, are opened up the back seam. Ten to twelve yards, double width goods, or double the quantity of single-width material.



No. 6.

Two dozen yards brown braid, twenty-eight buttons.

No. 4 is a design for a coat-bodice, with vest. Suitable for a walking or house-costume. The vest is entirely separate, and made of striped silk and satin, corresponding with the color of the costume. The coat is cut to fit the figure to a nicety, and buttons on both sides on to the



No. 7.



No. 8-A.

vest, holding it in place. As it is very much cut away, this buttoning down is necessary to keep it in place. The collar turns over in front, and a jabot of lace is worn with this jacket. Coatsleeves, with plain cuff. A good design for black cashmere, with striped silk and satin for vest, and a little of it upon the skirt to carry out the design in the whole costume.

No. 5.—For a girl of six years, we have a claret serge costume. It is trimmed with fancy braid and gilt buttons. The princess frock has pardessus fronts; it is edged with a knife-plaiting. Collars, cuffs and pockets to match.



No. 8-B.

Nos. 6 and 7 is the back and front of a dress for a girl from twelve to fourteen years of age; the dress can be made of camel's hair, cashmere or of any woolen stuff, and the collar and cuffs can be of silk, velvet or velveteen; or the whole dress can be of velveteen, if preferred. The deep kilt-plaiting is attached to a cambric skirt, and the deep basque and vest come well over the plaiting. The jacket and vest can be made separately, or the vest can be attached to the under part of the jacket.

No. 8.—A and B. For a boy of five to seven years, we give the back and front of the costume,



No. 9.

which consists of tight, knee pants, vest and jacket. The vest and jacket are made together. The suit is trimmed with narrow, white worsted braid, and made of navy blue flannel. For morning-dressing use, make of fine, white flannel, and trim with blue braid and gilt buttons.

No. 9 is a cashmere mantelet for a young girl, to be made of black for the street, white, pink or pale blue, for evening wear, or a seaside wrap. The ends are pointed, and a hood is simulated at the back, and ornamented with bows. The edge is finished with a tasseled fringe to match.

PATTERNS OF OUR Every-Dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion plate, or for our Children's dresses, paletot, etc., may be had on application by letter enclosing price of pattern, of Mrs. M. A. Jones, Importer and Designer of Paper Patterns, No. 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

We also call particular attention to a beautiful line of Patterns for Ladies and Children furnished by her, and for which there is not space in this book. All patterns are put together and styles of trimming sent without extra charge. We give list of prices for a few principal patterns.

Watteau Wrapper, . . . . .	50 cts.	Talmas, . . . . .	35 cts.
Princess Dress, . . . . .	50 "	Waterproofs, . . . . .	35 "
Polonaise, . . . . .	50 "	Wrappers, . . . . .	35 "
Trimmed Skirt, . . . . .	50 "	Children's Dresses, plain, . . . . .	25 "
Basques, . . . . .	35 "	Combination Suits, . . . . .	35 "
Coats, . . . . .	35 "	Boys' Suit Patterns, . . . . .	25 to 50 "
Cut-aways, . . . . .	35 "	Underwear, . . . . .	20 and 25 "
Over-Skirts, . . . . .	35 "	Good-fitting shirt patterns, . . . . .	50 "

For shirt pattern, send size of Neck, Yoke and Sleeve. Measure for Ladies: Bust, Waist, length of Back from neck to waist. For Children: length from neck to bottom of skirt front, also age and whether large or small. Also a new and very complete Dress Chart, with all the latest improvements for modern styles. Fully taught, \$5.00. Without instructions, \$1.25. Any questions about material or trimming cheerfully answered. In sending orders, please send address plainly written, with county and State, to Mrs. M. A. Jones, 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIGN FOR A CURTAIN.

The curtain, of which we give an illustration in front of the number, may be made of almost any material that is convenient. Double-width, colored Canton flannel, brown holland, grey linen, unbleached sheeting, or colored flannel for blankets all look well, though it should be borne in mind that the color of the curtain should harmonize as far as possible with the tone of the room in which it is placed. Our illustration is a curtain of gray linen; the wide part of the border has the linen cut away, and the open spaces are button holes, and filled in with many fancy lace stitches; the narrow borders are done in cross-stitch, with coarse, colored crewels on canvas, and the canvas threads are pulled out after the working, leaving only the pattern to be seen; the upright patterns are done in the same way, and the fringe is made by drawing the threads of the linen, and then knotting them. A coarse lace is sewed on the edge of the curtain lengthwise, and large brass or wooden rings are attached

to the top, and these slide easily over a plain rod, by the cord which is put through the rings.

The curtain may be made much more simply by substituting a braiding pattern for the cut-out lace-work, or even by taking a piece of crêtonne, of pretty color and pattern, about half a yard in depth, and omitting the embroidery above and below if desired. Colored flannel that will harmonize with the room, put on with black braid, the braid either stitched on plain, or put on in feather-stitch or chain-stitch, with a yellow or red crewel, looks admirably.

For instance, the broad stripe may be of maroon or dull red flannel, and the upper and lower stripes may be of rather a dull blue or olive-green or any other color that will look well with the furniture, and these stripes may be separated and edged above and below, by black worsted braid, and across the braid may be cat-stitching in yellow worsted or crewel. An ingenious seamstress can vary these curtains in a dozen ways.

## BLOUSE FOR LITTLE BOY. (WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, here, an engraving of a BLOUSE FOR A LITTLE BOY, of from three to five years of age. Folded in this number, is a SUPPLEMENT, giving, full-size, the various parts of the pattern for this pretty blouse.

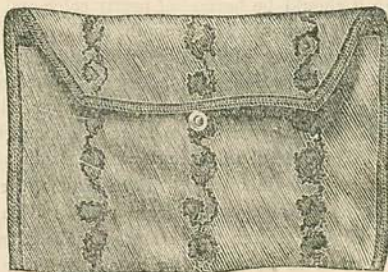
It will be seen, that there is, first, a kilted skirt attached to a petticoat-body. Over this is worn the blouse.

The pattern consists of seven pieces, all of which are numbered and lettered where they are to be sewn together. The front is double-breasted, and the dotted line indicates the middle. It buttons over on the side.

Make of plaid woolen, double-width material. For the back, lay first the plaits, and then cut by the pattern. The dotted lines show where the plaits are to be put. The belt is separate, and bound with braid, also bind the cuffs, collar and pockets.

## BOOT AND SHOE BAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This travelling-bag is intended for enclosing boots and shoes in wear, so as to keep them, when packed, from too close contact with more delicate wearing apparel. It is of brown holland or crash, and the interior is divided into three or four compartments. The edges are bound with scarlet worsted braid, and the embroidery is worked in scarlet wool.



a good sprinkling of salt between each layer. (2) Take some bunches of barberries and tie several together; make a syrup with three-quarters of a pint of water to every pound of sugar, clarify it with white of egg. When quite clear throw in the bunches of fruit, and boil quickly until the fruit looks quite clear. Put them into jars, pour the syrup over them, and when cold tie them down.

*Plum Jam.*—Take equal quantities of fruit and sugar, pound the sugar, pare and cut up with a silver knife some ripe plums, lay the fruit in a dish, strew over them half the sugar, and leave them till the following day; then boil and skim the remainder of the sugar, add the fruit, boil it up quickly, well skimming and stirring for twenty minutes; add the blanched kernels halved, boil for ten minutes more, and the jam will be ready to pot.

*Quince Jelly.*—Slice the quinces without either paring or coring. Put them into a preserving kettle, and just cover with water; put over the fire, and boil until soft. Remove from the stove and strain off the liquor. To every gallon allow four pounds white sugar, and boil very fast until it becomes a stiff jelly.

*Tomato Catsup.*—Cut the tomatoes in slices, lay them in the kettle, sprinkle salt upon them, boil three-quarters of an hour, and strain through a sieve; to six quarts of juice add two quarts of vinegar, one ounce cinnamon, one of nutmeg, and one-half ounce cayenne pepper, ground, then boil fifteen minutes.

## SANITARY AND TOILETTE.

*Washing the Hair.*—It is occasionally necessary to thoroughly cleanse the hair. One or two precautions must be taken, however. Never use soap if you can avoid it; if you do, let it be the very mildest and unperfumed. Avoid so-called hair-cleansing fluids, and use rain-water, filtered. The yolks of two new-laid eggs are much to be preferred to soap; they make a beautiful lather, and when the washing is finished, and the hair thoroughly rinsed in the purest rain-water, you will find, when dry, that the gloss will not be destroyed, which an alkali never fails to do. The first water must not be very hot, only just warm, and the last perfectly cold. Dry with soft towels—but do not rub till the skin is tender—and afterwards brush. Be always careful to have your brushes and combs perfectly clean and free from grease.

*Crimping Hair.*—To make the hair stay in crimp, take two pennyworth of gum-arabic, and add to it just enough boiling water to dissolve it. When dissolved, add enough alcohol to make it rather thin. Let this stand all night, and then bottle it to prevent the alcohol from evaporating. This put on the hair at night after it is done up in paper or pins will make it stay in crimp the hottest day, and is perfectly harmless.

*Strengthening Jelly.*—Two quarts of water, three pound knuckle of veal, one-half pound lean beef, a little white pepper, salt, mace, and onion. Boil to half the quantity, then add the juice of half a lemon, and the whites of three eggs. Put all into a saucepan, stir well, and let it boil; then strain through a jelly-bag. It may be taken either hot or cold.

*To Cure Hoarseness.*—When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case, from the effects of cold, a simple, pleasant remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding to it the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time. It has been known to effectually cure the ailment.

*To Cure Coughing.*—A celebrated physician of London says that coughing may be prevented by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, by pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, and by pressing very hard on the top of the mouth.

*To Cure Toothache.*—The worst case of toothache may be

cured, except it is connected with rheumatism by taking alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirits of ether, seven drachms. Mix and apply to the tooth.

*A Cure for Burns.*—Charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed.

*For Dyspeptics.*—Eat a peeled apple every night before going to bed. A sure cure from this distressing complaint, as one can testify who has suffered from it for over twenty years.

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLE RECIPES.

*Breakfast Dishes.*—To one tablespoonful of rice, boiled till soft, and drained, add a piece of butter, the yolk of an egg, one tablespoonful of Harvey's sauce, a little white pepper, cayenne, and salt; set on the fire, and stir well together; add any dressed fish, cut into pieces, warm it gradually and send to table. Sole and haddock are excellent.

*Barley Sugar.*—Dissolve one and a-half pounds loaf sugar in half pint of water, with the white of half an egg; when it is at candy height add a teaspoonful of strained lemon juice, and boil it quickly till it recovers its former state; pour it over a marble slab, and when it becomes stiff, cut it in strips and twist it.

*Lemon Sauce.*—Boil the thinly-cut peel of a lemon in a little water till the flavor is extracted, rub some lumps of sugar on the lemon to take off the zest, and add to the water in which you have boiled the lemon-peel, and make a thin syrup; add the juice of the lemon; pour around the pudding, and serve.

*To Harden Pickles after they are taken out of the Brine.*—A lump of alum put in the vinegar, and horse-radish cut in strips will make them crisp.

## FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

FIG. I.—VISITING-DRESS OF BLACK SILK; for a young girl; the petticoat is trimmed with many narrow knife-plaited ruffles; the over-dress is paniered, looped carelessly at the back, and is trimmed with white lace; the vest is of gold-colored silk, also trimmed in front with white lace, which seems to be an extension of that on the skirt; the jacket is close-fitting, is cut so as to button at the waist, and opens a good deal over the vest; black straw hat, trimmed with a yellow wing, and gauze veil.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS OF GRAYISH-BLUE, CHECKED WOOLEN MATERIAL; the skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a broad, box-plaited flounce, above which is a broad band of plush put on to simulate the "milk-maid skirt;" the back is looped up in loose puffs; the jacket is nearly tight-fitting, is made double-breasted, and has collar, cuffs and pocket of the plush; gray straw bonnet, trimmed with poppy-colored satin ribbon.

