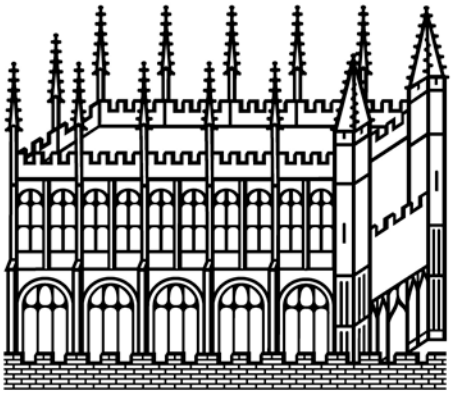


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Vol. V., No. 2. February 1st, 1886.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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MYRA'S THREEPENNY JOURNAL

VOL. V.] JANUARY 1, 1886. [NO. 1.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

IT is an admitted fact that every woman dresses, not to please herself, but to please her husband, her father, her brothers, and their male friends; yet the more any particular fashion is abused and ridiculed by the coat-wearing part of the community, the more persistently she clings to it, and the more loath she is to resign it, even after its death knell has struck. Thus it will be with the tournure; it has survived the criticism and mockery which have been showered on it, but the caprice which introduced it and has granted it so long an existence, now decrees that tournures are to be very much reduced in size, preparatory to their being abandoned altogether. In spite of this, tournures will probably endure for some time longer, until all are convinced that the cushion at the waist and a few steels in the dress skirt constitute all that is really required to sustain the heavy draperies of costumes, and the weighty trimmings on mantles.

If the tournure is abandoned, however, greater attention than ever must be paid to the arrangement of the jupons, especially under ball and evening dresses, which are chiefly made of such light fabrics that their elegance depends in an unusual degree on the correct cut and description of the jupons.

Ball dresses for young ladies, whether married or single, are made of tulle, when economy is no object, but also of gauze, crêpe lisse, and silk crape in all the soft, tender shades that are so much prettier than fuller colours, and in white, which is more fashionable than any colour. Tulle illusion dotted with chenille has a very pretty effect, but is certainly surpassed in beauty by bead embroidered tulles, and especially by white tulle dotted with pearls about the size of a dried pea. A charming dress made of this beaded tulle has a foundation skirt of white silk veiled by two skirts of plain white tulle. Over this comes a skirt of tulle dotted with pearls, full and gathered at the waist, and hemmed at the edge over white satin ribbon. A slightly puffed tunic is gracefully draped over the skirt and caught up on one side by a large bow of white satin ribbon, one end and one loop of which are embroidered with bouquets of wild flowers, while the others are of plain satin. The low satin bodice is draped round the neck with beaded tulle, and a bouillonné of tulle over narrow satin ribbon softens the line where it touches the skin. The basque of the corsage is marked by a band of narrow white satin ribbon, embroidered with wild flowers to match the sash, and ending under this.

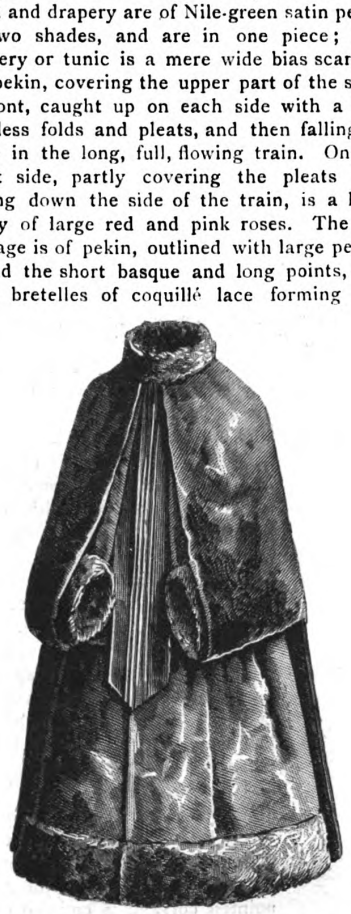


NO. 1. THE PLOUGASTEL CAPOTE.

Brillantine is much employed as a material for evening dresses with crape, tulle, and gauze. Its chief use is, however, as a kind of foundation for the lace draperies on the toilettes of young married ladies. There is a subdued brilliancy about this material which gives it a special value, and in pale tints it has the delicacy of flower petals. A very lovely dress is made of heliotrope faille Française and Brillantine in the same shade; the low, pointed corsage is covered with point lace, and the skirt is draped with scarfs of point lace, caught up by bouquets of white roses with red centres.

A very elegant ball dress for a young lady has a pink faille skirt covered by a deep flounce of white lace. A full, plain overskirt of fine étamine is draped below the hip on the left side by a sash bow of pink satin ribbon, and a large bouquet of pink wild roses and marguerites; a similar bouquet on the front of the tunic holds a few folds together; the back is gracefully draped in soft puffs. The pink faille corsage is laced at the back and cut in a low point at the neck; a lace drapery is caught up on the shoulders with pink satin bows, and ends in front under a small bouquet of wild roses and marguerites. The short puffed sleeves are of lace, tied in with bands and bows of pink satin ribbon. A small bouquet of flowers is placed in the hair,

and round the neck is a band of pink satin ribbon, edged with narrow lace on each side, and fastened on the left side under a bow. This is a charmingly fresh and girlish toilette. The following, for a young married lady, is a little more costly, and more dignified in style, although equally simple in construction. The skirt is of Nile-green satin veiled with a deep flounce of white lace, gathered and draped a little, rather far back on the right side. The train and drapery are of Nile-green satin pekin in two shades, and are in one piece; the drapery or tunic is a mere wide bias scarf of the pekin, covering the upper part of the skirt in front, caught up on each side with a few careless folds and pleats, and then falling at once in the long, full, flowing train. On the right side, partly covering the pleats and falling down the side of the train, is a long spray of large red and pink roses. The low corsage is of pekin, outlined with large pearls round the short basque and long points, and with bretelles of coquillé lace forming the

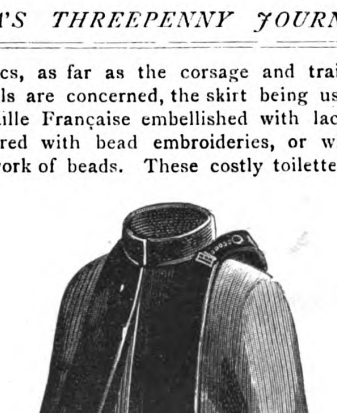


No. 3. THE MERCIER MANTLE (Front View).

shoulder straps, and descending on each side of the pearl embroidered plastron ornamenting the front. The sleeves consist of three graduated rows of pearls falling on the arm; the neck is encircled by three rows of pearls, and red and pink roses are placed on the right shoulder and in the coiffure.

Roses are the favourite flowers for ornamenting ball toilettes, but heliotrope is also very fashionable; this flower is beautifully imitated, and in its velvety texture, and even in its delicate perfume, it is not much behind nature. The perfume is as fashionable as the flower; sachets for handkerchiefs, gloves and laces are scented with heliotrope, and couturières and lingères manage to send home toilettes and lingerie in which the deliciously fragrant perfume is slightly perceptible.

The reception and dinner dresses worn by married ladies, dowagers, and chaperons are made of the most magnificent silk and velvet fabrics, as far as the corsage and train or panels are concerned, the skirt being usually of faille Française embellished with lace, or covered with bead embroideries, or with a network of beads. These costly toilettes are



No. 2. THE LOUVAIN MANTLE (Front View).

further adorned with flowers, bows of ribbon, and appliqué passementerie ornaments, which are as much employed with evening as with outdoor costumes. They are made in all colours to match the dress material, and comprise waistbands and girdles with pendants, epaulets, wide collars, and plastrons; all are richly beaded in jet or colours, and they are undoubtedly beautiful and becoming. These beaded ornaments have, however, the disadvantage of being either very heavy or very costly; the least expensive passementeries are beaded with coarse and heavy beads, which render them oppressively weighty, while the cost of the finely cut beads used for the best trimmings necessarily makes them very expensive.



No. 5. THE LOUVAIN MANTLE (Back View).

Made-up Models, trimmed, 4s.; untrimmed, 2s.; Flat Patterns only, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The fashion of wearing elegant tea-gowns as home dinner toilettes is steadily gaining ground; these toilettes are made of very rich materials, and are elaborately trimmed with lace, and generally open in front over a silk or satin tablier covered with lace. One handsome model is in the shape of a tr Princess robe of purple velvet, with loose, fronts ornamented with long revers of satin. The under-dress is of white sa deep lace flounce covering the skirt, and puffed plastron falling over a loosely sash of white satin, which is tied in long and ends on the right side. The sleeves are cut in Vandyke points over a bouillonné and finished off with a lace flo

Another of these toilettes has a short skirt of green broché velvet open in front a petticoat of pale-green satin covered lace flounce. The bodice is of broché, en cœur in front, with elbow sleeves fin off with wide lace flounces, and a mode deep basque, to which is attached a flounce of lace. The corsage is ornam with a deep Maintenon pèlerine of la pleated drapery of green satin edged wit following the line of the open front and e in a point below the waist.



No. 4. THE MERCIER MANTLE (Back Vie

There is little novelty in outdoor cos and mantles, both are trimmed with ast combined with jet, which is, however, used as clasps, epaulets, and appliqué ments. Astrakan, plush, and all the hairy fabrics in vogue this season, need used with discretion; they have a warn comfortable appearance, but they must expected to follow all the lines of the like a softer, more supple fabric. But ast is an admirable trimming, and also com well with other fabrics, as in a stylish j of which the straight, loose fronts a astrakan, while the short, tight-fitting ending at the waist, is of faille. The jac fastened at the neck only over a faille coat made with pleated fronts, crossed fichu. A jet clasp with pendants faster jacket at the throat, and jet epaulets con this original little vêtement.

COMTESSE DE

MODES FOR CHILDREN.

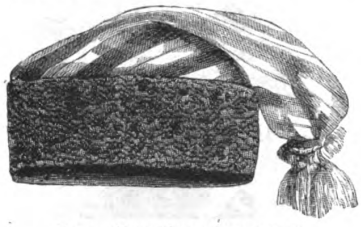
THE best and most dressy toilettes made for very little girls are so elaborate that scarcely any alteration is needed to convert them into "party dresses;" every little girl has at least one white embroidered frock, which, with a wide ribbon or silk sash tied at the back, is all that is required. If any alteration is needed, either to give a different appearance to the dress or to make it warmer, a little jacket or an open casaque of plush is the best addition that can be made to it. These jackets and casaques are made of pink or blue plush, and are either high at the neck, opening over the front of the dress, or else they are cut square in front; the sleeves are short like deep epaulets, or reach to the elbow,



No. 8. THE OTWAY COSTUME.

and are finished off with flounces of lace or embroidery.

These plush vêtements are exceedingly pretty over dresses of white embroidered muslin; if the jacket is short the sash is tied under the basque at the back, which it throws out in a funny little imitation of mamma's tournure, much appreciated by the small wearer, whose dignified walk and bearing are most amusing to witness. If the longer casaque or redingote is adopted this is generally cut short at the back, the sash falling below it; in some cases the sash passes under the fronts of the jacket, and is tied on the outside at the back, or the back is open, and the sash shows between the pleated basques. When the plush jackets are no longer needed for evening wear they will make very pretty spring costumes, with the addition of skirts and plastrons of cashmere or surah. Jackets of cream plush over skirts of gros-grain or satin are also very effective but less useful.



No. 7. THE MASANIELLO HAT.

Dresses of white or cream lace or embroidery, made up on a coloured foundation, are very dressy and childish, far more so than the heavy and costly toilettes of silk and velvet trimmed with embroidery, which are sometimes adopted for little girls. Cream embroidered étamine makes very pretty and inexpensive evening dresses for girls of all ages; they are lavishly adorned with bows, on the shoulders, the tablier, and the corsage, not forgetting the broad sash tied at the back.

Light dresses surviving from the summer can often be converted into toilettes for small parties, by wearing, in place of the corsage, a corselet and shoulder straps of plush over a full chemisette of surah or silk muslin, with puffed elbow sleeves of the same material.

The white petticoats worn under evening dresses are made of cambric, and trimmed with lace or embroidery; the front is in plain princess shape, the bodice is short at the back, where it is buttoned, and finished off with a full skirt, either pleated from the waist, or trimmed with a series of gathered flounces. The skirts under this can be as many and as warm as may be thought necessary, provided they are all white, but two petticoats are sufficient, one of fine white flannel, the other of white wool in knitting or crochet; this petticoat should be made with a bodice, and if in addition to these the child wears a combination garment of fine white flannel next the skin there is not much danger of catching cold. Silk stockings, and kid slippers, or embroidered shoes matching



No. 10. THE SERGIUS HAT.

the dress, complete the equipment. The gloves are of silk or kid, but silk gloves answer best for very young children.

Outdoor and walking costumes for girls over six or seven years of age may be made of one material only, or of combinations of two materials. Some are made with tunics or very deep basques falling over the foundation skirt, and open in front like a redingote. Jackets and waistcoats are much worn, and so also are full chemisettes, which, however, are no longer puffed. Grey and black astrakan, and coloured astrakan matching the cloth of which the costume is made, are very fashionable as trimming for girls' dresses. Beaver and sealskin are employed in the same way when economy is no object, as in the following model of a stylish redingote for a girl of twelve or thirteen years. The vêtement in question is made of slate-blue



No. 9. THE LEOPOLD SUIT.

ottoman cloth, and is ornamented with a deep basque of picked beaver, starting in a point from below the waist at the back, and gradually sloped and widening to a depth of six inches in front. The front is fastened under a single large revers of the beaver, wide at the top, and ending in a sharp point below the waist. The collar and parements are of the same fur, and a large sash bow of slate-grey moiré ribbon ornaments the back, and covers the points of the basques. This model would be equally pretty, and much less costly trimmed with astrakan, or with silky grey plush to match the cloth.

Mantles with capes are the most convenient vêtements for ordinary wear, and there are many useful models of these, but for more im-

portant occasions the redingote, or the costume, consisting of a pleated skirt and tight-fitting jacket bodice is generally chosen. The quality of the material, and the beauty of the buttons and other ornaments, are the only points which distinguish a very rich from a very simple costume. The buttons, clasps, and cord girdles used for ornamenting dresses are often of a very rich description; redingotes are generally made of plush and require no trimming; very elegant models are made of b mouse-coloured plush, lined with cerise or blue surah, and with large metal buttons.



Tartan velvet is considerably used for the waistcoats of litt costumes, when these are made of dark or neutral tinted ma either in silk or wool.

NOVELTIES IN BALL & EVENING DRESSES.



White or Crême Muslin on Batiste, trimmed Lace. Skirt and Material for Bodice 52/6
Ditto in Bruxelles Net 63/-
Ditto in Tulle 84/-



Striped Grenadine on Batiste, trimmed Kilt and gathered Flounces. Skirt and Material for Bodice 21/-
Ditto in Wool Grenadine 52/-
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White, Crême, or Black Net on Batiste Foundation. Skirt and Net for Bodice 38/6
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BRIDES' AND BRIDESMAIDS' COURT AND FANCY COSTUMES.

ESTIMATES AND SKETCHES, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, POST FREE.



Black Spanish on Sateen foundation, trimmed Ribbon Loops and Bows. Skirt and Material for Bodice 52/6
Ditto in Black Chantilly 73/6
Ditto in Crême Lace 58/6



Belgium Net on Batiste Foundation, trimmed with Poppies and Corn or any Flowers such as Daisies, Violets, Snowdrops, &c. Skirt and Material for Bodice 68/
Ditto in Tulle 84/-



Black Spanish Lace Net on Sateen Foundation, trimmed with edging. Skirt and Material for Bodice 52/6
Ditto in Chantilly 73/6
Ditto in Crême Lace 58/6

Messrs. Debenham & Freebody's Illustrated Price List, containing Designs and Prices of Costumes, Mantles, Tea Gowns, &c., Post Free on application.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore St., Welbeck St.,

LONDON, W.

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Is constructed on a graceful model for the pr
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Is superior to Powders.

By a single application, requiring but a moment of time, it imparts exquisite beauty with a delicate softness and natural brilliancy, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose.

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The face, neck, arms, and become beautiful and most fascin by the use of BRIDAL BOUQ BLOOM, a lovely milky and hy liquid. A single application, req but a moment of time, proves i is greatly preferred over all Liquids and Powders. It never f remove Freckles, Sunburn, an vents all Roughness and Wrinkl

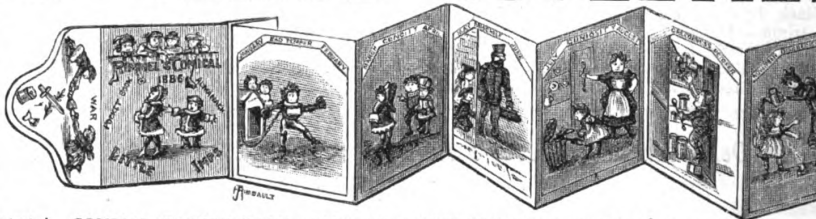
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6d. each, by Post for 7 Stamps.





"ANIMATED FLOWERS," designed by *Chéret*, and beautifully illustrated. COMICAL POCKET BOOK ALMANACK," **"LITTLE IMPS,"** designed by *Fundvogel*, fac-simile *Fa*

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All Novel and Artistic, from 6d. to £1 1s.

FANCY PERFUME BOXES, Baskets and Hampers, from -/6 to £2 2/-
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ELEGANT PARISIAN AND VIENNESE FANS, the richest selection in London.

FIRST-CLASS ORNAMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES, Lady's Cigar, Lucky Shoe, Post Silk Reel, Apple, Pear, Cradle, Lanthorn, &c., from -/6. Assorted Boxes, 2/6, 5/-, 10/6 and £
AMUSING CRACKERS, for Balls and Parties, Comic Conversations, Costumes, Lottery Oracular, Beauty's Arsenal, Popular Tales, &c., from 2/- per doz.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EUGENE RIMMEL, PERFUMER BY APPPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESSS OF WALES, **96, Strand; 128, Regent Street; and 24, Cornhill, London. 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Pa**

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.*

"Thou more than most sweet *glove*
Unto my most sweet love,
Suffer me to store with kisses
This empty lodging, that now misses
The pure rosie hand that wore thee,
Whiter than the kid that bore thee.
Thou art soft, but that was softer,
Cupid's self hath kist it ofter
Than he did his mother's doves,
Supposing her the Queen of loves,
That was thy mistress, best of gloves."
Wit's Interpreter, 1671.

HOW very pretty do our new gloves appear to our delighted eyes on a Christmas morning, when we open the elegant casket or case containing this ever welcome and always useful present! And especially is our joy enhanced when we recognise the agreeable fact that our pretty gloves have not been purchased in "anyhow style," but that they have been carefully selected at the London Glove Company's well-known establishment, 45A, Cheapside, London, so that we are quite sure of the good wear and durability of these gloves; it is not only the monetary loss when our gloves fail us that is so annoying, but the discomfort at the time of wearing, the sense of untidiness and careless dressing, which is so difficult to bear, so that well cut, well fitting, and well wearing gloves are not only nice but necessary.

The London Glove Company have prepared some very elegant Long Silk Gloves, with lace tops, in 12-button length; these cost 2s. 3d. per pair, and in 20-button length 2s. 11d. per pair; the colours are cream, pink, sky-blue, gold, tan, black, and white.

Another make of evening glove is a fancy Suède glove, with lace-embroidered top of the same colour; these gloves are made in 16-button length, and of two qualities at 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. per pair. The London Glove Company's new glove "Merveille" is a long, soft tan Suède glove, made in mousquetaire style, and also with from 4 to 12 buttons. These gloves are made in tan shades only, at 6s. 6d. to 11s. 3d. per half-dozen pairs, or single sample pairs, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d. per pair. Ladies' very best quality pure silk gloves, made expressly for this Company, in twenty-button length, cost 2s. 11d. per pair; these are made in white, black, and all colours.

The London Glove Company have a splendid selection for ladies of French kid gloves, with 4 and 6 buttons, at 14s. 6d. and 19s. 1d. the half-dozen, in white, cream, straw, and pink; the colours are very soft and clear, and the kid admirable; single pairs cost 2s. 6d. and 3s. 3d.

Gentlemen, and especially young gentlemen, look upon gloves in the same light as do their sisters, and welcome in the same spirit any presents of these gloves.

Still cheaper are the 2-button white and lavender Neapolitan kid gloves at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 4d. per pair; the same make can be had with self-coloured braid points at 2s. 3d., or with plush braid points at 2s. 9d. The Company also supply elegant boxes and cases to contain these gloves when sent as New Year's Gifts.



No. 16. FANCY DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL.
Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Some very beautiful new brochés, and other silken fabrics for dinner and reception toilettes, are shown by Mr. Peter Robinson, of Oxford Street. Chief amongst these for novelty and beauty are the gold and silver brocades on a ground of pink, blue, or cream faille Française of very rich quality. The design of the broché consists of scattered sprays of roses, partly in gold and partly in silver, with the foliage in green silk. It is a beautiful fabric, fit for costly evening dresses, combined with plain faille Française to match.

Another novelty is a velvet broché, in which the design is outlined with iridescent beads; this is made in brown only, but in a variety of patterns. Satin brocades are in all colours, but there is a lovely pattern in heliotrope, with large bouquets of cream marguerites tied up with ribbon. The Louis XV. and Louis XVI. brochés, with their delicate designs of flowers and ribbons are never out of date, and these lovely fabrics are now only 3s. 6d. per yard, a price that puts them within the reach of all wearers.

The newest pekins are in faille Française striped with terry and plush, and in sicilienne striped with plush; these are in all colours for morning and evening wear, and combine well with plain faille or satin merveilleux. I need not say that plain materials of all kinds may be had to match any of the brochés, or other figured fabrics chosen, and that plain silks, siciliennes, satins, etc., are not only to be had in all colours, but in every grade of price.

None of my readers who visit this house at this season should leave it without spending a little time in the bazaar opening from the silk department, wherein Mr. Peter Robinson has collected a charming assortment of tempting Christmas and New Year's Gifts. The new sachets for gloves and handkerchiefs attract attention at once, first by their perfume and then by their beauty. They are made of a species of broché material imitating a spider's web, with one satin lined corner turned back. Sachets of painted satin and of arrasene embroidery are also very pretty and novel. Writing cases and work cases in Austrian embossed leather, having the appearance of wood carved in relief, are handsome and useful presents, and similar articles are also made in ivorine, a clever imitation of carved ivory. Parisian toilet sets in glass, mounted with gilt metal on trays to correspond, are very new and exceedingly pretty, and are made in various fanciful designs; then there are novel cigar-ash trays for gentlemen, representing a gas-lamp in the centre of a street refuge surrounded by protecting posts, wall pockets, and cachepots in various new designs, Japanese cabinets in camphor and other woods, albums, at absurdly low prices, and an exceedingly

* IMPORTANT NOTICE.—*To avoid delay, Manufacturers and Advertisers are requested to forward samples and patterns of novelties* DIRECT TO "THE SILKWORM," 40, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C., before the 5th of the month.*

well chosen selection of toys, such as dolls, dressed and undressed, puzzles, Noah's arks, etc., etc.

When there are many presents to buy it often happens that Christmas week arrives and finds us still unprovided with gifts for all, and then one is able to appreciate such a collection of suitable articles as this, where all are well chosen, and where one need not spend a fortune in purchasing useless trifles, of which the recipients soon tire.

Time, which tries everything, only continues to add fresh testimony to the wonderful effects of the new Sea-weed Cure in reducing obesity. Being perfectly harmless, this remarkable agent should be at once tried by all who find themselves developing any tendency to increase of weight. The remedy consists simply of the fluid extract of the Sea Wrack (Fucus Vesiculosus), one of the most common of our British species in rocky localities. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport, makes a speciality of its preparation, and also concentrates the fluid extract into pills for those who prefer it in that form. He will send a case containing thirty-two doses of either liquid or pills, with full instructions, post free, for thirty-nine stamps, to any address.

I have received from Mr. Amery, of High Street, Clapham, some patterns of very inexpensive materials for evening dresses, which, made up with the taste that I know many of my younger readers possess, would be quite suitable for small parties and for home dinner wear. The first of these is a light cotton fabric in alternate thick and clear chequers, made in several light shades, and costing 6¾d. per yard, 28 inches wide. This could be made up on a cambric or sateen foundation in the same colour, and trimmed with a little lace and ribbon. A canvas woven striped material at the same price, and made in black, white, and colours, is another of these cheap fabrics; and a third set of patterns in similar colours and costing 11½d. per yard, in alternate narrow thick and clear stripes, would also make up prettily in the same way. This last material is of wool, and is of better quality; in white especially it is very light and pretty, and will make very nice dresses for young girls.



No. 17. THE HENRIQUES CHAPEAU.



No. 18. THE DOCTORESSE CHAPEAU.

Mr. Amery is also supplying some wonderfully cheap mackintoshes; these are in the favourite electric grey colour lined with a minutely chequered fabric; they are circular in shape, and made in two sizes only, 54 and 56 inches long, and are sent post-free for the very moderate sum of 5s. 11d. These cheap mackintoshes make very useful presents, especially to those who have not much money to spend on their wardrobes, and who for that very reason need a macintosh to preserve their clothing from injury in bad weather.

January is the month par excellence for sales, at which the prudent economist may obtain many very desirable articles at reasonable prices, articles which are quite as good and as valuable as they were three months previously, although the first blush of novelty has passed away. Among the most important sales of the month is that of the well known and long established firm of Messrs. Chapman and Co., of Notting Hill Gate, W. To this house I have often called



No. 19. THE DAMIAN CAPOTE.

the attention of my readers, and on two accounts, first, the excellence of the qualities of the goods supplied, and secondly, the very low prices at which these excellent goods are sold. The speciality at this moment consists of valuable silks in every variety of make and style, cashmeres, serges, velveteens, and woollen dress fabrics of all descriptions, together with a large stock of household linens, some portions of which are offered at absurdly low rates to effect a clearance before the arrival of the incoming spring goods. Messrs. Chapman and Company's sale will extend through January, but ladies should lose no time in visiting this house, as the "best bargains" are sure to be selected at once, and it needs no very great wisdom to see how singularly low are the prices marked upon the very superior fabrics offered to our notice. It would be hard indeed if the general depression of trade was so bad a wind as to blow *no one* any good, for this said depression has caused an accumulation of stock which would not have occurred in the ordinary course of events, and which is not likely to recur in our day. Table and household linen, silks and cashmeres, velveteens and serges, bear no date, but are always useful, and always in request, therefore, by a wise outlay at the present moment, a great saving may be effected.

Every materfamilias knows something of the difficulty of keeping her boys even fairly neat and tidy in appearance; suits follow each other with a monotony of wearing out only equal to

the monotony of having to buy new ones, and any promise of materials or suits that are likely to prove more than usually wear-resisting is always welcome.



No. 20. THE VENETIA HAT.

A recent inspection of the boys' and girls' jersey and serge costumes supplied by the Midland Manufacturing Company, of Dudley, gives me the power and opportunity of telling my readers where such things can be obtained.

The little girls' costumes are all more or less of the sailor type; the Little Middy is a comfortable serge dress, with a pleated skirt and blouse bodice, lined and trimmed with cream, navy, or red Russia braid. It is made in navy serge of various qualities, and also in white milled serge, and in Galatea for summer wear.

The prices begin at 5s. 9d. for children of two or three, and at 7s. 6d. for children from three to six years old; the serge employed, even at this low price, is very good, and better qualities may be had at higher prices. The Captain's Pet is another of these serge costumes, made for girls from two to fifteen years of age; the Royal Naval is also a serge costume, made in various qualities for little girls from three to fourteen years of age; the May Queen is a sailor costume made in dark blue, black, and red stockingette, trimmed with satin piping, ribbon, and gilt buttons, costing from 10s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. per dress. All these costumes are made of excellent materials and finished off with the greatest care; the stockingette is of a specially silky texture, and these warm and practical costumes have the great advantages or being always seasonable, and never out of fashion.

The boys' suits are made, like the girls' costumes, in various styles; the Man-o'-War and Jolly Tar suits are made in five different qualities ot navy-blue serge, in white milled serge, and in Galatea; the Man-o'-War suits have short trousers, the Jolly Tar suits are made with long trousers, the blouse is alike in both cases, and is accompanied by a singlet and finished off with a badge, and what is far more important to the wearer, a lanyard and whistle. For winter wear, lined blouses are supplied at an additional cost of 9d.

The St. Heliers is a self-fitting suit of knickerbockers and jersey, with a piped collar, made of the same fine silky stockingette as that employed for the little girls' costumes. In the finest quality this suit costs 9s. 6d. in the smallest size, but the suits are also made in a strong Cardigan quality, from 5s. 11d. A very



No. 21. THE TREVELYAN HAT.

effective suit is the Royal Yachtsman, which consists of knickerbockers or long trousers of navy-blue serge, and a blouse of white Government drill or of white serge, with double collar, badge, lanyard, and whistle.

The Reefer overcoats are made of stout pilot cloth serge, double breasted and warmly lined, and are, like the suits, tailor-made, and very moderate in price. Patterns of the serges and other materials used are sent, with an illustrated catalogue, so that ladies, by comparing them together, may decide on the style of suit they wish for, and can tell the actual cost, according to the quality of the material they select and the age of the child. The choice of serges is really excellent, and they are also supplied by the yard at very reasonables prices, having regard to their excellent qualitity.

Caps, singlets, and twilled silk handkerchiefs to complete the suits are all supplied by the firm, and all are marked by the same good quality of the materials employed, and the excellent finish of the work. Altogether, these well-made costumes and suits for boys and girls will prove invaluable in large families, where the labour of making for so many, and the cost of providing materials, is an additional and heavy burthen on over-taxed mothers. The boys' suits are indispensable, and the girls' costumes are so neat, warm, and convenient, that there is merit as well as economy in dispensing with the dressmaker and her bills.

The Midland Manufacturing Company also supply hosiery of the best quality for ladies' and children's wear. I think any lady would be pleased with the superfine plain cashmere stockings, at 15s. for the half dozen pairs; these are black and fast dye, and are almost as soft and silky as spun silk; ribbed cashmere stockings, with double knees, toes, and heels, are 14s. 3d. the half-dozen pairs, and fine ribbed stockings, with grey heels and toes, are even less expensive, 13s. 3d. for six pairs.

Children's stockings may be had from 8s. per six pairs, in size 4; these are ribbed Knicker stockings, with double heels and toes; in another quality, in size 3, the price is 12s. 3d. per six pairs of ribbed seamless stockings, and a rather



No. 22. THE LESCARBOT HAT.

heavier and warmer make, in the same size, is 12s. 9d. per six pairs. The stockings are chiefly made in navy blue for boys, but a special quality is made in black for the use of little girls.

The beaded tablier and beaded panels, although changed in certain details, are much worn, and possess a brilliancy and effective beauty for which it is not easy to find a substitute. This bead embroidery is very beautifully executed by a lady, who will gladly take orders for every class and style of bead embroidery, from beaded tabliers for ball costumes, to the deep dull beading for mourning garnitures, as well as any article possible to be made with beads, chenille, or frosted threads; tabliers in black jet cost from 6s. 6d. on silk net, and white jet from 9s. 6d., pearl from 15s. 6d., iridescent from 17s. 6d., silver and pearl from 21s.; besides these tabliers, plastrons, waistcoats, elbow sleeves, cuffs, collars, flounces, beaded *lace* in all widths, fringes, grelôts (all sizes), drops or pendants can be had for powdering panels and bibs, birds, and butterflies; these last in every colour and size, the smallest for ladies' caps or dancing shoes, the largest for looping drapery of dresses; the prices of butterflies are as follows: smallest jet, 1s. 6d.; jet and silver, 1s. 8d.; jet and gold, 1s. 8d.; 3-in. jet, 2s.; jet and silver, 2s. 3d.; jet and gold, 2s. 3d.; 4½-in. jet, 2s. 9d.; jet and silver, 3s.; jet and gold, 3s.; 6-in. jet, 3s. 6d.; jet and silver, 4s.; jet and gold, 4s.; pearl, pearl and silver, and pearl and gold, same price as jet, jet and silver, and jet and gold. Butterflies in every colour and combination of ruby beads and pearls look very handsome, and are most effective at night.

The Marguerite tablier, worked in pearls and pearl seed beads looks very pretty, the vandyked edge is all outlined with small pearls, larger ones are on every petal of all the flowers; this can also be had worked in white jet and pearls, and looks well in bright black jet and cut beads, or dull beads and pearls for mourning; price on silk net, 30s.; plastron, 5s. 6d.; elbow-sleeves, 6s. 6d.; lace, 3½ in., 3s. per yard.

Another tablier, the "Guelph," looks very elegant, the designs being plumes of feathers; this is worked in pearls and seed beads, small pearls are carried up the stems and larger ones in every curl of each feather; this also looks well in black, bright, or dull; price on silk net, 2 guineas, plastron, 6s. 6d., elbow sleeves, 7s. 6d.; lace, 4s. per yard.

The Ascot is a fine, bold design for panels, being composed of groups of flowers, background rings of beads, this last can be carried out with a single pearl surrounded by a ring of small beads; a large number of pearls being used with this design, in two sizes, the large flowers are outlined with large pearls, and the smaller ones with small pearls, price 45s., or with pearls in rings for background, 50s., plastron, 6s. 6d., elbow sleeves, 7s. 6d., lace, 4s. per yard; the tabliers are all full size, being 29 in. at bottom, 15 in. at top, and 36 in. long.

Very effective bodices are made entirely covered with beads; they look most lovely for evening wear; the bodice should fit well, and when finished not one atom of material is seen, every bead touches, following the curves of the figure; black are of course covered with black jet, white with white jet, or iridescent beads, these look most lovely, and coloured bodices are covered with beads to match the shade; this is a most excellent plan for renovating a dress body.



No. 23. THE DORCHESTER COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; untrimmed, 2s. 9d.; Flat Pattern only, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Gold and silver embroidery and beetle-wing work can also be had in every variety. Ladies desirous of seeing patterns of this lovely work should apply to Mrs. Henry, Holmer Green, near Amersham, Bucks, who will execute their own designs if preferred, and who is willing to undertake every kind of embroidery in all materials.

The unpleasantly dark mornings are a trial to all but those very uncomfortable people who enjoy rising in the middle of the night and who, of course, require hot coffee at impossible hours; those who have to minister to their requirements will bless me for the following suggestion: use *Clark's Coffee Extract!* and in a moment the required cup of coffee is to hand. No preparation is required, the cup is nearly filled with boiling milk and as much coffee extract is added as is liked by the drinker thereof. No waste is possible, and no trouble in making coffee is incurred, while the price is less than that of coffee *per se*. Clark's Coffee Extract is of fine aromatic flavour, stimulating the brain and possessing all the qualities of excellent French coffee. It is kept by all chemists and grocers, and is made by Clark & Co., Optimist Coffee Works, Queen's Road, Battersea, London.

The publishers of Christmas and New Year's Cards have certainly conspired to spoil us, and to raise our taste far above the level of the *banal* productions of this kind which delighted us only a few seasons back. Messrs. Sockl and Nathan, Art Publishers, of 30 and 32, Jewin Crescent, have certainly had this object in view in preparing for us the very beautiful cards of which specimens now lie before me. This firm has found that there is a demand for cards in the highest style of art, and the very best execution obtainable; whether this be so or no, such a demand will undoubtedly be created by the introduction of the cards, for every one will desire to receive, or send, at least a few of them, and no one will grudge

the rather higher prices which such dainty productions justify. The cards are arranged in sets of two, three, or four similar subjects; each set is tied up with fine silk cord and tassels, and a plain card, on which the name of the sender can be written, is added to each set, to prevent the necessity of writing on the card itself. The chromo-printing is as good as such work can be, and faithfully reproduces the very artistic designs in all styles which characterise the cards. Such further attractions as thick card-board, white or delicately tinted, bevelled and gilt or silvered edges, gold lettering, and in some cases pretty and appropriate verses, are not wanting.

A special feature is made of frosted cards, with designs of winter landscapes, crosses with flower borders, etc. This frosting has been hitherto done by hand, at the cost of injury to the health of the workers, into whose lungs the minute particles of the frosting powder found easy and dangerous access. In Messrs. Sockl and Nathan's cards the frosting is done by machinery, and not a particle of the frost can escape from the closed cases in which the work is done, while the effect is far more neat than that produced by hand-work, and the process is also reduced in cost. Some of these cards have crosses frosted with powdered mother-o'-pearl, encircled by wreaths of delicate flowers and ferns; these are very lovely.

The Old English cards are got up in the very best style; they are in different designs, printed in old type on cream coloured antique paper with rough edges, and have red and black, or illuminated borders and initial letters, in 15th and 16th century styles. Envelopes to correspond, with large seals, are provided with these, and some of the cards, in letter paper form, also have seals attached to them. These cards will be much appreciated for their quaintness and novelty.

A charming set of three cards, by Ada Hanbury, gives three views of the Inventions Exhibition, set in floral borders; these are beautifully executed. Children are always pretty and favourite subjects for Christmas cards, and the various sets of these, illustrating childhood in all degrees—especially a set of four representing as many fisher-maidens of tender years—are particularly pleasing in design, and reproduced in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired.

Flowers, either alone or combined with landscapes, and views enwreathed or framed with flowers, are as beautiful and varied in design as the most exacting purchaser could wish, and much pleasure will be given by the capital coaching and hunting scenes, which are not only well designed, but got up in a style of which this class of card has never yet been thought worthy. Taken altogether, the cards of Messrs. Sockl and Nathan may be regarded as specimens of the very best productions of the kind, no small praise, when one considers what a high degree of artistic merit many Christmas cards now attain.



No. 24. THE LANGEVIN TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s. of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

The crisp curly heads of our youthful *militaires* are the admiration of beholders, and many officers, whose faces no longer show traces of *extreme* youth, possess no touch of grey to lighten the plentiful crop of dark hair. Is the military life less trying than that of the civilian? or has the United Service Hair Restorer anything to do with the restoration and preservation of the natural colour of the hair? This question is asked by an anxious mother, who sees with pain her dear boy's hair turning grey at twenty-seven years of age. Testimonials of the efficacy of the United Service Hair Restorer abound; it is a marvellous hair wash, perfectly safe in use, quick in action, and is as clear as water. The price, carriage free, is 4s. 6d. by postal order to T. Smith & Co., 16, Great Russell Street, London, W.C., the proprietor of the well-known "Dr. Davis's Tincture," which restores hair on the baldest head, revives and increases the growth of the hair; it is sold in two sized bottles at 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., carriage free. There is no doubt but that the human hair may be restored by judicious means. Some of the very finest heads of hair I have ever seen have never known any other treatment than the occasional application of Rowlands' Macassar Oil.

This admirable oil has been used for many years in my own nursery, and with such excellent results that I can personally vouch for the valuable qualities of Rowlands' Macassar. Nor is it only this generation that can speak of its merits; Lord Byron called this oil "Incomparable," and doubtless owed the poetic luxuriance of his chevelure to this invigorating and strengthening oil. Modern taste required a slight change in the colour of the oil, and therefore, Messrs. Rowland and Son have, of late years, introduced a golden Macassar oil for the delicate blonde heads of our little ones, and for the golden-tressed daughters of our isle. But for all who have not hair of these shades I would commend the original red coloured oil as being more stimulating in its effects. Particularly should the oil be applied with regularity to young heads, as it nourishes the hair of rapidly growing children, and if combined with regular and gentle brushing, will not fail in producing a superb head of hair in after life.

There is nothing young children enjoy more than a Christmas

Tree, and if it were not for the expense of buying the ornaments and gifts, and the labour of decorating and arranging the tree, every mother would be glad to give her children this pleasure. There are means, fortunately, of lessening both the labour and the cost, for Messrs. J. Theobald and Co., of 6 and 7, Bath Place, Kensington High Street, have arranged to send out boxes containing a variety of ornaments for decorating Christmas trees, and a few inexpensive toys, to which the real presents given by members of the family can be added. The ornaments comprise tapers with holders and reflectors, bright balls of various sizes and colours, flags, small figures, etc., etc. All these are a great assistance in getting up a tree on a moderate scale of expense.

Some new toys introduced by this firm will have great attractions for boys, who always delight in mechanical toys. One of these is the Champion Wrestlers, two wooden figures joined together by a string; when this string is pulled the figures move up and down, and wrestle and turn about in a most amusing manner.

The Steam Dancing Nigger is a toy only to be entrusted to boys old enough to understand the danger of *misusing* methylated spirits, with which the water in the boiler is heated. Japanese Fire Stars, for drawing-room fireworks, are also safest in the hands of big boys, but no danger attends the exercise of the walking doll, whose movements are regulated by winding up the works with a key, or the miniature bagpipe, or the many simple conjuring tricks for which Messrs. Theobald and Co. provide the apparatus and the instructions necessary for carrying them out with success.

The Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, of which I recently spoke, are, as I predicted, very favourite materials for this winter's costumes. It is made in various qualities for different uses, and the colours are of all the fashionable hues. For the remaining winter months Messrs. Henry Pease and Co.'s Successors have a superb assortment of tints in all the various qualities of their manufacture, while for the early spring, novelties will be introduced of which I will give my readers due notice. For evening dresses, the exquisitely fine cream serge, No. 31, should be chosen, but this quality looks well in every colour for evening wear, while for every-day dresses, No. 27 in the new colours is most effective. The prices of the celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges begin at 11½d. and increase to 1s. 2½d., 1s. 5½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 9¾d., and 1s. 11½d. for the two best qualities.

The cashmeres manufactured by the Darlington spinners and manufacturers are of extreme fineness, and so soft as to rival the productions of France; the width is forty-five inches, and the prices run 2s., 2s. 2d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 8d., and 3s. a yard; the wear is excellent, while the beauty of the manufacture is to be seen in the depth of the folds and the suppleness of the material when draped.

The New Year is a moment when many little gifts are exchanged, and especially do loving husbands seize the opportunity of presenting a little souvenir of their affection to their wives This year, the fashion " Lace Pins," which can be had of all dimensions, and at various p Some of the most artistic lace pins can be seen at Messrs. Wath and Sons, 12, Pall Mall East; these pins are copied from the lac in vogue over 200 years ago, and are exquisitely beautiful specim enamel and gem work; the shapes are elegant and uncommon. Al of precious stones are mounted as lace pins, but naturally diamon preferred by ladies. Diamonds are always so becoming and so us

These lovely little enamelled and gemmed lace pins are by no costly; they can be had for prices ranging from fifty sh upwards.

Messrs. Watherston have gold and enamel lace pins un-jew which are of exquisite design and of very trifling cost. The medallion lockets form another very acceptable present; the med is of crystal set with pearls, very little gold work being apparent; lockets are very fashionable, as well as original.



No. 25. THE VILLEBOIS AND BERNIER CHAPEAUX.

The ten-gu Diamond Ea which are a spe of this firm are attractive than they are set clea being of exqu pure water, are brilliant in effec less perfect t larger stones. velvet-lined étu taining a pair of delightful orna will be one of the welcome New Gifts.

A New Year's which is at o delight to the re and a joy for e the inmate of dwelling, is one delightful books by the celeb house of Hetze Co., 18, rue Paris.

These volu beautifully bou simply clad in paper covers, ar come to young old. For the yo student of Frenc stories by S Verne, Sardou, other writers o nence, will be a source of pleasure and instruction; for the little there are fifty-seven picture books richly illustrated; this ser bound in two ways, in cloth and in paper, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; works are a delightful variety from the ordinary English nursery

The complete works of Victor Hugo, from the original manus are also published in several editions; the illustrated popular editio the Elzivirienne Poetic Edition in 10 volumes, can be had separat

The five volumes, which comprise J. Michelet's History of Franc illustrated by Vierge, Viollet-le-duc, Clerget, Rion, etc., and make s Christmas and New Year's Gifts, at 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6 volume, according to the binding.

All these admirable works can be had of Myra and Son, who undertaken a depôt of Messrs. Hetzel and Co.'s works and editio 40, Bedford Street. In undertaking this agency, Madame Myra fee has now an opportunity of introducing *Pure French Literatur* families and schools. The difficulties of selection of French boo children and young people are now overcome, and parents may rely the morality of all works issuing from the house of Hetzel and Co.

THE SILKWOR

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

IN the few weeks preceding Christmas there is always a lull in theatrical affairs, partly because the public prefer to save their money for the holiday season, and partly because managers are occupied with their Boxing day novelties. The first consideration applies to all theatres alike, the second to a few only, at all events in the West End, where it has ceased to be the fashion to recognise Christmas by the production of a pantomime, or even of an ordinary new piece.

The pantomime at Drury Lane has, for some years past, eclipsed every other pantomime for miles round, and when Covent Garden, two years ago, abandoned a hopeless rivalry which it had, *tant bien que mal*, maintained for half a century, it seemed as if Mr. Augustus Harris was to become the sole dispenser of Christmas fare of the traditional sort, so far as the West End was concerned. Two rival entertainments, however, have come into the field, and promise to meet the attraction of Drury Lane with a stiff competition, these being the gigantic circus at Covent Garden, and Hengler's Circus in Argyll Street, where clown and pantaloon will disport themselves in the time-honoured style, in conjunction with the usual acrobatic and equestrian performances of "the ring." At the same time, Mr. Augustus Harris is this year, as last, the acknowledged High Priest of the solemnities associated with Boxing Day; and the pantomimic glories of Drury Lane, according to the accounts that reach us, will, if possible, be more marvellous than ever to to behold.

The tale selected for scenic illustration at Drury Lane this Christmastide is *Aladdin*. It has, of course, been treated many times before, but it is one of the peculiarities of Boxing Day entertainments that they must be drawn from our familiar stores of nursery literature. Enterprising managers have vainly tried from time to time to interest their patrons in a brand new pantomime of the Arabian Nights' pattern. The public of Christmastide insist, at all hazards, upon seeing their well-known heroes and heroines upon the stage, fighting their old battles with genii and wicked fairies over again, now in the subterranean regions, now in the beautiful Arcadian world which finally merges, by means of the transformation scene, into the realms of misrule, presided over by clown and pantaloon. It only remains, therefore, to engraft upon a well-worn theme as much novelty of detail, and as much spectacle, as possible, and this seems to have been most effectually done in the case of *Aladdin*. Great scenic transformations are to be brought about under the eye of the audience by the rubbing of the magic lamp. Myriads of British workmen in miniature are invoked to build magic palaces and cities, which spring up in a twinkling and as quickly disappear; but, most wonderful of all, Aladdin is regaled with the spectacle of a procession of the most beautiful and most famous women of all ages, from Eve down to Mrs. Langtry—Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, Joan of Arc, Catherine of Russia, and a host of others—each in appropriate costume (the first named lady excepted) and under suitable escort. It will be a goodly show, and will fill the vast stage of Drury Lane with a mass of colour and an army of supers rivalling, if not surpassing, the great pageants of last year and the year before, when a mediæval Lord Mayor's Show and all the chief characters in nursery legend were represented. With the resources of Drury Lane, in the matter of spectacle, no other West End theatre, indeed, can reasonably compete; and those who are not content with pantomime of the regulation type as there represented, will have to seek it in an inferior form in the outlying theatres of the north, the east, and the south.



No. 26. THE ERMINIE MATINÉE.

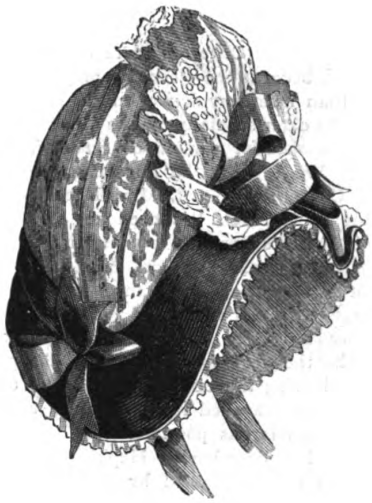
Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

At the Lyceum, the Adelphi, and the Criterion there is a change of programme, but it occurs rather because the pieces running there are, in a general way, exhausted, than from any desire on the part of the management of those theatres to cater specially for the holiday public. Mr. Irving gives us his long looked-for version of *Faust*, from the graceful and poetic pen of Mr. W. G. Wills, he himself appearing as Mephistopheles, Mr. H. B. Conway as Faust, Miss Ellen Terry as Marguerite, and Mrs. Stirling as Martha. We need not say that at the Lyceum weird effects of Goethe's powerful and terribly dramatic poem have been studied for many weeks past, and that they will be found not only impressive but awe-inspiring. The most striking scene of all, perhaps, is the Walpurgis-Nacht or witches' revels in the Hartz Mountains; but the whole play is invested with local colour so as to breathe the very spirit of mediæval superstition. During the autumnal recess of *Olivia*, Mr. Irving travelled in Germany to acquaint himself, as far as possible, with the scenes Goethe has described. Mephistopheles has hitherto been embodied by operatic singers exclusively. M. Faure, in this character, was picturesque, but he was as far from having the sinister and satanic qualities of Mr. Irving, as the operatic *Diva* is deficient in the sweetness and charm of Miss Ellen Terry.

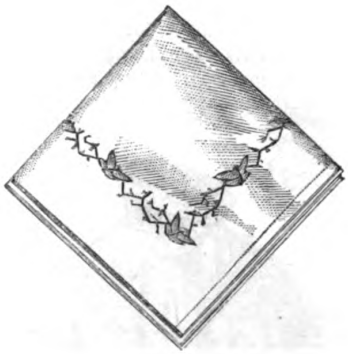
The new melodrama of the Adelphi is by Messieurs Sims and Pettitt, the authors of that very successful piece, *In the Ranks*. It is called *Harbour Lights*, and has for its hero a seaman in the Royal Navy, just as *In the Ranks* exhibited, in the same capacity, a private in the army. This subject opens up, of course, a vein of pathetic interest in connection with the women-folk whom Jack leaves ashore, after the manner of *Black Eye'd Susan*, and also affords picturesque views of naval life. We learn the principal scene of *Harbour Lights* is to be a realistic view of the deck of a man-of-war, in addition to which there will be a pictorial representation of Plymouth, the most picturesque of English ports.

The Criterion piece is an adaptation of the great Parisian success of last year, *Trois Femmes pour un Mari*. Its chief scene was generally thought at first to be inadaptable, inasmuch as it consists of an organised disturbance at a marriage ceremony, which in France, of course, may be held in a private house, whereas in England it must take place in church or at the registrar's office. The friends of the bridegroom endeavour to hoodwink an elderly gentleman as to the identity of the couple being married, and every time the bridegroom's name occurs in the service it is drowned by an improvised concert of all sorts of noises. The difficulty has been solved in the English version by making this grotesque scene occur at the wedding breakfast, when the health of the newly married pair is being proposed, so that the piece loses none of its point.

The remaining West End theatres are content to face Christmastide with their present programmes, trusting to attract the mass of holiday makers, who rarely at other times think of going to the play. Such people, if they do exist, will find plenty to engage their attention from the *Private Secretary*, which is now entering upon its third year, down to the burlesque of *Vanderdecken, or the Phantom Penny Steamer*, at the Novelty, which is the latest piece produced at the time of writing. But for the necessity of its temporary withdrawal from Drury Lane on the 12th, to make room for the pantomime, *Human Nature* would, no doubt, have proved to be a great centre of interest. It has been by far the most striking melodrama of the year.









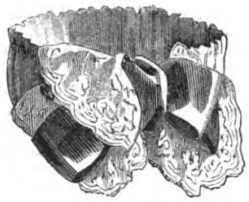


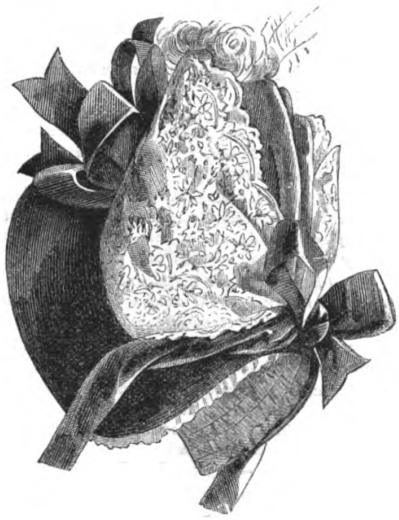


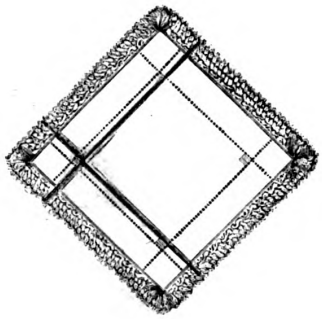
Nos. 27 to 36. The Hatzfeldt and Châte

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*













: Bonnets for Children, and New Models of Lingerie.

s. : of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

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2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 5th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is neccessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post,* 12 *postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

THE DOCTORESS.

THIS lively play is an amusing critique on the modern feminine furore of rendering each personality distinct, important, and remakable, illustrating, in fact, what Mr. Henry James says in his clever work, "The Bostonians," upon one of the most important and curious features in our epoch. The love of notoriety has misled many women into a neglect of their homes and husbands; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered what medical women have done, and are doing, and will do in India, as well as in our own country. Only those who have seen the misery concealed within the Zenana's golden gates can rightly estimate the enormous amount of good done by the introduction of European medical and surgical knowledge in India alone. The prejudices of the high castes, condemning all women suffering from any disease or illness to languish without the operation that would save, without the medicine that would restore; this state of things, complicated by the ignorance and brutality of the women whose age, not knowledge, allowed them to assume the duties of doctor and accoucheuse, has brought about an almost incredible amount of misery and wretchedness to the jewelled inmates of the harems of the East. Thanks to the "doctoress" this state of misery is lessened, and with each devoted medical woman spreading knowledge and light in the dark places of the earth, we may hope for the dawning of a new day for the women of the too long neglected East. As for the "doctoresses" themselves, a wide and remunerative field of labour is open to them, and one from which no man, however skilful, can oust them. In India, the lady doctor will find her work and her reward—a double reward of moral satisfaction as well as of pecuniary emolument. But to return to the now much talked of play at the well known *Théâtre Gymnase*; the story briefly runs as follows: While Madame is practising with heart and soul her profession, her husband is reduced to attending to the housekeeping.

He gives orders to the cook, brings in his wife's lunch and manages—under his wife's rather sharp direction—the household. The Doctoress, far too busy to stoop to such common things as tenderness and love for her rather weak husband, is certainly "a creature" far "too wise and good for human nature's daily food." Cold and indifferent to her duties as a wife, she is none the less mortified at an accidental discovery of her husband's flirtation with a circus-rider, and this discovery leads to our Doctoress again becoming the charming woman she is by nature, before an exaggerated idea of her importance and knowledge drove her to the neglect of her daily home duties, in the striving after the world's approval and commendation.

The play is remarkable for its vivid scenes, and has had a greater success in Paris than it would be likely to enjoy in London, where female doctors are by no means *rara avis*, and where an Anderson and a Blackwell are shining lights in the medical profession.

In the first act we see Mdlle. Magnier in her robe-de-chambre (No. 38.) The Doctoress wears this robe-de-chambre cut on the pattern of a gentleman's, but



NO. 37. OUTDOOR COSTUME.

so far modified as to suit a female form. It is of grenat plush, with a large revers collar closing on the chest by brandenburghs. A thick cordelière encircles the waist, the long ends falling in front. To complete the costume a charming little cap of grenat velvet is placed on the head. This is the Doctoress's indoor costume.

Her other costume, which is always worn when professional visitors are received, is illustrated at No. 37. It is severe, as becomes the character; but beneath the doctor's garb the woman peeps out in several coquettish details. The plain skirt is of rich black faille, trimmed on the left by a faille coquillé, and on the right by a bias band placed diagonally on the skirt. The corsage is a regular evening swallow-tail coat, but it is of faille. No waistcoat is worn, but the shirt shows to the waist and below it. This, as well as the collar, is of white linen, and the shirt buttons all the way down. The cuffs are of linen, and the tie of white batiste.

In this act Mdlle. Magnier does not wear a man's hat, but a compromise invented for her by a fashionable hatter. It is called the "chapeau Doctoresse," and promises to be a great favourite with young la especially as a travelling hat. It is of black satin closes with springs like an opera hat, and has a drapery in front. In consequence of this introdu ladies now have their crush hat like gentlemen, will be able to sit on it, and otherwise ill use it impunity.

In the second act we find the Doctoress being sulted by a family, the youngest daughter of which circus-rider at the Hippodrome. Mdlle. Da wears as this character a lovely dress which n be copied with advantage, save as to colour, for in Mdlle. Darlaud has purposely selected colours w savour strongly of the young circus rider. But style and draperies are beautiful (see No. 40).

The skirt is of gold embroidered cloth, mad wool and silk, and dyed a real gold colour; this over a wide band of grenat velvet. The tunic pink crèpe-de-Chine, beautifully draped, falling lo the left. The corsage is of grenat velvet, open o waistcoat of pleated crape. A pointed piece of be net trims the plastron at the neck and waist, an sleeves are open over panels of the embroidered skirt.

In the third act amour propre has prompted Doctoress to throw aside her robes and resume duties, and as *au fond* she really loves her husband, of course conquers. Hence we see her in a char feminine costume (No. 39). The skirt of mauve merveilleux has its edge cut in saw points over a p ing of crape. Above is an embroidery skirt with t rows of ribbon forming coulisses on the and covered in front with a crape tab The corsage is of embroidery lined mauve satin, and trimmed with a plastro pleated crape, and a crape puff edges embroidery elbow sleeves. The effec this charming toilette is heightened by trast with the severe costume previo worn by the Doctoress. In spite of amusing character of the piece there moral attached to it and which can be throughout "between the lines," for if admissible in woman to extend her sp of duty, there are home ties which sh yield to no outer cares; the great glory o sex should be to deserve the honoured of good wife and mother. These titles bring more satisfaction than even the n coveted "M.D

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

Prominent amongst the fashions of season is that of the corsage cut on the or trimmed to give it the appearanc being cut in this manner. Two exce models of this style of corsage are give this number; one is illustrated at No. 41 Somerset Costume, the other at No. 11 Mendosa Toilette. The first of these, Somerset Costume, is made of striped terial cut on the bias; the corsage of the Men Toilette is cut on the straight or bias, but ent covered with bands of velvet or faille, arrange diagonal lines. It will be noted that both these boc are made to open over a plastron or waistcoat of material, and we should recommend amateur d makers to adhere to this plan, firstly, because more becoming, and secondly, because it is exceedi difficult to make these bias lines meet exactly in centre, and if they do not meet, even by a threa two, the effect of the bodice is marred.

Both the costumes are, in other respects, exce models for carrying out in wollen materials.

No. 23 is a charming model of a visiting toilette may be copied in a great variety of materials. skirt may be made of velveteen for instance, and tunic and mantle of any striped woollen fabric, an these can be had at all prices the costume need no an expensive one. The tunic is as fashionable as simple in arrangement: the little mantle is very ele in form and suitable for married ladies up to years of age. The costume, made of suitable mater

may be recommended as a "going away" dress for a bride.

The dinner toilette, No. 24, was originally intended for demi-deuil, but may be carried out in colours, with bead embroidery in plain or iridescent beads.

A plain pleated skirt, alike on both sides, and guiltless of drapery or any other embellishment, is illustrated at No. 35, the Châteaudun Costume; the corsage of this dress is novel, but only suitable for good figures; the flat plastron would have a bad effect on a bust that erred on the side of flatness, and could not be made to set well on a very full figure. The Hatzfeldt costume, of which the right and left sides are illustrated on either side of this, shows one of the fashionable over-skirts which so often take the place of a tunic; this skirt falls in plain natural pleats on the left side, but is draped high on the right, showing on both sides the underskirt, which may be made of velvet, velveteen, broché, or thick woollen lace, according to the material of which the overskirt is made. No. 34 shows a charming little vêtement of velvet, trimmed with beaded braid and embroidery, in No. 36 the costume is completed by a short jacket, ornamented with bands of embroidery.

No. 43, the Campion Costume is a good model for dresses for girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age; it can be trimmed throughout with astrakan, plush, or velvet. The Valdès Costume, No. 64, is also intended for young ladies, but this dress, with a little alteration, would make a very good morning dress for married ladies, less dressy in character than the Erminie matinée, No. 26, and more practical than the charming models of a tea-gown, fig. 3 of No. 15. This model, together with the capital breakfast and morning gowns in the same illustration, and the costumes and mantles Nos. 12, 13, and 14, emanate from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.



No. 38. MORNING DRESS.

The number includes a great variety of models of chapeaux of all descriptions, and of costumes for children, not too elaborate for home making, but, at the same, stylish and effective little dresses,

Our coloured fashion plate illustrates two evening dresses; that for a young lady, fig. 1, is marked by the extreme simplicity, which is the chief characteristic of many of the most fashionable evening toilettes now made for young girls during their first season. It would be an error to suppose, however, that simplicity of this kind is synonymous with economy; as the materials employed are bound to be of the richest description, and the decoration of the tablier, whether painted or embroidered, must be the best it is possible to procure, it is out of the question to make a dress of this type cheaply.

The second toilette is intended for a young married lady, and is sensibly provided with a high bodice for theatre wear. It is impossible to exclude draughts from theatres, and ladies who dress for the theatre as they would for a well warmed private house must naturally take the risk of following so dangerous a fashion.

Our cut-out paper pattern is that of a corsage for evening wear, cut in the fashionable style, with deep V points front and back, and also on the bias. In cutting the fronts and side pieces of this corsage, the pricked line in the pattern must be made to follow the thread of the material; this, and the wide second pleat in the front of the corsage, will bring all these parts on the bias of the material. The back is cut in the usual way, and the side pieces may also be cut straight, if preferred. The short sleeve is trimmed on the upper part with bouillonnés, flounces of lace, or rows of bead-fringe.

The patterns on the first side of the Diagram Sheet are those of the Colombe Costume for a little girl of ten, and a low petticoat bodice with ornamented yoke for a lady. The Colombe Costume is illustrated at fig. 3 of No. 11, and consists of a jacket bodice, with long pleated basques at the back, which may be worn over a plain skirt of velveteen, or of any other heavy fabric, or over a pleated skirt of lighter woollen material.

The Grand Ecuyer Regingote, of which the pattern is given on the second side of the Diagram Sheet, is a very stylish model of an out door-vêtement. As it is necessary to give both sides of the front, the pattern is rather larger and more complicated than usual, several folds being required in order to reduce it to the prescribed size of the Diagram Sheet, but by following the lines carefully, with an occasional reference to the small diagram at the side, we trust our subscribers will succeed in obtaining a correct pattern of this useful and elegant redingote, which may be made of plain or fancy cloth, with revers of velvet, plush, astrakan, or of any kind of smooth fur, such as beaver or sealskin.

The fourth pattern is that of an overcoat for a boy of nine or ten; this is made in the usual way, but is provided with breast pockets put on sideways, and intended for keeping the hands warm. The pockets are, in fact, as warm as a muff, and much more convenient for little boys.

The present moment is one which is almost always devoted to family meetings; dinner parties, balls, and re-unions of all kinds cause us to assemble in large or small gatherings, and we are too often puzzled as to the style of costume we should wear on each occasion; few things are more tiresome than to be either over-dressed, or to be more plainly and simply arrayed than the occasion demands, although the latter is decidedly far preferable of the two dilemmas. In days not very far distant we were sure to be safely if not stylishly dressed in the ever useful black silk, which was once and which will be again, the *pièce de résistance* of our wardrobes; now we find a substitute for this dress in the lace costume, which, although it has been in vogue



No. 39. DRESSY INDOOR TOILETTE.

so long, yet is still worn with many little differences of detail, which give some novelty to a style which has threatened to become almost a uniform.

Instead of the flounce of very deep lace flowing loosely, a series of lace bands is arranged longitudinally, so as to divide the front and back, the front is covered by a tablier of lace *semé* with jet drops of the lightest character, or with chenille balls, tassels or with sprays of flowers, according to the occasion on which the dress is to be worn. Clever dressmakers take advantage of this mode to send out differently coloured skirts (each with its separate trimming) over which a black or white lace dress is worn; the lace skirt is made up on a fine tulle *fond* and worn with removable tablier and tunic; two corsages are of course necessary, but the floral and other additions are fastened by the new tiny lace pins, and are as easily fixed as removed; by this plan a dress can be converted from a dinner dress into a ball costume without further expense, its colour altered to suit the taste or caprice of the wearer, and the much desired novelty of toilette arrived at without expense, and better still without loss of time. Evening dresses have not altered in cut since last month, the very open V shape corsage still continuing in favour, although the V at the back is often simulated by the trimming for those ladies who have neither lovely shoulders, nor the health necessary for the undoubted risk they would run in exposing the lungs at this season. For this is a most senseless and dangerous mode, and one which should be discouraged by all women who have any pretensions to common sense.

ECONOMICAL DRESS.

Economy in dress is of various kinds; sometimes the truest economy consists in purchasing the best materials obtainable, at other times the most inexpensive fabrics will answer the purpose much better than good and costly ones; economy varies with the age, condition, and social position of the woman who desires to practice it; the married woman's economy again is quite different from that of the young girl, and the woman who goes into society must seek it in very different paths from those followed by another lady, her equal in rank and position, but who rarely entertains or goes out, and who has, perhaps, a number of children to clothe, besides herself, on the same sum as that which the woman in society spends on her own dress. In all cases, however, the fashions of the day should be followed more or less closely, there is not the slightest economy in adopting modes that are rapidly becoming *passé*, or in purchasing the fabrics that were in vogue the season before last. All dresses, when half-worn, should be remodelled in some newer style, and if they are old-fashioned when first made up they are less useful at the time, and of scarcely any use at all when the time for remodelling arrives.

It sometimes happens that a costume made of costly materials is quite unsuitable in style for copying in less expensive fabrics, but this is not often the case. Such costumes, for instance, as the Dorchester and Hatzfeldt in this number, may be made in plain and broché velvet combined with faille Française or fine woollen material, almost as expensive as faille, and yet they would be quite as ladylike and stylish in plain and striped woollen fabrics costing from one to three shillings per yard. The position and requirements of the wearer can alone decide whether it is most economical to carry out the costume in good materials, which can later on be employed for making a fresh costume of the same description, or whether it is better to make the dress cheaply, wear it for a few months, and then convert it into school frocks for children. Very cheap fabrics are not, however, to be recommended for ordinary wear, especially for married ladies; they are better suited for children and growing girls, who often outgrow their clothing more rapidly than the material wears out. In fabrics for evening wear, black net is the only inexpensive material at all suited to married ladies, and therefore for this purpose it is far better to go now and then to the expense of a thoroughly handsome dress, which, with judicious alterations and renovations, can be made to last two or three years. The toilettes of young girls are different, and for them any of the pretty, light, inexpensive fabrics, that are in vogue one month and out of date the next, may safely be chosen; the dresses cost little, they are soon worn out and easily replaced by others just as simple, pretty, and inexpensive. This is a much better plan than spending all the money at command on one elaborate ball toilette, too dressy to be worn on any but special occasions, and incapable of being converted into a more useful dress.

It is at the time when renovations become necessary, however, that economy can be best practised and is chiefly called to our aid. It may be that the dress to be remodelled is hardly worth the expenditure of much time or money on it: a little alteration in the draping, a velveteen panel on one side, a plastron, collar, and paraments to match, are, perhaps, all that is needed to make it a serviceable dress for morning wear. Draperies that have been caught up with bows often look quite different, if these are replaced by beaded motifs in the shape of large leaves with bead drops falling from them; to correspond with these the corsage may be closed at the throat and waist with beaded leaves of the same kind, but in smaller sizes.

Bretelles of velvet edged with wooden beads, or a velvet plastron bordered in the same way, make a great difference in the appearance of a corsage; the collar and cuffs are made of velvet edged with beads, the tunic is draped with narrow bands of velvet bordered with beads, and the skirt, if plain, may be ornamented with a wider band made in the same way. Cords, either plain or beaded, and tipped with tassels, are frequently used for draping tunics.

Plain skirts may be striped with braid or velvet in straight or diagonal rows, and the corsage may be striped with diagonal rows of velvet in the manner now fashionable, to correspond. An admirable instance of a skirt striped by the application of bands of ribbon velvet is shown at No. 11, and these bands could be equally well arranged in diagonal lines.

The bodices of ball dresses are still cut exceedingly low, and many are altogether sleeveless, a mode which generally appears more beautiful to the wearer of the dress than to those who see her in it. Few women, and still fewer young girls, have arms so perfectly modelled that they will bear this exposure. Even when the arms are well shaped, a little lace drapery under the arm, caught up high on the shoulder, is an immense improvement; it corrects and softens the line of the armhole at the back, which is ugly if not well cut, and veils the portion of the arm where it joins the shoulder-blade; the bare arm and untrimmed armhole are only to be tolerated while the arm is kept motionless; as soon as movement begins beauty and grace disappear, even with well turned limbs.

The underskirts of last season's ballet ball dresses may be used again by covering them with a new topskirt of fancy or embroidered tulle, or of plain tulle trimmed in some novel fashion. Narrow bands of velvet or plush at the sides of the skirt have a very good effect; these bands are about two inches wide, and there are four or five bands on each side of the skirt. The plush is chosen in a contrasting colour, or in a darker shade of the same colour as the tulle. A corselet bodice of plush to match, with a full chemisette top of tulle, cut in a low, rounded form at the neck, or



No. 40. TOILETTE WORN BY MDLLE. DARLAUD.

a bodice of satin or silk matching the tulle, with bretelles of plush on each side of a puffed plastron of tulle, may be worn with a ballet skirt trimmed in this way.

Sometimes the possession of a piece of silk or satin, sufficient to make the bodice of a ball dress, determines the colour of this. In this case a ballet skirt of net and tulle is the easiest and least expensive manner of completing the toilette; this skirt may be striped diagonally with bands of satin ribbon ending in bows, in a contrasting colour or in a darker shade.

Dinner toilettes of plain or broché silken fabrics may be completed by a train and ornaments of velvet in the following manner. The broché skirt is slightly draped and cut in scallops at the edge over a lace flounce; the pointed bodice is edged with a velvet band, and the long train is mounted under this at the back in large pleats. The plastron in front of the bodice is of plain faille, cut square across the chest, and ornamented with pointed bands of velvet, repeating the lines of the band edging the corsage. A very pretty finish is given to the corsage by a short velvet pèlerine, open in front, just covering the shoulders like an epaulet, and ending in a high Medici collar, all the edges being bordered with a row of large beads. A lace scarf is passed round the neck at the back, outside the collar: the ends are brought down on each side of the plastron in front, passed under the velvet band at the point, and then fall in folds to the feet.

Points of lace for wearing under the fashionable low bodices, and united and finished by a collar of lace, are to be seen in great variety, and can be had with the collar edges turned up, or down, for those who prefer to display the "white column," which it is now the fashion to cover closely, though back and front of corsage are cut low. The double point is also to be had in any kind of lace; it looks very lovely in modern Honiton lace, which is regaining favour. For the very open dresses, chemisettes with three rows of Valenciennes are worn, thus recalling a mode of at least thirty years ago; but the wheel of fashion, like the wheel of fortune, brings everything round in turn, if only we can wait long enough.

Bracelets are so much worn that the finish to the wrist is as yet unstudied, save by the devotees to grace, who will not spoil their pretty hands by the close neighbourhood of a hard dress sleeve; and they are right, for what can be more out of place than bracelets or a bare arm at breakfast.

Pretty additions to home dinner toilettes are the bead embroidered revers edging the opening of the bodice, which may be filled in with a finely pleated plastron of tulle, and the paraments to correspond on the elbow sleeves. Beaded bretelles and waistbands are also fashionable, and skirts scalloped at the edge are often bordered with bead fringes.

An exceedingly pretty matinée, a charming item in a bride's trousseau, is made of rose pink cashmere in the shape of a jacket, tight fitting at the back, and fastened in front, from the neck to the chest, with a series of three scalloped tabs; the jacket is then cut off sharply, and finished off round the edge with a series of deep scallops. All the edges are embroidered with scallops and spots, worked in dark green silk; the collar and open sleeves are embroidered to match. In front is a long puffed plastron of embroidered cambric on a pink surah lining, tied in with a sash of pink ribbon. The embroidery is continued in the shape of a deep flounce all round the jacket below the scallops, and a narrower flounce is sewn inside the scalloped edge of the sleeves.

