is address His Honrd and attached the rgeant's breast, at ongratulating him. were followed from former officers.

Forget presented with a handsome Stewart.

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She Remodels Her Sleeves

OT every girl can afford a new gown each season. On the other hand, there is no girl who can afford - from the standpoint of her looks-to wear a last year's gown unaltered. Many of us do it, alas! though there is really little excuse for such a lamentable lack of interest in keeping up

After all, it is not such a difficult matter to remodel an old gown. For the girl who can go to her modiste or tailor for renovations, the thing is simplicity itself; but even the home dressmaker will find herself repaid many times over for her trouble when she wears a dress that is so rejuvenated as to prevent its recognition as an old and true friend. Often a few simple alterations will

transform the whole character of a gown. Usually the skirt, especially if it was well cut and of late model when new, need not be touched. As a rule, the most radical changes lie the sleeve; if that is refashioned and made modern and the trimmings of the blouse freshened up a bit, the entire gown will seem like new. Never has there been a season when sleeve remodeling was more necessary than this spring; and never, happily, have the possibilities of that remodeling been stronger or more easily

True, except in point of lengthand even now there are whispers-that the long sleeve will soon have its inning once more—the sleeve of 1907 is very different from that of last year. The new shapes all tend to the Japanese or kimono effects; namely, small at the shoulder and broadening toward the elbow. As for the trimming, it literally means the sleeve itself, so befrilled and fluffy is the up-to-date arm covering.

MUCH DRAPERY IS SEEN

Much drapery is seen, and often combinations of several kinds of material. Take one of the so-called simple sleeves of the fancy blouse; as it falls flat from the shoulder, where it is slightly fulled, it spreads considerably in width to a band cuff, over which it droops in "bell" effect. But both the sleeve and cuff are as elaborately covered with lace tucks and embroidery as the front of the waist itself.

For afternoon and evening gowns the double sleeve prevails, the outer cap matching the material of the gown. The shape of this varies. One very new form is exactly like the long flowing sleeve of a daughter of Japan. Another very popular model is a regular little cape, the length of which is split to the shoulder. Even evening sleeves follow these chine sleeve too small for the present-same lines. One lace model has a day styles, it can easily be widened

long-pointed outer sleeve, twice the

length of the under one. It is on this undersleeve that the hope of the remodeler must rest. Here she can add all those new touches that will turn a hopelessly old-fashioned gown into one thoroughly good style. The undersleeve has but one fixed rule-it must be soft and fluffy, usually transparent. The greatest liberty of material and cut is permitted. It may be of lace, tulle, lingerie, net or of chiffon to match the gown, though the white, cream or ecru materials are prettiest. This sleeve can be tucked or puffed or be formed of a dozen little ruffles. This last is probably the favorite form of the moment. A charming undersleeve of this kind, which would freshen the most hopelessly out-of-date gown, is to form a puff of the thinnest kind of chiffen or net, adding to it a half dozen ruffles of two or three inch lace, so put

on as to slightly overlap. EASY TO REMODEL Take a rather full puff of last year's broadcloth afternoon gown in light color. Cut it from the band, remove some of the fulness from the top, slash it sharply up the centre, pipe the edges with velvet or satin of a contrasting shade, drape it over one of these lace ruffled undersleeves, and you will have a thoroughly modern and

deled sleeve. Instead of having this lace sleeve end as in the picture, the puff may descend a little below the last ruffle and be caught in a twist of ribbon. A pretty French touch is to make this twist of pale pink or blue ribbon, quite irrespective of the trim-

ming or color of the gown. If one has a waist of several seasons back, with a full, baggy puff at the top, rip it out, steam and press it carefully, then invert it and cut into one of the new "bell"-shaped caps, put in nearly plain at the top. Trim with bias-stitched folds of the ma-terial, add a double garniture of buttons, and wear over a tucked undersleeve of chiffon.