FIG. III.—LITTLE BOY'S DRESS OF BROWN VELVETEEN; the body is plain, but rather loose; the skirt is plaited, and a band of the velvet is worn as a belt.

FIG. IV.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK, for an elderly lady; the back of the dress is trimmed with four ruffles, not put on full; the front has a double apron, the lower one falling to the bottom of the skirt, and each is trimmed with a bias band of silk and a row of fringe; a mantle, trimmed in the same way, is added for warmth.

FIG. V.—HOUSE-DRESS OF A DELICATE FAWN COLOR, for a young girl; the under-skirt is made with a deep knife-plaiting at the bottom; the over-skirt falls quite low, and is trimmed with a bias band of blue silk; it is looped gracefully up on the hips, falls in a puff at the back, and is finished with long, straight, broad ends; the jacket basque hits

a rolling collar which extends to the bottom, and opens over a blue silk vest which also has a small open collar; the bottom of the basque is cut in turrets and finished with large buttons.

FIG. VI.—VISITING-DRESS OF BLACK SILK; the front of the dress is laid in kilt-plaits, and is finished with four knife-plaited ruffles; the upper dress is very much paniered on the hips, and then falls in a long, narrow train at the back, finished by a narrow, knife-plaited ruffle; the corsage has a small coat-basque at the back, and is cut with a long point in front, and finished with a cascade of dark crimson satin ribbon. Black straw hat, trimmed with crimson satin ribbon. This dress, as well as that of the first figure, are equally suitable for the house.

FIG. VII.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF DARK BLUE SILK, made with two knife-plaited ruffles; the cashmere shawl is what is called a long shawl, and is draped so as to fall square at the bottom, and in a small point over the shoulders.

FIG. VIII.—HOUSE-DRESS OF WHITE CAMEL'S HAIR; the under-skirt is trimmed with alternate rows of knife-plaited camel's hair and Breton lace; the apron front falls low in full folds and is edged with the lace; the over-dress is princess shape, very much paniered on the hips, and falls in two puffs on the back of the under-skirt; the waist and back is trimmed with the Breton lace; the vest is of white foulard silk, with Pompadour flowers over it.

FIG. IX.—CARRIAGE-DRESS OF BLACK SILK, trimmed with ruffles; long apron-front, and panier puffs at the back; the cashmere shawl is a square one, not doubled in a point, as they used to be worn, but folded straight, and worn as a scarf mantle.

FIG. X.—WALKING OR TRAVELLING-DRESS OF DARK BROWN WOOLEN STUFF; the bottom is trimmed with a deep box-plaited flounce, the upper dress is long, with drawn up puffs at the back; the close-fitting jacket-basque is double-breasted, has a wide, rolling collar, and opens over a chestnut-brown silk vest; the collar and deep-pointed cuffs are of dark and chestnut-brown plaid silk. Hat of chestnut-brown colored straw, with darker brown plumes.

FIG. XI.—THE SYLPHIDE MANTILLA is made of black Indian cashmere, and trimmed with plaitings of the same edged with a narrow lace; the long scarf-front is trimmed in the same way, the back part is doubled over, and finished with a bow of black satin ribbon.

FIG. XII.—THE MOURNING MANTILLA is made of black cashmere or bombazine, and is trimmed with a broad fold of English crêpe, and a knife-plaiting of the cashmere; a fold of the crêpe at the back reaches from the neck to below the waist, where it is finished by a small knife-plaiting of cashmere; below this is a deep kilt-plaiting of the cashmere.

FIGS. XIII. AND XIV.—PELERINE MANTILLA, front and back; this mantilla is made of black cashmere, and trimmed with satin and jet; the two rather short ends terminate in points, and the front opens heart-shaped; the mantilla is edged with three fine knife-plaitings of black satin; at the back it descends lower than the waist, and is ornamented with a rich gimp trimming, terminating with turrets.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We give a large number of some of the newest of the many new styles that are now appearing. The double-breasted basque, of which we give both front and back views, is made of dark gray cloth, and has collar and cuffs of black velvet; this basque is short enough to be worn with the puffs and paniers now in vogue. The bonnet is of dark brown chip, close in shape, and with a trimming of narrow Breton lace in the front; the feathers and satin on the outside are of very dark old gold color. The child's hat is of gray felt, trimmed with a band of black velvet, and is trimmed with cords and tassels. The second hat for a child is wide and round brimmed, of black straw, and trimmed with loops of red ribbon. The hat for a young lady

is of black straw, faced with black velvet, and has a large rosette, and two loops of yellow ribbon in front, with a yellow plume falling over the hat. The black silk stockings are embroidered in red, on the front of foot, and the white ones have the clocks embroidered in blue. The long glove is of gray kid, with insertion of white lace; underneath this lace the kid is cut away. The style of coiffure given for a girl is of the very latest; the hair "vandyked," or banded, in front, and plaited at the back in plaits, and fastened by a bow of ribbon.

As will be seen by our illustrations the greatest latitude is allowed in the making of dresses, mantles, bonnets, etc. Many still cling to the close-fitting princess dress; others, especially slender persons, eagerly adopt the panier, either is worn in the extreme of fashion, or modifications of it, and we have seen a dress from Paris with a round waist from which the skirt fell in plaits all around—such a costume as was worn thirty or forty years ago; it was *not* handsome to our eyes. The waists with five seams in the back are exceedingly popular, as they are much more becoming to most persons than those with two or three seams, except to very slender people. The fronts of skirts still cling closely. Many colors are now seen in one costume, even on the street, for dress is nothing now if it is not effective, and great is the difficulty to keep within the line of good taste when handling these gay colors. Some years ago nothing but one color in all articles of dress was considered correct, and even now this severe style of coloring is allowed, if it is stylishly worn. Red is very much worn as a trimming for dresses, bonnets, etc., and has in some degree superseded the peacock and gendarme blues. Large bunches of red roses are worn at the belt or on the waist with toilettes of all colors.

One of the prettiest of the new style of dresses is called the *Parabère*; it has three flounces in front, and paniers at the back; sometimes these paniers are one with the bodice, and sometimes they are fastened to the skirt. Black is very much worn in the evening, and black striped grenadine, trimmed with Breton lace, or jet or satin, with red or yellow roses make a most stylish dress.

*Mantles, Visites, Cosquines*, etc., are as various in style as the fancies of the wearer; they must all be cut with more slope or spring, if they are to be worn over panier dresses.

*Bonnets and Hats* still retain the summer shapes, and they were so varied that it seems almost impossible to invent anything else new for the coming winter.

Feathers are much more generally worn on hats this season than flowers. The Rembrandt hat, laden with feathers, and forming an aureole of velvet round the face, with a feather or two falling over the aureole, is most becoming to blonde heads, particularly when the feathers are black.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—COSTUME FOR A YOUNG GIRL; the dress is of gray camel's hair, trimmed with a plaiting; the over-dress is simply draped; the paletot-bodice opens over a waistcoat of blue and white striped material; the collar, cuffs and pockets are of the same striped stuff. This dress is very pretty in any cotton fabric. The hat is of gray straw, with blue feather.

FIG. II.—BOY'S DRESS OF LIGHT BROWN CASHMERE; the back is kilt-plaited, and the front plain, with a wide braid on each side; the very loose waist falls over the belt, and has a collar fastened with a ribbon in front. Brown straw hat.

FIG. III.—BOY'S DRESS OF DARK BLUE SERGE; back and front are plaited on a yoke; at the sides the short skirt is cut in points, and trimmed with buttons; the collar is square, and is trimmed like the belt with black braid.



FASHIONS FOR YOUNG GIRL AND CHILDREN.



LOUIS XV. COAT AND BASQUE. MANTILLA.



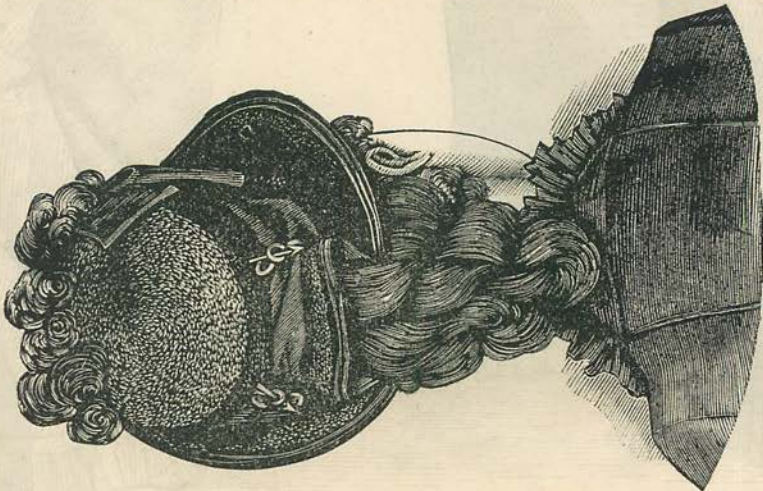
NEW STYLE WAIST. PANIER-DRESS.



WALKING-DRESS, VISITING-DRESS.

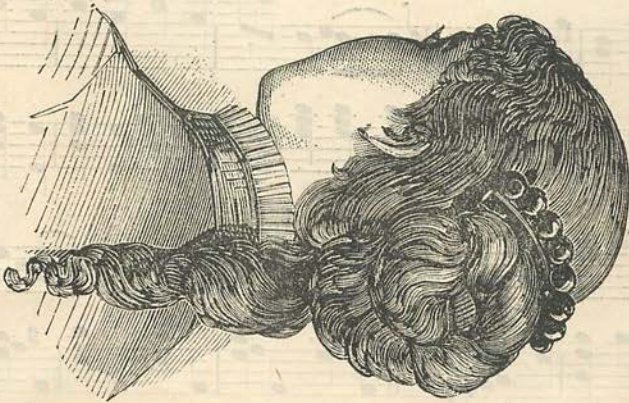
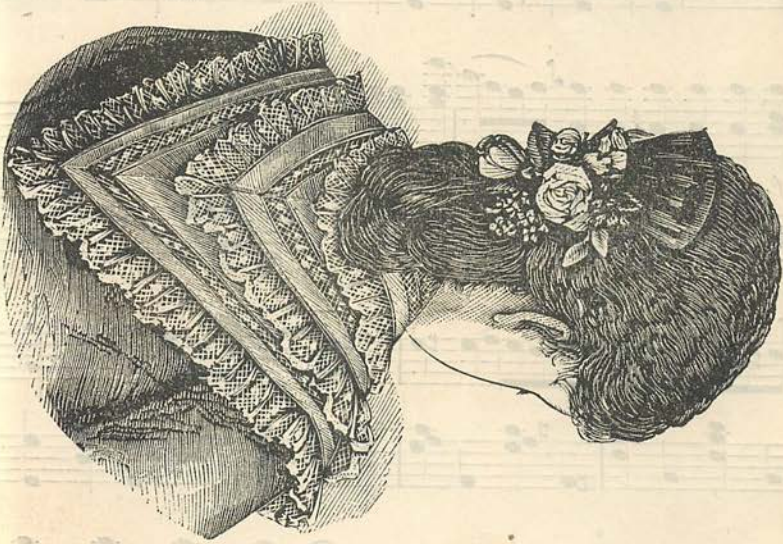
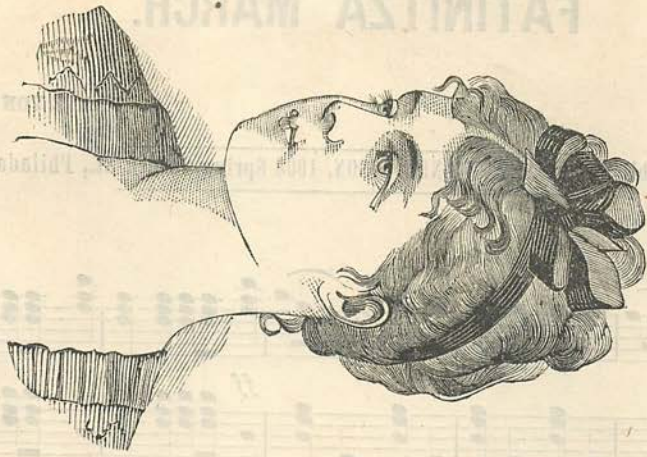


CARRIAGE-DRESS: BACK AND FRONT.