Dressmakers who will make up Ladies' own materials:—

Madame Jules, No. 8, Great Woodstock Street, Nottingham Place, Marylebone; Miss F. Nicklinson, 10, Canonbury Road, N.; Mrs. Williams (from Regent Street), No. 324, Kennington Park Road, S.E.; Mrs. Phelan, 10, Downham Road, Kingsland N.; Miss Pritchard, Ewell, Surrey; Mrs. Hogarth, 16, Glenarm Road, Lower Clapton; Mrs. Radmall, 8, Southampton Row, W.C.; Miss Liversage, 47, St. Paul Street, Islington, N.; Miss Gregory, 49, Cassella Road, New Cross, S.E.; Mrs. Hope Williams, 50, Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park, W.; Mrs. Wallace, 24, Oakley Street, Waterloo Road, S.E., and 9, Ryder's Court, Leicester Square, W.; Mrs. and Misses Ward, 66, Colebrook Row, Islington, N.; Miss A. E. Groom, 15, King's Square, Goswell Road, E.C.; Mrs. Morris, The Library, 25, Gleatborne Road, Hammersmith, W.; Mrs. Gould, 94, Fairfoot Road, Campbell Road, Bow, E.; Mdme. Louis, 5, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, W.; Miss Lowe, 67, Palatine Road, Stoke Newington, N.; Miss S. Ellis, 236, Cornwall Road, Notting Hill, W.; Miss Douglas, 1, Maud Road, Dagmar Road, Camberwell, S.E.; Misses M. & E. Smeeton, 48, Queen Margaret's Grove, Mildmay Park, N.; Miss Norman, 2, Pownall Road, Lillie Road, W. Kensington; Miss Connor, c/o Mrs. Sutherland, 37, Wate Street, East India Road, Poplar; Miss Parish, Powerscroft House, Powerscroft Road, Clapton; Mrs. Woodthorpe, 1, Great Chesterfield Street, Cavendish Square; Miss L. Coleman, 5, Jarvis Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington; Miss Ingle, 57, Ferndale Road, Clapham; Mrs. Holloway, 29, Langham Road, West Green Road, Tottenham; Madame Louis, 54, Beaumont Street, Portland Place; Miss Cracknell, 20, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.; Mrs. Gammons, 22, Adelaide Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.; Mrs. Wallace, 9, Ryder's Court, Leicester Square, W.; The Misses Clarke, 108, Southampton Row, Russell Square; Miss Barber, 132 Vauxhall Street, Upper Kennington Lane; Mrs. Kane, 33, Great Quebec Street, Montague Square, W.; Miss Lesle, 27, Gilbert Street, Brook Street, W.; Mrs. Saxby Herbert, Beaufort House, 4, Aldine Street, Shepherd's Bush Green.

Addresses of Dressmakers who go out by the day or month:—

Miss Searing, 120, Wenlock Street, New North Road, London; Miss Wilkins, 56, Ovington Street, Brompton, S.W.; Miss Hemming, 135, Leyton Road, Stratford; Miss Willcocks, 22, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Mrs. Bryan, 41, St. George's Street, Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.; Miss Baker, 32, Mulgrave Road, West Brompton; Miss L. Coleman, 5, Jarvis Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington; Miss Evans, 4, Stock Orchard Street, Caledonian Road, N.; Miss Liversage, 92, St. Paul Street, Islington, N.; Miss Gregory, 52, Casella Road, New Cross, S.E.; Miss C. Potipher, 33, Acklam Road, Notting Hill; Miss Barber, 132, Vauxhall Street, Upper Kennington Lane; Mrs. C., 1, Portsmouth Street, W.C.; Miss E. Cracknell, 2, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.

DRESS.

CANADIAN.—Your jacket would be more fashionable if it were cut shorter, made tight-fitting, and bordered with a band of fur. If you do not like to do this, leave it its present length, but make it tight-fitting; then open it at the back, and put bands of fur on each side of the opening, a wide band down the centre of the front, and a fur collar and paraments to match.

ANNETTE.—Your tunic is not the right shape for opening at the side over a panel of plush; tunics opened in this way on one side should be as long as the skirt, and full, as the front and back parts fall in pleats, like the Campion Costume, No. 43. You could, however, easily drape the rounded tunic in the following manner, which would be quite suitable to the dress, and give it the additional fulness it requires. You must begin by making a new foundation skirt about 2 yards and 12 inches wide, on which you can mount the deep kilting, as before. Drape the front part of the tunic in the same way on both sides, not high up on the hip, but from the hip to the top of the kilting, allowing the loose folds to droop a little in the centre of the front. Then arrange the back drapery on the skirt in the same manner, and, as the skirt is wider, there will be a piece of the foundation skirt visible between the front and the back draperies on each side. Cover these spaces with panels of moss green plush, about 5 inches wide at the top, 9 inches wide at the edge, and cut at the edge in a pointed scallop, the slope to the point beginning where the draping of the tunic leaves off. The points of the panels come within about 6 or 8 inches of the edge of the dress. Put a pointed plastron of plush on the corsage, and a plush collar and paraments. This will be a very inexpensive way of doing up the dress, and it will last you through the winter. Trim your felt hat with plush to match in the style of the Villebois Hat, No. 25.

THREE GRACES.—Coloured Plates of fancy dresses can be sent to you by post at a cost of 1s. 6d. per plate. We have lately received a large number of new plates of national, historical, theatrical, allegorical, and other costumes, beautifully drawn and coloured, and correct in every detail. These have been published quite recently in Paris, and are therefore altogether new in England. You might be dressed as representatives of three sciences, or of three elements, air, water, and fire; these are beautiful dresses, and the costumes for spring, summer, and winter in this series are also very novel and effective. In ordering plates, if the choice is left to us, please give some description of yourselves, such as age, height, figure, complexion, etc., and the style of dress you prefer.

HYACINTH.—The bonnet to match your dress could be made of a piece of the dress material, if this is pretty and of good quality. Trim it with velvet or any fancy ribbon that harmonises with the material, and a fancy plume or wing. No. 19—the Damian Capote—would be an excellent model for your bonnet, or you could arrange the trimming like that of No. 1—the Plougastel Capote.

CINDERELLA.—1. Ball dresses are made of all kinds of light fabrics—tulle, net, gauze, crêpe de Chine, etc. The foundation skirt is more often of silk than of satin, and the corsage is also of silk. Flowers are used in long trailing sprays, in panels and in fringes. A panel covered entirely with roses, as you suggest, would be prettiest in pink roses on a white dress. You could put it on one side of the dress only, or on both sides. Drape the front with tulle. 2. The lace scarf would make a very pretty panel on one side of your blue surah dress. Drape the long tunic on the right side of the skirt instead of in front, beginning high up on the left side of the waist, and ending far back on the right side. Gather one end of the scarf slightly, and join it to the waistband on the left side; let it fall in easy folds to the edge of the dress, then turn it up, and drape the other end on the tournure, where it will fall in a little puff or pleating on the top of the back drapery. Leave the lace trimming at the edge of the skirt, and on the tunic. Make a new bodice, like our cut-out paper pattern; drape the neck with lace, and trim the short sleeves with lace also. The scarf must be kept in place with a few stitches.

COMET.—There are many ways of carrying out the costume of "Snow"; we could send you a very pretty and original plate of the dress for 1s. 6d., or you might make it in either of the following styles: 1. Plain short skirt of white satin, bordered with a band of swansdown; full puffed and draped tunic of white tulle with tufts of frosted swansdown sewn on at intervals; the sides draped with balls of swansdown like snowballs, or large white pompons, suspended on fine white silk cord. Corsage of satin, with a drapery of tufted tulle round the neck, and short sleeves of the same. Groups of snowballs on the shoulders, the same in the hair, and a veil of tufted tulle falling from the head, the ends attached to the wrists, so that when the arms are moved the veil moves with them. 2. Another way would be to make the pleated underskirt of tulle, and the tunic of white satin, cut in sharp scallops, with a snowball of swansdown falling from the point of each scallop, and between the scallops; the bodice cut in points to correspond; the veil of tufted tulle, wrapped round the head and throat, instead of flowing loose at the back. Any white material, trimmed with bands and tufts of frosted swansdown, may be used to represent snow; fringes of icicles, frosted tulle, or gauze for the veil, which may be fastened to the head or shoulders, a wreath, necklace, and bracelets of swansdown and icicles are all appropriate, and the shoes, stockings, gloves, and fan should all correspond with the dress.



No. 41. THE SOMERSET COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; untrimmed, 2s. 9d.; Flat Pattern only, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MISS C. (Cockenzie House). — We have, unfortunately, been unable to reply to your letter by post, as you omitted to send any further addressthan that given above. White bournouse opera cloaks are entirely démodé, but you could remodel your cloak like either fig. 2 or fig. 3 of No. 608 in the Journal for December, or like fig. 4 of No. 12 in this Journal. Line the cloak with white or coloured quilted satin, and trim it with swansdown, or with white fur or marabout. Opera cloaks are made in the same shapes as out-door visites, but plush or rich ottoman silks are more often employed for them than cashmere. Use the cord and tassels for fastening the cloak at the neck. The Louvain Mantle, Nos. 2 and 5, would be a pretty model for a small opera cloak, omitting the hood, and you could ornament it with coloured plush, or with fur.

MADELINA.—Your satin is such a pretty colour that it is a pity to have it dyed, and you could easily match it in tulle in the same shade of heliotrope, which is a very fashionable colour. Take the skirt to pieces and have the breadths cleaned, but not the pleatings, which cannot be used again. Use the best breadths for the front and sides of the skirt in remaking it, and border the skirt all round with three or four narrow ruched pleatings of plain heliotrope tulle. Cover the front and sides with one deep puff of spangled or embroidered tulle, gathered in at the waist and gathered and turned under at the edge, the material falling in a puff over the top pleating. At the back a full waterfall drapery of plain net and tulle of several thicknesses, and, if you like, a drapery of the spangled tulle over this. You have sufficient new satin to make a low pointed bodice, laced at the back, with a little drapery of spangled tulle round the neck, and puffed sleeves of tulle to match. If your arms are plump and well made, the sleeves may be very short; if they are long and thin, make the sleeves longer; your appearance is of more consequence than making the sleeves of your dress accordng to the latest fashion, when that fashion is unbecoming to you.

SPITZBERGEN. — There are several ways of recurling feathers; try either of these: 1. Warm a knife—a silver one is best—and curl each strand of the feather by passing the blade up the under side; this is the simplest and safest way. 2. Curl each strand with a fluting or goffer iron, or with curling tongs; the tongs or iron must not be too hot or you will scorch the feather. 3. Make a coke fire, and throw a handful of salt into it; hold the feather over the fire, and shake it occasionally as it curls.

MISS B.—1. The backs of plush redingotes are usually mounted in very large fluted gathers, which

MY SALE of Last Year's Dresses, from 1s. 11½d. 12 yards, commences 1st week in January, 1886: Evening Dresses from 4s. 11d. the dress length. Patterns free. S. AMERY, Cash Draper, 5 and , High Street, Clapham, London.

Serkys d'Asie—Thé des Sultanas is the most powerful preservative of health and beauty. It prevents bilious headaches, wrinkles, and eruptions of the skin. It gives to the countenance the purity and freshness of the rose, and prevents the most serious complaints to which women of all ages are subject. Paul Lucas, Physician to Louis XIV., said that six months' application would rejuvenate the most wrinkled face. Serkys is superior to all other teas. Price, 20s.; samples, 7s. P.O. Orders to be made payable to Dr. de Gardareins, 6, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Serkys can be obtained in London of Messrs. Roberts, chemists, 76, New Bond Street.

LIEBIG'S "IODIZED" COD LIVER OIL.—The powerful curative properties of thisremedy have been fully demonstrated by the most eminent Physicians in Europe. A certain cure in the early stages of Consumption, Debility, Scrofula, and Wasting Diseases. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Imperial half-pint bottles, 2s. 6d.; pint bottles, 4s. 6d.; or sent carriage free on receipt of remittance, by Sole Proprietors, J. E. BEESLEY & SONS, 17, Red Cross Street, Borough, London, S.E.

are sewn on to the back inside the vêtement. 2. White gloves undoubtedly make the hand appear large, but, as you wear coloured dresses generally in the evening, there is no reason why you should wear white gloves. Long gloves of pale tan-coloured Swedish kid are quite admissible. 3. Teagowns are usually made open in front, over a full lace plastron. We have seen a charming model in pale rose pink faille Française, with the plastron of rather dark *bise* lace falling to the feet in a series of puffs, caught up invisibly on a pink silk foundation. Sometimes the dress consists of a skirt and open jacket of plush, and then the lace plastron ends in a deep lace flounce below the edge of the jacket.

JANET.—Make the foundation skirt of your dress of white or coloured organdi muslin, and arrange the deep flounce of embroidery on this. A long draped tunic of your plain material, the front part edged with embroidery, and caught up at the side, like fig. 2 of the coloured fashion plate, with bows of ribbon matching the coloured lining, the pleated panel caught down with another bow; the puffed back drapery untrimmed, and turned under at the edge, or hemmed over coloured ribbon; this would be pretty for the front of the tunic also, above the embroidered flounce. Plain lining for the corsage, cut like the cut-out paper pattern, covered with your material, and draped round the opening with silk muslin, or the dress material and embroidery. Elbow sleeves, with draperies and a flounce matching the trimming round the neck, and bows of ribbon on the corsage, sleeves, and shoulder. If you do not mind the expense, make the foundation skirt of silk, and the corsage also of silk, trimmed with muslin and embroidery, and with puffed sleeves of muslin, tied in with bands and bows of ribbon.

ELDEST OF SEVEN. — Your material is not appropriate for a child's dress, the stripes are too wide and too far apart; but it would do nicely for the tunic of a costume for yourself, combined with dark brown velveteen. Make the plain skirt of velveteen, and let the tunic fall in straight pleats over this on one side; on the other side open it and pleat the back part, but turn under the edge of the front part, like the tunic of No. 40. On this side the velveteen skirt will show nearly to the waist, the edge of it only is seen in front and round the other side and the back. With this wear a plain open jacket of velveteen, made like that of No. 40, but with plain sleeves, and a waistcoat of plain cloth matching your material, and fastened with gold buttons. This waistcoat would be very stylish if you made it with deep basques, longer than those of the jacket, and open at the lower part in front. Put a narrow drapery of cloth, fastened with a gold button, round the sleeve, a little way from the edge. Make the little girl's dress as you propose, but of plain material, and trim it with plush.

MR. V.—The children would make a very pretty group at the fancy ball dressed as the Babes in the Wood, followed by a number of robin redbreasts. The little boy of eight and the girl of five would be the best representatives of the Babes; the boy dressed in a tunic of red plush, bordered with fur, and cut square at the neck, over a pleated chemisette of white cambric, a broad flat cap of red plush, with a long quill feather in front, long grey silk stockings, and black velvet shoes; the little girl in a white satin dress, with a long skirt and long sleeves, and short-waisted, square-cut bodice, trimmed with lace. A little blue velvet cap, bordered with fur, covering the back of the head, the hair falling below it. All the other children could be dressed as robins in close-fitting suits of brown material, with red cloth plastrons in front, brown stockings, and black shoes. The wings must have frames of stiff net, wired to keep them in place, and joined to another frame, made in the same way, to represent the back and tail of the bird. The under part of the wings and back may be lined with any brown material; the upper part should be wadded a little, and covered with brown gauze, which can be painted in imitation of feathers. The whole of this must be kept in place by strings round the neck and waist, passed under the plastron, and by bands of elastic sewn inside the wings, at the shoulders and elbows, through which the arms can be passed. The robin's head can be made separately, or joined to the back and wings. This is also made of stiff net, wired and covered with painted gauze, which must be allowed to fall over the back a little, and round the neck in front and the shoulders, to hide the division. The beak must be made to project over the forehead, and only the face of the child must be visible. The beak is made of cardboard, painted black, and two large jet beads will do for the eyes. The robins should be drilled in their costumes, and taught to hop and flap their wings when they join in the procession.



NOS. 42 and 43. FUR COLLAR AND THE CAMPION COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only* 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40. Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

ADELINE.—1. We gave some very pretty designs for beaded collarettes in our Christmas number; you could copy any of these in fine steel beads, and make bracelets to wear with them. 2. See the collar, No. 31 in this number. Make the bouillonné band of white silk muslin over your blue moiré ribbon; the bow in front of similar ribbon, and fine Mechlin or Alençon lace.

MADAME.—Make your young daughter's dress with three plain skirts of blue tulle over a blue silk foundation. A full bodice, with a broad blue satin sash, tied at the back. Cut the bodice square in front, and fill in the opening with a full chemisette of white silk muslin. Puffed tulle sleeves, tied in above the elbow with blue satin ribbon, and bows to match on the shoulders. A bouillonné of tulle on satin round the neck, with a bow on one side. The hair tied up with blue ribbon; blue stockings and bronze kid shoes; blue silk gloves.

ETOILE DU NORD.—1. Make your dress entirely of white satin, with a long tunic, bordered with swansdown, on which red-breasts can be placed at intervals. A band of swansdown round the neck, with birds on the shoulders. Veil of frosted tulle, fastened on with birds. 2. As a humming bird, your dress should be made of peacock green tulle over satin, the tulle arranged in bouillonnés, fastened down on the satin skirt with quantities of the little spangled chenille birds in all colours, which cost about 2s. 6d. per dozen. The satin bodice must be trimmed round the neck with a bouillonné drapery of tulle studded with birds, and a number of them may be placed in the hair. It would not be necessary to wear a veil, but the dress must be very light and airy; a plain ballet skirt, with birds dotted on it, would do equally well, if you prefer this style.

ARACHNE. — Passementerie ornaments can be made by hand at much less expense than they can be bought; you can make bands and separate ornaments of all descriptions, and bead them as thickly as you please. Trace the patterns on tolerably firm paper to begin with; then take fine silk cord, in black or in any colour you wish; tack it on the paper by the traced design, and join the cord firmly together at all the points where the different parts of the design touch each other. Then sew on the beads, and fill up any parts you wish with beads also, and tear away the paper; if the tacking threads are visible take them out, but, if you tack the cord neatly on the paper, this will not be necessary. Bands and braids are made and beaded in the same way. As a rule, the beads and cord are in the same colour, but grenat and ruby beads are often used with neutral-tinted cord. You could make a lovely set of trimmings for your white cashmere dress in white silk cord and gold beads, either loose, as described, or on a foundation of white ottoman silk. Panels, revers, collars, plastrons, parements, etc., can be made in this way, which would be very expensive to buy. Any fine braiding design would do for the work, and for panels a network of gold beads, like that on the Plougastel Capote, would be very effective on plush, velvet, or ottoman silk.

SYLVIA.—It would not be possible to lessen the quantity of your underclothing much, but you would find the following garments lighter and warmer than those you are wearing. Combination garment of knitted wool, and over this a second one of long-cloth; knitted under petticoat, and over-petticoat of wadded and quilted satin, lined with flannel. Omit the dress improver and have cushions and steels in your dresses, you will find this quite sufficient.

CATHERINE (Brighton).—We fear there is nothing that will remove the oil stains, but if you have not tried spirits of turpentine it would be worth while to see whether this would have any effect.

SALVAGE SALE of Calicoes, 2s. 11d. dozen; Linings and Unbleached Twilled Sheetings, 7¾d. and 10½d. per yard. Last year's Dresses from 1s. 11½d. 12 yards. Evening Dresses. Patterns free 1st week in January, and during the month. S. AMERY, Cash Draper, 5 and 7 High Streeet, Clapham, London.

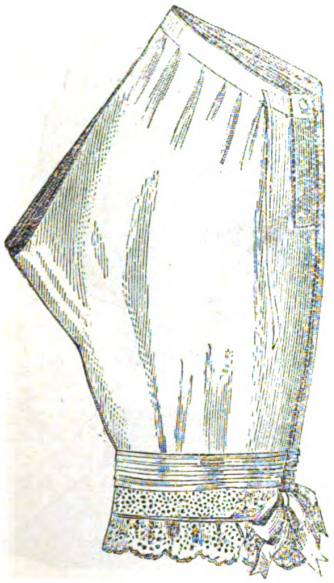
Now ready, price 2s. fcap. 8vo., boards, "Smith's History of England," all the way from the Romans in Britain to the Britons in Rome, and everywhere else. With numerous illustrations.—MYRA & SON, 39 & 40, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.

FASHIONABLE UNDERCLOTHING.

The best models of fashionable underclothing are still distinguished by the same qualities that have at all times been their attributes, fineness of the materials, and beauty of the trimmings used, rather than their elaboration, and excellence of cut and needlework. Fine longcloth, fine cambric, and more rarely fine Irish linen, are the materials chiefly employed; if the garments are made of longcloth or linen, the tucked plastrons of night-dresses, the yokes of chemises, and the edges of drawers are often made of cambric, but as a rule, and for ordinary wear, the same material is employed throughout, and the trimmings are chosen to correspond with it, embroidered cambric insertions and edging with longcloth and linen, and embroidered muslin and lace with cambric.

Except in the preparation of very costly trousseaux, trimmings are used with much sobriety, groups of narrow tucks, very finely run by hand, being often preferred to costly and elaborate embroideries and laces. In some pretty models of underclothing, coloured ribbon is run over and under the groups of tucks, and a little lace edging gives the necessary finish at the edge.

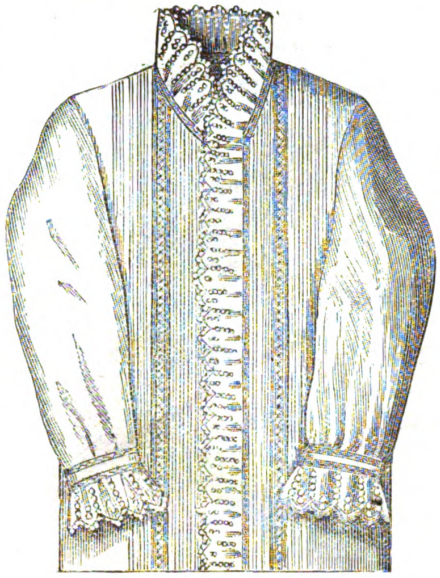
Novelty in shape is almost as rare as novelty in material, the combination garment, in fine longcloth, and in flannel for winter wear, is very much adopted by young wearers; middle-aged and elderly ladies remain faithful to the separate garments, which vary but little in shape.



No. 45. PLAIN DRAWERS

The necks of chemises are cut in different ways to suit the many styles of bodices now worn, especially those of evening dresses, which are quite low and rounded at the shoulders, cut in low V points front and back, or high at the back and cut in a low square in front. The chemise follows the same lines as the bodice, and the trimming is adapted to the shape. A pretty style for a cambric chemise, cut in V shape front and back, is to finish off the top with a narrow hem, and then to drape the openings with two wide flounces of Valenciennes sewn together at the edge. The lace drapery thus formed is caught in with a few gathers at the shoulders, and at the points of the V's; the sleeves are a mere flounce of lace to match, sewn into the armholes; the lace drapery is a separate ornament, which must be taken off to be washed. Chemises for wearing with square cut dresses are rounded at the back, but in front the square yoke is cut straight across the chest, and is rather narrower at the edge than at the top. This yoke can be prettily made of fine cambric with narrow hem-stitched tucks, and a band of embroidered insertion and frills of Valenciennes lace round the neck. Chemises worn with low dresses are cut very low and rounded, and are ornamented with yokes of various shapes, made up of bands of narrow tucks no wider than a cord, and rows of embroidered or lace insertion in straight or diagonal lines. There are no sleeves; a very narrow lace frill sewn into the armhole is the substitute for a sleeve.

Night-dresses are made in very plain and also in



No. 44. NEW NIGHT-DRESS.

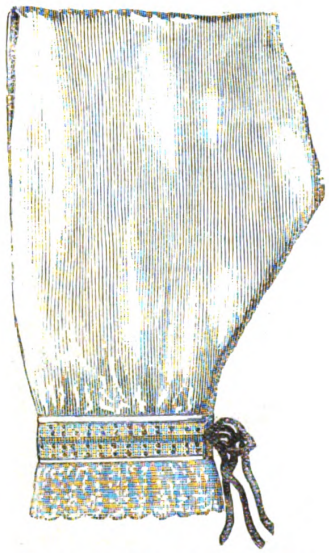
very elaborate styles, but there is no doubt that the plain models made of exceedingly fine materials are those that are adopted by the most ladylike women. The illustration No. 44 shows one of these simpler models; it is made of cambric, finely tucked in front



No. 47. CAMBRIC JUPON FOR EVENING TOILETTE,

and trimmed with narrow bands and frills of cambric muslin embroidered in colours. These coloured embroideries in narrow widths are much used in trimming night-dresses; in many models the tucks rom the shoulder end on the chest, the material falling from this point in loose folds. A good model is made in this way, and ornamented down the fronts and round the neck and sleeves with coloured embroidered insertion and edging worked in red, blue, and écru cotton on white cambric. Sometimes the coloured insertion only is used, with closely pleated or gathered frills of Valenciennes lace, a little over an inch wide. More elaborate night-dresses are much ornamented with embroidery and lace; the yokes are masses of embroidery, voluminous jabots of wide lace decorate the front, and wide flounces to match fall over the hands. A most elaborate Princess night-dress, for instance, is ornamented in front, from the neck to the edge, with a robing formed of alternated diamonds of embroidered muslin and lace, with lace flounces outlining the edge.

Drawers are made either plain at the edge or gathered into a band below the knee. Those illustrated at No. 45 are made of cambric and trimmed with embroidery; but lace is quite as much used as embroiderey for trimming drawers, as at No. 46. Those made in knickerbocker fashion are invariably finished off with flounces or frills arranged in different ways; one style of flounce consists of box-pleats of cambric divided by rows of fine torchon lace insertion, and edged with lace to match; in another model the flounce is of cambric with cord wide tucks, and embroidery at the edge, falling over a frill of fine torchon lace. Ribbon is often run through the band and tied in a bow on the outside, or on the inside of the knee.



No. 46. KNICKERBOCKER DRAWERS.

More varied ways of trimming may be adopted with plain drawers, such as diagonal bands of fine tucks separated by bands of insertion, and many other arrangements which can be carried out either with lace or embroidery.

A new garment lately introduced consists of a skirt, made of flannel for winter wear, which can also be worn as drawers; worn as a skirt the two separate sides are buttoned together straight down the front and back; to convert this into drawers, these buttons are unfastened, and each half is buttoned round the leg, the two sides being so arranged that they can be conveniently worn in this manner.

The jupon, No. 47, is intended for wearing with ball or evening dresses. It is made of cambric; the plain front is ornamented with bands of drawn work insertion and edged with an embroidered flounce. The back is full and trimmed with a series of flounces. This jupon can also be made in muslin and lace for wearing under tulle ballet skirts; in this case it is trimmed with pleated flounces of muslin edged with Valenciennes lace. This lace in all widths is more used than any other kind for trimming all descriptions of underclothing, but very fine torchon lace may also be seen on some excellent models.

The economical use Madeira embroidery, which wears well, or Cash's frillings, which also wear well, and are very pretty on plain but well-made underclothing.

NEW COIFFURES.

The science of hair-dressing no longer stops at the introduction of one new fashion, which is applied indiscriminately to heads of all shapes and sizes; the modern coiffeur studies the contour of the head of his client, notes the upward or downward tendency of her features, the height and breadth of her forehead, nay, even the very expression of her lips and eyes, for no one knows better than he that a *négligé*, piquant style of coiffure is only suitable to women possessed of small features of the "irregularly beautiful" type, and a lively expression, whereas a more dignified style of hair-dressing is required by the stately being who has the regular features and classically shaped head of a Greek goddess.

It is the shape of the head, however, which generally determines which style of fashionable coiffure is to be adopted. Ladies with small and well turned heads are quite right in adhering to the waved or curled front, and the neat, compact chignon of basket plaits; no more becoming style could be invented for them, and if all heads were small and correctly shaped there would be no need for suggesting any other mode of dressing the hair. But heads, like figures, are not always perfect, and then art steps in to conceal or correct imperfections, sometimes, even, by careful manipulation of the tresses, to convert these very imperfections into new beauties.

The illustrations on this page are designed to meet the necessities of cases of this kind; No. 48, for



No. 49. THE DIANA COIFFURE (Front View.)

instance, is a pretty style of evening coiffure for ladies whose heads, without being out of proportion in size, are too narrow or too flat at the top for perfect symmetry. The front hair falls on the forehead in a soft, waved fringe; the back is a complication of interlaced loops, piled rather high on the top of the head towards the back, and arranged so that they also give a little breadth to the head, where it is too narrow or flat behind the ears. The waved hair falling at the back helps to conceal the extreme narrowness and thinness of the throat, which so often accompany a head of this type.

The Diana coiffure, of which the front and back views are shown at Nos. 49 and 50, is, on the contrary, intended for heads that are rather broader than usual. The hair is arranged in an interlaced coil at the back, slightly visible above the head, and also at the sides when seen from the front. The front hair is waved, the upper part falls in a fringe on the forehead on each side of the parting; above the ears the hair is drawn back, and the chignon is sufficiently high to show the nape of the neck, partially veiled by the waved fringe of hair falling over it. This is a very becoming style of hair-dressing for round and rather broad heads, accompanied by round faces with rather high cheek bones. The comb, breaking the line across the top of the head, is an improvement to the coiffure.

The coiled chignon, No. 51, is suited to a large, and not particularly well shaped head, of which it is desirable to disguise the contour. Any of these coiffures can be carried out with the natural hair, if this is abundant, but even if additional hair is required, there need be no fear as to its being too heavy to be



No. 48. COIFFURE FOR DINNER TOILETTE.

pleasant, for the coils and twists are of the softest and lightest description, and very little hair is required in making them.

Some very pretty and simple styles of coiffure are adopted by young ladies for evening wear; in most of these the hair is waved all over the head; in one a waved fringe falls on the forehead, the remainder of the hair is combed up to the top of the head, and then



No. 51. NEW COILED CHIGNON.

arranged in a coronet shaped roll, brought forward in front to the centre of the head. This light roll forms a circle on the head, and is very loosely coiled with the waved hair. Another coiffure, in a similar style, which is adopted when more height is required, has a second roll rising above and inside the first one; in both these coiffures the nape of the neck and the back of the head are exposed.

Another style is to wave and comb up the hair in the manner already described, and then to arrange the long ends in a bow with a cross piece across the top of the head, where the slope at the back begins. There are many of these coiffures formed with waved hair; as a rule the ends are brought up and arranged high on the head, but when this style is not becoming, some other mode is adopted, such as the catogan, tied in with ribbon matching the hair.

The fashion of cutting the hair short has been repented of and abandoned, but the repentant stage, until the hair grows long enough to be conveniently dressed, is long and troublesome, and many young girls, tired of their unsuccessful efforts to arrange the hair, that is neither long nor short, in some tidy and secure fashion, have cut the Gordian knot by cutting their hair short again, and have thus simply put off the difficulty without surmounting it. The following suggestions for the arrangement of growing hair may help to tide over the difficult period until it has grown some inches in length, and is capable of being dressed in a fashionable style. Short hair is very pretty when curled in flat rings all over the head; the hair is either curled at night and put into papers, or it may be curled in the morning with tongs, shaped like those in



No. 50. THE DIANA COIFFURE (Back View.)

sets of fire-irons, not the ordinary curling tongs which roll the hair round and round. To make these flat rings of hair, a strand of the hair is curled round, as it would be for putting in a locket, and folded up flat in a triangular piece of paper, or of soft linen, in which it is secured with a pin. When the whole of the hair is curled in this way, each little packet is pressed with the tongs, the pins and papers are removed, and the rings of hair are divided and arranged in little flat curls all over the head.

When the hair is too long for this style, it may be arranged as a chignon formed of small loops and rolls, secured with tortoise-shell pins, or with small tortoise-shell combs. It may also be waved, combed up from the roots at the back, and the ends turned under on one side, forming a long roll secured with ornamental pins. The hair above the roll might be carried across this and turned in on the other side. Loops and rolls are more easily made with rather short than with long hair, and these may be made to lie in all directions, and secured with fancy pins.

Ornamental pins are very fashionable with morning and evening coiffures. For morning wear they are chiefly made of tortoise-shell, either plain or with fancy heads, the large crescent shape being that generally preferred. Jet pins of all kinds are used in mourning; some have plain round heads, like large balls, others are in star or in crescent shape; double coronet bands of jet are also worn.

HEALTH & PERSONAL ATTENTION

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

EXTRACT FROM

POSTAL TOILET LIST

PHILIP H. MASON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Chemist to the Garrison, 25, High Street, Gosport.

The entire list (containing some 80 preparations) will be sent by return post, on the receipt of stamped address.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per Post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed.

The large increase in Mr. Mason's Postal Business demanding much more extensive premises, he will, on February 1st, transfer his laboratory and factory to Bank Plain, Norwich, to which address all letters and orders should be thenceforth sent. He will continue to carry on his Gosport business as a branch.

AGENTS.—South Africa: The Misses Mann, Wholesale Milliners, Durban. New Zealand: Messrs. Withers, Victoria Street, Christchurch. From these Agents any of the Toilet Preparations may be obtained.

WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different to the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye). Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

CORN PLASTERS (STRACHAN'S).—Mr Mason can distinctly trace many hundreds of postal orders to "The Silkworm's" first kind notice of these plasters in the columns of "Myra's Journal" in June, 1856. They never fail to give instant relief, resulting almost invariably in a complete cure. 1s. 3d., 3s. per box.

FACE SOAP.—A pure emollient white soap, guaranteed to be perfectly safe for use on the most delicate face. It is also specially adapted for use in all cases of pimples, blotches, eruptions, &c., where the irritation caused by many of the ordinary soaps would be dangerous. 1s. 3d. per packet of two large tablets.

ACNE LOTION (STRACHAN'S).—Specially adapted to remove blackheads, and that greasy appearance of the skin which is a common symptom in some varieties of Acne. 3s. 3d. per case.

DANDRIFFINE.—An exquisite preparation for the immediate removal of Scurf or Dandriff, and for preventing its re-appearance. It is almost invariably successful, and though it contains no grease, the hair needs no other dressing during its use. 3s. 6d. per case.

ALMOND AND GLYCERINE ICE.—A preparation admirably adapted for whitening and softening the hands, and an excellent preventive against chapping. Per block, 1s. 3d., 3s.

ALOES AND MYRRH PILLS.—For ladies' use. To regulate the system and adjust functional derangement. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK (FUCUS VESICULOSUS.)—The new remedy for obesity. This preparation has met with a wonderful demand. Its effects in some cases seem magical. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate constitutions. Price 3s. 3d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK PILLS.—Are prepared for those who prefer it in this form—each pill containing one dose of the extract at the same price. 3s. 3d. per case.

THE GARRISON HAIR DYE.—An absolutely harmless hair dye in one solution. Easy in application, rapid, cleanly, and almost infallibly certain in effect. This is the Hair Dye *par excellence* for those who prefer a dye in one solution. Black or brown, 3s. 6d. per case.

BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.—This is a safe and most efficient agent for the removal of tartar from the teeth. The Cherry Tooth Paste afterwards mentioned contains it, as also does the Emanuel Cream. It is also prepared as a tooth powder. Price 1s. 4d., 3s.

BLANC DE PERLE.—This innocent and carefully-prepared cosmetique is free from the poison ordinarily used in face whites. 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d. per case.

BLOOM OF ROSES.—A perfectly innocent aid to those complexions which are naturally deficient in colour. Prepared ready for use. 2s. 6d. per case.

GANTS GRAS POMADE.—A novel form of the well-known Gants Gras of the French and Italian perfumers of the last century. By its use (with soiled white kid gloves) the hands may be rendered beautifully white and soft in a few nights. This is the best preparation we have for the hands, and is recommended with the utmost confidence. 1s. 6d. per jar.

CAPTENE PAINT.—A wonderful external remedy, and instant cure for neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, sciatica, gout, palpitation, and all local nerve pains. Although so efficacious, it does not discolour the skin. 1s. 4d., 3s. per bottle.

SULPHUR SOAP (FOR THE HAIR.)—The natural colour of the hair is due to an organic pigment, into the composition of which sulphur and iron largely enter. It is believed that in many cases grey hair is due solely to a deficiency of this natural secretion of sulphur. In such cases the sulphur may be supplied to the hair glands by occasionally washing the hair and scalp with the above soap. It is most particularly recommended that in cases of incipient greyness this should be tried before artificial colour restorers are resorted to. It is also the best soap for cleansing the hair before applying any dye or colour restorer, as it greatly quickens and enhances their action. It is also of great service for washing the skin in many cases of eruption and skin disease. 1s. 3d. post free.

THE COLLURION.—A fluid compounded on strictly chemical and physiological principles. It accomplishes its purposes of restoring the hair to its pristine hue by its peculiar action on those vessels which secrete its colouring matter, the temporary derangement of which, caused either by accident or disease, leads to a suspension of their functions, and hence premature greyness ensues. It must be borne in mind that the action of the Collurion, being natural, is gradual, and therefore all persons using it must not expect the change to be sudden; on the contrary, it will, according to the nature of the case, take more or less time, but, when once restored, an occasional application will preserve the colour to any age. An additional advantage of the Collurion over all dyes consists in its requiring no pomade or oil to be used with it, and its action on the skin, instead of being injurious, is positively beneficial. 2s. 6d. per case of ingredients.

COMPLEXION PILLS.—Specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion. If used in conjunction with certain easy rules of diet, their effect is rapid and marvellous. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per box.

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No. 1.—THE PLOUGASTEL CAPOTE.

The crown is of faille, covered with a net-work of jet beads, and the edge is bound with a double piping of faille. In front is a tall group of loops of velvet and satin pekin ribbon rising above the crown, and starting from the velvet coronet brim. Fancy feather ornament between the loops of ribbon. Strings of satin ribbon.

Nos. 2 and 5.—THE LOUVAIN MANTLE.

The mantle is made of finely striped cloth, and trimmed with plush. The front is turned under to form a sling sleeve, and a coat sleeve is joined in underneath. The back forms a pleated basque, and is finished off with a pointed hood lined with silk, and ornamented with velvet revers. Quantity of material required, 3½ yards.

Nos. 3 and 4.—THE MERCIER MANTLE.

Plush mantle, with long, straight fronts and coat sleeves. The back is short in the centre, long at the sides, and forms the sling sleeves falling over the coat sleeves. Pleated breadth completing the back. Border of beaver round the edge, neck, and sleeves. Quantity of material required, plush, 7 yards.

No. 7.—THE MASANIELLO HAT.

The brim is of astrakan, the bag of striped silk or woollen material, with a tassel at the end.

No. 8.—THE OTWAY COSTUME.

Paletot for a boy of four, made of cloth, with a false skirt of velvet showing at the edge. Cape with velvet collar and revers, velvet parements, and broad band of velvet fastened on the right side with a large buckle. Quantity of material required, 2½ yards.

No. 9.—THE LEOPOLD SUIT.

Short trousers, fastened below the knee. Long single-breasted coat with triple cape, and velvet collar and revers. Velvet parements. Felt hat, with a band of velvet round the crown. Quantity of material required, 4½ yards.

No. 10.—THE SERGIUS HAT.

Plush hat for a little girl; the brim is like that of a toque, the full crown is brought down over the brim in front, and fastened down with a brooch and a group of pheasant's feathers.

No. 11.—THE MENDOSA TOILETTE, AND COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN

Fig. 1. Little boy of four. Cloth paletot, with double bands of fur down the front, and a band round the edge. Cloth collar, bordered with fur, and fur parements. Plush hat, trimmed with fur. Quantity of material required, 2 yards.

Fig. 2. Child of three. Pleated skirt and plastron of velvet. Cashmere over dress, cut in pointed tabs round the edge, with an embroidered ornament on each tab. Collar embroidered to match, and a deep pointed tab falling on the chest. Full sleeves put into embroidered wristbands. Quantity of material required—velvet, 2½ yards; cashmere, 1 yard.

Fig. 3. The Colombe costume for a little girl of ten. Plain skirt, covered with a deep flounce of woollen lace. Jacket bodice, with long pleated basques at the back, and a velvet revers in front. Velvet collar and parements, and thick silk cord edging the basque. Quantity of material required, 7 yards for the skirt and bodice.

Fig. 4. Faille skirt, striped with ribbon velvet, each stripe ending in a bow. Short tunic of faille, turned under at the edge, and back drapery to correspond. Corsage with open fronts, striped in diagonal rows with velvet, or with bias folds of faille. Waistcoat of light tan coloured peau de Suède, and band of ottoman ribbon to match. Velvet collar. Quantity of material required, 18 yards.

Fig. 5. Blouse frock of tartan woollen material, pleated front and back, and finished off with a pleated skirt. Velvet ornaments. Quantity of material required, 3 yards.

Fig. 6. Little girl of five. Costume of fine cream serge; pleated skirt and flounce edged with lace. Blouse bodice pleated back and front, surah band and pleated end at the back. Deep lace collar. Quantity of material required, 5 yards.

No. 16.—FANCY DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

Boating costume. Short skirt of white serge, ornamented with three rows of wide blue and gold braid; plain serge bodice; sash of white silk, striped with blue and gold, round the waist. Short blue velvet jacket; serge collar, trimmed with blue and gold braid; short puffed sleeves of serge, and gold anchor embroidered on the chest. White straw hat, trimmed with blue and gold ribbon; blue stockings.

No. 17.—THE HENRIQUES CHAPEAU.

The crown is covered with narrow standing-up frills of black lace; the brim is bordered with black velvet, over which falls a flounce of jet beaded lace, a band of gold braid showing also through the lace, which is arranged in a high pleating in front. Jetted leaves at the side, jet braid bordering the crown at the back, and lace strings.

No. 18.—THE DOCTORESS HAT.

High crowned hat, covered with ribbed plush, the turned up brim embroidered with small wooden beads. Bows of velvet ribbon in front, and a plume of feathers falling over the back of the crown.

No. 19.—THE DAMIAN CAPOTE.

The crown is covered with striped plush, pleated at the sides, and puffed at the back. Tall group of bows of satin and plush ribbon in front, and strings of satin ribbon.

No. 20.—THE VENETIA HAT.

Grey felt hat, with grey beaver brim, bound and lined with grey ottoman. Band of ottoman round the crown; bows of grey ottoman ribbon on the top of the crown in front, and small plume of grey feathers.

No. 21.—THE TREVELYAN HAT.

Hat of black ribbed plush, the brim covered with velvet, and ornamented with jet braid. Small bow of ribbed plush ribbon in front; bows of the same rising to the top of the crown at the back, and jet ornaments beneath the bows.

No. 22.—THE LESCARBOT HAT.

Bronze felt hat, the brim lined with bouillonné bronze velvet. Drapery of velvet round the crown, and bows of bronze satin and velvet ribbon on the left side, forming a kind of nest for a white dove.

No. 23.—THE DORCHESTER COSTUME.

Plain skirt of velvet; tunic of pekin woollen material, draped high on the right side with a revers of velvet. Long drapery at the back, puffed in the centre. Mantle of the same material, fitting like a corsage in front, and ornamented with a pointed velvet plastron; long, loose sling sleeves, with velvet revers edged with wooden beads. High velvet collar and parements, trimmed to match. Velvet capote, with a fancy feather ornament in front. Quantity of material required—velvet, 9 yards; woollen material, 12 yards.

No. 24.—THE LANGEVIN TOILETTE.

Pleated skirt of black faille Française, with alternate narrow panels of bead embroidery on net, and of broché velvet. Wide sash or drapery of faille at the back, falling in a series of loops. Corsage and sleeves of beaded net, the corsage open very wide in front over a pleated plastron of faille. Collar and parements to correspond. Quantity required, faille, 14 yards.

No. 25.—THE VILLEBOIS AND BERNIER CHAPEAUX.

Fig. 1. Felt hat, the brim lined and bound with velvet. Torsade, pleated bow, and drapery of ottoman silk, and a long ostrich feather rising at the back on the right side, and falling over the drapery on the left.

Fig. 2. Hat of smooth grey felt, the brim lined with velvet, and covered with a bouillonné of velvet. Drapery of sulphur coloured crape in front, with pleatings and ruches of the same rising one above the other. Band of ribbon velvet round the crown, with a bow in front.

No. 26.—THE ERMINIE MATINÉE.

Matinée of figured silk and woollen material, edged with two flounces of lace, and fastened in front with bows of narrow satin ribbon, over a puffed plastron of coloured crêpe. Lace pleatings at the neck and sleeves, and a lace flounce ornamenting the open front. Sash of narrow ribbon tied on the left side. Quantity of material required, 2½ yards.

Nos. 27 to 36.—THE HATZFELDT AND CHATEAUDUN COSTUMES. BONNETS FOR CHILDREN AND NEW LINGERIE.

No. 27. Bonnet for a little girl; the puffed crown of broché gauze, and the plain brim of grenat plush, lined with pale pink satin. Lace drapery in front, and strings and bows of pink satin ribbon.

No. 28. Deep full collar of cream lace, embroidered with gold, mounted on a band of gold embroidered cream velvet.

No. 29. Cambric handkerchief, with coloured border and design.

No. 30. Ornament for chapeaux in black gauze, embroidered with fine jet beads.

No. 31. Collarette of bouillonné silk muslin on coloured ribbon, with a bow of lace and ribbon in front.

No. 32. Fine cambric handkerchief, with coloured border, and edging of Valenciennes lace.

No. 33. Little girl's bonnet of moss-green plush, the sides of the crown covered with cream lace. Cream satin gauged lining, and small plume of cream feathers. Bows and strings of moss-green plush ribbon.

No. 34. The Hatzfeldt costume, back view. Plain skirt of broché plush and wool material; long tunic and back drapery, caught up high on the right side with a box-pleat. Plain corsage, with plastron, collar, and parements of broché. Plush pèlerine, with richly beaded pointed plastrons front and back, edged with wide beaded braid. Epaulets to match, and collar and fringe of chenille and beads. Velvet capote, ornamented with a plume and aigrette.

No. 35. The Châteaudun costume, front and back views. Pleated skirt of plain diagonal woollen material; short-waisted corsage of the same, with a plain plastron front and back, and shoulder pieces of velvet ending under the arms. Velvet collar and parements, and wide velvet sash tied in a large bow at the back. Fig. 2 wears a pèlerine of plush, with a pointed hood of the same lined with pleated faille, and a felt hat trimmed with a gauze drapery, and group of velvet bows. Quantity of material required, 14 yards.

No. 36. The Hatzfeldt costume. This illustration shows the front and left side of the costume; the broché skirt is pleated, and the over-skirt of plain material falls in plain folds on each side of it. Short jacket of the dress material, tight-fitting at the back but loose in front, and ornamented with narrow revers of bead and silk embroidery. Collar and parements to match. Quantity of material required—broché, 7 yards; plain material, 12 yards.

Nos. 37 to 40.—THEATRICAL COSTUMES.

These costumes are fully described in the article "Myra's Answers."

No. 41.—THE SOMERSET COSTUME.

Box-pleated skirt of rough canvas woollen material, with a series of pleated flounces at the back. Drapery tablier of striped canvas, and pleated ends of the same at the back. Bias cut corsage of striped canvas, opening over a plain pointed plastron of velvet; similar arrangement at the back. Velvet collar, and velvet parements on the straight sleeves. Felt hat, trimmed with ribbon and an aigrette. Quantity of material required—plain, 9 yards; striped, 7 yards.

Nos. 42 and 43.—FUR COLLAR AND THE CAMPION COSTUME.

No. 42. Collar of sealskin or beaver, lined with wadded and quilted satin.

No. 43. Cloth skirt, trimmed with a band of fur; cloth tunic, falling in long pleats on the right side, over a pointed panel of plush or fur, and caught up far back on the left side with two narrow bands to match. Jacket bodice, long in front, and opening with revers of fur or plush over a puffed plastron of surah. The back short, with triangular pieces of plush let in at the seams, and outlined with wooden beads. Plush tab fastening the jacket at the chest, and plush collar and parements. Quantity required, cloth, 14 yards.

Nos. 44 to 47.—FASHIONABLE UNDERCLOTHING.

These models are described in the article on the same page.

Nos. 48 to 51.—NEW COIFFURES.

These illustrations are described in the article on the same page.

No. 62.—THE HILARY COSTUME.

Plush costume for a little boy of three. Double breasted front, fastened to the waist with large buttons and ornamented to the edge with a lace flounce. The back short, and finished off with a gathered skirt. Plaited cord round the waist, tied on the right side. Plain collar and parements. A deep lace collar is worn with the costume. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

No. 63.—FUR COLLARETTE.

The collar is made of beaver or sealskin, lined with quilted satin, and fastened with a bow of satin ribbon.

No. 64.—THE VALDÈS COSTUME.

Costume for a young lady. Plain skirt of velvet; over-skirt of woollen material; the full front caught up in a puff on the left side by a cord girdle; the right side falling in a long box-pleat, the back mounted in large gathers. Bodice, with open jacket fronts over a plastron of velvet, to which is joined a chemisette of surah, forming a folded drapery round the back of the corsage. Velvet collar, revers, and parements. Large buttons on the jacket. Quantity required, 10 yards.

No. 65.—THE D'AUREVILLY HAT.

Black felt hat, the brim turned up and lined with velvet. The trimming consists of rosettes of lace, and loops, and bows of black terry velvet ribbon. Torsade of ribbon, edged with lace round the crown.

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JONES v. B——, J. 4789.

(*Chancery of Lancashire, Nov. 23rd*, 1885).

JONES v. L——, J. 1644.

(*High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Nov. 27th*, 1885).

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MYRA'S THREEPENNY JOURNAL

VOL. V.] FEBRUARY 1, 1886. [No. 2.

TO OUR READERS.

WE have now reached the twelfth anniversary of our Journal, and this reminds us that we have at once to thank our readers for something more than their kind support, something, the importance of which they hardly realise, nay something which many among them do not even suspect. We receive daily letters of thanks for aid, for "lovely patterns," for the constant stream of good and practical advice which flows on unremittingly from our sanctum; but what our readers little imagine is the fact that they themselves "conduct the dear, sweet MYRA'S JOURNAL!" From their wants, their wishes, their ideas, their occupations, their little whims, their always delightful fancies, we gather the best and most useful information out, from which, like the bee, we convert the honey which sweetens the path of usefulness. The careful study of our readers' correspondence reveals their preferences and indicates the road we must travel in order to meet their views and requirements, and we follow along the route shown by their very kind letters, and ever hold ourselves ready to comply with their wishes when the taste of the majority is not sacrificed to the desire of an individual, or where such compliance involves a sacrifice of the principles upon which our Journal is based. For example, we felt ourselves bound to refuse to publish a series of sermons, really excellent, but which would seem out of place in a paper devoted to Fashion. The same uncompromising refusal met an application of discussing the then-coming election, and the social questions which disgraced journalism during the past year; but we gladly take up new matters of real interest, of work, of artistic labour, and every subject by means of which the sphere of woman's usefulness may be extended.

If there be one thing upon which a little egoism is excusable, it is when we look back upon the state of things when our labours began twelve years ago. Then ladies who altered their dresses and practised any form of economy in this respect did so in secret, and with fear and trembling lest the home-made garments should be discovered to be their own handiwork. Now ladies are proud of their efforts, and attend public classes for the acquirement of the dressmaker's art. Then dresses were copied from eccentric models, now we have common-sense in dressmaking; the fit, save with rare exceptions, leaves little to be desired. Paper patterns were dear, and seldom cut in proportion, while no book existed upon the art before the appearance of the little *brochure*, published by The Silkworm, upon "Dressmaking Lessons;" paper patterns are now so cheap as to be within every one's power.

Among the thousands of subscribers who eagerly peruse the pages of MYRA'S JOURNAL, we know of many who are also our true friends, who, although unknown to our earthly sight, are yet felt to be dear and faithful *friends;* of these dear ones we ask a continuance of that sympathy, affection, and kindness which alone have aided our unremitting labours, and imparted the courage necessary for the incessant work to which our lives have been devoted. In endeavouring to be more and more useful each year, we hope to continue to enjoy this affection, and to merit this sympathy, which we count among our best blessings.

MYRA.



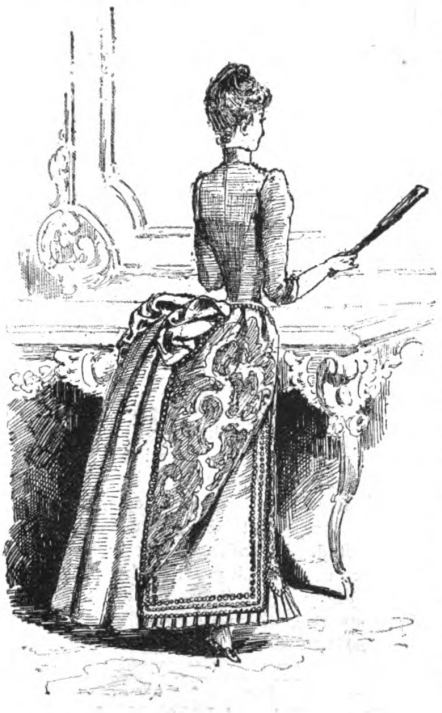
No. 66. THE FAUVETTE CHAPEAU.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

SOME new capotes without strings, introduced lately for ceremonious visiting toilettes, are novel in style, and rather resemble a Persian cap in form. The crown stands nearly straight up in front, and slopes more gradually to the edge at the back; there is no brim, a mere fold or torsade of velvet forming the edge of the capote. In front this fold is a little wider, and supplemented by bows or rosettes of ribbon, which are sometimes fastened on with large fancy pins. A good model of this new capote is made of gold embroidered écru lace, bordered with mauve velvet; a series of ruched rosettes of mauve satin ribbon form an ornament in front and up the right side of the crown, above a white satin drapery covering the centre part of the velvet brim. A separate rosette is fastened high up on the left side of the crown with a large ball-headed jet pin; a similar pin fastening on the top rosette on the other side completes the trimming.

Another of these capotes is made of embroidered Persian material, and edged with a fringe of gold and coloured beads matching the embroidery, which is worked on a blue ground. The brim opens in a slight point in front, and is partly filled in with a blue velvet drapery, which is carried up to the top of the crown; a small green and blue bird is placed on each side of the drapery, the long, forked tails rising in the guise of an aigrette.

The crowns of hats are still made very tall, and the heavier part of the trimming is placed far back on one side. An elegant model in black velvet has the brim bordered with jetted braid; a long scarf of black lace is draped



over and round the crown, and the end falling at the back is wound round the neck and thrown over one shoulder. A jet bird placed on the folds of the lace in front, and a plume of feather tips falling over the crown from the back, are the only ornaments. For spring hats draperies of the dress material, if this happens to be of good quality, or of some handsome fancy or embroidered fabric, will be much used for covering the crown, the brim being composed of plain velvet, either flat or bouillonné, depending on its shape; the trimming will consist of a group of fancy feathers; small, soft quill feathers, curled, and tipped with silver or gold beads, will be amongst the most fashionable of these ornaments.

Dinner toilettes are still those which receive most attention from Parisian couturières; for small dinner parties the dresses are made with short skirts, and the bodices are high to the neck with elbow sleeves. Very rich fabrics in light colours are, however, often employed, so that in spite of this plain style of making the toilettes have a dressy appearance, and the bead embroideries and bead trimmings used with these brilliant materials add to their effect. We illustrate a model of one of these short dinner dresses made of pale-pink gros de Tours and pink broché velvet, to which are added a tablier and pointed plastron of pink bead embroidery on pink net. The under-skirt is pleated, and on each side of the bead embroidered tablier is a flat panel of gros de Tours bordered with three rows of large pink beads, and ornamented with large revers of pink broché velvet, bordered with beads on the outer edge. The back is in plain pleats with a little puff on each side. The plain pointed bodice is covered in front with a large flat plastron of bead embroidery, and all the edges are bordered with beads. A single row of beads ornaments the sleeves. This dress is equally pretty in blue with pearl beads, and in Eau de Nil green or peach blossom with silver beads.

For dresses worn at large dinner parties, especially those of a ceremonious or official character, the train is nearly always adopted; this may be rounded at the edge, square, or cut in fanciful shapes, such as three long tabs or pointed scallops, of which the centre one is longer than those on each side of it. Bodices are even more varied in form than trains; some are cut in tabs at the top, like the pointed petals of a flower or calyx, this kind of corselet being generally made of plush, velvet, or embroidered silk, and finished off with a chemisette of tulle or gauze. Bodices are also made with bretelles over a low corselet, of which the basque is composed of a row of loops standing out from the hips.

Low bodices are the rule, but many are cut in this way, and then completed by a chemisette drawn up round the throat and finished off with a beaded collar band, or collar of flowers, matching the ornaments on the dress. Bodices cut in open points or in a square shape are completely or partially filled in with pleated fichus of white gauze-like materials. Another plan in vogue for completing a low bodice is to wear a thin chemisette, and over this a scalloped yoke of bead work, or of some costly fabric, corresponding with a moyen âge girdle made in the same way. Bodices are still made with points in front, but the back is now more often finished off with a short, narrow postillion basque; when the basque is made in this way for a ball toilette it usually serves as a resting point for a flower or a ribbon bow; the sides and point in front are outlined by a girdle, or by a wreath of flowers or foliage.

Lace scarfs, shawls and flounces are in great requisition for draping on the skirts of evening toilettes, to correct and soften the rather hard and straight lines of silk and velvet skirts. An example of the manner in which a shawl and flounce have been thus utilised is given in the illustration at the foot of this page. The pleated skirt is of pale amber faille Française, arranged in wide flat panels at the sides, the remainder being in flat pleats. The lace shawl is cut from corner to corner, leaving two triangular pieces which are gathered across the top and form pointed paniers falling on the panels. The corsage and train are of peacock-blue plush; the low bodice is trimmed with a berthe of narrow lace and coquillé of the same in front. The rounded train falls from the point of the bodice in easy folds, and is trimmed all round the edge with a deep flounce of lace. This flounce is lightly gathered, and sewn on so that the border of the lace is well within the edge of the train, which is lined with a pleating of peac satin; where the flounce starts from t it falls in an easy coquillé. This dres carried out equally well with black l violet, mauve, red, or any other foundation.

Great variety is given to half-n evening toilettes by trimming black with beaded passementeries worked and amethyst, or violet beads, on a violet foundation. The mixture of beads in all shades of violet is exc effective, especially if the foundation also in one of the shades of violet. pretty style is to make the short slee black dress of pale-mauve tulle, nearly by an open epaulet of jet. A pleate sette or fichu of mauve tulle under corsage trimmed with jet gives a pre to the bodice. Black dresses are ve worn, even by ladies who are not in m and though often expensive in the fi they are so useful, and can be worn oftener than a coloured dress, that economical in the end. They are i made of two fashionable materials, a rally trimmed with jet; the favourite tions of materials are moiré silk an plush and faille, ottoman and plush, nificent embossed velvets with plain s

Plush is worn at all hours of the da breakfast gowns are made of plush the walking costume consists of pl some fashionable woollen fabric, dinner dress, whether for home wea



dining out, is more often than not mai posed of plush. The walking costu varied in style, and other than woolle rials are sometimes combined with the

COMTESSE DI

MODES FOR CHILDREN.

ASTRAKAN is still very much used in trimming the cloth costumes made for girls over eleven or twelve years of age; this imitation astrakan is made in black, grey, and a few dark colours, such as grenat, seal-brown, slate-grey, and bronze, and is far more suitable to young girls than the fashionable bead and passementerie ornaments employed for ladies' dresses.

The astrakan is employed in many ways, either as plain bands, or as revers, panels, waistcoats, collars, parements, &c. It is used with all woollen materials, and occasionally with sicilienne or silk ottoman, but in the case of silk dresses plush forms a more appropriate trimming than astrakan. The styles of the costumes remain very simple, but nearly all the best models are made with an open jacket of some description, showing a waistcoat or plastron underneath, often of some different



No. 70. THE VALENTINE COSTUME (Front View).

material. Plain skirts and simply draped tunics are equally in vogue; short scarf draperies terminating in a large sash bow at the back accompany many plain or pleated skirts, but if the skirt is trimmed at the edge this trimming is often considered sufficient, and no tunic or drapery is added.

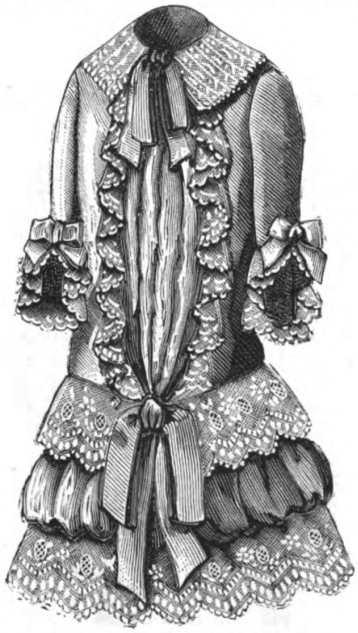
A very neat dress in dark-green vigogne is made with a full skirt, trimmed in front with two bands of green astrakan, rather far apart; the upper part of the skirt is arranged as a short puffed tunic gathered in at the waist. The back is plain, but partly covered by a pleated drapery, short in the centre, but gradually lengthening towards the sides, and bordered with a band of astrakan. The long open jacket is ornamented on each front with a revers of astrakan, and the collar and parements are also of astrakan. The waistcoat with double points is of dark-green ottoman, and the jacket is fastened over it at the throat with an ornamental metal clasp. This costume also looks well in any plain red woollen material, trimmed with grey astrakan, this



No. 69. THE GASTON COSTUME.

combination of grey and red being as fashionable as it is pretty and becoming.

Another very ladylike costume for a girl from twelve to sixteen years of age is made of



No. 72. THE BERGÉ COSTUME.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 1s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 6d.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

dark-brown honeycomb material, trimmed with dark-brown plush. The skirt is draped on each side of the front, with the pleats falling from the hips like a tunic, but differently arranged on the two sides. The back drapery is in plain full pleats, and turned back on the left side with a straight revers of astrakan, starting from under the metal clasp that holds up the folds of the tunic on this side. The short cut-away jacket is fastened with a clasp on the chest, over a pleated chemisette of surah, and a double-pointed waistcoat of astrakan. A turned-down collar, ending in revers and parements of astrakan, complete the jacket.

For better dresses plush is preferred to astrakan, but it is a great mistake to use cheap plush for trimming children's dresses; this material in the best qualities wears well, and is very handsome, but the cheaper kinds are very unsatisfactory, and if the cost of good plush is too great it would be better to substitute velvet for it. Velvet is used in trimming



No. 71. THE VALENTINE COSTUME (Back View).

dresses made of either silk or woollen fabrics, and should be preferred to astrakan for costumes that are to be worn throughout the spring.

In renovating dresses of which the skirts are still in good condition while the bodices are worn out, jackets of ribbed velveteen in the same or in a contrasting colour are very useful. A jacket of this description is generally made like a plain bodice with rather deep basques; the back forms two loops falling over a series of loops with sash ends, which are fastened on underneath the basque of the corsage, and take the place of the back drapery on the skirt. Sometimes a narrow drapery is folded over the edge of the front part of the basque, and disappears under the loops at the back, and occasionally the jacket is made to open over a waistcoat matching the skirt.



No. 73. Clothing for Young Children.

WE MUST STUDY ECONOMY.

This is the one cry from every part of these Isles: it does not matter from what status of society, whether high or low, rich or poor, black or white, the cry is all the same, and it has really become a necessity to study economy in buying everything. Maters of large families will do this in one branch of their expenditure by buying all their Dresses, Silks, General Drapery, and Furnishing Parcels, from

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Lot 2—Splendid Bargain. A magnificent lot of rich Black French Satin Duchesse Dresses, each containing 15 yards; to be sold for £2 3s. 6d., cannot be purchased elsewhere under £3 10s.

Lot 3—Great Bargain. A choice lot of extra rich quality Black Silk Dresses, each containing 15 yards, 24 inches wide (lovely rich bloom), reduced from £5 to £3 12s. 6d. each dress.

Lot 4—Great Bargain. 121 extra superfine Black French Satin Duchessé Dresses, rich quality; each dress of 15 yards, to be sold for £3 12s. 6d.; quite worth 5 guineas.

Lot 5—Great Bargain. A grand lot of choice-coloured rich Satin Duchessé Dresses, each containing 15 yards; all shades, to be sold for £1 9s. 6d. Please mention which colour when ordering.

Lot 6—Wonderful Bargain. 1,600 yards choice quality all-wool Costume Serge, in a grand lot of shades, such as Navy, Myrtle, Olive, Grenat, Ruby, Maroon, Claret, Bronze, Fawn, Tobac, Light, Dark, and Mid-Brown, Cardinal, Sapphire, Paon, Alderney, Prune, and Black, reduced from 4d. to 7¾d. per yard, or 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.

Lot 7—A Great Bargain. Fifty choice Combination Dresses, each containing 12 yards of choice quality all-wool French Costume Serge, and 2½ yards of rich French Satin Duchessé to match for trimmings, same shades as in Lot 6, reduced to 17s. each dress, usual price 25s.

Lot 8—Great Bargain. 5,000 yards splendid quality Melton Costume Cloth, in Navy, Drab, Myrtle, Olive, Grenat, Brown, and Black, reduced to 5s. 6d. per dozen yards; where there is a family this will be found very economical. Any lady taking 3 dozen yards we charge 16 yards.

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Lot 10—Special, 5,000 beautiful quality Indian Serge Dresses, all shades as given in Lot 6, reduced to 7s. for each dress of 12 yards, worth double.

Lot 11—Great Bargain, 27 only, best quality Dresses, each containing 11 yards rich quality French Costume Cloth, worth 2s. per yard, and 2½ yards rich Silk Plush to match for trimmings; reduced from 39s. 6d. to £1 3s. 6d. each dress. Same shades as given in Lot 6.

Lot 12—Great Bargain. 500 Black Dresses, each containing 12 yards of rich quality Black Secilian. This is as bright as a fire side, to be sold at 8s. 9d. each.

Lot 13—Great Bargain. About 3,000 yards of splendid quality Black Figured Satin Cloth, rich floral designs, reduced to 6s. 6d. for 12 yards. This is a remarkable line.

Lot 14—Great Bargain. About 2,500 yards of fine quality Black Princess Cord, reduced to 7s. 11d. for 12 yards; worth 14s.

Lot 15—Rich Bargain. 310 beautiful Black Combination Dresses, each containing 8 yards finest quality Black French Merino, and 2½ yards rich Pekin Striped Satin, or, if preferred, 2½ yards rich striped Velvet and Satin. Each dress to be sold for £1 10s.; usual price £2 5s. When ordering mention which trimming is preferred.

Lot 16—Great Bargain. 73 beautiful Black Cashmere Dresses, each containing 8 yards fine quality Black French Cashmere and 2½ yards small design rich Brocaded French Satin, reduced from 26s, to 19s. 6d. each Robe.

Lot 17—Great Bargain. 5,000 pairs rich quality pliable French Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, Black, Tan, and all shades, reduced from 2s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per pair.

Lot 18—Great Bargain. 100 dozen choice quality Ladies' Cashmere Ribbed Hose, Black, Brown, Navy, and Grenat; fashioned, reduced to 1s. 1½d. per pair, or 6 pairs for 6s. 6d. This is a splendid line.

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Lot 20—Great Bargain. 50 dozen beautiful quality Wool Wraps, Grey, Black, Crimson, Grenat, Sky, and White; very large size, reduced to 1s. 10½d. each.

Lot 21—Great Bargain. A beautiful lot of real Welsh homespun Shawls, in Dark Fawn, Drab, Dark and Light Grey and Brown, also dark genteel stripes and checks, reduced to 7s. 9½d. each; worth 14s. Every lady ought to possess one of these. When ordering mention if plain or fancy is required.

Lot 22—Great Bargain. 137 choice quality Ladies' Laventine Silk Umbrellas, on Fox's Paragon Frame, choice Ebony, Natural, Ivory, and Fancy Horn Handles, reduced to 7s. 11d. each. or 2 for 15s.

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Lot 24—Great Bargain. 500 beautiful quality rich Silk Striped Ladies' Underskirts, reduced frm 6s. 11d. to 4s. 11d. each.

Lot 25—Great Bargain. 71 lengths of all-wool Suiting Tweed, small neat dark checks and fancy mixtures, reduced to 10s. for each suit of 7 yards; worth nearly double.

Lot 26—Great Bargain; very Special. About 1,000 yards of extra quality Fast-pile Black Velveteen, best raven black, 24 inches wide. To be sold at 2s. 2½d. per yard, or 12 yards for £1 6s. This we bought at a big discount, and we consider it at the least worth 2s. 8d. per yard.

Lot 27—Great Bargain. 37 dress lengths of extra superfine rich Fast-pile Black Velveteen, extra wide, the face is very close and looks equal to a silk velvet at three times the money. To be sold at £1 9s. each dress length of 12 yards.

Lot 28—Great Bargain. 110 boxes of very choice quality Fast-pile Coloured Velveteens, in these shades: Mid and Dark Navy, Light, Mid, and Dark Brown, Tabac, Mahogany, Slate, Electric, Prune, Cardinal, Ruby, Grenat, Claret, Peacock, Sapphire, Moss, Olive, Light and Dark Bronze, and Myrtle. This beautiful Velveteen, which cannot be distinguished from a silk velvet, we shall sell at 1s. 11½d. per yard, or 12 yards for £1 2s. 11d. Order early, and mention shade required.

Lot 29—Great Bargain. Great purchase from a German manufacturer.—1,000 Tailor-made Stockinette Cloth Jackets, half beautifully braided, and half richly trimmed with Astrakan, 32 inches long, very small, for young ladies. To be sold at 15s. 11d. each; worth 27s. 6d. When ordering, mention if trimmed Artrakan or braided preferred.

Lot 30—Great Bargain. 27 beautiful quality real Russian Sable Capes, 14 and 16 inches deep, lined and quilted throughout with satin, splendidly marked, and a rich full fur. Reduced from £5 to £3 9s. 6d. each. This is a remarkably low figure for a handsome sable cape.

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Lot 32—Great Bargain. 107 special Black Cashmere Dolmans, edged and trimmed with natural opossum fur, and lined with specially-selected kalouga skins, perfect shape, 52 inches long. To be sold at £2 5s. each; usual price £2 19s. 6d.

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BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

Imparts exquisite Beauty to the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands. Is superior to Powders.

By a single application, requiring but a moment of time, it imparts exquisite beauty with a delicate softness and natural brilliancy, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM is without a rival in the world. It is utterly impossible to detect in the Beauty it confers any artificial character.

Patronised by all the European Courts and by the *élite* of America.



Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOO

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXI

THE SECRET OF BEAU

The face, neck, arms, and become beautiful and most fasci by the use of BRIDAL BOU BLOOM, a lovely milky and hy liquid. A single application, req but a moment of time, proves is greatly preferred over all Liquids and Powders. It never f remove Freckles, Sunburn, an vents all Roughness and Wrink

Each Bottle is enclosed in an E Toilet Case.

MANUFACTORIES & SALE ROOMS—**114 & 116, Southampton Row, London, England; 92, Bd. Sebastopol, Paris, France; 35, Barclay St. & 40, Park Place, New York. U.S.A.**

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMED VALENTINES



To Sell at 6d.

Bouquet on Plush.
Children's Heads.
Mashers and Masheresses.
Cupid's Post Pillar.
Whimsicalities.
Love's Telegram.

To Sell at 1/-.

"Good Luck" (Horseshoe).
Embossed Silk Flowers.
Raised Flower Basket.
Monkey Mashers (Comic).
Full-sized Illuminated Fan.
Stylish Spanish Fan.

To Sell at 2/6.

The Bouquet Valentine.
Japanese Scent Cigar Case.
Ivorine Hand-painted Cards.
Mechanical Love Letter.
Flowers Painted on Satin.
Bird in Silk Fringe Frame.



Children's Valentines, 1/- per packet. Elegant Sachets rom 6d. to 10/6. Hand-painted Cards, highly artistic, 1/-, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/6. Ivory Cards from 2/6 to £1 1s. Bird, 5/- and 7/6. Practical Valentines, containing Fans, Smelling Bottles, Headdresses, and Jewellery of every description.

The NEW SCENT VALENTINE containing Bottles of best Perfume:—Single Bottles, 3/6 and 5/-; Cases, 7/6, 10/6, and £1 1s.; Baskets, 6/-, 7/6, and 10/6. Elegant Scent-ca leather, velvet, plush, fancy wood, &c., with cut bottles, from 10/6. **The Love Bird,** a Humming Bird carrying a letter, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/6.

The NEW PATENT HYGIENIC BROOCH, perfumed by Rimmel's Ozonizing process, both useful and ornamental. Silver or Gilt, 7/6.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EUGENE RIMMEL (Perfumer by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales),

96, Strand; 128, Regent St.; & 24, Cornhill, Londo

SPINNINGS IN TOWN.*

"At the top of the chamber, sending out warmth and colour together, as the lamp shed its rays upon it, was a tower of porcelain, burnished with all the hues of a king's peacock and a queen's jewels, and surmounted with armed figures and shields, and flowers of heraldry, and a great golden crown upon the highest summit of all. It was a stove of 1532, and on it were the letters H.R.H., for it was in every portion the handiwork of the great potter of Nurnberg, Augustin Hirschvogel, who put his mark thus, as all the world knows."—*The Nurnberg Stove.*—OUIDA.

FAR simpler than the celebrated work of the great Hirschvogel is the "quite-as-useful-for-warming-purposes" stove I am about to introduce to my readers; cheerful, bright, pretty to look at, and pleasant to sit by, are the Portable Heating Stoves of Messrs. Wright and Butler, which are certainly far more within the power of modern folks to purchase than was the fine old stove so well described by Ouida in "Bimbi," a pretty collection of simple stories.