The striped silk model shows a very easy and most attractive way to cut a new cap from an old sleeve. The combination of bias and horizontal stripes, with the stitched bands around the armholes, makes it possible to evolve this sleeve out of small scraps of material, as the joining can be hidden under the stitching. The pipings of velvet and trimming of velvet buttons can be repeated on the waist with a surprisingly good effect. The undersleeve of tucked net, with a baby Irish cuff, is very simple and easy

to make. The small braid-trimmed cap- of crepe de chine over a double-puffed dotted net undersleeve shows that even the scantiest materials may be utilized. There are few old sleeves from which one could not cut such a

shallow "bell"-shaped cap.

If one has a lingerie or crepe de

A very pretty lace sleeve to an evening gown can be made from a small, long puff by cutting it up the

middle, shirring its length into a short mousquetaire and joining the piecing under a broad lace ruffle that outlines the bottom of the sleeve and runs to the shoulder. Or the puff can be shortened and made to appear fuller by an added ruffle of lace over the shoulder. Folds of liberty satin brought around the bottom of this sleeve crossed and fastened at the back with a chou makes a charming garni-The old-time drooping puff can be easily recut into a modern double puff,

with a band of braid between the puffs, if of heavy materials, or, if of a light silk or cotton goods, it can be cut into four rather flaring and lace-trimmed ruffles sewed to a narrow foundation. The skeleton waist fashion makes feasible many recuttings of an old sleeve. Often, if there is not enough

to make an upper part, small straps or bands or shield-shaped open cuffs of the dress material can be added to the blouse sleeve. Another treatment of the bell-shaped cap slashed up the centre can be made by having each





side a series of four small cape-like pieces overlapping each other about two inches apart. Each of these

pieces should be piped or trimmed with braid or insertion. One old-fashioned short puff to an evening gown was given the modernlong-shoulder effect by the addition of a shaped piece of the material covering the entire back of the sleeve at the el-bow, brought up over the puff to cover the shoulder seam, and tapering to a

rounded point at the edge of the square neck. This piece was trimmed all around with a narrow accordion pleating of ribbon. A fall of lace finished the bottom of the sleeve.

Even the tight coat sleeve need not cause despair, as it can have wedge-shaped pieces inserted, the seaming covered with braid or stitched folds. One interesting renovation of the plain small of the armhole gathers on each side leaving sloped edges to the elbow on each side, and cut up again at the back of the arm in two narrow tabs. A rather full puff, gathered at armhole and el-

bow, of some extra material to match the gown was inserted in this opening, the edges of which were finished in dou-Indeed, there is no end to the way the ingenious girl can make over a last interesting renovation of the plain small leg of mutton sleeve was made by cutting out the upper part from the bottom year's sleeve.

Time and Money Saving Hints Neater Than a Darn or Patch plaid were always to be found, and these she bought, religiously laying

Into a Cap.

RENT in cloth may be mended so that even the closest observation A can hardly detect it if court-plaster is used instead of thread. The goods should be laid upon a smooth, flat surface and then a pin should be farmly stuck in perpendicularly so as to bring the edges together, but not to interfere with the rent, say three-quarters of an inch away from each side. Court-plaster which has been well moistened and allowed to stand a second or two so as to be sticky rather than wet, should be applied. It should be rubbed and press-ed, pressed and rubbed, until every pared, pressed and rubbed, until every par-ticle of the surface has adhered. The spot should then be pressed with a mod-erately hot iron, a piece of muslin be-tween. Finally the rent should be ex-amined for any frayed threads, which should be clipped carefully away if dis-

No More "Stroking" of Gathers

THE monotonous, nerve-trying work of stroking gathers (or "laying" them, as it is sometimes called) may be entirely done away 71th by the following method: Use a log slender needle and fine thread. Fill the needle with gathers almost as full as it will hold. Squeeze these hard together, pressing toward the eye of the needle. When well squeezed, hold firmly in one hand and pull with the other. When the gathers have passed from the needle, they will be found as nicely laid as if done with a

If the gathering has been put in by machine (and none are nicer and more even), a little gentle pulling will make them set like hand-made gathers.

