

# CRETONNE SHADES FOR LAMPS AND CANDLES



Among the newest designs in lamp and candle shades are some cretonne creations remarkable for their loveliness and for the charming light they shed. One might fancy, offhand, that these shades are intended solely for country houses and boudoir use, but such is not the case. They may be used in more formal rooms with perfect taste. All that one needs to be mindful of is in having the surroundings show a color harmony with the cretonne.

For the tall crystal banquet lamps, which are as often used in libraries and sitting rooms as in the dining room, cretonne shades are a perfect accompaniment. They show to excellent advantage when given so much space between the table upon which the lamp rests and the top of the shade. Four circles are fashioned into one very effective shade for a colonial crystal lamp which stands at least 30 inches from base to top. The disks of cretonne measure 12 inches or more in diameter. The pattern of the material is small plinkish and brown flowers in clusters on a deep cream background. Large figures do not look as well, especially when made up into shades of less simple style.

Wire frames are sold in the shops ready to mount the cretonne on, but it is generally the case that exquisite shapes have to be copied by an amateur maker or else the shade bought complete in the shop. If one can have a frame copied or get an odd and pretty one in its skeleton condition, the rest is really quite simple. The four disks are covered with the cretonne so that all the disks show exactly the same arrangement of the flowers. The inside of each circle of the frame is then lined with some thin material, either a silk or a cotton in cream color or a shade which will soften the light but not dim it.

Around the lower edge of the four disks, which are joined together side by side at a point a little above the center horizontal diameter, is sewn a fringe of clear crystal beads. An inch and a half is a good width for this fringe, though sometimes double this width is used. The three-inch bead fringe belongs, however, rather to oriental effects than to simple cretonne furnishings. The top of the shade, which forms four shallow scallops, may be left plain, or have a cord finish to hide the joining of the disks as well as the edges.

A more graceful shade is built upon a round frame, one that spreads suddenly from the chimney support. Above the collar daintily flowered cretonne is shirred in a high upstanding double frill, and this is so shaped that it narrows and widens, so that when finished the frill is in deep scallops. The base of the frill joins the top of

a two-inch straight collar hugging the lamp. This is covered with the cretonne and over it is laid a strip of open-work lace.

Then starts the shade proper, made in five sections of cretonne, each one cut at the top in umbrella style to fit snugly over the frame. Each section forms a deep point at the bottom. These are lined and trimmed with a narrow, pink crystal fringe. The seam formed by the sections is hidden by a narrow quilting of two-toned ribbon half an inch wide. The quilting produces the creamy tone of the cretonne background and the deep pink of the flowers.

Cretonne candle shades are dainty and ornamental for the dinner table. Copies in miniature of the lamp shades will often turn out satisfactorily. They are a little more difficult to handle on account of their size. Small patterns of the flowered material are the only ones suitable for candle shades, unless one prefers to have something of a Gela effect, where the huge flowers are displayed in sections and the rest of the design is left to the imagination. Narrow ribbon quilting makes a pretty trimming for shades of this kind, and if the shade is not too intricate and irregular a very narrow crystal fringe around the edge will be an addition. One feature of these shades is that they are so easily made at home and are so inexpensive that one may have different ones for every important occasion.



Big black hats promise to be extremely popular.

Gold and silver gauze ribbons can be worn on lace garden hats.

Chrysanthemums, tulips and dabbias will be seen in hat trimming.

All the new approved French models of hats are worn straight on the head.

Porcelain blue is a popular spring shade for hats, stockings, millinery, and even for gloves.

Some of the early hats are charming in their combination of cheerfulness and warmth. A smart little three-cornered arrangement in cream colored cloth with a knot of brown velvet on one side holds in place a bunch of snowdrops, violets, and a high osprey of shaded hyacinth and jonquil.

Pretty blossoms in the many and varied shades of salmon pink or rose, lemon yellow, white, or deeper amber form lovely trimmings to tulle, lace or mousseline de soie hats for restaurant or theater wear. The twigs are hidden beneath the splendor of floral beauty, while a tiny bunch of pale green leaflets here and there stands out from the mass of delicate color.