The "cheerful" stove is a most useful invention; it can be employed in the hall, the room, the greenhouse, or the kitchen, with equal advantage; neither the gas stove nor the fuel-heated stoves which have been introduced from Germany into this country, possess the advantages which belong, without doubt, to the pretty, practical, and pleasant "cheerful" stoves. These stoves are made in various designs, and of many different sizes, all of which burn oil; an oil which is very low in price, being one shilling per gallon. The stoves are most easily managed; and even in inexperienced hands there need be no fear of danger or of accident. No fixing is required, the stoves being perfectly portable, and can be safely carried from room to room without being previously extinguished; they require no more care than do ordinary lamps, and they are in every respect invaluable for all domestic heating and laundry work. Messrs. Wright and Butler have numbered their stoves, so that there will be no difficulty in ordering from their illustrated catalogue, which gives the size, appearance, details, and particular purpose to which each stove is more especially adapted.

In the kitchen, the cooking stoves for burning petroleum oil are now so well known that we need say but little respecting them. To those, however, who have not as yet seen them in actual use, it will be interesting to learn that these stoves cook food in an admirable manner. There is no smell, no smoke, no danger, and the food cooked is deliciously good and sweet. They require no fixing nor flues, and can be carried away when not in use. Any ordinary table will do for the stove to stand on, and placed thus the whole arrangement is in full view; no fear of accidentally burning the food; no trouble of keeping up the heat; and, with all this, the certainty that all expense ceases when the cooking is finished; no small consideration to every careful housekeeper. For baking pastry there is no method whatever by which it can be as nicely done as by these stoves, and a loaf of bread baked thus, tastes sweeter by far, and is considerably lighter than if baked in an ordinary oven.

In the greenhouse at this season a constant and regular heat must be maintained if we would enjoy the delights of seeing our spring seeds sprout and flourish, if we would preserve our cuttings ready for planting out at the end of May. To maintain a gentle, regular heat is no easy matter for amateurs, who do not usually care to leave their warm beds at night to stoke the furnace fire, as regular gardeners are expected to do. In small greenhouses, where it is only necessary to prevent the entrance of frost, any of the ordinary portable stoves of Messrs. Wright and Butler will suffice; but where a growing heat must be kept up night and day, we shall do well to purchase No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 of their improved portable hot-water apparatus, which burn for eighteen, twelve, and nineteen hours respectively. The prices, complete with stove, are 37s., 87s. 6d., and 116s. 6d. A copper boiler being fixed inside the No. 3 stove, insures immunity from repairs.

For heating halls, No. 67 and No. 57A will be found very suitable; for dining rooms, Nos. 69, 70, 73, or 78. For bedrooms the smaller stoves, 64, 66, and 75 will answer every purpose required in ordinary rooms. The great comfort of using these clean, smokeless stoves consists in the maximum of warmth with the minimum of labour. No grates to clean, no chimneys to have swept, no fuel to carry up, no wood to dry, no smoke, and no smell, a little petroleum oil and a box of wicks, and we have the felicity of warming every room in succession at our royal will and pleasure. Messrs. Wright and Butler's stoves are supplied through all ironmongers. I feel sure that my readers will rejoice in the acquisition of these invaluable stoves.



No. 78. THE DUCHESNE JACKET.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 1s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

During the whole of this month, Mr. Allin, Ladies' Outfitter, of Upper Street, Islington, offers his customers some wonderfully cheap underclothing for ladies, and layettes for infants. The greatly reduced prices charged during this sale are not due to the employment of inferior materials, but to the fact that during certain months of the year the workers charge lower prices,

* IMPORTANT NOTICE.—*To avoid delay, Manufacturers and Advertisers are requested to forward samples and patterns of novelties* DIRECT TO "THE SILKWORM," 40, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C., before the 5th of the month.*

and Mr. Allin allows his customers to participate in the advantages to be derived from work done after the season. The models now offered for sale are not in the newest and most fashionable styles, nor are they of the finest quality and most elaborate description, but they are of that thoroughly good and serviceable class which is always in demand, which no lady, whose means will not allow her to array herself in finest raiment, need decline to wear. The longcloth employed for t garments is precisely the same as that used for the more expe



No. 79. THE DOMPIERRE MANTLE, AND COSTUME FOR LITTLE GIRL.

Made-up Model of Mantle, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; *Trimmed Model of Child's Costume*, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 1s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 6d.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

clothing made in "the season;" the embroideries and other trimmings are equally good, the needlework is excellent, and the styles of the different garments are varied and pretty.

To begin with night-dresses; these may be had, hand-made, from 3s. 9d., and exceedingly pretty models, ornamented with very fine tucks and good embroidery, cost 4s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. 11d. each; more elaborately trimmed, they cost 7s. 11d., 8s. 9d., and 10s. 11d., and these prices are exceptionally low for such good materials and work. Machine-made night-dresses cost from 2s. 6½d. to 5s., but most ladies now prefer the hand-made models. Drawers, chemises, combination garments, and high and low petticoat bodices, are all included in these sale prices, and are all supplied in various qualities of hand and machine work, trimmed with embroidery and fine tucks in various pretty fashions. These sale prices offer great opportunities to ladies preparing outfits for India, for the serviceable nature of the cloths and embroideries will be thoroughly appreciated by those who have experienced the ways of Indian washermen, and those whose experience is yet to come will do well to prepare beforehand for the evil day. For wedding trousseaux which have to be provided on an economical basis, and for the replenishment of the ordinary stock of underclothing, Mr. Allin's annual February sale is an occasion worth remembering.



No. 81. THE MOUETTE CHAPEAU.

The clothing for infants, sold in the same way, at lower prices than those usually charged, is exceedingly good; one marvels, indeed, how the little garments can possibly be made of such good materials and so daintily finished off at the price asked for them. What mother need deny her infant an embroidered robe when she can buy a very pretty one for 12s. 6d., and a lovely robe of fine nainsook, with the front covered with embroidery of good quality, for 21s. or 22s. 6d? Then there are charming little monthly gowns in muslinette from 3s. 6d., and in fine nainsook from 4s. each; all these have plain skirts, but the bodices and sleeves are prettily ornamented with embroidery and feather stitching. The little night-gowns begin in price at 1s. 0½d., or hand-made at 1s. 4½d.; in fine quality they cost 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. each. Flannels, made of soft Saxony and Welsh flannels in good quality, cost from 1s. 3½d. to 3s. 6d., embroidered with silk. Shirts, petticoats, and new bodices for robes, to replace those that are worn out, are all supplied at reduced prices in various qualities; and the pinafores for little children, in linen and cotton diaper and in brown holland, are so varied in style that I despair of giving any idea of them, or of their very low prices; it is a most useful collection, and as pretty as it is useful.



No. 80. THE DOCTORESSE CRUSH HAT.

No fairy princess ever had more lovely dresses than the ball toilettes glistening with bead and pearl ornaments that are now so fashionable, and that can be obtained in such beauty and variety at Hill's Trimming Warehouse, 248, Oxford Street. Pearl embroidery on white net is especially in vogue at present for wedding dresses and ball toilettes, and a little later in the season numbers of court dresses will undoubtedly be partly composed of these lovely embroideries, and trimmed with pearl laces or pearl fringes to match. The embroideries take the form of tabliers for the fronts of skirts, panels for the sides, and plastrons for the bodices. The tabliers are shaped to cover the front of the skirt from the waist to the feet, gradually increasing in width towards the edge; the panels are also shaped, and are a trifle narrower at the top than at the edge.

The designs are many, but all are rich and handsome, and terminate in deep and appropriate borders; they are carried out in beads of various sizes, none but the best stone or other pearls being employed, and the work has the great merit of being perfectly even and



No. 82. THE CHISHOLM HAT.

firm, the tablier or panel taking its correct position at once without dragging in any part, while the pearls are so well secured that the embroidery is very durable, and can be made use of with several dresses. The prices vary with the quality and quantity of the pearls employed, but handsome panels may be had at 27s. 6d., and a richly embroidered tablier at 32s. 6d. Pearl laces to correspond are made in various widths and at different prices; in these, also, the best pearls only are employed, and, to give an idea of their prices, I may mention one lace in a very beautiful design, and fully four inches wide, which costs 6s. 9d. per yard. Pearl fringes are as fashionable as the laces, and are made of small and large beads; some are made in the manner of coral fringes, with pear-shaped drops at the end of each branch; others have mother-o'-pearl sequins mingled with the pearls. Girdles, in the form of cords, composed of large pearls and tipped with heavy pearl tassels, are two yards long, and cost from 25s.; these form a handsome finish to a toilette ornamented with pearl embroidery.

Panels and tabliers, embroidered with white iridescent beads, are considerably less expensive than those wrought with pearls, and are equally beautiful for ball toilettes; indeed, for young ladies' dresses they are to be preferred, being lighter and more brilliant in effect. Laces and other trimmings can be had to correspond with the tabliers and panels. Any of these ornaments can be made to order in steel, or in beads of any colour, about seven to ten days being required for the execution of the order. Smaller ornaments, such as those employed for holding up draperies, plastrons, collars, parements, etc., are also made to order in any colour, and in much less time. Ladies can have these made from their own designs if preferred; but, except in special cases, such as matching existing trimmings, I think they will find it better to trust to Messrs. Hill for the designs of their ornaments, for the range of patterns at the disposal of the firm is larger, more varied, and more fashionable than any at the command of the majority of private individuals.





No. 83. THE MARION DELORME, LILIAN, AND GRETCHEN CHAPEAUX

Furs are so expensive a luxur it is fortunate they are less liab most articles of attire to the fluctua fashion, and many ladies, who co otherwise indulge in comfortable, bu fur vêtements, by availing themselve advantages offered by the sales at prices which occur in the spring, a to purchase for themselves mantles trimmings, which, being the latest now, are not likely to be out of date autumn.

The Court Fur Stores, of 352, Stra selling every description of fur g exceptionally low prices throughou month. These goods include mant other made-up vêtements, and fur tri of all kinds. Visites and small made from Parisian models may be the finest quality Alaska seal, trimm sable or skunk, and fringed with match. There is very little fear th ladylike vêtements will be *démo* season, and ladies who find sealsk sable too costly, can have the same in cheaper furs. Long redingot mantles, reaching to the edge of th and cut to fit the figure accurate amongst the leading models that ar sold at reduced prices, and these c be had, trimmed and made in variou at very low prices.

The trimmings, including a flounce cuffs, etc., are in skunk and other f black and brown Russian bear sets most popular; these, and muffs wit capes, fur cloaks, etc all be pu in great and at very rate prices.

The Cou Stores also take the cl re-lining a modelling skin mant paletots; can be alt shape or co into small m and it is far to have suc vations atte at once, tha the unclean by during t mer, to be only in the a when furri more than busy, and in returni goods is more lik occur, and far more venient to pectant, an bly shiv wearer of th garment.

Valentine's Day! again so near! a day that brings back to my heart the joys of youth, the remembrance of much kindness and love, fair



No. 84. FASHIONABLE BALL TOILETTES.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

memories of innocent girlhood, of pride and joy in the valentines—gifts which, in those happy, tender, romantic days, when women had no *rights* but all privileges, took the form of exquisite flowers and verses from Shakespeare's sonnets. And it seems, even after this long lapse of time, that flowers and Shakespeare's lovely lines are still to be the SILKWORM'S valentine, for is she not the proud owner of a translation of

Shakespeare's sonnets into French poetry, by no less an authority than the translator of *Othello*, the Santa Claus of Christmas, the Etherealiser of Valentines, Mons. Rimmel himself? Yes, it is to his poetic mind and practical hand that we owe the beautiful and tasteful valentines of to-day, some few of which I will endeavour to describe for the benefit of those happy young ones who are still at the glorious, golden age when valentines possess the deepest interest.

Perhaps, after all, the valentines that are merely "love tokens" are those that give as much pleasure as any, and of these M. Rimmel has many lovely specimens, from the pretty cards with floral designs in horseshoe or in oval shape, with verses printed in silver, and very much to the point in sentiment, to the lovely and delicately-perfumed satin sachets, decorated in various ways. Among the smaller valentines are some charming plush-covered cards, which open and reveal designs of flowers, and verses that will give more pleasure even than the designs. Charming little sachet valentines are either painted on satin, or adorned with embossed satin flowers; a larger sachet is in pure white satin, the centre part, ornamented with a pink satin rosebud and surrounded with pink fringe, lifts up to disclose two pretty cards, with satin flowers and appropriate verses. Large horseshoe cards, bordered with fringe and mounted on satin sachets, form very pretty love tokens, and the genuine, old-fashioned valentine is represented by sprays of embossed satin flowers raised above a background of white and silver lace paper, and framed by a similar lace-paper border. This valentine in particular is a delight to me, for it reminds me of my youth, although I must admit that the valentines of those days lacked the delicious perfume which M. Rimmel introduces into all his.

The larger sachets, with their pretty bouquets of flowers tied up with satin ribbon, are not only acceptable to the recipient, but may serve to raise the drooping spirits of the sender, for cannot the flowers be removed and worn on the corsage? and what higher sign of favour could be accorded? The bouquets are charming, and as the flowers are really good and arranged with great taste, no girl need do violence to her feelings by wearing her valentine pinned to her dress. No valentine could be more appropriate and more in unison with the spirit of the day than one of M. Rimmel's lovely floral valentines.

Before concluding the list of Monsieur Rimmel's novelties, I must mention his new Hygienic Brooch, which is adapted for either p or for disinfectants. This charming and useful invention is as construction as it is novel in design, and invaluable when crowded apartments, theatres, balls, or sick rooms. The Brooch is fitted with an absorbent cone. By turning the mov the cone is withdrawn. Immerse the end in perfume, or any deodoriser—such as eucalyptus, spirits of camphor, etc.—and i sufficient for daily use; thus charged, it acts as a perfect vapo hygienic virtues of the liquid escaping gradually in vapour thr openings of the p work in to the sur atmosphere, which by freshened and Ladies travelling o visiting will find the Brooch the most e prophylactic yet int and for children school in any way to contagion, its use cannot be too urged. The pro position in whi Hygienic Brooch allows the purifying to act upon the air is breathed, thus valuable safeguard t Eucalyptus is stro commended by the faculty as a relia poisonous disinf While acting as a d it exerts an ozon fluence on the atm thereby greatly lesse risk of contagion. Hygienic Brooch i factured in various neat, elegant, and at As an ornament it advantage be substi the ordinary var brooches in comm there being no pe difference. It is original designs i silver, and oxidised various prices.



No. 85. THE DE SONNIER TOILETTE.

***Made-up Model, trimmed*, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *flat pattern only*, 1s.;** of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, W.C.

How difficult it a thoroughly effici dye! Most of the two solutions, whic their applicatio troublesome. I a judge in their use but a valued frien informs me that delight all those hair-dyes, if I ca them to try the r rison Hair-dye. It less, in one soluti and most easy t Full particulars of found in Mr. Ma vertisement in this Journal. Apropos of this, I would readers' attention to the fact that Mr. Mason, finding the n larger laboratory and manufactory, has removed his head-qua Gosport to Bank Plain, Norwich, where all orders and lette are now to be addressed. He will continue to carry on his business as a branch establishment.

THE SILKWO

A DELICATE QUESTION.

WE are expressly desired to take no thought for the morrow. There are few precepts in Holy Writ which meet with more general obedience than this one, which is evidently designed to save our minds from morbid fears for the future, but is certainly not intended to relieve us from the duty of providing for those children whose youth, or whose helplessness, gives them a claim upon us.

In these days of luxury, of high mental enjoyment, it is refreshing to find, here and there, a man who *has* taken thought for his own, and who has taken care that at his death his wife and children will not have to suffer penury, though they may not be able to enjoy all the luxuries which their father provided in his kindness. Far better is the sternness of that man who denies to himself and to his family a style of living which his earnings would warrant, but which would prevent his laying by a provision for the future, than the "kindness" of the careless.

What can be more cruel than to bring up a boy in every luxury, to allow him his pony, to send him among a set of boys who will enjoy all the privileges of university training, to give him spending money in proportion to the incomes of those boys, and then when he has just arrived at the sensitive age of youthful manliness to place him in a trademan's counting house, or condemn him to a desk, when you have educated every muscle to keen and active sport, and made his new life almost a daily torture to the lad? Or his sister, accustomed to her riding horse, her maid, her opera stall, her constant round of theatre going and party giving, what is to be her lot if she marries as she should, for "love," or if she be left to earn her own living at the death of her father? Is she to be reduced to join the great army of single women whose pale lives are spent in fruitless efforts to make two ends meet? or is she to become a lady's maid in her turn, or, worse still, marry for a home, or become an unqualified governess?

We may well ask ourselves the question—How far are we justified in giving our children the advantages which are now regarded as necessities? Boys, it is true, can shift for themselves, but it is really not to be expected that they should take kindly to the "collar," at once, nor is it unreasonable on their parts if they object to remain in England, in a lower grade of life than that to which they have been accustomed. For a certain amount of income spent argues a certain position in life practically, whatever may be urged to the contrary, and whether a man spends one or two thousand a year, does make a wide difference in the class of people with whom his children associate. Modern societies and modern circles now, as in the days of the funny old song, "All to astonish the Browns," still "like those that give them the most, more than those that give them the least." But, if a man with two thousand a year spends one only, for a certain number of years, that nest egg will soon increase so as to put all care for the future out of count, and he, as well as his family, will be in no way worse off. If the income dies with the bread-winner, he is in duty bound to provide for his children, and as with small incomes it is difficult to put by a due proportion, and as, unhappily, many dear good fellows are taken in the prime of their useful, unselfish lives, it becomes a sheer impossibility to lay by an income sufficient for those they leave, and especially at the present moment when interest on funded money is so little that money does not go half as far as it used to do, while, with the exception of bread, provisions are high in price. What is a man to do, and how can a prudent woman advise her husband for the best in this matter? Can she even speak on the subject, or suggest a change of style of living which will deprive her husband of some comfort, of much pleasure, and bring forward the hard, cold, disagreeable fact, that the day of parting must come, and that it is well to prepare for it while there is time?

Few women but shrink with terror and with tears from the prospect of losing the love of their youth, and with them, the one great loss, like the serpent of Moses, swallows up the minor griefs of poverty, of turning out of their home in middle life, into the cold world, of facing privations which could be cheerfully borne, nay, even made a matter for a joke, in early youth and side by side with the dear one, but which must be very hard alone, or with little ones repining for the comforts to which they are accustomed. Some wives, again, are afraid to speak on their monetary affairs at all, but live on, without thought, day by day, spending all that is given them, and often more; ever seeking to extend their circle by entertainments, and by all the curious means, from which Mr. Du Maurier, in the pages of "Punch," has drawn the veil. If a husband never confides his position to his wife, if he never takes her into his confidence, she is not to blame for spending, as his steward, the money with which she is entrusted; but she cannot be held guiltless if she urges a good-natured man to expenses which he does not suggest, nor should she turn a deaf ear to any hints for a greater economy in the household, or require a yearly change of air should there be any objection on her husband's part to incurring this expense. But economy on the wife's part will never suffice for the attainment of our object—the providing for old age, or for the maintenance of our dear ones, and for this purpose we must, early in life, assure our lives. Certain societies exist which offer considerable advantages to those assuring with them; others are less advantageous, but the principle is right in all. The fact is that if a man steadily puts by the sum of money he pays an office every year from the age of 21 to 70, he would have rather *more* than the sum the office would pay to his family should he die at that age; but how few among us can guarantee that we will leave the sum thus accumulating untouched, that we will add to it regularly, and that we shall live to complete it?

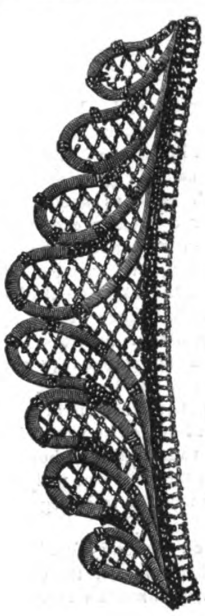
There is the crux! Now the offices calculate on the long life of some, and the average life of others, and thus are enabled to meet the cost of their earlier deaths, which now and then occur within a few months of the payment of one or two premiums, and we are sure that if we assure our lives in a good office, that we shall have our money safely stored for our families, and placed out of our own power to forestall, or make away with. And, again, we feel obliged to pay our insurance money to avoid losing the advantage of our previous payments, while it is so easy to dip into a little store at the bankers', and so hard to deny others the help they require; thus, on all grounds of prudence and proper care for our families, we should assure our lives. There are also other modes of assurance by which a certain sum can be had at a given time; for example, a young man knows that he will be superannuated at sixty, he, therefore, pays a sum annually to receive so many hundreds, or thousands, as the case may be, at the age of sixty.

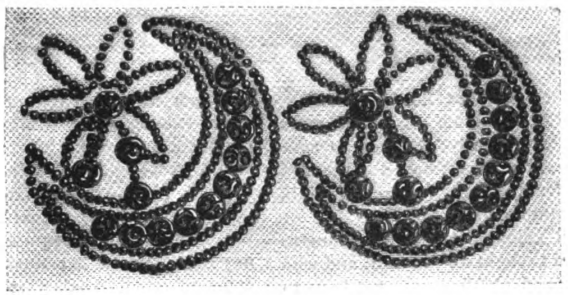
Again, assurances may be made for a term of years, so as to be sure of a sum at the end of the term, or should death occur previously, so that all existing engagements can be met and no debt disgrace our name. A policy of a life assurance is also valuable to a young man as security in business, but this is not, or should not be, the legitimate aim and end of the insurer.

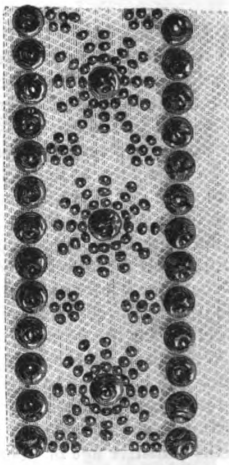
The Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, 3, Princes Street, E.C., differs from other assurance companies, in that it is a combination of persons desirous of assuring their lives, and is not a company got up for the benefit of shareholders, all the profits being returned to the policy-holders, as the result of the business warrants, in the form of a reduction in the premiums to be paid, and this not as a privilege, but as a right; at present the reductions on the premiums of existing policies range, from 67 per cent. on the oldest, to 37 per cent. on the most recent policies. To effect this, the working expenses of the society are kept as low as is consistent with efficiency, being less than four per cent. on the income. No agents are employed, and therefore none are paid, the society depending upon the recommendation of the present policy-holders for its extension.

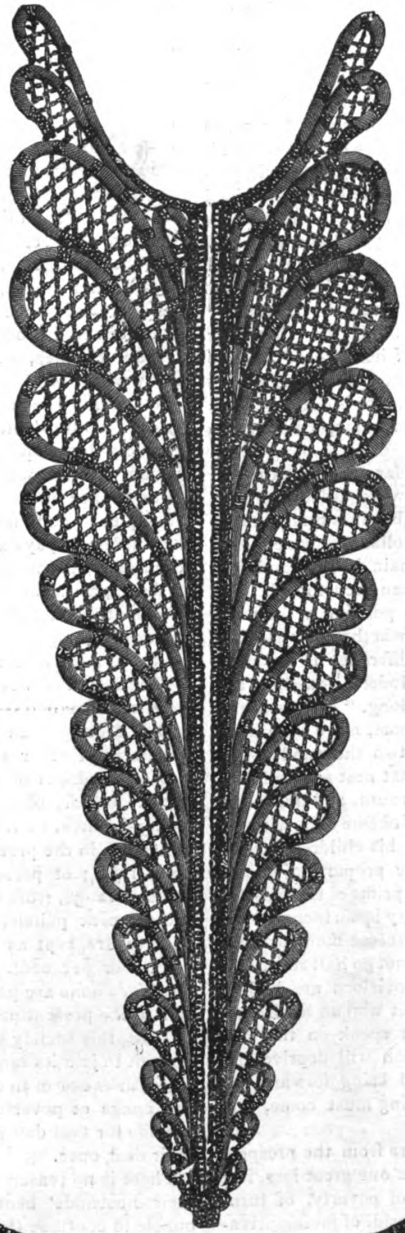
Thus, this society offers sufficient guarantee to those who are wise enough to join its ranks *early in life*, that the sorrow which must come when the head of the household is taken away will not be increased by the pangs of poverty, and also enables both husbands and wives to provide for that day when their love and care can no longer minister to their dear ones.

There is no reason why ladies should not assure their lives as well for their husbands' benefit, and they need be under no fear of being unable to continue their payments, as every respectable office will allow them the value of their policy to date. To assure one's life is the easiest and safest mode of preparing for a time which must come, and even if we reach the extreme limits of old age, and become "a joy for ever" to the office whose policy we hold, still we shall have enjoyed all the comfort of a mind at ease all our lives, and the knowledge that we have done our duty to those who depend on us for so many years.



















Nos. 86 to 94. The Bergerat and Arago Chapeaux, and Beaded Dress Ornaments.



No. 95. The Fridolin Costume and Versigny Toilette.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 1s. of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 5th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is neccessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

IF the art of the colour-printer could embody the varied tints which the skies of London present in February, what delightful combinations of colour we should obtain for our dress materials for the much desired spring costumes, and for the ever fashionable woollen materials which appear to have taken a decided hold upon the world of fashion. Tender greys, soft flecks of rose colour, deep purple hues, rich yet clear blues, shewing, it is true, only in gleams and flashes, and yet how beautiful are these tints when they do gladden our eyes; the sunsets too, in the month upon which we are now entering, are most remarkable whenever we have a chance to note the soft yet rich glow of the smoke-veiled rays, while we cannot fail to observe how much more glorious are the tones of a smoke-laden sunset than when the god of day is above the range of the little appreciated *fumée de Londres;* thus often pleasure is brightened by a temporary cloud, and at the end of the day our minor blessings, which we have but little regarded while in their full possession, seem to our tear-dimmed eyes doubly precious. A soft and delicate hue is to be met with among the new colours, which may be termed a rosy dove colour, being a *mélange* of grey and rose which is singularly charming; this delicate tint is of course worn in the house only, and will not appear as a walking costume for some months; we have seen it in a soft rich silk, and the style in which the dress was made up may be of interest to our readers. The foundation skirt was of the same material as the dress itself, and was finished by five very narrow flutings of silk; over this the skirt proper was folded in wide folds, one in front and two on each side of the front; the folds measured twenty-four inches, terminating in a kind of box-pleat, between the folds of which a row of sparkling rose bead embroidery was placed, the outer folds being buttoned by flat silk buttons, placed so closely as to touch each other, for two-thirds of the length from the waist downwards; at the back of the skirt were two similar folds and inner beaded bands also buttoned; in front a short but elegantly twisted drapery covered the top of the skirt, this drapery being edged by a very fine fringe of rose beads, and buttoned in place on the left side, falling rather lower on the right, but still by no means covering the skirt; at the back a wide papillon drapery was placed over the basques of the corsage, which was almost plain, but for a little drapery crossing over in front and fastening each side of the waist; this drapery encircled the neck, forming a folded point at the back, becoming very narrow at the side and widening over the bust, again narrowing at the waist line, and everywhere edged with a tiny fringe of the fine rose beads; the sleeves were slightly opened and outlined by the same fringe. This model presents an excellent type of a mode which can be copied in plainer materials without altering its prevailing characteristic of simple elegance. If made in a simple striped woollen fabric, with plain self-covered buttons and untrimmed drapery, we have an excellent model for a morning costume, while for mourning wear crape may be employed for the intervals showing where the beading was placed, or in demi-deuil jet beads or embroidery can be employed with advantage; as a bridal dress this model looks effective with pearl embroidery and fringes, in short it is a most happy inspiration for the spring season.

Decidedly the taste for the coarse materials which has prevailed through the winter will not long be *bien porté*; the very exaggeration of the thick, rough tissues was enough to condemn them, for not only do



No. 96. THE D'ASSON COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

ladies object to wear what is worn in all conditions of life, but it is most unpleasant to meet a travesty of one's good lainage in a far too cheap fabric which, rough and warm enough to the eye, is yet transparent when made up, unless well lined. Besides, and this is after all the main point, rough fabrics are most unbecoming to all but really elegant figures! Glance at the forms whose waists *do* exceed the average proportion, and note the effect for future guidance when, in days to come, "there will be too much of" us in one direction or another. In passing along the pathway of life, it is remarkable to observe how very few persons are absolutely ugly, and yet how very many of our sex render themselves ridiculous by their dress, when they could so easily, by a little discrimination, avoid the pitfalls which beset the unwary. In any case of doubt as to the becomingness of any article of dress, a safe rule is to *abstain;* the advice of judicious friends is also to be regarded, when they would deter us from the purchase of some apparel too youthful for our looks, if not for our age. It is not easy to lay down a hard and fast limit of age as a rule, as many women can never at any age wear certain styles, while others look charming in everything they try on, and this at all ages; but just as a doubt as to the twice wearing of a linen collar should be decided in the negative, if such a doubt enter the mind at all, so the least doubt as to the suitability or becomingness of any article of costume should be treated in a similar way, and this rule may be applied safely to other things as well as dress. A sense of fitness, a right judgment in all things, in minor as in the great events of life, will be found to bring its own reward in the respect of others as well as in our own inner consciousness.

In every day dress the fashions have changed but little, and hardly at all in outline, but as usual there are a thousand details which redeem the New Year's dresses from the charge of being abject and slavish copies of those of the year 1885, so that the general style of costume may be described as consisting of a plain, not very ample, skirt, a corsage rather sharply pointed, and a graceful tunic, an artistic drapery, or a novel polonaise; yet there are endless varieties to the *theme*, and in illustration of this fact we will describe one of the many pretty toilettes which are now in vogue. The costume is made of bouclé woollen of the new "Hussar" blue; the plain skirt is simply edged by a band of astrakan woollen woven tissue, eight inches deep; over this skirt falls a tunic or second skirt, joining the corsage, and raised and closed on one side; in its turn the corsage is closed at the side also, appearing to continue the movement under the arm, where the fastening disappears beneath a corselet of velvet of the same hue as the material of which the dress is composed, the corselet also terminates at the seam beneath the arms; but the whole of this pretended fastening is only simulated, the bodice lacing in the middle of the back beneath a velvet pointed plastron, the end of which is lost under the draperies at the back; the high velvet collar is rounded on the upper edge, and falls in a point on the chest; the parement of the cuff is of similar shape, and mounts in a point to the elbow.

We everywhere see immense quantities of woollen materials with the woven borders which we have described and illustrated in a former number; these fabrics are usually made up as follows: The first skirt is plain, and mounted on a silk or alpaca foundation, in which there is a little novelty, which is a great improvement in the way it causes the dress to hang (the new pattern of this skirt can be had, price one shilling, at our depôt, post free, for one penny in addition); the tunic is trimmed with the bordered portion of the material, which looks best made with the border from ten to twelve inches deep; many of the new designs represent series of bands of braid closely arranged together. The tunic is carelessly raised so as to form natural-looking folds. With the same bordering, a flat plastron and cuff ornaments are made; the falling folds of this elegant fabric have a rich, yet simple effect; they are draped in an endless variety of artistic folds, which, especially in the coloured fabrics, give an indescribable grace to the toilette. Some of the prettiest of these tissues have the edge bordered with rows of graduated and shaded bands of plush, soft colours and shades being preferred; but several shades of one rich colour look best at this season; this style of trimming is made for costumes of woollen materials of all kinds, but is used purely as a trimming. For visiting toilettes the skirt is made of plush or velvet, faille or satin; this skirt is not very full, and is plain in the case of velvet or plush, and slightly trimmed when of faille; the polonaise, or tunic and corsage, must be of the same shade, in either a *fine* or *very* coarse woollen fabric, and trimmed with these bordered tissues, which also correspond exactly in colour with both woollen and plush fabrics. The fashionable and pretty almond colour is a general favourite, as are the soft fawn, wood, and chamois

colours, which may be worn by ladies of all ages.

Cashmere bands, braids and embroideries are also fashionable trimmings for walking costumes; for instance, in a costume composed of dark blue velvet and rough blue woollen material to match, the velvet skirt is striped with bands of cashmere braid about two inches wide; the draped tunic is ornamented on one side with a wide revers of cashmere embroidery, and a long coquillé pleating ornamenting the back drapery is bordered with similar embroidery, and lined with velvet. The draped corsage opens over a small pointed plastron of velvet outlined with cashmere braid, and the paremens are of velvet and braid to match. The harmonious blending of colours in these braids and embroideries makes them very effective trimmings on all dark materials, and as the season advances and the days gain in light and length, cashmere ornaments will take the place of astrakan, fur, and plain braid.

Coloured borders, woven along one side of the material, are as fashionable in woollen fabrics as the borders of drawn work already referred to. These dresses are arranged in a similar manner; the underskirt and the overskirt or tunic are both bordered with the bands, which are frequently in a different colour. No. 96 shows a good model for any of these bordered materials, combined with velvet or plush.

Striped fabrics are either made up alone, or combined with a plain material. A stylish model for striped materials is shown at No. 97; the skirt of this dress could also be made of plain material, if preferred, and bordered with a wide band of plush, matching the raised plush stripe in the material. Coarse diagonals are also fashionable, such as that of which the De Kerdrel costume, No. 98, is made. These are combined with plush, velvet, or velveteen, which is a good substitute for the more expensive materials for economical dresses. A very novel walking costume is illustrated at No. 95; this is made of cloth, vigogne, or plush; if plush is used, the revers, collar, waistcoat, etc., must be made of faille Française; the skirt is open in front, like that of a redingote, but so full that the folds fall closely together, and the underskirt is only revealed when the redingote flows apart in walking.

Dinner dresses, especially those intended for small dinner parties, are chiefly made of faille, either trimmed with bead embroidery, or with soft ruches, in the style of No. 85, or else partly composed of lace, like the Versigny toilette, fig. 3 of No. 95. Birds and wings, it will be noted, are now much more fashionable for holding up the draperies of tunics than bows of ribbon, clasps, or passementerie ornaments. The Rémusat toilette, No. 99, may be adopted as a home dinner dress by married ladies; it can be made of plush or velvet, combined with any plain silken fabrics.

For small evening receptions, very pretty little dressy parures are made, which can be worn over even high dresses, or with Spanish vests, and V-shaped bodices for the theatre, for little dinners, and for the many little soirées which at this moment take place among us. These useful parures are made in cream, rose, lilac, heliotrope, straw, and magnolia, and all the light shades; the parures are of various shapes, some are gathered at the neck, others are shaped like a puffed plastron, filling in the front of a jacket; and again there is the lovely little model inaugurated by the great artiste, Nathalie Rodrigues, which is of illusion, and composed of tiny rows of tulle gathered by a delicate ribbon of the same shade, the ends of which appear, and provide the material for the tiny bows which finish and complete this fairy-like parure. Other models have a little folded band encircling the neck, which can be worn alone, or decorated with little tassels, or drops of parti-coloured beads. Some of the parures have pearl drops, others have iridescent beads, while, for elderly ladies, the ornaments are of a more serious style, as jet or steel, for example; the long necklaces of beads are still worn, though it is quite possible that they may not last in fashion much longer; the wooden chaplet beads are becoming very common, but are likely to be seen for some time longer.

Perfectly plain bands of folded tulle are much worn as a finish to the dress; these are made in all colours and in white, thickly sewn with garnet beads, ruby, topaz, gold and silver drops, or with very small pearls.

Over high dresses these collars are worn with V-shaped pointed plastrons, to simulate the opening of a dress, in this case the parure is outlined by a reve of velvet, which can be plain or embroidered with si chenille, jet, gold beads, etc. With this collarette t cuffs to match are indispensable.

Small and elegant pardessus are worn for callir beneath the large mantle worn in the carriage or the street, and which is either left in the vehicle or the hall. These pardessus are made of nearly materials, and of many shapes, the favourite bei that of a deep cape falling over the elbow, with a ho lined with silk or plush.

A very pretty model of one of the elegant vêtements is illustrated at No. 7 this mantle is made in black or colour velvet, and is short, and without pleats the back. The fronts open in the sha of pèlerine sleeves, over a pleated wai coat of faille, starting from the che where it is met by the velvet yoke. T trimming is an open braid of fine j studded at intervals with blocks of c jet, and bordered with a jet fringe. Jacket however, are still the favourite pardess with all who are either youthful enoug or who have sufficiently youthful figur to wear them. We give two good mode of jackets at Nos. 78 and 98.

The introduction of the minuet mu of necessity determine the style of dre to be worn at balls where this gracef dance is to be the chief event of th evening; but those who do not join in will find the two dresses illustrated No. 84, useful models in two very simpl although different, styles. The minu dancers will find correct costumes No. 100, and a description of the dan on the same page.

A further addition to our models evening toilettes will be found in th Coloured Fashion Plate, which gives dress for a young lady, another which more suitable to a young married lad and a dressy costume for a little girl. peculiarity in the draping of the tunic the second costume is worth noting; th tunic is very full, and no attempt is mad to keep it flat below the waist; on th contrary, it is gathered and sewn on i such a manner that it rises in a ridg round the waist, a style that is best avoide by those who are endowed with short thick waists, as it certainly will not ten to diminish the apparent size. A som what similar style of draping, althoug in a modified degree and on one sid only, is observable in fig. 1 of No. 84 in No. 85 the tunic is also full, but partially restrained by the rows gauging.

The Surville costume, the patterns the corsage and tunic of which are give on the Diagram Sheet, is suitable fo plain silk or woollen materials; the tuni is gauged at the waist, the long poin falling over the gauging in front; on th left side the tunic is puffed.

The Campden jacket on the second sid of the Diagram Sheet is a plain, tight fitting jacket, with an added double breasted front, joined to the left side o the front at the seam down the centre and buttoned in a diagonal line fron the right shoulder to the edge. The fourth model is that of a gentleman's sleepin suit for use in hot climates. The suit consists of short jacket or Russian shirt and pyjamas; the whol is made of plain white or figured cotton washin material.

Our Cut-out Paper Pattern is that of the jacket an foundation skirt of the Valentine costume for a littl girl of seven or eight, illustrated in the Journal at Nos 70 and 71. The casaque of this costume may be mad of plush or velvet.



No. 97. THE DAVENTRY COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Dressmakers who will make up Ladies' own materials:—

Miss Kingston, 104, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C.; Miss Ingle, 57, Ferndale Road, Clapham; Mrs. Holloway, 29, Langham Road, West Green Road, Tottenham; Madame Louis, 54, Beaumont Street, Portland Place; Miss Cracknell, 20, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.; Mrs. Gammons, 22, Adelaide Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.; Mrs. Wallace, 9, Ryder's Court, Leicester Square, W.; The Misses Clarke, 108, Southampton Row, Russell Square; Miss Barber, 132 Vauxhall Street, Upper Kennington Lane; Mrs. Kane, 33, Great Quebec Street, Montague Square, W.; Miss Lesle, 27, Gilbert Street, Brook Street, W.; Mrs. Saxby Herbert, Beaufort House, 4, Aldine Street, Shepherd's Bush Green.

Addresses of Dressmakers who go out by the day or month:—

Miss Searing, 120, Wenlock Street, New North Road, London; Miss Wilkins, 56, Ovington Street, Brompton, S.W.; Miss Hemming, 135, Leyton Road, Stratford; Miss Willcocks, 22, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Mrs. Bryan, 41, St. George's Street, Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.; Miss Baker, 32, Mulgrave Road, West Brompton; Miss L. Coleman, 5, Jarvis Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington; Miss Evans, 4, Stock Orchard Street, Caledonian Road, N.; Miss Liversage, 92, St. Paul Street, Islington, N.; Miss Gregory, 52, Casella Road, New Cross, S.E.; Miss C. Potipher, 33, Acklam Road, Notting Hill; Miss Barber, 132, Vauxhall Street, Upper Kennington Lane; Mrs. C., 1, Portsmouth Street, W.C.; Miss E. Cracknell, 2, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.

DRESS.

VICTORIA.—1. You will find several good illustrations of ackets and bodices in this number, and patterns of both on the Diagram Sheet. The bodice and tunic of the Surville Toilette would be very suitable for a cashmere dress; the style of corsage to which you refer is altogether out of date. The jacket might be made like the Campden Jacket, with or without the double-breasted front. 2. Your material is not very pretty or suitable for a bonnet, and will be rather too gay trimmed with peacocks' feathers. The best plan would be to make the crown full, but as small as possible, and to cover the brim with rows of black lace, in which you could insert a small aigrette of the feathers. You could make a very pretty bonnet, like fig. 1 of No. 117, entirely of black lace, with a band of the peacocks' feathers covering the brim, and bows of black velvet in front, with a feather ornament in the centre. This could be worn with any dress and would be pretty and ladylike. 3. We do not know the book of poems for children to which you refer; but there is a pretty little book called "Original Poems for Infant Minds," by Ann and Jane Taylor, of which we can send you a copy post free for 7d. You would probably recognise many of these, if you do not know the book, as they are old favourites. The Mid-Monthly Journal has not been published for a long time.

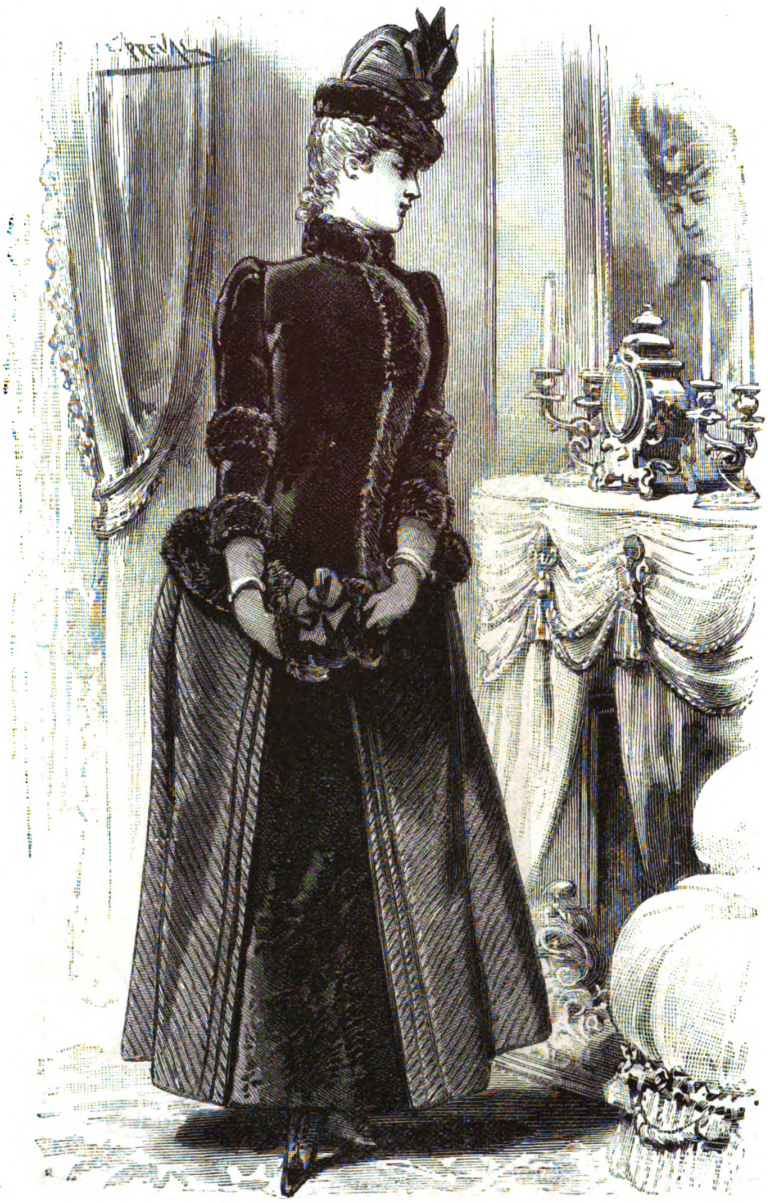
ROSE DARLING.—The young lady should wear a small tulle cap, with a veil or long lappets at the back; the confirmation cap may be as simple as possible, but cannot be altogether dispensed with. Any milliner will make a suitable cap for a few shillings.

E. A. H.—1. You could wear coiffures of white or cream lace, trimmed with ribbon in rather pale shades; black and dark colours will be less becoming to you. There is a pretty coiffure in this number, at No. 99, and you could also make head-dresses with a coronet front, pointed in the centre; these would be made of stiff net, with wire round the edges to keep the shape firm, covered with lace; loops of ribbon and lace lappets, falling at the back, would cover the top of the head. Small coiffures for evening wear could be made of lace and ribbon, but it is impossible to describe the manner of making them, and we should suggest your sending to us for two or three models, which we can supply at 1s. each. 2. There are, unfortunately, very few intermediate stages between the plain linen collar, or narrow frill, and the plastron or fichu worn with evening toilette. You may, however, gather some hints from details in the toilettes, illustrated in this and previous numbers. See, for instance, fig. 3 of No. 117; the collarette covered with bouillonè black lace might be finished off with a cravat bow of the same, and a white frill at the top would finish it off neatly; we also gave a number of illustrations of collars, plastrons, etc., in our December number; full plastrons would suit your figure very well, and you could wear these in black lace or beaded net during the day, and in black, white, or cream lace with evening toilette. 3. The difficulty might be partially met by a different arrangement of the tournure, but it will probably always be necessary to have your mantles made especially for you, as your figure appears to be more than usually short-waisted. Your dressmaker should be able to make your bodices fit you, as she, presumably, has every opportunity for trying them on. They would require to be well drawn up at the shoulder, and you will probably find that the fault in the fit of the mantles is also here, and if it can be remedied at all, it will be by taking in the shoulder seam.

STRANIERA.—White lace scarfs and shawls are invaluable in remodelling and making dinner and evening toilettes. Send your scarf to Mrs. Treadwin, 5, Cathedral Yard, Exeter, to be cleaned and mended, and when it is returned to you make it up with pale blue sicilienne in the following manner. Skirt of blue sicilienne, forming a plain square tablier in front and carried farther back on the right side than on the left; edge this tablier all round with pearl embroidery, and ornament the left side with a series of blue ribbon bows with pearl drops. On the right side put a finely pleated panel of blue silk or of blue gauze, and connect the tablier with the pleated back by a series of blue bows with pearl drops. The remainder of the skirt is in wide, flat pleats, and you can add a puffed drapery, or not, as you think fit. Pointed bodice, open in front from the shoulders, the point at the back covered by the skirt or drapery. Now take your scarf, and pleat one end to form a plastron cut off square on the chest; fasten the bodice across this with straps of pearl embroidery, and edge the open fronts with similar embroidery. Drape the scarf on the left side of the skirt with a long spray of large tea-roses, forming a kind of puff, and let the end fall on the skirt to the edge in front, but catching it up a little shorter towards the back, to avoid the straight line. You will not find any difficulty in draping the scarf in some graceful fashion, and its width will be an advantage, as it will fall in easy folds below the draping. Short sleeves of sicilienne under the arm, connected by strings of pearls and pendants above the arm. Long spray of roses on the left shoulder, and roses in the hair. If you adopt the puffed drapery at the back, put a panier of sicilienne on the left side, between the scarf and the back drapery. The pleated panel on the right side starts from the waist, and no panier is needed on this side.

POOR ROBIN.—Trim your dress with frosted ivy leaves; you can gather the leaves in any hedge, and frost as many as you will require with a shilling packet of frosting powder. Edge the bodice round the neck and basque with leaves, in the style of fig. 2 of No. 84; ornament the draperies with bunches of leaves and trailing sprays, trim the sleeves to correspond, and in short, put the ivy leaves wherever you had bows of ribbon before. The stuffed robin (we are very glad to hear it died from natural causes) will be very pretty on your hair with a few ivy leaves. Put little bunches of leaves on your shoes, and an edging of small leaves on your fan.

SIS.—Do not put the rough material by for next year, when it may be quite out of date. Make it up at once in the style of No, 98, combined with good velveteen or plush, and take it into use as an every day walking dress. You can wear it for the next three or four months quite well.



No. 98. THE DE KERDREL COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MY SALE of Last Year's Dresses from 1s. 11d., 12 yards.—Evening Dresses from 4s. 6d. Dress. Patterns post free.—S. AMERY, 5 & 7, High Street, Clapham, London.

JETTED TABLIERS from 6s. 6d.; beaded and pearl work of every colour and description executed. Samples sent on receipt of 6d. for postage. Also chenille, gold and silver thread embroideries, handwork. See "Spinnings in Town" for January.—Mrs. HENRY, near Amersham, Bucks.

A LADY OF SIXTY.—You would find a slightly trained skirt more becoming than a short one; the train could be put on in plain folds, like the back breadths of the small illustration at the top of the second page, omitting the puffs at the side. The edge should be gradually sloped in a rounded form from the side to the centre; a difference in length of from 10 to 12 inches would be quite sufficient, and you might manage with less than this. The dress would be a good model for you, and could be made in faille Française and embossed velvet, and trimmed with jet beads or jetted passementerie. The Surville Toilette, on the Diagram Sheet, is also a good model; but you do not state very clearly what kind of dress you require, nor whether it is to be made of silk, lace, or any other thin material.

IVY LEAF.—1. The brocaded velvet redingote could be converted into a dinner dress with a little alteration. Make a new skirt of faille Française and border it with lace flounces; open the fronts of the redingote, and unpick the seam joining the side of the skirt to the back; draw in the ends of the side-pieces to a point and fasten them on to the skirt with a jetted ornament, the points and ornament falling on the lace flounce at the edge. Put a drapery of jetted tulle on the front of the skirt, between the pointed panels, of which you will find an illustration on the second page of this number. Plain pleats of the broché gauze at the back. Cut the bodice in a low point front and back, edge it with jetted passementerie, and put a pleated drapery of jetted tulle inside the openings, or finish off the bodice like that of fig. 1 on the Coloured Plate, with a high pleated plastron of jetted tulle, bordered with bretelles of beaded passementerie, and pleated tulle sleeves to match. You would find *plomb* beaded net very effective and not so common as jetted net; the ornaments must also, of course, be beaded with the lead coloured beads. 2. Both mantles and redingotes are worn for travelling, and they are made of rough cloths of all descriptions. For models see Nos. 74, 75, and 77, in this Journal.

MAÏA.—1. The following moyen-âge costume would probably suit your little boy, and we can send you a sketch and pattern of it by which it could be made. The short doublet is of velvet, and open from the shoulder to the waist, and again below the waist, over a plain vest of some rich figured or embroidered fabric in another colour, generally lighter and more showy. A leather belt is fastened round the waist, the sleeves are plain, and the neck is finished off with a ruffle or Vandyke lace collar. The breeches are of velvet, full, and fastened below the knee on the outside with a knot of ribbon matching the vest. The head-dress is a flat velvet cap, with a couple of quill feathers fastened on in front with a brooch or clasp. For winter wear the open fronts of the doublet and the edge could be bordered with fur. The dress is that of the retainer of a moyen-âge German nobleman, whose coat of arms is embroidered on the vest, but it is a pretty and very convenient costume for a boy, who can dispense with the coat of arms, and with the gaiters and slashed broad-toed shoes which complete the original costume. 2. It is not easy to answer the question about your own dress in a very satisfactory manner, as your last sentence is cut short in the middle, and we are left in ignorance as to the model you refer to. All long trimmings on the bodice, such as bretelles, revers like those of the Surville toilette on the Diagram Sheet, pointed plastrons and narrow waistcoats will suit you. You could quite well wear the crossed 'kerchiefs your husband admires, they are becoming to nearly all figures, and are made of silk muslin and crêpe de Chine, in white and a variety of light colours.

PRIMROSE.—1. You have omitted to enclose patterns of the materials referred to. Plain materials should either correspond in texture with those that are figured, or else they should be entirely different; thus, plush, velvet, velveteen, and silk may be combined with nearly all figured woollen materials; if your chequered fabric is woven in diagonal lines, the plain material must also be a diagonal; if basket or canvas woven, the new material must be woven in the same way and match the predominant colour in the check. For suitable styles see Nos. 96, 97, 98, and 118 in this Journal. No. 97 is a very good model, and you could make the skirt of figured material and the tunic and corsage of plain material to match. 2. Make the brown cashmere dress like No. 96, using the embroidery for edging the skirt and tunic, or the tunic only, and make the tablier and pleat in the centre of the back of brown velvet, or of good velveteen. No. 85 would also be a good model, and the embroidery could be used to trim the long upper skirt and the yoke. 3. The preparations are all harmless, but are intended to meet different cases; write to Mr. Mason for information.



No. 99. THE RÉMUSAT INDOOR TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

SPOILT CHILD.—Yes, the dress will be very pretty; make it exactly like fig. 1 of the Coloured Fashion Plate in white tulle studded with pearls, with the bretelles and sash of white moiré ribbon.

DEW DROP.—Fine Indian longcloth would be the best material to choose for your underlinen, and the same quality could be used for all the different articles. Trim them with a little embroidery, not very elaborate, but strong and well worked on good material. Flannel jupons and dressing jackets, and a flannel dressing-gown will be necessary, but they need not be made of very thick flannel. You will also require white washing dressing jackets, and several white morning dresses and jupons. Do not have any of your dresses made of velvet or velveteen; these materials are not suited for hot climates, and can very rarely be worn in India. Silks, light woollen fabrics, etc., are all useful, and you should have one or two moderately warm dresses.

S.J.D.—The silk is not good enough for a costume to be trimmed with plush, but it will make an excellent foundation for a dress of cream or beige broché canvas, which you can ornament with panels, revers, etc., of brown plush. Make the skirt full, with a long tunic of the canvas draped high on one side over a panel of plush, and turned back with a plush revers on the other side; long full drapery of canvas at the back. Corsage of canvas draped on each side of a plush plastron; plush revers, collar and parements to match.

YOUNG MOTHER.—Your little boy could wear a paletot of white lamb's wool cloth, with a flat Tam o'Shanter hat to match, or a broad-brimmed felt hat trimmed with ribbon. White woollen gaiters and white gloves would complete the costume nicely.

C.F.—1. Plush and lace combine very well together, and your own suggestion for the dress will do very nicely. 2. The method of cutting a skirt as you describe is not good, it would be better to send to our depôt for one of the new skirt patterns, which will save you many mistakes and misfits. 3. No, dinner dresses made in the style of tea gowns are not worn by young ladies, only by married ladies; your dinner dresses must be made like ordinary evening toilettes, you will find several suitable models in this Journal. 4. Do not alter the dress, but wear it out at once as a home dress, it is not worth the trouble and expense of the renovation you describe; you would not like the effect when it was done.

MRS. E.—Costumes and pelisses for very little children are made of cream serge and trimmed with bands of cream astrakan. The pelisses are made as light as possible, and imitation astrakan has a great advantage in this respect over many of the heavy trimmings formerly employed. Little paletots are made in the same way, with the collar, parements, and a band in front of cream astrakan.

DORA.—Jackets of plain velvet and of plush will be very fashionable for young ladies' wear, as soon as heavy winter mantles can be abandoned. They will be quite plain, and will have no other ornaments than buttons. It is perhaps worth while to mention that while jacket buttons are becoming smaller, those used for dresses are a little larger in size; two innovations which have at least good sense to recommend them.

COUNTESS M.—You could make a very elegant dress with a skirt of seal-brown plush and pleated scarfs of beige ottoman crossing it in front, the whole ornamented with appliqués of copper and beige beads.

TO THE FAIR SEX.—LADIES' HAIR COMBINGS, forwarded by post, thoroughly disentangled by New Process, made up, and returned in three days for 2s. per oz. New Basket Plaits, six branches, from 21s.—T. S. BROWN, 3, Leece Street, Liverpool.

Serkys d'Asie—Thé des Sultanas is the most powerful preservative of health and beauty. It prevents bilious headaches, wrinkles, and eruptions of the skin. It gives to the countenance the purity and freshness of the rose, and prevents the most serious complaints to which women of all ages are subject. Paul Lucas, Physician to Louis XIV., said that six months' application would rejuvenate the most wrinkled face. Serkys is superior to all other teas. Price, 20s.; samples, 7s. P.O. Orders to be made payable to Dr. de Gardareins, 6, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Serkys can be obtained in London of Messrs. Roberts, chemists, 76, New Bond Street.

FOR OUR GIRLS.—The Patent "UTILITE" HAIR SLIDE.—Will hold plaits or flowing hair more tightly than tying.—Makes a bow in a moment, without stitch, pin, or tying.—Ribbon, lace, velvet, chenille, flowers, &c., can be arranged with equal ease, and always look new.—Adapts itself to any quantity of hair, and cannot get out of order, as it has no pins to break or bend.—Wholesale, G. TAYLOR & Co., 21, King Edward Street, London, E.C.; samples, post free, 13 or 25 stamps; Retail of Hairdressers, Fancy Shops, &c., 1s. and 2s. each.

THE MINUET.

THE revival of the minuet as a fashionable dance is an event which will call forth the warm approbation of all lovers of graceful movements and gestures; the easy but undignified attitudes which young ladies have adopted during the last few years will, it is to be hoped, vanish as the courtly bearing and graceful deportment which this dance demands gradually become habitual. Both ladies and gentlemen will find it necessary to abandon the easy nonchalance that now distinguishes their behaviour, and brace themselves up for the proper performance of this, the most stately of all dances.

The minuet is of French origin, and is supposed to have existed as a national dance in Poitou about the middle of the seventeenth century. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Pécourt, of the Paris Opera, rearranged the dance and modelled it on its present graceful lines. The music for the minuet is written in ¾ time, three crotchets in a bar; the rhythm and arrangement of the minuet are well known to all players of sonatas and symphonies, but the music for the dance is taken in much slower time than that adopted by orchestras or solo players. The music of a minuet consists of two parts; the first part contains three strains, technically called *reprises*, each of which consists of eight bars, and these three strains are all repeated. The trio, which is the second part, contains two strains or reprises, and these are also repeated; the first part is then played straight through once, without repetition of any of its parts, and this forms the coda.

The minuet steps are three in number, but these are subdivided into various movements, and additional steps or embellishments of several kinds may, any or all of them, be adopted to give variety to the dance.

The first step is the *pas de menuet*, which consists of four steps or movements, occupying two bars of music. As originally danced, this step was difficult to execute, and a modified form was therefore introduced, and this is the one now generally in use. First beat: Advance the left foot and let the weight of the body rest on it; bend both legs at the knee and bring the right foot forward with a *demi coupé*, or gliding step, to the fourth position. Second beat: Raise the body by standing on the point of the right foot and drop the heel. Third beat: Bend the knees, and advance the left foot with a *demi coupé* to the fourth position. This ends the first bar. For the second bar, first beat: Raise the body on the point of the left foot and drop the heel. Second beat: Make a *pas marché* with the right foot, raising it well off the ground, and stepping straight forward with the toe pointed. Third beat: Make a *pas marché* with the left foot, and put the heel firmly on the ground to begin the *demi coupé* again.

The second step to be acquired is the *pas en arrière;* this resembles the first, but is made backwards, and when the first *demi coupé* is made with the right foot, the left foot is extended in front, and the right leg only is bent; at the second beat of the first bar, put the left foot behind the right one in raising the body, in order to give more support. This step, like the previous one, occupies two bars of the music, and should be practised separately first, and then following the other, which has been learnt in the same way by constant repetition.

The third step is the *pas de côté*, which is danced either to the right or left, and occupies two bars of music. The *pas de côté* to the right is the same as the *pas en arrière*, except that it is made to the right instead of backwards. The *pas de côté* to the left is crossed from right to left, although made in a straight line, and consists of six movements, three to each bar of the music. First beat: Rest the weight of the body on the left leg, bend the knee, and advance the right foot across the left in front. Second beat: Extend the right leg forward to the right, raising the body on the right leg, and keeping the heels near together. Third beat: Drop the right heel and bend the knee, keeping the toes of both feet well turned out. Fourth beat: Slide the left foot into the second position, stand on both feet, and raise the body on the point of the left foot. Fifth beat: Drop the left heel, and make a *pas marché*, putting the right leg behind the left. Sixth beat: *Pas marché* to the left, and drop gently on the heel.



No. 100. POUDRÉ COSTUMES FOR MINUET.

This completes the steps of which the minuet is composed, and these are repeated as often as liked in certain figures which follow each other in regular sequence.

When a lady and gentleman stand up to dance together, they begin by facing each other, the gentleman bowing to his partner, and the lady responding with a curtsey. This is the *entrée*. Both dancers then make a *pas de menuet* apart from each other, but which brings them at the end of two bars close together. The gentleman then presents his hand, and the lady lays hers in it. The gentleman next makes a *pas en arrière*, which allows the lady to pass before him; this occupies two bars; he lets go her hand, and while she makes a *pas de menuet* backwards he makes one forwards during the next two bars. Both dancers make a *pas de côté* to the right, looking at each other over the left shoulder, two bars; then each makes two *pas de côté* to the left, the shoulders just touching as they pass, and this occupies four bars. The lady and gentleman then join hands again and make as many *pas de menuet* forwards as the space will permit, only taking care that the steps are so regulated that they occupy eight bars of the music, or a multiple of eight. The gentleman holds his right arm on a level with his chest, with the hand slightly dropped, and keeps his head turned in the direction of his partner. The gentleman makes a slight bow whenever he presents his hand to the lady.

The partners change places by making a *demi tour*, the gentleman presenting the left hand instead of the right, and they then return to their places with the same number of *pas de menuet* as before. The hands

are let go, and both partners execute a *pas de côté* to the right, and repeat this two or three times. They then take each other by both hands, crossing them on a level with the chest, and the lady makes a *pas de menuet* forwards, the gentleman making the same step backwards and leading her. The lady then makes a *pas de menuet* backwards, the gentleman following her; the figure is repeated once more, occupying eight bars in all, and a bow and curtsey complete the dance, which may, however, be repeated over and over again, alternating the figures, and varying the dance by introducing other figures or embellishments, of which the following are some of the best and most frequently adopted.

When several couples are dancing, they may place themselves as for a quadrille; any number of couples may join in the minuet, provided that the couples at the sides correspond in number with those at the top and bottom, forming a complete square. Supposing four couples are dancing, those at the top and bottom of the dance may start two bars before the couples at the sides. At the end of the minuet, couples one and



No. 101. THE TRIANON FAN.

two, who started first, must make a first salute while the side couples conclude their last *pas de menuet*, and then all four couples salute together.

A favourite embellishment with young dancers is the *pirouette*, which is a complete turn made by the lady, who stands on the points of her toes, but without changing her place. The gentleman holds the lady's hand above her head while she is making her *pirouette*, and assists her by turning her round; the *pirouette* ends with a bow and curtsey, and occupies two bars, including the salute.

The *contre-temps* is another embellishment which can be danced in different ways; it consists of a spring on one foot, the other foot being at the time raised from the ground preparatory to making a step. The spring may be made thus before the step, after the step, or while the step is being made. For the *contre-temps* before the step, stand on the left leg when the *pas de menuet* is concluded, and bring the right foot up into the first position, then bend the left knee and raise the body on the point of the left foot, the right foot being held in the air with the toe pointed downwards. In making the spring after the step, let the weight also rest on the left leg, bend this leg, pass the right foot forward with a gliding step to the fourth position, and make the spring on this foot. If the *contre-temps* is made during the step while the right foot is on the ground, bend the right knee, and while passing the other foot forward raise the body and let the right heel fall on the floor at the same time as the toe of the left foot. The use of the *contre-temps* adds grace to the movements, but it needs a good deal of study, as it forms part of the step and no beat of music is allowed for it. The spring should not be too much marked, especially when used by a lady.

The *balancé* is an ornament of which there are also several varieties, and which may be introduced during any part of the dance. Both partners remain in their places, and make a *demi coupé* backwards and forwards. The gentleman, standing on his right leg, which is bent, stretches the left foot forward, and, holding with his right hand the lady's left hand as high as the shoulder, raises himself on the toe and allows the heel to drop on the ground; the lady meanwhile stands on her left leg and stretches the right foot forward. The gentleman next bends the left leg and rests on it while he brings the right foot forward, the lady doing the same step with the other foot; these movements occupy two beats of a bar; at the third beat, the body is raised on the point of the foot, and the heel is allowed to drop. The same step is then repeated backwards, the lady and gentleman still holding their raised hands above the level of the shoulder, and turning partly away from each other. A *balancé* occupies two bars of music, and can be danced once only or repeated several times.

The salute is as important a point in the minuet as any of the steps or figures described; a hurried bow or an awkward curtsey would entirely spoil the effect of the dance. The salute may be made *en avant*, *en passant*, or *en arrière*. In making the bow *en arrière*, the gentleman stands firmly on the right leg, and drawing the left foot back into the third position, bows gracefully, holding his hat under his arm. The lady's salute is a *révérence en arrière*, a deep curtsey, for which either the right or the left foot may be employed. If the curtsey is made with the left foot, move the right foot sideways into the second position, stand on it, and draw the left foot backwards, placing the left foot a little behind the right foot, with the toe pointed outwards. Bend both knees slowly and equally, turning them a little outwards, bend the body slightly forward, and rise very slowly, bringing the right foot back so that the feet are in the third position when the curtsey ends.

taken; high heels are a necessity, as dropping the heel on the ground is one of the means adopted for accentuating the steps. The illustration on the opposite page shows the first, or forward movement of the *balancé;* it also shows the manner in which the gentleman carries his hat under the left arm when his



No. 102. THE PERVENCHE FAN.

right hand is engaged holding that of his partner. When the left hand is engaged in this way, the hat is placed beneath the right arm, and when both hands are given, the gentleman places his hat on his head, removing it with a bow when either hand is free.

The lady holds her dress with both hands when they



No. 103. PAINTED GAUZE FAN.

To dance a minuet properly, the hands require almost as much study as the feet; it need scarcely be said that throughout the dance the toes must be turned out, and pointed to the ground whenever a step is

are disengaged, and with one hand only when the other is given to her partner. The dress is lightly held between the thumb and first finger, the arm being held nearly straight and near the body.

THINGS ONE OUGHT TO KNOW: POLITENESS.

Politeness is a quality or science which, although it has passed through numberless variations in the manner of its application, always remains the same in principle; it is possessed by many who fear they never practise it, but there are many more who are convinced that they thoroughly understand what constitutes good-breeding, and yet are utterly devoid of it. Many of those who fear that they do not always act in conformity with the vague laws of good manners, merely do so because they think only of the consequences of a principle of which they are ignorant; but as they instinctively obey this principle, they do in fact act with considerable good-breeding. A far greater number, who congratulate themselves upon being perfect masters of the science, act in direct contradiction to it, from being only troubled about the effects of a cause, of which they ignore the significance. Their instinct not being high enough to guide them right, they do not obtain correct results, and soon wander far from the goal they are aiming at. In a word, those who believe themselves to be ignorant in matters of *savoir-vivre*, and dread lest they should fail in their duties towards others, are much more truly versed in the art of politeness than those who, satisfied with themselves and exacting only towards others, merely study politeness in the light of the duties imposed on others towards themselves.

To be polite at all times and to everybody—the only true politeness, for it is no more to be reconciled with intermissions than with preferences—all that is required is to know and practise the fundamental principle which first gave rise to politeness; in all civilised communities society imposes on those who wish to belong to it the obligation of acting as they would do if they were *really* capable of self-sacrifice, *really* animated by a spirit of equity, *really* upright and honest. The first causes of good manners are, self-sacrifice, equity, uprightness and modesty. No doubt doors are everywhere opened to people who possess none of these generous and refined qualities, nevertheless they are expected to behave under all circumstances as if they were actuated by them, and were in truth, as they must be in appearance, generous, just, truthful and modest; if they only exact these virtues from others, and withdraw from all obligation to be ruled by the same laws, they are not well bred, and consequently will not find many doors opened to receive them.

It is not enough to bow to acquaintances in the fashion prescribed by the latest authorities on etiquette—or to have extremely large or microscopically small visiting cards, whichever may be the variable usage to which one is forced to bow—the strictest conformance to all the little rites that make up the sum of good manners will avail nothing by itself; there must be readiness to accept self-sacrifice, to be just, to be strictly upright, even in worldly dealings, and to be imbued with humility, or at any rate to appear to possess this pleasing and eminently sociable virtue. Humility is, in fact, a disposition to show ourselves satisfied with what others do for us, but never satisfied with what we do for them, and this feeling is at the root of all true politeness. To exact little—to give much—is the essence of generosity; to give much and exact nothing in return, is self-sacrifice; and both these are the foundations of good-breeding.

It would be idle to suppose that, while claiming for ourselves all the benefits of good-breeding in others, we were dispensed from allowing them to partake of the advantages of our own sense of politeness. Strict reciprocity is the only rule in such matters, and the slightest attempt to evade it puts us outside the pale of good-breeding. To give and take is the motto of all social relations, in the sense that no one has the right to exact or expect from others consideration for which no equivalent is offered.

To evade, to double, to adopt crooked ways, to search for and make excuses—all these are simply so many words chosen to cover an ugly meaning—falsehood, and all are adopted when it is desired to force from others concessions that are not to be granted in return; they are to be made to bear some burden, perhaps only a trifling disappointment, that we may be spared some small sacrifice; they are to be fast bound by obligations, while we are free to get rid of similar shackles whenever it suits our pleasure, our vanity or our convenience. This kind of thing is far from being honest, and anyone who resorts to such proceedings is no more well bred than an Iroquois Indian.

Take an invitation, for instance, as one of the cases when evasion is most frequently practised. Every one is at liberty to decline an invitation, but no one is at liberty, having accepted it, to put it aside in order to occupy the same time in some other way that is more congenial to their vanity or their tastes, and which has been suggested since the invitation was accepted. In such a case to make excuses or to invent pretexts is to aggravate the evil. If we are really so weak minded that we cannot bear the disappointment of giving up the pleasure we prefer, if, rather than give it up, we would draw back from an engagement that we were not obliged to make, instead of evading it by deceit and falsehood, it would be infinitely better to write to the person whose invitation we have accepted and asked to be released from it. It is useless to say that such obligations are futile, or to excuse in ourselves what we should certainly blame in others, if they behaved in the same manner to us. Honesty is one and indivisible; it either exists or it does not, it cannot be partial, and there is good reason to doubt the genuineness of an honesty that is so easily overcome, even in small matters, as soon as it is attacked by some other interest.

To be wanting in modesty is a still greater breach of good manners, for to be the victim of vain fancies, to imagine oneself to be made of finer clay than one's



No. 104. BOUQUET FOR THE CORSAGE.

neighbours, to believe that the politeness shown to one is a special homage due to one's superior merit, and therefore not to be returned, is to be quite incapable of understanding the first elements of good-breeding. Vanity is the greatest obstacle to politeness; the first element of true politeness is to place others before ourselves and to believe, or at any rate to act as if we believed, that their attentions to us were more likely to bring us pleasure and honour, than any attentions we could show would bring to them.

People who are not willing to accept this fundamental truth should give up all idea of being well bred, and would indeed find it better to retire from civilised society, in which the sentiment of equality is too well grounded to be easily upset by the pretensions of a few vain dissentients. Individuals of this type should join some community in which differences of caste are strongly marked—in ordinary society they will find their claims disregarded; there are only two alternatives, they must either give up the hope of being considered well bred, or they must renounce all pretensions to superiority and the enjoyment of special privileges denied to others.

THE DANGERS OF FIRE.

Although, as the old riddle says, absence of bod
better than presence of mind when the house is
fire, yet if the presence actual of body is a fact, h
ever unpleasant to face, there is no doubt but that
next best thing is presence of mind; this is a qua
upon which no one can count, unless habitually un
the necessity of the sternest self control, unless
nerves have the habit of obeying a strict master;
there is one thing which even the weak minded
do and which should form part of the "mont
drill" of every household where there are yo
children and servants, and that is habitual instruct
in the means of escaping from fire, and in
extinguishing. Few persons are aware of the e
with which a fire may be extinguished if *at o*
attached, but not an instant must be lost. A curt
on fire can be put out by a jug of water; a burn
carpet extinguished with the hearthrug; a clot
horse full of flaming towels can be thrown down
stamped out; the same applies to the person when
fire; a brave grasp of the hand will stop the flame
once, when five minutes later the body may be calcin

On escape from fire the *Lancet* writes:—"It ough
be generally understood that, whether in escap
from a burning building or in endeavouring to res
a person who has been unable to escape, the
should be to keep the head as low as possible,
stooping or crawling, as, although smoke is hea
the purest and most easily respirable air will nea
always be found in the lower stratum of the atmosphe
near the floor or ground. Another point to note
that with the aid of a damp but not wet cloth, s
as a blanket held over the head and face, but far enou
from it, a considerable atmosphere may be carr
round the head, sufficient to last for some two or th
minutes, if the precaution be taken of breathing as li
as possible, and through the nose instead of the mou
the object being to avoid irritation of the larynx or
passages, which would produce cough, and by empty
the lungs necessitate deep breathing, with disastro
results. The blanket or cloth, if damped, must not
made sufficiently wet to generate steam, or the h
will have an exaggerated effect, and the length of ti
during which respiration is possible will be seriou
abridged. Great self-possession is the first essent
condition of a successful exercise of courage in co
nexion with fire. Every act must be carefully thou
quickly thought out, and the peril clearly understo
and intelligently faced, or no good service for self
others can be successfully performed."