NEW STYLE BONNET AND HATS FOR FALL.





NEW STYLES FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

## EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

No. 1 is a walking costume for a young girl. It is made of fancy woolen material of bronze green, streaked with pale blue. Waistcoat and cuffs either of velvet or silk, bronze-green. We give both back and front of the costume. The skirt is kilted from a yoke at the waist, nine inches deep. The kilts are laid upon a lining of crinoline, to keep them in place. The very short



No. 1.

over-drapery is arranged permanently upon the skirt. The jacket is double-breasted, with rolling collar, over a tight-fitting vest. Cuffs and pipings of jacket are made of same material as the vest. Of double-fold material twelve to fourteen yards will be required. One and a-half yards of velvet or silk for vest. If preferred, the vest and pipings can be made of cashmere, either bronze or pale blue.

No. 2 is a house-dress for a young lady, of

plaid camel's hair, with peasant over-waist, and trimmings of black velvet, or silk. The skirt is demi-train, with three narrow, bias ruffles, each headed by a band of velvet ribbon, one inch wide. The drapery is arranged upon the four-



No. 2.

—which is of cambric, and on which the bias ruffles are placed. Three rows of velvet are disposed upon the apron front, which is very much wrinkled; and the fulness at the back is

plaited under a large loop of velvet. A simple cuirass bodice, without trimming, and with tight coat-sleeves finished by collar and cuffs of velvet, completes the dress proper. Over this is worn a peasant's waist, which fastens in front, and buttons on the shoulders. The form may be seen from the engraving. This costume may be carried out in plaid and plain camel's hair material, using bias bands of the plain for the trimming on the skirt, and the plain material for the bodice, cuffs, etc. Twelve to fourteen yards of double-fold,



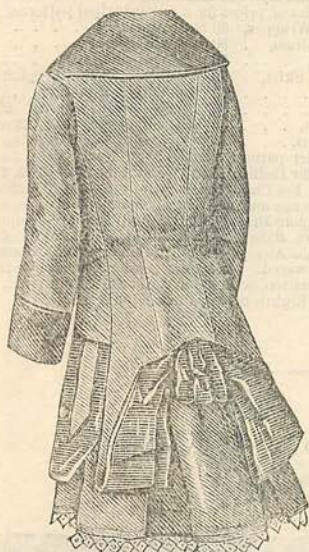
No. 3.

plaid material, two pieces of velvet ribbon, and two yards of velvet for bodice. The bodice and trimmings could be nicely managed out of some old velvet or silk garment, probably long laid aside as too old-fashioned for use.

No. 3 is one of the new wraps for autumn wear made of camel's hair cashmere, drap d'ete, Sis-

ilian, or plain gros-grain silk. It is of the dolman shape, and the trimming is a simple braiding pattern, done with a narrow gimp, with a

cambric, or it can be made of the material of the dress, high in the neck and with long sleeves. The princess jacket is cut short in front to show



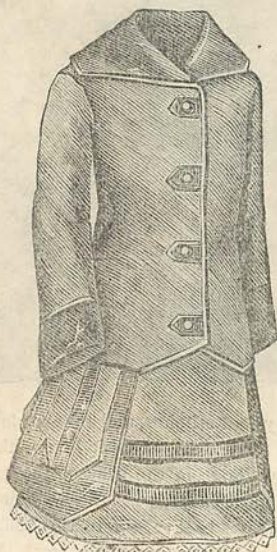
No. 4-A.

button between each point. This dolman has a shoulder cape made separate, and worn at pleasure.



No. 5.

the skirt. The sides and back are long, as may be seen by the illustration. Made of some light-colored, basket flannel, or cashmere, with trim-



No. 4-B.

No. 4 (A and B) is the back and front of costume for a little girl, from six to ten years. There is first a skirt, gored in front, and box-plaited at the back, this is fastened to a petticoat body of



No. 6.

tings of velvet or silk, of a much darker shade or contrasting color, will give a very stylish and effective costume.

No. 5 is for a little boy of seven to nine years:

a pretty little suit, with Knickerbocker pants and vest. The band of the pants and vest, where they join, is hid by a pointed waistband, bound and ornamented with braid. The cut-away jacket is similarly trimmed. Make of navy-blue or gray-mixed flannel or cloth, and trim with black silk or worsted braid.

No. 6 is another for a boy of ten to twelve years, has knee pants and a simple single-breasted, closed jacket, trimmed with braid. Make of cloth—navy blue or mixed gray.

PATTERNS OF OUR Every-Dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion plate, or for our Children's dresses, paletot, etc., may be had on application by letter enclosing

price of pattern, of Mrs. M. A. Jones, Importer and Designer of Paper Patterns, No. 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

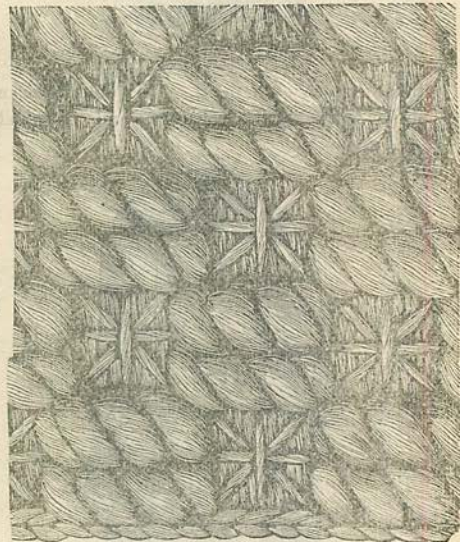
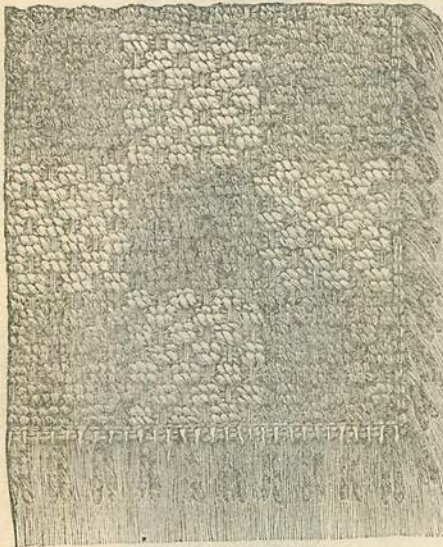
We also call particular attention to a beautiful line of Patterns for Ladies and Children furnished by her, and for which there is not space in this book. All patterns are put together and styles of trimming sent without extra charge. We give list of prices for a few principal patterns.

Watteau Wrapper, . . . . .	50 cts.	Talmas, . . . . .	35 cts.
Princess Dress, . . . . .	50 "	Waterproofs, . . . . .	35 "
Polonaise, . . . . .	50 "	Wrappers, . . . . .	35 "
Trimmed Skirt, . . . . .	50 "	Children's Dresses, plain, . . . . .	25 "
Basques, . . . . .	35 "	Combination Suits, . . . . .	35 "
Coats, . . . . .	35 "	Boys' Suit Patterns, . . . . .	25 to 50 "
Cut-aways, . . . . .	35 "	Underwear, . . . . .	20 and 25 "
Over-Skirts, . . . . .	35 "	Good-fitting shirt patterns, . . . . .	50 "

For shirt pattern, send size of Neck, Yoke and Sleeve. Measure for Ladies: Bust, Waist, length of Back from neck to waist. For Children: length from neck to bottom of skirt front, also age and whether large or small. Also a new and very complete Dress Chart, with all the latest improvements for modern styles. Fully taught, \$5.00. Without instructions, \$1.25. Any questions about material or trimming cheerfully answered. In sending orders, please send address plainly written, with county and State, to Mrs. M. A. Jones, 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARRIAGE-RUG: IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



The engravings give a section of the rug, full-size, and the same made up. It is crocheted with white Saxony wool and thick Wickel wool, (or it is often called Hercules wool), in alternate squares, sewn together to form a simple check pattern. You require, white and red Saxony wool, red and gray Wickel wool, and red filoselle. All the reds must be of the same shade. The rug has six stripes, each twenty-four inches wide. You commence three stripes with the white Saxony and gray Wickel wool, and three with the red. (ditto.) With white wool make a chain

of twenty-four stitches, and take up four loops \*, take the thick wool, bring it before the last loop on the needle from the back of the wool. Take up four more loops, pass the wool in the front of the needles back again to the back. Repeat from the star to the end of the row. Work back, cut off the thick wool, second row. Begin with the thick wool in front of four stitches, then pass to the back, and so on in alternate rows. Work for fourteen rows. Then take the two red wools, and work in the same manner. There should be six white and five red squares in the

stripe, six red and five white in the other three stripes. The small squares between have a double cross-stitch, done in the red filoselle. When all are joined, work one row of five chain, miss three, one double crochet, all round with red wool. A second row on the work taking up the second of the three stitches missed with white wool, and in these loops make a fringe of the red and gray Wickel wool, which completes the rug.

PALETOT FOR GIRL OF EIGHT TO TEN YEARS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, for our SUPPLEMENT, a pattern for a paletot, for a little girl of eight to ten years, made in plain or basket cloth, and trimmed with braid and fringe. It is in six pieces.

No. I.—HALF OF FRONT.

No. II.—HALF OF BACK.

No. III.—HALF OF SIDE-BACK.

No. IV.—SLEEVE, showing the under side, by the dotted line.

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No. V.—HALF OF CUFF.

No. VI.—HALF OF COLLAR, the size of which must be determined by the shoulder seams.

Shorten at the back seams, where the dotted line is shown. The letters show how the pieces are put together.

The SUPPLEMENT, on which this full-size pattern is printed, is folded in, as usual, with this number.

## DESSERTS.

*Lemon Creams, or Custards.*—Five ounces loaf sugar, two pints of boiling water, the rind of one lemon and the juice of three, the yolks of eight eggs. Make a quart of lemonade in the following manner: Dissolve the sugar in the boiling water, having previously, with part of the sugar, rubbed off the lemon rind, and add the strained juice. Strain the lemonade into a saucepan, and add the yolks of the eggs, which should be well beaten; stir this one way over the fire until the mixture thickens, but do not allow it to boil, serve in custard glasses, or on a glass dish. After the boiling water is poured on the sugar and lemon, it should stand covered for about half an hour before the eggs are added to it, that the flavor of the rind may be extracted.

*Manchester Pudding.*—Flavor half a pint of milk with a little lemon-peel, by infusing it for half an hour; strain it on three ounces grated bread, and boil it for two or three minutes; add four eggs, leaving the whites of two, two ounces butter, three table-spoonfuls of brandy, and sugar to taste; stir all these ingredients well together; line a pie-dish with puff-paste, and at the bottom put a thick layer of jam; pour the above mixture, cold, on the jam, and bake for an hour. Serve cold, with sifted sugar sprinkled over.

*Marmalade Pudding.*—Line the edge and sides of a dish with puff-paste, then beat into a paste enough orange marmalade, with one ounce of butter, to cover the bottom of the dish; add sugar if the marmalade is bitter; make a custard of eggs and milk, and pour it over the marmalade till the dish is full. Bake till set.

