



FOR EVERY WOMAN ACCORDING TO HER NEEDS

THE PRACTICAL GIRL and HER FADS



She Remodels Her Sleeves

Of 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 goes 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 in the sleeve; if that is refashioned and made modern and the trimmings of the blouse reshaped, 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 whippers 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 fluffed 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 from the shoulder, where it is slightly fluffed, it spreads considerably in width to a hand cuff, over which it droops in "bell" effect. But both the sleeve and cuff are elaborately covered with lace tufts 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 varied. One very new form is exactly like the long flowing sleeve of a daughter of Japan. Another very popular model is a regular fit to 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 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. 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 band, remove some of 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 remodelled 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 trimming 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"-shape 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 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 gaudiest materials may be utilized. There are few old sleeves from which one could not cut such a shapely "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 mousquetaire 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 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 garniture.

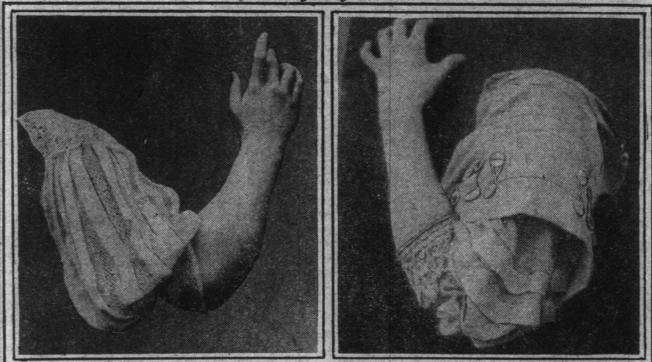
The old-time drooping puff can be easily recut into a modern double puff, with a band of braid between the puffs, if of heavy materials, or, if of a light silk or cotton goods, it can be put into four rather flaring and lace-trimmed ruffles sewed to a narrow foundation.

The skeleton waist fashion makes feasible many reworkings 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 shaped piece of the 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



An Easy Way to Remodel a Sleeve.



A Sleeve Widened by Lace Insertion.

An Inverted Sleeve with Chiffon under Drapery.

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 leg 'o 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 in 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.

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

PRINT 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, and then the surface should be smoothed. 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 long slender needle and fine thread. Fill the needle with gathers almost as full as it will hold. Squoze 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.

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

MEN deer 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 wore in no wise conspicuous for their elegance, managed in the following sensible way: When September came, and over 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 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 readily cheap they might be. A plain, dainty flower, a little sprig of a pin stripe, or a broken, inconspicuous

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 shiftwaists of silk or cotton. A belt with hems done thus, made of a remnant of black silk, was handsome as the expensive ones on sale. To make, the edges are placed in position, with thirty thicknesses of paper between, and stitched throughly. 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 bottle is in use it 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 a band or the top 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.

add to the school hamper the necessary materials for making it for the average school boasts more than one, chasing dish among its inmates. Chocolate and sugar are easily packed. A tiny bottle of vanilla, well wrapped in paper, will travel safely in an old corner. Small pats of butter wrapped in the thin pieces of cellophane that are familiar to any one who has ever packed 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.

A veal loaf is sure to arouse much enthusiasm. Wrap it carefully in oiled 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 candy box.

Where there is no prejudice against canned goods, sardines and potted meats make a nice addition to the hamper store. Get the smallest cans possible, however, and when the youngsters are in this respect is at the root of many an untimely ailment. Buy the good quality Nuts, in bags or boxes, make good to be recommended. Dates and pears are to be avoided. Avoid sending oranges and lemons, when they are sent, wrap each one in tissue paper.

Provide the hamper with an inexpensive knife and spoon as well as with a small tin. There is a charm about them as when used as a butter spread or a cake knife.

PACKING the SCHOOL HAMPER

DID you ever go to boarding school? If you did, you know how easy it was to get into 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 to overflowing with cakes, big and little, rudge, tarts and bliss-of-bliss-fat, green pickles!

Especially if such liberties 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 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 disciplinarian. She was privileged to write an imposing letter to her father after her name, but she had not forgotten her own youth. One day her head teacher came to her with the report that Miss W. was overrunning the dormitories. The girls were in the habit of receiving hampers and boxes from home, and all that remained from the first

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—usually, and the plague of mice was on the increase. "You give the girls plenty of good, wholesome food," Miss W., the head 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 them in England, you know. I cannot forbid my girls their supply of home goodies, neither can I risk following in the footsteps of the Bishop of Bangor. I must think of some way of meeting the difficulty."

That very day she sent for a carpenter, and in a short time a pantry closet, and the thoughtful housemother will save all the discarded candy boxes in the family in anticipation of just such occasions. "This is a favorite method with most school children, but big tarts are a riot at the end of a railroad journey in good conditions. Instead make little pies, or "turnovers," for the school hamper. Wrap each one in oiled paper and put them on the thin wooden plaques which come for the purpose at a flat paste-board box. If you cannot get a box of the proper kind, put a plentiful supply



Receiving a Box from Home.

The Proper Way to Pack a Cake.

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

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

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