

from the front edge of your pasting board; then draw the first, or top, length forward to the edge of the board, so that no paste shall touch the board (if it does, you must at once wipe it off, or your paper will be soiled). The end of your strip of paper which goes to the top of the room should be even with the end of your board. With your pasting brush, spread the paste rapidly and evenly over the strip, beginning at the bottom, as pasting the top last will leave it stronger to lift by. Be careful to paste the edges well. Take hold of the strip at the bottom and turn it back to the middle of the strip, laying the two pasted sides together with the edges even; then turn down the top end to meet the end just laid down, pasted sides together, with both ends meeting in the middle. Now, take your scissors and trim the plain edge from the left side of the paper, being very careful to have the edges folded perfectly even. Paper is usually hung from left to right—that is, going toward the right hand in adding the strips, and one should commence in a corner or by some opening, so as to have less edge to match at the last, in case you are short of paper and have to use small scraps, and also that you may be sure to hang the widths straight.

Here is where your step-ladder comes in. Draw the top end from the strip of pasted and folded paper, lifting carefully by the corners, having your step ladder ready, mount the ladder, swinging the strip of paper around between the ladder and the wall, apply smoothly to the wall at the top, taking care to have it hang perfectly straight, allowing the top of the strip to touch the wall two or three inches above where the bottom of the border, if any is used, will come, leaving the lower end of the strip still lapped to prevent it catching to the wall and sticking as you hang the top. If no border is to be used, the strip must be allowed to lap up on the ceiling a little. Gently press the top of the strip into position, with its left edge close up against the line of beginning (opening or angle), letting the rest fall naturally; then brush rapidly down and outward toward each side until the lapped bottom is reached, when, if the paper has "gone on" smooth, with no wrinkles, get off the ladder and loosen the lapped end, letting it drop and brushing it into position, with your whisk broom. If wrinkles appear, or the paper "goes crooked," gently pull it loose from the bottom up, until the wrong place is reached, adjust it, allowing no wrinkles and brush into place again. When the whole length is satisfactorily applied, carefully mark along the top of the baseboard, cut off the extra length and press the ends down closely.

Prepare the second strip as you did the first, pasting, folding and trimming off the left hand plain edge (it would be well if you could have an assistant to do this while you are hanging the preceding strip); match the figures of the left side of the strip in your hand to the figures of the right side of the strip just hung, covering the plain untrimmed edge closely; this plain edge is always left on the right side of the strip; if the top of the strip is held properly, the second strip will fall perfectly into place, and should be made to do so by the holding. Proceed in this wise until you come to an opening, where you will need to use the short lengths, in order to keep the matching of the paper. If the long strip does not quite reach to the opening, cut the short lengths to fit above it, matching as before, across the top of the opening, and if your short pieces reach further than across the frame,

which they often do, leave the space at the side and go on with the long lengths again. Under the opening, the matching can be done as above. When all the walls are finished, use the short ends of the bolts and the pieces left from matching the figures to fill in the spaces about the openings, matching the figures as closely as possible. In turning a corner, measure the space from the edge of the last strip of paper to the corner at both top and bottom, and, with your new strip still folded, mark the distance at each end, laying your "straight edge" on the paper and draw a pencil mark from one mark to the other, then cut to fit. Turning a corner without cutting can be done by a professional, but is difficult to do well by the amateur.

When your walls are finished, if bordering is used, it must be cut into convenient lengths for handling, pasted, folded and trimmed on both sides. Bordering has dots on its margin, and these show where it may be cut for neat matching. It is imperatively necessary that the bordering, or any edging of the paper at the top of the room should be well and closely pressed down, as the heat will otherwise cause it to curl and draw away from the wall.

Papering the Ceiling

Papering the ceiling is hard work, and the amateur is not always successful with it; it is best to let a professional do that part of the job. However, one can learn; but much paper may be spoiled if one is not very patient and cleanly about it. The paper is to be prepared as for the walls, with the exception of the folding. Do not try to handle long lengths; it is best to paper across the width of the room. Arrange a strong, easily mounted platform across the room on which to walk as you hang—or lay—the paper, having your head about six inches below the ceiling. Drive a nail sixteen inches from the side wall at each end of the ceiling; chalk a stout string, tie it to the nails and draw it tightly; pull it down in the middle and let go with a "snap," so it will strike the ceiling, leaving a straight mark. Make a "hock" similar to a plasterer's hock, about eighteen inches square; on this hock lay your prepared paper, folding it back and forth, with the end you begin with on top so that the untrimmed edge can be placed on the line made by the chalked string, which will insure the strip being hung straight. The hock will enable you to hold up your paper without tearing or stretching it, and with your free hand you must smooth the paper on the ceiling, as you did on the sides. But I warn you, you will find it anything but an easy job, and the attitude that must be maintained by the body is extremely tiresome. Let the job out to the professional, if possible. This is harder than either scouring or scrubbing. The walls are play, beside it.