*Snow Pudding (or Snow Mould with Custard).*—Half a packet gelatine, half a pint of water, one-half pound grated sugar, whites of two eggs, juice of two lemons. Melt the gelatine in the water, and whip the whole mixture for about twenty minutes, pour into the mould, serve with custard over it.

*Green Tea Cream.*—Boil one-half ounce of Hyson with one-half ounce of isinglass till the latter is dissolved, in a pint and a-half of milk, sweeten, and strain through muslin into a mould. Pour custard over when cold.

## CAKES.

*Tea Cakes.*—Two pounds flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter pound butter or lard, one egg, a piece of German yeast, the size of a walnut, warm milk. Put the flour (which should be perfectly dry,) into a basin; mix with it the salt, and rub in the butter or lard; then beat the egg well, stir to it the yeast, and add these to the flour, with as much warm milk as will make the whole into a smooth paste, and knead it well. Let it rise near the fire, and when well risen form it into cakes; place them on tins, let them rise again for a few minutes, before putting them into the oven, and bake from a quarter to half an hour in a moderate oven. These are very nice with a few currants and a little sugar added to the other ingredients; they should be put in after the butter is rubbed in. These cakes should be buttered, and eaten hot as soon as baked; but when stale they are very nice split and toasted; or, if dipped in milk, or even water, and covered with a basin in the oven till hot, they will be almost equal to new.

*French Rolls.*—One pint of milk, one small cup of home-made yeast (you can try the baker's), flour enough to make a stiff batter; raise over night; in the morning, add one egg, one table-spoonful of butter, and flour enough to make it stiff to roll. Mix it well, and let it rise, then knead it again (to make it fine and white), roll out, cut with a round tin and fold over, put them in a pan, and cover very close. Set them in a warm place until they are very light; bake quickly, and you will have delicious rolls.

*Sponge Cake.*—Five eggs, half a pound of loaf sugar, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, a-quarter of a pound of flour. Separate the yolks from the whites. Beat the yolks

and sugar together until they are very light, then add the whites after they have been whisked to a dry froth, alternately with the flour. Stir in the lemon, put the mixture in small pans, sift sugar over them, and bake them.

*Lady Abbess Cakes.*—Pound three ounces of almonds, one-quarter pound butter, two ounces loaf sugar, with a little rose-water, till it becomes a thick paste. Spread it on a buttered tin; divide it into eight cakes; bake it in a slow oven. When cold, put a spoonful of preserve on each cake, and cover with whipped cream.

*Nun's Biscuits.*—One pound fine sugar, one-half pound almonds, and a few bitter ones, pounded fine, one-quarter pound flour, six eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, the grated rind of two lemons, some finely-sliced citron-peel. Mix well together, and bake in small shapes.

## FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FIG. I.—WALKING-DRESS OF GRAY CAMEL'S HAIR. The skirt is short, and laid in large box-plaits; the short tunic is gathered in front, falls in two puffs at the back, and is turned up with black velvet; the waistcoat is also of black velvet, and the coat-basque with the rolling collar has a binding of the same. Gray felt bonnet, trimmed with a gray feather and black and gray velvet.

FIG. II.—LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS OF DARK BROWN CASHMERE. A plaited ruffle finishes the bottom of the skirt; the coat-basque has a brown and cream-colored striped satin vest, collar and cuffs. Brown velvet turban hat, with red wings.

FIG. III.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK SATIN. The train at the back long and flowing, and the panier-waist is also of black satin, while the front of the skirt is of dark crimson satin very much gathered; the trimming is of crimson silk gimp. Black lace head-dress, ornamented with a crimson rose.

FIG. IV.—WEDDING-DRESS OF WHITE SILK. The long train has a fan-plaiting of white satin around the bottom, and has also a plaited ruffle at the bottom of the skirt on each side; a satin box-plait, with smaller side plaits, extends down the front of the skirt, and is ornamented with tufts of orange blossoms; and there is a long, pointed stomacher of satin, ornamented with orange blossoms; the upper part of the dress is in the princess shape, and is looped at the back with bunches of oranges flowers; long tulle veil.

FIG. V.—VISITING-DRESS OF CHESTNUT-BROWN SILK, with demi-train. The skirt is laid in deep plaits; the front has diagonal folds of the brown silk, between two rows of fine, puffed silk; the over-dress is of light blue foulard silk, with small pink roses and brown leaves scattered over it, and is looped up in paniers on the hips; the plain waist has a pointed collarette of pink silk, trimmed with lace like that on the bottom of the foulard dress; the front of this dress has simulated vests of plain pink and blue silk. Brown crêpe bonnet, with pink silk coronet front.

FIG. VI.—VISITING-DRESS OF BROWN CAMEL'S HAIR. The skirt is demi-long, plain at the back, but plaited in front; the over-dress is looped up shorter at the back than front, and is trimmed with ends of brown silk lined with brown satin. Camel's hair shawl, worn as a mantle; light brown felt bonnet, trimmed with a heavy wreath of green leaves.

FIG. VII.—LOUIS XV. COAT COMPOSED OF BLACK SILK AND EMBROIDERY. The front of the dress is of black silk; the paniered over-skirt is of brocade, cream-colored silk; the black silk coat has the revers, cuffs and pockets of the cream colored brocade.

FIG. VIII.—MANTILLE OF BLACK CASHMERE, covered with alternate rows of black Breton lace and black cashmere ruffles laid in knife-plaits; it is finished with a deep fringe.

FIG. IX.—PANIER-DRESS OF DARK BLUE, BROCADED SILK, worn over plain, dark blue silk. The waist is made with a deep point; back and front; the sleeves do not reach quite to the elbow, and both waist and sleeves are trimmed with lace and ruchings of crêpe lisse.

FIG. X.—NEW STYLE WAIST OF BROWN CASHMERE. It is trimmed with a knife-plaiting of brown silk, and opens in front over a brown and old-gold striped silk vest; the vest is much larger than the coat waist, and the upper part is made full, and of the plain brown silk; the skirt is of the cashmere.

FIG. XI.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR. The skirt is short and trimmed with two knife-plaited ruffles of the camel's hair; above there is a loose roll of the same material. The waist is in the princess shape, and where it is joined to the skirt is concealed by a scarf of camel's hair; the Coleen-Bawn mantalet is of camel's hair, gathered up a little in the back and tied with short ends on the chest in front, and that with the sleeves and scarf is trimmed with black Breton lace.

FIG. XII.—VISITING-DRESS OF BLACK SILK. The front of the skirt is tight and much gathered; the demi-train is plain, and the whole is edged with three narrow puffings of the silk. The paletot is of almond-colored camel's hair, has wide sleeves, which have bows on the elbows, matching that at the neck; the whole is trimmed with fringe and embroidery; the hat is of black straw, trimmed with a roll of black velvet, écaru-colored lace and crimson roses.

FIGS. XIII AND XIV.—BACK AND FRONT OF CARRIAGE-DRESS OF GRAY SILK. A full gathered ruffle edges the skirt, and is wider in front than at the back; the mantalet is of gray India camel's hair; it is high in front, where it falls in two straight ends, and the sleeves are formed in the mantle. It is trimmed with a deep marabout fringe and long loops and ends of black satin ribbon. At the back it is cut slightly to the figure and hollowed out, so that it forms a point at each side. Hat of gray felt, trimmed with a gray feather and a roll of black velvet.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The *bonnet* is of dark brown felt, trimmed with brown satin and brown feathers; the satin is caught up on the sides at the back by gilt ornaments. The first hat is of black felt, has a high, broad crown and is trimmed with a cluster of black feathers at the side, and a roll of soft plaid silk. The second hat is of white felt, faced with black velvet, and trimmed with white gauze, striped with black velvet and a cluster of red roses.

The head-dresses are among the newest styles: the high coiffure is more becoming to the generality of faces, than the low one, which shows the shape of the head so plainly, though the latter is more youthful-looking.

Figured and striped silks will be very much worn, this season; not very frequently as complete costumes, but as part of them. Thus vests, trimmings for collars, cuffs, fronts or side pieces of skirts, etc., in fact, in all the different styles that the fancy can devise. Figured and plain velvet, striped and figured satin, will also be used in the same way. Different colors will also be employed, as well as different materials, so those who are economically inclined can easily re-model two or three old dresses into a very stylish new one. But plain black dresses of silk, satin, cashmere or camel's hair, still hold their own; some persons find these too sombre, and brighten them up with red, orange, old gold or lemon-color. The newest shade of gray has a yellowish tint, and is not so cold as some of the other grays, and looks well with claret-color or dark green. The style of making dresses continues very varied, but paniers are decidedly gaining ground. They are usually small as yet, only the ultra-fashionable wearing the very large one. The fronts of dresses are still worn flat, and all dresses still have some tendency to cling rather closely about the feet; but we have given so many engravings of the newest styles, that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. Embroidery is

largely used, as well as gold threads, and many colored beads, the two latter especially on black silks and satins.

As we have before said, the mantles and saques must take the shape of the paniers, and have more spring below the waist; many old mantles that are now tight-fitting can be renewed by having a fan-shaped plaiting inserted in the lower part of the back, or by having paniers inserted in the sides, or brought from the front to the back. India cashmere shawls will be a great deal worn, this winter, by those who are happy enough to possess them; but they should be put on carefully, and never drawn too tight around the person, nor drawn up too closely in the neck; if the shawl is what is called a "long shawl," the point of the upper part should not be folded directly over the lower point, but the lower part of the shawl should wind around the figure, as it were, as is seen in the illustration in the shawl worn with a carriage-dress, in our September number.

Bonnets and hats are still of all varieties, and anything almost seems to be the fashion that can be worn as a head covering.

Children are dressed very picturesquely this season. Their quaint caps and bonnets, their high boots and long stockings, the white lace trimming on their dark frocks, and the touches of bright color in their neutral-tinted costumes, help to a very artistic effect. Little red, Phrygian caps, ornamented with red feathers, are worn with white flannel or bunting costumes, the stockings also being red. All sorts of quaint capes and collars are added to frocks and coats; the double round collar, the lower one two inches deeper than the upper, being the most popular. These are generally seen on coats and Ulsters; dresses being trimmed rather to simulate a deep square, and enriched by upright insertions and outlined with lace.

A very perceptible change is coming over the manner of dressing the hair, doubtless occasioned by the different style of bonnet now in vogue. The hair is worn neither very high nor very low; the chignon, or back hair, scarcely reaches the bandeau, and falls only to the top of the nape of the neck. The hair is worn close to the head, and there is no extra-size or bulkiness aimed at; the front hair is cut and fringed, but all exaggeration is avoided. The hair should never touch the eyelids: if it does the effect is hideous; but then, again, if the hair is too short the forehead looks bare. The just medium is attained by letting the hair fall to the centre of the forehead in the very lightest curly waves possible. Plaits—to which we always return—are again to be seen. Most people are content with wearing their own hair, but many wear false additions, which, to be comfortable, should be as light as possible.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S DRESS OF ROUGH GRAY CLOTH. The front is plain, the back is laid in kilt-plaits; over these kilt-plaits fall the tabs, which are the ends of the five seams that form the back of the coat; the collar, cuffs, pocket and band at the back, are of gray Astrakan cloth. Gray felt hat.

FIG. II.—YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS OF CHESTNUT-BROWN CAMEL'S HAIR. The skirt is kilt-plaited all around, and a band of darker brown silk is inserted near the bottom; the plain pieces at the side are also of dark brown silk, and trimmed with gimp ornaments; the coat-waist is of the chestnut-brown, ornamented with loops and ends of dark brown ribbon at the back, and the rolling collar is faced with the same color; the vest is fastened with one button in front: the pointed vest has a rolling collar, and is composed of old gold-colored satin laid in plaits; long ends of gold-colored satin ribbon fall at the side.