# SPAIN'S CIVIL GUARD DECLARED TO BE FINEST IN THE WORLD



CIVIL GUARDS IN WINTER DRESS WAITING FOR THEIR TRAIN.



CIVIL GUARDS MARCHING PAST THE FOREIGN OFFICE, MADRID.

When the traveler visits Spain some of the very first of its inhabitants his eyes will be attracted to the frontier station will be a couple of members of the Civil Guard. And throughout his wanderings in that infinitely delightful land he will ever be haunted by representatives of that force, which he will come to look upon as the chief guardians of life and property and liberty in this strange, half-Oriental country.

From the very start the Spanish corps has had enormous difficulties to grapple with. The country was absolutely lawless when first the Civil Guard came into being. They were handicapped by extremes of climate, by huge stretches of roadless and almost trackless country, by the ferocity, ignorance, almost savagery of many of the inhabitants.

For a member of the Civil Guard to fall in the supremely high standard of duty set before him is considered by his comrades and his rulers as almost impossible. Everything is expected from him. Everything with the rarest exceptions may be expected from him. And his government carries this to its logical conclusion by giving him an absolutely free hand, without which he could not possibly wield the influence essential to the carrying out of his duties.

A couple of Civil Guards—they are always in couples—often find themselves few amongst many, and then it is that there must be no wavering or hesitation if their enemies show fight. Some of their duties in the mining districts of Spain, and in those parts of the country infested by gypsies, are amongst the most onerous. Especially are they in danger when conducting prisoners across country. A friend of mine who, many years ago, held a post in connection with a mine in a desolate and mountainous part of Spain, told me how a couple of Civil Guards nipped in the bud a very unpleasant state of affairs in the village close by. It seemed that a miner, exasperated by some reproach, had drawn his knife on his employer, who had luckily managed to evade him, but had retorted with all the energy a powerful Briton is able to put into a sudden act of self-defense when it merges into retribution. The other miners resented the thrashing their comrade had received. The man himself was handed over to the authorities, and a couple of Civil Guards were to conduct him to the nearest town. The way led over the mountains by a wild and lonely track, and the night had to be spent at a rough inn. The innkeeper, by an unlucky chance, was the brother of the prisoner, and when the little company arrived he at once realized the state of affairs and began to plot a rescue. Together with his son, he determined to slip and contrive that the prisoner should slip out into the forest by a back door late in the evening, while the conspirators distracted the attention of whichever of the guards was taking the night watch. They professed the greatest hospitality to their uniformed guests, and of course pretended that the prisoner was a total stranger to them. Their plans were well laid, and with the quickness which their race were characterized with considerable smartness. Now were the opponents only two to two. A hanger-on, none too well disposed to the guardians of law and order, was quite willing to use his big knife in the cause of the family, and when the prisoner and his guard found themselves in the passage for a moment before settling down for the night, they were hustled apart, the door closed by, within which was the sudden darkness as the lamp, seemingly by accident, fell from its bracket, and the prisoner slipped out into the open air. But almost at the same moment there was a report, and in an instant a second revolver shot rang out, while the ping of a rifle from the back of the inn proved that the other guard had used his brains as well as his weapon, and dropping through the window to the ground just outside had placed himself near the back door in time to get a good aim at the dark form that could just be seen gliding out of it.

The next patrol over that mountain track found the inn tenanted by but two living people, and their comrades instructed them to send the necessary functionaries to remove and inter the bodies, while they remained, a vision of grim destiny, pointing the object lesson that in Spain he who interposes with the duties of the Civil Guard must be ever ready to pay the price. The circumstances of the formation of this splendid corps came about as follows:

It seems that in 1833 the poet Martine de la Rosa was robbed by brigands on a journey between Granada and Madrid. When, in later life, he became a minister under Queen Christina, he bore in mind the perils he had gone through as a wayfarer, and determined to try and make the highways safer in the future. Accordingly he organized a force of 5,000 guards, and equipped them in a uniform not unlike that of the Italian carabinieri. They were trained to act both as soldiers and police, and when on foot carried a rifle and revolver; their equipment included also a large and beautifully made sword, and they were mounted on allotted magnificent horses. Their ranks are now recruited from the sons of those who have served with credit, or died by violence, in their country's service. They are educated free in the college of the Civil Guards. Any soldier who has served for many years in the regular army, if he can read and write, is of unblemished character, and of the proper height and build, may volunteer into the Civil Guard. When superannuated, he is pensioned or otherwise provided for.