Purchasing for Another Season M EN decry women's craze for "bargain hunting," and many are the squibs that are hurled at the heads of the just and unjust. For "just' bargains there are, in plenty, if women only know where to find them and how to deal with them.
One woman whose little daughter was always dressed in materials that would seem beyond her mother's means, and yet were in no wise conspicuous for their elegance, managed in the following sensible way: When September came, and even in the latter part of August, she kept an eye on the "left-overs" in lawns or pretty prints. These could often be purchased at one-half the price of earlier in the season, and if the quantity was a remnant, it could be had for a mere song. She was always careful, of course, to She was always careful, of course, to buy nothing that would look out of place the coming summer. If a conspicuous pattern happened to be the rage, large plaids or aggressive spots, for instance, she rigorously turned her back upon them, no matter how really cheap they might be. A dainty flower, a little speck, a pin stripe, or a broken, inconspicuous

The Old Sleeve May Be Cut

out a certain amount toward next summer's supply. During the winter, having the materials at hand, the summer's sewing was done at odd times and without rush, a skirt one day, a ruffle some evening while listening to father read aloud, a pair of sleeves during some delightful afternoon spent with a friend. The skirts and waists were both left without bands, so that when summer came the possible growth of the little daughter might be taken into consideration.

As she never put the child into very heavy dresses in winter, depending on thicker underwear for extra warmth, she was enabled likewise to pick up some "real bargains" in woolen goods at the end of the cold season. She never regretted the money laid out in advance, regarding it as a paying

Machine-Made Drawn-Work H OW many women know that they can make a good machine imitation of drawn-work? To the busy woman this will, indeed, prove a boon, as it can be done on any machine, without making any change of parts, in a fraction of the time required for hand-work. It makes a dainty finish for children's clothes, underwear and shirtwaists of silk or cotton. A belt with hems done thus, made of a remnant of black silk, was as handsome as the expensive ones on sale. To make, the edges are placed in position, with thirty thicknesses of paper be-tween, and stitched through. The paper is then pulled out, the narrow hems turned and stitched close to the

edges, and the work is done. For Dull Scissors

AVE you ever been annoyed to find that just as you had made up your mind to do some special piece of work your scissors seemed suddenly to have grown dull? This is often the case, and is something that no one can satisfactorily explain. Anyway, the immediate remedy is very simple and is always at hand. Open the scissors around the neck of a small bottle and work them vigorously for a few seconds, say a half dozen times. The scissors will then be found to cut very well. The glass acts as a sharpening stone, and while the edge given is what is known as a "wire edge," and will not hold for any large amount of work, it certainly is a great convenience and will last for two or three days sometimes.

To Adjust Gathers HEN gathering anything to go in a band or the top or lower edge of a sleeve, run two rows of thread and draw them from opposite directions. It will be found almost as effective in arranging the gathers as "brushing" them.

PACKING the SCHOOL HAMP

school? If you did, you know who was, for the time being, who was, for the time being, the most popular girl in the dormitories; it was she who had a birthday-therefore a box from home. Oh, those home goodles! A wellfilled jewel casket in after life gives not half the joy that comes to a schoolgirl with a homely wooden box filled to overflowing with cakes, big and little, fudge, tarts and-bliss of bliss-fat, green pickles!

Especially if such luxuries are forbidden - if sweets are tabooed, if boxes must be smuggled and midnight spreads be held in deadly fear of a sudden raid of a disapproving

teacher—is that joy enhanced.
While girls are girls, and home boxes are home boxes, the girls will have the boxes despite rules, and teachers might as well make the best

There was once a very clever wom-an who was principal of a large boarding school for girls. She was known far and wide as a rigid dis-ciplinarian. She was privileged to write an imposing string of degrees after her name, but she had not for-gotten here way youth. gotten her own youth.

One day her head teacher came to her with the report that mice were everrunning the dormitories. The girls were in the habit of receiving hampers and boxes from home, and all that remained from the first

soon as the hamper was opened, was stowed away in a convenient place for future use. Wardrobes and bureau drawers had more than their share of crumbs; jellies and marmalades got upset occasionally, and the plague of mice was on the increase. "You give the girls plepty of good, wholesome food, Miss W.," the lady concluded, "why not forbid anything being sent

from home?" .
"Most of my life has been spent in a boarding school, either as pupil or teacher," said Miss W., shaking her head, "and I know that nothing ever takes the place of the school hamper -tuck boxes we call then in England, you know. I cannot forbid my girls their supply of home goodles, neither can I risk following in the footsteps of the Bishop of Bingen. I must think of some way of meeting the diffi-

of some way of meeting the difficulty."