FIG. III.—BOY'S COSTUME OF DARK BLUE KERSEYMERE. The trousers are a little full, and confined at the knee; the jacket is half loose, with a rolling collar; wide linen collar.





CHILDREN'S FASHIONS. NEW STYLE SLEEVE.



OUT-OF-DOOR DRESS: BACK AND FRONT.



HOUSE DRESS. DINNER DRESS.



CLOTH JACKET: BACK AND FRONT. NEW STYLE HATS.



NEW STYLE HEAD-DRESSES. BONNETS.



WINTER JACKET: NEWEST STYLE.

# EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

No. 1.—We give, first, this month, a promenade costume of silk and camel's hair cloth, in olive-green. The skirt, which is short and round, is made on an alpaca foundation of the

plaited ruffles of the silk. Over this is disposed the over-skirt, which is gathered quite full up the centre of the front width, opening as high as the knee, where the trimming is put on, in a bias band of silk, extending all round. The over-skirt is made of the camel's hair cloth, and the fulness at the back is arranged in three large



No. 1.



No. 2.

same color. There is a narrow outside facing of the silk on this foundation, then it is trimmed with from six to eight two inch-wide knife-

pouffs. For the basque, we have first a very deep basque, opening in front to match the over-skirt, this is made of the silk, over this a shorter one, cut as seen in the illustration, corresponding in length at the back; this is made of the camel's hair material. The coat-sleeves are made of the silk and camel's hair, in lengthwise

stripes, with a double-pointed cuff of the silk. A turn-down collar completes this costume, which may be varied, in materials, by using cashmere in place of the silk, and some mixed material in place of the camel's hair cloth; and be less expensive, unless an old silk could be made to do service for the under-skirt and other trim-

of the material. The kilt-plaited flounce, which is a half yard deep, is placed upon this foundation. There are three deep kilt-plaits, then a band of the embroidered galon, and this is repeated all round the skirt. The over-skirt is arranged permanently upon the foundation, in scarf fashion in front, and in pouff drapery at the back. This is done by taking three yards of the double-width material, and turning all of one side, lengthwise, across one end, and all of the other lengthwise side, except about one yard, which is arranged upon the front in scarf fashion, as seen by illustration. The jacket is a



No. 3—A.

gings. Fifteen yards of silk and four yards of camel's hair cloth will be required. If cashmere is used instead of silk, six to eight yards will be required.

No. 2.—Next, we have a walking-costume, for a very young lady, of a very dark maroon-colored woolen material, either cashmere, camel's hair, merino, or any solid-colored, twilled material; this is entirely trimmed with a two inch wide galon, embroidered in colors. There is, first, a very narrow, round skirt, not over two and a-half yards wide on this, which is of cambric to match, is put on outside facing one-eighth of a yard deep



No. 3—B.

tight-fitting basque, trimmed in front with lengthwise rows of the galon, to simulate a waistcoat. The same trimming is arranged on the fronts, where the basque joins the waistcoat, and around the lower edge. Coat-sleeves, trimmed to match, with a narrow kilt-plaiting of silk, and ribbon bow to match. At the neck, it is finished with a



rolling collar, or it may be closed at the throat, if preferred. Eighteen to twenty yards of galon, ten to twelve yards of double-width material will be required. Plain bands of silk or velvet may be substituted for the embroidered galon, or bias bands of plaid cashmere, in blue and green, would look well upon a navy-blue, bottle-green, or black material.

No. 3.—Next, we give the front and back (A, B) of a house or visiting-costume, of cream-colored cashmere. The skirt is kilt-plaited as far as the waistcoat. At the back the dress is princess, but in front there is a very long waist cut of Pampa-



No. 4.

dour satinette, trimmed with Breton lace, which lace is carried to the throat in a jabot. The sides of the tunic form panier revers, and are stopped under a rosette of narrow ribbon with long, hanging loops. The trimming round the edge of the entire over-dress, beginning at the throat, is made of short loops of narrow ribbon, arranged to touch each other. The drapery at the back is caught up in several places, as seen by illustration. Pockets upon the lower part of the waistcoat, trimmed with the lace. Sixteen to eighteen yards of single-width material, ten of double, two yards of figured material for waistcoat. Coat-sleeves, with cuff of the same material as the waistcoat.

No. 4.—For a miss of ten to twelve years, we have the back and front view of a pretty, stylish costume, trimmed either with bias bands of



No 5.

striped material, or embroidered galon. The skirt has a kilt-plaited flounce on to a foundation. Over this, is arranged the over-skirt drapery, as



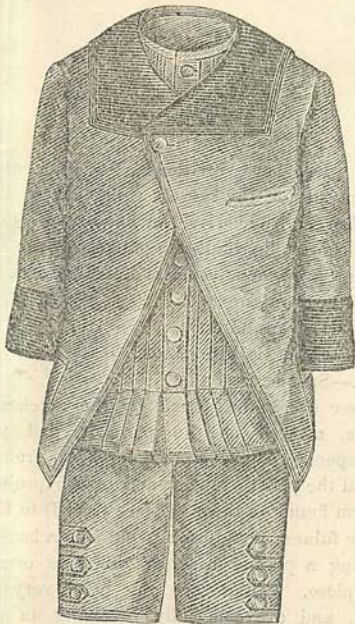
No. 6.

seen by illustration. The jacket has a vest-front of the striped goods, and a narrow piping of the same finishes the edge, pockets, cuffs, and

trimming at the back. Six yards of double-width material, two and a-half of striped, in either silk or cashmere, for trimming, will be required.

No. 5.—An outdoor costume for a girl of nine years is made of cashmere and satin, and mother-of-pearl buttons. The skirt is plain in front, and plaited at the back. The long waistcoat is of the satin, buttoned in front, and ornamented with tabs of the cashmere. The paletot forms points at the sides, and is hollowed out at the back. Cuffs and collar of satin.

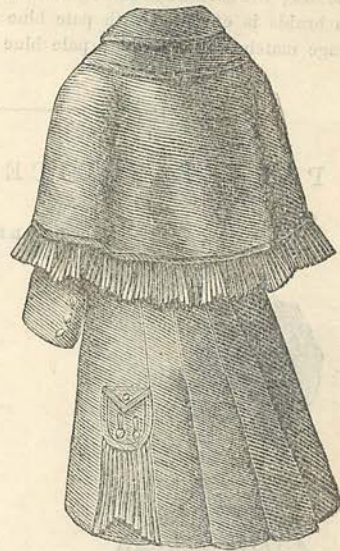
No. 6.—An outdoor jacket of bége, or black basket cloth or flannel, will be very useful for this season of the year, made by this model, of which we give the back and front. Silk and ribbon to match, for collar, cuffs, pockets and bows. In the centre of the back, under the loops of ribbon, is a kilted plaiting of the silk.



No. 7.

No. 7.—For a little boy from five to seven years, we have short knee-pants. A plaited under-vest, with over-jacket, buttoned once

under the collar. Make of navy-blue flannel, trimmed with black, or a bége color.



No. 8.

No. 8.—For an infant in short dresses, we give a pretty model for a cloak, with large cape, made of white or light grey cashmere or cloth, and trimmed with fine knife-plaiting of silk to match.

PATTERNS OF OUR Every-Dresses, or for the costumes in our colored fashion plate, or for our Children's dresses, paletot, etc., may be had on application by letter enclosing price of pattern, of Mrs. M. A. Jones, Importer and Designer of Paper Patterns, No. 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

We also call particular attention to a beautiful line of Patterns for Ladies and Children furnished by her, and for which there is not space in this book. All patterns are put together and styles of trimming sent without extra charge. We give list of prices for a few principal patterns.

Watteau Wrapper, . . . . .	50 cts.	Talmas, . . . . .	35 cts.
Princess Dress, . . . . .	50 "	Waterproofs, . . . . .	35 "
Polonaise, . . . . .	50 "	Wrappers, . . . . .	35 "
Trimmed Skirt, . . . . .	50 "	Children's Dresses, plain, . . . . .	25 "
Basques, . . . . .	35 "	Combination Suits, . . . . .	35 "
Coats, . . . . .	35 "	Boys' Suit Patterns, . . . . .	25 to 50 "
Cut-aways, . . . . .	35 "	Underwear, . . . . .	20 and 25 "
Over-Skirts, . . . . .	35 "	Good-fitting shirt patterns, . . . . .	50 "

For shirt pattern, send size of Neck, Yoke and Sleeve. Measure for Ladies: Bust, Waist, length of Back from neck to waist. For Children: length from neck to bottom of skirt front, also age and whether large or small. Also a new and very complete Dress Chart, with all the latest improvements for modern styles. Fully taught, \$5.00. Without instructions, \$1.25. Any questions about material or trimming cheerfully answered. In sending orders, please send address plainly written, with county and State, to Mrs. M. A. Jones, 28 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAT: EMBROIDERY IN PLUSH.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number, we give an engraving of a mat, in embroidery in plush, something both new and very elegant. We also give

an engraving of a quarter of the same mat, full size. The foundation is old gold plush, embroidered with red and pale blue silk. The border

is caroubier cloth, trimmed with two rows of old gold braid, fastened down with fancy stitches in pale blue silk; the garland in satin stitch between the two braids is executed with pale blue silk. The fringe matches the border; pale blue and old gold strands being introduced in the tassels. If old gold plush can not be procured, other colors may be substituted, at the taste of the person working the mat. The same may be said of the caroubier cloth.

## PANIER BODICE: WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, here, an engraving of a stylish PANIER BODICE, the newest thing out in Paris. We also give, folded in the number, a SUPPLEMENT, containing a full-size pattern for the same.

This Supplement consists of four pieces, viz.:

- I.—HALF OF FRONT.
- II.—HALF OF BACK.
- III.—HALF OF SIDE-BACK.
- IV.—SLEEVE.

These are to be joined by the notches and letters, marked on the patterns, and which correspond. The side piece is plaited from E to F, and the plaits are fastened to the projecting portion found on the side piece from D to E.

The fulness at the back is put into a box-plait, forming a plaited basque; this falls over the side piece. Paniers are now being very much worn, and are especially becoming to slight figures.

the thin rind of a lemon and two or three cloves. As soon as they are cooked (great care must be taken that they do not break), take them out and dispose them, on a glass dish, concave side uppermost; place a piece of currant jelly in the hollow of each apple, then well reduce the syrup, and, when cold, pour as much of it as is necessary under the apples.

*Italian Rice Pudding.*—A teacupful of rice, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of three beaten separately, two ounces pounded sugar, two ounces raisins, one-quarter pound suet, chopped very fine, flavoring of ratafia or vanilla. Put these ingredients into a mould, and boil an hour and a half. Serve with brandy or sweet sauce.

*Lemon Pudding.*—Take six eggs, beat them well; boil half a pint of milk; let it cool; but before it cools, put into it two ounces fresh butter; when it is perfectly cold, mix it with the eggs; then add two tablespoonfuls of sifted white sugar, and the juice of a lemon. Line the dish with puff paste, and pour in your pudding. Bake it in rather a quick oven for half an hour. Serve it hot.

## CAKES.

*Sponge Cake.*—Take five large, fresh eggs, break them one by one, separate the whites from the yolks, and beat the latter for ten minutes; then take the weight of five eggs in lump sugar, finely crushed. Put in the sugar gradually, and beat it well together. In the meantime, have the whites whisked to quite a solid froth; add this to the yolks; and when they are well blended, have ready some flour, the weight of three eggs, which must be stirred into them gently. Flavor it with the grated rind of one lemon. Pour the cake into a mould that has been well buttered, and let it bake in a moderate oven for one hour. All the ingredients for a sponge cake must be of the very best quality, and the sugar and flour quite dry.

*Pound Seed Cake.*—One pound butter beaten to a cream, one pound sifted lump sugar, one pound flour, well dried, eight eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, and caraway seeds to taste. Mix the ingredients, and beat all well together for one hour. Put the latter into a tin shape, lined with paper, and buttered. Bake in a moderate oven.