The members of "that very noble body of men" are under extremely strict regulations, and so great is their esprit de corps that any backsliding is of the utmost rarity. They are grave and serious in demeanor, but always courteous.

"Honor must be the chief object," declares the written regulations of the organization, "and it must be preserved spotless and intact. Once lost, it can never be regained."

"Bad language, bad manners, bad habits, and rude words, must never be indulged in by the Civil Guards, who must, before speaking, ever consider the honored uniform they wear."

MRS. AUBREY LE BLOND.

Keep Busy.  
Occupation is the necessary basis of all enjoyment.—Hunt.

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



By William Pitt

The orchard will not take care of itself.

Take time to clean up around the house and barn.

It takes 45.4 quarts of average milk to weigh 100 pounds.

Waste not those eggs on the hen which is not thoroughly broody.

Have a kind word always for your horse, and he will prove your faithful servant.

Increase the fertility of your land by growing clover and then plowing it under.

Be easy on the horses while they are hardening to the heavy work of the season.

Get the young pigs out on the ground as soon as possible to prevent their getting too fat.

Finish up on the little odd jobs before the full rush of the spring work makes you forget them.

The better the seed bed the better the drop. Remember that when getting the land in shape for the seed.

The weaning lamb needs special care and in most cases will repay your efforts by growing into a strong animal.

Charcoal, and grit, oyster shell and granulated bone are essential to the health of the chickens. Be sure your flock is supplied.

The drill for planting grain crops has the advantage of more even planting at the proper depth, thus ensuring even start and uniform growth.

Don't let the cattle run on the pasture when the ground is soft. It will cause more damage than the land will be able to recover from for years.

The salubrity of a good grade of butter may be spoiled by the way it is placed on the market. Appearance has much to do with the sale of an article.

When wife is troubled about that sponge cake which has become dry and which she is tempted to feed to the chickens, tell her that it will make fine toast for tea.

The horse that has been idle all or most of the winter, needs careful handling to be inured to hard work. Increase the grain diet and exercise gradually, increasing the tasks gradually.

Young chicks that have become drenched by a sudden shower and are cramped with cold should be taken into the kitchen and wrapped in hot flannels. Many a chick can be saved in this way.

The low-grade fertilizer may not entail so great an initial outlay, but it is the dearest in the end, for no man ever made a dollar by buying the low-grade fertilizer, while it does pay to put good fertilizer on the land.

It is well to look over machinery to see if bolts and screws do not need tightening, but especially is this true of new machinery. The nuts and bolts work loose with the first use of the machine, and it is the safest plan to examine often.

Pea-fed pork is growing in favor in some sections. Some raisers have produced profitable hogs without feeding a single grain of corn, the feed consisting almost exclusively of the peas. But there is little question but that the better ration is a combination of peas and corn.

A comfortable nest for the setting hen is made by putting fresh earth into a box and covering with straw—hay is better for it will not gather moisture—and sprinkling slacked lime and sulphur upon the straw. In such a nest the hen will not be troubled with lice and she will not break her eggs.

Do not let the soft corn of last season, which was abnormally backward, lead you to make the mistake of planting too early corn this year. Plant the kind of corn which has given the best results in former years. There is no sort of likelihood that we shall have another such season as last year, at least not for another 25 years anyway.

How do you raise your cream? It has been estimated that the losses of butter fat by the different methods of skimming the milk of 20 cows in a year amount to \$120 by the shallow pan setting, \$60 by the deep setting and \$15 by the centrifugal separator. This is based on a price of only 20 cents a pound for butter fat and an average loss of fat in the skim milk by each method.