That very day she sent for a carpenter, and in a short time a pantry
was built in the dermiteries. The key
was put in charge of the school
housekeeper, who saw that the door
was kept locked until 3 o'clock'in the
afternoon, when the dinner hour was
comfortably past. Between 3 and 9
the key was left in the lock, and the
girls were at liberty to help themselves to their stores.

Miss W's interest did not end here.
She called a little meeting of her
girls and made some suggestions
about the contents of future hampers

Often provisions arrived in bad or-der, glass was broken, soft cakes and tarts were smeared over other articles, and all of this might be avoid-ed with a little care.

She suggested that preserves and dainties of a like nature would best be sent in small jars with screw dainties of a like nature would best be sent in small jars with screw tops. These tiny jars hold just enough for one feast, and there is no danger of a little being left to "work" or mould. The same rule applied to ollves, picles and the cream cheeses that are dear to the heart of every schoolgirl. In packing these jars safety requires that each one should be wrapped in several layers of soft paper and that more soft paper should be stuffed in every possible crevice and corner, thus making it impossible for them to be displaced.

Crackers ought to go in their own packages, Home-made candy is better boxed, and the thoughtful housemother will save all the discarded candy boxes in the family in anticipation of just such occasions.

Pie is a favorite delicacy with most school children, but big pies rarely arrive at the end of a railroad journey in good condition. Instead make little pies, or "turnovers," for the school hamper, Wrap each one in oiled paper and put them on the thin wooden piaques which come for the purpose at a trifling cost. If possible, pack the pies in a flat pasteboard box. If you cannot get a box of the proper kind, put a plentiful supply



tra expressage, ice the cake on a flat uare of stiff pasteboard, or on a tin eet of exactly the right size. Wrap e cake with oiled paper, and set it on ided strips of heavy paper which ach well up beyond the sides of the x. This enables the cake to be easily ted out. Pack tissue paper tightly ound it to prevent moving. Smail cakes are really better for the hool hamper than loaf cake, though, rhaps, they do not keep fresh as no. Bake gingerbread, chocolate, p and sponge cakes in small muffin ns. Sandtarts, ginger snaps, jumes and cookies always make acptable contributions. Bread is not pposed to be particularly dear to ung appetites, but sometimes a messick youngster has a yearning messick youngster has a yearning

reach well up beyond the sides of the box. This enables the cake to be easily lifted out. Pack tissue paper tightly around it to prevent moving.

Small cakes are really better for the school hamper than loaf cake, though, perhaps, they do not keep fresh as long. Bake glingerbread, chocolate, cup and sponge cakes in small muffin pans. Sandtarts, ginger snaps, jumbles and cookies always make acceptable contributions. Bread is not supposed to be particularly dear to young appetites, but sometimes whomesick youngster has a yearning for some special brand of home roll or biscut, or even for a loaf of home made bread. All these travel comfortably in a clean flour sack.

Fudge is beloved by young and eld, and almost every family has its own cherished recipe, Be sure that it is cooked enough and beaten so that it is smooth and not sticky. Or, why not

add to the school hamper the neces-sary materials for making it? for the average school boasts more than one chafing dish among its inmates. Chocolate and sugar are easily packed. A tiny bottle of vanilla, well wrapped in paper, will travel safely in an odd corner. Small pats of butter wrap-ped in the thin pieces of cheesecloth that are familiar to any one who has ever poked around a dairy will re-main intact if packed in a tin box or one of the small jars with a screw top that come filled with harmalade

A veal loaf is sure to arouse much enthusiasm. Wrap it carefully in oil-ed paper and pack in a long, narrow box that exactly fits it.

Deviled eggs—provided the distance is not too great and the weather too warm-carry well if the halves are joined again after stuffing and the whole egg wrapped in oiled paper.

Pack them in an airtight in candy