*Muffins.*—One quart of milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter warmed with milk, flour enough to make a batter that will drop rather thick from the spoon, a teaspoonful of salt, a pennyworth of baker's or a teacupful of home-made yeast. When very light bake in rings on a griddle.

## FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

FIG. I.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF BLACK SATIN. The back is caught up irregularly, the front is trimmed with black lace flounces; the sleeves and fichu are also of black lace; the skirt and deep basque are trimmed with wide black velvet.

FIG. II.—WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK VELVETEEN. The skirt is short, and is cut in turrets, piped with black satin, which fall over a knife-plaited ruffle of black satin; the long dolman-shaped cloak is of fawn-color, and is trimmed with deep chenille fringe; fawn-colored felt hat, ornamented with ostrich feathers of the same shade.

FIG. III.—RECEPTION-DRESS OF ALMOND-COLORED SILK. The skirt and long train are edged with a knife-plaiting of the silk; the front is rather full and gathered, and is trimmed with long loops of satin ribbon; the visiting or opera cloak is of light-green Japanese crape, embroidered in rich colors and lined with red quilted satin. This robe is almost identical with those worn by Japanese ladies.

FIG. IV.—VISITING-DRESS OF CAMEL'S HAIR, WORN OVER BLACK SILK. The camel's hair dress is made in princess style in the back, and is looped up with bows of black ribbon; it is made with a train, which falls over the black

silk train; the material is one of the newest figured ones that has appeared, and is very beautiful for rather dressy occasions; the black silk vest and cuffs have fancy pearl buttons on them; bonnet of black velvet, trimmed with green bows and gold and red berries.

FIG. V.—VISITING-DRESS OF LIGHT CREAM-COLORED AMAZON CLOTH. The skirt is simply draped, and edged with a plaiting of the material; the half-tight fitting jacket has large cuffs on the sleeves; the front of the dress is of claret-colored velvet, trimmed with red gros-grain bows, and the jacket is trimmed with claret velvet also; bonnet of cream-colored felt, trimmed with the claret velvet.

FIGS. VI. AND VII.—FRONT AND BACK OF CHENILLE CLOTH MANTLE, of a beige color; it is trimmed with brown velvet, and piped with silk; the front of the mantle is double-breasted, and fastened with two rows of tortoise-shell buttons; the back is demi-fitting, and the sleeves, which are somewhat in the dolman style, terminate with velvet cuffs, lined with silk to match the pipings; brown silk dress.

FIG. VIII.—HOUSE-DRESS OF BLUE CAMEL'S HAIR. It has a demi-train, which is edged with two narrow knife-plaitings of the camel's hair, between which is a plaiting of Breton lace; the vest, cuffs, and front of the dress is of Pekin silk, blue and old-gold striped; the panier basque is trimmed with a narrow knife-plaiting of Breton lace; a jabot of wider lace is put down the front of the vest.

FIG. IX.—DINNER-DRESS OF GRAY SILK AND GRAY BROCADE, covered with pink flowers. The gray skirt is draped in front, and bordered with two flounces, edged with pink silk; the back is vandyked and edged with pink, the ruche below being caught up shell-shape; the brocaded polonaise opens heart-shaped, and is draped below the waist, where it turns back with revers.

FIGS. X. AND XI.—BACK AND FRONT OF WINTER JACKET, which is made of heavy, beaver cloth, and trimmed with brown fur; there are many seams at the back, a style that is eminently becoming to all except very slender figures.

FIGS. XII. AND XIII.—BACK AND FRONT OF A GRAY CLOTH JACKET, for a young lady; the material is basket cloth, the shape is close to the figure, and the basque is a separate piece joined on, the opening in the centre being filled in with a silk plaiting of the same shade as the cloth, and which is fan-shaped; a flot of ribbon at the top of the opening; the pocket on the left side is ornamented with a bow of similar ribbon; the sleeve also opens at the back to receive a fan-shaped plaiting of silk, headed with bow to match the centre of the back; the front is double-breasted, opening with a shawl-shaped collar.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The hats and bonnets are of such a variety of styles that it is impossible to describe them all; but we give some of the very newest, among the very prettiest of which for a young lady is a velvet hat that may be made either of the same material as the dress worn at the time, or of black velvet; it is edged with a garland of bronze leaves and red currants, which rest in a row of Breton lace; a cluster of loops of red and black ribbon at the left side. The second hat is of dark blue cloth, trimmed with dark blue silk and a wing. The *Directorie* bonnet is of plum-colored velvet, with a border on the outer edge, of old-gold plush; the feathers are of plum-color and the strings of old-gold color. The second bonnet is of black velvet, trimmed with black plumes, and black lace on the edge, and having long and wide black lace strings, which come from the back and tie at the side; the brim is turned up at the side and lined with dark red satin. The first head-dress is in the Grecian style, and has two gilt bands, enamelled in black, worn on the front; hands covered with gold-colored satin, and embroidered in black, would look well in this style of head-dress; or of black velvet, embroidered in gold, or of blue or pink velvet, embroidered with pearls; but it

requires regular features to make the style becoming. In the second head-dress, the puffs are worn at the back of the head, and fastened in by a jet comb, or by many large-headed black pins.

The sleeve is from a black silk costume, and trimmed with plaitings of the silk, separated by a band of rich brocaded velvet; this sleeve is suitable for a dressy costume, when a more open sleeve is not desirable.

The present fashion for out-of-door costumes is of the severe masculine style, with close-fitting cloth jackets, cut-away coats, and little trimmings; the paniers are worn below these jackets, if paniers are worn at all; some persons prefer the very plain straight lines for the street; but for reception, visiting and house-dresses, paniers are very popular; for carriage, and more dressy occasions, long mantles and cloaks will be worn, and as the colder weather advances, they will, in a great degree, supersede the more jaunty jacket, and will take the shape of under-dress. The fashion of a few years back is revived in house-dresses, the under-dress, or petticoat, is of one color, and the upper dress, or polonaise, opens down the front over the petticoat, and is looped back like the once popular Dolly Varden dresses; in other words the Maintenon, Pompadour, and Marie Antoinette styles are all employed, varied according to the fancy of the wearer. The materials employed for these costumes are admirably adapted for them, as they are often of gay colors, with small chintz patterns over them, and always used in combination with some solid color; then some Pompadour patterns would not look nearly so well, if employed for the whole dress, and often quite out of place on the street in winter, though much more appropriate for summer wear.

The Marie Antoinette dress is of the princess shape at the back, open in front, usually, and can be draped high or low, in many or few loops, as may be wished.

If there is a basque and over-skirt worn, the basque is much trimmed, or much gathered and looped up around the hips, to give the panier effect.

The extremely economical fashion of wearing a bodice of a different material and color from the skirt is destined to become more popular as the season moves on; in fact, a revival of the spencer is probable. Plain and striped velvet corsages will be worn with silk skirts of a different color.

Several of these bodices will be made of brocaded silk; the new cashmeres, shot with gold thread, will also be used, combined with plain cashmere of the same shade, and trimmed with shaded founçes—by which I mean several shades of the color of the cashmere. Black bodices trimmed with gold will also be worn, for black is more popular than ever. There was a time—true, long ago—when the sole fact of wearing a black dress out of mourning was sufficient to call forth reprobation, and to cause the wearer to be classed as eccentric. But now at the most elegant *réunions* black faille dresses are trimmed with gold braid, arranged *à la Valois* in straight lines, forming a plastron on the bodice and front of the skirt. The paniers of such dress are made of either black silk gauze or of black China crêpe.

The new colors are frog-green, a green which has a tinge of yellow in it; sulphur, which is mixed with pink; the North Pole blue, which is a pale shade tinted with violet, in distinction to turquoise, which is tinted with green.

The pigeon's throat silk, and indeed all shot silks, are in great favor now, although never used alone for a dress.

The present style of combination is a most economical one, as two or three old dresses will make a most fashionable new one. The fashion just revived, of having a basque or waist of a different color or material from the skirt, is one of the most economical that we know of; though if the waist is of a figured or striped material, and the skirt of a plain one, the effect is the best.

For out-of-door-dresses, the combinations of figured with

plain material is not so good, and is not considered so elegant, many street-dresses being made of one entire color and material, though the figured material is sometimes used as facings, bias bands, etc. For the plain out-of-door-costume, olive-green and olive-brown, dark blue, gray, chestnut, claret and myrtle-greens are all popular, and look most elegant. Still some figured or striped cashmere basques, for out-of-door wear, have been imported; but as yet, there are rather too pronounced for the street. Many of the cut-away jackets have soft twilled fronts that are shirred and inserted, and take the place of vests; these give roundness to the figure, and are most becoming; the shirring is at the waist and near the neck. Black cashmere and black silk, much trimmed with jet or with rainbow beads, are popular; in fact, black is very much worn.

JACKETS of all descriptions will be worn on the street, though mantles will also be worn if the dress is at all puffed in the back, and must necessarily follow the shape of the dress. For cold weather, the long cloak or mantle will be worn, more for warmth than for style, however.

BONNETS AND HATS are worn both very large and very small; the large scoop front of the *Directorie* bonnet and the close-fitting cottage bonnet equally divide favor, according to the face that they are to adorn; and the large turned-up hat will be chosen by the young girl who thinks she has a picturesque face, though the simple round toque, or "pork-pie hat," with its round crown and close rolled-up brim, (though an entirely old style revived), is really very becoming to many faces. Gay cashmere ribbons and silks are used for bonnet strings, and gimps made of colored beads are also used. Some plain black velvet bonnets are piped with dark red and old-gold, and others are only trimmed with black feathers and jet.

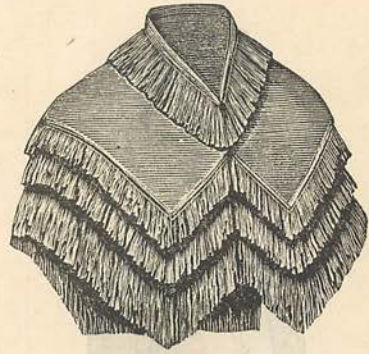
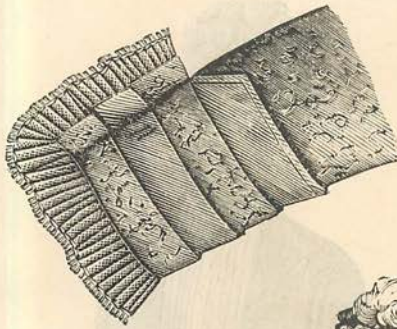
HAIR DRESSING shows decided variety and change. In France, three styles of hair dressing are noticeable. Slender oval faces adopt the following: the back hair is tied high, two thick braids (each plaits of three) fall in two loops; the front hair is a waved fringe, and a cluster of three puffs is pinned about the looped plaits. The high coiffure is adopted by the possessors of full, round faces; the back hair is combed up from the nape of the neck, and that on the temples combed back to meet it, the whole being massed in two or three long puffs; the front hair is parted in the centre, and falls in half rings at the sides. The third fashion is the simple classic head-dress, with the Greek coil low at the back; the front hair is simply parted and waved, and the back hair firmly plaited in a tress of three. Very little hair is required, but the head should be finely shaped, as the outline is clearly displayed. Dark tortoise-shell pins are worn in fair hair, while silver ornaments are preferred by brunettes.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—GIRL'S OUT-OF-DOOR COSTUME. The dress is of dark brown cashmere, which is kill-plaited; the jacket is of a chestnut-brown cloth, made double-breasted, and trimmed with large, bone buttons; the hat is of brown plush, the color of the jacket, with a band of darker plush, of the color of the dress.

FIG. II.—BOY'S SUIT OF PLAID FLANNEL. The dress is laid in large plaits back and front, and is confined about the waist by a bias band of the material of the dress; the long striped stockings are of the colors of the dress.