It may sound like repetition, but it is good advice to follow: Remove manure from buildings daily, and haul it to the fields and place it on the land as soon as possible, at least every few days—winter and summer. Manure allowed to remain in the stable renders the building unsanitary for animal occupancy. Manure loses in value lying in the stable. When immediately placed upon the land, the soil has a chance to absorb some of the richness that would otherwise be lost.

As a general fertilizer for bearing orchards Prof. W. M. Munson of Maine favors a formula containing about three per cent nitrogen, six per cent phosphoric acid and eight per cent potash. To brace up an old orchard or to force more growth more nitrogen may be needed. A simple formula for bearing trees, and one easy to remember, is 250 pounds nitrate of soda, 250 pounds muriate of potash and 500 pounds acid phosphate. Mix thoroughly and apply broadcast at the rate of 500 pounds per acre every year. If the orchard has not recently been fertilized, used 800 pounds the first year.

# Truth and Quality

Appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Putting It Concretely.

Although Mr. Lawton was wont to indulge in a sort of language which left his hearers in some doubt as to his exact meaning, yet when he was "put to it" he never failed to make himself understood.

"No, I shouldn't want to live in a house like Philander's," he announced to Mrs. Lawton on the evening of his return from a visit to a nephew. "His cellar, now—it's most desperately overflowing whenever the weather is anyways damp."

"Just what do you mean by desperately overflowing?" asked Mrs. Lawton.

"I mean," said her husband, mildly, "that all they had to do was to open the door that led from the kitchen down cellar, and the apples come floating right in on to the kitchen floor. Is that plain to ye?"—Youth's Companion.

Recommended His Wife.

Irvin Cobb, humorist of New York, was recommended to a lecture management. The latter sought an introduction through a friend, Mr. McVeigh.

"Come here, Irvin, I want you to meet a friend of mine," said McVeigh. After a few minutes' conversation, the lecture man bronched the subject of lecturing as follows:

"I was just wondering, Mr. Cobb, what you would think of a proposition to do some lecture work next season?"

Cobb looked at his questioner for just a moment in blank amazement. Evidently such a thought had never entered his head before. Then reaching out his hand confidentially, he said:

"I've got it. My wife will do it. She is the best one I know."—Lycium and Talent.

REPARTEE.

Younger—I wonder if I shall lose my looks, too, when I am your age?  
Elder—You'll be lucky if you do.

Too Free Speech.

The allegations made during a trial for "blasphemy" raises the whole question of courtesy and kindness in public discussion. Ridicule and sarcasm are permissible, and effective weapons in debate, but mere vulgarity and abuse or irreverence in dealing with subjects that are sacred to others, are not to be confounded with free speech and cannot be tolerated.—Lloyd's (Eng.) News.

Gladstone's Thrift.

Gladstone's liberality . . . was very great, and was curiously accompanied by his love of small economies—his determination to have the proper discount taken off the price of his second-hand books, his horror of a wasted half sheet of note paper, which almost equaled his detestation of a wasted minute.—Recollections of Sir Algernon West.

Those Peskaboos.

She—Women's clothes are a mystery to men, aren't they?  
He—Oh, I don't know. I can often see through them.—Cornell Widow.

LOST \$300.

Buying Medicine When Right Food Was Needed.

Money spent for "tonics" and "bracers" to relieve indigestion, while the poor old stomach is loaded with pastry and pork, is worse than losing a pocketbook containing the money.

If the money only is lost it's bad enough, but with lost health from wrong eating, it is hard to make the money back.

A rich, young lady lost money on drugs but is thankful she found a way to get back her health by proper food. She writes:

"I had been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for six years and spent three hundred dollars for treatment in the attempt to get well. None of it did me any good.

