

six couples of 19in pure-bred harriers by local friends in recognition of the sport she and her sisters have shown. This pack was started in 1868 by Mr. Richard Rose-Cleland, who hunted them for six seasons. The Duchess of Newcastle herself hunts the Clumber harriers, which are her own property. Her Grace has 18 couples. Her pack was formed in 1896.

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Always Well Dressed.

Beauty is said to carry a letter of recommendation in itself, and, indeed, the influence the eye has on the mind cannot be denied.

Now it is not in our power to bestow this good gift on ourselves, though we can by the cultivation of good temper and intelligence win a charm of countenance even superior to it. But we can soften many defects, improve an ordinary appearance, and add a grace to beauty itself by the aid of dress, and, as to please is one of the minor morals of life, which it is our duty not to neglect, we should endeavour to understand what good dress is, and to practise what we have learnt with regard to it.

Do not imagine that to be expensively or extravagantly dressed is to be well



LORD SOUTHAMPTON, MASTER OF THE GRAFTON FOXHOUNDS.



Colonel Grenfell.

Capt. F. Forester (Master).

A MEET OF THE QUORN FOXHOUNDS.

dressed. Simplicity is always elegant, and good taste can lend a grace to dress which no outlay of money on its materials can purchase.

A lady's hair should be always well arranged in the style she chooses, which, I must add, had better be one of those sanctioned by the fashion of the day. The teeth and hands should be attended to carefully. A white, soft hand may be gained without marring its usefulness. Old gloves should be worn when employed in any occupation likely to stain the hands, to roughen or redden them, and they should be well dried after washing them.

With regard to dress itself, the first things a lady ought to think about are her gloves and shoes, for soiled or ripped gloves or shabby shoes will destroy the effect of the most elegant gown ever worn.

The gloves should in a degree match, or at least harmonise with, the dress; and if a young lady's allowance does not permit her to have a large stock of different colours, she will do well to select those soft neutral tints which will suit any dress. Her boots should be well made, and always tight enough to keep the feet warm and dry.

Stout people should not wear light colours for their dress, and extreme simplicity as to trimmings is most becoming for them.

Delicate and fragile people should wear light colours and transparent textures.

Never wear false jewellery; it is bet-

ter to be quite without ornament than to wear the trash many young ladies of the present day delight in. A lady's taste is shown as much by her ornaments as by the combination of colour in her dress.

Avoid violent contrasts of colour. Black is of great service in toning down and harmonising brilliant hues.

Care more for the nice fitting of your dress than for its material. An ill-made silk is not equal in its appearance to the plainest material well made.

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The Storing of Furs.

The time has arrived for putting by our furs, and this should be accomplished before the ever-active moth has been hatched out ready for its depredations on our most cherished possessions.

It is by far the wisest plan not to attempt to store costly or delicate furs at home, but to send them to a furrier's, where they will have every possible attention and careful supervision. The hardier kinds of pelts may, however, be cared for successfully by the amateur.


The first thing to be done is to shake each article thoroughly to free it from dust, and then to hang it out in the air exposed to the action of the sun and wind. A cane carpet-beater is an excellent "dust-extractor," and the fur may be well beaten with this. If any scraps of fur fly out during the pro-

cess it is likely that moth's eggs are present, and these should be searched for most carefully.

The next step is to store the furs away. Some people prefer linen, and others paper in which to wrap their peltry. Whichever of these is used, the fur should be wrapped up securely so that the package is as air-tight as possible. One of the best preservatives against moth is naphthalene, which may be had at any chemist's. Lumps of this should be placed inside the wrapper. The furs are then put away in the place appointed for them, either in a cedar-lined fur box or in a drawer or box containing some preservative such as tar paper, naphthalene, or insect powder. Camphor is not advisable, especially in the case of chinchilla or other delicate furs, as it is liable to bleach them.

Fur coats and capes and other heavy garments should not be folded, however. They will keep a better shape if hung up on the ordinary wooden coat-hanger. To protect them from the ravages of moth, and to keep them free from dust, it is a good plan to make brown holland bags in which to slip the coat or cape without doubling it over. A draw-string should be run through the neck of the bag, and extra security given by tying a tape tightly round the bag near the top.

A damp wardrobe or cupboard, or even one against an outside wall, should be specially avoided, as damp means destruction to furs.



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