FIG. III.—GIRL'S OUT-OF-DOOR COSTUME. The figure represents the back of the jacket which is seen in figure No. I; the dress is of dark brown cashmere, with bias bands of chestnut-brown silk around the skirt.



CHILDREN'S COSTUMES FOR WINTER. BALMORAL PELERINE. SLEEVE.



DRESSES FOR THE HOUSE.



WINTER CLOAK. SKATING COSTUME.



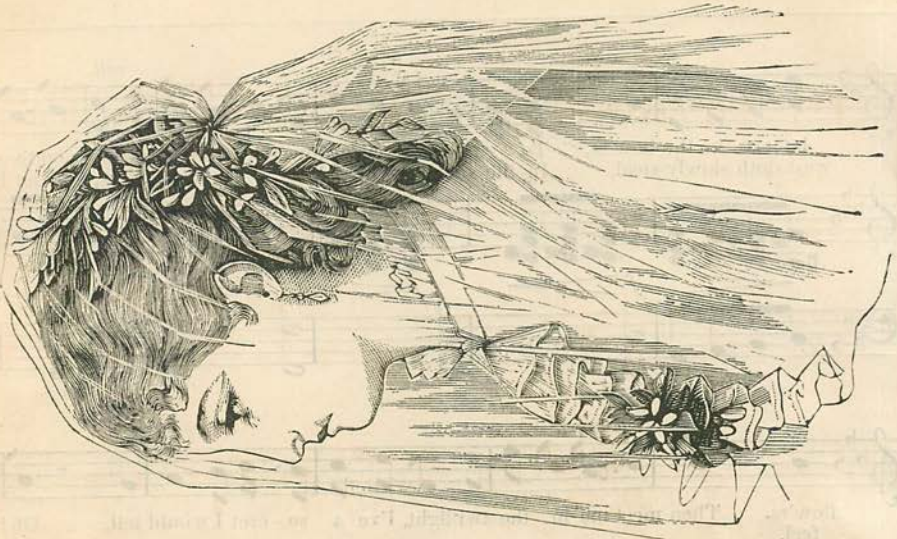


NEW STYLES FOR WINTER WRAPS.

AMERICAN SYSTEM. PUBLISHED BY



NEW STYLES FOR WINTER WRAPS.



BRIDAL HEAD DRESSES AND BONNET.

# EVERY-DAY DRESSES, GARMENTS, ETC.

BY EMILY H. MAY.

No. 1.—We give, first, this month, something new for an outside winter wrap. It is made of Vicugna cloth, which is a kind of cloth on which the long hairs are seen. It is to be trimmed with fur. It is cut with a seam in the centre of the back, where the mantle is slightly hollowed



No. 1.

No. 2.

out to fit the figure. The sleeve is in one piece with the back, the upper part being joined to the under part. A band of fur borders the mantle and sleeves, and the back is ornamented with passementerie, which commences at the shoulder. This passementerie trimming may be added or

not, as the taste may suggest, but for ourselves we would prefer the garment without it. A double ruching of black lace finishes the neck,



No. 3—A.

which is tied with long loops and ends of heavy satin double faced ribbon.

No. 2.—Next we have an indoor or dinner toilette of gray silk and cashmere. The train, draperies, and bodice are cashmere; the plaiting, sleeves, and revers are silk. The tablier consists of narrow knife-plaited ruffles, these are put upon a foundation, and the revers are attached and turned back, from beneath which there is a panier drapery, ornamented with a coquille of Russian lace and loops of ribbon. The basque bodice has a waistcoat of gray and white brocaded satin or silk, fastened with pearl buttons. The sleeves are tight to the elbow, where they terminate with a ruffle of the Russian lace. Of course the lace and the brocade vest can be left out, and

a simple vest of the gray silk, and knife-plaitings instead of the lace used for the trimmings of panier, bodice, and sleeves, for a more quiet costume. A partially worn silk dress of any color can be utilized after this design, with the addition of the cashmere in corresponding color.

No. 3.—For a young lady we give a short costume, either for house or street, with polonaise and panier. It is made of cashmere of a light fawn-color, with vest and trimmings of black velvet. The front of the skirt is kilted from just under the vest, where it is put on the foundation, the sides are kilted, only from the knee, where the trimming comes. This trimming is formed of a band of the cashmere embroidered in black,



No. 3—B.

and edged with a very fine, narrow knife-plaiting, and edged with black velvet ribbon. The panier polonaise is trimmed to correspond. We give

the front and back, showing two designs for trimming the sleeves. Twelve yards of cashmere and one yard of velvet for vest and cuffs, with several pieces of very narrow velvet ribbon for the ruffles will be required.



No. 4.

No. 4.—Another short costume is of blue and green plaid woolens. The skirt has two box-plaited ruffles five inches deep; the upper one put on with a heading. Down the front, it is kilted in six plaits meeting in the centre. A plaited scarf is arranged from under the back drapery and tied in front with loops and ends of ribbon to correspond. There is a double-breasted jacket bodice, cut away in front. It is worn over a round waist, to which the skirt and back drapery is sewed. A complete round-waisted dress with sleeves may be made with this costume, to be worn with a belt, and the jacket only put on for walking, or the vest at the neck can be simulated, and only the jacket bodice worn if

preferred. Twelve to fourteen yards of double-width goods required.



No. 5.

No. 5.—A pretty costume for a girl of six is of cloth or velvet, simply bound with braid. There is first a princess dress with kilted skirt back, over which is a cut-away jacket, fastened by three buttons in front. Very pretty for velvet or fancy cloth.



No. 6.

No. 6.—For a little girl of three to six years we give the front and back of a winter paletot. It is made of a soft, light gray cloth, and orna-

mented with silk braid. The trimming is laid on to simulate an over-jacket, and the buttons arranged as seen by illustration. Large and a linen also makes very serviceable aprons for children. The plaits, belt and border on the skirt, are of Hamburg insertion.



No. 7.

smaller-sized button are used. Fancy pearl or bone are most fashionable.

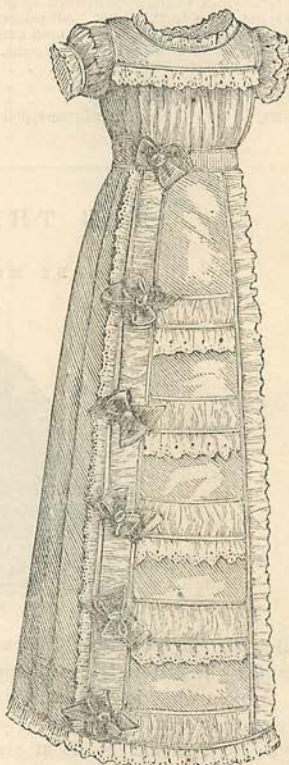
No. 7.—For a boy of five to seven years, we have short pants, with double-breasted blouse-



No. 8.

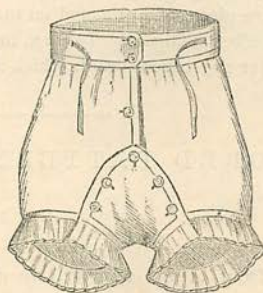
jacket worn with a belt, trimmed with fancy braid, or narrow braid laid on in a simple pattern. Make of gray or navy-blue flannel.

No. 8.—A simple blouse-apron for either boy or girl of two to four years, made of Madras gingham, calico, or in white nainsook. Gray



No. 9.—A.

No. 9.—We give a very pretty design for an infant's robe, made of French nainsook and lace—bretonne or Valenciens washes best. Long



No. 9.—B.

sleeves may be substituted. Also the first drawers, which are worn over the napkin, and made of muslin, ruffled with Hamburg edging.

# WINTER CLOAK: WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give above an engraving of a Winter Cloak, front and back, made in plain or basket-cloth, and trimmed with either velvet or silk. The trimming for the cuffs, and for the back of the skirt of the cloak, is laid in side-plaits, and put

on the outside of the garment at the back. On the cuffs, the plaiting is put, so as to come from under the over-lap, as seen in the illustration above.

Folded in this number, we give as a SUPPLEMENT, (481)



a full-sized pattern, which consists, as will be seen, of six pieces :

No. 1.—HALF OF FRONT.

No. 2.—HALF OF UPPER PART OF BACK, including upper half of sleeve.

No. 3.—HALF OF SKIRT OF BACK.

No. 4.—UNDER HALF OF SLEEVE to the dotted line marked F F to H H.

No. 5.—CUFFS. The square marks show where the cuff laps over the outside of the arm.

No. 6.—HALF OF COLLAR.

Cut out of some old muslin, and fit the pattern before cutting into the cloth. This pattern is cut to fit a 36-inch bust measure.

It must be noticed that in No. 1—HALF OF FRONT—the pattern turns over at the top from Y Y to W W. From Y to Z on the front, the line is straight, as may be seen ; it is a continuation of the front. At the dotted line, on the side-

seam of the front, marked A A, the pattern also turns over.

Also notice on No. 2, which is the HALF OF THE UPPER PART OF the back, including the sleeve, that the under half of the sleeve is cut precisely like the upper half, only stopping at the dotted line marked F F to H H. At the point O, this under half of the sleeve is tacked to the point O, on the upper half of sleeve. From R to P, is the place where the hand comes through the 6 stars at X ; join the 6 stars at X in the upper half of the piece No. 2. Match all the stars, and also the letters (thus, G G, and C C,) in putting the pieces together.

The skirt of the back of the garment is held in place by the three large buttons, which ornament the back. The pocket, at the side, is inserted in the cloak, and the opening bound with the same material as the trimming.

## NEEDLE-BOOK: EMBROIDERY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



The foundation may be either satin or cashmere, and the embroidery is point Russe and *au passé*. For the motif in the centre there is an appliqué of satin of a contrasting color. These appliqués are fastened down with silk trellis work. Before commencing the embroidery the material must be lined with muslin, to prevent the work from dragging. Both sides of the needle-case cover are embroidered. Inside several flannel leaves are fastened, and these are pinked out at the edges. Besides containing the needles, they prevent them from rusting.

feathers should be tacked on, and not gummed. A table-cover border may be made in the same way.

**BASKET.**—A basket such as *Lucy* requires is not open work enough to require lining. On the top arrange a bunch of cherries and plenty of leaves. The cherries are made like the balls, by winding the wool round two tiny circles of cardboard; the leaves are cut out of baize and scraps of green flannel, which are attached by working the ribs in green wool; one line straight down the centre of each, and fur on either side, almost at right angles. Round the base of the basket are placed a strip of red flannel, with green, brown, and red woolen tassels depending, and a row of herring-bone in green wool in the centre of the red strip. Above this, in the middle of the basket, and at the top, place vandyke strips of red, worked in green, black, and gold wool.

## OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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

### SOUPS.

**Oyster Soup.**—Take four dozen oysters; parboil them in their own liquor. Beard two dozen, and set them aside. Pound the rest and the beards with the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs; add the oyster liquor and as much white stock as you want soup; let the whole boil, and then pass it through a hair sieve. Put in the whole oysters; make the soup hot, season with pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, and just before serving, stir in off the fire a gill of cream, beaten up with the yolk of a raw egg.

**Tomato Soup.**—Boil a small piece of meat with cabbage, parsley, celery, pepper and salt, onions, allspice. When they are well boiled, add a good quantity of tomatoes, and a dessert-spoon of butter, rolled in flour; strain all through a colander, and serve with small squares of toasted bread.

**Vegetable Soup.**—One pint of milk, one teacup of lima beans, one of tomatoes, three carrots, sliced, pepper and salt. Boil for one and a-half hours.