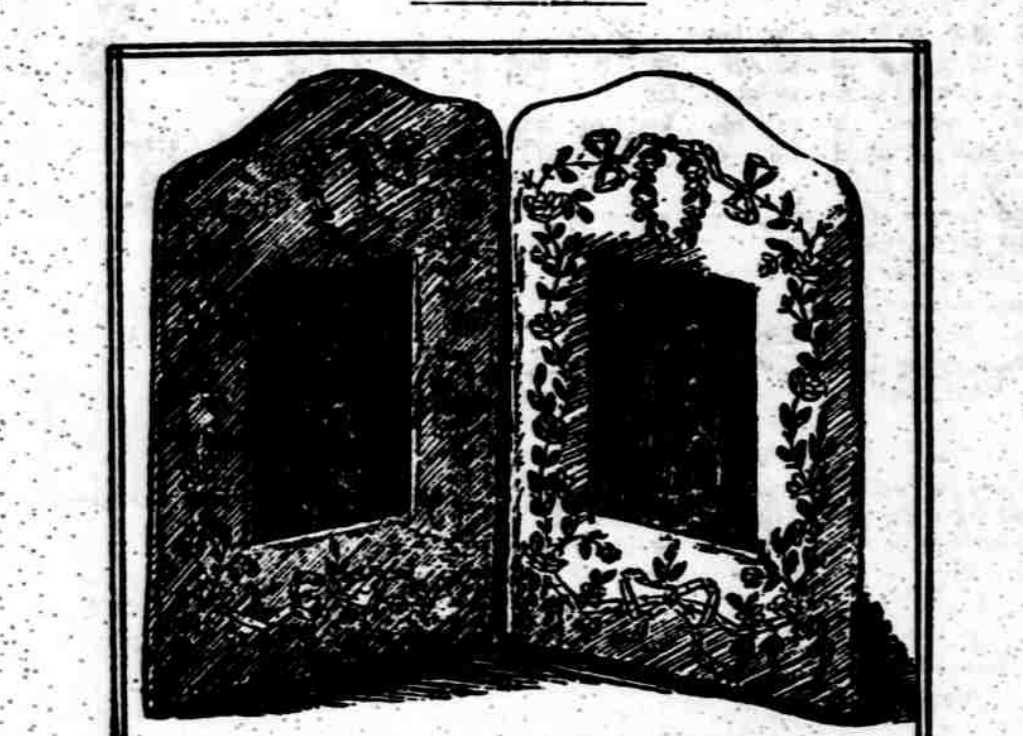
"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts food, and the results were such that, if it cost a dollar a package, I would not be without it. My trouble had been caused by eating rich food such as pastry and pork.

"The most wonderful thing that ever happened to me, I am sure, was the change in my condition after I began to eat Grape-Nuts. I began to improve at once and the first week gained four pounds.

"I feel that I cannot express myself in terms that are worthy of the benefit Grape-Nuts has brought to me, and you are perfectly free to publish this letter if it will send some poor sufferer relief, such as has come to me."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

# PRETTY PHOTO FRAME



These embroidered frames are very decorative, and form a very dainty gift, especially if the embroidery is worked by the giver. Art linen or silk may be used for the foundation. The flowers and bows are worked with China ribbon, the leaves in satin-stitch, and the stalks in cordings-stitch.

In No. 1 we show half the design for each panel, also half the size, and outline for cutting the foundation; say that pale green is used for the ground, then the roses would be in pink, and the smaller flowers in pale blue ribbon; two or three shades of green silk or mercerized thread for the leaves and stalks. The bow would be in pale yellow ribbon, fixed by gold sequins and beads.

The foundation material should be cut to allow one-half inch turnings all round. The cardboard foundation is cut exact to outline. The card should be very strong, and two pieces will be needed for each panel. In one an opening is cut as indicated by dotted line in No. 1. Cover this with a thin layer of wadding, then with the embroidery. Cut the opening in material a little smaller than in card. The edges of this opening must be notched so that they may be turned in over edge of card and fixed by secotine to the sides. The outer edges being the same. Down the edge that comes next the second panel fix a strip of ribbon or material about 1/4 inch wide to form a hinge, which must also be fixed to the second panel. A piece of clear glass must now be placed at the back of opening, and fixed by strips of linen and secotine at the edge. The cardboard for back is covered with sateen, and must be fixed by secotine to back of panel, leaving an opening at bottom through which to slip the photograph.