The following excellent advice, also issued in
Lancet, of January 9, is of so valuable a nature, th
we feel justified in quoting the paragraph at
length. So many clever hints appear in this medi
journal, that we are tempted to wish for a page, to
devoted to "advice to women" in each number.

"So much attention has been directed to the rece
deaths from burning at Stoke, that it may be well if
indicate in general terms the methods by which ba
dresses and other delicate fabrics can be render
incombustible. There are many chemicals employ
for this purpose, the most popular, perhaps, bei
tungstate of soda. It is comparatively inexpensi
and by the outlay of a couple of shillings the dresses
the whole household may be protected from fire.
three parts of good dry starch add one part
tungstate of soda, and use the starch in the ordina
way. Should the material not require starchi
dissolve 1 lb. of tungstate of soda in two gallons
water, well saturate the fabric, and then let it d
It will not affect in any way even the most de
cate colour, and ironing does not interfere with t
efficacy of the process. Muslin so treated may
held in the flame of a candle or gas lamp witho
catching fire, so that, although the part in contact wi
the flame may be charred or even destroyed, there
no danger of its spreading. In the Exhibition of 18
Mr. Donald Nicoll exhibited a starch which possess
the property of rendering the finest cambrics a
muslins not only uninflammable, but almost inco
bustible. It has always been a matter of surprise
us that some of the makers of washing powders shou
not have turned their attention to the subject. Ladi
should decline to purchase light dress materials whi
are not shown to be practically fireproof.

In reference to the means to be adopted to less
the injury likely to be sustained by an individu
whose dress unfortunately has become ignite
Mr. John Marshall has contributed to a lay conte
porary some judicious hints. As he states, the be
course to pursue for a person in such circumstances,
to throw himself or herself flat on the floor, so that t
flames, which ascend, should not be capable
attacking the head and upper part of the body, whe
the most serious injuries are usually sustained."

HEALTH & PERSONAL ATTENTION

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

EXTRACT FROM

POSTAL TOILET LIST

PHILIP H. MASON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, BANK PLAIN, NORWICH (and at Gosport.)

The entire list (containing some 80 preparations) will be sent by return post, on the receipt of stamped address.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per Post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed.

The large increase in Mr. Mason's Postal Business demanding much more extensive premises, he will, on February 1st, transfer his laboratory and factory to Bank Plain, Norwich, to which address all letters and orders should be thenceforth sent. He will continue to carry on his Gosport business as a branch.

AGENTS.—South Africa: The Misses Mann, Wholesale Milliners, Durban. New Zealand: Messrs. Withers, Victoria Street, Christchurch. From these Agents any of the Toilet Preparations may be obtained.

WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different to the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye). Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

CORN PLASTERS (STRACHAN'S).—Mr Mason can distinctly trace many hundreds of postal orders to "The Silkworm's" first kind notice of these plasters in the columns of "Myra's Journal" in June, 1856. They never fail to give instant relief, resulting almost invariably in a complete cure. 1s. 3d., 3s. per box.

FACE SOAP.—A pure emollient white soap, guaranteed to be perfectly safe for use on the most delicate face. It is also specially adapted for use in all cases of pimples, blotches, eruptions, &c., where the irritation caused by many of the ordinary soaps would be dangerous. 1s. 3d. per packet of two large tablets.

ACNE LOTION (STRACHAN'S).—Specially adapted to remove blackheads, and that greasy appearance of the skin which is a common symptom in some varieties of Acne. 3s. 3d. per case.

DANDRIFFINE.—An exquisite preparation for the immediate removal of Scurf or Dandriff, and for preventing its re-appearance. It is almost invariably successful, and though it contains no grease, the hair needs no other dressing during its use. 3s. 6d. per case.

ALMOND AND GLYCERINE ICE.—A preparation admirably adapted for whitening and softening the hands, and an excellent preventive against chapping. Per block, 1s. 3d., 3s.

ALOES AND MYRRH PILLS.—For ladies' use. To regulate the system and adjust functional derangement. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK (FUCUS VESICULOSUS.)—The new remedy for obesity. This preparation has met with a wonderful demand. Its effects in some cases seem magical. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate constitutions. Price 3s. 3d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK PILLS.—Are prepared for those who prefer it in this form—each pill containing one dose of the extract at the same price. 3s. 3d. per case.

THE GARRISON HAIR DYE.—An absolutely harmless hair dye in one solution. Easy in application, rapid, cleanly, and almost infallibly certain in effect. This is the Hair Dye *par excellence* for those who prefer a dye in one solution. Black or brown, 3s. 6d. per case.

BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.—This is a safe and most efficient agent for the removal of tartar from the teeth. The Cherry Tooth Paste afterwards mentioned contains it, as also does the Emanuel Cream. It is also prepared as a tooth powder. Price 1s. 4d., 3s.

BLANC DE PERLE.—This innocent and carefully-prepared cosmetique is free from the poison ordinarily used in face whites. 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d. per case.

BLOOM OF ROSES.—A perfectly innocent aid to those complexions which are naturally deficient in colour. Prepared ready for use. 2s. 6d. per case.

GANTS GRAS POMADE.—A novel form of the well-known Gants Gras of the French and Italian perfumers of the last century. By its use (with soiled white kid gloves) the hands may be rendered beautifully white and soft in a few nights. This is the best preparation we have for the hands, and is recommended with the utmost confidence. 1s. 6d. per jar.

CAPTENE PAINT.—A wonderful external remedy, and instant cure for neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, sciatica, gout, palpitation, and all local nerve pains. Although so efficacious, it does not discolour the skin. 1s. 4d., 3s. per bottle.

SULPHUR SOAP (FOR THE HAIR.)—The natural colour of the hair is due to an organic pigment, into the composition of which sulphur and iron largely enter. It is believed that in many cases grey hair is due solely to a deficiency of this natural secretion of sulphur. In such cases the sulphur may be supplied to the hair glands by occasionally washing the hair and scalp with the above soap. It is most particularly recommended that in cases of incipient greyness this should be tried before artificial colour restorers are resorted to. It is also the best soap for cleansing the hair before applying any dye or colour restorer, as it greatly quickens and enhances their action. It is also of great service for washing the skin in many cases of eruption and skin disease. 1s. 3d. post free.

THE COLLURION.—A fluid compounded on strictly chemical and physiological principles. It accomplishes its purposes of restoring the hair to its pristine hue by its peculiar action on those vessels which secrete its colouring matter, the temporary derangement of which, caused either by accident or disease, leads to a suspension of their functions, and hence premature greyness ensues. It must be borne in mind that the action of the Collurion, being natural, is gradual, and therefore all persons using it must not expect the change to be sudden; on the contrary, it will, according to the nature of the case, take more or less time, but, when once restored, an occasional application will preserve the colour to any age. An additional advantage of the Collurion over all dyes consists in its requiring no pomade or oil to be used with it, and its action on the skin, instead of being injurious, is positively beneficial. 2s. 6d. per case of ingredients.

COMPLEXION PILLS.—Specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion. If used in conjunction with certain easy rules of diet, their effect is rapid and marvellous. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per box.

CREAM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white Skin and Complexion Cosmetic; imparts youthful softness and delicacy, with a beautiful natural whiteness to the skin. Composed of perfectly innocent ingredients, this Cream has a most beneficial action upon the skin. It obviates in one application brownness of the neck and arms, or undue redness of the face and hands. For personal appearance at Court, at balls, or other crowded assemblies, it is indispensable, especially as it represses the unpleasantness of perspiration and its accompaniments. In warm climates it will be found invaluable. Also to prevent the appearance of that unpleasant redness or flushing of the face, which is so common an annoyance. So completely does it prevent the discolouring action of the sun on the skin that freckles are rarely, if ever, known to those who use it. It subdues the redness of the features caused by exertion, cooling the skin in a most delightful manner. 3s. 6d. per case.

DEPILATORY (POWDER).—Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a Depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but also prevent its re-appearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair, after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Science cannot achieve more. With directions, 2s. per packet.

GLYCEROLE OF TANNIN.—This elegant preparation is calculated to remove wrinkles, and to tighten the skin and restore its tonicity when loose and flabby. It is also the most effective application to that cause of so much annoyance—a red nose. 1s. 6d. per case.

GOLDEN HAIR DYE.—See Peroxide of Hydrogen.

LIGHT BROWN HAIR DYE.—Useful for restoring light hair when becoming grey. 3s. 6d. per case.

MAY DEW FACE WASH.—A new and valuable preparation. Its effect in improving the complexion, and softening and clearing the skin, are wonderful. 3s. per case.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN or BLEACHING FLUID.—For giving a bright golden tint to the hair. The only agent that will do this without injury to the hair, or to the skin, is Peroxide of Hydrogen, which is the base of most, if not all, of the expensive golden washes which are sold under attractive and high-sounding names. Mr. Mason will forward a supply with full directions. Post free, 4s

PETROLEUM POMADE.—The power of Petroleum, as a rapid stimulant to the growth of the hair, has been recently discovered by accident, at a British Consulate in Russia. Prepared as a Pomade, it is rendered unobjectionable for use. 1s. 6d., 3s. per jar.

[Since the above was first published the most astounding results have followed the use Mr. Mason's Pomade, and it is now the Hair Restorer par excellence.]

PYROGALLIN.—An entirely Vegetable Hair Colour Restorer, obviating the use of lead, or any metallic dyes. This preparation is guaranteed to be entirely harmless, either to Hair or Health. and is under distinguished patronage. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per case.

PYROGALLIC HAIR DYE.—This simple and effectual dye is prepared for those who prefer the use of instantaneous dyes. It is guaranteed to contain neither lead nor mercury, and to be absolutely harmless to hair and health. Black or Brown, 4s. 8d. per case.

POT POURRI.—Prepared from an old and valuable recipe, this antique Sachet Powder is of enduring and exquisite fragrance. It imparts a delicious soupçon of perfume to the contents of linen chests, glove caskets, desks, &c. 1s. 2d. per packet.

WART AND MOLE CAUSTIC.—Speedily and painlessly removes these sources of annoyance without staining or marking the skin. 1s. 3d. per case.

BLOOM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy-white Skin and Complexion Powder. It imparts a beautiful natural whiteness and youthful softness and delicacy to the skin. The painful "Flushing" of the face, brownness of the neck or arms, undue redness of the face and hands, are obviated by one application. For personal appearance at Court, the Ball, or Concert, it is indispensable; it represses the unpleasantness of sensible Perspiration and its disagreeable accompaniments. Travellers and residents in warm climates will find it invaluable. It so entirely prevents the discolouring action of the sun on the skin, that Freckles are almost unknown to those who use it. It is absolutely harmless and innocent. In polished applewood case, with toilet-puff, 3s. 6d.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

*No. 66.—THE FAUVETTE CHAPEAU.

High-crowned felt hat, with a plush brim. A torsade of ottoman round the top of the crown, forming a drapery on the left side, and another torsade round the lower part of the crown. Plume of feathers.

No. 69.—THE GASTON COSTUME.

Costume for a child of three, made of cream embossed velvet. Long plain bodice with a deep added basque, pleated at the back, and open below the waist in front. Full plastron of cream satin, with bows to match at the neck and waist. Deep collar edged with lace, and turned back lace cuffs on the sleeves. Quantity of material required, 2¼ yards.

Nos. 70 and 71.—THE VALENTINE COSTUME.

Costume for a girl of seven. Pleated skirt of ottoman; casaque of silk matelassé in the same colour, fastened to the waist in front, under a double-breasted plastron of ottoman, the upper part of which is turned back in revers. The fronts of the casaque are long; the side pieces are short, and end at the back under the wide pleats of the skirt; the back terminates in pointed tabs, finished off with bows of ottoman ribbon; sash of the same covering the edge of the plastron in front, and bow at the neck. Ottoman collar, and small parements under the sleeves. Quantity required—ottoman, 4½ yards; matelassé, 2½ yards.

No. 72.—THE BERGÉ COSTUME.

Evening dress for a little girl of six. Long bodice, with elbow sleeves of blue sicilienne; skirt of the same covered with two cream lace flounces, divided by a bouillonné of blue silk gauze. Puffed plastron of blue gauze, bordered with coquillés of cream lace, and terminating in a blue satin bow, Lace coquillés, and bows on the sleeves; deep lace collar fastened with a bow. Quantity of material required, 5 yards.

No. 73.—CLOTHING FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

Fig. 1. Chemise for a little girl of three or four, made of fine longcloth; the flaps, epaulets, and sleeves edged with embroidery, and ornamented with embroidery worked on the material.

Fig. 2. Felt hat for little girls over six, trimmed with loops of ribbon and quill feathers.

Fig. 3. Baby's rattle and bells, in silver and coral.

Fig. 4. Capote, with a velvet crown and brim of gauged satin. Large rosette bow of satin ribbon, and strings to match.

Fig. 5. Chemise for little girl over six, made of fine longcloth, and trimmed with a scalloped embroidered edging.

Fig. 6. Infant's bib, bordered with embroidery and edged with a narrow frill.

Fig. 7. Chemisette for wearing with low-necked frocks, made of fine nainsook muslin, and trimmed with embroidery.

Fig. 8. Knickerbocker drawers for little girl, made of longcloth, and finished off with an embroidered band and frill.

Fig. 9. Chemise for girl over nine, made of longcloth, and ornamented with a tucked yoke, and scalloped frills round the neck and sleeves.

Fig. 10. Girl's night-dress, made of fine longcloth; the fronts tucked, and the front, sleeves, and collar trimmed with a scalloped edging worked on the material with coloured cotton.

Fig. 11. Serge dress for a child of three, trimmed with rows of narrow white braid.

Fig. 12. Group of pinafores and nursery dresses for young children, made of holland or cambric, and trimmed with embroidery.

Fig. 13. Sailor dress of blue serge, trimmed with white or écru embroidery; a gold anchor embroidered on the vest.

Fig. 14. Baby's boot in cream velvet, ornamented with silk braiding, and laced with silk cord.

Fig. 15. Pinafore in striped muslin, trimmed with embroidery.

Fig. 16. Blue silk boot, ornamented with chain stitch embroidery and narrow lace, and fastened in front with buttoned tabs edged with lace; lace rosette.

No. 78.—THE DUCHESNE JACKET.

Jacket of astrakan fur, loose and double-breasted in front, and tight-fitting at the back with a pleated basque. Cloth costume, trimmed with astrakan. Felt hat, trimmed with velvet.

No. 79.—THE DOMPIERRE MANTLE AND COSTUME FOR LITTLE GIRL.

Figs. 1 and 3. Pleated skirt and black drapery of faille Française. Small visite of velvet, richly trimmed with beaded passementerie and fringe. The sleeves are cut with the back, and form an open pèlerine in front, over a pleated plastron of faille Française fitting the figure closely, and fastened at the waist by a pointed band of passementerie. The velvet fronts end at the chest, forming a yoke above the plastron, each pleat of which is tipped with a tassel. Quantity of material required—velvet, 3 yards; faille, 1½ yards.

Fig. 2. Little girl of four. Bodice of cream poplin, and flounce of the same with a gauged heading. Collar, plastron, and bretelles of grenat velvet, with a puff of poplin below the plastron at the back. Hat of cream poplin, with a grenat velvet brim, and bows of ribbon and cream feathers in front. Quantity of material required—poplin, 3 yards; velvet, 1½ yards.

No. 80.—THE DOCTORESSE CRUSH HAT.

The hat is of black silk, lined with white satin, and ornamented in front with a pleated drapery of faille. The illustrations show the hat open and closed.

No. 81.—THE MOUETTE CHAPEAU.

Grey felt hat, the brim lined with dark grey velvet, and edged with two rows of wooden beads. Torsade of dark grey velvet round the crown, and group of sea-gulls at the side.

No. 82.—THE CHISHOLM HAT.

Felt hat, the brim wide in front, and sharply raised at the back. Large plume of feathers, and aigrette rising at the back.

No. 83.—THE MARION DELORME, EUGÉNIE, AND GRETCHEN CHAPEAUX.

Fig. 1. The crown of the capote is covered with a bouillonné drapery of embroidered material; the peaked open brim is covered and lined with velvet. Bows and strings of moiré ribbon.

Fig. 2. Felt chapeau with a conical crown, and slanting brim lined with velvet. Band of ottoman ribbon round the crown, and bows of the same, and a plume of feathers in front.

Fig. 3. Felt hat, the brim turned up all round, and lined with velvet. Band of velvet round the crown; bows of ribbon at the back reaching to the top of the crown, and fancy feather ornament on the left side.

No. 84.—FASHIONABLE BALL TOILETTES.

Fig. 1. Skirt of faille Française, with wide box-pleats front and back, and wide flat pleats at the sides, falling in easy folds from the waist. Double draped tunic of plain soie de Chine in the same colour, draped with pleats on to the edge of the corsage on the left side, and then falling in a point. Drapery at the back to correspond, falling in easy puffs and folds. Faille corsage, pointed back and front; a narrow berthe of lace round the neck, with bows of narrow ribbon in front and on the shoulders. The sleeve is a narrow lace drapery, caught up under the bow on the shoulder. Quantity of material required—faille, 12 yards; soie de Chine, 5 yards,

Fig. 2. Plain skirt of white silk, covered with several full skirts of white tulle. Sleeveless corsage of white moiré silk, pointed front and back, and laced at the back. Sash of moiré ribbon falling from the point at the back, a wreath of foliage forming a berthe round the neck, with small sprays over the shoulders; a similar wreath round the edge of the corsage. Quantity of material required, moiré silk, 1½ yards.

No. 85.—THE DE SONNIER TOILETTE.

Toilette of faille Française, plain skirt, and draped over-skirt, forming a long square tablier, bordered with three rows of soft plush ruches; the tablier is mounted at the waist with several rows of gathers. Plain bodice and yoke ornamented with plush ruches. Elbow sleeves, with turned back open parements. Velvet collar. Quantity of material required, 18 yards.

Nos. 86 to 94.—THE BERGERAT AND ARAGO CHAPEAUX, AND BEADED DRESS ORNAMENTS.

No. 86. Parement of a parure in silk cord and beads, made in black and in colours.

No. 87. Embroidered insertion worked with beads on net, and used for trimming bonnets.

No. 88. Bead insertion worked on net, for trimming dresses and chapeaux.

No. 89. The Bergerat chapeau in embroidered felt, the brim bordered with a plush band. Tall group of velvet bows in front, and a paroquet on the left side.

No. 90. This illustration shows the two sides of a plastron in silk cord and beads, matching the parement, No. 86.

No. 91. The Arago hat in felt, with a raised brim covered with velvet. Bow of ribbon, and a large plume of feathers on the left side.

No. 92. Turned down collar of seal plush, for wearing with a cloth mantle or jacket.

No. 93. Parement for a dress, made of silk cord and beads; the collar is made in the same way.

No. 94. Collar in silk cord and beads, to match the parure, Nos. 86 to 90.

These parures are made by tacking the cord on a traced design drawn on thick paper, and filling in the spaces with a net-work of beads.

No 95.—THE FRIDOLIN COSTUME AND VERSIGNY TOILETTE.

Figs. 1 and 2. Walking costume for a young lady. The fronts of the cloth vêtement are cut short like a jacket, and open over a pointed plastron of velvet; small pockets on the basques at the sides. Full skirt open in the centre, and pleated underskirt of silk. The back is cut like a redingote with a pleated skirt. Coat sleeves with velvet parements, and a puffed epaulet. Velvet collar and revers, showing a pleated chemisette mounted on a velvet band. Quantity of material required, 10 yards.

Fig. 3. Skirt of red faille with gathered flounces at the sides, and a full pleated breadth at the back. Square tablier of cream lace, falling straight down on the left side; over this a second draped tablier, caught up on the hip with a group of birds with brilliant plumage; the two tabliers are draped together on the right side. Long draped skirt of lace at the back, forming a small puff at the top. Corsage of faille, covered with a lace bodice cut square in front. Faille sleeves, covered with lace to the elbow. Collar of red velvet. Quantity of material required, faille, 14 yards.

No. 96.—THE D'ASSOM COSTUME.

Plain skirt of dark green and red chequered woollen material with a striped border, open in front over a wide tablier of dark green velvet, gathered or pleated in at the waist. Full breadth of velvet at the back to correspond. Tunic of woollen material, short on the hips, and falling in a coquillé pleating on each side, the edge ornamented with a striped border. Bodice of woollen material, open in front, with buttoned revers over a pointed Swiss belt of velvet, above which is a pleated plastron of red surah. Pleated surah collar to match. The basque at the back is cut in pointed tabs. Chapeau of the dress material, trimmed with green velvet and red feathers.

No. 97.—THE DAVENTRY COSTUME.

Plain full skirt of woollen material, striped with plush. Long plain tunic of the same, very slightly draped at the back under the back drapery, which is plain in the centre, and falls in a full coquillé on each side. Large square simulated pockets of plush on the hips, ornamented with large buttons. Plain corsage, fastened with large buttons; plush collar and plush parements fastened back with buttons. Quantity of material required, 16 yards.

No. 98.—THE DE KERDREL COSTUME.

Skirt of rough diagonal woollen material, open in front, and arranged in small pleats on each side of a plain tablier of plush. Double-breasted jacket of plush, loose in front, and fastened under a band of fur. Collar and band round the edge to match, and two bands round the sleeves, one at the elbow, and one at the edge. Muff to match. Toque of the dress material, with a band of fur on the brim, and bows of ribbon in front. Quantity required—woollen, 8yds.; plush, 5½yds.

No. 99.—THE RÉMUSAT INDOOR TOILETTE.

Princess dress of myrtle green plush, open in front, and ornamented with straight revers of coral-pink satin. Under dress of pink satin, fastened to the waist with silk buttons. Sash of pink silk network, tipped with bead tassels. Satin collar, and satin bands on the sleeves. Coiffure of lace and pink étamine ribbon. Quantity required—plush, 10 yards; satin, 3 yards.

No. 100.—POUDRÉ COSTUMES FOR MINUET.

Fig. 1. Short skirt of pink silk, with two deep flounces of white lace. Tunic of pink and blue brochè draped in puffs. Corsage of the same pointed in front, and cut in a low square at the neck, the front ornamented with a plastron of lace and ribbon bows; epaulets formed of a series of loops of ribbon. Elbow sleeves with deep lace flounces. The hair powdered, and ornamented with a small aigrette.

Fig. 2. Coat of blue velvet, trimmed with gold lace; breeches of the same. Satin waistcoat, trimmed with gold lace. White silk stockings, shoes with diamond buckles, cocked hat, lace cravat, and sleeve ruffles. The hair powdered, and tied in a bag.

No. 101.—THE TRIANON FAN.

Fan, composed of marabout feathers, with a small plume of ostrich feather tips and an aigrette on one side, tied on with a bow of ribbon. Spray of feather flowers on the other side.

No. 102.—THE PERVENCHE FAN.

Fan, composed of marabout feathers, and ornamented with a flight of small birds and bows of ribbon.

No. 103.—PAINTED GAUZE FAN.

Fan of black silk gauze, with a painted subject of bird and foliage. The sticks and guard are plain and gilt.

No. 104.—BOUQUET FOR CORSAGE.

Bouquet of wild rosebuds, buttercups, and fern fronds with flexible stems, for ornamenting the corsage.

No. 116.—JUPON FOR MORNING WEAR.

Skirt of plush or moiré silk, cut in pointed tabs at the edge over a deep flounce of black lace, and a narrow pleating of faille. The back breadth is tied in with a ribbon bow. Quantity required, 5½ yards.

No. 117.—CHAPEAUX FOR MOURNING AND HALF-MOURNING.

Fig. 1. Capote of faille Française, with a bouillonné crown, and coronet brim covered with finely cut jet braid. Bows of faille ribbon in front, with jet pins and a jetted wing. Lace strings.

Fig. 2. Hat for deep mourning, entirely covered with crape. Band of crape round the crown, and group of narrow flat crape bows in front.

Fig. 3. Black lace chapeau, the brim raised in a sharp point in front, and covered with two flounces of lace. Group of bows of faille ribbon in front.

No. 118.—THE D'HARCOURT COSTUME.

Pleated skirt of faille Française, with a flat tablier in front, ornamented with pointed tabs of plush, the points meeting in the centre. Small faille drapery at the back. Pointed corsage, buttoned on each side of a plastron trimmed with plush to match the skirt. Plush collar; plush tabs on the sleeves. Quantity of material required, 18 yards.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

ONE IN TROUBLE.—We do not think that there would arise the least impurity to the breath from vulcanite tooth-setting if it were properly prepared. But it might well happen that, if an excess of sulphur was used in vulcanising, the breath might be tainted with sulphur compounds. You must apply to the dentist who prepared it. The use of magnesia lozenges would probably correct the breath, pro tem.

VIOLA.—For those who, like yourself, suffer from flushing or redness at balls and crowded assemblies, the result either of an overheated atmosphere or of the exertion of dancing, a really good cooling and astringent cosmetic is an inestimable boon. This you will find in the exquisite Cream of Stephanotis, which renders the skin white and cool, and obviates the tendency to flushing and redness. You will find full particulars of it in Mr. Mason's advertisement in this Journal.

COUNTESS.—Evidently the preparation you are using is not what you require; you might with advantage try the effect of a small bottle of the Eau de Ninon, which can be sent to you from the office of MYRA'S JOURNAL, post free, for 6s. 6d. If you think the yellow tinge is due to a tendency to biliousness, you might take some antibilious pills, or apply to Mr. Mason for a box of his Complexion Pills.

DISTRESSED SUBSCRIBER.—Cream of Stephanotis will at once put your hands right. See answer to "Viola." But are you sure that the sudden and occasional redness and swelling may not be caused by a restriction of circulation in the arms? A dress very tight at the shoulder, tight sleeves, or even tight bracelets, might do this.

SPRING ROSE.—The Complexion Pills are guaranteed to be absolutely free from arsenic in any form, and absolutely harmless. Their tonic effect is specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion, removing sallowness. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, will send you a box post free for 15 stamps.

IVY LEAF.—Curled fringes or toupées are very much worn, and when well made cannot be detected. The fringe is generally waved or in loose curls; if you have kept the combings of your hair, a fringe could be made of these, and you would find this by far the most inexpensive plan to adopt. The fringe must of course match your front hair.

MAÏA.—It is quite possible that Mr. Mason's Pyrogallic Hair Dye might have a better effect than the preparation you have been using, which must evidently be discontinued. But why need you attempt to restore the colour at all? Grey hair does not always give an appearance of age, and a constitutional case, like yours, is not easily overcome. Before going any further, write to Mr. Mason and ask his advice on the matter.

MISS TOMMIE.—There is nothing to alarm you in the state of your eyes. Probably a too free exposure to the winter's cold, and the cutting winds, during long hours on horseback, has caused the chronic "watering" of which you complain. Apply a little oxide of mercury ointment, nightly, to the edges of the lids, and for a time wear a thick veil over the eyes, when exposed to the cold.

MARJORY.—We know nothing of the "method" or "treatment" to which you refer; but the effect you desire is given by the use of the Lait Mamilla, one of the preparations of the Parfumerie Ninon, of 31, rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris, expressly designed for the purpose. We can send you a small bottle of the Lait Mamilla for 10s. 6d.; it is simply applied with a small soft sponge, and allowed to dry on the skin. A milk diet would help the effect of the lotion, or you might take cod liver oil, unless you think that the cure would be worse than the complaint!

AUDREY.—The ambition to possess white and soft hands is not yours alone. The best preparation, perhaps, which you can use to improve your hands is Gants Gras Pomade. This very celebrated preparation is used as follows. The hands are well rubbed with it at bedtime, and soiled light kid gloves are then worn during the night. The effect of a little perseverance with it is magical. It is made by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, who will send you a jar of it, post free, for 18 stamps.

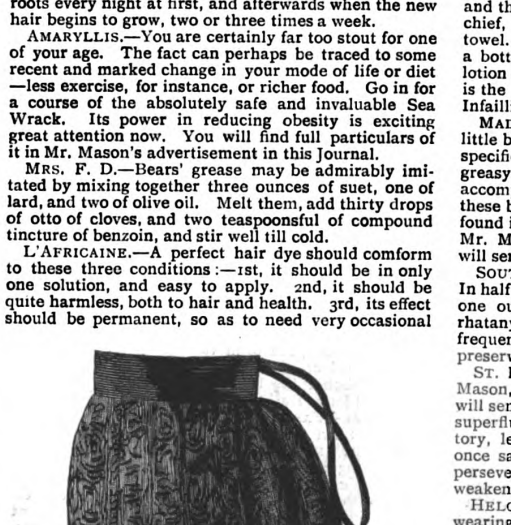
ANDROMEDA.—The best preparation for the removal of incipient wrinkles and of flabby appearance of skin beneath the eyes, or around the mouth, and also for use as a general skin-tightener or skin tonic, is the Compound Glycerole of Tannin, prepared specially for that purpose by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He will send it, post free, for 18 stamps. It is perfectly harmless in every respect.

MRS. A.—You should try the Eau Sourcilium for your eyebrows; this wash promotes the growth and darkens the eyebrows; and at the same time you could use the Poudre Sourcilium, which gives an appearance of thickness at once. Both these preparations are supplied by the Parfumerie Exotique, 35, rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris, but can be sent you from here; the price of the lotion is 5s. 6d. per bottle, that of the powder 6s. 6d. per box. In ordering either, mention the colour of your hair. Use Rowlands' Macassar Oil for your hair; rub the oil well into the roots every night at first, and afterwards when the new hair begins to grow, two or three times a week.

AMARYLLIS.—You are certainly far too stout for one of your age. The fact can perhaps be traced to some recent and marked change in your mode of life or diet—less exercise, for instance, or richer food. Go in for a course of the absolutely safe and invaluable Sea Wrack. Its power in reducing obesity is exciting great attention now. You will find full particulars of it in Mr. Mason's advertisement in this Journal.

MRS. F. D.—Bears' grease may be admirably imitated by mixing together three ounces of suet, one of lard, and two of olive oil. Melt them, add thirty drops of otto of cloves, and two teaspoonsful of compound tincture of benzoin, and stir well till cold.

L'AFRICAINE.—A perfect hair dye should comform to these three conditions:—1st, it should be in only one solution, and easy to apply. 2nd, it should be quite harmless, both to hair and health. 3rd, its effect should be permanent, so as to need very occasional application only. Most hair dyes are wanting in one or more of these three points. One that *does* conform to them, and which we always recommend as being by far the best and most reliable hair dye we know, is the Garrison Hair Dye, prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, for 3s. 6d.



No. 116. JUPON FOR MORNING WEAR.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 3s. 6*d.*; *untrimmed*, 1s. 9*d.*; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MISS K. A.—Chilblains have certainly been most provokingly frequent this winter. You will find a rapid and trustworthy remedy for them in the Chilblain Cure prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Nowich. He would send it to you, post free, for 15 stamps. It will, we trust, completely remove the chilblains from your children. as well as from yourself.

EADYTH.—1. Mr. Mason, of Gosport, finding the need of a larger laboratory and manufactory for his increasing business, has removed his head quarters to Bank Plain, Norwich, where all orders and letters to him are now to be addressed. He will continue to carry on his Gosport business as a branch establishment. 2. Dissolve a morsel of mastic gum in its own bulk of chloroform. Well dry the cavity of the tooth, and then plug it tightly up with cotton wool soaked with the liquid mastic. This will set into a har tough stopping

STRANIERA.—There is not the slightest necessity f wearing a mask on the face at night, after applying t Huile Infaillible; your friend is entirely mistaken this point, and there is no reason why you should n make use of this wonderful preservative against wrinkle All you have to do is to wash your face with hot wate and then apply a little of the oil with a fine handke chief, wiping the face lightly afterwards with a so towel. The price of the oil is 10s. 6d. per bottle, ar a bottle will last you a long time. You can use ar lotion during the day, but the Eau d'Albâtre de Rach is the best to employ simultaneously with the Hui Infaillible. A small bottle costs 5s. 6d., post free.

MADGE.—The very common, but no less unsightl little black specks, or blackheads, are due to acne, specific skin affection. To the same cause is due th greasy and shiny appearance of the skin which ofte accompanies them. A sure and effective remedy f these blackheads, and all the other symptoms, will b found in Strachan's Acne Lotion. It is prepared b Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, wh will send it to you, post free, for 39 stamps.

SOUTH-WESTER.—Myrrh and borax for the teeth In half a pint of eau de Cologne digest for seven day one ounce of powdered myrrh, half an ounce rhatany root, and half an ounce of borax, shakin frequently. Filter it then through blotting paper, an preserve it in a well-corked bottle.

ST. FAITH.—The best depilatory is that of M Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, which h will send, post free, for 24 stamps. It at once remove superfluous hair, and with perfect safety. No depila tory, let advertisements say what they may, will a once safely stop re-growth, but you may hope, b persevering with this one, to see the growth gradu all weaken, and in time entirely cease.

HELGA.—It is highly probable that you have bee wearing your hair twisted tightly into a knot, or i some way dragged out of the natural direction, henc the baldness, and thinning on the top of the scalp. Dres the hair loosely and in a natural manner. Give a fai trial, as a restorative, to Mr. Mason's Petroleum Pomade. Nothing will more rapidly cover a bald o thinning scalp with a new and vigorous growth of hai than this. He will send you a jar of it, post free, fo 18 stamps.

MARTINE.—Almond meal, or almond powder, i prepared by grinding the cake which is left after th oil has been expressed from almonds. It is brown when unhusked almonds have been used, and white when husked. It is mainly used for washing, where soap irritates a delicate or injured skin.

MARY C.—That depends; if your hair is very grey see answer to "L'Africaine." If, however, it is onl streaked with grey, use Sulphur Hair Soap t check and prevent the greyness. It is pre pared by Mr. Mason, who will send it to you post free, for 15 stamps. The natural colour ing pigment of human hair is a sulphur com pound, and it has been recently found tha in grey hair sulphur is entirely absent. Here science triumphs. If we supply sulphur which the pigment-cells can absorb, the natural colour is again set growing, and greyness stops.

GLADYS H.—No. Long before you could appreciably lighten the hair, by washing i with soda, you would have entirely destroyed its beauty and also its health, making it brittle, dull and tow-like. The only safe way to lighten the hair and give it the beautiful golden tints you covet, is to use Peroxide of Hydrogen. It is not a dye, but harmlessly oxidises the natural colour to a brighter shade. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich will send it to you, post free, for 48 stamps.

CHRISTMAS ROSE.—You can quickly render your hands beautifully white and soft, and cure them of their propensity to become red and rough, and to chap, by the use of Gants Gras. These you can readily extemporise by means of Gants Gras Pomade and an old pair of white kid gloves, thus avoiding the very high price at which the prepared gloves are sold. Mr. Mason, Chemist to the Garrison, Gosport, will forward you a jar of the Gants Gras Pomade, post free, for 18 stamps.

MARQUISE.—It would be quite correct to wear mittens for dancing a minuet, but you must be very careful to keep or to make your hands soft and white. Glycerine will not do; you could use the Pâté des Prélats and the Poudre des Prélats of the Parfumerie Exotique. The Pâté costs 5s. 6d. per small pot, and the Poudre 5s. 3d. per box, and both can be sent you from the office of MYRA'S JOURNAL. Use these preparations constantly, and wear gloves as much as possible in the house; the paste and powder are so delicate that they may be used at all times without fear of their soiling your dress or anything you touch.

Now ready, price 2s. fcap. 8vo., boards, "Smiff's History of England," all the way from the Romans in Britain to the Britons in Rome, and everywhere else. With numerous illustrations.—MYRA & SON, 39 & 40, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.

PAPER PATTERNS.—Send for MYRA'S Illustrated Catalogue It will be sent, post free, by Mdme. MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

LION JACK: an Account of Perilous Adventures in the Capturing of Wild Beasts among Wild Men. By P. T. BARNUM. Price 1s.—MYRA & SON 39, Bedford Street, London, W.C

USEFUL INFORMATION.

M.J.H.—There are excellent machines for making button holes worked in the same way as sewing machines. You could probably gain all necessary information about them by applying to Mr. J. Dowling, 35, Jewin Street, E.C.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We regret that we cannot give the two monograms you ask for, as they would probably be quite useless to the generality of our subscribers. We shall, however, be very pleased to prepare the designs for you, and will send you full particulars as to our charge, etc., on receipt of your name and address.

FLORENCE.—We can give you no other address for the SLAG ornaments than the one you name; perhaps some of our readers may be able to inform us where these ornaments, which formed such an attractive exhibit at the "Inventions" last season, can now be obtained.

E.B. (Trinidad.)—Bronze ornaments, if of good quality, may be cleaned with hot water and soap; you may pour boiling water over the sockets of the candelabra, if they are clogged with wax that has dropped from the candles; use a brush for all intricate parts and flannel for the remainder; then dry them well with a clean cloth. If the ornaments are only bronzed, brush them well with a dry brush, and then rub a little oil over them. The candle sockets must be cleaned by putting them near the fire where the wax will melt, and in this state it can be easily removed.

ANNETTE.—You would certainly find one of Messrs. Grabham's dress stands at 12s. 6d. of very great service in making your dresses, and you could easily cover it yourself as you suggest, and make it an exact copy of your own figure. Cover the upper part of the skirt as well as the bodice, as it is much easier to arrange draperies on a padded stand than on the wire frame. It is impossible to drape a tunic properly without the help of a stand, and you will find those supplied by this firm very satisfactory in all respects.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following letter from a correspondent, with whose views on the subject to which she refers we cordially sympathise.

"It is sad to think that our little birds, including some of our sweetest songsters, are being almost exterminated to provide dishes for the epicure and the gourmand; but now I am grieved to find that an additional raid is being made upon them (not even excepting the robin and the lark) to make ornaments for ladies' hats and bonnets! May I, as an old subscriber to your useful Journal, beg that you will kindly use your powerful influence to put down this practice, which perhaps is more due to thoughtlessness than anything else. I feel sure if 'Myra' suggests some other kind of ornament as more suited to adorn the head-dresses of *gentle*-women it will soon become the rage amongst her numerous *clientèle*."

DOLLY.—1. Try the following method for cleaning decanters: Cut up a large potato into small pieces; put a handful of these into the decanter with some vinegar and water; shake well for some time, then pour the mixture away and rinse the decanter two or three times in clean cold water. 2. Warm beer is sometimes used in cleaning and renovating black lace. The lace is folded in lengths and tacked together with black silk, then put in the warm beer and gently rubbed, rinsed in clean beer, and ironed on the wrong side with a very hot iron while damp.

Purity of the complexion is the result of a daily use of the Brise Exotique, combined with the Fleur de Pêche; both these elegant preparations can be obtained of the Parfumerie Exotique, 35, rue du Quatre Septembre; the specialities are used by the Parisians of the *grand monde*, the celebrities of the French stage employing an entirely different powder, less delicate than the Fleur de Pêche, the use of which cannot be detected in daylight. The skin is benefited by the application of this elegant preservative of the complexion.

Messrs. Nicholson and Co.'s important sale of salvage goods still continues; during the sale all parcels, over £2 in value, are sent carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom. One of the specialities—for there are many—of this sale is the remarkable selection of useful fur-lined cloaks. It is true that in February we may deem the purchase of furs late, but March and April, and indeed May, have of late years been so cold as to render this wrap not only desirable, but indispensable. These wraps begin in price at 21s., are of black cashmere, lined with various furs, and have either hood or collar. Richer cloaks, lined with dark fur, cost from 28s. 6d. to 2½ guineas, while stylish cashmere dolmans, lined with Siberian squirrel and variously trimmed, are selling at 2, 3, and 4 guineas, being half-price. Messrs. Nicholson and Co.'s jerseys are varied in quality, style, and prices, and it is no easy task to do justice to the excellence of the "firm stockinette" and the beauty of the braiding of these ever useful and fashionable garments. The Habit Jersey, in black and colours, at 5s. 11d. and 7s. 11d. (superior quality), is perfect fitting and perfectly plain, without trimming of any kind. The Guard's Jacket is of firm stockinette, beautifully braided.



No. 117. CHAPEAUX FOR MOURNING AND HALF MOURNING.

Nothing is more trying to a woman still in the prime of her life and beauty, than the first appearance of those terrible marks of time and sorrow—wrinkles. Every woman would gladly get rid of the unwelcome visitors, and yet many are by no means ready to avail themselves of *any* means of doing so. It is fortunate that there exists in the Huile Infaillible of the Maison Hentges, 25, rue Louis le Grand, Paris, a cure for incipient wrinkles, that is at once safe and certain, and beneficial to the skin generally. The oil costs 10s. 6d. per bottle, and for that price can be sent, post free, from the Office of this Journal. Its application is as simple as can be wished; the face is washed at night with hot water, the oil is applied with a sponge or soft towel, any excess of it being afterwards wiped off, and the process is completed. The oil during the night penetrates the skin, and after a short time a great improvement may be noted in its colour and texture; a healthy appearance, together with softness and freedom from wrinkles, being the happy result of the use of the Huile Infaillible.

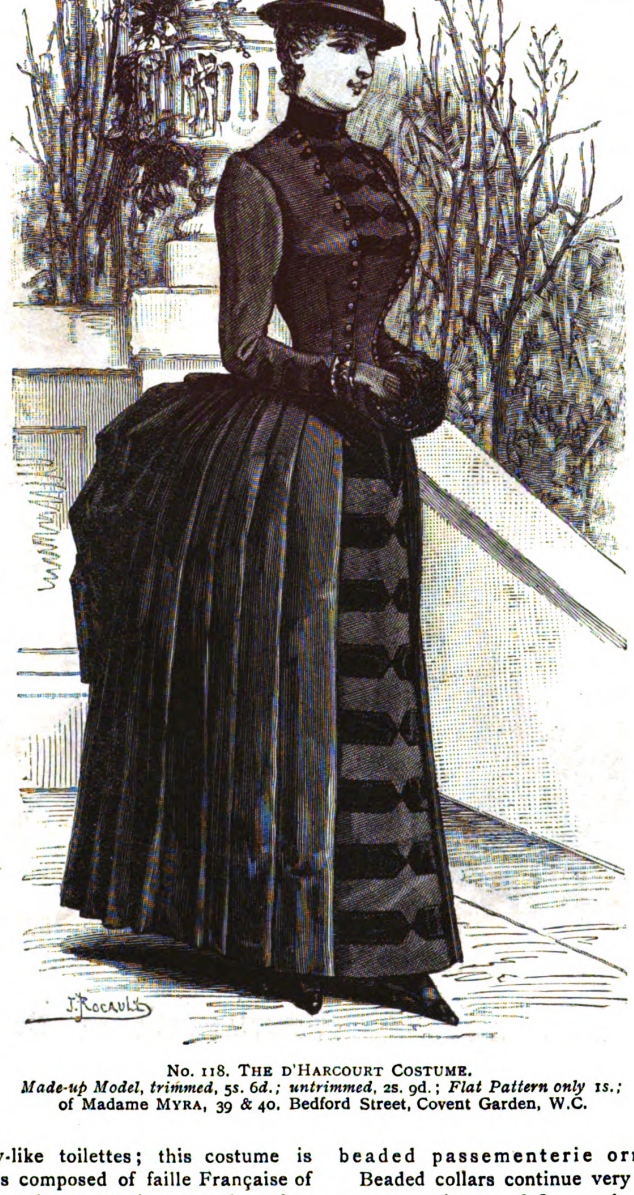
Every clever hostess knows that the programme of her dances plays no small part in the evening's success. Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. send specimens of their newest styles, and among these the only difficulty is selection, for it seems impossible to devise prettier or more practical programme cards. One noticeable improvement is in the increased thickness of the card used; one really can write, and write clearly, on the programmes before us, which are beautifully got up in every subject, the colour-painting being worthy—no small praise—of the house from which it emanates; again, the spaces for the names are clear, and the dances are well divided as well as nicely arranged. The shapes of the programmes differ, some being oblong, others oval; again, we have an oblong card with rounded ends, which, printed in china-blue with white figures in relief, reminds us of Wedgwood china, so delicate is the colouring. A fan which opens out into a larger, but still perfect fan, will be much admired, the spaces for the insertion of the partner's name are wide, and give plenty of room for a flourish if required. Some of the programmes are entirely printed in gold in most elegant designs; others have flowers in their natural tints, the high lights and the names of the dances alone being printed in gold. Most elegant little pencils are attached by silken cords and tassels to each card, corresponding in colour with that of the programmes to which they are attached, thus preserving the harmony of appearance. It will not be easy to find more elegant ball programmes than those issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—A pamphlet (80 pages) "How to Open Respectably from £20 to £500," 3 stamps. H. MYERS & Co., 109, Euston Road, London. N.B.—A Lady's Business. Telephone No., 7541

ROLAND KALBRIS, or the Adventures of a Fisherman's Son in Search of a Ship. By Hector Malot. Price 1s.—MYRA & SON, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

IT is curious to note the prevalence of black toilettes, which had for a time disappeared from among the fashionable world. Winter is so trying and so unbecoming to those otherwise happy possessors of fair complexions, that the very fairest of the fair can only look passable on a really cold day if arrayed in the sombre hues of black faille or cashmere, and then the ordinary black costume is so convenient that few of us can dispense with it, and with the gathered skirts which are now worn, dresses can be so simply and so economically made that there is no reason why we should deprive ourselves of a decidedly necessary toilette. We are not speaking, be it understood, of a rich and costly black toilette, but of those simple costumes which can be worn upon all occasions—for the morning walk or for the friendly call—and one of the great advantages of these black costumes is that we can alter our appearance completely by the change from a simple to a dressy bonnet, by wearing a wrap or a dressy mantle, and by an alteration in the colour of the gloves, the muff, or any of those minor accessories of the costume upon which the character of the *ensemble* so much depends. We have remarked at the well-known house of Madame Forrest-Bruxer, of the rue Castiglione, Paris, a dress of black faille intended to be worn by a young girl; the skirt is of plain, rich faille, very supple, and consequently falling in natural folds without requiring any trimming. The tunic is of fine French cashmere, forming in front a tablier showing the whole side of the skirt; at the back is an elegant puff, the folds of which have a silken bloom, so fine is the cashmere; on the right side, at the opening between the puff and the tablier, is an oriflamme drapery, finishing in nothing at the edge of the skirt, completely covering the hip; a tiny coquillé, lined with faille, edges one side of this drapery; the bodice is of cashmere; the fronts have no gores; they are shaped over a plastron of pleated faille, the pleats of which are sewn down, like a pleated guimpe, the fulness of the fronts is drawn in at the waist, in two pleats closed by an agrafe of jet; the back is finished by two pleats, and a cordon of cut jet beads outlines the edges of the waist and the ends of the tabs; the faille collar is also trimmed with beads, as well as the parement of the cuffs; this dress is simple but extremely stylish. Another very stylish black dress is also the creation of Madame Forrest-Bruxer, who is renowned for lady-like toilettes; this costume is suitable for any married lady. It is composed of faille Française of superior quality, being as rich as brocade, as supple as surah, and to the eye appears to be a splendid poult de soie; the skirt is plain in front, having on each side a panel of ciselé velvet; all the outlines of this velvet are traced in finely-cut jet beads, which outline every spr the nerving of the leaves, the stalks, and the flowers of the lov brocaded velvet, while from the calyx of the flowers spring fringes fine beads; the bodice of the dress is trimmed to correspond w the skirt. But it is especially in fine and beautiful embroideries trousseaux that this well-known hous eexcels; the most delicate cambr the finest lawn is here adorned with an elaborate and rich embroide the handkerchiefs alone are worth the voyage to Paris to see; novelty in silk stockings may interest our readers; this consists an all-over embrodery in two shades of white silk, which gi the effect of open-work stockin without the little chill which v open stockings give the wear Costumes for the fashionab *Menuet de la Cour* are also to had here in either the Louis Tre or the Louis Quinze styles.



No. 118. THE D'HARCOURT COSTUME.
Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; untrimmed, 2s. 9d.; Flat Pattern only 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40. Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

For walking costumes, r materials and quiet lady-like sty prevail; striped plush, in t vague series of colours betwe brown and green, is very fashi able, as in the following model, which the skirt is made of plu striped in bronze and fawn several shades, and in stripes various widths, the widest bei in the darkest colour. T tunic is of bronze faille; on c side the straight back drapery separated from the front by a sm short, rounded panier, fastened to the skirt at the back by a beac ornament worked in all the colo of the plush; the other side draped in irregular folds, and for a group of pleats caught up by series of long loops of faille r bon. The corsage, pointed at back, opens in front over a cross fichu of striped plush, somew like a corselet, fastened by bow bronze ribbon. The straight bro velvet collar fastens in front, a in place of velvet parements; sleeves are trimmed with bows a beaded ornaments.

Fur panels and revers on skirts of dresses were introdu so late in the season, and h been found so handsome, that th employment will be continued late in the spring as possi Velvet dresses are therefore s trimmed with fur, chinchilla black velvet being a very favou arrangement.

Small visites and mantelets da increase in elegance; one of latest models is a mantelet brown frisé velvet, bordered w blue fox, and lined with ce plush. At the back, on the sh pleated basque, are plac beaded passementerie ornaments.

Beaded collars continue very fashionable, and correspond with dress; a mixture of flame-coloured and opal beads on a corsage flame-coloured plush is one of the latest combinations of colours, of these ornaments being now made in one colour only. MYR.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

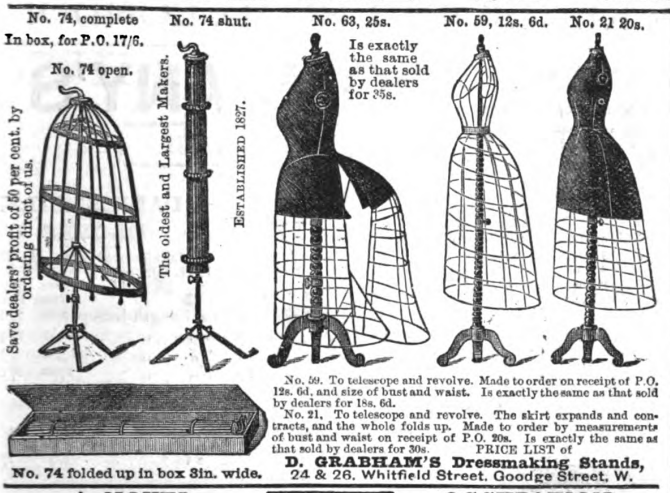
REDUCED PRICES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Rich Black Brocaded Velvets, usual price 6/6 - - - per yd.	0	3	11½
All Shades of Silk Plushes - - - - - - „	0	3	11½
Embroidered Material Costumes, original price 58/6 to 78/6 - - now	1	1	0
Rich Plush Mantles, various colours - - - from	1	13	9
2000 Robes, Cashmere & Bouclé combined (20 yds.) each	0	16	9
Striped Cloth Skirtings (extra length) - 1s. 9d. and	0	2	6

CIRCULAR OF PARTICULARS FREE.

Peter Robinson

OXFORD ST. AND REGENT ST.



A NOVEL, ELEGANT, AND USEFUL



OCCUPATION FOR LADIES.

THE

HOME-KNIT ORIENTAL (Smyrna) RUGS

(REGISTERED)

Smyrna Box, with Specimen of Work, Instructions (Copyright), and all Requisites for Trial Strip, Smyrna Wool and Cotton, Coloured Designs, and all Accessories.

From all Berlin Wool Repositories and Fancy Drapers.

Wholesale only from FAUDEL, PHILLIPS & SONS, 36 to 40, Newgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

Export only from PAUL SCHULZE, 19, Greenwood St., MANCHESTER.

International Inventions Exhibition, Catalogue No. 1097, West Arcade (OPPOSITE GARDEN ENTRANCE).

Price ONE SHILLING. Postage 1½d.

DRESSMAKING LESSONS.

By MYRA.

Explanation and Translation of upwards of one hundred **French Terms used in Dressmaking.** With Diagrams of Princess Dress, and Bodice Lining.

How to Take a Measure for a Dress, etc. How to Cut Out and Prepare Work. With Figures showing the necessary measurements.

Cutting Out by Measure and Making-up— Bodices, Front, Back, and Side Piece, Sleeves. With Explanatory Diagrams.

Cutting Out Dress Fabrics. With Diagrams of How to Place Patterns on Materials, How to Cut Gores, and the Shape and Arrangement of Gores.

Illustrations and Description of the various Stitches used in Dressmaking.

MYRA and SON,

39 & 40, BEDFORD ST., COVENT GARDEN.

MONSTER SALE

OF

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING

Baby Linen, &c., &c.,

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY

£32,000 POUNDS.

In announcing this Great Sale, R. ALLIN is content to leave the articles offered t speak for themselves, to justify the statement which he makes in all confidenc that never before at any other establishment has such an enormous assemblage Goods been placed before the public at the same value.

Particulars of this Sale, including Engravings of Articles and Patterns of Material sent Free on receipt of Post Card addressed to—

R. ALLIN, the Universal Outfitter,

73, 77a, & 78, UPPER ST., & 464, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY'S GLOVES.

THE LARGEST VARIETY. **THE BEST VALUE.**

A special purchase of best quality French Kid Gloves, for evening wear, is offered much under value, viz.:

4 Buttons	2/6	per pair.
6 "	3/3	"

Colours—Cream, Straw, Pink, and White.

Also a special purchase of best quality Paris Suède, 8 Button Length Mousquetaire, is offered at 3/3 per pair.
In Tan Shades, Mid. and Dark Brown.

NEW FANCY SUÈDE.

14 Button Length, with Lace Top ... ... 4/11 per pair.
Ditto Best Quality ... ... 5/11 "
Cream, Black, and Tan Shades.

TAN SUÈDE.—SPECIAL.

The L. G. Co.'s new make of Suède Gloves, the "Merveille," will be found an excellent wearing good fitting glove, and a marvel of cheapness.



	Per ½ Doz.	Per Pair.
4 Buttons	6/6	1/2
6 "	8/6	1/6
8 Button length Mousquetaire	10/0	1/9
12 " " "	11/3	1/11
16 " " "	17/0	2/11
20 " " "	22/0	3/9

LIGHT COLOURED SUÈDE.

4 Buttons	10/6	1/10
6 "	14/6	2/6
8 " or Mousquetaire	16/6	2/10

Colours—Cream, Straw, Grey, Pink, White, and Tan Shades.

LONG SUÈDE GLOVES.

12 Button length Mousquetaire	23/0	3/11
16 " " "	29/0	4/11
20 " " "	35/0	5/11

Colours: Cream, Straw, Grey, Pink, White, Black, and Tan Shades.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

	Per ½ doz.	Per Pair.
The L. G. Co.'s Medium Quality Kid, 4 Btns.	14/6	2/6
" " Best " 2 "	15/6	2/8
" " " " 4 "	17/6	3/0
" " " " 6 "	22/0	3/9

The above in White, Black, Drabs, Darks, and Light Shades.

The L. G. Co.'s Best Quality Kid, 8 Btns.	25/0	4/3

The above in White, Black, Gold, and Evening Shades.

The L. G. Co.'s Dress Gloves, 4 Buttons ...	12/0	2/1
" " 6 " ...	14/6	2/6
" " 8 " ...	16/6	2/10
" " 12 " ...	23/0	3/11

The above in White and Light Shades only.



The L. G. Co.'s Best Quality Kid in Tan Shades, with Black or Self Braid Points, 4 Buttons	20/6	3/6
Ditto, 6 Buttons	23/0	3/11

THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" CHEVRETTE GLOVE.

Ladies' best quality Tan, with Black or Self Braid Points, 4 Buttons	13/6	2/4
" " " " 6 "	16/6	2/10
" " " " 8 "	20/6	3/6

In two shades of Tan, viz., Light and Medium. A very superior make, recommended for general wear.

Ladies' Black and Coloured Kid, Lined Chamois, 2 Clasp Fasteners	19/0	3/3
" Black and Coloured Kid, Lined Chamois, 4 Clasp Fasteners	23/0	3/11
" Black and Coloured Calf, Fleecy Lined, Fur Top, 2 Clasp Fasteners	22/0	3/9

For Evening wear.



LADIES' SIL GLOVES.

Manufactured expressly the L. G. Co.

	Per ½ Doz.	P
6 Btn. Length Jersey	8/6	1
8 " "	10/0	1
12 " "	13/0	2
20 " "	17/0	2

CHILDREN'S

4 Button Length Jersey, sizes, 0, 1, 2... ...	6/3
6 " " " " 2 to 6... ...	7/9
8 " " " " 2 to 5... ...	8/9

In Black, White, and Colours.

NOVELTY.

Ladies' 12 Btn. Length Pure Silk with Lace Tops
" 20 " " ... ...
Colours—Cream, Pink, Sky, Gold, Tan, White, and Blac

LINED SILK.

Ladies' Pure Silk, Fleecy Lined	
4 Button Length Jersey	8/9
6 " "	10/0
8 " "	10/11

CHILDREN'S.

4 Button Length Jersey, sizes 1 to 6	7/9

Colours—Browns, Tans, Tabac, Navy, Slate, Bronze, Myrtle, and Cardinal.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GLOVE

2 Button White, Lavender, and Straw ...	10/0
2 " Lavender with Black Braid Points	11/0
2 " White, Lavender, and Straw Paris Kid	14/0

SPECIAL.—Gentlemen's 2 Button Tan Chevrette, broad Black or Self Braid points, 10/- per half doz., 1/9 pair.

MODE OF PAYMENT.—P.O.O. payable to S. A. WORSKETT, General Post Office. Where Stamps are remitted, One Penny must be added to e amount of 2s. and under, to cover loss in exchange. Detailed Price List of all other makes free by Post.

The London Glove Company, 45a, Cheapside, London, E.



MYRA'S DRESS AND PATTERN DEPOT,

(OPPOSITE THE CIVIL SERVICE STORES.)

MADAME MYRA, DIRECTRESS.

Flat Paper Patterns of any vetement at

ONE SHILLING EACH,

For Children under Ten Years of Age, Price SIXPENCE.

LIST OF PRICES OF MADE-UP MODELS WITH FLAT PATTERNS TO CUT OUT BY.

MANTLES, CONFECTIONS, &c.

	s.	d.
Mantles, Walking and Yachting Jackets, Casaques, Mantillas, Paletots	3	6
Polonaise	3	6
Waterproof Cloak	3	6
Ulster Coat	3	9

INDOOR JACKETS, &c.

Pèlerine	1	0
Hoods	1	0
Short Loose Jacket for the house	1	6
Tunics	2	6
Louis XV. Corsage	2	6

DRESSES.

Princess Morning or Breakfast Dress	4	0
New Princess Dress	5	6
Indoor Dress	5	0
Ditto ditto, elaborately trimmed	5	6
Ball Dress	5	6
Ball Dress, more elaborate	6	6
Dinner Dress	5	6
Dressing Gowns From 2s. 6d. to	4	6
Gentleman's ditto	2	6

SKIRTS.

Pleated Skirt	2	0
Plain Train, Gored Skirt	2	6
Gored Skirt, trimmed	2	6
New Fan-tail Skirt	2	6
Riding Habit	4	0
Ditto Trousers	2	6

BODICES AND SLEEVES.

Gathered Corsage	2	0
Short Sleeves	0	9
Fashionably cut and trimmed Open or Closed Sleeves	1	0
Plain High Bodice	1	0
Ditto trimmed	1	6
Ditto ditto and with sleeve	2	6
Long Cuirasse Bodice	3	0
Low Bodice for Evening wear, including Berthe and Sleeve	2	0
Jacket Bodice	2	0

UNDER-LINEN.

Petticoat Band	1	0
Petticoat Body, high or low	1	0
Chemise	1	6
Chemise and Drawers in one	2	6
Night Dress	2	0
Drawers	1	6
Ladies' Knickerbockers, for Flannel	1	6
Ditto ditto for Longcloth	1	6
Petticoat	1	6
Bathing Dress, complete, including Trousers and Tunic	2	0

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

	s.	d.
Little Girl's Princess Dress	3	6
Ditto Polonaise	2	6
Ditto Tunic	1	6
Ditto Paletots or Jackets	1	6
Ditto Costumes complete	3	6
Ditto French Pelisse	2	0
Ditto Gipsy Cloak	1	6
Ditto Waterproof Cloak	2	0
Children's Pelisses, including cape, body, and skirt	2	0
Boy's Knickerbocker Suit	1	6
Do. Scotch Suit or Highland Dress	2	0
Do. Sailor Suit	1	6
Do. Tunics, high or low	1	0
Do. Pea Jacket or Overcoat	1	6
Ulster Coat	1	6

CHILDREN'S UNDER CLOTHING

Children's Night-gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Knickerbockers, each	1	0
Pinafores	1	0
Aprons	1	6

The above prices are for Children under ten years.

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A Complete Set of Things for a Baby's Layette, including eight articles	6	0
The same with Cloak	7	6
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Flat Patterns alone for all the above-named Garments sent Post Free, for ONE SHILLING *each, but these cannot be cut to Measure. All Flat Patterns for Children under Twelve Years of Age Price SIXPENCE.*

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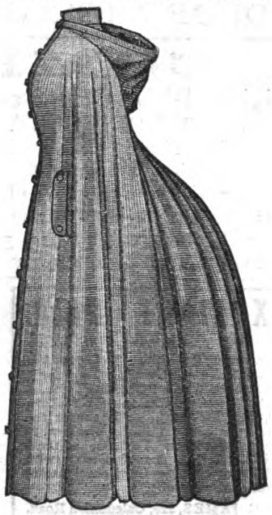
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MYRA'S THREEPENNY JOURNAL

VOL. V.] MARCH 1, 1886. [No. 3.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

ALTHOUGH canvas-woven fabrics still undoubtedly lead the way in the new woollen materials for the coming spring and summer, there is very little similarity between those which manufacturers are now producing and the canvas and étamines of last year. Many fancy weavings have been introduced, some of them resembling a fine, close network, others more like the stitches seen in point d'esprit and other nets, while the plain canvas-woven fabrics are coarse in appearance, but exquisitely soft in texture. On the whole, the new canvas materials are not only more varied, but they have also gained in practical qualities, and are likely to be found more durable and satisfactory in wear than the loosely woven étamines which caused so much disappointment last year.

Alternate stripes of plush and canvas will be very fashionable; these are made with vertical stripes, and also with graduated stripes on one edge only of the material, which is the depth of the skirt, the stripes forming a band of trimming round the edge. Another very striking feature in the new fabrics is the introduction of cords, woven in the material and forming broad bands in imitation of braiding, in graduated stripes, and chequers; the cords are in one colour only, differing from the background, or in a variety of harmoniously blended shades, fitly named Breton colours, for they include all the soft but warm tints met with in Breton embroidery. The drawn threads, first seen late in the autumn, re-appear in the spring fabrics, and the bands of this drawn work are, like the canvas stripes, alternated with stripes and bands of plush. There is no trace left of the exaggerated roughness of texture that has of late disfigured so many otherwise beautiful fabrics. With one or two exceptions hairy surfaces are at a discount, and even the new vigognes have an unwonted smoothness that, in addition to their exquisite fineness and softness, makes them more admirable fabrics than ever for spring walking costumes.



No. 119. THE ARGELÈS CAPOTE.

This improvement in texture is accompanied by a very marked increase of taste in colouring; as a ground colour a delicate shade of ficelle verging on fawn is most fashionable, and forms a very beautiful *fond* for the bands and stripes of plush and terry in dark but pure shades of red, green, brown, blue, etc., and for the brighter Breton colours of the interwoven cords already described.

One of the leading novelties is a material called *bique*, a very coarse but soft canvas, in ficelle and other neutral and dark shades, made both in stripes and chequers. With regard to these designs, it may be said that chequers are very large, but rather vaguely marked by cords or coloured threads, and that vertical stripes are of several widths, ranging from one to two inches; graduated horizontal stripes, forming the borders of skirts, are sometimes narrower than this. A beautiful material has bands of drawn work following the selvedge on one side, the crossed threads being drawn up with thread in another colour, and alternated with wide stripes of plush; a similar fabric has the bands of *punto tirato* divided by narrow stripes of plush and terry, and stripes similar to these are also found on a ground of fancy woven canvas in a close and exceedingly pretty pattern. This same fancy canvas forms a very effective background for vertical stripes of plush, for horizontal bands of French faille, and for graduated bands or a wide border of woven cords. This last useful material is made in all colours; in cream and écru, with the cords in blue, red, and Breton colours; in dark blue with broad bands of écru cords, and in many other mixtures. Plain material

to match is supplied in all cases with the striped fabric, which is rather expensive, and therefore used with economy; for lawn tennis dresses nothing more appropriate than this material could be imagined.

Elephant cloth is a coarse canvas chequered with cord in the same colour, or in a variety of colours, but as a rule stripes prevail over chequers, and materials are made in alternate stripes of punto tirato and fancy canvas, of canvas and plush, canvas and cord, and last, but certainly not least in point of beauty, of canvas and Oriental stripes, that is bands with woven designs in Oriental patterns and colours; this is very beautiful in dark colours, but most lovely in cream canvas, with Oriental bands in red and a little gold colour on a cream ground.

Faille is the necessary accompaniment of all these fabrics, for as they are more or less transparent in texture, they must be made up on a silk foundation; hence the woollen and silk industries will walk hand in hand to the great benefit of those engaged in them, and to the increased beauty of our summer toilettes, which, if not economical, will certainly be very elegant.

One last novelty, differing entirely from the preceding, remains to be chronicled. This is *Ratapoil*, an anomalous fabric, at least half an inch thick, and yet of no perceptible weight! This curious material has a ground of fine, but extremely light, though close, texture in one colour, and on this are wide stripes in two colours entirely composed of the finest hairs, closely woven and of great depth; the ground being of a different colour, a shot effect is given, and the material is as pretty as it is original. Probably it will be only used for skirts, for although so wonderfully light, it would add too much to the appearance of bulk to be serviceable for the bodices of dresses.

Broché terry stripes are also met with, alternated with stripes of canvas, and many of the materials that are so successful in colours are also reproduced in black, notably a pekin fabric with alternate canvas and ottoman stripes, these last bordered with black cord.

The prevalence of broad stripes in the new materials may be taken as an indication that there is at present no intention of revolutionising the styles now in vogue; very wide vertical stripes will be reserved for plain skirts made up on a silk foundation; pleats are out of the question, for neither plush nor canvas stripes are adapted for pleated skirts. If the bands or stripes are placed round the skirt, this will be plain and moderately full, and more often gathered than pleated in at the waist.

In tunics, long vertical folds are also preferred to draperies that cross the figure and destroy the idea of length which is desired; if the draperies are short on one side, they must be long on the other, and the straight line from the waist must be given by a series of plain pleats, a panel, or some arrangement of the kind. If this straight line threatens to be too stiff and formal for evening toilettes, it is corrected by a gracefully draped scarf of lace or gauze, which is used to ornament both the skirt and bodice, by long loops and ends of ribbon, or by placing sprays of flowers or bead pendants wherever these can be arranged to the best advantage, without spoiling the effect of the toilette.

That the straight line is not, however, disliked, or otherwise than fashionable, may be gathered from the illustration on this page, which represents an evening toilette, of which the skirt consists of very wide box-pleats of white faille, with frills of white gauze edging the pleats. The corsage is of white faille covered with thick guipure lace in front, and finished off with a satin waistcoat and pleated chemisette of gauze. The faille elbow sleeves are also finished off with frills of gauze.

The straight line is also of necessity adopted for all evening toilettes made with panels of bead-work, and this style is very much in vogue, especialiy for black toilettes, which, when lavishly trimmed wi are exceedingly fashionable. The following is a magnificent toilette, not, however, intended for mourning:—The skirt is of satin, and the front is covered by an embroidered peacock, wor jet and in several shades of gold beads; redingote panels embroidered net fall on each side of the tablier, and the corsag train are of black velvet; the train is draped on one side with a jet clasp, with long, heavy jet and gold pendants falling from it corsage is low in front and embroidered with jet; the elbow sleev of jetted net, and the upper and lower edges of the corsa bordered with large beads. A similar toilette is made with the of white French faille embroidered with lead and bright bead with panels at the sides composed of a network of jet beads ornar with little drops and pendants. The train and corsage are of velvet, but the corsage is ornamented with a white plastron e dered with beads like the tablier, bordered by bretelles of th network, which are carried over the shoulders and end on the p the corsage at the back. A touch of originality is given by the ac of a Medici collar in jet, narrowe those usually worn, and followin opening of the corsage, at the back as in front. The sleeves are simply lets of jet. A beautiful dress of ruby and brocade is also trimmed with most effective combination, as the je down the too vivid hue of the co materials. The under-skirt in this t is of brocade, the redingote panels jet-embroidered net, and the train ar sage of velvet, the low corsage being covered by a Figaro jacket of jet.



The light fabrics employed for ba lettes demand a different style of ar ment; the materials most used are and crêpe lisse striped with bands o about an inch wide, a very light k striped voile, étamines, embroidered, and woven in pretty open designs, species of silk and woollen crépon like crêpe de Chine, but not quite so sive. All these materials drape we require but little trimming. Bo ribbon, a few sprays of flowers, the do being the chief favourite for the m or a rose nestled in the centre of a of ribbon; this is all that is needed the requisite finish.

The moyen-âge girdle, also known many other names, is very much in with bodices pointed in front; the follows the line of the corsage, of wh really forms the edge; it is compose band of open passementerie, of embro braid, of bias cut velvet, or of pleati silk or crêpe with light toilettes. adopted with morning costumes a collar matching the belt is also

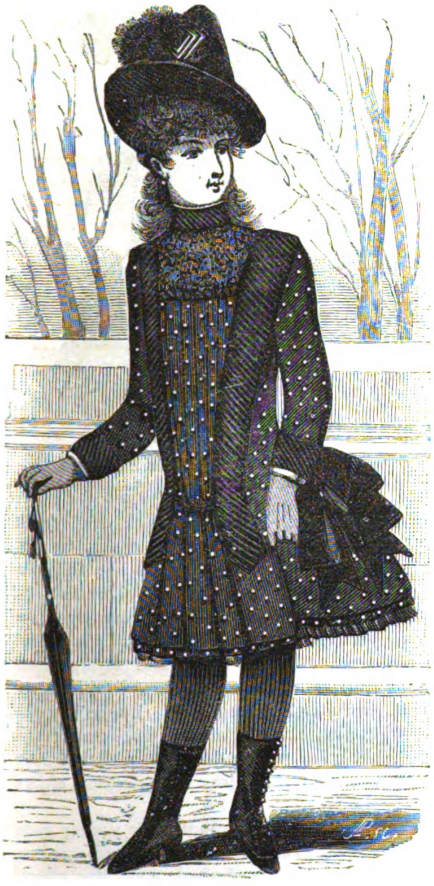
Flowers are not only worn on ball toilettes, but also ser models for jewellery, and instead of diamond lizards, spider beetles, jewellers now make up their precious stones as sprays of and as dandelions in the "clock" stage, when the bloom is leaving the fluffy ball of seeds that children blow off to tell o'clock it is.

Ball toilettes are exquisite this season, both in colouring material; notable examples are, first, a dress of apricot satin sho silver, embroidered all over with arabesques worked in silver draped on one side over a skirt of cream satin veiled with antique B lace. The corsage is crossed in front over a chemisette of silver g A second toilette is of pale blue silk gauze, draped over a skirt of of gold; the corsage, of the two materials, is partially covered Figaro jacket of blue plush edged with gold drops. Equally lo a dress of faded rose crêpe lisse, with a full bodice, and full, plain hemmed at the edge over satin ribbon. **COMTESSE DE**

MODES FOR CHILDREN.

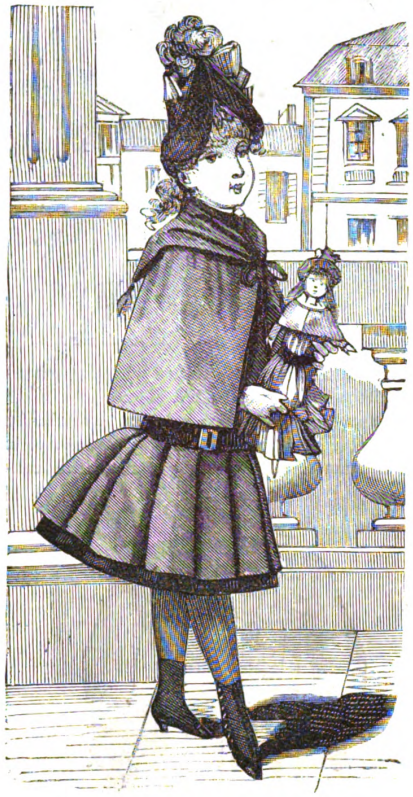
THE early part of the spring sees few alterations in the modes for children; it is not until lighter fabrics and brighter colours can be employed that new styles must be looked for. Meanwhile, for the intermediate season, children's dresses are made of all kinds of plain woollen materials, trimmed with plush or velvet. The newest fabrics are not necessarily those preferred; on the contrary, the favourite materials are serge, cashmere, vigogne, and diagonal woven fabrics in all colours.