### DESSERTS.

**Lemon Sponge.**—Two ounces isinglass, one pint and three-quarters of water, three-quarters pound pounded sugar, the juice of five lemons, the rind of one, the whites of three eggs. Dissolve the isinglass in the water, strain it into a saucepan, and add the sugar, lemon-rind, and juice. Boil the whole from ten to fifteen minutes, strain it again, and let it stand till it is cool and begins to stiffen. Beat the whites of the eggs, put them to it, and whisk the mixture till it is quite white; put it into a mould which has been previously wetted, and let it remain until perfectly set; then turn it out, and garnish it according to taste.

**Scotch Marmalade.**—To every pound of Seville oranges put one lemon and two quarts of water, and boil them for two hours; then change the water and boil until quite soft; cut them in half, take out the pulp carefully, and remove the seeds; cut the peel into very thin slices, and return it to the pulp. To every pound of fruit allow two pounds of sugar; put a pint of the water the oranges were first boiled in to the sugar, mix the whole together, and boil twenty minutes, or until the marmalade is clear.

**Buttermilk Creams.**—Take a quart or two, according to quantity required, of freshly churned buttermilk; tie it up in a cloth, and hang it over a basin for three or four days till the whey has all run from it, and only the curd remains in the cloth. Beat the curd with a whisk, with either raspberry jam or fresh raspberries. If the latter, a good deal of white pounded sugar should be added; if the former, a little sugar will do. Send to table heaped in jelly glasses.

**Gingerbread Pulling.**—Three ounces flour, three ounces bread crumbs, six ounces treacle, five ounces finely chopped

suet, one tablespoonful of sugar, one egg, one-half ounce ground ginger. Let it fill a mould or basin, and boil eight to ten hours.

### MISCELLANEOUS TABLE RECIPES.

**To Use Bread-Crusts.**—They may be used in several ways. Put them on a tin, and place in a cool oven till crisp, then pound in a mortar till quite fine. Put away in a covered tin, and you have bread-crumbs already for fish, croquettes, etc. Or put the crumbs into a basin, and cover them with cold water; the next day put into a cloth, and squeeze all moisture from them, then add chopped apple, sugar, butter, chopped lemon peel, and lemon juice; put into a pie dish and bake, and you have a nice apple charlotte. Or take the bread when squeezed, add to it the yolks of two eggs, sugar to taste, a few sultanas or currants, and a little flavoring of some kind; when all is well mixed, stir in the whites of the eggs whisked to a strong froth; put into a buttered dish, and bake about half an hour.

**Meat Jelly.**—Cut some dressed meat (beef or mutton), into slices smaller than for hash; season them with salt and pepper. Dissolve a sixpenny packet of gelatine in one pint of good clear stock; arrange the slices of meat in a mould with slices of hard-boiled eggs; fill up the mould with the stock, and put it into the oven for half an hour. Let it stand till quite cold, turn it out, and garnish with watercress.

**Knuckle of Veal, stewed brown.**—Take a knuckle of veal, cut it into four pieces, just fry it to be brown; then put to it three pints of boiling water, and let it stew on a very slow fire nearly three hours; put with it a bunch of sweet herbs, an anchovy, and some vermicelli and salt, with a little cayenne. When it is done, take it up and pour the sauce over it.

## FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

**FIG. I.—VISITING-DRESS OF BLACK VELVET;** it is made with a train and the front is trimmed with a narrow, black satin plaiting; when the plain train is joined to the front of the skirt, there is a band of lynx fur, which also passes across the front of the dress; the long plain basque is edged with a narrow black satin plaiting like that on the bottom of the skirt. Large black velvet hat with long ostrich plume.

**FIG. II.—EVENING-DRESS OF YELLOW SILK;** the round under-dress is of yellow silk striped with white satin, and is finished with a knife-plaiting of the same, headed by a plaiting of Breton lace; the over-dress of yellow silk has a short train, is draped low across the front, and has paniers, caught up by a garland of large pink roses with brown leaves; the deep cuirass waist ends in two large loops at the back; it is high on the shoulders, and low and square back and front. Large pink rose in the hair.

**FIG. III.—RECEPTION OR EVENING-DRESS OF WHITE POMPADOUR SILK,** with blue and pink roses; the short train is edged with a knife-plaiting of white silk, above which is a Vandyke trimming of pink silk; the long wrinkled apron is edged with a deep pink fringe. The dress is of princess shape at the back, has paniers at the side, and is finished on the front with wide, plain, pink silk; this pink silk faces the sides of the square train. The high waist is much ornamented with wide lace. The close coat-sleeves have a deep cuff of pink silk.

**FIG. IV.—VISITING-DRESS OF DARK GREEN VELVET,** worn over a skirt edged with a wide knife-plaited ruffle of dark green silk. A puffing and a second smaller ruffle trim the front. The velvet dress is trimmed in front with strips of green satin fastened down by velvet buttons, and the back of the coat-basque is ornamented in the same way. Small bonnet of dark green velvet.

**FIG. V.—EVENING-DRESS OF BLACK SILK,** brocaded in small colored bouquets. The back is princess in shape and has paniers formed by looping up the dress at the sides with

bows of black satin ribbon. The front of the dress is of claret-colored satin with red silk diagonal stripes. A red silk ruffle passes around the front, as well as around the black-fringed silk at the back; the body is low both back and front. Elbow sleeves, trimmed with ruffles of red silk and black and white lace. Black kid gloves, embroidered on the back.

FIG. VI.—HOUSE-DRESS OF SATIN BROCADE—BLUE FLOWERS ON A DARK BROWN GROUND. The skirt has two pleated flounces, edged with lace, and is arranged in folds half way to the waist. Short panier tunic, draped and edged with pleated frill of brocade and lace. Jacket bodice, with plastron of pleated blue silk and frill of lace. Lace frills and revers at the wrists. The back of the dress is princess and is looped up carelessly with a bow of brown satin ribbon.

FIG. VII.—HOUSE-DRESS OF PEACOCK-BLUE INDIAN CASHMERE, which opens over a Pekin striped silk of two shades of peacock blue; the cashmere dress opens to the waist where it fastens with three buttons; the silk front is trimmed with seven narrow knife-plaited ruffles; the back of the robe is princess, and is ornamented with a shell trimming of the silk.

FIG. VIII.—OUT-OF-DOOR COSTUME OF BROWN CASHMERE. Cloak of brown beaver cloth, made with wide sleeves and trimmed with deep chenille fringe.

FIG. IX.—SKATING COSTUME OF DARK BLUE CASHMERE, made with long kilt-plaiting down the front, and shirred on each side of plaiting; knife-plaited ruffle around the bottom of the skirt, above which is one of figured silk. Dark blue velvet jacket trimmed with gray fur; muff of the same fur. Dark blue velvet toque trimmed with gray fur and a blue feather.

FIG. X.—WINTER-DRESS OF SICILIENNE, TRIMMED WITH STRIPED VELVET. The redingote is of bronze-colored cloth, close-fitting, and the collar, cuffs and pocket are of seal-skin. Brown felt hat and feathers.

FIG. XI.—WINTER COSTUME. The dress is of black silk, trimmed with several narrow flounces. The circular wrap is of heavy, corded, black silk (or can be made of wide black cashmere), and is lined all through with gray squirrel skin; the collar and narrow border are of lynx fur.

FIG. XII.—PRINCESS ROBE, IN DRAGON-GREEN CASHMERE, with a cross-cut border of darker velvet. Gray mantle of Indian cashmere, quilted throughout, and trimmed with fox fur, which may be completed by chenille fringe; pendant sleeves. Green felt bonnet with gray feathers, loops, and watered strings.

FIG. XIII.—SEMI-FITTING PALETOT OF BRONZE ARMURE SATIN, lined with white hare; otter fur borders the pockets and sleeves, and also composes the long round boa; the latter with handslits midway down, terminates in fur tassels. Dress of bronze silk.

FIG. XIV.—BRIDE'S HEAD-DRESS. The veil is arranged in the Spanish fashion. It is fastened at the back of the head near the top, and is caught together on the chest with a cluster of orange blossoms, without falling over the face; a double wreath of orange blossoms.

FIG. XV.—WHITE FELT BONNET, trimmed with white satin ribbon, caught here and there with gilt ornaments, and trimmed on left side with bunches of holly berries.

FIG. XVI.—BRIDE'S HEAD-DRESS; the veil is of tulle, is fastened at the back of the head, and falls in very long folds, almost to the bottom of the dress. The short end is brought front, and falls over the face without plaits.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We also give, in the front of the number, engravings of a new style sleeve, and a new style cape. The sleeve is of black satin brocade, trimmed with plain black satin, and finished with *point d'esprit* lace, which very much resembles Breton lace, and is used in the same way for trimming. The cape is of white cashmere, trimmed with white fringe, and is made to throw over the shoulders on a cold day. It looks well in any color.

We gave, in the November number, so full a description of the newest fashions, that it leaves us but little to say this month.

*Street Dresses* are still worn round, and just short enough to escape the ground. They are gayer than they were formerly, as brocaded material, in gay but small figures, enters into the formation of many of them; thus a plain brown, claret, dark blue or green cashmere will have facings, cuffs, collars, etc., of the brocade, but some of the most elegant walking-dresses are of camel's hair, or ladies' cloth, made only the one color, the beauty consisting in the cut and style. If the now showy costume is not exceedingly elegant, it soon grows common-looking, and for persons who have not many changes of dress, we would seriously advise the plainer style.

*Paniers* are very popular for home dresses, and are even a great deal worn on the street, for anything is fashionable that is at all becoming or picturesque-looking. The fronts of dresses still cling closely, and the hoop that was predicted is only a small affair, worn at the back by some ladies, as a "bustle."

*Basques, or jackets, or waists*, by whatever name one may choose to call them, are more and more worn of a different material, and often of a different color from the dress, but these are usually on economical principles, as an old skirt may do much longer service, as a figured or striped body made of another old dress is worn with it. We spoke in the November number of the "shirred," or "gaged," or gathered skirts, etc., that are now so much worn; many dresses have the back breadth shirred to the depth of an eighth of a yard, on to a belt, over this narrow belt a wide one is always worn; in fact, for young people these wide belts are very popular. Then again some like the pointed waist, others the basque, and we cannot too often reiterate that anything is fashionable that suits the taste of the wearer.

*Longer and larger casquises, cloaks, sacques, etc.*, are worn more than in the autumn, though the shorter and close-fitting ones are by no means abandoned; silk, satin, and camel's hair are all used for these wraps, the heavy cloths being usually reserved for the shorter and tighter garments.

*Bonnets*, both large and small, are worn rather more forward on the head than they have been for some time; the huge (and we must think ugly) poke bonnet is tied on by wide ribbon passing across the crown; all bonnets fit close and snugly over the ears; most of the ribbon bonnet-strings are from three to five inches wide; some of the strings are made of spot or changeable silk; and are six inches wide, and are tacked fast to the sides. Gay figured, cashmere, colored ribbons, are very much used, with two or three feather-tips, and there is an absence of all ornament beneath the brim, even although the poke projects above the head.

#### CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

FIG. I.—BOY'S COSTUME OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAID TWEED. The trousers are short, the jacket long, opening over a vest of the tweed, and all are bound with black braid, and fastened with gray horn buttons; red neck-tie.

FIG. II.—GIRL'S WINTER COSTUME OF MYRTLE-GREEN CASHMERE; the skirt is kilted and the plaits are fastened down on the wrong side with two rows of braid; the tight-fitting jacket is of cloth of the color of the skirt (cloth, kilted, would be too heavy for the skirt), and faced with green velvet, where the revers turn back in front; the whole is trimmed with brown fur, and the muff is of the same material; white felt hat trimmed with myrtle-green velvet and white feathers.

FIG. III.—BOY'S COSTUME OF NAVY-BLUE CLOTH. The trousers are short; blouse jacket fastened about the waist with a Russia leather belt; the jacket has a rolling-collar, over which is worn a large white linen collar.