**TRIMMING THE WEDDING GOWN.**  
Abundance of Lace Essential for the Proper Effect.

The princess dress of rich white material, a soft weave made over a lustrous silk foundation, is one of the prettiest arrangements one could select for a white wedding gown. It can be made with a princess lace yoke and collar and princess lace insertion for the shoulder effects. While straight lines are extremely stylish, yet the bride is permitted to have the wedding skirt made entrain with a good sweep and rich lace trimming that sets well over the skirt. No difference how much good lace is used, it never makes a thin white dress too elaborate, since may really have a lace appearance. Of course, if one can purchase the lace robes to wear over the silk foundation, something gorgeous can be had. These robe patterns are made of chiffon, richly and beautifully bordered with the best lace. They are very expensive in the finer materials. Some of these sheer robes are shown over foundations of striped silk, the lining silk being a lustrous

and dull stripe of white that looks pretty beneath the chiffon, giving this season's pattern scheme in stripes.

Some New Neckwear.

The latest contribution to neckwear is a band of fur that costily encircles the throat and is tied at one side behind a bow of bright satin ribbon. It made its appearance in Paris during the recent arctic weather, and is too charming to be relegated to the limbo of things forgotten.

Of the gauze scarfs that are so useful in the evening, especially with the empire dress when it is cut low and is almost sleeveless, a great number of patterns are presented this season. A very beautiful broad scarf is made of sea-green crepe de chine, with a heavy bordering of Assyrian embroidery wrought in bronze-green silks and gold. Another scarf, also of great width, is a beautiful object made of white crepe de sole, with an all-over pattern upon it of very fine white silk souché gemmed with crystal and milk-white beads. The hem of the scarf is edged with a narrow border of miniver.

# Sights at Clowns' Rehearsal

Go Through Their Various Stunts Without Cracking a Smile.

One of the most amusing sights at the first morning rehearsal held by the circus was that of the clowns as they practiced their "stunts." They went through their various antics and "monkey shines" with the utmost solemnity of countenance, wearing the serious expression of men who are intent on their work. Their quips and jests they repeated in a low monotone, pretended to stumble and fall, slapped and kicked at each other and played all sorts of practical jokes without once cracking a smile. They paid no attention to the throngs of workmen and attendants who scurried about, but threaded their way in and out of the crowds, and as soon as driven from one spot quietly sought another.

It was not a dress rehearsal, so all the performers came out dressed appropriately in the first thing that came handy. One clown would be in ordinary citizen's clothes, another would have on a dirty old sweater and a third didn't seem to find a shirt necessary. A tall clown would be wearing patent leather shoes and his team-mate would have one foot stuck in a carpet slipper and the other in a congre-gasser gaiter. All were thoroughly in earnest and rehearsed the wildest and most outlandish antics with a patience and an attention to details that necessitated doing their tricks over and over again. It was evident from a few minutes of looking on that the clown's is not the easiest job in a circus by any means.

Interruption Resented.

"So you're still hunting work?" "Yes, sir," answered Plooding Pete. "Don't you know that out west they are willing and anxious to give them employment?"

"Sure I do. That's the reason I like dirt territory. You can go on huntin' work without bein' disturbed."—Washington Star.

# The Gasoline Motor on the Farm

Coming to fill a most important mission, the uses to which it can be put being almost unlimited. One farmer who has a ten-horse power engine had it mounted on four wheels so that it is able to propel itself from place to place by means of a driving gear. When in the field it was harnessed to a constant cutter by means of a belt, and later, when run to the barn, it drove a large threshing and winnowing machine. In dry weather it pumped water for irrigation, filling the reservoirs and ditches rapidly. In the fall it was taken to the wood-pile, where it worked a circular saw and cut up the season's supply of fuel. It was harnessed with equal ease to a bone-cutter, a feed-cutter, a grindstone, a cream-separator and a mammoth churn. Surely the gasoline motor, or the motor using denatured alcohol, has a place on every farm of any size. It will never banish the horse from the farm, but it is destined to do much which the horse has been expected to do, and do it quicker and better and cheaper.