White and cream are the colours chiefly used for the dresses and pelisses of very young children; many pelisses are made of cream fancy woollen materials, trimmed with cream plush or cream woollen lace; the skirt is pleated, and the plain long bodice, fastened at the back, is covered by the cape, the front part of which is pleated as far back as the shoulder, while the back is plain, and finished off with a little pointed hood, lined with silk. Little paletots are also made of cream, white, and pale-grey fancy cloths, and a few are



No. 124. The Griselle Costume.

made of French faille in the same shades. But plush pelisses and plush paletots, when they are of good quality, are more fashionable than those made of any other material. For children from one to three years old, white or cream plush, lavishly trimmed with costly embroidery, makes lovely little coats and jackets, which are worn over skirts of embroidery. Darker colours, such as beige, mastic, brown, peacock-blue, emerald-green,



No. 123. The Lucienne Costume.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 1s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 6d.; of Madame Myra, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

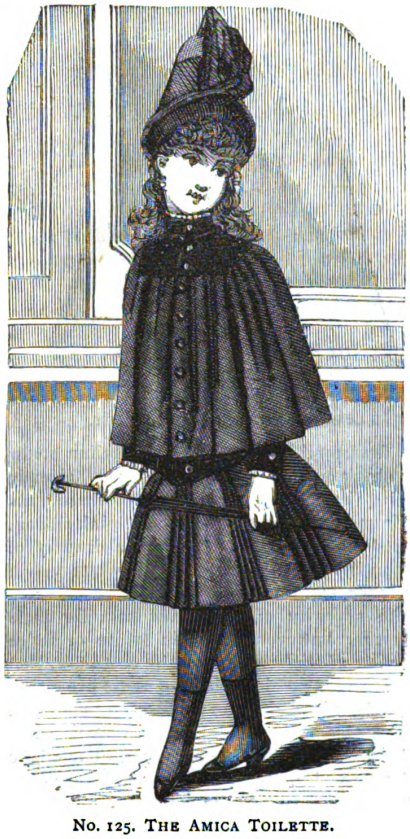
&c., are adopted for the vêtements worn by older children. Red plush is employed for indoor dresses and out-door costumes, in which case the hat, stockings, and gloves are all in the same shade. Beautiful little costumes are made of a mixture of red plush and gros-grain, or of velvet and faille; red plush, combined with pale-blue faille, is also fashionable for very dressy little costumes.

A very elegant party frock for a little princess of three is made with a long casaque of cream plush, edged with a series of tabs forming a little basque. The skirt is of cream satin, covered with two pleated flounces of tulle. The jacket is fastened over the tulle plastron with bows of faille ribbon and steel buckles. The same dress is also made in pale-blue, the skirt of surah, and the jacket of plush, with a wide sash of blue surah folded over the edge of the jacket, and tied in a large bow at the back.

These wide sashes are most useful accessories to children's toilettes, the simplest little white frock, with a broad handsome sash, makes a party toilette equal to any emergency; the bodice is of white nainsook, very full front and back, and finished off with a berthe or collar of embroidery turned down round the neck, the sleeves, which are short with a low bodice, and long if the bodice is high, are trimmed in the same way, and the skirt is a deep, full flounce of wide embroidery.

Blouse dresses are made in many ways, pleated and gathered in one with the skirt, or as a full blouse bodice and separate pleated skirt. Plain, figured and chequered materials are all used for blouse dresses for young children; one of these for a boy of two is made of tartan poplin cut on the bias; blue is the predominating shade, and the little dress is bordered with a band of blue velvet, and finished off with a square yoke, a sash, and wristbands, all made of blue velvet. The belt is fastened under the right arm, and is worn low down on the hips. The blouse is gathered into the yoke front and back, and the skirt and bodice are cut in one.

Another variety of blouse dress has a separate pleated skirt, embroidered round the edge, and joined to the bodice under a band embroidered in a similar manner. The blouse is gauged at the neck and waist, both front and back; the



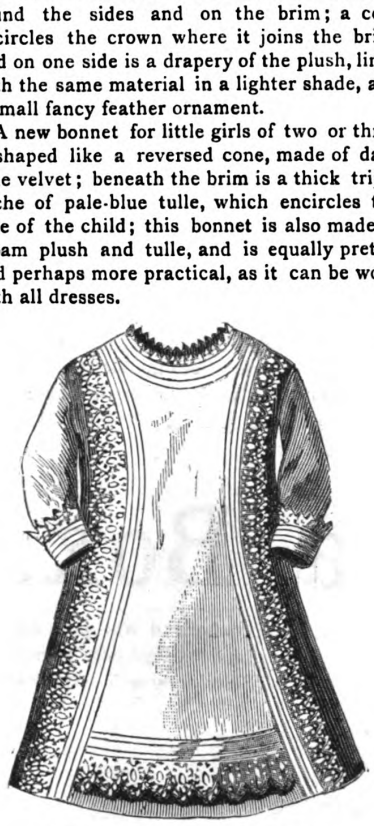
No. 125. The Amica Toilette.

embroidered collar band is fastened on the right side, and a band of the same embroidery is carried down the right side nearly to the waist, to mark and decorate the fastening of the blouse. The long sleeves are gathered into embroidered wristbands to correspond.

Bonnets and high-crowned hats are worn by little girls under five years, boys of the same age wear sailor hats and toques of many varieties, but the most fashionable hats for very little boys are toques of cream astrakan, with a fisherman's cap of cream ottoman, tipped with a tassel, falling over one side.

The newest hats are made of plush in the same high-crowned shapes with which we have become familiarised in felt. The plush is gathered on the crown of the hat, but lies flat round the sides and on the brim; a cord encircles the crown where it joins the brim, and on one side is a drapery of the plush, lined with the same material in a lighter shade, and a small fancy feather ornament.

A new bonnet for little girls of two or three is shaped like a reversed cone, made of dark blue velvet; beneath the brim is a thick triple ruche of pale-blue tulle, which encircles the face of the child; this bonnet is also made in cream plush and tulle, and is equally pretty, and perhaps more practical, as it can be worn with all dresses.

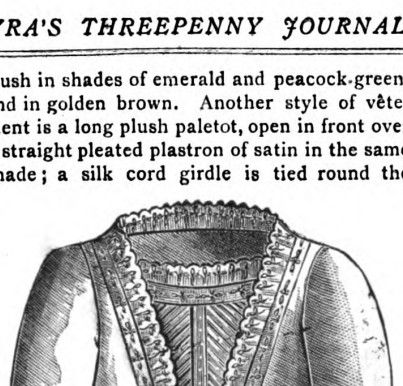


No. 127. FROCK FOR AN INFANT.

A few broad-brimmed hats of Italian straw for children and young girls are already making their appearance. One of these hats is trimmed with very wide salmon-pink ribbon, fringed on both sides, and with a drapery of salmon silk gauze, enriched with white velvet appliqués, embroidered with gold.

The majority of the straw hats for little girls are, however, of plain white or beige straw, or of straw matching the costume. Red hats are very fashionable, and these are either covered with red plush, or some lighter material, or else they are made of straw, and trimmed with ribbon. Children's hats are tall in shape and trimmed in front, but the trimming does not attain a very lofty height.

Some very pretty new blouse paletots for little girls are made to fasten on one side, while the centre forms a narrow full plastron, either gauged or pleated at the throat and waist; the paletot is made to fasten with large buttons on the left side, with a clasp at the waist; the back has a full pleated skirt below the waist. These paletots are made in cloth, and also in plush in shades of emerald and peacock-green, and in golden brown. Another style of vêtement is a long plush paletot, open in front over a straight pleated plastron of satin in the same shade; a silk cord girdle is tied round the



No. 126. JACKET FOR A YOUNG CHILD.

waist, the knotted ends tipped with passementerie drops falling on the left side.

Dresses for girls of seven or eight are chiefly made with open jackets of the same or of a different material. A very practical little cos-

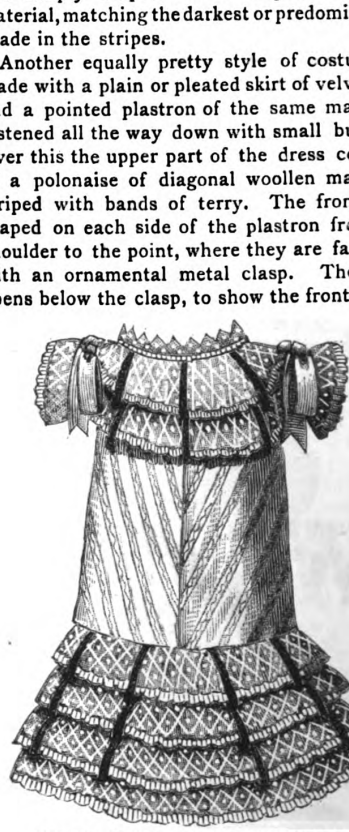


No. 129. MONTHLY GOWN.

tume has the pleated skirt and pleated blouse plastron of very fine navy-blue serge; the open jacket worn with this is of dark-red plush, ornamented with metal buttons; in some very good models the jacket is long, with straight fronts buttoned at the neck only; both short and long jackets are, however, also made open from the shoulder to the edge, and a few j with very long fronts are made to res plain polonaises by draping the sides few pleats on the hips.

Many of the striped fabrics, whic altogether inappropriate for the dres little girls, may very well be used for th tumes of girls of ten years and up Pretty dresses are made with the ski full plastron of striped material, and the and simply draped tunic of plain w material, matching the darkest or predomi shade in the stripes.

Another equally pretty style of costu made with a plain or pleated skirt of velv and a pointed plastron of the same ma fastened all the way down with small bu Over this the upper part of the dress c of a polonaise of diagonal woollen ma striped with bands of terry. The fron draped on each side of the plastron fr shoulder to the point, where they are fa with an ornamental metal clasp. Th opens below the clasp, to show the front



No. 128. DRESS FOR A CHILD OF TWO

velveteen skirt; the sides are draped fa but not very high, and the back drap puffed and pleated, and falls nearly edge of the skirt. The sleeves are fu gathered into very deep cuffs of velvetee

Short jackets will be much worn by girls over ten; they are made of pla mixed cloths; bouclé cloth, and fancy interwoven with coloured threads in shades will also be much used. Large b are still used, but to a much less exten best models are fastened and ornamente buttons that are in no way conspicuous, in style or size.

Very pretty evening toilettes for youn are made of the softest white and cream w fabrics; the skirt is draped, and the waisted bodice is made high to the ne very full. Bretelles of coloured plush ar with the bodice, connected at the che waist by bands of the same; similar connect the bretelles at the back, and th are either finished off with loops, or some prettily shaped tab falling on the s

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RIMMEL'S HEBE BLOOM, a splendid and harmless rouge, 1s. per packet.

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RIMMEL'S NEW GLYCERINE CREAM, most em 1s. 6d.

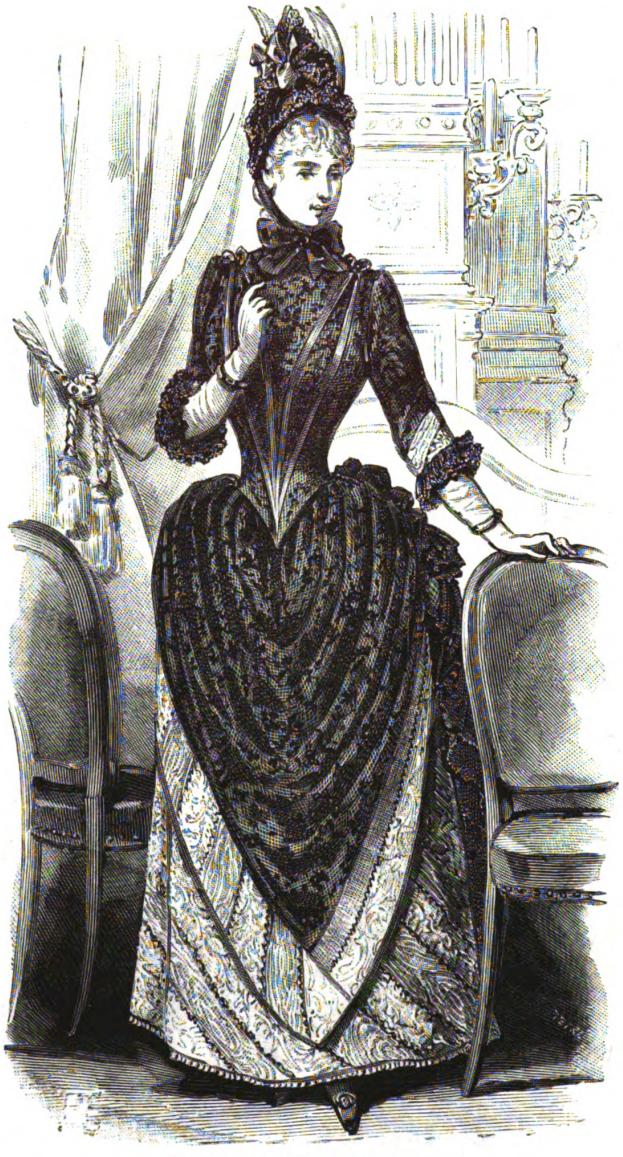
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SPINNINGS IN TOWN.*

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need, any exquis te decking, having no adornment but cleanliness."
Sir Philip Sidney.

VERY curious is it to note the changes which take place, as the years roll by, in the arrangements of our households. When the Silkworm was a girl the adornment above quoted was considered amply sufficient for all bedrooms in houses belonging to the middle classes; here and there one observed, in houses occupied by old Indians, an amount of china ornaments, a display of sweet-scented embroideries, of gold worked table-covers, which struck one all the more from the utter absence of all useless articles in the ordinary homes where we young girls visited. But if we had nothing pretty we had intense cleanliness; floors scrubbed weekly, spotless coverlets, snowy dimities, immaculate toilet-covers, our marble washstands were polished with more care than is now bestowed on drawing room sculptures, and our pretty toilette services shone and glistened like diamonds, displaying all the facets of really "cut" glass. Of colour to distract the eye there was none, save in the dark carpet, which threw up the white purity of the room. A bright and pretty chintz formed the bed furniture and curtains in our parents' room, and was as durable as it was shiny; after each cleaning the chintz looked like new material, and again and again was this feat of cleaning performed. Now, the modern cretonne is allowed to assume the softened appearance which antiquity gives, and why? Because we know full well that, in the hands of the ordinary cleaner, our cretonne will return to us looking as though it has been badly washed! Now, coloured toilet cloths are edged with coloured lace, neither of which will wash, but which must, as well as the antimacassars which adorn the back of every chair all over the house, be carefully cleaned. We smile at the bare (and to our new ideas) uncomfortable bedrooms of our forefathers; but they had one great recommendation, that of spotless cleanliness, a cleanliness which was far more wholesome than the modern bedroom crowded with furniture, and covered with "*dust traps*," if not with dust. But seeing that the love of ornament has pervaded all classes, to the exclusion of the good old-fashioned spotless cleanliness, which used to be thought "next to godliness," we must make up our minds to the periodical cleaning of the coloured articles which do not "cry out" when they are soiled, and ensure their proper cleaning by sending them to one or other of the best firms undertaking this work. For alas, there are some houses undertaking the work of cleaning and dyeing who spoil and destroy, rather than improve, the articles with which they are entrusted; and so it is well to select one of the best known firms, such as Messrs. P. and P. Campbell, of Perth, to perform all the delicate offices of restoration and renewing which are expected of the modern cleaner. This firm is well known and much sought after, and a hint as to the early expedition of summer curtains to their address may not be out of place; it is unreasonable to think that our work can be taken in hand the moment it arrives, or that we must take precedence of those who have their summer goods cleaned in the winter and their furs and winter garments in the summer; of those wise housekeepers who know that if they would suffer no inconvenience they must make their preparations in due time for each season.

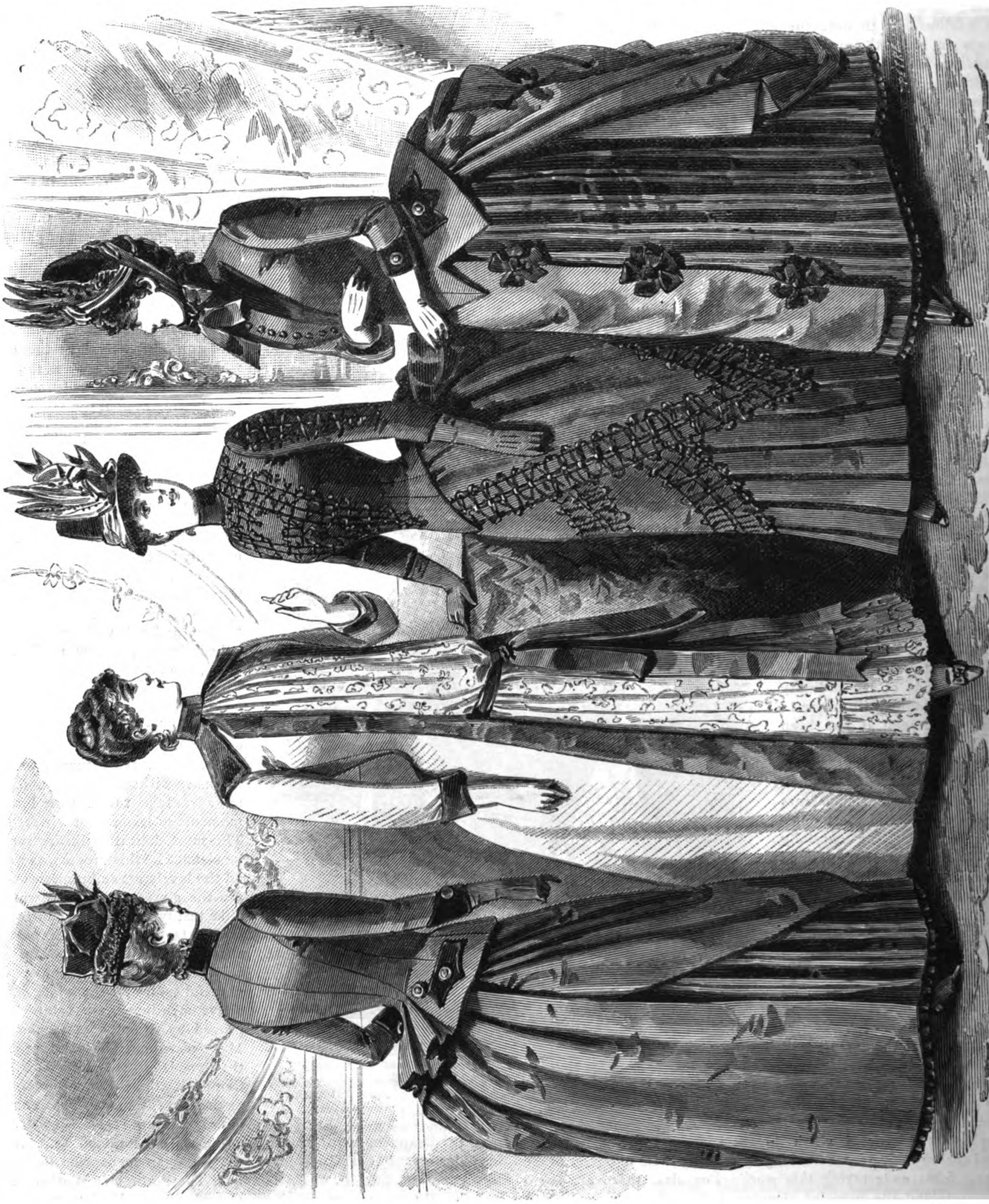


No. 134. The Chesneau Toilette.
Made-up Model, trimmed 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Fiat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame Myra, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

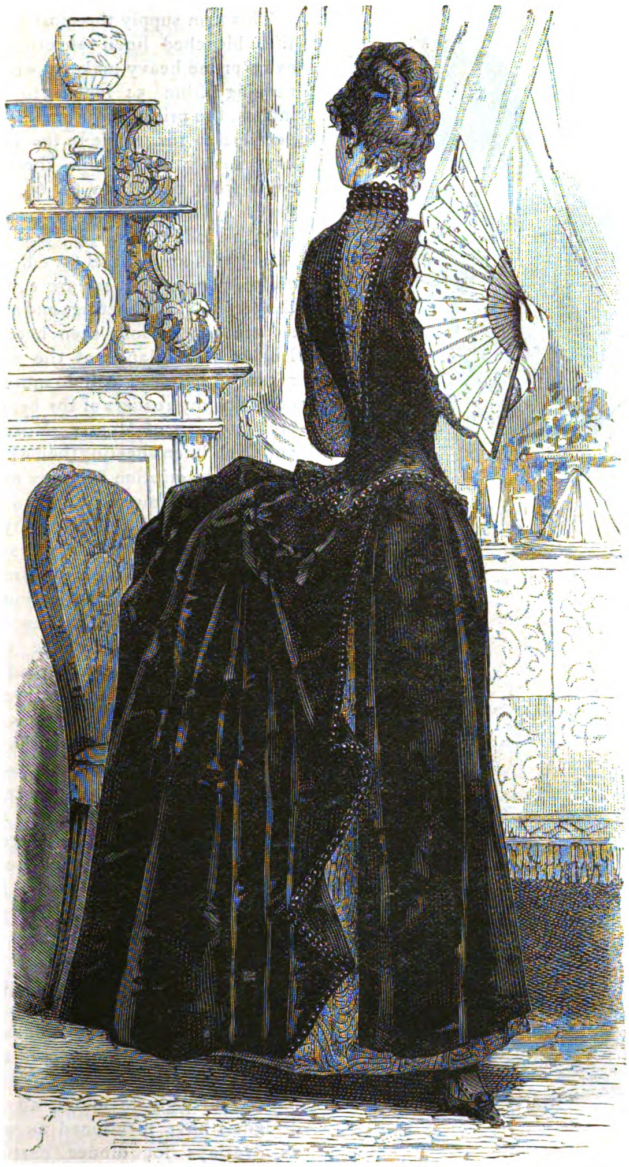
March is so essentially the month when the necessity of a thorough house-cleaning is forced upon us by the slanting rays of the still low sun, that if we begin at once to despatch our parcels to Perth we shall not be too soon, and we shall receive the curtains back in time to re-hang in the spotless mansion, and then enjoy our well-earned rest during the delightful days of April and May. But not only for cleaning curtains, coverlets, etc., are Messrs. P. and P. Campbell famous; this firm cleans all classes of masculine clothing equal to new, and this without shrinking ladies' dresses, as my readers well know, are a speciality of this house, who undertake every kind, from the fashionable clear embroidered muslins, now the rage, to the cashmere costumes, which, by the process of dry-cleaning, are returned as good as new without being unpicked, an advantage to all with but few moments of leisure at their disposal. The most delicate silk dresses can be cleaned by this process, as well as all the lovely art embroideries which are the glory of many fair workers, alike testifying to their industry and to their taste; while the China crape shawls worked with white and coloured silks, which make such graceful tunics for the white dresses above mentioned, are returned improved by the process of cleaning. My readers must be careful to send their goods direct to Messrs. P. & P. Campbell at the London addresses, as there are others of the same name for whom agents take in goods. To prevent disappointment, ladies are therefore cautioned to note the inital letters "P. & P.," and entrust goods only to agents who display the full name and title, *P. & P.* Campbell, The Perth Dye Works. Their London Offices are at 39, New Oxford Street, W.C.; 27, Sloane

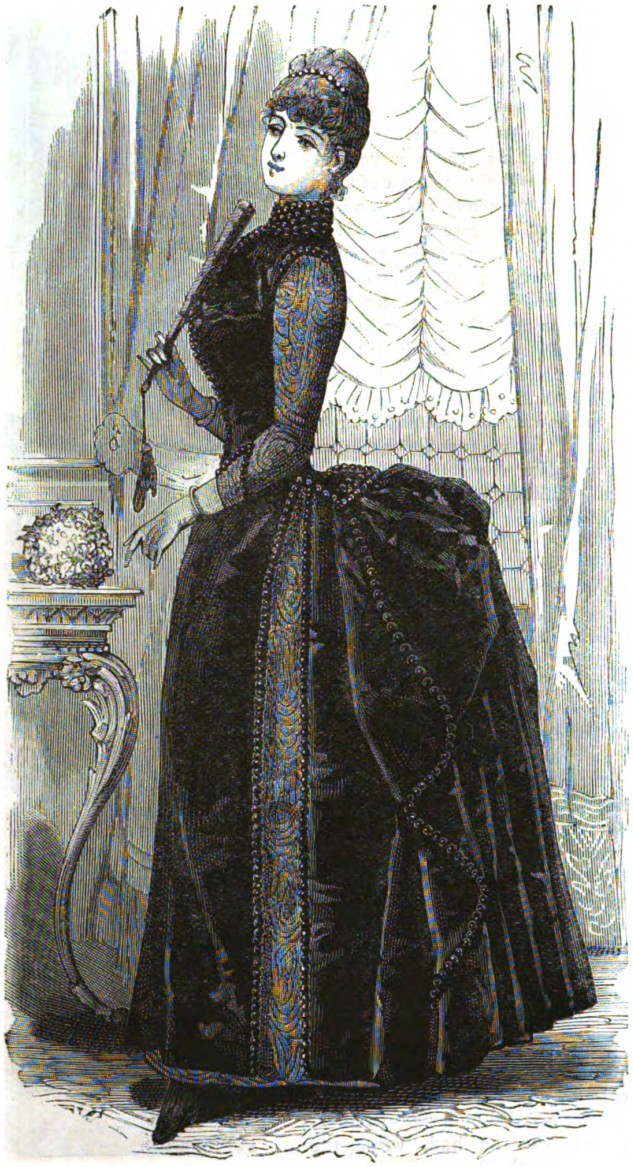
* Important Notice.—*To avoid delay, Manufacturers and Advertisers are requested to forward samples and patterns of novelties* direct to "The Silkworm," 40, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C., before the 5th of the month.*

Street, S.W.; and 110, Talbot Road, Bayswater, W. Ladies can be quite sure that they can confide their goods to this firm with every confidence in the excellence of the work done and in the moderation of the prices charged. They should send for the admirably got up trade catalogue lately issued by the firm, which contains an outline of the various work executed, with list of prices arranged in a very convenient manner. The dry process of cleaning (nettoyage à sec) practised by this firm is invaluable for entirely cleaning, or for removi stains from a costume; in dyeing a dress it is sometime advisable to unpick the fabric on account of the very supe which is thus able to be given to silk and pile fabrics. Messrs Campbell therefore employ a staff of competent dressmakers and remake all that is necessary; thus saving their custom trouble and expense, and adding to the beauty of the restored



Those who have not taken advantage of purchasing household linens and longcloths at the various sales during February, need not feel completely "left out in the cold" if they have before them, as I have, patterns of the Hopwood Pure Longcloth Sheetings, which are really admirable; No. 11 is double warp, bleached, and has the exquisite soft finish for which the manufacturers of this longcloth are noted, the prices run, 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., in plain longcloth, while in the twilled make (No. 11) the prices are 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., the widths being 72, 80, 90, and 100 inches respectively. Another speciality of the Hopwood Company is the beautifully fine longcloth for





No. 136. The d'Asmond Toilette (Front and Back Views).

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame Myra, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

personal wear; No. 90 is 36 inches wide and costs 1s. 0½d. per yard; No. 100 is simply exquisitely fine, soft, and even, and costs 1s. 3d. per yard. This cloth is a splendid piece of manufacture, it is fine and good enough for infants' robes. A series of "double warp" longcloths numbered from 140 to 170, also 36 inches wide, begin in price at 6d., 7½d., 9d. and 10½d. per yard; the qualities of these longcloths are excellent, they are fine, soft, and very evenly woven, and are suitable for all purposes of underclothing. Still cheaper are the Hopwood Pure Longcloths, which begin in price at 3d. per yard, to 4d., 4½d., 5½d., 6½d., 7½d., and 9d., and are 36 inches wide; the Hopwood Pure Twilled Shirtings are made of the same width at 7½d., 10d., and 1s. per yard, in fact the longcloths are so fine, so good, and so cheap, that one feels a wild impulse to order a quantity of pieces of 48 yards, and begin at once to make up "sets" of underclothing for the whole family; but, although we may not absolutely require at once this wholesale amount of underclothing, yet, as we have the privilege of purchasing any quantity of longcloth at the same price, it is not amiss to have a small amount of white work going on, so that we never at any time need be reduced to the unladylike condition of being obliged to hurry on our work or our seamstress. And, again, "the poor we have always with us," and we certainly can do them a double amount of good by supplying them with made-up under-garments, and better still by employing them to make them up. I believe this to be one of the best ways of helping the very poor who have not the skill, nor the time to make up for themselves, and who, by the very nature of their work, require a far larger proportion of clothing than we can manage to wear out.

For those good souls who prepare bags of comforts for the emergencies of their poorer sisters, I would ask them to send for the

patterns of the Hopwood Pure Calicoes, 28, 32, 36, and 40 inches wide, the prices running from 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 5½d., 6d., 6½d., 6¾d., 7d., 7½d., 7¾d., 8½d., and 9d., all these are unbleached and very soft to work; sheetings in the same material run 72, 80, and 100 inches wide, and cost 11d., 1s., 1s. 1d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 5d. per yard, so that a pair of sheets (invaluable to the poor recipient) can be made for 7s.; these calicoes can be had plain or twilled, and as they quickly bleach white, and are easy to work on, it is this cloth that I should recommend for needlework practice in schools, and in all places where little girls are taught to make up underclothing.

The reason of the extraordinary cheapness of this excellent cloth is that the Hopwood Manufacturing Company are "bonâ fide" makers of all the goods they supply; their address is Princess Mills, Hopwood, Manchester.

Some of us are, however, decidedly wedded to the use of linen, both for personal wear and for sheetings; in spite of the advantages of woollen garments preached on the one side of the question, and the advocates of silk or of cotton on the other. For linen in its real beauty we must undoubtedly seek Ireland; Irish linen is famed all over the world, and it is to the various manufacturers at Belfast that we turn for the fullest information respecting the prices and qualities of household and table linen. Now, while all the makers of linen produce the varieties which are wanted in the household, yet some houses make specialities of table linen, others devote their energies to sheetings and pillow linens, while again houses such as the "Old Bleach" Company give their best attention to towellings, and produce such "handtücher" as never could even enter the wildest dreams of the linen-loving Frau! The towellings of this noted house are varied, comprising the two classes of towelling, huck-a-back in its many varieties and diaper, from the tiny bird's-eye pattern for nursery use, to the complicated geometrical designs of the soft German towel, which can be embroidered or not, as the purchaser pleases, and which has beautiful woven cross-stitch borders of varying widths, colours and patterns. At least a dozen varieties of designs in huck-a-back can be had, while the quality of the linen is still more varied. Some of the towellings are exquisitely fine, and as soft as cambric; others will satisfy those who enjoy using a rougher and more blood-circulating towel. Every pattern in the piece of diaper is distinguished by the clearness and beauty of the design, while the fine and even weaving testifies to the superiority of the yarn employed. How delightful it is to be spared the heavy toil of making up a large and extensive outfit of linen! Some years ago, we should have found it impossible to obtain ready-made pillow slips and sheets, however hurried we might be. Now all the great Irish manufacturers keep every quality ready hemmed and in all ordinary sizes; towels, dusters, glass-cloths, tea cloths, etc., can be had ready for and the modern housewife has no reason to complain that her cannot be given to the improvement of her mind. When the sub of marking comes on the tapis, we are again saved all labour an difficulty, for the Irish embroidered names and monograms equal best French work, and we can as easily order the linen to be ma as made.

Messrs. Murphy & Orr, of 18, Donegal Street, Belfast, have an enorm variety of linens to offer for selection. Until one has inspected their s of patterns, it is difficult to realize the numerous varieties of house linen made at the present tim



No. 137. THE DEGRANDI TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

This firm supply the most b tiful bleached linen sheetin extra prime heavy make, in wi ranging from 54 inches to inches, the prices run from 3s per yard to 16s., while in the nary heavy make, the shee costs from 1s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. yard. Twilled sheetings from 2s. 2d. to 5s. 9d.; and satin twills are 6s. and 6s. 6d. 7s. 9d. per yard; these are si the *perfection* of sheeting, and as are too seldom seen he England. A glance at the arranged patterns will do mo convince my readers of the be and strength of Messrs. Mu and Orr's linen sheeting than w pages of description from my but I can add my personal k ledge of the wear and durabili their linen, which it is a plea to make up and to use; in "d ing" the thread the perfecti the weaving is manifest to most unobservant, while strength of the linen threa such as to allow of one th being pulled out across a width sheet. The table-cloth Messrs. Murphy and Orr are r too tempting both has to price quality, while the designs most artistic, being floral, metrical, Arabesque, Grec Egyptian, Gothic, coralline, dian, foliage, heraldic, Chi and Japanese designs.

All the designs can be ha single or in double damask; b always recommend those who afford double damask to purc it, as the wear far outweighs little difference in cost. T napery is made to match a designs I have mentioned as as overlays for dinner pa D'oyleys, tray-cloths, couvre fish napkins, and pastry nap are among the specialites of house. Coats of arms, na monograms, initials, or crests can be woven to order in any linen chased, and this at very moderate cost; one advantage of this pl that there can be no question as to whom the linen belongs!

All those ladies who have made up sets of pillow cases know even with the assistance of the sewing machine, they are not qu made, even by the most willing fingers; how much then the very b or those equally to be pitied people, the very lazy, will rejoice to that another Belfast firm, Messrs. James Lindsay and Co., 28, Don

Place, Belfast, have a stock of ready-made pilow cases at most moderate prices; real linen pillow slips, measuring 18 inches by 29, at 8s. 9d. per dozen seems too good to be true, but, nevertheless, it is a fact that they are excellent in quality, though, of course, not so fine as what we are in the habit of using, but at 10s., 12s., 14s., 16s., and 18s., the fine, even linen is most remarkable, while in the larger sizes the prices do not increase very much; for example, admirable pillow slips, 22 inches by 32, can be had at 25s. per dozen; I remark that whether made of cheap or of expensive linen, the actual work, both of seams and button holes, is equally good, and will satisfy the most exacting lover of good needlework. Belfast abounds in linen manufacturers, each of whom offers some attractive style, although all these large houses I have mentioned keep *all* classes of linen, yet it is evident from the patterns sent, that certain goods are the special features of the firm. Next month I shall continue this subject, and mention the season's novelties in handkerchiefs, as the embroidered dresses have brought embroidered handkerchiefs into favour, and it is of importance that the details of the toilette should harmonize with the *tout ensemble*.

It is said that every well-regulated British mind possesses faith in one special pill, be this as it may, as a nation we are much given to trying new kinds of soap. Without naming the well-known and always welcome primrose soap, which at one time was supposed by foreigners to be the cause of the brilliant complexions of the English "mees;" or the celebrated old brown Windsor soap; or the delicious Tilleul soap of Monsieur Rimmel, we have hundreds of varieties of soaps, some of which are excellent; others rasp the delicate skin, and destroy the beauty they are supposed to preserve. We are always ready, with the fickleness of our sex, to try a novelty in the shape of soap, and often find that we change for the worse; but in the present case our infidelity to the soap of our choice has been rewarded, rather than the reverse, as my readers will agree, when they have tried the "savon a l'Opoponax" of Mr. L. Eeckelaer, of Brussels and London. The soaps of this manufacturer and perfumer are distinguished by their exquisite softness, and by the delicious odour which they impart to the skin; the savon aux violettes des Bois is a delicious violet soap, which imparts the fresh fragrance of my favourite flower to the person, and will, I feel sure, become a favourite in England. The rose Printanière is another most elegant soap, delicately perfumed, and very sweet, besides having the appearance of a veritable bon-bon. The style in which the soaps are put up is very striking, the boxes being most elegant; the soap is covered in an entirely novel manner, the box is edged with lace paper, and presents an *ensemble* which can be readily offered as a charming present among friends. The prices of the soaps are by no means extravagant when their quality and lasting powers are considered, being 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. per box the Opoponax is 1s. 9d.; each box contains three handsome tablets. The London address for the purchase of Mr. L. Eeckelaer's soaps is care of Mr. John M. Richards, 46, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.



No. 138. The Gardyne Mantle.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s.; untrimmed, 2s.; flat pattern only, 1s.; of Madame Myra, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, W.C.

A remarkably pretty novelty has been sent to me with a request that the Silkworm will introduce it to the notice of her readers, which she is only too pleased to do. A beautifully painted group of flowers is placed on a clear glass or photograph frame, which is one of the new adjustible frames which are so convenient and pretty, but which are immensely improved by the admirable manner in which the frame is adorned with painted flowers; the edges of the glass are nicely gilt, and the *tout ensemble* makes a very pretty and acceptable present either with a photograph or alone; in these days of amateur photography, such frames will be welcomed by all professors of this amusing art, and I think that these frames will meet with a large sale when they are known, the prices being only 2s. 9d., post free, or carte size, 2s. 3d.; they are forwarded on receipt of postal order for these amounts by Mrs. Calladine, Atherstone, who will paint any particular kind of flower or fern required. If the frame is not required with gold edges, the price is only 2s. 3d. post free, the carte size being 1s. 3d.; this lady will paint any kind of flowers or ferns stated, but primroses, azaleas, forget-me-nots, lilies, etc., look very elegant. As an Easter or birthday offering, these frames are most acceptable, and are far more durable as well as prettier than the very *banal* plush frame, which, unless it enshrines "her" sweet face, is too apt to become dusty, besides the inevitable fading of the brilliant hues of plush. I should mention that the frame has a spray at the top as well as the group of blossoms at the lower edge of the photo, and that this

upper spray is omitted in the lower-priced frames.

While on the subject of photographs, I must mention the new Transparleum painting, which is introduced by the Continental Novelty Company, 50, Leicester Square, W.C. This new mode of painting photographs is most amusing work; the materials as well as the instructions for employing them are supplied by the company, whose book of directions is so plainly worded that almost anyone can learn this pretty art, which is also a very remunerative one to those who engage to paint for the company, whose terms appear to be very fair. The following quotation from the company's circular will give a better idea of their proposition than if I speak of it in my own words:

"Should you feel willing to engage with us, we will send you a first-class outfit of material, containing everything necessary to engage in the work, upon the receipt of 10s. (ten shillings). For this amount we send you eight tubes of oil colours, the best made, two camel hair brushes, trial pictures, and glass, black binding paper, glass paper, parchment, starch, spermaceti, megilp, wooden presser, wooden clips, prepared oil, also a beautiful and completely finished cabinet portrait, which you can take apart and see just how the colours are applied, and compare results; together with a book of directions from which, with our materials, anyone can learn the art in two days. This we send, prepaid through the Parcels Post, in a neat cloth-covered case, which is enclosed in a strong box suitable for sending pictures back and forth when finished. This payment we always require, not only to cover the cost of the same, but as a guarantee of good faith and earnest intentions. And in no instance can we go to the expense of sending our pictures and paints excepting where the payment has first been made.

"It must be remembered that the paints and materials we send out are first-class in every respect; our unmounted photographs we specially prepare for this work and they are of the best quality; our instruction book contains the most minute and complete directions that thorough knowledge of the art could suggest, so that you will have everything in your favour right from the start. We earnestly request that no one will send for instructions unless they are willing to work, as it would be manifestly unfair for any lady to take advantage of our liberal offer simply to learn the art for her own pleasure without intending to send us any pictures. We are aware that the teachers of Crystoleum painting—an art similar to ours—charge from 5s. upwards per lesson for tuition alone, while we teach the entire painting (which would otherwise cost a lady fully 30s. to learn) and furnish all material for 10s.; but we desire painters sadly, and believe that the best way obtain them is to teach the art free.

"The price we pay for every picture, when finished and forwarded us, is 1s. 6d. Our usual plan is to send you three pictures at first, which we remit you immediately on receipt; and when you are maki them satisfactorily, we send you a series of boxes, each containing thr pictures to be painted, which must each, as finished, be returned to through the Parcels Post, wh we immediately return the box with three more, thus keepi you fully employed."

The effect of the paintir when completed, is somewh like that of the well-kno Crystoleum painting, but fo tunately the resemblance en here, the Transparleum pair ing being as permanent as t other is fleeting, spotting, a fading, to the great disappoir ment of the artist. The colou ing of the specimens sent me very brilliant and effective, a if the materials were procurab for personal amusement, should like to purchase a b of the paints, etc., but in t face of the stern admoniti above quoted, I dare not appl

Few things are more unple sant than to receive, as Christmas greeting, the awf words, "please ma'am I ha had an accident with the" et etc., when one knows that it impossible to replace the artic in question, and yet that it indispensable to our happine that no fracture should visible on this day. In cas such as these, Davy's Diamo Cement is invaluable for joi ing china and glass, and for those trifling, but necessar repairs which are so comm in every house. Davy's Diamo Cement is manufactured Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 9 Farringdon Street, and is so by all chemists and stationer at one shilling per bottle. should form a part of the stor in every household.

Those ladies who burn the hair combings in place of savi them can have little idea of t amount of hair which falls fro the healthy head in the cour of a twelvemonth; nor of t use which can be made of wh is technically called "com ings;" the hair thus saved easily and inexpensively ma up into tails, curls (when cur heads have yielded the crop), or made into set plaits which can unplaited and brushed out as well as if they still adorned the head th grew them; the price of this arrangement differs at various hairdresse from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ounce; the hair should be weighed befo sending; it usually weighs a litte more on its return, as the tiny si loop with which it is attached out-weighs any hair that may be t broken to be available. Advertisements of the operators in this usef work will be found on reference to our advertisement pages. I a



No. 139. COSTUME FOR DEEP MOURNING.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

unable to give them here, as I am writing away from all my treasured address books.

One ounce of hair appears a very large quantity until it is combed out; the easiest way of preserving the hair, until sufficient has been collected, is to place it daily in a rather solid cardboard box, with an easily but closely fitting lid, in one of the toilet-table drawers.

So many of my readers are to be counted among the "travelled Englishwomen," that I do not apologise for introducing to their notice an invention which is almost a necessity to those who dislike the strange and various blackings which are met with on the Continent, and indeed in many parts of England also, to say nothing of the discomfort of having one's boots stretched by large and, not always, immaculately clean hands. The simple boot-clamp and tree entitled "Dowling's Adjustable Boot-clamp and Tree," is an invention which deserves a place in every household, and as its use tends to the long wear of boots, economists should certainly obtain this for the use of the house. The advantages are, that both hands are free to perform the cleansing process, and that it is almost impossible to soil the hands while using the brushes; that the boot linings do not suffer from the contact with the hand, and that the adjustable tree keeps the boot or shoe in good shape; the boot is held firmly in position by the clamp, and the boots can be cleaned in about half the time taken by the single-handed process; the price is most moderate, and well repays the outlay. Any lady can make use of it, while it is invaluable in large households where the number of boys' and gentlemen's boots is usually large; I need not point out the comfort it must be in both boys' and girls' schools. The creams and satin polishes, which are used in place of blacking, are easily applied to ladies' boots, and where a pair of extra trees is not a consideration, the boots can be kept upon them until required for use.

The unusually cold winter has produced the result of drying up the skin, roughening the lips, and irritating the whole epidermis, and yet here and there we find a few favoured ones upon whom the rigorous cold has apparently no effect; these happy ones are in the habit of using Beetham's Glycerine and Cucumber, which emollient renders the skin soft, smooth, and white, entirely removing all roughness, redness, irritation, and harshness, and imparting a velvety smoothness, which is the characteristic of extreme youth; this valuable emollient is sent, post free, at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle by the makers, Messrs. Beetham and Son, Chemists, Cheltenham, and may be had of all chemists at 1s. and 2s. 6d. With this Beetham's Rose-leaf Powder should be used, this being a perfectly harmless powder, and extremely fragrant; it is sold in boxes at 1s., and sent, post free, for 2d. extra.

If the "bleak winds of March make us tremble and shiver" they make us cough terribly too, and find out all the weak places in our lungs; all delicate persons should carry a few of Keating's Cough Lozenges in the pocket, to *prevent* an attack of coughing. Keating's cough lozenges differ from nearly all others in this important point—they do not upset the digestive organs while curing the cough, but on the contrary, rather aid them than impede digestion. The price is 1s. 1½d. the tin, and they can be obtained of all chemists.

The Bradford Manufacturing Company still supply their wonderfully cheap dress materials. The principle of supplying direct from the loom to the consumer is one which cannot fail to benefit the public, all the middle profits being thus saved; but, even with this knowlege, it still appears wonderful that dress materials can be sold at the very low rates charged for the fabrics supplied, the prices beginning at 3¾d. to 4s. per yard. The spring novelties are the new fancy stripes and chequers, the stripes predominating, as they are so extremely fashionable.

Soft cashmeres form the drapery for the striped skirts, as well as a considerable portion of the bodice, for although the striped fabrics are also largely employed for entire costumes, they require very nice and clever dressmaking. Fancy plushes mingled with plain plushes are still worn, and always look well, and the tweeds for spring wear are the most suitable material for tailor-made dresses.

How pretty these said dresses are this season! prettier than ever! the simplicity of the style not being quite so rigidly adhered to, adds to the effect without altering the charm. Messrs. Lansdell Brothers, 54, Mortimer Street, Regent Street, are now supplying very ladylike and stylish dresses at most reasonable rates; for example, the Sandown costume is made in all the new colours of the season from £4 4s., while richly braided costumes are only £6 6s. By a special system of this house, an easy form of self-measurement is forwarded by post on application, as well as the patterns of cloth, so that ladies at a distance from town may receive their costumes, jackets, etc., without any more difficulty than if they lived in London.

We are requested to inform our readers that this house, hitherto known to them as that of Messrs. Lansdell Brothers, will next month continue its career at the same address, but under the new name of Gardiner. We shall take an early opportunity of describing some of the spring novelties shown here.

Messrs. Jay, of Regent Street, are now selling some remarkably cheap dress materials, as well as ready-made skirts, which offer an opportunity to economists which will not often present itself. In the first place, there are black beiges, reduced in price to 1s. per yard; of these there are several qualities, some thick and rough looking, in the taste of to-day, others very fine, soft, and supple. Between these extremes range six or seven varieties of make in black beige, any one of which will make a useful every-day dress for ladies, or for girls, requiring black costumes. The width of these beiges is from 24 to 26 inches. Gordon cloth is another useful black fabric, which is more dressy than the beige; this cloth is 2s. 9d. per yard, 28 inches wide. It is a fine, soft, silken fabric, draping well, and having the appearance of a dull silk cord.

Next in price comes the Kabul Cashmere, which begins at 3s. 3d. and advances to 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard, but as this cashmere is 46 inches wide it is really quite as cheap as the above-mentioned fabrics, while its texture is such as will delight lovers of elegant drapery; beautifully soft, light, and even, it is to be desired that Messrs. Jay would always allow us the privilege of buying.

Messrs. Jay's celebrated Crêpe Impérial is one of the most useful of mourning materials, inasmuch as it is not affected by wet or damp, being all wool, and in this respect differing from crape, which it closely resembles. Crêpe Impérial is invaluable for replacing crape as trimming, or for making complete costumes in very deep mourning, the appearance of this fabric being that of the best silk crape, while the wear is unending. Crêpe Impérial is made in several qualities, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s.

The made-up skirts now selling with materials for the corsage are so cheap as to excite regret in my mind that I cannot, by any piece of imagination, think that I really require one or two of these admirable dresses, which offer as strong a temptation from their beauty as from their extreme cheapness.

It is well known that the grains of starch from various plants—as, for instance, from potatoes, wheat, and rice—vary very much in size. In the use of starch as a toilet powder, it is of the utmost importance that a starch of the very finest grain should be used, so that it should be invisible upon the skin. One of the smallest and finest starches obtainable is that of *Zea Mays*, or true Indian corn. Mr. Mason is now able to supply this starch of exquisite purity for toilet purposes. Poudre de *Zea Mays* may be had in three tints, white, ivory, and pink, post free, for 18 stamps. I would call my readers' attention to Mr. Mason's exquisite Cream and Bloom of Stephanotis, and to his invaluable preparations for restoring the colour and growth of the hair, of which full particulars will be found in his advertisement in this Journal.

Early as it still is, Messrs. Swan and Edgar, of Piccadilly and Regent Street, are already showing some charming models of mantles for the spring and early summer. Any very striking novelty in this direction is hardly to be expected, but in all other respects these new models cannot fail to please, for they are ladylike vêtements in elegant shapes, and very moderate in price.

The materials chiefly used are plain and striped bouclé cloths of very fine and soft texture; frisé damask, diagonal and frisé pekins, broché frisé, and plush of very fine and close quality; this last material, either alone or combined with some other fabric, makes charming mantles for the demi-saison, and takes the place of the broché velvet which has been so much worn of late. Rosary beads and jet are combined in braids and handsome appliqué ornaments, and these, together with ruches of pinked-out silk, flounces of Chantilly and guipure lace, and numerous bows of French faille ribbon, form the chief trimmings. The shapes of the new mantles are much the same as those of the small mantles worn during the winter. The fronts fall in long ends, either square or drawn into a passementerie cup; the sleeve is generally turned under, but in some cases it simply falls over the arm, leaving this perfectly free, and the back is quite short, and either cut nearly straight across, or else the centre forms a slight point; scarcely any mantles are pleated at the back, and thus an exaggerated tournure is avoided.

A very elegant model is in fine bouclé cloth; the long square ends in front are ornamented with plush revers, the edge is trimmed with flounces of Chantilly lace forming a full basque at the back, and bows of ribbon ornament the neck, sleeves, and long ends. Another mantle, made of black damask frisé, is in a somewhat different style, and is trimmed with rosary beads and jet above a lace flounce. The straight line across the back is corrected by coquillés of lace ornamenting the seams from the edge to the wast. The ends in front are drawn in with bows of ribbon. A pretty mantle in a pekin material of wide alternate diagonal and frisé stripes is shorter in front and edged with Chantilly; this model is ornamented with bretelles of beaded braid in dull and bright beads. A very ladylike model is made of bouclé frisé with very long ends in front drawn in at the point. The arms, instead of passing over these ends in the usual way, are slipped through straps inside the fronts, which thus fall in an unbroken line from the neck. The trimming is a thick ruche of pinked-out silk, with a line of large beads bordering the outer sides of the long ends.

Some very small mantles are made of broché frisé and plush; the turned-under sleeve is of the broché, and part of the front is of the same material, but the ends, which are not very long, are of plush, drawn into passementerie cups, and the back consists of plush drawn in and finished off with passementerie cups in the same way. This stylish model is carried out in a variety of materials.

THE SILKWORM.



No. 140. Spring Costumes for Young Lady and Children.

Made-up Models of Children's Costumes, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 1s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only,* 6d. *Young Lady's Dress, trimmed,* 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only,* 1s.: of Mdme. MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.



No. 141. Fashionable Promenade Toilettes.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; ***untrimmed,*** 2s. 9d.; ***Flat Patterns only,*** 1s. of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 5th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is neccessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

SPOTS and stripes usually share the honours of the spring between them, but this season hardly a spot of any shape or size is to be seen; all the new materials are striped, and yet this unity of design does not produce monotony, for the stripes are not only of all widths and in all colours, but they are also arranged in every possible direction; vertical, horizontal, and diagonal stripes are one as fashionable as the other, and all are illustrated in our present number, which is well supplied with types of fashionable costumes for spring wear.

The straight lines that prevail in the new materials are also adopted in the draping of tunics and back draperies, and folds are arranged to fall in straight or in oblique lines; but side by side with these long, graceful draperies, there are the short puffed tunics, farthingales they might be called, such as those illustrated at No. 121, at No. 140, and on the ball toilette on the Diagram Sheet.

Two excellent models of spring walking costumes are illustrated at No. 135; figures 1 and 4 of this engraving show the two sides of the same costume; the straight tunic is fastened on to the skirt down the left side with rosette bows of velvet or plush ribbon; the right side is very simply draped. This costume may be carried out in any of the plain and striped materials now in vogue, the plush ornaments on the jacket matching the prevailing colour in the striped skirt; as these plush stripes are often in several colours, the most becoming shade may be selected for the bodice ornaments. The jacket of this costume is in a new style, and very appropriate for outdoor wear. Figure 3 is also a pretty dress, made of one of the new canvas materials interwoven with cords, which give the effect of a braided pattern.

Three more models of walking costumes are also illustrated at No. 141; the first of these has a jacket with deep basques, and is complete without a mantle, the tunic of the second figure is exceedingly graceful, and the pleated pekin revers is a novelty worth noting. The third figure has the skirt striped with horizontal stripes, a mode that should only be adopted as a general rule by ladies of something more than medium height. As horizontal stripes are decidedly fashionable, but difficult to wear well, a word of caution with regard to them will not be amiss. Broad horizontal stripes dwarf the figure, and give it a roundabout look that is anything but graceful; these should therefore be avoided by all ladies of small stature and plump proportions, but may be freely adopted by tall and slender figures; even in this case, however, the lines round the skirt will need to be broken by the vertical lines of the tunic. Medium and narrow horizontal stripes, especially when they occur at the edge of the dress, are more easily dealt with; these look well on figures of moderate dimensions, both as to height and size, when covered in part by the long tunic. Short people, especially if they happen to be stout as well as short, should firmly resist the blandishments of horizontal stripes, whether broad or narrow, and abide by those which are either vertical or oblique. Good specimens of skirts with vertical stripes are given at figs. 1 and 4 of No. 135, already referred to, at fig. 4 of No. 140, and at fig. 2 of No. 141. A toilette with the skirt in diagonal or oblique lines is shown at No. 134; this may serve as a model for much simpler materials; a costume combining vertical and oblique stripes is illustrated at No. 174. This illustration shows the back and



NO. 142. THE PRASCOVIE TOQUE.

front of a costume in the form of a redingote composed of pekin material in wide stripes, the front part of the dress having the stripes sloping downwards towards the centre. This material is woven in diagonal stripes meeting in the centre, like the ridges of a roof; it was first introduced and mentioned in MYRA'S JOURNAL in the latter part of the autumn, and is now prominent amongst the earliest spring fabrics. The effect can also be imitated by joining two bias breadths of plain pekin, but it is difficult to do this quite accurately, and hence the woven diagonal stripes are much preferred.

Very good models of dinner dresses are illustrated on the second page, and at Nos. 120 and 136; this last toilette is particularly elegant, and may be carried out in light or dark colours, and in black. No. 137 shows a pretty ball toilette for a young lady. The mourning costume, No. 139, may be used as a model for costumes made of plain woollen material, such as cashmere or vigogne, trimmed with plush.

No. 147, the Yolande costume, will look well French faille and plush, in poplin and velvet, and plain woollen material and velveteen for economic dresses.

The Allington tollette, No. 148, and fig. 2 of No. 13 are different types of morning and indoor dresses, bo fashionable and practical in different ways. No. 1 might be adopted as a home dinner dress, made half-worn silk and remants of broché.

The first model on the Diagram Sheet is that of tunic or polonaise, specially contrived for the co venience of young married ladies. The polonaise fi the figure neatly over the back, shoulders, and ches but is drawn in at the waist in front by ribbon strin run through casings, instead of the ordinary seams ar pleats. It is fastened from the neck on the left si under a band of plush, which is continued down t left side of the tunic. The polonaise may be made velvet, velveteen, plush, or of suitable woollen fabric and is worn over a plain silk skirt matching the pol naise in colour. Made in black it may be adopte with a variety of black skirts, and will be found ve convenient for wearing at a time when the dress must be altered, a process which is neither satisfacto nor economical, or put by until the figure has regain its ordinary shape.

The second model is a new and fancifully cut corsa for ball toilette; bodices ending in loops at the top a very fashionable, and this particular toilette is simple in make that it is unusually well adapted f home dressmaking. The foundation skirt is of crea silk, bordered with a lace flounce about eight or ni inches wide; over this is a very deep lace flounc headed by a lace farthingale gathered on to the co sage; the deep lace flounce is ornamented with lo loops of ribbon, turned up under the upper flounc but falling nearly to the edge of the narrow floun bordering the skirt. At the back the farthingale en in a long puffed drapery of lace. The bodice is of si matching the long ribbon loops, and the front and ba are joined over the shoulders by epaulets, and und the arms by arm-bands, which are fastened on t outside under bows.

The Ashley costume for a little girl of four is t third model; the casaque of this little dress may made of plush, faille, or poplin; the plaston a flounce are of lace or fine embroidery over silk, and wide sash of soft silk crosses the front, covering t edge of the plastron and the top of the flounce.

The fourth model is that of the Victoria low bodic this has the pretty low rounded neck, so becoming the figure and so modest, which was in vogue wh Her Majesty as a girl won the hearts of her subjects her graceful, unaffected dignity, and which will alwa remain in fashion while there are modest women w can appreciate it. The bodice is laced at the back a finished off with a puff of lace, somewhat resembli the farthingale on the second model.

Three very pretty evening dresses are illustrated our Coloured Fashion Plate. The first is intended for young girl of sixteen or seventeen, who is not y "out" and privileged to wear low dresses. This pret toilette may be made of silk, voile, étamine, or a light fabric, and trimmed with moiré ribbon, or wi the new satin ribbon with a purl edge. The secon dress is adapted for a young matron, and can be ma in black or colours. Beaded net or gauze could used for the pleated tablier and panels and for t corsage, of which very little is seen, the greater part it being covered by the velvet bretelles and plastro The third dress is a pretty dinner or concert toilet for a young lady. The bodice is pleated at the ba and high, the front is cut in a pretty oval shape, with lace collar turned back round the edge. Any pla silk may be used for the skirt of this dress, with tunic and corsage of lace or of any light figur fabric.

The Braganza mantle, which is our cut-out pap pattern, is one of the newest shapes for the small demi-saison visites, so necessary as an intermedia vêtement between the heavy fur-trimmed mantles winter, and the thin, light visites for summer wea This model is simple in shape, but ladylike and effe tive. It may be made of velvet, plush, bouclé clot

broché frisé, or ribbed silk, lined with wadded and quilted silk, and trimmed with jet and wooden bead passementerie, with braid ruches, etc., etc. The trimming is carried round all the edges of the vêtement, and round the neck and sleeves. A somewhat similar mantle is shown at No. 138; but in this model the scarf ends in front are longer, and the back is turned under in the same way as the sleeve, and is untrimmed. These two early models will give our readers an idea of the leading modes in mantles to be expected a little later in the season; the long ends in front and the short back resting on the tournure are still the chief characteristics of spring mantles, but these shapes will be modified and added to a little later, when summer modes are more decided.

It is not often that we are enabled to respond to the wishes of a few of our correspondents by giving models of washing dresses for the summer so early in the season. This month, however, we give two charming models illustrated at No. 122. The first of these dresses may be made with a skirt of plain cambric or Alsatian lawn in a pale shade of tan colour, with the corsage and tunic of the same material with a small pattern of scattered flowers in bright colours. The second dress may also be made with a full skirt of plain material, and the long draped upper skirt and



No. 144. The Amélie Night Dress (Front).

corsage of figured material to correspond. The br e telles, yoke, collar and wristbands might be of printed cambric in a cashmere or Persian design, or of em-broidered étamine lined with coloured silk. Models for morning dresses are also given at No. 133; these and the three illustrations preceding them emanate from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

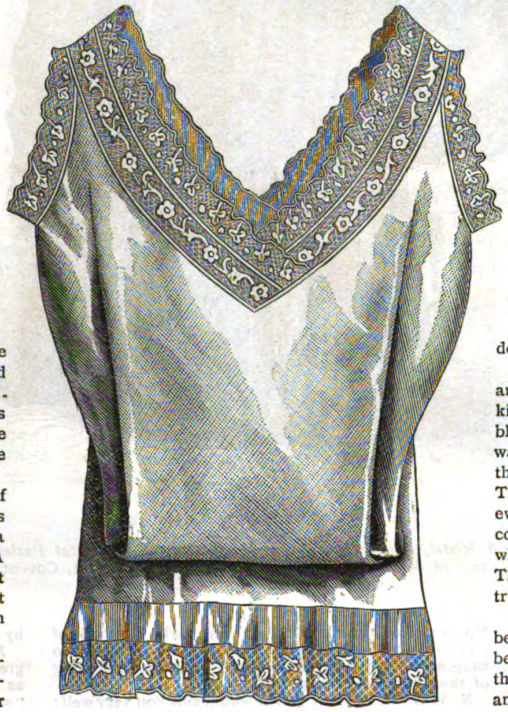
One of the minor but not unimportant fashions of the day is illustrated at fig. 1 of No. 141; this consists in the pleated chemisette, made in imitation of a gentleman's shirt, and worn with open jackets. A different style of pleated chemisette is shown at No. 147; this, and pointed plastrons of different materials, are still much in vogue with all plain bodices.

Short Spanish jackets are still much worn with indoor dresses, especially with dressy breakfast and tea-gowns. The jacket is generally made of velvet or plush, such as a Figaro jacket in ruby velvet, which is fastened at the throat only, and shows a full chemisette of lace, draped diagonally and apparently rolled round the waist. A narrow pleating of beige silk, covered with a lightly gathered lace flounce, forms a kind of basque below the waist. The jacket sleeve is short, and completed by a puffed sleeve of lace, finished off with a silk pleating and lace flounce. Another of these coquettish little jackets is more Oriental in style; it is made of cream ribbed velvet with fine lines of gold between the ribs of the material. The jacket is fastened at the neck by a collar band of cerise velvet,



No. 143. The Eulalie Chemise.

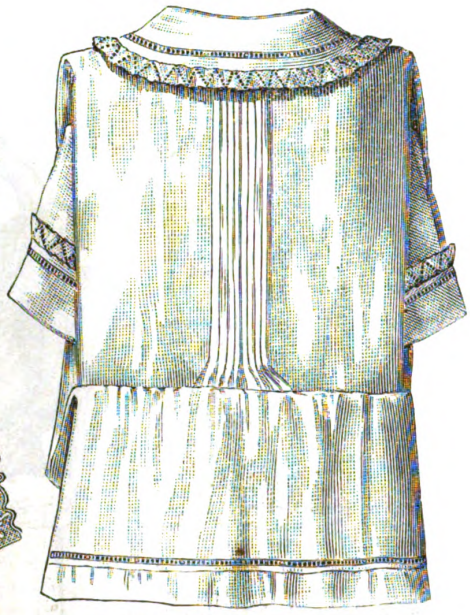
embroidered in black and gold. A waistcoat of cerise velvet is adorned with arabesques embroidered in the same way, and ending in an embroidered moyen-âge girdle. An under-sleeve of embroidered cerise velvet appears below the short upper sleeve of the cream ribbed velvet. These two pretty models can easily be copied in less expensive materials, and will be found very useful for finishing off at home the skirts of



No. 146. The Isabelle Chemise.

dinner dresses that have been seen too often away from home, or that are half worn out or unsuitable for ordinary home wear. Plush and velvet jackets may be worn with black or cream lace skirts, over a lace plastron and sleeves matching the skirt, or with dresses of silk, gauze, and other materials. They are made in all colours, black, cream, ruby, peacock and emerald-green, sapphire, turquoise, bronze, grey, etc., etc., and are usually quite short at the waist and rounded over the chest.

Redingotes are in great favour, especially with ladies whose slender figures never appear more light and graceful than when arrayed in these simple but elegant pardessus. Redingotes are made of plush, vigogne, ottoman, and faille, and nearly all have added skirts either lightly gathered or mounted in large flat pleats. The upper part, or corsage, forms a point in front and is well curved over the hips; the back is in princess shape, with two box-pleats below the waist, giving fulness to the skirt. The excessively high collar is of plush; it may be noted, however, that these high collars are not all made in the same way, for there are indeed two different manners of making them. The simplest style consists of a plain high collar, quite straight, and fastened at the throat by two hooks and eyes, or by a fancy clasp. The rolled collar is made double the height of the straight collar, and turned over in the centre. The turned down collar, which is generally adopted by people with short necks, is joined to a straight collar band of convenient depth; it is like a rolled collar at the back, but is turned down more



No. 145. The Amélie Night Dress (Back).

deeply in front to make room for the chin.

Questions having reached us as to whether balayeuses are fashionable, we may say that balayeuses of many kinds are worn, but not those made of muslin, either black or white. For putting inside the hem of morning walking costumes, the most fashionable balayeuses are those made of black sateen, with open embroidery These are very practical and not easily soiled. For evening toilettes balayeuses are made of net, and consist of two or three flounces, one above the other, which help to throw the dress out and make it fall well. There are also balayeuses of coloured silk and surah, trimmed with lace.

Amongst the number of old modes which are now being revived is that of deep lace berthas; these berthas are made of all kinds of delicate laces; they serve to ornament the corsages of ball toilettes, and fall in a deep flounce round the shoulders, headed by a coquillé ruche of narrow lace; a little cockade of lace ornaments the shoulders, or else a bow of ribbon or a spray of flowers is placed in the same position.

Gloves for evening wear are made of Swedish kid, with open lace tops, or else they are of glacé kid reaching far above the elbow.

Dressmakers who will make up Ladies' own materials:—

Miss Kingston, 104, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C.; Miss Ingle, 57, Ferndale Road, Clapham; Mrs. Holloway, 29, Langham Road, West Green Road, Tottenham; Madame Louis, 54, Beaumont Street, Portland Place; Miss Cracknell, 20, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.; Mrs. Gammons, 22, Adelaide Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.; Mrs. Wallace, 9, Ryder's Court, Leicester Square, W.; Miss L. White, 16, Archel Road, West Kensington; Mrs. and Misses Ward, 66, Colebrooke Row, Islington, N.; Miss Parish, Powerscourt House, Powerscourt Road, Clapton.

Addresses of Dressmakers who go out by the day or month:—

Miss Searing, 120, Wenlock Street, New North Road, London; Miss Wilkins, 56, Ovington Street, Brompton, S.W.; Miss Hemming, 135, Leyton Road, Stratford; Miss Willcocks, 22, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Mrs. Bryan, 41, St. George's Street, Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.; Miss L. White, 16, Archel Road, West Kensington; Miss L. Norman, 2, Pownall Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington, S.W.

DRESS.

PASSION FLOWER. — Plush would be by far the best material to combine with your voile, but not in the colour you suggest; a dark shade of ruby, or grenat, would be the best combination, but bright brown would also look well. Arrange the skirt as you suggest, with a panel of plush; cut the bodice like fig. 2 in the Coloured Fashion Plate, and make the plush bretelles and plastron like those of this dress. You will find this newer than the high collar you suggest; but if you adopt this, ornament the front of the dress with a pointed plastron of plush, or of finely pleated crêpe de Chine or surah, matching your voile. A plain tight fitting bodice of light-coloured voile is never very becoming to the figure; crossed draperies, like those at Nos. 121 and fig. 1 of No 122, are very pretty. If you use beads they should match your plush, and the elbow sleeves must be finished off with plush parements bordered with beads.

EVELYN.—1. It is quite impossible to tell you at present what the new washing materials for summer dresses will be like; there are no patterns of these to be had so very early in the season as the beginning of February. Probably stripes and bands, printed in Persian designs, will be amongst them. 2. For styles for your dresses see No. 122, fig. 4 of No. 140, and any dresses with plain or pleated skirts and long draped tunics. 3. Bretelles of velvet or plush would be very pretty over full bodices of plain écru washing materials.

LADY BEATRICE. — 1. Steels are used in the backs of dresses; they are generally three in number, and these, with the addition of a cushion at the waist, are quite sufficient to make the dress skirt fall well. 2. Apply to Mr. R. Allin, 73. Upper Street, Islington; he will supply you with any description of underclothing, from the most inexpensive machine-stitched models, to the finest and best styles of hand-made garments. Many thanks for your appreciation of the Journal; we shall be pleased to answer your enquiries at any time.

MAÏA. — 1. Very inexpensive dresses can be had at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris; these are, of course, "stock" dresses, but they are made in very neat styles, and exceedingly well cut; they make very good morning dresses, and we have often procured them for our correspondents. At present there are no dresses at a lower price than £1 13s. 6d., but for this sum there are costumes in black, brown, or navy-blue cashmere, or *sanglier*, a rough canvas fabric, with a pleated skirt, long draped tunic, and waistcoat trimmed with braid. At £2 2s. there are costumes of plain cheviot, with a very elegantly draped tunic raised on one side, and the corsage finished off with a velvet collar and parements. New varieties of cheap costumes are introduced every month, or oftener, and if you wrote, as your friend does, every attention would be paid to your order, and the firm would do their best to meet your wishes. Our own experience, and that of many of our friends, is that the costumes, &c., at the Louvre are cheaper, better made, and in more ladylike styles than those at the other house you name. 2. Gold trimming is always useful and effective for evening wear; your trimming would look well on a white ottoman silk opera cloak, on a white dress, or on black velvet, as



No. 147. THE YOLANDE COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; untrimmed, 2s. 9d.; Flat Pattern only, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

No. 120 for instance, the panels plain, instead of pleated, and striped with gold. It is difficult to suggest a style, however, without knowing something of the width and style of the trimming.

X. Y. Z.—1. A short jacket would suit you very well; you could wear such a jacket as you describe, covering the hips over their widest part. 2. A dress of velveteen and cashmere would be useful; but if you look thr the illustrations, and read the fashion articles in number, you will find there are many more novel equally serviceable combinations of materials. jet trimming might be used for ornamenting a pan the side of the skirt and the corsage of your costu lace is not used at present in trimming any dre but those intended for evening wear, but you enough to make yourself a pretty black lace ca which you could trim with jet and ribbon. The ce head of No. 158 is such a capote, and, by substitu ribbon strings for the wide lace lappets, you c make it more youthful looking. the illustrations in this number for bonnets and hats.

ONE OF THE CAMPBELLS.— striped material is very handsome, would make up well as a tunic ov plain skirt of dark brown plush. this plush skirt quite round, moder full, and without any trimming ever. An open jacket with a waistcoat, collar and parements, w be best for a walking costume t worn without a mantle. A white hat with a fancy open brim, and crown entirely covered with p would do very nicely with this cost

PAQUERETTE.—It is not possibl us to give the special illustration sketches you ask for in the Journal by writing in accordance with Rule Myra's Workroom this difficulty ca overcome. Rough sketches of dre &c., for special circumstances are sent with letters answered in thi by post, and paper patterns are cut these, if required, at the prices cha for models illustrated in the Jou The letters are replied to by retu post, whenever it is possible to do

ISA.—The dress could be made No. 138, and trimmed with be passementerie; a corsage pointe front, with a plastron of passemen and with a short pleated basque a back, would be suitable with the illustrated. No. 139 would also good model, with a side panel plastron of faille and plush pekin. tunic and corsage of fig. 3 of N would also look well in faille, and be worn over a box-pleated skirt o same, or a plain skirt trimmed a edge with bands of plush or velvet

YUM-YUM.—1. The hat you a so much has no special name; any milliner would supply you wit shape and trim it for you like the illu tion, which you must show her. cannot provide it in felt it cou made in stiff net, and covered velvet. 2. The skirt of the dress be remodelled as you suggest; band or bands of grey plush mat the cashmere would be more s than black velvet. You could stri skirt with vertical or diagonal ba you prefer these to the bands roun skirt. The material you take fro skirt will help to eke out the drapery, and you can ornamen corsage with a plastron, collar, parements of grey plush. 3 The jacket will do very nicely; mak jacket rather short and tight-fittin will not require any trimming

A COUNTRY DRESSMAKER —In tion in the system of dress cutti which you refer, is only given a rooms of the Association, or by pe who have acquired the system, an qualified to teach. If you apply Association, 272, Regent Street, will send you the names of any fied instructors living in your bourhood. The charts and p instructions can also be sent by but you would learn the system better from personal instructio by going through a course of lessons.

M. S. N.—Your delightful letter has given u greatest pleasure; such expressions of apprec as yours are most encouraging to the whole o "staff," who unite in warm thanks for the c ing manner in which you have expressed your op of their labours.

LION JACK: an Account of Perilous Adventures in the Capturing of Wild Beasts among Wild Men. By P. T. BARNUM. Price 1s.—MYRA & SON 39, Bedford Street, London, W.C

JETTED TABLIERS from 6s. 6d.; beaded and pearl work of every colour and description executed. Samples sent on receipt of 6d. for postage. Also chenille, gold and silver thread embroideries, handwork. See "Spinnings in Town" for January.—Mrs. HENRY, near Amersham, Bucks.

TO THE FAIR SEX.—LADIES' HAIR COMBINGS, forwar post, thoroughly disentangled by New Process, made u returned in three days for 2s. per oz. New Basket six branches, from 21s.—T. S. BROWN, 3, Leece Liverpool.

PETITE MAMAN.—1. We give, in the pattern of the Alfort Toilette on the Diagram Sheet, a model that will entirely meet your views. Make the polonaise in vigogne or Umritzur cashmere, trim it with plush, and wear it over a plain skirt of plush. 2. In making this skirt you need not slope the seams at all, but gather the breadths a little at the top, in front, and at the sides, so that the skirt falls easily from the waist, and either pleat or gather them closely at the back. 3. The open jackets, with straight fronts fastened at the neck only, will do very nicely for your morning dresses, over a full chemisette of surah, made like that in Fig. 1 of No. 141, with a box-pleat down the centre. A similar style of jacket would do for evening wear, made of plush or velvet, and opening over a plastron of lace or of crêpe de Chine. 4. Do not purchase a new mantle at present; remove the fur ornaments from your bouclé cloth mantle, and retrim it with a ruche of silk braid. These ruches are now made of loops and ends of very narrow silk braid, and have a very pretty effect. No. 138 is a velvet mantle, trimmed with one of these fine braid ruches.

