



FOR EVERY WOMAN ACCORDING TO HER NEEDS

THE PRACTICAL GIRL and HER FADS



She Remodels Her Sleeves

NOT 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 to date.

After all, it is not such a difficult matter to remodel an old gown. For the girl who can go to her modist 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 tattered 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 in 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 managed.

True, except in point of length—and even now there are whispers that the long sleeve will soon have its inning once more—the sleeves of 1907 are 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 full, it spreads considerably in width to a hand 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 sleeve matching the material of the gown. The shape of this varies. One very new form is exactly like the long flowing sleeve of the Japanese. Another, very popular model is a regular little cape, the length of which is split to the shoulder.

Even evening sleeves follow these same lines. One lace model has a

long-pointed outer sleeve, twice the length of the under one. It is on this undersleeve that the hope can be seen of these 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, silk, lingerie, net or of chiffon, 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 chiffon 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 hand, remove the fullness 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 easily remodeled sleeve.

Instead of having this lace sleeve and 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 pale pink or blue ribbon, quite irrespective of the trimming or color of the gown.

If one has a waist of several seasons back, with a full, baggy puff at the top, slip 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 material, 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 piping of velvet and trimming of velvets 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 lightest 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 chine sleeve too small for the present-day styles, it can easily be widened

with lengthwise bands of insertion into a very effective model of the much-trimmed sleeve of the hour.

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 "mouquette" and joining the pieces under a broad lace ruffle that outlines the bottom of the sleeve and runs to the shoulder. Or the puff can be shirred 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 choux makes a charming garniture.

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 modern long-shoulder effect by the addition of a large piece of material covering the entire back of the sleeve at the elbow, 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 light 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 "s" mutton sleeve was made by cutting out the upper part from the bottom

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 to two narrow tabs. A rather full puff, gathered at armhole and elbow, of some extra material to match the gown was inserted in this opening, the edges of which were finished in double rows of stitching.

Indeed, there is no end to the way the ingenious girl can make over a last year's sleeve.



An Easy Way to Remodel a Sleeve



A Sleeve Widened by Lace Insertion. An Inverted Sleeve with Chiffon under Drapery

of tissue paper between the ple and the other contents of the hamper, and pack it at a safe distance from anything that might be spoiled by dripping syrups.



Receiving a Box from Home

All layers and soft cakes travel best in tin. The filling must be perfectly hard before packing. Instead of putting it on a plate, which is heavy and makes

A Puffed Sleeve Covered with Lace Ruffle

The Old Sleeve May Be Cut Into a Cap

Time and Money Saving Hints

Neater Than a Darn or Patch. A RENT in cloth may be mended so that even the closest observation 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 firmly 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 pressed, pressed and rubbed, until every particle of the surface has adhered. The spot should then be pressed with a moderately hot iron, a piece of muslin between. Finally the rent should be examined for any frayed threads, which should be clipped carefully away if discovered.

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 with by the following method: Use a 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 pin.

Purchasing for Another Season. MEN 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, 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. WHEN gathering anything to go in the 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.

plaid were always to be found, and these she bought, religiously laying 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 investment.

Machine-Made Draw-Work. HOW 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 placed in position, between 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. HAVE 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.

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add to the school hamper the necessary 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 wrapped in the thin pieces of cheesecloth that are familiar to any one who has ever poked around a dairy will remain intact if packed in a tin box or one of the small jars with a screw-top that come filled with marmalade or cheese.

PACKING the SCHOOL HAMPER

DID you ever go to boarding school? If you did, you know 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 goodies! A well-filled jewel casket in after life gives not half the joy that comes to a schoolgirl with a homely wooden box filled with sweetmeats, cakes, big and little, fudge, tarts and bliss-of-bless-fat, green pickles!

Especially if such luxuries are forbidden — if sweats are tabooed, if boxes must be smuggled and midnight spreads be held in deadly fear of a sudden raid of a disapproving teacher — 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 of it.

There was once a very clever woman who was principal of a large boarding school for girls. She was known far and wide as a rigid disciplinarian. She was privileged to write an imposing string of degrees after her name, but she had not forgotten her own youth.

spread, that was always in order as 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 even the slightest materials may be utilized. There are few old sleeves from which one could not cut such a shallow "bell"-shaped cap.

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

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