CANARY.—Make your little god-daughter a plain, double-breasted paletot of peacock-green plush, and a toque to match, like the Prascovie, No. 142. Make the brim of white feathers, and put a white bird or group of white feather pompons at the side. The dress could be made like the Ashley costume on the Diagram Sheet. Do not make a low dress for the little girl, if her mother does not think it safe for her to wear them. Your dress would probably never be worn, for your friend would not run the risk of sacrificing her child's health to please even so liberal a godmother as you evidently are.

A. J. J.—Remove the satin front from your dress, damp and iron the satin, and, if it is not too much marked, use it again as the lining for a full front, in the style of Fig. 2 of No. 135. Make the satin lining plain, and cover it with a bouillonné plastron and skirt of black lace. The revers can be made of satin, covered with lace put on flat, and the dress should be fastened on the left side under the revers. Join the backs and remove the buttons; then ornament the centre with a pointed plastron of satin covered with pleated lace. Parements of satin and lace to correspond. The plastron, revers, collar, and parements might all be edged with large jet beads, like the d'Asmond toilette, No. 136, and you could use jetted net for the plastron, etc., if you prefer it to lace. The drapery will probably not require altering. Make the sash of black ribbon.

MORELLI.—You will have no difficulty in finding a bonnet or hat to suit you; look through the models in this number. Very pretty hats for the spring are made of black lace; the shape is of stiff muslin, covered with dull silk; the lace falls from the top over the sides of the crown in fluted pleats; the brim is covered with lace in the same way and bordered with jet beads, or else it may be bound with jet braid, and then covered outside and inside with ruches of lace. A bunch of white lilac at the side, with bows of black velvet or black satin ribbon, would be a pretty trimming. You could choose any shape that suited you, and cover and trim it yourself.

ERMINIE.—Ruches for trimming ball dresses are made of the petals of different flowers woven into a muslin foundation. The flowers generally used are white, pink, or yellow roses, carnations, and large daisies. It would be possible, but very troublesome, to make this trimming, as the petals must be very close together. A wide border of pink rose petals would be very pretty round the edge of your white silk skirt, with the tulle draperies caught up with bouquets or sprays of pink roses. The white silk bodice could have a berthe of tulle and roses, or a border of rose petals like that on the skirt.

LOYAL IRISH.—The most fashionable woollen materials will be in different varieties of canvas weaving, made of very soft wool. There is very little prospect of alpaca or lustre being much worn at present, although both are useful fabrics for country wear.

LITTLE GIRL.—Bodices, differing from the skirt, are still worn, especially with evening dress. With your black lace skirt you could have a velvet bodice cut in a very long open point in front, like that of the Yolande costume, No. 147, with a plastron of beaded net cut off square at the chest, and elbow sleeves of beaded net to match. Plush corselets are very pretty with coloured evening dresses, either in a different colour or in a darker shade of the same colour. With a cream lace skirt you could have a corselet of peacock-green, brown, sapphire, or ruby plush, over a pleated chemisette of tulle covering the shoulders, and with the ends crossed on the chest and back, leaving small pointed openings. A full chemisette of tulle, drawn in round the throat under a row of pearls, is also very fashionable, and the puffed short sleeves are of tulle in either case.

MRS. E. D.—1. Two breadths of broché are not sufficient for the train of a dress; you must allow three breadths, each one rather over 1½ yards in length; 5 yards will not be too much for the train. 2. Trim the red dress with jet ornaments; the mixture of ruby and jet is fashionable and very effective.



No. 148. THE ALINGTON COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only* 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40. Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

MARGUERITE.—1. The striped silk can be used as a foundation skirt for a tulle ball dress. Make the skirt plain, and cover it with two skirts of white tulle; corsage of pink silk, and chemisette and puffed sleeves of tulle. Bows of pink satin ribbon with short ends on the shoulders. 2. Yes, the three deep lace flounces can be made use of, although in such short lengths. Make the foundation skirt of Eau de Nil silk, and trim the front with the lace flounces. Put the lowest flounce on plain; drape the two upper ones at the sides, arrange the centres in box-pleats, and draw these pleats up a little also, so that the sides fall in rounded draperies, and put long loops and ends of moiré ribbon under the box-pleats. Plain pleated back breadths of Eau de Nil French faille, with a coquillé drapery of lace on each side, dividing the front from the back of the skirt. Corsage of French faille with a lace berthe.

JENNY WREN.—The Alington toilette, No. 148, is an admirable model for your dress; use the grey velvet broché for the panels and plastron, and make the remainder of the dress of grey sicilienne or grey poplin.

LADY C.—Many of the plush home dinner dresses are remarkably elegant in style; a notable instance is the following, which is cut a little in the style of a polonaise with a long train. It fastens at the neck only with a jewelled clasp, and then opens over an under dress of different material, forming one long, unbroken curve from the neck to the end of the rounded train. The corners of the front are cut off to make this line, and the sides are slightly draped very far back. The under dress is of faille Française, trimmed down the centre with a coquillé of cream lace, and a sash of moiré ribbon is tied in front below the waist. You could make this in violet plush and mauve faille for demi-deuil, and fasten it with a pearl clasp at the neck.

LAURA B.—There is a way of making drawers for young children that will probably answer your requirements. The drawers are very short and open at the side in the usual way, but the fronts and backs, instead of being closed, are made to overlap so far that the loose part is carried across half way from the centre to the opposite side opening. This arrangement obviates the necessity for the constant unbuttoning you describe.

VIOLET.—Make your new mantle from the pattern of the Braganza mantle, given with this number. Any thin bouclé cloth could be used for it, lined with silk. Trim the mantle with jet, or, if you dislike the weight and glitter of jet beads, trim it with pinked out ruches of silk. The ends may be left square, or drawn in and inserted in cups of passementerie.

CURATE'S WIFE.—Make your daughter's dress of serge or bouclé material, with a plain skirt pleated from the waist; put a braided panel on each side, and ornament the bodice with the braided collar and parements. An outdoor jacket and a hat of the dress material would be useful additions.

ARTISTIC OCCUPATIONS.—1. IMITATION BARBOTINE.

Of the many varieties of artistic pursuits within the capacity of the industriously disposed who have not gone through any special art training, the imitation of Barbotine ware is one of those that can be most successfully applied to the decoration of an infinite number of articles for use, and the adornment of the house. Barbotine ware is too well known to need any description, the large flowers and sprays, standing out in high relief on jars and vases, are easily recognised, but it is by no means so easy to distinguish between the real ware and its imitation, when this is well modelled by skilled workers.

The only material needed for imitation Barbotine is gutta-percha; this is bought in thin sheets at any waterproofing house, and costs from 3s. to 4s. per lb.; the work is inexpensive, for a pound of gutta-percha will last a long time; it is perfectly cleanly, requires no elaborate apparatus or implements, and is not offensive to the sense of smell. It may, therefore, be done in the drawing-room, without in any degree incommoding the inhabitants of the room. The worker must have boiling water at hand, and a little kettle on a spirit lamp, together with a bowl for soaking the pieces of gutta-percha in hot water, will be found the most convenient way of providing for this need.

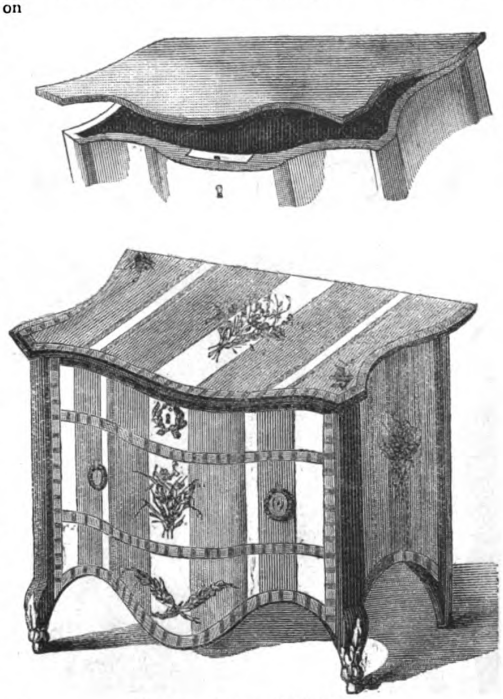
To prepare the gutta-percha for use, it is cut in pieces, thrown into boiling water, and allowed to remain there until it is sufficiently pliable to be easily moulded with the fingers into the required shape. The fingers must be kept constantly wet, or the gutta-percha will adhere to them. Nature is the only safe guide for modelling the flowers, and they are formed petal by petal, beginning at the centre. One of the best and easiest flowers to begin upon, and always one of the most satisfactory when completed, is the dog-rose, which is made as follows:—

A portion of the stalk is the first thing needed; to make this, cut off some small shreds of gutta-percha, throw them into the boiling water till soft, then twist them into shape. Next model the cup and calyx, and join this to the stalk by holding the stalk for a moment in the flame of a candle until the gutta-percha is partially melted, when the two parts may be joined, and will adhere firmly together. The centre of the rose is made of a small lump of gutta-percha, flattened at the top and crossed by lines made with the sharp edge of a wet pen-knife, the lower part ends in a little stalk or point, which is heated in the candle, and then dropped into a hole in the cup left for its reception. The five petals are made separately, each one ending in a little stalk, which is heated and inserted in the cup; the petals must be arranged to lie as in a natural rose, and must be moulded with the fingers until they are of a correct shape. The stamens are formed of tiny round particles of gutta-percha, and may be either mounted on filaments of fine wire, the other end of each filament being thrust into the cup, or else the little lumps are stuck on the petals and the filaments are afterwards painted in. This last method is the one generally recommended as being simpler than that with wire filaments, and equally effective.

The leaves may be made by modelling, or by pressing natural leaves on thin sheets of the softened gutta-percha; when the leaf is removed, every vein and mark on it will be found reproduced in the gutta-percha leaf; veinings may also be marked by pressing with the sharp edge of a pen-knife which has been dipped in boiling water to prevent it from adhering.

A spray of leaves, consisting of five or seven leaves mounted on a stalk, may be made up, and all the parts joined together by heating them in the flame of a candle, and pressing together while the gutta-percha is hot and soft. Thorns are made separately, and joined on to the stalks in the same way. In modelling a large spray it is advisable to keep the parts forming it separate, and not to make it up into one large spray, which it would be difficult to arrange well on the vase, and which would also be too heavy for the material. All the roses, buds, sprays of leaves, etc., forming the whole design should be detached, and no difficulty will be found in placing them on the article to be decorated, nor in joining them together as the work of arranging them proceeds. If, however, it is found necessary to make a spray of unusual length or weight, the stalk may be strengthened with wire, which is covered in the usual way with gutta-percha.

The painting of the sprays, which is done with ordinary oil paints, is the next process. In some cases the petals and different parts of flowers and



No. 149. LOUIS XVI. CASKET.

sprays are painted before they are made up, but they are liable to be smoked when heated in the flame of the candle before they can be joined together, and on the whole it is better to do this part of the work when the flowers, sprays of leaves, etc., are finished. An important point to be remembered in making imitation Barbotine is to allow plenty of time between the different processes, that is to say that petals must be perfectly cold before they are fashioned into a flower and fixed in the cup or calyx; the different parts of a spray must in the same way be allowed to cool before they are joined together, and the painting must also be done on a perfectly cold surface; it is not too much to allow twenty-four hours to elapse between the different parts of the work.

Sprays are mounted in the same way that they are made up, that is, the part that touches the back-ground is heated until it is soft enough to adhere to it; s should be made to touch the back-ground every and there, so that they appear to lie lightly on it yet are in reality firmly fixed on. If smoked, sometimes happens, the painting can be easily tou up a little afterwards.

Sprays of imitation Barbotine may be mounte any back-ground that has not a smooth, polished face to which the gutta-percha will not adhere. which has been painted to give it a rough surface capital back-ground; wood, provided it is not poli and plush, both answer well, but terra-cotta is preferred to anything else as a back-ground; it m painted or not, and answers equally well in case.

Roses, especially those of large size and not too and compact in form, are the most suitable flowe imitation, but sunflowers and gardenias ma effectively copied, and blackberries are very succ and easily made. The sprays consist of l flowers, and berries; these last are made of a lu gutta-percha, pressed through coarse m which gives the effect of the little knobs o berries.

It is not possible for a beginner to succe once in making good imitation Barbotine; a deal of practice in the manipulation of the percha, and better still a little instructio needed before good results can be obtaine this art work is worth studying, especial those who are not content to excel in work requires absolutely no skill or feeling for art.

The purposes to which imitation Barbotine be applied are many; a good thing to begin is an umbrella stand, formed of a large drain decorated and put to stand in a saucer. The pipe is painted and shaded in any colour, the effective back-ground being a mixture of sha browns, greens, and yellows, roughly applied a large brush and the colours melting one in other. Ordinary house paints may be use this purpose. When the paint is dry the sp flowers is arranged on the pipe. A good st decoration is a sunflower on a dark ground; the inner leaves only are model gutta-percha, the outer ones are simply paint the back-ground.

Drain pipes also form capital receptacle pampas grass, or the fashionable bouquets of grasses of all kinds; these may be ornam with the blossoms of the large white lily, or sprays of dog roses on a shaded blue gr Large terra-cotta bowls, roughly painted decorated, are effective on brackets in the c of rooms; it should be remembered that a decorated with gutta-percha will not bear heat, and they should not, therefore, be placed mantelpiece, nor against a wall heated by a chi or flue.

Rather finer work is required for the deco of photograph frames, wood brackets, and vase bottles. The quaintly shaped bottles used for Hol and for different liqueurs, especially the round dictine bottles with small necks, which can be cured from any wine merchant, look exceedingl when painted all over and ornamented with a of flowers arranged to fall over from the neck bottle.

Wooden or plush frames, of all sizes, ma ornamented with imitation Barbotine, which durable that it may be applied to the decorati many useful articles; it has the further advanta being easily mended, as any parts accidentally b off can be heated and stuck on again, and it c cleaned by rinsing in cold or very slightly warmed

FOR OUR GIRLS.—The Patent "UTILITE" HAIR SLIDE.—Will hold plaits or flowing hair more tightly than tying.—Makes a bow in a moment, without stitch, pin, or tying.—Ribbon, lace, velvet, chenille, flowers, &c., can be arranged with equal ease, and always look new.—Adapts itself to any quantity of hair, and cannot get out of order, as it has no pins to break or bend.—Wholesale, G. TAYLOR & Co., 21, King Edward Street, London, E.C.; samples, post free, 13 or 25 stamps; Retail of Hairdressers, Fancy Shops, &c., 1s. and 2s. each.

Repoussé Work.—Amateurs supplied with all necessary tools and materials by T. J. GAWTHORP, 16, Long Acre, London. Lessons; silver, brass, and prepared cement. Price list free. Inventions Exhibition medal. See "The Queen," June 13, 1885, page 627.

Last year's Dresses, clearing out from 1s. 11d. 12 yards. and Dark Dresses, patterns post free, which please ret S. AMERY, 5 & 7, High Street, Clapham, London.

PAPER PATTERNS.—Send for MYRA'S Illustrated Cat It will be sent, post free, by Mdme. MYRA, 39 & 40, B Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

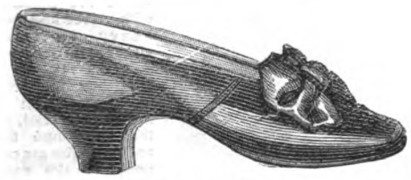
FASHIONABLE BOOTS, GLOVES, AND STOCKINGS.

The most fashionable slippers for evening wear are Molière shoes of glacé kid in white, if the toilette be white, and in pale colours matching the dress when this is coloured. The most distinguishing point about these chaussures is their extreme simplicity and com-



No. 150. Lady's Riding Boot.

fortable shape; they are sufficiently wide at the toe for comfort and easy movement in dancing, rather low quartered, and ornamented with a plain flat bow of satin ribbon matching the kid precisely in colour, and



No. 153. Kid Slipper.

about two inches wide. These shoes are also made in bronze kid with brown satin ribbon, and in Swedish kid of various shades of tan colour, also finished off with bows of satin ribbon to match. The lover of

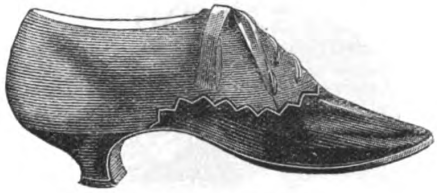


No. 156. New Walking Boot.

dainty chaussures, and the practical woman who values a comfortable shape more highly than appearances, will be equally pleased with these shoes, for they combine a neat and stylish appearance with a scientific regard for the shape and functions of the foot.

Boots for walking are made on the same practical and scientific principles; Louis XV. heels are banished from all shoes, except those worn when dancing the minuet, and then the heels should be high and red. Very pointed toes have also given way to those which are a happy mixture of the square and rounded shapes; there are many excellent kinds of boots made in this way; amongst others may be mentioned the "Bective" boots, which are exceedingly well shaped and give even a large foot the appearance of being smaller than it really is.

Shoes are still much worn for walking, and will be



No. 151. Walking Shoe.

still more generally adopted as the season advances. Patent leather shoes and slippers, these last made precisely like those worn by gentlemen, are fashionable, but are usually avoided by the tender footed, who find softer kids more agreeable to wear.

Glacé kid is adopted for evening gloves as it is for shoes, and these gloves are often preferred to those



No. 155. Silk Stocking.

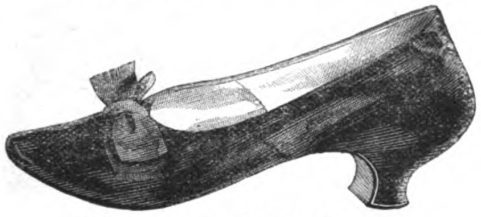
made of Swedish kid. They are made in cream principally, but also in a number of delicate colours, and are very long, reaching half-way between the elbow and the shoulder. They are perfectly plain, and either buttoned to the top or made in mousquetaire style, with buttons at the wrist only. The pale shades of tan are found in glacé kid, as they are in Swedish kid, and are still very fashionable for theatre toilette and ordinary evening dress in either kind of kid; with ball toilettes glacé kid is preferable; silk gloves are far less used, and are only worn by the economical and by young girls.

Stockings, both of fine thread and of silk, are very much ornamented with embroidery in colours, and with open lace work; both thread and silk stockings are made in every conceivable colour, the plain open-work stockings in the same colour as the dress and



No. 152. Cloth Boot.

shoes being always pretty and ladylike. The stocking illustrated on this page is a combination of embroidery and lace work, and is made in white and colours, the embroidery being worked in various delicate shades.



No. 154. Patent Leather Slipper.

Plain and embroidered thread Balbriggan and silk stockings are still worn with walking costumes, and always correspond in colour with the dress and its trimmings. Black stockings are embroidered with silk in one or



No. 157. Boot for Country Wear.

various shades on the foot and for some way up the leg; plainer stockings have embroidered clocks only. Dark tan coloured silk stockings embroidered with colours are fashionable, and beige and pale shades of fawn will be in vogue a little later in the season.

SPRING CHAPEAUX.

The first sign given by modistes of the approach of spring is generally the substitution of spring flowers for the feather ornaments, and darker blossoms, that have been used as ornaments for chapeaux during the winter months; many of these models make admirable transition chapeaux, and when the yellow or violet flowers are combined with black velvet and lace they are both seasonable and pretty. The most fashionable spring flowers this year are the mimosa, and violets made of velvet, in the ordinary dark shade of violet and in the paler tint of Neapolitan violets. These are arranged in large or small bouquets, and are frequently combined with bows of green ribbon velvet. Thus, a black jet capote may be ornamented in front with a large bunch of violets in both shades, with loops of green ribbon velvet rising behind them and forming a kind of background.

Plush and velvet are used for spring chapeaux, both in light and dark colours; one good model is a capote of old copper-coloured plush, with a plume of feathers in the same shade, and bows of beige and salmon-coloured satin ribbon with a purl edge; the capote is bordered with a row of copper beads. A lovely little model for half mourning is in white plush, trimmed with jet and jetted birds. There is no especial novelty in the shapes of these chapeaux, which are small and destitute of brim at the back; the trimming is chiefly placed in front, and rises high above the forehead.

Capotes of jet and black lace are trimmed with bows of salmon pink or of jonquil yellow ribbon, the colour of spring flowers being often adopted in preference to the flowers themselves, which are so universally worn that they are a trifle common-place. Embroidered and beaded materials of all kinds are employed for capotes, but these are ornamented with feathers or bows of ribbon, rather than with flowers.

Fewer birds are worn, except such as are made of jet or of dyed feathers, and which cannot for a moment be mistaken for natural birds; the strong feeling that has arisen against the cruel and wanton slaughter of these innocents for the purpose of adorning women's head-gear, has had the effect of checking this thoughtless fashion, and many who would not abstain from wearing birds for any other reason, will doubtless follow this commendable mode when they find it generally adopted. The end will be the same to the birds, from whatever motive the change of mode first arises.

Of all materials, crape will be one of the most fashionable for spring capotes. A charming model is in straw-coloured crape; the brim is bordered with straw braid, studded with blocks of jet; the strings are of black ribbon velvet, and a bow of the same in front forms a background to a bouquet of shaded lilac and yellow chrysanthemums. This model is also carried out in pale and dark violet, with strings and bows in the darker shade, and a large bouquet of velvet violets in both shades in front. Another pretty model is in tan-coloured crape, embroidered with silk in shades of the same colour. This crape is in the form of a square, with a scalloped and embroidered edge arranged down the centre of the crown, and falling over a bouquet of China roses in front. The brim is formed of ruches of bronze velvet, a little box-wood bell with a steel clapper being sewn on each pleat of the ruche. The strings are of bronze satin ribbon with a purl edge. A capote of red crape has the brim of bouillonné red velvet and embroidered lace. The strings and bows are of red satin ribbon, and the trimming consists of a plume of red feathers.

Ribbon bows play a large part in the ornamentation of hats for young ladies; in many cases there is no other trimming, and plain, fancy, and pekin ribbons are all employed. Hats are made with high crowns, flat at the top, and rather narrow brims, either straight all round, or turned up at the back or on one side. Velvet takes the place of the felt and jersey materials of the winter, and is used in black, and in colours



No. 158. CHAPEAUX FOR MARRIED LADIES.

matching the costume. Black velvet hats are trimmed with satin ribbon in two shades, repeating the shades used in the dress, such, for instance, as the favourite mixture of beige and red. The bows are arranged in many ways. In one model, a black velvet hat trimmed with beige and red ribbon, there is one bow in front at the foot of the crown, and a number of separate bows covering the crown from the foot to the top, far back on the right side. In another black velvet hat, trimmed with pekin ribbon in dove-grey and myrtle green, (a fashionable, although not a very artistic mixture of colours), the bows are all on the left side, covering the crown and the top of the inner side of the brim, which is turned up here. This model ha brim bordered with chaplet beads; but it is not that these beads will remain in vogue beyond the part of the spring. Jet is, however, and will be, used for bordering the brims of hats; in one m made of black sprigged net, the brim is edged wi trefoils; the only trimming is a bunch of lilac white lilac on the left side.

Straw hats are once more reappearing, and are the fashionable colours, notably in beige and b green. A bronze straw hat is trimmed with bo bronze satin ribbon with a purl edge, and a drap pink crêpe de Chine, embroidered with old gold on one side is a plume of pink feathers.

It cannot yet be said that the exaggerated hei chapeaux is an exploded mode, all are still hi front, and many have reached an elevation that bo on the ludicrous. A mauve velvet capote wi strings is an instance in point; the brim rises sh from the head, and is very high and divided i centre; behind this rises a tall ruche of pleated v and above this again is a plume of feathers. mode, happily, is not obligatory, and some of the ladylike capotes have diadem brims of moderate h covered with a bouillonné of velvet, the trimmi front covering the centre of the brim, and behind it. A few of the very open brims risi a sharp peak are still seen, and here and the Empire chapeau may also be observed, the trimming, whic *de rigueur* wit capotes, making edifice too large i to be becomin ordinary wearer

Many of the n chapeaux are, dresses, combina of two materials, instance, broché embroidered ga very like Breton which are mad with velvet and heavy mater either plain or en dered. In t chapeaux the is covered with heavier material the bouillonné and draperies are posed of the g which is genera some shade of intermingled bows of purl ribbon.

Some very models are made the crown of v and the brim of straw lace in gu designs, lined silk in some shade. These wrought straw are made in and bronze of shades, and in w

A charming is one in which crown is of dark velvet, and the br white straw lace bouquet of hydra ornaments the two straw pins crossed on the tain, and the st are of green matching the cro

Hats are also with velvet crown open straw brims bouquets of roses in all colours are a favourite ment for them.

Black lace capotes made up over a lining of colo gauze are very novel and becoming; they are pret perhaps, when lined with pink, and trimmed with roses. Beige straw capotes, trimmed with beige ri and Bengal roses, and beige and gold fancy s chapeaux, with a bouquet of roses in front, are fashionable. A stylish and serviceable capote is o black straw, bordered with large half balls of jet front is a bow or drapery of plain light beige-colo silk gauze, mixed with lace in the same shade, the of which are fastened in place with agate-headed p

HEALTH & PERSONAL ATTENTION

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

EXTRACT FROM

POSTAL TOILET LIST

PHILIP H. MASON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, BANK PLAIN, NORWICH (and at Gosport.)

The entire list (containing some 80 preparations) will be sent by return post, on the receipt of stamped address.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per Post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed.

The large increase in Mr. Mason's Postal Business demanding much more extensive premises, he will, on February 1st, transfer his laboratory and factory to Bank Plain, Norwich, to which address all letters and orders should be thenceforth sent. He will continue to carry on his Gosport business as a branch.

AGENTS.—South Africa: The Misses Mann, Wholesale Milliners, Durban. New Zealand: Messrs. Withers, Victoria Street, Christchurch. From these Agents any of the Toilet Preparations may be obtained.

WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different to the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye). Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

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FACE SOAP.—A pure emollient white soap, guaranteed to be perfectly safe for use on the most delicate face. It is also specially adapted for use in all cases of pimples, blotches, eruptions, &c., where the irritation caused by many of the ordinary soaps would be dangerous. 1s. 3d. per packet of two large tablets.

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ALMOND AND GLYCERINE ICE.—A preparation admirably adapted for whitening and softening the hands, and an excellent preventive against chapping. Per block, 1s. 3d., 3s.

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EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK PILLS.—Are prepared for those who prefer it in this form—each pill containing one dose of the extract at the same price. 3s. 3d. per case.

THE GARRISON HAIR DYE.—An absolutely harmless hair dye in one solution. Easy in application, rapid, cleanly, and almost infallibly certain in effect. This is the Hair Dye *par excellence* for those who prefer a dye in one solution. Black or brown, 3s. 6d. per case.

BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.—This is a safe and most efficient agent for the removal of tartar from the teeth. The Cherry Tooth Paste afterwards mentioned contains it, as also does the Emanuel Cream. It is also prepared as a tooth powder. Price 1s. 4d., 3s.

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GANTS GRAS POMADE.—A novel form of the well-known Gants Gras of the French and Italian perfumers of the last century. By its use (with soiled white kid gloves) the hands may be rendered beautifully white and soft in a few nights. This is the best preparation we have for the hands, and is recommended with the utmost confidence. 1s. 6d. per jar.

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SULPHUR SOAP (FOR THE HAIR.)—The natural colour of the hair is due to an organic pigment, into the composition of which sulphur and iron largely enter. It is believed that in many cases grey hair is due solely to a deficiency of this natural secretion of sulphur. In such cases the sulphur may be supplied to the hair glands by occasionally washing the hair and scalp with the above soap. It is most particularly recommended that in cases of incipient greyness this should be tried before artificial colour restorers are resorted to. It is also the best soap for cleansing the hair before applying any dye or colour restorer, as it greatly quickens and enhances their action. It is also of great service for washing the skin in many cases of eruption and skin disease. 1s. 3d. post free.

THE COLLURION.—A fluid compounded on strictly chemical and physiological principles. It accomplishes its purposes of restoring the hair to its pristine hue by its peculiar action on those vessels which secrete its colouring matter, the temporary derangement of which, caused either by accident or disease, leads to a suspension of their functions, and hence premature greyness ensues. It must be borne in mind that the action of the Collurion, being natural, is gradual, and therefore all persons using it must not expect the change to be sudden; on the contrary, it will, according to the nature of the case, take more or less time, but, when once restored, an occasional application will preserve the colour to any age. An additional advantage of the Collurion over all dyes consists in its requiring no pomade or oil to be used with it, and its action on the skin, instead of being injurious, is positively beneficial. 2s. 6d. per case of ingredients.

COMPLEXION PILLS.—Specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion. If used in conjunction with certain easy rules of diet, their effect is rapid and marvellous. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per box.

CREAM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white Skin and Complexion Cosmetic; imparts youthful softness and delicacy, with a beautiful natural whiteness to the skin. Composed of perfectly innocent ingredients, this Cream has a most beneficial action upon the skin. It obviates in one application brownness of the neck and arms, or undue redness of the face and hands. For personal appearance at Court, at balls, or other crowded assemblies, it is indispensable, especially as it represses the unpleasantness of perspiration and its accompaniments. In warm climates it will be found invaluable. Also to prevent the appearance of that unpleasant redness or flushing of the face, which is so common an annoyance. So completely does it prevent the discolouring action of the sun on the skin that freckles are rarely, if ever, known to those who use it. It subdues the redness of the features caused by exertion, cooling the skin in a most delightful manner. 3s. 6d. per case.

DEPILATORY (POWDER).—Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a Depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but also prevent its re-appearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair, after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Science cannot achieve more. With directions, 2s. per packet.

GLYCEROLE OF TANNIN.—This elegant preparation is calculated to remove wrinkles, and to tighten the skin and restore its tonicity when loose and flabby. It is also the most effective application to that cause of so much annoyance—a red nose. 1s. 6d. per case.

GOLDEN HAIR DYE.—See Peroxide of Hydrogen.

LIGHT BROWN HAIR DYE.—Useful for restoring light hair when becoming grey. 3s. 6d. per case.

MAY DEW FACE WASH.—A new and valuable preparation. Its effect in improving the complexion, and softening and clearing the skin, are wonderful. 3s. per case.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN or BLEACHING FLUID.—For giving a bright golden tint to the hair. The only agent that will do this without injury to the hair, or to the skin, is Peroxide of Hydrogen, which is the base of most, if not all, of the expensive golden washes which are sold under attractive and high-sounding names. Mr. Mason will forward a supply with full directions. Post free, 4s

PETROLEUM POMADE.—The power of Petroleum, as a rapid stimulant to the growth of the hair, has been recently discovered by accident, at a British Consulate in Russia. Prepared as a Pomade, it is rendered unobjectionable for use. 1s. 6d., 3s. per jar.

[Since the above was first published the most astounding results have followed the use Mr. Mason's Pomade, and it is now the Hair Restorer par excellence.]

PYROGALLIN.—An entirely Vegetable Hair Colour Restorer, obviating the use of lead, or any metallic dyes. This preparation is guaranteed to be entirely harmless, either to Hair or Health, and is under distinguished patronage. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per case.

PYROGALLIC HAIR DYE.—This simple and effectual dye is prepared for those who prefer the use of instantaneous dyes. It is guaranteed to contain neither lead nor mercury, and to be absolutely harmless to hair and health. Black or Brown, 4s. 8d. per case.

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MONSTER SALE

OF

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING

Baby Linen, &c., &c.,

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY

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In announcing this Great Sale, R. ALLIN is content to leave the articles offered t speak for themselves, to justify the statement which he makes in all confidenc that never before at any other establishment has such an enormous assemblage Goods been placed before the public at the same value.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 175.—The Juanita Capote.

Visiting capote of antique rose plush, the crown forming a rib in the centre, and the brim shaped like a flat revers. Coral trimming of pink beads matching the plush round the edge, and a tall fancy bird placed in front, a little to the left, with bows of pink satin ribbon.

No. 180.—The Etelka Costume.

Costume for a little girl of seven or eight. Silk foundation skirt, bordered with a narrow pleating of étamine about 2½ inches deep. Plain full skirt of bouclé woollen material, gathered at the top, and joined to the long-waisted, semi-fitting bodice. The fronts are cut without pleats, and open over a pleated plastron of étamine, five inches wide at the top, and three inches wide at the waist; the plastron is bordered with a bias band of sicilienne two inches wide, and the corsage ends under a similar band, fastened at the back under a sash bow of ottoman ribbon. Plain sleeves; parements and collar of sicilienne. Straw hat, trimmed with bouclé material and a plume of feathers. Quantity of material required—bouclé, 3½ yards; étamine, 1½ yards; sicilienne, ¾ yard.

No. 181.—The Isobel Costume.

Little girl of six. Pleated skirt of vigogne; long bodice of the same, open in front over a plain plastron of French faille, ornamented with a double row of small buttons; straight turned-down collar of faille. Pleated drapery of vigogne framing the plastron, and crossed at the waist under the faille ribbon band, tied in bows and ends in front. Draped parements. Quantity of material required—vigogne, 4 yards; French faille, ½ yard.

No. 182.—The Elven Toilette.

Little girl of five. Foundation dress and pleated plastron of beige sicilienne, corsage of beige étamine, the skirt formed of a flounce of beige lace. Sleeves of lace over silk, and round yoke of lace insertion and edging, with lace edging bordering the plastron. Band of ruby velvet round the waist, and velvet bows at the shoulder and waist on the left side. Quantity of material required, sicilienne, 3½ yards.

No. 183.—The Curzon Suit.

Little boy of seven or eight. Short trousers and jacket of plain cloth, and long waistcoat of ribbed velveteen fastened with pearl buttons. The jacket is long, and fastened at the neck only under the silk tie. Breast pocket on the left side. Felt hat, trimmed with ottoman ribbon. Quantity of material required, 1½ yards of double width cloth.

No. 188.—The Moslard Costume.

Plain skirt of diagonal woollen material; draped tunic of the same material, raised on each side, and falling in a long draped puff at the back. Plain corsage, open in front over a white cambric chemisette; the drapery at the back is puffed in the centre, and drawn back from the sides. Mantelet of the dress material, with long ends in front tipped with tassels; the edges are bound with a stitched piping, and the mantle is lined with silk. Fancy straw hat trimmed with flowers. Quantity of material required for the dress and mantle, 20 yards.

No. 189.—The Moslard Costume.

This illustration shows the back of the mantelet, which is short, like a pèlerine, and ornamented with a hood bordered with a fold of the material, the fold on the right side ending in a long tab tipped with a tassel. The centre of the hood is ornamented with a pointed plastron of passementerie. The tunic and corsage can also be cut as a polonaise, additional fulness for the skirt being allowed at all the bodice seams, which end about an inch and a half below the waist.

No. 190.—New Plush Chapeaux.

Fig. 1. The crown is covered with bias cut plush, and the brim is formed of a bouillonné of the same material. Bow of satin ribbon in the centre of the front, with a large bird above it. Bouillonné of plush at the back binding the shape, and ending at the sides under the strings of satin ribbon.

Fig. 2. The shape consists of three pieces cut like a child's cap; the centre of the crown and the sides are covered with plush; the brim consists of a folded drapery of velvet, with large open pleats at the top, but flat at the sides. The draped pleats are divided in the centre by a long rosette of narrow ribbon. Strings of wide ribbon starting from each side of the crown.

Fig. 3. The crown has a deep indentation running up the centre, and is covered with a single piece of plush caught in with a few invisible stitches, and forming a few bouillonné pleats at the edge in front. Bouquet of flowers above the pleats in front, and strings of satin ribbon.

No. 191.—The Amboise Mantle.

The model is composed of plain and beaded ottoman silk; the long fronts are of plain ottoman, turned back at the edge with beaded revers; a lace coquillé ornaments the front, and terminates in a pleated lace flounce. The centre of the back is plain, the turned-under sleeves are beaded, and both the sleeves and the back are finished off with a row of loops of ottoman, lined with surah. Deep lace flounce at the back, a continuation of that seen in front. Turned-down collar of beaded ottoman. Capote of bouillonné crêpe, trimmed with ribbon and flowers. Quantity of material required—plain, 3 yards; beaded, 2½ yards.

No. 192.—The De Chevreuse Mantle.

Visite of broché frisé material, the fronts semi-fitting, and made with loose paletot sleeves; turned-under pèlerine sleeves, open from the shoulder in front, and joined to the back. A lace drapery, starting from the shoulders in front, joins the lace coquillé which falls from the neck to the edge. Beaded passementerie trimming heading the lace flounce round the edge, and similar trimming on the open pèlerine sleeve, and on the under-sleeve. Lace pleating at the neck, and ribbon strings. Black straw hat, trimmed with lace, ribbon, and jet. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

No. 193.—The Armitage Indoor Toilette.

Costume of dark Dresden china blue diagonal woollen material. The front of the skirt is pleated in fine flat pleats; the back is in similar, but wider pleats, and the sides form redingote panels, buttoned down on each side of the pleated tablier. Long tight casaque of the same material, open in front over a finely pleated chemisette of very pale blue surah, groups of buttons on the chest, on the large square pockets at the sides, and on the sleeves. Pointed band starting from the side seams, and fastened with buttons in front. Plain collar band. Quantity of material required, 12 yards.

No. 194.—The d'Aumale and De Vinay Toilettes.

Fig. 1. Plain full skirt of plush; tunic of French faille, open on the right side; the front is draped in the centre, but falls straight at the side, and is ornamented with richly beaded passementerie ornaments. Plain pleated breadths at the back. Corsage with a slight point in front, and ornamented with a beaded plastron and plush revers and collar bordered with beads. Plush parements with beaded ornaments. Straw hat, trimmed with plush and faille ribbon, and a tall bouquet of flowers in front. Quantity of material required—plush, 7 yards; faille, 10 yards.

Fig. 2. Skirt of pekin material, in wide stripes of plush and cashmere design in silk and wool. Panier drapery, and gathered back breadths of Chinese faille. Pointed corselet of plush, finished off with a pleated chemisette of Chinese faille, ending in a point, back and front. Plush collar, and plush sleeves with faille parements. Quantity of material required—pekin, 5 yards; Chinese faille, 7 yards; plush, 3 yards.

No. 195.—The d'Aumale and De Vinay Toilettes.

Fig. 1. This illustration shows the left side of the two toilettes previously described. The faille tunic is draped high with pleats on this side, and ornamented with a handsome passementerie motif; the back breadth falls straight, and is trimmed with a revers of plush. Pleated basque at the back of the corsage, with a passementerie ornament at the waist. Chapeau of beige straw, trimmed with plush and a bouquet of flowers.

Fig. 2. The tunic falls in long plain folds, but is caught up with a few folds below the hip, under a bow and long ends of ribbon velvet. The corselet is laced in front, and the parements are laced to correspond. Plush capote, with a bouquet of small flowers in front.

No. 196.—The Jacqueline Hat.

Hat of beige fancy straw, the brim turned up on the left side and lined with velvet, and bordered with pipings of faille. Drapery of étamine on the left side, forming pleatings in front, and fastened down with a long clasp. Long spray of roses falling over from the top of the crown at the back.

No. 197.—The d'Aulnoy Mantle.

Mantle of French faille with a pointed waistcoat front, and rounded basques at the sides. Turned-under sleeves and close-fitting back, with a fluted basque below the waist. The fronts, the edge of the basque, and the sleeves are richly trimmed with appliqué ornaments of velvet and beads, finished off with a fringe of passementerie balls. Epaulets formed of similar balls, and embroidered collar. Quantity of material required, faille, 4 yards.

No. 198.—The Fernanda Toilette.

Skirt of biscuit-coloured woollen material, with horizontal bands of cashmere design, and narrow bands of drawn work. Tunic of plain material, caught up on the right side with loops and ends of ribbon. The fronts and under sleeves of the mantle are of French faille; the long ends, the visite sleeves, and the back are of a new pekin material, composed of alternate stripes of broché and of open silk cord canvas, these last cut in points at the edge, and tipped with large bead tassels falling on a deep flounce of lace. Crape capote, trimmed with ribbon and feathers. Quantity of material required for the mantle—faille, 1½ yards; pekin, 3 yards.

No. 199.—The Hamerton Costume.

Skirt of striped material in fancy canvas, and plain canvas barred with a different colour. Full skirt of pekin, over a faille foundation skirt with a narrow pleating; tunic of the same, beginning in front under a box-pleated robing of faille, and slightly draped towards the back. Pleated back breadths, with a coquillé drapery lined with faille at the sides. Plain corsage of faille, the basque rather deep, but curved on the hip, and bound with a bias band of pekin. Collar and parements of the same, and a full plastron of fancy canvas ornamenting the front of the corsage. Quantity of material required—faille, 12 yards; pekin, 10 yards.

No. 200.—Painted Gauze Fan.

The fan is of black silk gauze, with an appliqué border of white point de gaze, and sprays of the same lace springing from the border. Sprays of flowers and delicate foliage and grasses, and birds in different attitudes, are painted in bright natural tints on the gauze. Sticks and guards of tortoiseshell, inlaid with gold.

No. 201.—Ladies' Underclothing.

Fig. 1. Cambric chemise, with a rounded neck and very little fulness. Double flounce of embroidery round the neck, and similar trimming on the sleeves.

Fig. 2. Chemise of fine Indian longcloth, with a square cut neck ornamented with two rows of open embroidered insertion, bordered on each side with a narrow edging. Ribbon velvet is run through the insertion and tied in front. Similar trimming on the sleeves.

Fig. 3. Night-dress made of fine figured cambric. The fronts are pleated from the shoulder, the centre is ornamented with a stitched band edged with a pleating of Valenciennes lace. The turned-down collar and sleeves are trimmed with lace to match, and with bows of ribbon matching the pattern of the cambric.

Fig. 4. Drawers made of fine cambric, and trimmed with a band of embroidered insertion, and three flounces of embroidery. Bows of ribbon inside the band.

Fig. 5. Russian night-dress made of longcloth, and trimmed with bands of coloured embroidery round the neck and sleeves, and down the opening on the right side.

Fig. 6. Cambric drawers, trimmed at the edge with diagonal bands of tucks and embroidered insertion, and a flounce of embroidery. The outer side is ornamented with a revers of cambric, bordered with embroidery.

Fig. 7. Chemise made of cambric, with a pointed opening in front, trimmed with embroidered insertion and edging, and filled in with a yoke formed of lace and embroidered insertion. Sleeves trimmed to match, and narrow velvet run through the insertion round the neck.

Fig. 8. Ladies' drawers made of fine longcloth, and trimmed at the edge with a pleated band and lace flounce.

No. 202.—Evening Coiffure.

The front of the head is covered by the toupée, fig. 1; the chignon consists of short waved marteaux like fig. 2, with longer marteaux, fig. 3, falling on the neck, and ending in a loose curl. The ornament, fig. 4, consisting of loops of ribbon and an aigrette of sun-dew leaves, is placed amongst the waves of hair at the top of the head, and a similar bow and bouquet are worn on the corsage.

No. 215.—The Horatia Breakfast Gown.

Open semi-fitting princess dress of cashmere or vigogne, with lace turned back on the fronts, and similar trimming on the collar, parements, and side pockets. Full plastron of cream surah. Bow at the neck, and ribbon sash tied round the waist. Quantity of material required—cashmere, 4 yards; surah, 1½ yards.

No. 216.—The Randolph Mantle.

Travelling mantle of lèze de dentelle over faille. The mantle is fastened down the left side, and is cut in a curve below the waist to a point far back on the left hip, whence it is fastened to the edge under passementerie ornaments. The faille lining is turned over the edges, forming a narrow binding on the upper part, and a wider binding on the skirt; the corsage is fastened with cord loops and passementerie buttons. Full pleated skirt at the back. Wide paletot sleeves of faille, with over-sleeves of lèze de dentelle, open on the outside. Plain high collar. Straw hat, trimmed with bows of ribbon, and a plume of feather tips. Quantity of material required—faille, 7½ yards; lèze de dentelle, 7½ yards.

No. 218.—The De Sartiges Toilette.

Skirt of sapphire-blue satin, gathered at the back, but mounted in three box-pleats in front, and embroidered at the edge with moonlight beads. Pleated over-skirt of blue plush, draped a little on the left side of the back to show the satin skirt, and ornamented on each side of the open front with two triangular revers of beaded satin. Plush corsage with a small point in front, and small pointed plastrons of satin front and back. Large bead embroidered plastrons covering nearly the whole of the front and back of the corsage, and collar and parements of bead embroidered satin. Quantity of material required—satin, 10 yards; plush, 11 yards.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

MISS ALICE W.—We do not think it is possible to remove from the forehead deep-seated wrinkles of long standing. But incipient wrinkles round eyes or mouth, and flabby skin, may be, with advantage, treated by the application of an astringent skin tightener or tonic. The best is the Compound Glycerole of Tannin, prepared specially for this purpose, and also to allay redness of the nose, by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He will post it to you for 18 stamps.

A GEM OF GEMS.—1. Light hair is always liable to become darker, and you could only restore the colour, or prevent it from becoming darker still, by using a bleaching fluid. The best of these we know of is Mr. Mason's Peroxide of Hydrogen; if you used this in small quantities only you could preserve the hair in its present colour. More frequent applications would restore the hair to its original colour, and the preparation will not injure your hair. The wash you are now using is not likely to have any effect on the hair, either good or bad. See reply to "Egret." 2. We do not give opinions on this subject.

VERA.—The Tincture of Benzoin usually sold by chemists is the compound tincture known as Friar's Balsam. It is very dark and contains aloes. It is totally unfit for toilet use. What you need is a tincture of the simple fragrant gum benzoin, preferably prepared with Eau de Cologne or Ess. Bouquet in place of plain spirit.

MYSTERY.—You are indeed a mystery if, being only 5 feet high, you weigh 13 stone. But even for you there is hope. We have known the extract of Sea Wrack to reduce weight some 40 lbs. This remarkable and perfectly harmless sea-weed cure for obesity ought to be much more widely known and tried than at present. It is the fate of many of the most valuable discoveries to become known slowly. You will find full particulars of it in Mr. Mason's advertisement in this Journal.

A. L. J.—We could give you numerous recipes for making hair restorers, but before doing so, with any chance of meeting your wishes, we should need to be informed whether it is a restorer of growth or of colour that you wish for, and if of colour, what shade your hair is, as the composition of colour restorers depends largely on the shade of the hair. The two following washes are excellent for promoting the growth of the hair. 1. Glycerine, 1 oz.; Eau de Cologne, ½ pint; liquid ammonia, 1 fluid drachm; oil of origanum and oil of rosemary, ½ fluid drachm of each; tincture of cantharides, 1 fluid oz.; shake well together for ten minutes, then add ½ pint of strong camphor-julep, shake again and add a few drops of essence of musk, if liked, to scent the wash. 2. Eau de Cologne, 8 ozs.; tincture of cantharides, 1 oz.; oil of lavender and oil of rosemary, of each ½ fluid drachm. Oil of origanum in place of the oil of lavender is rather an improvement on this wash. Mix well and rub into the partings daily.

SEA-FOAM.—Possibly the olive oil might do some good, but you would find it unpleasant to use and not nearly so beneficial as M. Hentges' Huile Infaillible, which is much more refined and very carefully prepared. It is only sold in bottles at 10s. 6d. each, and can be sent you from here by return post.

MRS. D. (Perth.)—We may repeat to you the opinion we recently expressed, that the use of a hair dye is to be preferred, both in point of trouble and effect, to the use of a gradual colour-restorer. The latter has to be applied so much more often than the dye. The best Hair Dye is the Garrison Hair Dye, prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, on receipt of 3s. 6d. It is in one solution, simple, safe, cleanly, and effective. Once the right tint is obtained a very occasional application is sufficient to preserve it.

PTARMIGAN.—We are not prepared to assert it as a fact, that the constant use of bismuth turns the skin yellow. We think, however, that there is very good foundation for the general idea that such is the case. We known that this is Mr. Mason's opinion, and that he will not use it in any of his complexion powders or cosmetic lotions.

OLIVE.—You are not likely to feel the cold of a Canadian winter, after Aberdeenshire. True, the cold is much more intense, but the dry and almost always sunny air will compensate, and more than compensate, for this. It is the damp and cold combined which make our own winter so formidable.

AN ENQUIRER.—Write to Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, for instructions how to use the preparation.

FANCIE.—The French remedy for acne, to which you refer, is, undoubtedly, the Anti-Bolbos of the Parfumerie Exotique. This lotion is sold in bottles which can be sent you post free from the Office of MYRA'S JOURNAL, at 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. The Eau de Toilette à l'Anti-Bolbos is a similar but less powerful preparation, and is also a little less expensive, as it costs only 4s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. per bottle.

LYNETTE.—No better Depilatory can possibly be prepared than that made by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, which he sends post free for 24 stamps. It will not injure the skin, but should not be left longer in contact with it than is necessary to destroy the hair. It does not at once stop further growth, but if applied again as soon as any new growth is visible, it will prevent it from showing, and every application should more and more weaken its vitality, till growth becomes less and less, and in time stops altogether.

EGRET.—Your hair is evidently much darker than it used to be. Such a change is common. The pity is, that when the hair becomes darker it usually becomes duller also. You have a quite harmless agent in Peroxide of Hydrogen, which you will be perfectly justified in using to restore your hair to its original bright and sunny hue. Peroxide is not a dye, but oxidises the natural colour to the most beautiful bronzy and golden lights and tints. Little or much effect may be obtained by it at will. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, will send you a supply of it, of fullest strength and purity, with directions, post free, for 48 stamps.

ORIENT.—In a case where the use of spirits has been given up, and a craving for them exists, a frequent dose of Aromatic Bitter Infusion is the best thing to enable the system to bear up against it. Infuse in a quart of boiling water an ounce each of bruised gentian and ginger. Give a wineglassful of the infusion before each meal.

SINCERE.—It is quite possible that a stronger preparation than that you are now using might have a better effect on your complexion. Try a small bottle of the Eau d'Albâtre de Rachel, which you can have in pink or white, at 5s. 6d. per bottle. It can be sent to you from our office. Wash your face once a day with very hot water, at other times use tepid water, but do not use any soap.

DAFFODIL.—Bathe the scar daily with warm water, and then rub gently with warm olive oil or almond oil. The mark will disappear in time.

HYACINTH.—Blackheads, or black specks, appearing on the face, &c., are the result of acne, and may be due to any slight derangement of health, such as an attack of indigestion, or may be hereditary. By far the best local application is the celebrated Strachan's Acne Lotion, which, if used regularly, will speedily and safely remove them. It will also cure that slimy, greasy, and coarse appearance of the skin which so often accompanies acne. It is prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, who sends it, post free, for 3s. 3d.

ROSE GARDEN.—It is by no means unusual for a tooth to develop its growth behind the regular rank, as it were, forcing one or more of them entirely out of position. It is often, in such cases, necessary to remove the offending tooth, or one of those against which it presses. You should at once consult a dentist.

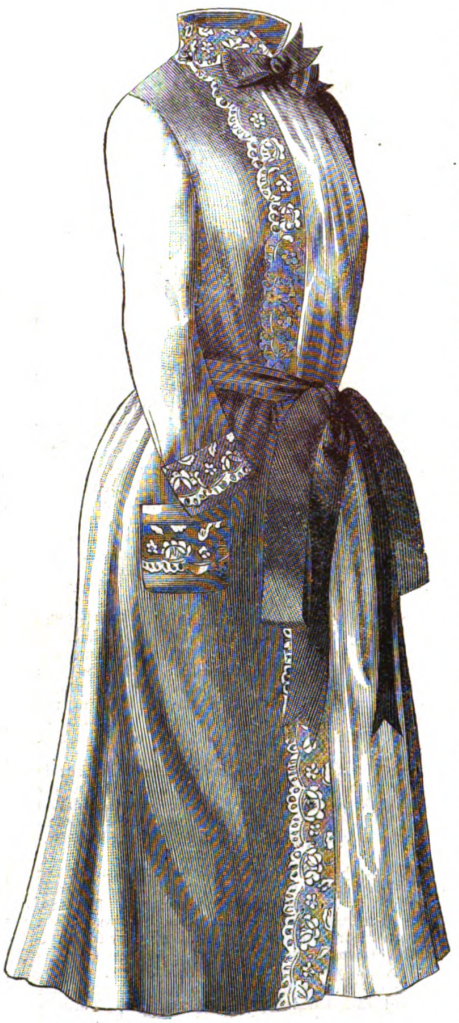
MARGERY.—Bloom of Stephanotis. This exquisite complexion powder is one of the most perfect skin powders possible, being thoroughly adhesive and hence lasting in effect, invisible on the skin, very cooling, preventing flushing and redness, and perfectly harmless, both to skin and health. It is of a delicate cream tint, not dead white, exquisitely perfumed and put up in a polished applewood toilet box with puff. It is prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, who will forward it to you, post free, for 3s. 6d.

MERMAID. — You could make a glycerine-balsam which would do equally well for the lips and for the hands, and would be much better than plain glycerine. Take of pure white wax, 1 oz.; spermaceti, 2 ozs.; oil of almonds, ½ pint; melt these together in a glazed earthen jar or basin by gentle heat, and then add of glycerine, 3 ozs.; balsam of Peru, ½ oz. Stir till the mixture is nearly cold, and then put in pots for use. To make a cheap glycerine wash, put two parts of water to one part of glycerine, and add a few drops of any strong perfume, such as white heliotrope.

MISS S. T.—Continue to wear your hair cut short for a while longer. Meanwhile use some powerful tonic to increase the growth, such as Mason's Petroleum Pomade, than which we verily believe there is no stronger hair stimulant, or one more rapid in effect. We have known it to produce a vigorous growth of new hair on a nearly bald scalp in three or four weeks. It should be tried by all those who lose their hair, even in the most obstinate cases. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, will send you a pot of it, post free, for 18 stamps.

FAIR TRAITOR.—If only a few grey hairs are yet visible—and at your age the greyness ought not to be present at all—we would advise you to try Sulphur Hair Soap before resorting to any dye or restorer. It is prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, who sends it, post free, for 15 stamps. Hair just turning grey is invariably deficient in sulphur, so that if sulphur can be supplied and absorbed, the natural colour may again grow and greyness be stopped.

GAMINE.—1. The remedy you name is too strong to be pleasant or altogether safe, and we do not recommend you to try it. The Véritable Eau de Ninon would have the desired effect, and it has none of the drawbacks of the other remedy; it gives clearness and freshness to the skin, which is all you require. 2. The Parfumerie Ninon, 31, Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris. 3. Yes, at 6s. 6d. per bottle, post free. 4. Any fine, pure powder, but the Duvet de Ninon, at 4s. per box, would be the best to use with the Véritable Eau de Ninon. We can send you this also.



No. 215. THE HORATIA BREAKFAST GOWN.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

2s. 11d. 12 yards. Spring Dress Materials from 2s. 11d. 12 yards; Bouclé Popeline de Laine, Novelty for May, 8s. 11d. 12 yards, plain to match. Patterns free, which please return.—S. AMERY, 5 & 7, High Street, Clapham, London.

Serkys d'Asie—Thé des Sultanas is the most powerful preservative of health and beauty. It prevents bilious headaches, wrinkles, and eruptions of the skin. It gives to the countenance the purity and freshness of the rose, and prevents the most serious complaints to which women of all ages are subject. Paul Lucas, Physician to Louis XIV., said that six months' application would rejuvenate the most wrinkled face. Serkys is superior to all other teas. Price, 20s.; samples, 7s. P.O. Orders to be made payable to Dr. de Gardareins, 6, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Serkys can be obtained in London of Messrs. Roberts, chemists, 76, New Bond Street.

LION JACK: an Account of Perilous Adventures in the Capturing of Wild Beasts among Wild Men. By P. T. BARNUM. Price 1s.—MYRA & SON 39, Bedford Street, London, W.C

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING—A pamphlet (80 pages) "How to Open Respectably from £20 to £500," 3 stamps. H. MYERS & Co., 109, Euston Road, London. N.B.—A Lady's Business. Telephone No., 7541

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Tortoise-shell Cat.—1. We do not know any reason why the cards should have been printed in the manner described; it is unusual, and is probably due to the wishes of the young ladies. 2. The call should certainly be returned; but a longer time than is usually allowed may be permitted to elapse before returning it, and then the visit may be short and formal. It is very easy to imply that intimate acquaintance is not desired, without doing anything that need give special offence.

C. V. J.—1. To make a batter for pancakes or fritters, beat up 3 eggs, add to them ½ pint of milk, and strain; add gradually 3 large tablespoonsful of flour, and thin the batter, if necessary, with milk until it is the consistence of cream. Beat up the batter well at the moment of using, and fry in butter or lard. A pinch of salt and a little sugar may be added. Another good way of making pancakes is to beat up the yolks of the eggs, adding a spoonful of sugar to each egg; then add the same quantity of flour, and of cream or new milk; lastly, beat up the whites to a froth and mix all together. 2. Washing the marble with hot water and a little of Hudson's Soap Extract ought to be sufficient to remove the stains. Try this first, and if it does not succeed, make a paste composed of a gill of soap-lees, a pint of bullock's gall, half a gill of turpentine, thickened with pipeclay to the consistence of thick cream. Put a layer of this on the marble, let it remain a couple of days, and then wash it off.

Ivy Leaf.—1. Japanned iron tea-trays are very little used now, since wooden and Japanese trays have been introduced. You would find either kind of tray very durable, and the Japanese trays are very inexpensive, and not easily injured. 2. Any good bird-fancier would provide you with a bird-organ for teaching canaries to sing, but we are unable to tell you the price of the instrument. Only one tune must be played to them daily until they have acquired it. They can also be taught to imitate flutes and the songs of other birds.

Working Party.—The work you mention has been in vogue some little time; it is extremely pretty, and the lady in question could certainly do it; in fact it requires very little eyesight, the cloth ground being pierced by quantities of small holes, which are worked over in all the varieties of cross-stitch in silk, filoselle, or in fine wool.

Dora.—Your dog should not be overfed, which is probably the cause of his illness; soak the biscuits, just before they are wanted, in a little liquor from the used soup meat, or any somewhat greasy water will answer the purpose; add a little salt if you give any fat with this; offer it to your dog freshly prepared twice a day, but if he rejects it, take it away, and let him get really hungry before offering it again.

Elise D.—Clean your type-writer as directed in the book sold by the Remington Type-writer Company; do not attempt to improve upon the instructions there given; ours works splendidly, we did not, however, get it second-hand; it would, perhaps, be as well to let the makers have it back and over-haul it for you; a new ribbon may also be required.

Minnie.—Table decorations are far simpler than heretofore; the flowers are placed so as not to impede the view across the table. No coloured glass is now used, but you can make use of any real old crystal glasses you have inherited; these curiosities are always in place on the tables of their fortunate possessors.

Catherine (Brighton).—Discontinue the preparations of soap you are now using; wash with oatmeal in place of soap, and use the Pâté des Prélats in place of glycerine.

Finette.—A little trying at first, no doubt, but how far more sensible than to live so as to have nothing for the future. It is unfortunate that your husband cannot insure his life, as it is a really easy way of providing for the future. Many ladies are in a similar position with yourself, but all have not your courage; you will find each year that living *below* your income brings a greater satisfaction, while the summer friends you mention are not worth a moment's serious thought, if they only visited you for your large house and grand dinner parties. Adversity is an excellent touchstone of merit, and you will soon see if yourself or your position was the attraction to your home. At the same time you will make a good many friends of people who did not care to know you when they could not entertain you on the same scale, but who will be only too glad to see you on their own level. Very wealthy people must necessarily be very solitary, unless *aristos*, as it is not possible to enjoy *close* intimacy with friends whose surroundings are on an entirely different scale to our own, and to whom your wealth must have erected a barrier very difficult to pass. It is quite possible that you may both be very much happier in the future than in the past, and the loss of little luxuries will probably be a positive advantage to your children.



No. 216. The Randolph Mantle.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame Myra, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Canary.—Music lessons can be had at all prices from half-a-crown to a guinea a lesson. It is not necessary to give more than a quarter's notice to your governess, and seldom desirable.

Zoe.—1. Many thanks for your great kindness; your letters are indeed delightful; we are never weary of trying to help you; the recipes were most welcome, we sent them on as soon as copied, as you desired, to Lady S., who has acknowledged their receipt to us, and, no doubt, to you. 2. From forty to fifty pounds. 3. Of Messrs. Watherston & Sons, 12, Pall Mall East, who would also set the sapphires and advise you on the latest modes, better than we can do without seeing the stones.

C. M. P. L.—1. The skins can be softened by rubbing butter into them on the wrong side; you must use good fresh butter, and rub for many hours; it is slow and dirty work, but effectual. 2. The following papers all have a good circulation:—Isle of Wight Journal, published at Newport, I. of W., price 1d.; Hampshire Telegraph, Portsmouth, price 2d.; Hampshire Advertiser, Southampton, price 2d.; Daily Western Times, Exeter, price 1d.; Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, Exeter; Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal, Torquay, price 2d.; Western Morning News, Plymouth, price 1d. 3. It is not necessary to take off the gloves, it is in fact rarely done.

Dressmakers will be glad to know that they can obtain the fashionable bead edgings, consisting of single beads on a narrow gimp heading, at very reasonable prices, of the Dressmakers' Supply Stores, 146, Aldersgate Street, E.C. The bead edgings are made in three sizes in black, and in the second size in colours also, at a higher rate. Dressmakers and others in business only are supplied by the firm, who will send particulars of sizes, and prices per dozen yards, on application.

To the Fair Sex.—Ladies' Hair Combings, forwarded by post, thoroughly disentangled by New Process, made up, and returned in three days for 2s. per oz. New Basket Plaits, six branches, from 21s.—T. S. Brown, 3, Leece Street, Liverpool.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

IT would be hard to imagine anything more stylish and original than some of the new chapeaux recently shown by Parisian modistes. Most novel, among the many novelties of the season, is the use made of large balls of jet in graduated sizes, which are fashioned into diadem-shaped brims; the largest balls are the size of a well-developed walnut, and these are placed in the centre. Chapeaux are made of black Mechlin net, with a brim of these jet balls and an aigrette of flowers as heir only ornament. An equally stylish capote is an open trellis work of jet beads with a tall bow in front made of brown velvet, in the rich shade of a freshly peeled horse-chestnut, through which a long tortoise-shell pin, with a jet ball-shaped head, is thrust.

The *Ferronnière* is another of these jet capotes; the round crown is composed entirely of jet beads and blocks; the brim advances in a point, and is bordered with a string of large cut beads, and a second row crosses the chapeau, and ends on each side, the curls of hair showing in the open spaces left by the rows of beads. In one charming model the trimming consists of a *fouillis* of pink crêpe in front of a bow of Pompadour ribbon on a pink ground with a narrow black velvet border.

In coloured chapeaux the most fashionable combination of colours is heliotrope and moss-green; a capote of heliotrope straw, with strings of moss-green satin ribbon, and bouquets of shaded lilac, is a good example. A very striking capote is one composed of red tulle, and trimmed with sprays of lilac, but as a more useful novelty, mention may be made of a new kind of black tulle, embroidered with mimosas in yellow chenille, which gives the effect of the little tufted blossoms in a life-like manner. The tulle is draped on the shape to bring the tufts together like a little bunch of the flowers, and the capote is trimmed with a bouquet of mimosa, starting from beneath a bunch of Russian violets.



No. 217. THE DE SARTIGES TOILETTE (Front and Back Views).
Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Couturières are as busy as the modistes, and are daily turning out spring costumes for their impatient clientèle, who are divided in opinion as to whether it is better to order the new costumes as early as possible, or to wait a while until the modes are a little more settled and matured, and then expect to be attended to immediately. It must, alas! be confessed, that where new dresses are concerned, ladies are sometimes a little unreasonable; but most couturières are obliging and try to satisfy their clients, and amongst the number Mdme. Forrest-Bruxer (rue Castiglione, Paris), is prepared to meet all demands that may reach her.

Some of her new spring toilettes are charming models, composed of novel fabrics, procured from the best makers. One of these is a pretty woollen fabric with silk embroidery in relief; another is a net-like material with openwork stripes, as delicate in appearance as if they had been embroidered by hand; and a third novelty is a granité fabric of wonderfully soft texture, which is much employed for young ladies' dresses. These are made up on skirts of velvet, plush, or faille, and whenever it is practicable the costume is accompanied by a small mantle to match.

Mdme. Forrest-Bruxer is very successful in making up costumes of woollen materials, bordered with drawn-work, embellished with coloured embroidery, and edged with fringe. One of these dresses is of beige material with coloured embroidery and fringe; the plain skirt is bordered with a wide band of the drawn-work and fringe, and is made up on a beige faille foundation. The long rounded tunic is bordered in the same way, and draped high on the left side; the side of the back drapery falls here in long fluted pleats, fringed at the edge, very like wide sash ends. It is a novel arrangement of the draperies, that is both graceful and original. A short jacket with square fronts opens over a wide plastron with a very long point, composed entirely of embroidered drawn-work, lined with faille. The fronts of the jacket, the collar, and parements, are ornamented with narrow bands of the same embroidery.

The value of oi as a foundation for some of the best preparations for the hair and skin is becoming daily more fully recognised, nothing else in fact, will so well counteract the ter rible effects of cold. The hair suffers very much from cold winds it becomes dry and brittle, and discolouration is more likely to begi at such a time than at any other. Prevention in this case is both bette and easier than cure, for the mischief once begun it is difficult to arres it. A remarkably pure and efficacious oil is the Huile Vivifiante de l Chevelure, supplied by the Parfumerie Ninon, 31, rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris, in bottles at 4s. each. The oil is agreeably per fumed, and its daily use prevents the dryness and discolouration s much dreaded by ladies whose glossy chevelure is their pride and th object of their unremitting care. The Huile Infaillible of Monsieu Hentges, 35, rue Louis Le Grand, Paris, was originally intended t prevent the formation of wrinkles, but it has been found so salutar in counteracting the effect of east winds on delicate skins, that, fortifie by its use, ladies have been enabled to face biting cold that must othe wise have caused disfiguring and painful roughness. We need onl remind our readers, in conclusion, that these preparations can b forwarded from the office of MYRA'S JOURNAL.

MYRA.

EARLY SPRING DRESSES.

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RAMPOOR CHUDDAHS - -	1/6 to 1/9	CASHMERES DE PARIS, 47in. wide	2/9 to 3/6
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PIMPLES, BLACK SPECKS, and Unsightly BLOTCHES on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands can be INSTANTLY REMOVED by using MRS. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and prevents the approach of wrinkles. MRS. JAMES solicits a trial from those who have not used it, when she feels confident they will have nothing else. *Sold by all Chemists*, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. (bearing the Government stamp), or it will be sent, with directions for use, post free, and free from observation, to any address on receipt of 15, 35, or 57 stamps.

MRS. C. JAMES, 226, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

HAIR DESTROYER.

Mrs. JAMES'S DEPILATORY instantly and permanently REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS from the Face, Neck, or Arms, without injury to the Skin. No lady should be without it. To be had of most Chemists, 1s., or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.

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Long flowing Eyelashes, Eyebrows, &c., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE; it is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beard, and Moustachios; it causes the Hair to grow on Bald Places and Scanty Partings like magic. To be had of most Chemists, 1s., or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.

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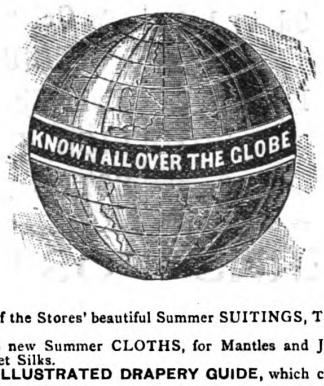
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25 Choice and Cheap Bargains for Spring and Summer wear. Ladies should purchase as many of the following lots as possible:—

Lot 1.—A CHOICE BLACK SILK DRESS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£2 5s.** 15 yards of Rich Black Silk, bold cord and fast dye; this is a beautiful wearing silk.

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Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£2 17s. 6d.** 15 yards of extra rich bold corded Black Silk, beautiful weight, bloom, and fast dye. Wear guaranteed.

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Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£4 19s. 6d.** 15 yards of the most handsome Black Silk made; this choice rich bold corded Silk will almost stand alone when made, and a written guarantee will be sent with each dress, and should it not prove satisfactory a fair compensation will be made.

Lot 4.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BLACK SATIN EVER SENT FROM THESE STORES.
500 choice quality rich Black French Satin Dresses, each containing 15 yards, will be sold for **£1 5s. 6d.** Note this extremely low price.

Lot 5.—VERY RICH ALL-SILK BLACK FRENCH SATIN DUCHESSE.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£2 5s.** 15 yards very fine quality All-Silk Black French Satin Duchesse, 23 inches wide; this is quite worth half as much again; a written guarantee will be sent with each dress, and should it not prove satisfactory compensation will be made.

Lot 6.—A RICH BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE DRESS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£3 12s. 6d.** 15 yards of the choicest Black Satin Duchesse, 24 inches wide; will last a lifetime; worth £5.

Lot 7.—A VERY RICH BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE DRESS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£2 17s. 6d.** 15 yards of a beautiful quality rich Black Satin Merveilleux; for draping qualities this cannot be equalled, and the wear we guarantee.

Lot 8.—A BARGAIN.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **12s. 6d.**, carriage paid, 12 yards of beautiful quality Duchesse Serge, and 2½ yards Striped Silk to match for trimmings. Black, Navy, Brown, Grenat, Myrtle, Fawn, Bronze, and Tabac. Note this extremely low price for a good dress.

Lot 9.—A BEAUTIFUL DRESS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **15s. 6d.**, carriage paid, 8 yards, fine quality, cashmere yarn, dyed, and 46 inches wide; also 2½ yards of Metropolitan striped satin to match for trimmings, all shades and black; this dress is a marvel.

Lot 10.—A MAGNIFICENT DRESS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **19s. 6d.**, carriage paid, 8 yards, fine quality, all-wool French cashmere, all shades and black, and 2½ yards rich Oriental silk stripe to match for trimmings; very effective. When ordering, please mention shade required.

Lot 11.—A VERY CHOICE DRESS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£1 4s. 9d.**, 8 yards of very fine quality, all-wool French cashmere, all shades and black, also 2½ yards rich striped silk and plush to match for trimmings; this is a magnificent dress, and will be sure to please all customers.

Lot 12.—A DRESS FOR EVERY-DAY WEAR.
Very ladylike. Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **12s.**, carriage paid, 11½ yards, fine quality, all-wool, canvas cloth, 4 shades, and 2½ yards striped canvas cloth, woven to match plain for trimmings. A beautiful dress, and very cheap. Mention shade required when ordering.

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Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **8s. 9d.** 12 yards of beautiful quality Bouclé material. This is the new tufted make, all shades and black; this material will be found hard wearing and ladylike.

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Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **5s. 9d.**, 12 yards of choice quality cashmere cambric, the new biscuit ground, floral designs; this is quite a lady's dress, and fast colour.

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Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **12s. 9d.** the most beautiful washing dress of the season; 12 yards new Bouclé tufted French zephyr, navy, brown, myrtle, drab, fawn, peacock, black, tabac, and the new leather colour ground; this will please all purchasers. Mention colour of ground required; this measures 31 inches wide.

Lot 17.—A GENTLEMAN'S SUIT.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£1 12s. 6d.** quite a gentleman's suit, 2½ yards finest quality real Scotch tweed for trousers, nice fancy heather and grey and drab, also fancy neat checks; and 2½ yards of best quality double woaded fast black all-wool diagonal cloth for coat and vest. A tailor would charge quite 5 guineas for such qualities.

Lot 18.—A SUIT FOR EVERY-DAY WEAR.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£1 7s. 6d.** 7 yards of the choicest quality all-wool tweed suiting, small dark fancy heather, mixtures and greys; also small dark fancy checks, very gentlemanly; every suit length is properly shrunk and the wear guaranteed.

Lot 19.—A GREAT BARGAIN.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **£1 1s.** the following:—1 pair of choice quality treble thread Nottingham lace curtains, each curtain measures 4 yards, taped borders, the design is simply lovely, suitable for dining or drawing rooms; 1 pair choice quality Nottingham lace curtains, lovely floral designs, antique borders, taped edges; each curtain measures 3½ yards long, suitable for dining or drawing rooms; also 1 pair fine quality Nottingham lace curtains, taped borders, each curtain measures 3½ yards long, suitable for bed or sitting rooms; this parcel is honestly worth 30s.

Lot 20.—A CHOICE PAIR OF LACE CURTAINS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **12s. 11d.** a beautiful pair of real Armenian Curtains, cream ground, relieved with Oriental flowers in lovely colours. These are very fashionable and high class. Ladies taking two pairs will be charged £1 5s.

Lot 21.—A GREAT BARGAIN IN WHITE QUILTS.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **12s. 6d.** a beautiful quality handsome centrepiece, floral design, with wrought Grecian border, full three yards long and extra wide. This quality Quilt is quite worth 17s. 6d.

Lot 22.—1,000 SPECIAL LADIES' UMBRELLAS FOR SALE.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **7s. 11d.** a beautiful quality Lady's Lavantine Silk Umbrella, on Fox's paragon frame, beautiful handle in ivory, fancy horn, or natural wood. This umbrella is sold by retailers at 10s. 6d. each.

Lot 23.—A LADY'S JACKET.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send for **14s. 11d.**, carriage paid, a tailor-made walking-out Black Stockinette Jacket, beautifully trimmed with braid, perfect shape, suitable for spring wear. This is a highly-finished garment. When ordering please give size round neck, round chest, under arms, round waist, and inside seam sleeve measure, when a perfect fit will be sent.

Lot 24.—1,000 COSTUMES FOR SALE.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send, carriage paid for **15s. 11d.**, a beautiful Scarboro' Serge Costume, nicely made, beautifully draped, and the bodice a perfect shape. This is a very fashionable costume, and worth nearly double. When ordering, follow the same instructions as given in Lot 23. Colours: black, navy, myrtle, bronze, brown, tabac, fawn, and grenat.

Lot 25.—SEND FOR A PAIR OF THE STORES' SPECIAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Kenneth Wilson & Co. will send, post free for **2s. 6½d.**, a pair of their choice quality French Kid Gloves, four buttons, all sizes. Black, tan, and all shades.

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1 pair pliable quality French Kid Gloves, all sizes, black, tans, and dark shades, 4-button length. 1 pair Lisle Jersey Gloves, 14 inches long, black, tan, and dark shades, all sizes. 2 pairs Ladies' Thread Hose, black only, full fashioned. 1 Lady's Drab Sateen Sunshade, trimmed lace. 3 Ladies' White Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs.
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Price 3/6 to 4/6 per yard, according to design and colour. 24 inches wide.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

131, Brook Street, Ratcliffe, London, E.,
March 9th, 1886.

The Manufacturers of Velveteen Damassé,

Gentlemen,—Having seen the "Velveteen Damassé" so largely advertised, I purchased six yards of it at a draper's shop in this neighbourhood.

I have made a bodice of one portion, and the rest I have trimmed the skirt with. The bodice I have had on five times, for an hour or two each time, and it has worn disgracefully, in many parts quite plain, not a trace of any pattern in it. I consider it quite an imposition against which the public should be warned.

Awaiting your reply before taking further proceedings,

Yours truly, Mrs. CLATWORTHY.

EXPLANATION.

Immediately on receipt of above letter, *The Manufacturers of Velveteen Damassé* asked the lady to send them the dress referred to, which turned out to be *an embossed Velveteen* and not **"Damassé."**

The Manufacturers thereupon took legal proceedings against the draper who had supplied Mrs. Clatworthy with the dress, and obtained from him an undertaking not in future to sell as and for their **Damassé** goods not of their manufacture.



Embossed Velveteen After a week's wear. | **Velveteen Damassé** After a year's wear.

ANY LADY *who has had* EMBOSSED *or any other Velveteen sold to her as* "DAMASSÉ," *should send particulars to* THE MANUFACTURERS OF VELVETEEN DAMASSÉ, *who are determined to prevent persons from selling other goods as* "DAMASSÉ," *or otherwise infringing their rights in respect of their Registered Trade Mark.*

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MYRA'S THREEPENNY JOURNAL

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DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

MANTLES for the autumn and demi-saison are made in two distinct classes, short confections, comprising various kinds of pèlerines and jackets, and long vêtements, which are chiefly in the form of redingotes varying more in their details than in shape, for the general form is the same in nearly all models, and very simple. The accessories which give variety to these long redingotes are sleeves of more or less peculiar form, applied panels, either plain or embroidered, revers of many shapes, and bows of ribbon serving as a finish to the applied ornaments. In many models the front and back are ornamented with fichus, and real and simulated hoods are also fashionable.

One of the newest shapes of redingotes is made with a plain, long bodice, to which is attached a pleated skirt; the obligatory ornaments of this type of redingote are cord brandenburghs and passementerie epaulets; on a good and well-developed figure this vêtement has a very stylish effect, but the more ordinary shape is better suited to figures that err on the side of slenderness or its opposite.

Plain coloured velvet is much used for small demi-saison mantles and pèlerines. Blue and violet are fashionable shades, and the lining is of shot silk in tender colourings. The pèlerine is usually made in one of two ways, either with small mantelet ends in front, or with a fichu, front and back, of some other material. A model in this style is made with the sleeves of blue velvet, and the back and front of blue lace, embroidered with gold beads and lined with blue silk.

Another model in brown velvet is equally elegant and more practical in colour and trimming. The sling sleeves forming the pèlerine are of velvet, trimmed down the front and under the arm with two bias bands of faille in a lighter shade of brown, with gold buttons where the sleeve turns under the arm. The short, pointed mantelet ends are of velvet ornamented with short transverse rows of light brown braid, each row terminating under a gold button. The back is very novel; the pèlerine is open from the neck and trimmed on each side with graduated transverse rows of braid, each ending with a gold button; the velvet mantle underneath terminates at the waist, and is ornamented with three bias bands of faille forming bretelles, each one fastened down at the waist with a gold button, and ending in two loops, the six loops forming a little postillion basque. The pèlerine is made to wear with a costume corresponding with it in colour; the skirt is of velvet trimmed round the edge with close vertical rows of braid, about sixteen inches deep, each one ending at the top under a button; the tunic and back drapery are of woollen material to match, and the right side of the tunic is turned back with a velvet revers striped with braid and buttons.



No. 495. THE ALVIN HAT.

Most coquettish little pèlerines and mantelets are also made of coloured plush, green and blue being the favourite shades for these. Small mantles are shown in blue plush, with sling sleeves bordered with a single row of beads; others have short visite sleeves joining the back, which is finished off with a pleated basque, and many have hoods. The collar, sleeves, and basque are ornamented with passementerie enriched with blue, green and gold beads. Some very stylish redingotes are also made of coloured plush, open at the sides and trimmed with fur; a noteworthy model is that illustrated at Fig. 1 of the last illustration on the next page; this is in green plush and white fur, and is worn over a skirt of faille. A small plush mantle trimmed with fur is shown in the same illustration.

Jackets show little variety in style, except those of an elaborate description, such as a model in plain brown cloth open over a waistcoat

of which the top part consists of a yoke of bead embroidered passementerie on faille, the centre of a very full blouse front with several rows of gathers at the top and waist, while the lower



Part ends in flat basques enriched with embroidery like the yoke. The edges of the sleeves and the postillion basque are also ornamented with the embroidered passementerie, which is worked with beads in three shades of brown.

Long pelisses and travelling cloaks, such as are always in demand at this season, are made of plain and fancy cloths, trimmed with velvet or plush and lined with silk. A good model in chequered grey and cerise cloth is fastened to the edge in front, and ornamented with long black velvet revers. The square, hanging open sleeves are finished off with velvet revers and lined with cerise silk, and the velvet collar is fastened at the throat with a handsomely-chased metal clasp.

Cloth redingotes are made with yokes of the same material covered with passementerie, or with yokes of velvet or plush, these materials being as much employed for the garnitures of large mantles as for making the small models already spoken of.

Young ladies' hats for the autumn are covered with draped velvet or faille; the velvet hats are trimmed on one side with bows of faille ribbon about an inch and a-half wide, or with terry ribbon of the same width, and with a fancy bird or plume of feathers. The high-crowned hat, with a narrow brim, remains in vogue, but some new shapes have lower crowns covered with ribbed velvet, and the brim is replaced by bias folds of velvet laid flat round the lower part of the crown. These new toques are ornamented with a double drapery of velvet in front, in two contrasting shades, and a series of bows of ribbon at the back ending in two little feather tips falling over the crown.

Hats during the winter will be smaller and lower in shape, capotes on the contrary are to increase in size, especially the brim, which will be made large and open. The best models for the demi-saison are in velvet and jet; one pretty capote in cerise velvet and jet has the crown covered with the velvet in fluted pleats, branching out shell fashion from the lower part of the crown. The open brim consists of a series of leaves of fine jetted passementerie, laid one over the other, and the space at the top is filled in with a plume of small black feather tips. The narrow strings are of cerise satin ribbon. Another good autumn model has the crown covered with black velvet, to which is joined a brim of dark-red straw. Two little bows of black faille ribbon, with steel clasps, are placed under the brim, and a large bow of red ribbon ornaments the outside of the chapeau far back on one side.

Striped and chequered tweeds and cloths are employed for the ever-popular tailor-made costumes; the stripes are narrow rather than wide, many of them being mere hair lines of colour on a different ground; the chequers are small and in mixed colours; few novelties in style are as yet promised for these costumes, their very simplicity precludes them from benefiting by the rapid changes of fashion which couturières adopt for the costumes entrusted to them. These costumes are made of woollen materials of rough aspect, with bouclé stripes and spots, with hairy surfaces and quaint designs. Fabrics striped with plush will be much worn, and plush and velvet are to be used as heretofore. Not only are these materials used plain, but some charming novelties in figured velvets and plushes have also been brought out for combination with plain faille. A toilette composed of these two materials is illustrated at the top of this page; the panels and lining of the coquillé back drapery, which are alike on both sides of the draped tablier, are of fancy heliotrope plush, the remainder of the costume being of heliotrope faille. The corsage is slightly pointed in front with a wide plastron of the figured plush terminating in a small point at the back, and the parements and collar are also of plush.

Plush and woollen striped fabrics are made up in many ways, but the great point is to vary the direction of the stripe; a good model is illustrated on this page, the tablier being striped diagonally, while the back drapery has the stripes across.

The little girl's paletot in the same illu tion is in grey cloth, with pleated plas and crenelated panels of grey faille, and fur round the neck and wrists.

Dinner and evening toilettes, and tho be worn on ceremonious occasions gene are made with trains for all but youn married ladies; matrons of all ages ad slight train, even if they do not go the l of the long, sweeping rounded or square which adds so much to the dignity c wearer. The majority of dinner dresse made of faille and lace; a charming mo in celadon-green faille; the long draped t is separated from the back of the skirt on side by a panel of pale-pink silk covered five cream lace flounces; beyond the p the skirt is pleated, the pleats merging i rounded demi-train. A short tight-f jacket of the green faille, open at the ne fastened on the chest only over a pc waistcoat of pink silk covered with lace. elbow sleeves are of pink silk covered lace, and ornamented above the lace fl which terminates them with celadon- bows. A deep revers of lace on a pink foundation ornaments the open neck.

Pretty and graceful dinner dresses for y ladies are made of foulard and gauze, much bedizened with bows, in the arr ment of which a great deal of taste, or a lack of the quality, may be displayed. skirts are made with one deep flounce or several narrow ones, and these are cross long lines of ribbon fastened down by a ro or ending in one or in two loops. I flounces cover the skirt from the



they are kept down by bands of ribbo velvet, arranged two and two at regular in vals.

COMTESSE DE B

MODES FOR CHILDREN.

IT seems sometimes as if economy were the chief object kept in view by those whose occupation it is to design new costumes for children, for the new modes strike one at the first glance as being full of suggestions for the alteration of old dresses, and of possible economies, which may help to add another season to the existence of costumes that have been put aside as not worth the trouble and expense of doing up again.

The employment of two materials is one of these convenient and at the same time new fashions, and as there is no arbitrary law as to what the second material should be, nor how and where it should be employed, there is every facility for replacing the parts of the dress that are most worn with some new material, the best parts being retained in the costume. This mode is at present very fashionable and is carried out in a great many ways. Plain woollen materials are combined with figured woollens, striped, chequered, bouclé, etc., with faille, velvet, plain and ribbed velveteen, and with plush. Figured woollen materials are also made up with velvet, velveteen, plush, faille, and with plain woollen fabrics.

The manner of employing the new material varies a little with the age and figure of the wearer, but many of the styles in vogue are suitable for girls from five to twelve or thirteen years of age. One of these consists of a full bodice mounted on a square velvet yoke, the front part of which ends in two bands gradually diminishing in width towards the waist, where they end in a broad point covered by the velvet waistband. The dress is fastened with buttons down the yoke and band, and a velvet collar and velvet cuffs complete the bodice. The skirt is made in different ways, in one model it consists of two gathered flounces edged with woollen lace, but plain, pleated or gathered skirts falling over an under skirt matching the yoke are also worn. In renovating a dress for a girl of eight years or upwards, the yoke and other ornaments may be of velveteen, with a plain skirt of the same, the best parts of the old woollen material being used for a lightly draped tunic and for the bodice and sleeves.



No. 503. THE NEVILL COSTUME.

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No. 504. THE GEORGETTE COSTUME (Front View).

Another dress, made with a blouse bodice and full skirt of woollen material, is mounted on a rounded yoke of ribbed velveteen; the sleeves are also of ribbed velveteen, quite plain and without parements, and a wide sash of the velveteen is tied in bows and ends at the back. This is a very useful suggestion for the renovation of old dresses, the sleeves being generally one of the first parts to wear out.

A blouse dress in plain and chequered woollen material has the box-pleated skirt, the rounded yoke and the parements of the chequered material, the blouse and sleeves being of the plain material. As a finish to this little dress the skirt is bordered with a narrow band of velvet a shade or two darker than the plain material, the collar band is also of velvet, and a band of velvet forms the extreme edge of the parement round the wrist. The front of the blouse of this dress is also novel; the left side, forming the under part, is full and turned under at the waist, the right side fastened diagonally from the left shoulder to the right hip is plain and rounded, like a long Zouave jacket, and is fastened with a close row of buttons with olive shaped passementerie drops falling from them.

A quaint little dress for a girl of four or five is made with a box-pleated skirt, full bodice, gauged front and back, and coat sleeves of plain or figured woollen material, over this is worn a velvet corselet, matching the skirt or contrasting with it; the corselet is cut in a low point front and back, and fastened up on the shoulders with ribbon bows matching the folded ribbon sash round the waist, which covers the edge of the corselet and is tied in bows and ends at the back. The corselet may be left plain or finished off with lace revers terminating in a point at the foot of the opening, and corresponding with the turned-back lace cuffs and with the lace collar.

Another model which is introduced as a novelty for autumn wear, and which also offers some valuable hints for the re-modelling of suitable summer woollen materials, is a costume with a jacket of medium length, cut in the Louis XV. style, and made of striped velvet and faille pekin, or more economically of ribbed velveteen, corduroy, or fancy cloth. The jacket is open from the shoulders to a little below the waist, where it is fastened with three buttons; the basques are sloped off a little from here, the side seam is open below the waist, and pockets are placed under the basque, the opening being simply bound with braid. The seam at the back is well curved, and the pleated basque stands out from the figure, and is kept out and sustained by the short puffed drapery, which is the only ornament on the plain gathered skirt. The full plastron is of the same material as the skirt, and both are generally of flannel, although many other materials may be equally well employed. The dress is charming in cream or white flannel,



No. 505. THE GEORGETTE COSTUME (Back View).

varieties of sailor and Breton costumes which are likely to be much in vogue. Special materials, such as fancy woollen fabrics and striped étamines, are being manufactured for these Breton costumes, which will be worn by big and little girls.

Another novelty, prepared for little girls only, is a vêtement which has five or six capes corded at the edge; these are also made in white and cream for babies. Pèlerines with hoods are fashionable for young girls, especially when made of the dress material.

White frocks, trimmed with lace or embroidery, will be much worn by little girls and baby boys. White woollen and silken materials will be employed for the best dresses of girls over five or six years, and fine white muslin is still the material generally preferred for confirmation dresses, if the weather is sufficiently settled and warm to make it safe for so thin a



No. 226. THE ELLIOTT SUIT.

fabric to be worn. The skirts of these dresses are plain and full, in some instances they are tucked at the edge, but even this simple trimming is not always adopted. The high bodice is either pleated or gathered, and the full sleeves are put into a band at the wrist. The sash is of faille or moiré ribbon, and may be fastened at the side or at the back; the veil is either of tulle or of fine muslin, but tulle caps with long lappets falling at the back are as much worn as veils.

Cotton dresses are made in any of the styles we have already referred to, and are, like other costumes, frequently made of two materials, one plain and the other figured. Tufted and bouclé zephyrs are prettily combined with plain cambric or lawn, the skirt being of the plain material, which is generally in a darker shade.



No. 225. THE LILI BONNET.

Thus a pretty and practical little costume is made with a skirt of navy blue lawn, plain and rather full; over this is worn a blouse polonaise of cream zephyr with tufted stripes in dark blue and red, gathered at the top and mounted on a pointed yoke of plain blue cambric. The polonaise has several rows of gauging at the waist, and the skirt is draped like a rounded tablier; it is fastened at the back, where the skirt forms a simply draped puff below the gauging at the waist. No waistband or sash is needed, and the full sleeves are gathered into pointed cuffs of plain cambric, matching the yoke.

Cotton dresses for young girls are made in various simple fashions; washing materials being so very fanciful and picturesque this season, plain styles are better suited for them than more elaborate fashions. Striped and barred zephyrs form dressy costumes, which are made up in the same styles as canvas and other striped fabrics; but even these will be too elaborate for ordinary wear, and the figured cambrics and dark plain and figured zephyrs and lawns, of which morning costumes are made, will have plain skirts and full bodices as simply put together as possible. There is, however, very little to describe in these dresses, and it will be more profitable to our readers to tell them of some original and stylish little toilettes prepared for more ceremonious occasions.

One of these is a dress for a young girl of fifteen, made of figured canvas in two shades of blue. The skirt is bordered with a flounce of the material scalloped at the edge and worked in button-hole stitch. The long tunic is gathered in at the waist, and bordered with a similar but narrower flounce; it falls in straight pleats on the right side, but is draped high on the left; the back falls in straight flut
The bodice is slightly pointed in
draped from the shoulders on each
pointed plastron of blue faille, whi
through the scalloped flounces bor
draped fronts. The collar and pare
formed of the flouncing lined with
This costume is also very pretty in
red figured canvas, accompanied by
straw hat to match.

A quaint little costume for a girl o
eight is made of moss-green faille
voile. The faille is used for the sk
is pleated at the sides and back, bu
broad, flat tablier in front, ornamen
each side with bows of green sati
The light beige voile is used for a
which is cut like a pointed doubl
bodice in front. The back is pleate
neck to the waist, and the long bac
cut double the length required, is tu
the outside, and the end is closely dra
fastened on to the gathers at the wai



No. 227. THE CRANBROOK COSTU

long bow of green satin ribbon; a sh
placed on each side of the gathers,
are placed on the sleeves and at the

A lovely little dress for a young ch
or three is made of cerise satin a
étamine, embroidered with cerise
short skirt is of satin bordered with
narrow pleatings and covered with tw
flounces of embroidered étamine.
blouse bodice is formed of bands of em
étamine divided by rows of narrow ce
ribbon, ending in loops and ends wh
the edge of the upper flounce. The
lined with cerise satin, and has a ful
of the satin.

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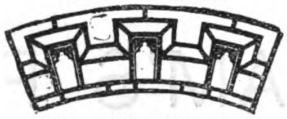
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SPINNINGS IN TOWN.*

"So through white curtains shot a timourous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day."
POPE.

IT is curious to note, in travelling through the towns and in straying among the villages of England, the amazing variety of window curtains which are used by rich and poor. At the sea-side, curtains of net, plain, or partially adorned with geometric or floral designs are darned in the diamond-shaped spaces by patient fingers; then as we sojourn landwards we note the ubiquitous "white curtain," which may be sub-divided into many ranges of cotton fabric, and classified to any extent as regards design.

Lions holding flags, sailors running vigorously on very even but high waves, a complete zoological garden of animals, are a few of the quaintest patterns in villages where "high art," as evinced by the modern muslin curtain, has not hitherto penetrated.

The exquisite designs of the French curtain manufacturers have not been without due effect upon the intelligent weavers of Nottingham lace curtains. An instance of the beauty and excellence of our English manufacture in this respect has lately come under my notice. Every example of good English workmanship, of purity of design, of excellence of material and work, must give unfeigned pleasure to all who take a real interest in their country, and I welcome with delight the fact that we can obtain as beautiful lace curtains from Nottingham as from Paris, and with a decided advantage to the purchaser as regards price, from Messrs Samuel Peach & Son, Castle Gate, Nottingham. This firm, long noted for the beauty of their patterns and the superiority of the lace curtains manufactured by their house, are offering a superb collection of lace curtains at wonderfully reasonable prices, ranging from 5s. per pair of curtains to 36s. The edges, even of the very low-priced curtains, can be had taped if preferred, the taping having the effect when the curtain is hung of a richly embroidered *feston*.

Lovely lace counterpanes can also be had of Messrs. Samuel Peach & Son, to replace the winter coverings which are now too heavy for comfort.

These lace "spreads," as our American cousins term them, look very elegant when arranged over colour, and when they match the white window curtains, and I have little doubt but that Messrs. Samuel Peach & Son will also supply lace bed curtains and bed tops to correspond with these if required. The lace curtains, counterpanes, and antimacassers are supplied direct from the looms by parcel post or train on the same day on which the order is received, as far as practicable, and the carriage is paid to any railway station in England; the firm will also exchange any goods not approved of when delivered. All orders must be accompanied by cheque or post-office order, payable to Samuel Peach & Son, Nottingham.



No. 348. THE DE TRÉVISE COSTUME.
Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s.6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Very few of the dresses one sees worn in the park and elsewhere in the morning, are prettier and fresher than those made of the light cotton materials, of which Messrs. Gainsford and Co., of the Borough, send me some charming patterns, as novel as they are fashionable. One of the newest of these is the "Mandalay Lace Cloth," costing 1s. 2½d. per yard plain, and 1s. 6½d. per yard striped, and 30 inches wide. The plain cloth is a kind of fancy cotton étamine in a light open pattern, and woven in one colour only, as white, écru, or blue, or in two colours, white and blue, or écru and blue, etc., which give the material a pretty shot effect. The striped cloths have alternate stripes of this lace work, and bands with a broché design in different colours. There are many combinations of colours, but some of the best are blue and white shot étamine with red, white, and pale brown broché, blue étamine with the broché design in dark blue and red on a pale blue ground, and the same mixture on an écru ground. Other combinations of these colours are also used with excellent effect, and there is a solidity and substance about the Mandalay Lace Cloth, in spite of its light and cool texture, that will make it an economical fabric in wear, and ensure for it a large measure of success and approval.

Lighter still in texture is the Turkish Crêpe, 27 inches wide and 10½d. per yard. This is lovely in wide stripes of shaded pink, white, écru and apricot, with cord stripes in red and pink, in blue and brown, in green and red, in dark and light blue, and in pink and brown. The delicate colouring and shading of the wide stripes show off the more decided hues of the cords, and the colours are blended, altered, and combined to give the best effect to the variously-coloured stripes, which are fully two inches wide.

Bangalli Striped Crêpe, 30 inches wide, and 9¾d. per yard, is in plain wide or narrow stripes, in two, three, or more soft colours prettily combined; the fashionable pale shade of mauve is introduced with rose,

* IMPORTANT NOTICE.—*To avoid delay, Manufacturers and Advertisers are requested to forward samples and patterns of novelties* DIRECT TO "THE SILKWORM," 40, *Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C., before the 5th of the month.*

flowing over the face, and yet relieves the head of the weight.

old and forgotten things into new and improved uses. Walnut-ju



How wonderfully the ever new investigations of science keep bringing

been used for centuries as a hair-dye, even in the times of the R

Empire. But, as it has not much power on the hair, it has in recent times been superseded by chemical combinations. These metallic dyes are very useful for dark and black hair, but they will not give the rich natural light and golden browns. This fact has induced Mr. Mason, of Norwich, the well-known toilet chemist, to carefully investigate the walnut-juice subject. He has at last found a key to the difficulty, and by combining walnut-juice with nut-galls, has produced a magnificent vegetable dye for light and golden brown hair. This has long been wanted, and many of my readers will welcome the fact. Particulars of Extract of Walnut and Nut-galls, and also of many others of Mr. Mason's leading specialities, will be found in his advertisement in this Journal.



No. 284. THE LUCIA AND CÉLESTE MANTLES.
Made-up Models, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; untrimmed, 2s. 3d.; Flat Patterns only, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Few among us, even in these days of machine sewing and machine embroidery, but have an affection for a certain well-worn thimble, and regret when the tiny holes first appear which even, in spite of all our care in turning our thimble, render its continued use impossible; our faithful friend is no longer useful, we must seek the help of a strange new thimble which will not fit our finger nicely for some time, nor feel as the old one felt for months. Now, since we have all, at one time or other, to invest in a new thimble, there is one special make which will, I think, please my readers, and will certainly outlast several ordinary thimbles.

The "Dorcas" thimble is made in an entirely novel manner, consisting of three parts, the inner and outer portions being of solid silver, and the intermediate part of steel; these three separate thimbles are all struck into form together, forming a strong, solid thimble, which is yet no heavier than the ordinary silver thimble, but naturally as strong as a steel thimble.

Thimbles have been made of steel, of bone, of gold, and with stone ends; none of these are satisfactory, steel is unpleasant in working, bone and gold are not durable, the stone ends are too heavy to be pleasant in use, and are always dropping about, while, although we ought to use the *top* of the thimble, the generality of workers use the sides only, and holes soon appear.

The Dorcas thimble is not only durable, but most delightful in use; it is patented by the inventor, Mr. Horner, who claims for his "armour-plated thimble" that it is "impenetrable," and unequalled for durability. With the particulars of the Dorcas thimble comes an interesting notice of a bi-centenary of a curious kind, being a celebration of the invention of the thimble, that is of the European thimble, the Chinese having possessed this useful and almost indispensable article long before, in the shape of the lovely lotus-flower. The first European thimble is stated to have been made by one Nicholas Van Benschoten, a young goldsmith, of Amsterdam, over two hundred years ago, in order to protect the fair finger of his lady-love; let us hope that she made good use of the pretty gift! The Dorcas thimble can be easily sent, post free, in a nice little case suitable for a present, not less welcome to the recipient now, than to Madame Van Reusselaer.

I am requested to state that patterns of all the new styles of drapery worn over the plain or striped skirts can be had made up with flat pattern to cut out by; the price of these useful models, which a child can copy, is 1s. 6d. when the skirt is draped alike on both sides, and 2s. 6d. when the two sides differ. My readers will understand that these draperies are notched where the folds are to be made, and are most easy of execution. A fully-trimmed draped skirt model can be had for 3s. 6d.

Sanitation is now made such a study, that it is not surprising to receive from grave medical advisers counsel as to the hygiene of our own households "to avoid infectious and contagious diseases, wash at home;" this good and no doubt excellent advice is not always practicable, for few things are more resented by the ordinary domestic than being requested to do any washing. Now, it is not reasonable to expect our maidens to carry on the work of the house and wash as well, but labour can be easily hired for one or two days in the fortnight, which is



No. 285. THE LAMOURY AND ALOYS TOILETTES.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

all that is required if we have the proper domestic appliances such as whose washing, wringing, and mangling machines make the domestic



No. 286. NEW WALKING COSTUMES FOR THE COUNTRY.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

are supplied by Messrs. Lloyd and Co., of 131, Borough, London, S.E., laundry feasible. The prices will be found extremely reasonable, being

from 33s. to 50s. and upwards for the mangle, wringer, and washing machine. To the poorer classes this firm offers the advantage of paying for the machine by weekly instalments of 2s. 6d., which renders this easy payment system one of real benefit to the hardworking laundress. The illustrated catalogue can be sent post free on application.

Among household necessaries I would refer my readers to those of Mr. Judson, amusingly described in alphabetical order in his advertisement. I can speak feelingly of Mr. Judson's gold paint, for it has restored and renovated many articles in my possession, notably a large aviary, which now glitters like a golden cage, to the gaiety of the room we devote to our birdies.

Judson's dyes are well known, but his artist's black or ebony enamel is less widely used, yet it is invaluable as a restorer of furniture, cabinets, etc., and will be much appreciated by all who use it. The cost is only 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle, post free.

The Dressmakers' Supply Stores, of 146, Aldersgate Street, are selling some novelties in woollen fabrics; striped cashmeres are 2s. 11d. per yard, double width, in alternate stripes of plain cashmere and ottoman, reversible ottomans, 24 inches wide, costing 1s. 2½d. per yard, which are cashmere on one side, but have a fine ottoman cord surface on the other side; a useful Jersey cloth at 11½d. per yard, and fancy stripe crêpe, is only 10¾d. per yard. Plain Dyes are slightly ribbed woollen fabrics at 6¾d. per yard, and these, together with plain cashmere and merino, and the materials already described, are made in all the fashionable colours; the collection is especially rich in the pretty shade of fawn, *biche*, and wood-brown, which are so much in vogue this season. The black materials include striped cashmeres in various widths, fine Indian cashmere, Sebastopol cloth, a very pretty light fancy double-width material for summer costumes, costing 2s. 6d. per yard, striped nun's veiling at 2s. 2d., double-width, and striped and figured Indian cashmeres.



No. 287. THE BARRÈS AND GESSLIN HATS.

In silk goods the firm supplies black and coloured pekins of all descriptions at very moderate prices; some black pekins, with a small broché pattern on the satin or twilled stripe alternating with the ottoman stripe, are pretty and new, other pekins are in velvet and French faille, and in velvet and satin; ottomans striped with groups of satin bands, plain ottoman, satin merveilleux, plush, and sarcenet silks for lining, are all supplied at low prices. Plush, for instance, is 3s. 6d. per yard, and a silk and woollen fabric, with very effective designs in cashmere colours on a black ground, is 2s. 3½d. per yard.

The linings, which are a speciality of this house, most of the designs being their own, are really as pretty as many of the materials sold for washing dresses; in the new patterns and colours they cost from 3½d. to 10¾d. per yard with light backs, and from 4½d. to 10¾d. with dark backs. A new plain lining is a strong grey linen costing 4¾d. per yard, plain linings in grey, brown, drab, black and white, cost from 2½d. to 6¾d. per yard. Linings of all descriptions, including muslins, sateens, alpacas, Russell cord, etc., may all be procured here; the sateens alpacas are made in all colours, and not only horse-hair lining, horse-hair also, in bundles containing 2½lbs., is also supplied. trimmings, I noted especially the metal buttons in all colours and si with clasps to correspond if needed, and the glass, bone, wood, pearl buttons which are in excellent designs. The beaded trimmi chiefly used this season are those with drops falling from a gimp he ing; these drops consist of rosary beads, jet beads, and plain bl wooden drops of various shapes. Embroidered laces are fashiona whether the embroidery be executed with red or blue cotton, or v light or dark écru silk on a white or pale cream ground. The emb dered laces make charming trimmings for summer toilettes, and Dressmakers' Supply Stores supply them to dressmakers, but to dr makers and the trade only, in a great variety of good designs and at prices.

Messrs. Debenham and Freebody are showing English crape white and light colo which is much used ball dresses; I was sh a charming model white crape, draped each side of a white s panel embroidered pearls and silver thr Pretty ball dresses also made of lace, coloured silk ruches ing the skirt, a thick ru down the centre of back, and ruched rose holding up the drape all these ruches frayed out at the edg

Lace dresses divided into three clas there are the always ful and ladylike b lace dresses, which now generally mad the very best Chan and hand-run laces, la having discovered good lace dresses more economical in long run than those w are made of inf qualities. Next there the heavy dark écru dresses, which trimmed with velve dark colours and dants made of varni acorns, beech nuts, other natural tassels; lastly there are fine woollen laces, made in white, black, and colours, but which are most appreciated in white and light colo These woollen lace flounces are as fine and light as thread and laces, and are very pretty on a coloured lining.

Plain and sprigged Swiss and nainsook muslins, white and écru broidered cambrics, tussore, gauzes, in canvas and broché str figured and bordered mousseline de laine, and plain and figured ca materials, all these are much employed in making the particularly l like dresses for young ladies for which Messrs. Debenham and Freel are noted; ribbon and lace form the appropriate trimming to t dainty toilettes, which are perfect models of what such dresses shoul light, graceful, simple, and yet elegant.

The beauties of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition have fille heads, and have intensified the strong existing feeling that we sh use our own produce and that of our colonies in preference to our continental neighbours send us. This feeling has had a ma impression upon modistes in London. Although England manufact straw for chapeaux, yet hitherto our élégantes have rushed to Paris

novelties and eccentricities in straw. Have not all our *distingué* chapeaux of fancy straw come direct from France? But this summer French straws, although worn, are put in the shade by the wonderful coraline and straw chapeaux made in our West Indian colonies, especially in the Bahamas. Some satisfaction must be felt at an impulse given to the important manufacture of straw for hats and fancy articles in the Bahamas, although to our French neighbours is due the honour of having introduced the fashion of West Indian straws and coraline. Our London modistes, alas! have only copied Paris in this respect, although the wish to wear materials produced by no alien hands promises to make the fashion more prominent in London than Paris.

I have seen a lovely collection of Bahama coraline and straw chapeaux at Mdme. Isabel's, 90, New Bond Street, many of which figure now, rightly enough, in the section devoted to the produce of the Bahamas at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, South Kensington. Extreme lightness characterises both straw and coraline, a lightness by no means counteracted by the trimmings, which are of the most gossamer description, consisting invariably of fine gauze or tulle and artificial flowers. The bonnets are principally of the new casque shape, with a kind of open ridge running up the centre of the crown from front to back, this ridge being either manufactured in the shape or simulated by artificial flowers. No hats are made of coraline, but the shapes of those in Bahama straw are lovely, mostly large in size, with high crown, and broad brim shading the face. Many of the straws resemble plaited shavings of delicate nondescript colours, but many are fancifully plaited so as to form raised or matched patterns. Mdme. Isabel supplies Bahama straw ready to manufacture chapeaux, which thus can be made any shape to suit the purchaser.

The coraline is a pale yellowish shade, almost the colour of natural straw; it is West Indian coral, but so open and fine that it resembles a fine filigree network, and is extremely light and cool, admitting air freely to the head. These casaques are trimmed usually with tulle, but some have pretty bouillonné brims of velvet. One of Mdme. Isabel's models is effectively trimmed with mauve velvet, and another has a brown velvet brim, the trimming being pompons of very narrow brown satin ribbon edged with tiny loops. A coraline casaque is veiled with yellowish tulle of the same shade, the strings being also of tulle. In front is a lovely bouquet of bluets and pale pink roses. Another model is trimmed with green velvet, the flower spray being replaced by a splendid plume.

The Bahama straw hats are nearly all trimmed with tulle; the whole large hat is loosely but gracefully enveloped in tulle of two colours, placed one over the other. One model is draped with green and brown tulle, a lovely spray of cherries trimming the front. Another is draped with pink and brown tulle, both delicate shades, a wreath of pink roses being placed beneath the wide open brim in front; a bunch of various grasses and a pink satin bow are placed in front of the crown.

When away from home it is no light matter to be exposed to the rays of the scorching sun—say on the Logan Rock, or at the superb group of rocks, which, as an American lady informed me, *con*clude England—without having the forethought to provide oneself with the invaluable Rowlands' Kalydor, without which life in the summer is not endurable. For the first time in my life I left home without my treasured phial of Kalydor, and this, I fancy, more owing to the bitter cold in which our party started for the south, than from actual forgetfulness. Scarcely were the lovely Devon lanes reached and enjoyed, than the lack of Kalydor became obvious, and the climax was reached in Cornwall, when actual suffering was incurred by tender skins and cheeks, and noses assumed a hue the reverse of aristocratic pallor. Healthy burning, however, never looks amiss, but when dashing young officers returned from gun practice with sun-blistered necks, my motherly heart upbraided me so that I telegraphed for supplies, which were like mercy twice blessed; indeed, the precious fluid was begged of me by acquaintances, and hard indeed would be the heart which could deny this elixir of beauty to soft pleading eyes and rosy lips, declaring that their owner was "burnt away." Fortunately, more Kalydor was hunted up in the neighbourhood, and we were all made happy and comfortable, baby ears, much blistered, were restored by soft cambric soaked in Kalydor, and a round robin of thanks was voted to the inventor of this precious cosmetic, which possesses the additional charm of being perfectly harmless to the most fragile skin, and of being (usually) obtained "everywhere," although I own to a prejudice in favour of my special chemist.

Another minor comfort is to be found in Brown's Satin Polish, for the ordinary hotel blacking does not improve the soft kid of our boots. The advantage of this polish is that we can use it without soiling the fingers if we happen to be *en voyage* without a maid, as the polish is applied by means of a sponge attached to the cork. No brush to polish the boots is wanted, as the polish dries in a few moments, and a few applications will restore shabby boots and shoes to their original colour and lustre. This polish is also useful for renovating travelling bags, trunks, and harness, and may be safely used to patent leather shoes, the polish of which it revives when tarnished. Brown's Satin Polish travels perfectly and can be safely packed with ordinary care. It can be obtained in all towns in England at boot and shoe shops, and at many chemists.

Messrs. Inglis and Tinckler, the great Poplin House, are showing some superb Irish Poplins, suitable in texture for the summer months, in black, and in all fashionable colours, at 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard. There is a lovely grey poplin, which I can specially recommend for a travelling costume for brides or other young ladies. Grey shows no trace of dust, and poplin shows no crease, therefore a grey poplin is one of the most economical as well as one of the prettiest travelling dress materials. Ladies should send for a collection of patterns of poplin, as they will then see the great variety of make that there is in this lovely fabric. Irish laces are a fitting accompaniment to Irish poplins, and can be had here in all the varieties of Irish manufacture. A speciality of this house is the "set" of household requisites ready for use, which are offered at sums ranging from £11 to £50, and which contain every requisite of household linen, varying in quantity and in quality with the price, and which will be found of great convenience to young housewives. Being arranged in sets, the manufacturers are able to give far more value for the money paid than where individual articles are purchased singly. The strong, cheap damask table linen can also be recommended as a great saving for every-day wear; these can be had two yards square at 4s. 3d. each, and cloths to seat twelve persons for 13s. 6d. This cloth will make famous nursery and school-room cloths, and is as durable as it is cheap. Messrs. Inglis and Tinckler's address is 147, Regent Street, London, W.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company have sent specimens of their Perfumed White Vaseline, a most delicate preparation, differing totally from the yellow variety which has become common. Vaseline is now extensively used in place of cold cream, glycerine, etc., and from Pure Vaseline the following toilet articles are made: Vaseline Pomade, Cold Cream, Camphor Ice, Toilet Soap, Carbonated Vaseline, Camphorated Vaseline, besides the Vaseline Anti-Corrosive Paste, Harness Oil Paste, Boot and Shoe Paste, and Axle Paste, which are each invaluable in their several spheres of utility.

Our subject lies more with the toilet articles than with these last-named productions; the Pomade Vaseline will make the hair grow when nothing else will. It is most valuable in all cases when the hair falls off or becomes thin from weakness.

Another speciality of this Company is their "Perfumed Luxor Oil," which is stated to be the best burning oil ever made, the light being brilliant, while the oil is absolutely without smell and perfectly safe in burning—a most important point to us all.

The Luxor Oil is sold in square tins, each holding four imperial gallons, price 6s. 6d. per tin, no charge being made for the tins, as they are not returnable. When a case of two tins is ordered the price is 12s. per case of two tins. The Luxor Oil can be burnt in any ordinary Kerosene lamps with wicks of good quality. It can be had of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, 41, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. It is also put up in one gallon tins, hermetically sealed, price 2s., and sold in barrels at 1s. 4d. per gallon, the barrel holding about 40 gallons.

Velveteen Damassé has been produced in a variety of new shades for the summer, and in useful new designs. The excellent wear of this velveteen, the design of which, as my readers know, is woven, not embossed, makes it a favourite material at all seasons. It is well suited for travelling dresses in cold countries, and the fashionable Swedish tour should not be undertaken without one or two of these dresses for day and evening wear.

The striped Damassé Velveteen is not made in all colours, but only in the newest and most fashionable shades. A charming navy-blue and a rich maroon have been lately introduced. In order to protect ladies from purchasing embossed velveteens in place of the beautiful and durable Damassé Velveteen, the manufacturers have stamped the back of the fabric every two yards with their name and trade-mark, and if ladies will insist on seeing this before purchasing, they will be well recompensed for the care they bestow in selecting a fabric which it is hardly possible to wear out.

Messrs. W. Williams and Son are the wholesale manufacturers of a new invention which is likely to prove of immense service to those numerous ladies who make their own dresses. This invention consists in a patent bodice-lining, the complete pattern being printed on the lining used for the bodice, which I may remark *en passant* is remarkably fine, strong, and soft. These bodice linings are made in all sizes, while each pattern is suitable for two sizes. There is a line to stitch by and a line to cut out by, so that the veriest tyro cannot make an error in this dressmaking made easy.

The patent "Crown" bodice lining is made in grey percaline, in white or grey twill, in grey finette, in black back and mixed stripe, in black satin back with grey satin face, in fancy stripes, in a black back and grey twill front, and in fine white linen with embossed design. The sizes run from 29 to 44 inches *bust* measure, which is taken under the arms. There is no waste whatever in cutting this lining, whether of time, of material, or of temper, misfits are avoided, and no calculations or measurements are needed; of course the pattern is that of a plain tight-fitting bodice, allowing sufficient depth of material for a pointed or basqued corsage. The linings are now sold by all drapers, and must be invaluable to dressmakers, who can now measure, cut out, and try on, without delaying the customer more than the short thirty minutes required for cutting and basting a corsage.

THE SILKWORM.



Nos. 288 and 289. New Summer Morning Dresses an



ilettes; Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 5th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion, and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is neccessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depot, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

MYRA'S ANSWERS.

THANKS to the early and excessive heat during and after Easter, the summer modes are more than usually advanced this season. We have been forced to wear midsummer toilettes in May, and are prospectively grateful for the many delightfully airy fabrics that are ready for us to don, as soon as the increased heat compels us to do so.

There is so little distinction now between the finest woollen and cotton fabrics that the styles, originally meant for the one, may be, without alteration, adopted for the other. Thus, for instance, the walking costumes shown at No. 283 are drawn from models made in different woollen fabrics, but as cotton materials, lawns, zephyrs, cambrics, cotton crapes, and muslins, are all made with stripes, printed borders, and other patterns, precisely like those seen in étamines and foulards, the costumes may be equally well copied in the less expensive fabrics, and will be pretty and serviceable for town or country wear; the full blouse plastrons of figs. 1 and 4, showing under the straight fronts of the open jackets, illustrate a mode that will be very generally adopted for costumes intended to be worn out of doors without any other vêtement. In many cases. a plain bodice accompanies the dress for indoor wear, but this is exchanged for the light, cool jacket for walking; with woollen dresses, the pleated plaston worn by fig. 4 is made of cream surah. The patterns of the tunic and corsage of fig. 3 are given on the Diagram Sheet.

A somewhat similar series of costumes is illustrated at No. 286; these also may be carried out in cotton, woollen, or silk materials. The tunic of fig. 2 is a capital model for embroidered fabrics, or for those with wide printed borders. Deep flounces of Indian embroidered muslin or tussore may be made up in this way, over pleated skirts of plain material to correspond. The tunic is formed of one long, straight breadth, each end of which is caught up with pleats to the waist on the right side, and very simply draped with a few pleats on the left side. It is annoying to have to cut one of these lovely pieces of work in order to carry out some new system of draping, and this model, which is fashionable and ladylike, will prevent the sacrifice. Fig. 4 is a pretty model for cream étamine or mousseline de laine, trimmed with bands of woven cashmere braid. The basque, cut in deep tabs, is a mode that will be found useful by ladies with large hips, as it is far easier to make a divided basque sit well than a plain one. The corners will, however, require small lead dumps to keep them down.

More elaborate walking costumes are shown at Nos. 269 and 296. The De Brassac costume, No. 269, is a stylish race-course toilette, made originally of brown velvet or plush and green faille Française; the velvet corsage and the narrow tablier are cut in one, the loops on the one side and the long pointed tabs on the other are, however, separate, and joined on to the skirt under the edge of the bodice; the beaded ornaments match the velvet, but they may also be made in a variety of colours, shading from the one material to the other. The dress is also handsome in plain colours and in black. No. 296 is a charming garden-party dress for a young married lady, and may be copied in light or dark colours. The skirt could be equally well made of French faille, thick surah, faille Chinoise, or any of the new rich silken fabrics; the tunic and corsage are of fine woollen lace, but many



No. 290. THE MARIOL PARURE

of the fancy étamines and canvas cloths might take the place of the lace.

No. 282 illustrates two pretty styles of bodices for young ladies, which are suitable for any light fabrics over plastrons of velvet or of embroidery. Only slight and girlish figures can wear the wide belt on fig. 1; the pointed bodice with the pleated drapery, worn by fig. 2, is a more generally becoming mode.

Two very elegant summer mantles are shown at No. 284. The Lucia mantle, for married ladies, may be made of plain silk or of beaded gauze; the Céleste mantle, for young ladies, is made of lace on a silk lining.

The skirt of the Lamoury toilette, No. 285, of black lace over black moiré silk, will serve as a model for morning or evening dresses made of these, or of similar materials; the long sprays on the right side would be replaced, for morning wear, by smaller beaded passementerie ornaments, which will serve equally well for holding up the draperies of the tunic. The sleeve of this dress is a clever contrivance for showing the best part of the arm, and veiling the part that it is sometimes least desirable to show. The Aloys dress is a pretty and simple model for young girls, that may be copied in any fashionable plain and figured material with a high bodice, gauged front and back, and fastened round the waist with a band or sash.

Evening and ball toilettes are also illustrated Nos. 299 and 324; these are novel in style, and may be carried out in the original materials or in other similar to them. The two bodices, Nos. 322 and 32 are intended for dinner and evening toilettes, and w be useful models for dresses requiring renovation.

Chapeaux in many of the new shapes are illustrate at Nos. 268, 287, 297, and 321. These show the sharp raised brim, studded with beads or with pointed bloc of jet, which are now fashionable. No. 297, the Lon champs hat, is one of those eccentric coiffures that a only permissible on young and piquant faces.

Our readers will derive many useful hints from t illustrations of sleeves at Nos. 270 and 271, and furth practical aids to amateur dressmakers are provided the Lesson on Draperies, describing the illustratio and diagrams, Nos. 300 to 305.

These draperies, which, with the help of the illustr tions, diagrams, and descriptions, can, we are convince be easily carried out by our readers, are suitab styles for silken, woollen, and cotton fabrics. T lining required for the loops, and also for the coquil pleats, when these show the inner side of the materia must be selected to correspond with the dress mat rial; silk, satin, velvet, or plush may be used wi silk, surah or silk with woollen materials, while cott fabrics may be lined with plain material to match, the dress is made of figured fabric, or may be left u lined if the material is plain and alike on both sides.

A great variety of summer walking and indoor toilette and of mantles, are illustrated at Nos. 278 to 281, and agai on our centre pages, Nos. 288 and 289. These mode all emanate from Les Grands Magasins du Louvr Paris, and orders for any of them can be forwarded Paris from the Office of MYRA'S JOURNAL. Our reade will find descriptions of these models and their price amongst the descriptions of the illustrations in th Journal; any order, accompanied by a remittance f the amount named, payable to MYRA & SON, is fo warded at once; particulars as to colour, size, etc should be sent with the order, and in the case mantles, a few simple measurements are also require No charge is made for carriage of parcels to Londo the only additional cost of the transaction being th carriage from London to the residence of the perso sending the order. The matter being thus simplifie and rendered as inexpensive as possible, it is n wonder that so many orders are transmitted throug MYRA'S JOURNAL, and that numbers of our reade are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity thu provided for procuring these stylish and inexpensiv models.

Our Coloured Fashion Plate gives two charming simple models of summer morning toilettes for ladie and a costume for a little girl. The tucked yoke fig. 2 is extremely pretty in light fabrics, and the tuck may be arranged to form a square yoke, as in th illustration, or a deep rounded yoke.

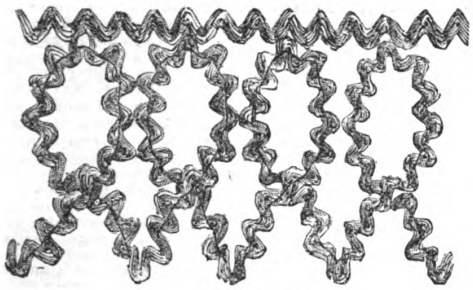
The Diagram Sheet contains the pattern of th tunic and corsage of the Dorlia costume, illustrated fig. 3 of No. 283; this model may be used for woolle or cotton materials, or for silks of light texture, suc as foulard and tussore. On the same side is also th pattern of a new Dress Sleeve. The Céleste mantl the third model, is the same as that illustrated fig. 2 of No. 284; the fourth model is the Silvel costume for a little girl of ten or twelve, and the fift model is a new chemisette for wearing with ope dresses, made of finely pleated crêpe de Chine, an ornamented with rows of pearls.

The Cut-out Paper Pattern given with the Sixpenn Edition of MYRA'S JOURNAL is that of the Réjan mantelet, a model which may be made in beade gauze or in any plain material; the long fronts wit square ends are ornamented with a velvet revers the sleeve falls in a square shape, from the letter A over the arm, and the back is finished off with pleated basque.

The readers of the Threepenny Edition of MYRA' JOURNAL will be pleased to find that their numbe

also contains a Cut-out Paper Pattern, that of the Mathilde costume for a little girl. This innovation will increase the utility of the Journal to its subscribers, and the patterns thus given will be as varied and as novel in style as those hitherto given in the Sixpenny Edition only.

Our illustrations give so good an idea of the prevailing styles that there is not much to add to them; generally speaking the modes in dresses are free from



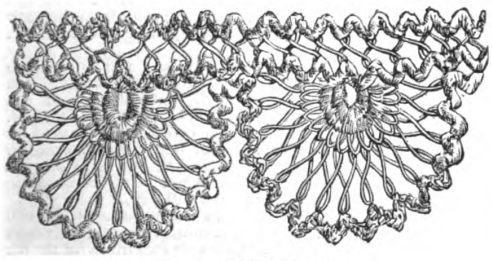
No. 291. STRAW BRAID.

exaggeration, although brighter in colouring than they have been for some years past; shot silks are still much worn, and many walking dresses are made with panels or plain skirts of satin merveilleux in all colours, enriched with bead pendants. The draperies and corsage of these dresses are of woollen material, and the bodices are trimmed with beaded passementerie to correspond; the beads employed are in many shades, not in the plain colour of the costume only, and brilliant effects are thus produced.

Tunics are made to fit the figure well round the hips; if full, they are pleated to lie as flat as possible, and, in the best made dresses, bunched up effects are carefully avoided. Back draperies fall quite plain from the waist, or else they are slightly draped at the top or on one side.

Square parasols have reappeared this season, and are made of striped and chequered silk, of striped and plain étamine, and of various fabrics covered with lace. The under square is usually of plain material; the upper square is striped or otherwise figured, and bordered with a deep lace flounce, which falls to the edge of the points of the under square, thus softening the rather hard line of the edge. On the whole, the new parasols are very coquettishly made of lace and light fabrics, and trimmed with a great deal of ribbon made up into bows, which are used to decorate the tops and the handles.

A charming parasol is in salmon-coloured silk covered with bouillonné beaded cream net. Many are bordered with a deep flounce of lace put on some way above the edge; a band of the coloured silk



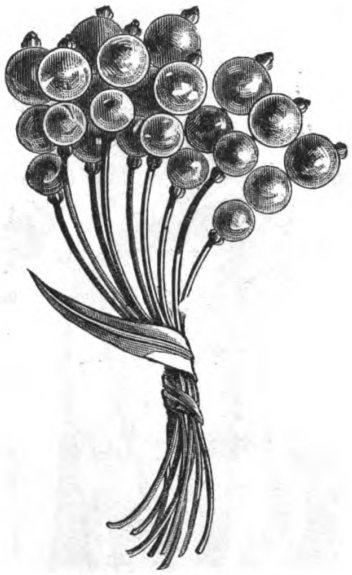
No. 294. STRAW LACE.

parasol shows above this, but the part close to the stick is again covered with lace, drawn in round the stick and finished off with a bow. The handles are large, and the most fashionable are those which terminate in a large ball of antique silver, or which are finished off like a riding whip; these very plain handles are also met with on en-tout-cas, or umbrellas, and are more appropriate with these than with the gauzy lace and ribbon trimmed parasols.

Light Swedish kid gloves are those most generally used on full dress occasions; they are either plain or have the long lace gauntlets, which are again becoming fashionable. Glacé and Saxony kid gloves are equally well worn on other occasions.

Handkerchiefs with coloured borders and coloured embroidery are still very fashionable; printed borders consist of wide bands in one colour, but more often the wide border is composed of a series of narrow stripes in several colours, and in small patterns in one or more colours. Very fine cambric handkerchiefs are also made with chequered lines of colour nearly an inch apart, the chequer covering the whole surface, and fancy coloured borders of all descriptions are very fashionable, and many of them are extremely pretty.

Cambric handkerchiefs are also made with butterflies embroidered in relief, the wings standing clear from the ground, like the petals of flowers in some kinds of point lace; these are very pretty and daintily worked. The christian name is worked in full in one corner or diagonally across the centre, in the same shade as the border, if this is coloured. Sometimes the monogram is worked in one colour on a shield or

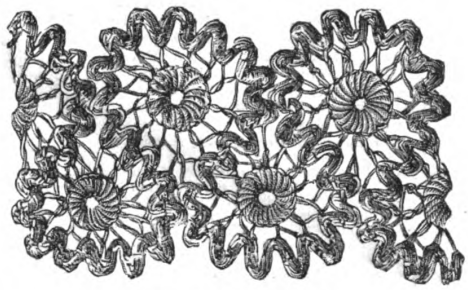


No. 293. BONNET ORNAMENT.

square, embroidered all over in tiny knots in another colour. Initials and monograms are of medium size; names worked in full are usually in written characters.

Pretty parures for young ladies are made of coloured ribbons, two or three light or dark shades being often combined in the same parure. Faille ribbon a little over an inch wide is used for this purpose; the collarette consists of one row of loops of ribbon standing up round the neck, and two rows of loops, the upper ones shorter than those beneath them, falling on the shoulders. The cuffs are made in the same way. These parures are pretty in beige and red, and in navy blue and red for beige or dark blue dresses, and in light colours for evening wear.

Dog collars of beads matching the tone of the costume are worn with very fair effect over morning gowns by young ladies, but are sensibly avoided by their elders. Matinées are the most comfortable morning dresses for those ladies who arrange part of their houses, or who fulfil various little duties connected with the housekeeping department; even by those who only attend to the children's breakfast, the matinée will be found a great saving power when worn through the first hours of the day, for little fingers, however dear and mignon, are apt to leave traces of their existence on mother; and when the skirt is on and arranged in place it hardly takes a moment after the morning duties are

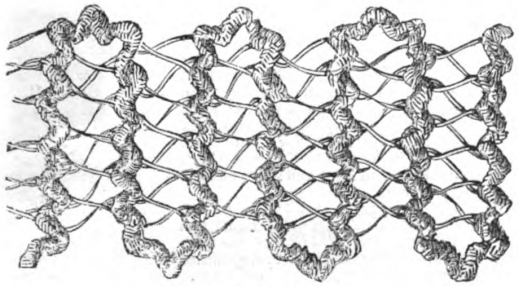


No. 292. STRAW BRAID.

done to slip on the corsage, and lades are then ready to sit down quietly to the lessons, the work, or the reading of the morning.

Matinées should be of material which will wash or clean, for their very *raison d'être* lies in their freshness, and this implies renewal. Any one, with a good pattern, can make a stylish matinée, and the trimming can be as varied as the heart could wish; matinées offer an agreeable compromise between the *robe de chambre*, which somehow is only seen as a tea gown in England, and the elaborate morning costumes worn by our parents at the beginning of this decade.

New silken fabrics, of heavy and of light texture, abound this season, and will be very much worn. Striped silks still predominate. Stripes of deep piled but loose plush are found on surah as on faille grounds, and are quite as effective on the lighter fabric; bayadère surahs with horizontal stripes in many colours, and surahs with large chequers marked by lines in a different colour simply, or by raised velvet stripes, are all novelties which, with plain surah, will make very stylish toilettes. Pekins, with alternate stripes of foulard and grenadine, are ideal fabrics for the dog days, so light, soft, and airy are they, and bayadère étamines, in plain and gauze-like stripes, are even more airy. Foulards are printed in vertical and in horizontal stripes, and many also have the deep borders, repeated at sufficiently distant intervals on the fabric to allow for the depth of the skirt, which is one of the chief novelties of the season. Silks are also



No. 295. STRAW BRAID.

striped with moire, armure, satin, plush and terry, and when to this diversity of material and design are added all the charms of harmoniously blended colouring, we may well consider ourselves more than usually well provided with beautiful and tempting fabrics. The cool shades of biscuit, tan, apricot, Dresden china blues, slate greys, blues and greens, this last in the delicate colour of green spots or flaws in slates, are the favourite colours for the grounds of the new silks.

Dressmakers who will make up Ladies' own materials:—

Miss Kingston, 104, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, W.C.; Miss Ingle, 57, Ferndale Road, Clapham; Mrs. Holloway, 29, Langham Road, West Green Road, Tottenham; Madame Louis, 54, Beaumont Street, Portland Place; Miss Cracknell, 20, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.; Mrs. Gammons, 22, Adelaide Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.; Mrs. Wallace, 9, Ryder's Court, Leicester Square, W.; Miss L. White, 16, Archel Road, West Kensington; Mrs. and Misses Ward, 66, Colebrooke Row, Islington, N.; Miss Parish, Powerscourt House, Powerscourt Road, Clapton; Miss Evans, 4, Stock Orchard Street, Caledonian Road, N; Misses M. & E. Smeaton, 48, Queen Margaret's Grove, Mildmay, N.; Mrs. Knowsley, 4, Durham Place, Campden Hill Road, W.; Miss Allen, 1, Park Villas, Park Road Crouch End; Mrs. Woodthorpe, 1, Great Chesterfield Street, Marylebone, W.; Miss E. Cannon 156, Park Road, Liverpool.

Addresses of Dressmakers who go out by the day or month:—

Miss Searing, 120, Wenlock Street, New North Road, London; Miss Wilkins, 56, Ovington Street, Brompton, S.W.; Miss Hemming, 135, Leyton Road, Stratford; Miss Willcocks, 22, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Mrs. Byran, 41, St. George's Street, Commercial Road, Peckham, S.E.; Miss L. White, 16, Archel Road West Kensington; Miss L. Norman, 2, Pownal Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington, S.W.; Miss Liversage, 92, St. Paul's Street, Islington, N.; Miss Francis, 22, Canterbury Terrace, Maida Vale; Miss Hemming, 135, Leyton Road, Stratford, E.; Miss E. Cracknell, 20, Elmington Road, Brunswick Square, Camberwell.

DRESS.

A. M. P.—As your letter did not reach us until the 12th of April we were quite unable to insert the reply to it in the May number. We cannot find any trace of the advertisement of a belt, such as that you describe, but belts of different kinds may be obtained from all good ladies' outfitters, and from Mr. H. Salmon, 87, Wimpole Street, W. In your case it would be best to have a special belt made for you, for which you can apply to Mr. Salmon, or to Mme. Worth, of 134, New Bond Street.

MARY.—1. Your request for the pattern of a polonaise reached us too late to be complied with, but there is a good model of a tunic on the Diagram Sheet, and many illustrations of suitable styles in this number. Make the tunic and corsage, or the polonaise, both of which are worn, of one of the new striped grenadines, which are very pretty and ladylike, and can be obtained from any good London draper. Edge the scallops of the skirt with bead trimming, drape the tunic with rich beaded passementerie ornaments, and make the corsage with pleats on either side of a pointed beaded plastron. Collar and paremens to match. 2. Trim your hat with a drapery of black lace, and a large bunch of roses placed on one side, allowing the lace to partly veil the flowers. There is a pretty model of a hat trimmed in this way at fig. 6 of the Panorama Plate in the Journal for May.

CHRISTINE. — Make the tunic of your dress like that of fig. 2 in No. 284, over a plain skirt, bordered with a narrow pleating of plain satin. You will want five widths for the skirt; the front breadth is sloped a little on each side at the top, the side breadths are gored on the side that joins the back, but not sharply, and the two back breadths are plain. Send for a pattern of the tunic, and make the bodic quite plain, with a slight point in front and small pleated basque at the back.

ADA.—We are unable to tell you the price of either of the articles you write about; you must inquire at shops where they are sold. The stockings are made in several qualities at various prices.

SILVER LEAVES.—We cannot give the pattern you ask for this month, but will endeavour to do so in a future number.

COUNTRY VICARAGE.—Unpick the silk pleatings, cut off the hems, and have the silk cleaned and ironed. Then pink out the edges on each side and cut the pleatings through the centre, making two narrow strips of each instead of one wide one. Make all these up as narrow-gathered flounces, and sew them on the front and sides of the old silk foundation skirt, bringing them down in a slight point in the centre of the front breadth; cover the skirt in this way from the hem nearly to the waist, and then put jet tassels at intervals along each flounce. Make the bodice of silk, and edge it with a flounce and jet tassels to match; plain pleated breadths at the back, joined on outside the point of the bodice under a jetted passementerie ornament.

A COUNTRY READER.—1. Alter your jacket to a plain shape, a little longer in front than at the back, remove the pleatings and flaps from the back, and cover the whole with fine woollen lace, with Chantilly lace, or with beaded gauze. It is more the material of your jacket than its style that is démodé, but if you cover it entirely, sleeves and all, with one of the materials suggested and trim it round the edge with lace to correspond, it will make a very stylish vêtement. Ornament the front with a lace plastron and flounce, like that of the Amboise Mantle, No. 191, in the Journal for April. 2. It is hard to believe that the difficulty you find in clothing yourself in a becoming manner is quite so great as you describe, at any rate there ought to be no great difficulty at present while so many simple styles prevail. There are plenty of plain dark materials which you can wear, and many dark colours are fashionable, such as navy-blue, bronze, dark green, brown, grey, and slate-blue. Alsatian lawn, foulardine (a fine cotton fabric), foulard, faille, and faille Chinoise, can all be had in these colours, and are all lady-like and fashionable materials. The best canvas cloths, especially some of the new varieties introduced this season, are very soft and supple, and cashmere and vigogne are always in vogue and can be worn at all seasons. You may adopt the very plainest styles with any of these fabrics, and simple flat draperies are far more fashionable than those which are puffed or otherwise complicated. Your morning dress could be made of Alsatian lawn, or of foulard, like fig. 1 of the Coloured Fashion Plate, the better dress of plain French faille, or of faille Chinoise, the skirt and tunic like fig. 2 of the same plate, with a plain tight-fitting corsage. Pointed tunics with plain pleated breadths at the back, are very much worn, and you will find many other models of simple draperies in this number, and in recent numbers of the Journal It is a pity you did not send your name and address, as you enclosed stamps for a reply by post and we might have been able to send you a sketch or two of styles of dress that would have suited your requirements.



No. 296. THE TRÉVELEC COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; untrimmed, 2s. 9d.; Flat pattern only, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

KATHLEEN.—Examine the edge of your dress and see whether the material is straight there, if it is, the dress can be shortened at the top without removing the kilts; but if it is rounded or sloped at the edge the kiltings must be taken off, and the skirt cut straight. If this is the case, and it is most likely the skirt is made in this way put one narrow pleating round the edge only, and make a new plain skirt of black French faille, or of some striped silken fabric. The tunic does not appear to require any alteration, and you can trim the bodice to correspond with the new skirt by making a collar and paremens of the new material and open the point at the back over a short pleated basque of the new fabric. Loop the cord across this as before, allowing room for the tournure. Your dress is quite worth the expense of this alteration, but the new plain skirt must be rather wider than the old skirt, which can be used as the foundation of the new one. The kilting can be used for trimming a black petticoat for winter wear.

A. B. C.—You may dispense with the steels altogether, if you prefer your dresses without them, and use the pads only. These pads are small and narrow, but stand out rather straight from the waist, a new way of arranging them is to have three crescent-shaped rolls fastened into the skirt; one in the centre of the back, and a smaller one on each side of it. Most of the best French dressmakers have quite given up the use of steels in dresses, and send them home with pads only. Tournures are either not worn at all, or are small and do not betray their presence in any way.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.—You have chosen an admirable model for your dress and with careful cutting you will have enough silk for the tunic and bodice. Make the skirt and bodice trimmings of beaded gauze, of broché velvet on gauze, or some fashionable material with vertical stripes. Any of the London Mourning Houses would send you beautiful patterns of these fabrics, which would be more suitable for summer wear than plain velvet. You can omit the plain breadth of silk from the back of the skirt if you find you have not sufficient silk for it.

MATER.—We can send you any of the patterns you require, those for children under ten are 6d. each, above that age patterns are 1s. each. Sets of Diagrams in packets of ten cards, are published by the Central School Depôt, 22, Paternoster Row, at 9d. per packet, but these are not full size and would not be of the same use to you as full sized patterns.

M. P.—A thick ruche, made of fine silk braid sewn on a muslin foundation, would be a good and durable substitute for the fur trimming on your mantle. These ruches can be obtained of all good drapers. Lace flounces and jet fringes and pendants are also very much worn.

ANNIE.—1. You would find the black lace skirt very useful; you can make it with two deep flounces, with several narrow ones, or of one deep flounce only, draped on the foundation skirt. Leave the jacket as it is, and ornament the front with a lace drapery, like that on fig. 2 of No. 282; you can also edge the jacket with lace and trim the sleeves to correspond. Any fine black woollen material could be worn with the jacket, provided it is plain, that is neither striped nor figured, and jet ornaments would be quite suitable for the skirt and corsage. 2. Have

your serge dress made with a plain skirt, trimmed with groups of rows of narrow braid, the groups in graduated widths; simply draped tunic, trimmed to match, open jacket of serge, like fig. 1 of No. 283, trimmed with braid, and open over a plain white waistcoat, or full white plastron, whichever you think will be most becoming. Trim the hat with bows of black and white velvet. 3. We gave a large number of illustrations of fashionable mantles in the Journal for May, and you will find a pretty pattern of a mantelet in this number. You could make this in beaded gauze, in ottoman silk, in lace, or in fine bouclé cloth, and trim it with lace and jet.

MAY BLOSSOM.—White serge would not be very suitable for the polonaise; figured mousseline de laine, with sprays of coloured flowers on a white ground, would be prettier and more appropriate than either serge or cambric; white costumes are generally worn by young ladies only. There are also many pretty coloured zephyrs and cambrics that could be worn with the lace skirt. The plush dress, trimmed as suggested, could only be worn on ceremonious occasions, such as a wedding, flower show, or morning concert, and at small dinner parties; on either of these occasions it would be quite suitable, but not for ordinary wear.

CANTATRICE. — 1. the lace could be employed as the trimming of a mantilla or mantelet, made of fine black wollen lace on a coloured silk foundation. It could also be used for trimming a dress made of one of the fashionable woollen lace-like fabrics, but the method of employing it would depend entirely on the quantity of lace you have. Trim the skirt with the lace, make the tunic and bodice of the new material, and drape the tunic with jet ornaments. 2. The new white washing fabrics are lighter and thinner than piqué, and they are either striped or figured, or woven in some light open design. Your embroidery would be a beautiful trimming for a dress made of one of these fancy materials. Use the deep flounce for edging a plain skirt; make the tunic like that of fig. 2 of No. 286, and border it with insertion and edging; pointed bodice with a plastron of embroidery. Every kind of white and écru embroidery is fashionable this season.

EVANGELINE.—1. Any good London draper would send you patterns of some of the new striped black materials for summer wear. There are many lovely novelties in striped étamines aad grenadines, which make charming toilettes. For a suitable style for the dress and mantle see the illustrations in this number; it is difficult for us to recommend a model until we know what material you have decided on for the dress. 2. Trim your bonnet with draperies of straw-coloured, pale pink, cream, or mauve crape, or else with a large bouquet of pink roses without foliage, veiled by black tulle or lace. 3. The trimming is a separate piece laid on the dress; draperies, like that shown at fig. 2 of No. 282, are newer than those you mention. 4. Both plain and kilted skirts are worn, see the illustrations in this number, but note the materials of which they are made, as different styles are adopted with different fabrics.

MINNIE.—Your material is extremly pretty and will make a charming dress. Take fig. 2 of No. 286 as your model; make a pleated skirt of the plain material, and use the embroidered fabric for the tunic; do not cut this at all, but drape the two ends high on the right side, as in the illustration, and let the tunic fall in straight pleats on the left side. The back and front can be draped with a few pleats on the foundation skirt. Make the bodice, as in the illustration, over a full plastron of surah in the shade of the silk used for the embroidery. The hat you wear with this dress should be trimmed with the surah and a pale shade of coral pink.

MRS. L. (Liverpool.)—1. Morning dress will be correct, but your costume should be handsome and well finished in all its details. It could be made of any of the fashionable silk or woollen materials, with the mantle, bonnet, parasol, gloves, and boots to correspond. 2. Ordinary morning wear, such as would be worn at a wedding, ceremonious luncheon, or on similar occasions.

COUNTRY DRESSMAKER.—1. The pleats at the top of the drapery should be brought into a space of about three inches, if they are to be sewn on to the band of the skirt, but if they are to be joined to the point of the corsage they may be even narrower than this. When joined in this way to the corsage the drapery is turned up over the bodice, and the under part is firmly sewn on to the point, the drapery is then turned back again falling in its proper position, and entirely concealing the stitches. 2. The edges of tunics and draperies are untrimmed, and are simply finished off with a hem about an inch wide, which must be hemmed with fine silk in invisible stitches. 3. The patterns we give are correct for medium figures, for very short figures less length will be required, for tall figures the draperies must be longer, but they need not be wider unless the figure is stout as well as tall.

GERALDINE.—Your material is very pretty and will probably wash well; it is an Alasatian lawn, not an Organdi muslin. Make it up like the Wilna costume, on the Diagram Sheet in the last number, and trim it with bands of écru embroidery. The skirt may be pleated in box-pleats, and need not be trimmed; the chemisette may be made of embroidery or of pleated lawn.



No. 297. THE LONGCHAMPS HAT.

MRS. T. W.—Make a new front to your silk skirt, of black faille, striped with graduated horizontal bands of plush; drape the tunic in long points on each side of this, and leave the back drapery as it is; it does not appear to require altering.

RUTH.—The dress will do nicely. Make your bonnet of the embroidered lace entirely, and trim it with a bouquet of blush roses without foliage, and an aigrette rising in front. Strings of striped satin and gauze ribbon in the same pale shade of écru as the lace.

MADAME.—1. The lightest silks for summer wear are foulards, which are printed in a variety of quaint designs formed of broken lines, blocks, berries, chequers, and delicate Pompadour bouquets and stripes. One of the prettiest and most uncommon of these designs consists of scrolls of shaded blue or pink ribbon on a biscuit ground, but the Persian stripes on a cream, biscuit, or apricot ground are equally fashionable and pretty. 2. Fig. 2 of the Coloured Fashion Plate. You could make the skirt of plain foulard, if preferred. A pretty style of bodice is made like that in this illustration, but with the tucks forming a rounded yoke front and back, instead of the square yoke in front only. The material spreads out over the chest, and is pleated or tucked again at the waist, where the bodice terminates in a wide band fastened with a clasp or buckle.

JENNY WREN.—1. There are many colours that will harmonise with your grey material; red, blue, brown, and violet, may be worn with it. The mixture of grey and green is rather fashionable, but not in such good taste as either of the other combinations. 2. Make the dress of striped grenadine, of plain or fancy étamine, or of black lace. Either would be quite suitable.

DOLCE FAR NIENTE.—1. Accordion-pleated skirts are altogether démodé. Have your skirt unpicked, damped, and ironed, and remake it as a box-pleated skirt. 2. The other skirts will do as they are, and you can have to wear with all of them, a short rounded open jacket, made of velvet or silk, over a puffed chemisette of muslin or surah. A broad pleated band, matching the chemisette, keeps it in place at the waist. 3. It would be a great pity to dye the grey silk; it is of beautiful quality and a very pretty shade. It will make a plain skirt with which you can wear a tunic and corsage of fine grey voile, trimmed with steel beaded passementerie.

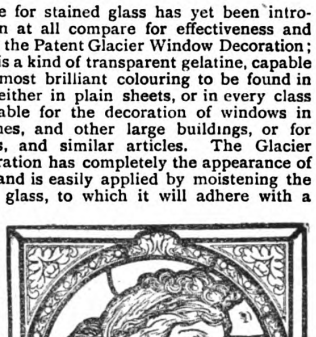
LADY B.—The material is too light in texture to be made up in the plain style you suggest, and the pattern being small the drapery will not spoil the effect of it. Make the skirt open in front with a very narrow tablier of cream lace; on each side of this put brown velvet panels, wide at the top and narrow at the edge, over side-breadths of your material, draped on each side with pleats; very full puffed and pleated drapery at the back, with a long series of loops of brown velvet between the side and back draperies on the right side. Make the bodice like the skirt, that is open, with wide velvet revers ending in a point at the waist over a narrow plastron of cream lace. Collar and parements of velvet.

M. V.—As you have not yet bought the material for your dress, it would be better to have plain French faille than broché, which is now very little worn. You will find suitable models for the dress in this number.

BELLA.—Silk stockings should be carefully washed at home in water that is neither very hot nor quite cold. Use any pure white soap, and dry the stockings on wooden frames made for the purpose.

ARTISTIC OCCUPATIONS.—4. GLACIER WINDOW DECORATION.

No substitute for stained glass has yet been introduced that can at all compare for effectiveness and cheapness with the Patent Glacier Window Decoration; this substance is a kind of transparent gelatine, capable of taking the most brilliant colouring to be found in stained glass, either in plain sheets, or in every class of design suitable for the decoration of windows in houses, churches, and other large buildings, or for screens, lamps, and similar articles. The Glacier Window Decoration has completely the appearance of stained glass, and is easily applied by moistening the surface of the glass, to which it will adhere with a firmness that defies subsequent efforts to remove it by the same means. All that has to be guarded against in applying the decoration is the formation of air bubbles; but a little care in laying the designs, or portions of designs, on the moistened glass will prevent this.



No. 92. WEST WIND.
Size, 14 by 14; price 4s.

Many windows, such as those giving light to staircases and passages in town houses, can be greatly improved by Glacier Decoration, without diminishing their light-giving properties, ground glass designs for this purpose may be had in immense variety, and these surrounded by a coloured border have an excellent effect. Slightly coloured patterns of the same kind can also be had in squares measuring 5½ by 5½ inches, and borders and



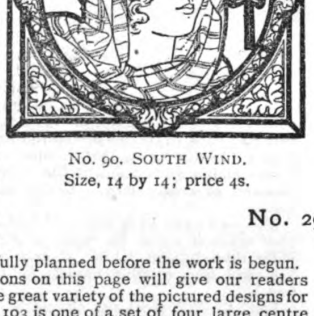
No. 504. 6 by 6.



No. 500. 6 by 6.
Prices 3s. 6d. per dozen.

corners are provided to complete the window, in many sizes and widths. Leaded glass designs in mixtures of a few well chosen colours are made in larger sheets, 20 by 14½ inches, and leaded borders and corners are also made to correspond with them.

These form the simplest kind of window ornamentation, and the designs are easily arranged; but when a more complicated decoration is desired a plan should be drawn on paper, and the different parts cut and arranged very accurately on this before the "Glacier" is affixed to the glass. The difficulty, one might almost say the impossibility, of removing the designs after they are fixed on, makes after alterations and corrections impossible, so that it is necessary that every pane of glass to be decorated should be carefully planned before the work is begun.



No. 90. SOUTH WIND.
Size, 14 by 14; price 4s.

The illustrations on this page will give our readers some idea of the great variety of the pictured designs for windows. No. 103 is one of a set of four large centre pieces, representing, besides the Black Prince illustrated, three other doughty warriors, viz., Charlemagne, S. George, and S. Louis; these are all the same size, 28 by 10 inches, and are all coloured as they would be in stained glass. A similar set of four centre pieces represents an Archer, an Arquebusier, a Standard-bearer, and a Hunter in mediæval costumes. These are handsome designs for large windows in halls,



Nos. 65, 545, 69.

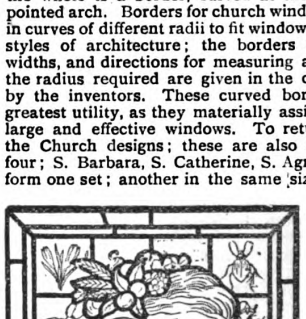
schoolrooms, libraries, &c. Smaller centre pieces of rather similar designs, measuring 9 by 22 inches, represent a set of four knights in armour of different nationalities, and four knights of different orders, the Garter, the Golden Fleece, a Templar, and a Knight



No. 103. BLACK PRINCE.
Size, 28 by 10; price 5s. 6d.

Hospitaller. Music, Painting, and Sculpture are the subjects of excellent centre pieces of large size, 22½ by 13 inches, and appropriate borders for any of these may easily be chosen.

There are several sets of special Church designs, of which No. 65 is an example; the figure of S. Catherine alone is 23 by 12 inches, and is surmounted by a geometrical design of the same width, while around the whole is a border, curved at the top, to form pointed arch. Borders for church windows are supplie in curves of different radii to fit window tops in differe styles of architecture; the borders are of differe widths, and directions for measuring and ascertainir the radius required are given in the catalogue issue by the inventors. These curved borders are of th greatest utility, as they materially assist in completir large and effective windows. To return, however, the Church designs; these are also made in sets four; S. Barbara, S. Catherine, S. Agnes, S. Dorothe form one set; another in the same size consists of Paul, S. Pete S. Andrew and S. Joh The four Eva gelists ar represented larger size, 4 by 17½ inche and these, wi suitable to and border may be used f large window with goo effect.



No. 96. EARTH.
Size, 14 by 14; price 4s.

Smaller ce tre piece usually tak the shape heads, an these are pr vided in ve great variet both as to size and subject. Nos. 90 and 92 form pa of a set of four heads representing the Four Winds; th Four Seasons form the subject of another set similar the Winds in size; Earth, Air, Sea, and Sky mak another capital series of heads on a background divide in squares; one of these, Earth, is illustrated at No. 9 The Mater Dolorosa, No. 108, is the first of four Churc designs, representing, in addition to this head,



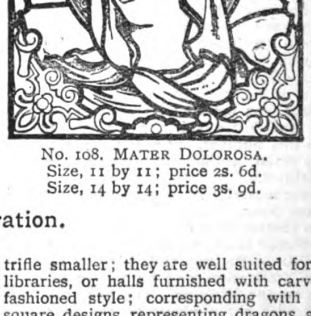
No. 505. 6 by 6.



No. 501. 6 by 6.
Prices 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Madonna and Child, an Ecce Homo, and a S. Josep This series is made in two sizes.

The small designs, Nos. 500, 501, 504, and 505, ar specimens of the corner pieces and borders; these ca be had in every variety, to correspond in size and i pattern, great completeness being thus ensured. Th illustrated pattern book issued by the inventor contains full direction as to the sizes of the differer designs, whic can be pro cured with out difficult through th agency o Messrs. Perr & Co., Holbor Viaduct, wh are the whole sale agents fo England an Scotland.



No. 108. MATER DOLOROSA.
Size, 11 by 11; price 2s. 6d.
Size, 14 by 14; price 3s. 9d.

Some of th most effectiv designs ar two heads i Louis XIII style, and a ful length mal and femal figure in Henr II. style; thes are 21½ by 1 inches, th heads being trifle smaller; they are well suited for dining rooms libraries, or halls furnished with carved oak in old fashioned style; corresponding with these are fou square designs, representing dragons, a lion rampant and a unicorn. For less ambitious decorators ther are good sets of leaded figure subjects, 11 by 11 inches which, with appropriate borders and corners, or panels are very effective.

No. 298. Designs for Glacier Window Decoration.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

ANNIE.—Write to Messrs. Goy, 54, Lime Street, Leadenhall Street, for particulars of terms of sale at their Medium Sale Rooms. Articles of all kinds are sold here on commission, and although, judging from the list before us, there are very few articles of clothing amongst them, you might be able to dispose of some of the little dresses in this way. You might also, perhaps, be able to make an arrangement with some of the stall-holders at the Soho and London Crystal Palace Bazaars, in Oxford Street, to sell the dresses for you on similar terms.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Body colours are used for painting gauze fans and hand-screens. Ordinary water-colours, mixed with Chinese white, may be employed, but Messrs. Winsor & Newton have special colours for illumination and missal painting, which you would probably find answer the purpose better still. The paintings on satin you speak of are very possibly transfers; the Silk Ornament Company, of Finsbury Square, brought out this style of decoration a few years since, and the effect produced by the transfers was very good, and like the finest painting.

A MUSICIAN.—1. For honeycomb work the material is first pleated and tacked in perfectly regular pleats; these are caught up with a stitch or two at regular intervals, and when the tacking threads are removed and the work drawn out, the honeycomb effect is produced. If you wish to do the work correctly you should procure a pattern, as it is hardly possible to work from written directions. 2. Examinations in Music and Harmony are held by the Royal College of Music; for particulars apply to the secretary. The examinations are very difficult. 3. The only real cure for nervousness is a strong determination not to give way to the feeling. The habit of playing frequently "before people" will also tend to lessen nervousness, as confidence and self-reliance are gained.

ADA. — The gentleman, calling after a dance, should leave a card for the host, if the hostess is at home and receives him, and two cards if she is not at home. He is supposed to call both on the host and hostess, and leaves his card for one, or both, if both are absent.

SWEET ANGELA.—The subject of your letter is one on which no stranger can or ought to give advice. Your friend is quite old enough to know her own mind, and to judge for herself where she is likely to find the best prospect of happiness. Her friends can point out to her the disadvantages and risks of the course she thinks of adopting, but they cannot do anything more than this, and *our* opinion on the point is really not of the slightest consequence.

MARY MORRISON. — Any good hair-dresser will supply you with gold dust for the hair; this is probably the powder to which you refer.

A MOST useful and practical novelty lately introduced is a pair of scissors, made on an entirely new principle, and specially useful to those of our subscribers who are in the habit of cutting out clothing for themselves and their families. These new Tracing Wheel Scissors are made of the best steel, and last for years without requiring grinding. They derive their name from the small, but perfectly well made and strong, tracing wheel, which is fixed in the handle of the broader blade; the scissors can, therefore, be used for the double purpose of first tracing the pattern, and then cutting it out. They are sent, post free, from the office of MYRA'S JOURNAL at 3s. 8d. per pair in the largest size, and at 2s. 8d. per pair in a smaller size.

So many requests reach us for directions for self-measurement in ordering paper patterns cut to measure, that we give the following simple directions for taking the necessary measurements. The first four are taken round the figure: 1, the size round the waist; 2, the size round the bust under the arms, taken at the widest part of the chest and back; 3, the size round the neck; 4, the size round the hips at the largest part. Two measurements giving the width of the figure are needed, these are: 5, the width of the chest at the widest part, from armhole to armhole; 6, the width of the back taken in the same way. The remaining measurements are taken lengthways: 7, the length in front from neck to waist; 8, the same from top of shoulder seam to waist; 9, length of back in centre, from neck to waist; 10, length of shoulder seam; 11, length of seam under arm. For the sleeve three measurements are required: 12, the length at the back with the arm bent, noting the exact distance of the elbow from the shoulder; 13, the length of the inner seam, measured with the arm extended; 14, the size round the arm at the shoulder. These measurements, correctly taken, ensure the fit of the bodice cut from them. For cutting mantles fewer measurements are needed; they are: the size round the neck, the size round the bust, both under and over the arms; the length to the waist in front, the same at the back, and the length of the arm.

PATTERNS of every description of garment, cut from the best and newest French models, may be procured at the Office of MYRA'S JOURNAL. Every professional and amateur dressmaker knows the economy of cutting from a good pattern, and the waste of time and material that result from cutting from an imperfect pattern, or from trying to dispense with one, when there is neither experience nor knowledge to guide the scissors. Tunics, which in an illustration look simple, are often in reality cut in some special fashion requiring great accuracy to produce the desired effect; all marks of draping are shown by notches, and the corresponding marks being brought together, the drapery falls as it does in the illustration, without need of alteration or of repeated efforts to make it set correctly. Novelty of style and accuracy of cut are the two great features of these patterns, which are invaluable to ladies who make their own dresses, and to country dressmakers who have few opportunities for seeing new and handsome toilettes.



No. 299. THE FAUCHEY TOILETTE.

***Made-up Model, trimmed*, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *flat pattern only*, 1s.**
of Madame MYRA, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, W.C.

THE Library Edition of Debrett's Peerage for 1866, and Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench for the present year, have been forwarded by the publishers, Messrs. Dean & Son, of 160a, Fleet Street, E.C. This edition of Debrett's Peerage is richly illustrated with 600 armorial bearings, and is edited by Robert H. Mair, LL.D. The work is in the 173rd year of publication, and contains an amount of information respecting the collateral branches of peers not easy to be found elsewhere, and presented in the usual clear style of this useful work. Debrett's House of Commons has 800 armorial engravings, and has been compiled by the same editor, after revision by members of Parliament and by judges of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and contains an enormous bulk of valuable information. Both works are a credit to all concerned in producing them.

AT a recent Drawing-Room, Mrs. Dauntsey wore a lovely presentation dress; the petticoat was of rich satin, trimmed with long scarfs of exquisite Duchesse lace, the design representing a passion flower, and the scarfs being caught up with a rich plume of white feathers. At the foot were coquillés of satin, finished off with plumes and silver aigrettes. The bodice and train were composed of silver brocade embroidered in silver wild roses; the left side of the bodice was crossed with lace, caught in with a diamond horse-shoe; the centre of the bodice was marked by a magnificent diamond star; on the right shoulder was a rich pearl ornament; the necklace was of diamond stars, headed with pearls; the train was trimmed on the left side with plumes, a very large feather holding up the pouf, and a similar plume to correspond ornamented the end of the train. This lovely dress, which attracted much attention, was made by Worth et Cie, of 134, New Bond Street.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—An illustrated guide (110 pages) "How to Open Respectably from £20 to £2000," 3 stamps. H. MYERS & Co., 107 and 109, Euston Road, London, N.B.—A Lady's Business. Telephone No., 7541

Serkys d'Asie—Thé des Sultanas is the most powerful preservative of health and beauty. It prevents bilious headaches, wrinkles, and eruptions of the skin. It gives to the countenance the purity and freshness of the rose, and prevents the most serious complaints to which women of all ages are subject. Paul Lucas, Physician to Louis XIV., said that six months' application would rejuvenate the most wrinkled face. Serkys is superior to all other teas. Price, 20s.; samples, 7s P.O. Orders to be made payable to Dr. de Gardareins, 6, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Serkys can be obtained in London of Messrs. Roberts, chemists, 76, New Bond Street.

A LESSON IN DRESSMAKING.—BACK DRAPERIES.

The models and diagrams on this page illustrate three new and fashionable methods of arranging the back draperies of dresses, none of them being very complicated or beyond the powers of average amateur dressmakers. The tunics adopted with these may be either long or short, draped high on one side and falling straight on the other, or equally on both sides.

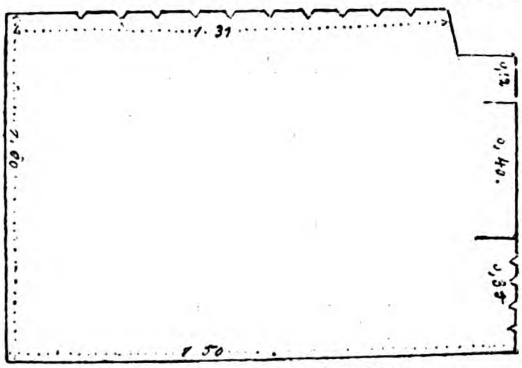
The first illustration, No. 300, is that of a plain straight drapery, falling in even pleats on the left side, and caught up on the right side. This drapery is made of a breadth of material measuring forty inches in length and sixty inches in width. If the material is narrow a sufficient number of breadths must be joined together to give this width; the figures on the diagram give the French measurements in mètres and centimètres, but for the convenience of our readers we shall translate these into English measurements.

A square piece, measuring ten inches each way, is cut out of the top corner on the right-hand side; two pleats are made at the lower corner on the same side, taking up about thirteen inches, the part above this, about sixteen inches deep, is lined with silk, and is arranged to fall in a loop on the outside of the drapery. The pleats at the edge are brought up to the waist, the two sides of the small cut-out square at the top are joined



No. 300. STRAIGHT DRAPERY.

together, and this completes the draping on the right side. The pleats at the edge are marked by notches on the diagram, the lined loop is the part above these between the two straight lines, and the small piece



No. 301. DIAGRAM OF STRAIGHT DRAPERY.

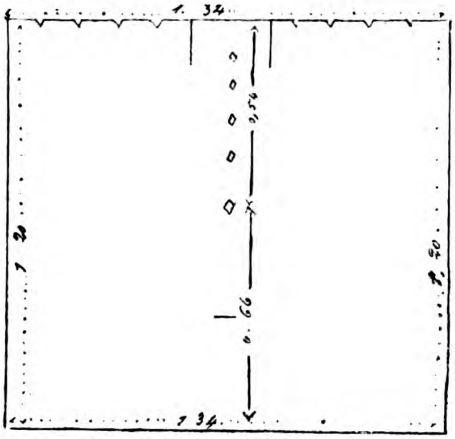
left at the top is pleated up to the waist with the pleats at the edge.

The top of the drapery is formed into six flat pleats all folded towards the right, and measuring about two and a-half inches in depth. The pleat on the extreme left is four inches wide to allow of the edge being



No. 302. DRAPERY WITH TWO POINTS.

turned under the reverse way, forming a box-pleat the same width as the flat pleats.



No. 303. DIAGRAM OF DRAPERY WITH TWO POINTS.

No. 302 illustrates a pretty style of drapery, falling in a long point on each side of the short centre. This is made of two breadths of material, each measuring from twenty-six to twenty-eight inches in width, or from fifty-two to fifty-six inches in all, and about forty-eight inches long. The two breadths are joined by a seam which serves to mark the centre of the drapery. Four pleats are made on each side along the top, all folded towards the centre, leaving a plain space of eight inches in the centre; when the pleats are brought up close together this centre part forms a loop.

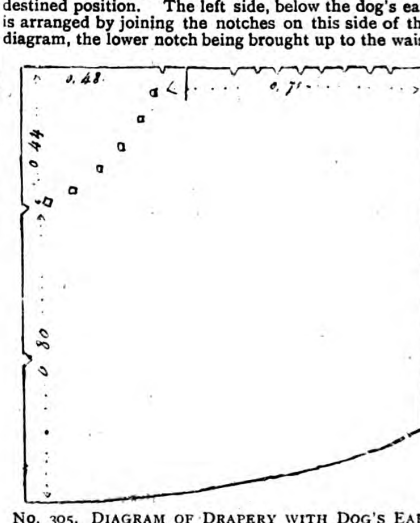
At the lower edge of the drapery a piece thirteen inches high in the centre, and sloping down on either side towards the corner, is cut away to form the two points. The piece cut away is the shape of a triangle; the point to which it reaches in the centre is shown by the short horizontal line on the diagram. Above this the drapery is plain for a space of thirteen inches, and the top part is pleated and brought up to the waist, the lined loop being arranged to fall over and conce the pleats. The vague coquillé drapery at the side formed by pleating up the material in one or two fold and tacking these lightly on to the foundation skir

The third drapery, illustrated at No. 304, has on th left side an *oreille de chien* or dog's ear point. Th drapery is formed of a square breadth of materi measuring forty-eight inches each way. The left sid is left the full length of the material, but sloped o gradually in a rounded form towards the right, leavir this only forty-four inches long. At the top, on th right side, twenty-eight inches are measured off an folded into five flat pleats, all of them turned towarc the centre, and then joined to the waistband. Th dog's ear is made by pleating up the left-hand corn of the material, following the line of little squa marks on the diagram; the piece left for the dog's ea point is nineteen inches along the top, and eightee inches down the side; the pleats are small, an closely drawn up and joined to the waistband, th



No. 304. DRAPERY WITH DOG'S EAR POINT.

point being turned over and arranged to fall in it destined position. The left side, below the dog's ea is arranged by joining the notches on this side of th diagram, the lower notch being brought up to the wai



No. 305. DIAGRAM OF DRAPERY WITH DOG'S EAR POINT.

under the point, and the end left is folded in unstudie coquillé pleats going off gradually towards the lon centre of the drapery. The right side falls in straigh pleats.

HEALTH & PERSONAL ATTENTION

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

EXTRACT FROM

POSTAL TOILET LIST

PHILIP H. MASON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, BANK PLAIN, NORWICH (and at Gosport.)

The entire list (containing some 80 preparations) will be sent by return post, on the receipt of stamped address.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per Post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed.

The large increase in Mr. Mason's Postal Business demanding much more extensive premises, he, on February 1st, transferred his laboratory and factory to Bank Plain, Norwich, to which address all letters and orders should be now sent. He continues to carry on his Gosport business as a branch.

AGENTS.—South Africa: The Misses Mann, Wholesale Milliners, Durban. New Zealand: Messrs. Withers, Victoria Street, Christchurch. From these Agents any of the Toilet Preparations may be obtained.

WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different to the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye). Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

CORN PLASTERS (STRACHAN'S).—Mr Mason can distinctly trace many hundreds of postal orders to "The Silkworm's" first kind notice of these plasters in the columns of "Myra's Journal" in June, 1856. They never fail to give instant relief, resulting almost invariably in a complete cure. 1s. 3d., 3s. per box.

FACE SOAP.—A pure emollient white soap, guaranteed to be perfectly safe for use on the most delicate face. It is also specially adapted for use in all cases of pimples, blotches, eruptions, &c., where the irritation caused by many of the ordinary soaps would be dangerous. 1s. 3d. per packet of two large tablets.

ACNE LOTION (STRACHAN'S).—Specially adapted to remove blackheads, and that greasy appearance of the skin which is a common symptom in some varieties of Acne. 3s. 3d. per case.

DANDRIFFINE.—An exquisite preparation for the immediate removal of Scurf or Dandriff, and for preventing its re-appearance. It is almost invariably successful, and though it contains no grease, the hair needs no other dressing during its use. 3s. 6d. per case.

ALMOND AND GLYCERINE ICE.—A preparation admirably adapted for whitening and softening the hands, and an excellent preventive against chapping. Per block, 1s. 3d., 3s.

ALOES AND MYRRH PILLS.—For ladies' use. To regulate the system and adjust functional derangement. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK (FUCUS VESICULOSUS.)—The new remedy for obesity. This preparation has met with a wonderful demand. Its effects in some cases seem magical. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate constitutions. Price 3s. 3d. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK PILLS.—Are prepared for those who prefer it in this form—each pill containing one dose of the extract at the same price. 3s. 3d. per case.

THE GARRISON HAIR DYE.—An absolutely harmless hair dye in one solution. Easy in application, rapid, cleanly, and almost infallibly certain in effect. This is the Hair Dye *par excellence* for those who prefer a dye in one solution. Black or brown, 3s. 6d. per case.

BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.—This is a safe and most efficient agent for the removal of tartar from the teeth. The Cherry Tooth Paste afterwards mentioned contains it, as also does the Emanuel Cream. It is also prepared as a tooth powder. Price 1s. 4d., 3s.

BLANC DE PERLE.—This innocent and carefully-prepared cosmetique is free from the poison ordinarily used in face whites. 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d. per case.

BLOOM OF ROSES.—A perfectly innocent aid to those complexions which are naturally deficient in colour. Prepared ready for use. 2s. 6d. per case.

GANTS GRAS POMADE.—A novel form of the well-known Gants Gras of the French and Italian perfumers of the last century. By its use (with soiled white kid gloves) the hands may be rendered beautifully white and soft in a few nights. This is the best preparation we have for the hands, and is recommended with the utmost confidence. 1s. 6d. per jar.

CAPTENE PAINT.—A wonderful external remedy, and instant cure for neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, sciatica, gout, palpitation, and all local nerve pains. Although so efficacious, it does not discolour the skin. 1s. 4d., 3s. per bottle.

SULPHUR SOAP (FOR THE HAIR.)—The natural colour of the hair is due to an organic pigment, into the composition of which sulphur and iron largely enter. It is believed that in many cases grey hair is due solely to a deficiency of this natural secretion of sulphur. In such cases the sulphur may be supplied to the hair glands by occasionally washing the hair and scalp with the above soap. It is most particularly recommended that in cases of incipient greyness this should be tried before artificial colour restorers are resorted to. It is also the best soap for cleansing the hair before applying any dye or colour restorer, as it greatly quickens and enhances their action. It is also of great service for washing the skin in many cases of eruption and skin disease. 1s. 3d. post free.

THE COLLURION.—A fluid compounded on strictly chemical and physiological principles. It accomplishes its purposes of restoring the hair to its pristine hue by its peculiar action on those vessels which secrete its colouring matter, the temporary derangement of which, caused either by accident or disease, leads to a suspension of their functions, and hence premature greyness ensues. It must be borne in mind that the action of the Collurion, being natural, is gradual, and therefore all persons using it must not expect the change to be sudden; on the contrary, it will, according to the nature of the case, take more or less time, but, when once restored, an occasional application will preserve the colour to any age. An additional advantage of the Collurion over all dyes consists in its requiring no pomade or oil to be used with it, and its action on the skin, instead of being injurious, is positively beneficial. 2s. 6d. per case of ingredients.

COMPLEXION PILLS.—Specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion. If used in conjunction with certain easy rules of diet, their effect is rapid and marvellous. 1s. 3d., 2s. 10d. per box.

CREAM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white Skin and Complexion Cosmetic; imparts youthful softness and delicacy, with a beautiful natural whiteness to the skin. Composed of perfectly innocent ingredients, this Cream has a most beneficial action upon the skin. It obviates in one application brownness of the neck and arms, or undue redness of the face and hands. For personal appearance at Court, at balls, or other crowded assemblies, it is indispensable, especially as it represses the unpleasantness of perspiration and its accompaniments. In warm climates it will be found invaluable. Also to prevent the appearance of that unpleasant redness or flushing of the face, which is so common an annoyance. So completely does it prevent the discolouring action of the sun on the skin that freckles are rarely, if ever, known to those who use it. It subdues the redness of the features caused by exertion, cooling the skin in a most delightful manner. 3s. 6d. per case.

DEPILATORY (POWDER).—Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a Depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but also prevent its re-appearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair, after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Science cannot achieve more. With directions, 2s. per packet.

GLYCEROLE OF TANNIN.—This elegant preparation is calculated to remove wrinkles, and to tighten the skin and restore its tonicity when loose and flabby. It is also the most effective application to that cause of so much annoyance—a red nose. 1s. 6d. per case.

GOLDEN HAIR DYE.—See Peroxide of Hydrogen.

LIGHT BROWN HAIR DYE.—Useful for restoring light hair when becoming grey. 3s. 6d. per case.

MAY DEW FACE WASH.—A new and valuable preparation. Its effect in improving the complexion, and softening and clearing the skin, are wonderful. 3s. per case.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN or BLEACHING FLUID.—For giving a bright golden tint to the hair. The only agent that will do this without injury to the hair, or to the skin, is Peroxide of Hydrogen, which is the base of most, if not all, of the expensive golden washes which are sold under attractive and high-sounding names. Mr. Mason will forward a supply with full directions. Post free, 4s.

PETROLEUM POMADE.—The power of Petroleum, as a rapid stimulant to the growth of the hair, has been recently discovered by accident, at a British Consulate in Russia. Prepared as a Pomade, it is rendered unobjectionable for use. 1s. 6d., 3s. per jar.

[Since the above was first published the most astounding results have followed the use Mr. Mason's Pomade, and it is now the Hair Restorer par excellence.]

PYROGALLIN.—An entirely Vegetable Hair Colour Restorer, obviating the use of lead, or any metallic dyes. This preparation is guaranteed to be entirely harmless, either to Hair or Health, and is under distinguished patronage. 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per case.

PYROGALLIC HAIR DYE.—This simple and effectual dye is prepared for those who prefer the use of instantaneous dyes. It is guaranteed to contain neither lead nor mercury, and to be absolutely harmless to hair and health. Black or Brown, 4s. 8d. per case.

POT POURRI.—Prepared from an old and valuable recipe, this antique Sachet Powder is of enduring and exquisite fragrance. It imparts a delicious soupçon of perfume to the contents of linen chests, glove caskets, desks, &c. 1s. 2d. per packet.

WART AND MOLE CAUSTIC.—Speedily and painlessly removes these sources of annoyance without staining or marking the skin. 1s. 3d. per case.

BLOOM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy-white Skin and Complexion Powder. It imparts a beautiful natural whiteness and youthful softness and delicacy to the skin. The painful "Flushing" of the face, brownness of the neck or arms, undue redness of the face and hands, are obviated by one application. For personal appearance at Court, the Ball, or Concert, it is indispensable; it represses the unpleasantness of sensible Perspiration and its disagreeable accompaniments. Travellers and residents in warm climates will find it invaluable. It so entirely prevents the discolouring action of the sun on the skin, that Freckles are almost unknown to those who use it. It is absolutely harmless and innocent. In polished applewood case, with toilet-puff, 3s. 6d.

FOR OTHER HAIR DYES AND COLOUR RESTORERS SEE THE ENTIRE LIST.

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JULY 1886.

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To match Plain Materials,
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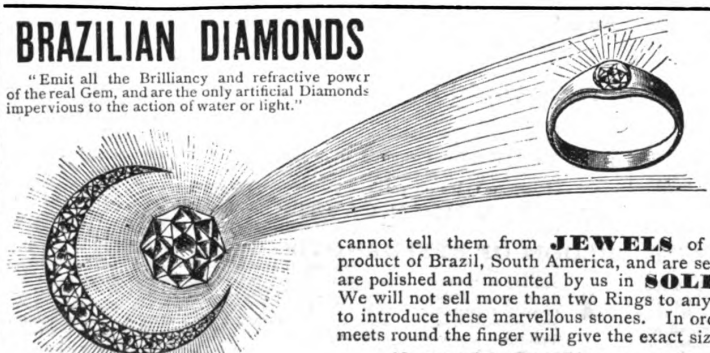
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SOLID GOLD, post paid to any address in the U Kingdom, **6s.** each, two for **11s.** These rings are **SOL GOLD GOVERNMENT HALL MARKI** They are pure gold throughout, heavy, without filling or colouri any description. In every ring is set one of the latest discoveri imitation Diamonds, which are known as **BRAZILI DIAMONDS.** They are as hard as the genuine stone **CUT GLASS**, and emit all the brilliancy and refractive p of the **REAL GEM.** They are the only stones in the w not real Diamonds, that will stand Washing, &c. Experts posit cannot tell them from **JEWELS** of the **FIRST WATER.** These stones are a natural mi product of Brazil, South America, and are sent to us **DIRECT** from the **MINES** where they are found are polished and mounted by us in **SOLID GOVERNMENT HALL MARKED GO** We will not sell more than two Rings to any one address, as this advertisement will only appear this once, in to introduce these marvellous stones. In ordering, send size of ring desired. A piece of string or paper which meets round the finger will give the exact size.

If you wish One Ring, send Six Shillings in P.O.O., postal note, or stamps; if Two are desired, send Eleven Shillings to the

REGENT STREET JEWELLERY & IMPORTING Co., Ld., 135, Regent St., London,

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 268.—THE CHAMEROY HAT.

Straw hat, the brim turned up on the left side and lined with velvet. Bows of velvet on the same side, and large plume of feathers curling over the crown.

No. 269.—THE DE BRASSAC TOILETTE.

Plain skirt of French faille, ornamented in front with a narrow tablier of velvet. A series of long pointed tabs of velvet on the left side terminating in beaded ornaments; on the right side loops of velvet lined with faille, and a drapery of velvet at the back. Corsage of velvet, with a faille yoke cut in long tabs, finished off with beaded ornaments; the centre tab reaches below the waist. Quantity required—faille, 8 yards; velvet, 7 yards.

No. 272.—THE NORMAN SUIT.

Suit for a boy of eight or nine, made of diagonal cloth. Short trousers buttoned at the knee, and long double-breasted reefer jacket, with cloth revers and velvet collar. Quantity of material required, 2 yards.

No. 273.—THE SELINA COSTUME.

Short full skirt of striped woollen material; sailor blouse of navy-blue serge, with striped revers and vest matching the skirt. Quantity of material required—plain, 1¼ yards; striped, 2 yards.

No. 274.—THE AUDERLEY COSTUME.

Little boy of three. Skirt and casaque of vigogne, the casaque bordered with a band of ribbed velvet, and open in front over a full plastron of surah. Quantity of material required, 2 yards.

No. 275.—THE ROSETTE PINAFORE.

Pinafore of fine nainsook, the full skirt trimmed with lace insertion headed by tucks, the square-cut bodice formed of alternate bands of lace and embroidery.

No. 276.—THE HEDWIGE DRESS.

Dress for a young child, made of piqué or nainsook, with the yoke and plastron of finely tucked nainsook, and a fan pleating of the same forming the front of the skirt.

No. 277.—COSTUMES AND PALETOTS FOR GIRLS: Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

Fig. 1. Cashmere dress in all shades, trimmed with woollen lace. Prices, 19s. 6d. and 21s.

Fig. 2. Tailor-made jacket of fancy cloth, with a velvet collar. For young girls from thirteen to sixteen. Price, 12s.; in plain black, or blue cloth, price, 13s. 6d.

Fig. 3. Costume of Indian twill, trimmed with velvet. For young girls from thirteen to sixteen; £1 13s. 6d.

Fig. 4. Costume made in cashmere or in striped fancy material, trimmed with moiré ribbon. Prices, £1 1s. and £1 7s. 6d.

Fig. 5. Long mantle in plain coloured cloth, stitched at the edge. The hood lined with coloured satin. Price, from 18s. 6d.

No. 282.—CORSAGES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Fig. 1. The Marie-Louise corsage made in batiste, surah, or fine woollen material. The plain tight-fitting lining is cut with rounded basques. The fronts of the bodice are gathered a little at the shoulder and waist, and open over the plastron, which is fastened on the left side under a coquillé of lace or embroidery. The long basques are turned under at the edge to form a bouillonné. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

Fig. 2. The Letitia corsage, made of fine woollen material, pointed front and back, and open in front over a pointed plastron of velvet, Pleated draperies from the shoulders; the left drapery ends in the centre of the front; the right drapery crosses it and terminates on the basque under an antique silver buckle. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

No. 283.—SUMMER WALKING COSTUMES.

Fig. 1. Costume of plain and printed soie de Chine. The printed border runs up the right selvedge of the silk, which is double width. The skirt consists of two breadths, with a border round the edge and on the right side of the tablier. The tunic of plain soie de Chine is draped like a folded scarf in front, and long puffed drapery at the back. Jacket of plain silk, opening over a plastron of faille. Quantity required —2 breadths with printed border; plain 12 yards.

Fig. 2. Silk skirt, the front part covered with figured étamine in horizontal bands of open-work; long full draped skirt of étamine at the back. Long tablier of plain étamine, the right side turned up with a revers, with a band of open étamine. Corsage with flat basques; a small puffed plastron in front edged with narrow revers. Coat sleeve of the two materials, Quantity required—silk, 5 yards; figured étamine, 3½ yards, double width; plain étamine, 5 yards.

Fig. 3. Skirt of printed foulard, in wide box-pleats. Over-skirt of plain foulard, pleated in at the waist and loosely draped on each hip Short jacket and tight-fitting waistcoat of printed foulard. Parements of plain foulard. Quantity required—printed 8 yds.; plain, 8 yds.

Fig. 4. Toilette of plain and embroidered tussore silk; full skirt, the front and sides deeply embroidered at the edge, the back plain. Short draped tablier of plain tussore, and long back drapery caught up in a large loop. Open jacket, the fronts and upper part of the sleeves formed of embroidered tussore, the back and the remainder of the sleeves of plain tussore. Pleated blouse chemisette of pale rose surah. Quantity required—embroidered 3 breadths; plain, 6 yards.

No. 284.—THE LUCIA AND CÉLESTE MANTLES.

Fig. 1. Visite of silk pekin and French faille; the back is of faille, and terminates in a basque; the visite sleeves are of pekin, and are rounded like a pèlerine at the edge; the fronts are of faille, open below the waist and forming pointed panels, and open on the chest over a plastron of passementerie, and trimmed with Chantilly lace. Trimming of lace and passementerie round the edges and neck, and three jet pendants forming an epaulet on each shoulder. Quantity required for mantle —pekin, 1½ yards; plain faille, 2 yards; lace, 5 yards.

Fig. 2. Lace mantelet for a young lady. The fronts are of lèze de Chantilly, and are drawn in at the waist by two small beaded ornaments, and fall in long pointed ends finished off with beaded pendants. The back terminates in a deep gathered flounce of Chantilly. Deep round collar of Chantilly, ornamented with pendants, and a thick ruche of narrow lace round the neck. The mantelet is lined with silk or satin. Quantity required—lèze de Chantilly, 1 yard, double width; 1¾ yards of satin or silk.

No. 285.—THE LAMOURY AND ALOYS TOILETTES.

Figs. 1 & 3. Plain skirt of moiré silk, the edge cut in pointed scallops bordered with beads and falling over a faille pleating; panel on the left side, ornamented with beads. Lace tunic draped high on the left side, and ornamented on the right side and on the tournure with long jet sprays. Corsage of moiré silk, with a deep lace berthe caught up on the shoulders with jet sprays. Open lace sleeves, longer at the back than in front. Quantity of material required, moiré silk, 8 yards.

Fig. 2. Pleated skirt of Indian silk; full corsage and tunic of white crêpe de Chine, embroidered with flowers in light colours; the tunic draped as a graduated puff by rosette bows of white satin ribbon; the top of the bodice edged with similar ribbon, with bows on the shoulders and chest, and a wide sash of the same tied in a bow with long ends at the back. Quantity required —Indian silk, 10 yards; crêpe de Chine, 6 yards.

No. 286.—NEW WALKING COSTUMES FOR THE COUNTRY.

Fig. 1. Silk skirt, covered on the right side with two breadths of striped étamine, divided by a pleated panel of plain étamine. Full pleated over-skirt of plain étamine; long puffed drapery at the back. Pleated corsage, slightly pointed in front and finished off with a pointed yoke of striped étamine. Quantity required —plain, 12 yards; striped, 3½ yards.

Fig. 2. Costume of plain Spanish voile and the same material with a cashmere border. Box-pleated skirt of plain voile. Tunic of the bordered voile, draped high on the right side and falling straight on the left. Bodice with flat basques opened with long revers over a full chemisette of surah. Quantity required—plain, 12 yards; figured, 6 yards.

Fig. 3. Costume of plain *serpentine* mohair, and the same with a Mosaic border. Skirt of the bordered material; polonaise of the plain fabric, open in front over a striped plastron, with long revers ending at the waist. The front is turned up and draped like a short tablier; the back falls straight on the right side and is draped on the left. Quantity required—figured, 5 yards; plain, 10 yards.

Fig. 4. Silk foundation skirt, and draped over skirt of étamine, the front and left side falling in a long loose puff pleated in at the waist; the back pleated, and puffed at the top. On the right side the gathered skirt is bordered with rows of braid, and ornamented with a revers of étamine edged with two rows of braid. Corsage with a deep basque cut out in wide tabs, bordered with braid; two rows of braid simulating a pointed plastron in front. Quantity required, 7 yards.

No. 287.—THE BARRÈS AND GESSLIN HATS.

Fig. 1. Straw hat, studded with pointed blocks of jet, the brim turned up all round, but deeper on the left than on the right. Bow of ribbon and plume in front.

Fig. 2. Bronze straw hat, the brim lined with white straw, and slightly raised on the left side and back. Long drapery of cream crape rising high on the left side, and sprays of pale pink flowers.

Nos. 288 & 229.—NEW SUMMER DRESSES AND WALKING COSTUMES: Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

Fig. 1. Mi-confectionné costume of embroidered zephyr, supplied in all shades. Price, 17s. 6d.

Fig. 2. Costume of printed cretonne, with a figured border, consisting of a skirt and polonaise. Waistcoat, parements and collar of velvet to match, and a bow of velvet ribbon. Price, £1 12s. 6d.

Fig. 3. Costume of black French faille, ornamented with three robings of beaded passementerie, and mounted on a silk foundation skirt. Price, £6.

Fig. 4. Costume of English foulard, printed in novel designs. The skirt made up on a silk foundation, the corsage trimmed with velvet to match. Price, £4 10s.

Fig. 5. Elegant matinée in printed mousseline de laine, with a wide printed border. Full skirt, and jacket gathered at the neck and waist; collar and band of silk velvet. Price, £1 10s. 6d.

Fig. 6. Dressing-gown of fine cashmere, in all shades, with blouse front, collar and parements of printed mousseline de laine. Price, £1 5s.

Fig. 7. Costume of new woollen material; the skirt ornamented with diagonal stripes of plush; corsage ornamented with similar striped plush. Price, £4.

Fig. 8. Draped skirt of black and white chequered material, trimmed with black velvet. Price, 17s. 6d. Summer jersey of French material, warranted to wear; made in all colours. Price, 8s. 6d.

Fig. 9. Matinée of zephyr, with a printed border; draped skirt, and jacket gathered at the neck. Price, 19s.

Fig. 10. Draped skirt of fine woollen material, with a side panel ornamented with braid and balls. Price, £2 9s. Summer jersey, in all colours, braided round the edge. Price, 17s. 6d.

Fig. 11. Draped skirt of black ottoman, trimmed with guipure insertion and edging. Price, £4. Summer jersey, with a vermicelli pattern worked in beads in front and round the edge. Price, £1 12s. 6d.

No. 290.—THE MARIOL PARURE.

Square chemisette of tucked and embroidered muslin, with a double frill of the same round the neck, and a band of ribbon bow on the left side, and cuff to match.

Nos. 291 to 295.—STRAW BRAIDS FOR ORNAMENTING CHAPEAUX.

No. 291. Open braid made of fine straw plait in vandyke points. No. 292. Braid made of vandyke straw plait, with wheels worked with silk or cotton. No. 293. Bonnet ornament, representing a bouquet of berries, formed of pearls, with metal stalks and leaf. No. 294. Fine straw braid, with wheels and fancy stitches worked with silk or cotton. No. 295. Braid made of vandyke straw plait, with twisted bars worked in cotton.

No. 296.—THE TRÉVELEC COSTUME.

Skirt of moiré silk, plain in front and pleated at the sides and back. Tunic of fine woollen lace, pleated diagonally from the left side of the waist, draped with pleats on the right side, and falling in a draped puff at the back. Corsage of lace, open over a narrow plastron of moiré silk, and filled in at the neck with a draped fichu of crêpe de Chine. Quantity required—moiré silk, 8 yards; lace, 4 yards, double width.

No. 297.—THE LONGCHAMPS HAT.

Jockey hat for a young lady. The high rounded crown is covered with pleated silk; the straw brim is lined with velvet and turned up sharply on the left side. Large group of fancy ribbon bows on the left side.

No. 299.—THE FAUCHEY TOILETTE.

Skirt of sky-blue faille, finely pleated in front and on the right side; on the left side four pleated flounces. Tunic of pale blue Pompadour brocart, forming three separate panels; that on the right of the front falls straight, the left panel is drawn in at the end with a bow of satin ribbon; the third panel at the back is pleated on the left side, and ornamented with a coquillé lace flounce, the continuation of a small panier drapery. Puffed drapery of brocart above the panel, and a series of lace flounces down the right side. Corsage of brocart, laced at the back and bordered with pearls. Quantity of material required—faille, 10 yards; brocart, 6 yards.

Nos. 320 & 321.—THE CHÉRON AND VAN LEYS HATS.

No. 320. Straw sailor hat, with a wide band of ribbon round the crown, and a bow on the left side.

No. 321. Fancy straw hat, with a high sloping crown, the brim sharply raised, covered with velvet and studded with pearls. Long plume of feathers.

Nos. 322 & 323.—FASHIONABLE CORSAGES FOR DINNER TOILETTES.

No. 322. Corsage of beaded gauze and lace, open over a faille waistcoat, fastened diagonally from the chest. The bodice has a deep plain yoke of gauze, and the lower part is of pleated lace, and forms a basque below the narrow waistband. Sleeves of gauze.

No. 323. Corsage of French faille, open in jacket shape over a bouillonné plastron of lace, terminating in a flounce which forms the basque. Draped lace fichu on one side of the open neck, and ribbon bows on the other side, bow to correspond on the point of jacket.

No. 324.—THE DESVARENNES TOILETTE.

Skirt of pale blue satin, covered with a pleated skirt of silk muslin, hemmed at the edge over dark blue satin ribbon. Full tunic of white silk muslin, embroidered with spots, slightly draped on the left side. Corsage of satin, covered with pleated silk muslin; a drapery of pale blue crape round the neck, with silver crescents on the shoulders and chest, ending at the waist on the left side; satin ribbon sash round the waist, terminating in long loops and ends on the left side. Quantity of material required, satin, 9 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

The Mathilde dress for a little girl of three or four. The front and back are gathered at the top, and mounted on a velvet yoke cut square across the chest. The blouse is gauged again a little below the waist, and then falls in a short skirt. It is fastened in front under a velvet band, reaching from the yoke to below the gauging; bows and ends of ribbon velvet are placed just below the gauging at the back. Plain sleeves, with velvet parements, and velvet collar band. The dress is made of beige woollen material, with ruby velvet.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

DOROTHEA. — Your complexion seems from your description to be terribly burnt and scorched by the sun. During the summer months you should take the greatest care, by the timely use of a good cosmetic lotion, to prevent the unpleasant after effects of this scorched skin, namely, tan and freckles. Nothing is more magically powerful for this purpose than the May Dew Lotion, prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, for 36 stamps. No one exposed to the sun, in the country, at the seaside, or travelling, should be without it. It is a most effective cure for tan, sunburn, and freckles, as well as a preventive.

SUFFERER.—It is a most remarkable fact that the smoky and impure air of large towns and cities is, as a rule, that which best suits those suffering from asthma. Careful observation has quite established this fact, but the "reason why" is still a mystery. We therefore advise you to try a few months in London or some large town, if you have never done so, selecting a densely populated neighbourhood.

DI VERNON.—Of the many and various hair tonics extant, none known to us is so certain, rapid, and efficacious as a restorer of hair to thinly covered scalps and bald places as the Petroleum Pomade prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, to any address on receipt of 18 stamps. First prepared on the appearance of a paragraph which went the round of almost all the papers and magazines as to the accidental discovery of the marvellous power of petroleum as a hair restorer, this pomade has undoubtedly confirmed that fact, and is introducing itself everywhere by its own merits.

VIOLET.—1. It is not likely that the claret has anything to do with the matter, and it is doubtful whether you would obtain any good results to your health and complexion by a sudden change of diet, such as you suggest. 2. As much fresh and cooked fruit, vegetables, and salad as you like; butcher's meat once a day, with fish or poultry for a change sometimes, and porridge instead of meat for breakfast. 3. Try the Anti-Bolbos of the Parfumerie Exotique; we can send you a bottle, post free, for 5s. 6d.; this lotion does not cause redness or irritation.

MRS. MAX K.—1. See answer to "Viola." 2. The most cleanly and simple, most permanent, and altogether the best hair dye we know of, is Mr. Mason's Garrison Hair Dye. You will find full particulars of it in his advertisement at the end of this Journal. It is in one solution, is practically instantaneous, and requires very seldom to be renewed, a most important point where time is of value. It is also perfectly harmless.

OTTO.—Lemon-juice will be too strong and irritating if used undiluted, besides which, it will not keep. Mix one part of glycerine, three parts of lemon-juice, and two parts of eau de Cologne. Shake well, allow it to stand for six hours, then strain through wetted calico into a well-stoppered bottle.

MERLE.—Do not attempt to dye your hair golden. But what you may do with ease and safety is to oxidise the natural colour to a lighter, brighter, and more golden tint. Pure peroxide of hydrogen will do this beautifully and imperceptibly, and is a great boon when the hair gets duller and darker, as it so often does. The best and most effectual peroxide of hydrogen is that of Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, with full directions, on receipt of 4s.

MAGPIE.—1. Rowlands' Kalydor will not injure your skin; you need have no fears on that score, and it will materially improve your complexion. No powder need be used with the lotion. 2. Bruises are not often so serious as to need much attention; frequent bathing with hot water often prevents discolouration, and if there is any inflammation, the bruise may be bathed with vinegar and water. Your baby will soon learn to take care of himself, and tumbles and the consequent bruises will be of less frequent occurrence.

SISTER OF MERCY.—You may try the sea-weed cure for obesity (the extract of fucus vesiculosus) with absolute safety, it being quite harmless. It seems to act simply by retarding the assimilation by the system of the fat-forming elements of the diet. You may take it, as preferred, in the form of a liquid extract, or of that extract concentrated into pills. Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich, makes a speciality of its preparation, and will send you, post free, for 39 stamps, a case containing 32 doses of either liquid extract or pills, with directions.

SOUTHERN CROSS.—In a case of the toe-nail growing into the flesh, the affected side should be painted, night and morning, with tincture of steel. At the same time, the whole central portion of the nail should be scraped with a knife as thin as possible, thus absorbing all the energy of growth from the sides to replace this loss.

SUMMER BIRD.—Tight-lacing, a feeble circulation, or indigestion, or other constitutional disturbance, may be the cause of redness of the nose. Perhaps the best thing to remove this is the Compound Glycerole of Tannin, prepared for the purpose by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He sends it, post free, on receipt of 18 stamps. It is also a most useful astringent, or skin-tightener, for the removal of incipient wrinkles, and for restoring the tone of the skin when relaxed and flabby, or when it has a pitted and coarse appearance.

ROSE DES HAIES.—1. Examine the feet of a good statue and compare them with your own, you will soon see the contortions produced by wearing tight boots with high heels; the large toe is generally the chief sufferer, it is pushed back against the other toes, instead of being separated from these, and the joint is, in consequence, thrown out and enlarged. 2. Bathe



No. 384. THE THILDA COSTUME (Front view.)

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Madame MYRA, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

the feet every night and morning in warm water, to which add two teaspoonsful of common salt, or a teacupful of vinegar. Wear thin woollen stockings, you must have a clean pair every day, and light, easy boots or shoes. 3. Any good chemist or hairdresser will supply you with Rowlands' Macassar Oil, which is by far the best of the preparations you name.

ANTIC.—There is no more thoroughly certain and reliable remedy for corns, both hard and soft, bunions, or enlarged toe-joints, than Strachan's Corn Plasters. You will find particulars of them in Mr. Mason's advertisement at the end of this Journal. A Baronet writes: — "Before I commenced using them, now about a month ago, I was unable to walk without great pain; during the last ten days, however, I have been perfectly sound, and attribute the change s to the use of these plasters."

MRS. S. (Falmouth) —A change to a more bra climate would probably be the best medicine for The temperature of the south-west, though very and equable, is very relaxing—the air being al always heavily charged with moisture will not some constitutions at all. It acts as a clog upon spirits, and induces great lassitude.

SWALLOW.—1. Acne, a specific skin affectio responsible for the whole of the symptoms you scribe—black specks, a greasy and slimy skin, enlarged pores. The black specks, or blackheads very disfiguring, although, unfortunately, very com An efficient cure for them is Strachan's Acne Lo It is prepared by Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Che Norwich, who sends it, post free, for 39 stamps See answer to "Viola."

COMTESSE BERTHE.—1. L'Eau Brise-Exotique préparée avec des sucs de fruits et de pl exotiques; elle efface les rides et les taches de rous etc., et elle adoucit et blanchit la peau. 2. O 6s. 6d. le flacon.

WOOD LILY.—You cannot preserve a really good plexion without careful attention to diet and ge health. With every box of his Tonic Compl Pills, Mr. Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Nor sends some most excellent diet rules to this end. will forward you the Complexion Pills, post for 15 stamps. They are absolutely harmless, being specially adapted to produce a healthy a of the skin and a clear complexion, are mos valuable to those whose complexions are sa muddy, or inclined to pimples and blotches.

VIOLA.—The advice we always give, regardin removal of superfluous hair, is this: If it is m a slight down, do not meddle with it. But if it actual disfigurement it may be easily and safel moved by the use of a good depilatory. The depilatory we know of is that prepared by Mr. M Pharmaceutical Chemist, Norwich. He send post free, to any address on receipt of 24 stamps.

PRISCILLA.—You are much mistaken in imag that Huile Infaillible is the same thing as plain oil; we can send you a bottle of M. Hentgés' Infaillible for 10s. 6d., and you can then compa with the olive oil. You will find a great diffe between the two, not only in appearance, but i effects they produce. The Huile Infaillible goes thr many processes before it is ready for use, an preparation demands great care. It is applied at with a piece of soft linen, and the face is then g wiped with a soft towel.

AUDREY.—You would most probably derive great relief from the use of Ipecacuanha-Wine i form of spray. Mix the wine in equal propo with water, and place it in an ordinary spray-prod Whenever tightness of the chest occurs, and a coughing is imminent, the free inhalation of this will give ease almost at once, we hope.

CLARA.—You will find the Cream of Stepha prepared by Mr. Mason to be exactly what you Full particulars of it are contained in his adve ment at the end of this Journal. It is a cool, plea liquid cosmetic, entirely free from grease, a lit which rubbed on the skin, at once renders it white and cool. It is invaluable against freckles, tan burn, scorch, and all other effects of exposure hot summer sun. No one yachting, or at the se should be without it.

MISS B. M.—The soap your correspondent was the Sulphur Hair Soap, prepared by Mr. M Pharmaceutical Chemist, Gosport. He sends it free, to any address on receipt of 15 stamps. natural pigment of the hair is a sulphur comp and the cause of greyness is deficiency of sulphur bably, in the hair. So, before using a dye, try this By washing the hair once a week with it, sulp supplied to the colour cells, so as to prevent the ness from making further progress. We hear wonderful accounts of its good results.

WHITE SWAN.—1. Spirit of lavender, with a bicarbonate of soda. 2. The best treatment for ob and that now being generally adopted, is the sea cure; the extract of Fucus Vesiculosus, or sea being used. This treatment is absolutely safe fo most delicate constitution. Mr. Mason makes ciality of the preparation of this sea-weed, an will find full particulars in his advertisement end of this Journal.

CHRISSIE.—Excesses of heat and cold are a for the hair as damp, and equally to be guarded ag Fortunately the head-gear worn by ladies is far hygienic than the closely-fitting, unventilated worn by gentlemen; hence cases of baldness are with women, for the bonnet or hat which forms ordinary coiffure is light in texture, allows th free access to the head, and is not often worn for consecutive hours. The chapeau should never be longer than necessary, nothing is more likely to the hair to fall than keeping the head cons covered.

MANY a pleasant hour may be spent strolling through the splendid show rooms at **Bon Marché**, Brixton Road, S.W. The stock of Plumes and Mantles have been selected with great taste, fine judgment, and exceptional economy. Those who are unfortunately prevented from paying a personal visit of inspection must not fail to "SEND FOR PATTERNS" of all Silks and Dress Fabrics, Laces, etc. etc., and this enterprising firm will send out Costumes, Mantles, etc., etc., on approval, on receipt of London reference.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Every Lady and every Dressmaker should read advertisement of "**IDEAL CORSET**," Patent (last page, next cover), the most wonderful Corset in the World.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CONSTANCE.—Undoubtedly the right hand glove, at any rate, must be removed, and generally both gloves are taken off. It would be considered extremely wrong to wear them, and a sign of extraordinary ignorance or want of reverence.

MUFF.—1. We doubt whether you could procure such a book as a Pronouncing French Geography. Messrs. Hachette, King William Street, Strand, would supply you with a French Geography, and a good Pronouncing Dictionary will give you the French manner of pronouncing the names of places. As a rule this pronunciation is easy, as letters, and even names are altered to suit the requirements of the French language, so that rules which apply to French pronunciation generally are also applicable to geographical terms. 2. A small standard work is Modern Geography, by R. Anderson, one of the Royal School Series, published by Nelson & Sons at 1s. 6d. If you prefer a larger work order one of those published by Longmans, Green & Co., either Johnston's Competitive Geography at 5s.; Hughes' Manual of Geography at 7s. 6d.; or Butler's Ancient and Modern Geography at 7s. 6d. Hughes' Manual is a very interesting work, and is also published in two parts, Part I. Europe, at 3s. 6d., and Part II. Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Polynesia, at 4s. 3. Elementary Botany, by Professor Plantl, published by Sonnenschein, Allen & Co., at 6s.; or Balfour's Elements of Botany, at 3s. 6d., to be followed by his Manual of Botany, at 12s. 6d.; both published by A. & C. Black. There are many cheaper works than these, such as Wilson's Introduction to the Study of Flowers, price 6d. (W. & R. Chambers); Edmonds' Elementary Botany, at 2s.; McNab's Class Book of Botany, in two parts, each costing 1s. 6d.; and Thomé's Botany, at 6s; these three are published by Longmans & Co., but you can order any of the books through a bookseller.

ORANGE-BLOSSOM.—1. If the room is furnished in any special style, Chippendale, Queen Anne, Adams, etc., the carved oak cupboard would be out of place; but if this is not the case, and the furniture is of the usual modern nondescript character, the corner cupboard will be quite appropriate, and will look very well. 2. Yes; any kind of easy chair may be put in the drawing-room, and the screen may be Indian, Japanese, French, or in any other style. 3. Carry the paper over the ceiling as well as the walls, and choose a small pattern in rather light shades of green or grey. A large pattern with coloured flowers will not look well.

SEVEN SISTERS.—We are very pleased to hear that the article on Glacier Window Decoration has fired you with the ambition to try the effect on your ugly staircase windows. In decorating these you may treat each window, or each of the large panes of glass composing them, as a whole. The Heraldic designs would be very effective; they are made in two sizes, 20 by 14½, and 16 by 14½ inches; part of the design consists of a shield bearing a coat of arms, but you can substitute for this a plain red shield of the same size, bearing a large initial letter in clear white glass. Then again there are panels of various sizes and widths with geometrical designs and patterns of conventional flowers and foliage. Some of the larger panels form complete centre-pieces in themselves and are very large; others are either square, when they form good corners for a large window, or oblong, when they can be used as the centre part of a window, with a border round the panel. For your first attempt begin with the small window at the top of the house; put a pretty coloured border with corners all round the outer edge, and fill up the remainder with a small geometrical pattern in two or three colours only. You will find many of these pretty leaded designs, and borders and corners to correspond with them. We wish you every success in the work you have undertaken, and feel sure that your first effort will be followed by others.

A CHARMING novelty in tortoise-shell pins for the adornment of the coiffure is the patent Hentgés Pin; this new pin is so made that it conceals the stem of a strand of hair which can be arranged in very graceful fashion on the head. A simple and becoming coiffure may be constructed with two strands fastened on with two of the Hentgés pins, giving the head a correct and graceful contour, especially suitable to the small and well shaped heads of our country-women. The cost of the pins is 5s. each; strands of hair for the coiffure begin in price at 20s., the price increasing with the length of the hair and its colour, some shades being far more difficult to match than others. The pin is only supplied with the strand of hair, the total cost, post free, being 25s. 6d. for one strand and pin. A small piece of the natural hair must be sent to M. Hentgés, either direct to him at 25 Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris, or through the intervention of Myra & Son. In arranging this new coiffure, the natural hair is combed up and first arranged in a long loose coil; the strand with the Hentgés pin is then added near the top of the coiffure, and mingles with the natural hair; if this is very thin two strands are required. An excellent powder for rendering the skin soft and white is the Poudre de Léontine Rachel; this fine and delicate powder imparts to the complexion the bloom and freshness of youth with a reality that is not generally attainable; it costs 8s. 6d. per box, post free, and is not affected by changes of temperature. Ladies whose sensitive skins become rough and burnt by exposure to the sun will find great benefit arise from the use of the Crème d'Albâtre, which will speedily make the skin as soft and fine as that of a child. The cream is especially to be recommended during the bathing season, and is equally beneficial in winter, for the effects of cold and of heat on a delicate skin are very similar. The price of the Crême d'Albâtre is 16s. 6d. per pot, post free. Either of these exquisite toilet preparations can be obtained from M. Hentgés, or from the Office of MYRA'S JOURNAL.



No. 385. THE THILDA COSTUME (Back View).

CLEARANCE SALES.—At the present time, when everyone is on the look out for "Sales" and "Bargains," it is well to remember two facts, viz., that Bon Marché Bargains are the talk of London, and that Bon Marché Clearance Sale is set to commence July 5th. 50 Departments; £100,000 stock. Send for Catalogue and full particulars to **Bon Marché**, Brixton Road, London, S.W.

"COOLER THAN CUCUMBERS."—Such is the sensation of the face, hands, and arms after the application of Rowlands' Kalydor during the heat and dust of Summer. Ladies playing tennis, boating, yachting, bathing, and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust will find this a most delightfully-cooling, soothing, healing, and refreshing wash for the skin. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects, eczema, redness, and roughness of the skin caused by sea bathing or the use of hard water, cures inflammation of the eyes, burns, scalds, erysipelas, &c., renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any lead or poisonous ingredients or oxide of zinc, of which most skin beautifiers are composed. Gentlemen will find it removes the unpleasant smarting of the skin after shaving. Ask anywhere for Rowlands' Kalydor, the only genuine article sold under that or any similar name.

Sold in usual sizes, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. In order to suit the wishes of many of their customers, Messrs. A. Rowland and Sons have determined to sell it also in half-sized bottles at 2s. 3d., which they anticipate will be very acceptable o many people who do not always wish to purchase a 4s. 6d. ized bottle. Sold everywhere by chemists and perfumers.

LADIES who find it difficult to make their laundresses understand the precise shade of colour they wish their laces to assume, may easily wash them and colour them at home to any shade they like by using Stanfield's Preparation Powder for colouring Starch, which is sold by all Italian warehousemen and oilmen at 3½d. per packet. The powder may be had in various shades for écru, cream, lemon, old gold, and coffee colour, and may be used for curtains, laces, and for heavier fabrics, such as oat-meal cloth, etc., either hot or cold. The directions for using the powder are very simple; it is tied up loosely in a flannel bag, which is dipped into a cup of cold water and then wrung out over the starch. The colouring matter must be allowed to soak in, and is then well mixed with the starch, over which boiling water is poured in the usual way. The shade can be deepened by adding the water in which the bag was dipped. The colour given in this way is pure, and by mixing it with the starch an even shade throughout is easily obtained.

"WOOD ENGRAVING," a practical manual on the art, by W. N. Brown, published by Crosby, Lockwood & Co., gives clear and precise instruction that will prove very valuable to amateurs and beginners. The author gives a list of the tools needed and full instructions as to the manner of using them; illustrations of the tools and specimens of studies in wood engraving add to the utility of this very practical little book.

The child who does not possess the new volume of "Little Folks" is much to be pitied. Messrs. Cassell's unrivalled magazine for children is a handsome volume, rendered attractive in every way by good stories and illustrations, puzzle pages, Sunday readings, poetry, and even music; there is not a dull page in the whole book, from the gaily coloured cover at the beginning to the Editor's letter to his readers at the end.

WHAT summer occupation is pleasanter than the old-fashioned work of gathering together the leaves of sweet scented flowers, drying them, and forming them into perfumed pot-pourri and sachets? Each day the fragrant harvest must be begun anew, for rose leaves are light, and it takes some time to collect a pound of them, the quantity required for making the following delicious "Heliotrope Sachet" powder. The ingredients for this are: 1 lb. ground rose flowers; ½ lb. ground Tonquin beans; 3 oz. ground vanilla beans; 2 lbs. powdered orris root; 1 oz. extract of musk; ½ oz. essence of bergamotte; 68 drops oil of French geraniums; 45 drops essential oil of almonds; 30 drops otto of roses.

Another of these fragrant powders, of which roses form the chief ingredient, is Millefleur Sachet powder. This consists of 1 lb. ground rose flowers; ½ lb. ground Tonquin beans; 3 oz. ground vanilla beans; ½ lb. ground sandal wood; ½ lb. ground cloves; 3 oz. ground cinnamon; 3 oz. ground allspice; 3 oz. ground orris root; ½ lb. ground gum benzoin; ½ oz. extract of musk; ½ oz extract of civet; ½ oz. essence of bergamotte; ½ oz. oil of lavender; ½ oz. oil of French geranium; ½ oz. essence of lemon; ½ oz. oil of patchouli; ½ oz. otto of roses.

While the lavender is in bloom, Lavender Sachet Powder should also be made. This consists of: 1 lb. ground lavender flowers; ½ lb. ground gum benzoin; ½ oz. oil of bergamot; ½ oz. oil of lavender.

A very delicious sachet powder is also made of acacia flowers; for this are required: 1 lb. ground acacia flowers; 1 lb. powdered orris; ½ lb. gum benzoin; ½ oz. oil of cassia; ½ oz. oil of French geranium.

The flowers of which sachet powders are made must be collected on fine days, and the petals of blossoms in full bloom should be gathered in preference to those which are not yet fully out, or which are beginning to fade. The petals must be dried before they are ground, and when reduced to powder they are weighed, and the other ingredients are added to them; there is no necessity for the powder being very fine. When ready it is sprinkled on cotton wool; this is enclosed in a little muslin bag, which may be covered with silk, satin, or any other suitable material. The little sachets are placed amongst the clothing in drawers and wardrobes, and give a delicious perfume to all the articles with which they come in contact.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—An illustrated guide (110 pages) "How to Open Respectably from £20 to £2000," 3 stamps. H. MYERS & Co., 107 and 109, Euston Road, London, N.B.—A Lady's Business. Telephone No. 7541.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

THE very large COLOURED PANORAMA PLATE, which will accompany the next number of the Journal, will give our readers the best and earliest intelligence as to the genuine modes for the coming winter, and to this we must refer them for the illustrations of the "very latest" winter models so persistently demanded before they are ready. October is a month of transition from summer to winter fashions, and of busy preparation in Parisian ateliers; November sees these fashions decided; the newest materials are really in the drapers' hands, couturières have had time to determine in what styles they can be made up to the best advantage, and modistes are prepared to show their customers models that differ in every respect from the chapeaux that have done duty through the autumn. More than this, artists and engravers have been enabled to contribute their share towards making the mysteries of the atelier public property, and their labour, following as it necessarily does that of the designers of costumes, is not an unimportant item in the work of spreading abroad the knowledge so eagerly desired by our subscribers.

On one point the winter modes are already to a great extent decided; there will be many more varieties of corsage than those now in vogue; the short-waisted bodice worn with a waistband, the gathered or pleated blouse bodice mounted on a yoke, and the corsage with slight sharp or rounded points will all be worn, but to these will be added the Louis XIV. casaque, habit bodices, and several other shapes.

The Louis XIV. casaque, with its long basque cut in various ways, will be a favourite type of these stylish corsages; the model most in vogue is that with plain, deep, pointed basques; with this, as with all casaques and casaquins, will be worn lace chemisettes or Russian blouses. A stylish model made of velvet is bordered with a folded satin ribbon, rather darker than the velvet, and forming a wide piping beyond the edge of the basque. At the corners of the fronts the ribbon is arranged in a couple of pendant loops, very tightly drawn in at the top, and is then continued as a piping up the fronts.



No. 552. THE ERMINE AND IDA CHAPEAUX.

Habit bodices, with short points in front, are made with pleated basques of various lengths at the back. In some models the basque is short, in others it is more widely pleated, open in the centre and falls half-way down the skirt. A very handsome costume, with a habit bodice of this description, is made of rich green velvet over a draped skirt and demi-train of green broché in a large pattern. The habit bodice is also made in velvet for evening wear with long pleated basques reaching to the edge of the skirt. The front is cut square at the neck, with rather long double points.

Another style that is likely to be largely adopted is the pointed corsage, with the moyen-âge band in plush following the shape of the corsage, but ending in a deeper point in front, or with a girdle of plain or beaded passementerie tied at the point of the bodice, and with long ends falling on the front of the skirt.

Although some large capotes will be worn, the majority will small size, and there are many variations of shape. Capotes are of velvet and plush, and of richly embroidered fabrics, and tw trasting colours are fashionable, such as a capote of mahogany-co velvet with a grey bird and grey ribbon. In plain colours, the r tium shades, fire colour, bronze and fawn are still the favo Black velvet bonnets trimmed with bright colours, especially will be much worn, and decorated with fancy ornaments of a startling description. Combs, pins, and rows of interlaced rings from yellow to brown, jet leaves, and large wooden-headed pin engraved or incised designs, are amongst the most fashionable o ornaments.

Hats are made with narrow brims, and a great many toques, tr with birds and feathers, are in preparation.

It is hardly possible for the Parfumerie Exotique to supp demands of ladies wh gone to the sea-si country insufficiently plied with the exquisi ductions of this house, has a world-wide cel The Eau Brise Exotiq the wonderful power dering the flesh firm a skin soft, while thor clearing the complexi is also "sovereign" a wrinkles and cro which disappear un magic touch. The se this invaluable cosme in the extreme care which it is prepared exotic flowers and and it may be used p with water, and wi without the Fleur de a special face powde pared only by Mada Senet, 35, Rue du Q Septembre (near the House). These inva articles can be had readers, and, if wishe can be sent over i weekly cases witho pense.

The Eau d'Albât Rachel is one the g enemies to freckles, d ing all traces of blemishes to beauty removing all marks sunburn, and the roughness, which are too often the result autumn tour. This preparation may be employed without any disagreeable effects which frequently attend the use of a liquid co which leaves a deposit that clogs the pores of the skin, injuri and simply hiding the defects that should be cured. Th d'Albâtre has curative as well as embellishing properties; it gi bloom of youth to the skin, not only for the moment but perma One thing only needs to be observed in the use of this healin beautifying lotion, and that is the choice of colour; the natural may use white Eau d'Albâtre, but those whose skin is darker o highly coloured will find the pink preparation more becoming and adapted to their particular case. Crême d'Albâtre is a creamy p tion of a similar nature which softens and heals the skin after u exposure to the air. These valuable cosmetics are made by M. H 25, Rue Louis le Grand, Paris, but can also be sent to our reader the office of MYRA'S JOURNAL.

MY

Commencing **MONDAY, JULY 5th.**

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

Silks, Dresses, Drapery, Costumes, Mantles, Lace, Gloves, Hose, Boys' Outfitting, Boots and Shoes.

Great Reductions of Surplus Stock.

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PIMPLES, BLACK SPECKS, and Unsightly BLOTCHES on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands can be INSTANTLY REMOVED by using MRS. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and prevents the approach of wrinkles. Mrs. JAMES solicits a trial from those who have not used it, when she feels confident they will have nothing else. *Sold by all Chemists*, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. (bearing the Government stamp), or it will be sent, with directions for use, post free, and free from observation, to any address on receipt of 15, 35, or 57 stamps.

Mrs. C. JAMES, 268, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

CAUTION! USE ONLY THE GENUINE ASK FOR
CRYSTAL PALACE BONDS GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK
AND SEE YOU GET IT
PLEASE OBSERVE THE WORDS
PREPARED BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE LATE
JOHN BOND APPEAR ON THE LABELS.
£100 REWARD FOR INFORMATION AND CONVICTION OF VENDORS SELLING COLOURABLE IMITATIONS

HAIR DESTROYER.

Mrs. JAMES'S DEPILATORY instantly and permanently REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS from the Face, Neck, or Arms, without injury to the Skin. No lady should be without it. To be had of most Chemists, 1s., or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.

Mrs. C. JAMES, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

LUXURIANT HAIR.

Long flowing Eyelashes, Eyebrows, &c., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE; it is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beard, and Moustachios; it causes the Hair to grow on Bald Places and Scanty Partings like magic. To be had of most Chemists, 1s., or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.

Mrs. C. JAMES, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

The Court Hair Destroyer.

This newly-discovered and only effectual remedy completely removes Superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, etc., without the least pain, injury, or inconvenience to the skin It is both certain and harmless, entirely dissimilar from deceptive and common-place imitations, and, unlike all other known remedies, leaves no cause for further trouble or anxiety. Price, 3s. 6d.; post free, privately packed, 46 stamps; of the Inventor,

JOHN LEON, 19, Porteus Road, St. Mary's Square, London, W.

OR ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

5 MINUTES!!!

Anything may be Dyed with

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

In Five Minutes!

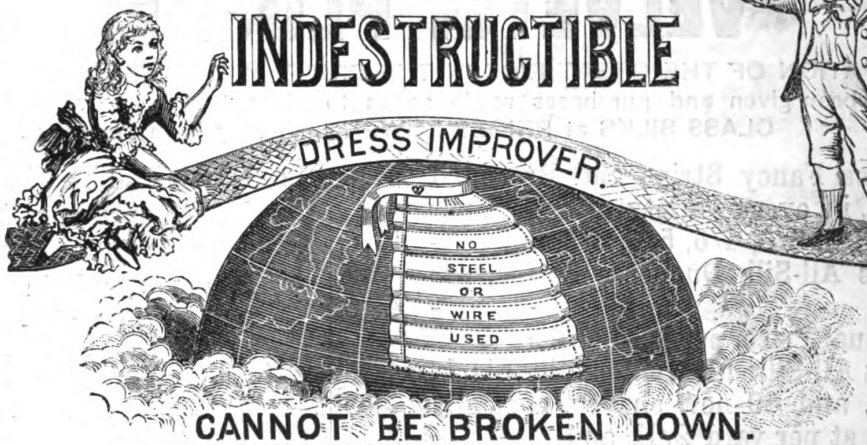
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Beware of Imitations, that are extremely difficult to use and waste much valuable time

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WORLD RENOWNED
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Glove Fitting
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THOMSON'S
PATENT
INDESTRUCTIBLE
DRESS IMPROVER.



CANNOT BE BROKEN DOWN.
ORDER THROUGH ANY FIRST CLASS DRAPER.

J. E. CARVER'S
NEW PHENIX
IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES.
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
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LACE MANUFACTURER TO THE QU
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