Ourselves

Very few things age a woman, or ruin her complexion, more completely than personal uncleanness. Attractiveness is not always a question of dress, though cleanliness of clothing is a very great factor in the matter. At times, one's work is such that, for the time, she can not be as neat as she would like, but when the necessity is ended, would we not all feel better if we should "prink up" a little? At least, to the extent of washing our face, neck and hands and arms, combing and neatly dressing the hair, and putting some little, becoming touch to our neckwear, seeing that our teeth are clean, and our finger nails clear of "mourning streaks." A woman who is personally neat will not allow herself to sit down in a disorderly room, unless very tired, and then, not for long. If one allows the dirt and grime of one day to lap onto that of another, the effect will soon be seen in a ruined complexion. Neglected hair is always

untidy hair, and few things are more disagreeable than to talk to a woman with a dirty, unbrushed mouth. Such women get unbearable, even to themselves, and, if not far gone, realize that they are not respected as are their clean sisters. If we allow ourselves to go about, unwashed, uncombed, untidy, six days in the week, do you think we shall feel at ease in our "dress-ups" on the seventh? Don't you know the habitual neglect will "show through?"

Query Box

M. F.—Japanese pinks are hardy; they grow from seeds.

J. W. B.—Thanks for pointing out erroneous statement. It is an evidence of your good will.

"Anxious" should send stamped addressed envelope for names of books wanted. Can not give business addresses.

F. S.—For a dry climate, plant vinca rosea, petunia, phlox, cockscomb, salvies, hollyhocks and zinnias.

M. C.—Catalpas may be planted this spring, will grow rapidly, make fine shade trees and will bloom when three or four years old.

Emma.—Use a broom handle for pressing skirt and sleeve seams; cover the handle and the brush with a perfectly clean cloth, and press the seams on the handle; moisten the seams only, as water hurts some fabrics.

Hassah.—The new shirt waists do not pouch at all, but are full enough to be easy. The sleeves are made bishop style, with a narrow band for cuff. No droop at the wrist.

Sallie.—To remove the ink stain from delicate linen, try wetting in milk before washing, covering the stain with common salt. Another way is to dip in tallow, then wash.

"Mildred" wishes me to disabuse her mamma's mind of the idea that little daughters of twelve, when well grown, should have their dress skirts lengthened to their shoe tops. I wish I could "side" with you, dear, but I do not "set" the fashions; I only tell you of fashion's decrees. We all rebel against its mandates, at times, dear child.

AGAIN THE BEEF TRUST

Today the federal grand jury at Chicago which is to investigate the alleged beef trust will be empaneled and tomorrow the inquiry will begin. The scope of it has of course not been made public, but the common understanding is that it is to be confined to ascertaining whether or not the combination of packers has violated the injunction decreed by the federal circuit court and sustained by the supreme court. It is presumed that the department of justice has evidence fully justifying the present proceedings, but it is not altogether certain that the government will be able to secure all of the necessary witnesses. It has been reported that important employes of the packing companies have gone into hiding or been sent abroad, though this seems improbable, since such a course would be practically a confession in advance. The result of the investigation will be awaited by the public with a great deal of interest. There is very general dissatisfaction with the report of Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations regarding the profits of the packing business, and there is no doubt that the hope is widespread that the packers will be found amenable to punishment for disregarding the injunction against their combination.—Omaha Bee (Republican).

SOIL CULTURE

H. W. Campbell of Lincoln, Nebraska, (Farmers & Merchants Bldg.) has published a book called "Campbell's Soil Culture," a manual in which he

Deaf People Now . Hear Whispers

Listening Machines Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Listening Machines? They make the Deaf hear distinctly. They are so soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them. And, no one else can tell either, because they are out of sight when worn. Wilson's Ear Drums are to weak hearing what spectacles are to weak sight. Because, they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are sight-magnifiers. They rest the Ear Nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear dim sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off. And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are ventilated, and so soft in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They also protect any raw inner parts of the ear from wind, or cold, dust, or sudden and piercing sounds.

These little telephones make it as easy for a Deaf person to hear weak sounds as spectacles make it easy to read fine print. And, the longer one wears them the better his hearing grows, because they rest up, and strengthen, the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining is like resting a strained wrist from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums rest the Ear Nerves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand without trying and straining. They make Deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because such people can talk with their friends without the friends having to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the straining that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of preading it weakly all over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum head. It is this vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing Nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud and ten times as easy to understand.

This is why people who had not in years heard a clock strike can now hear that same clock tick anywhere in the room, while wearing Wilson's Ear Drums.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, buzzing noises in the head, raw and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured (even after Ear Doctors have given up the cases), by the use of these comfortable little ear-resters and sound-magnifiers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and has printed in it letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Trainmen, Workers in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were Deaf, tell their experience in this free book. They tell how their hearing was brought back to them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof.

This book has been the means of making 226,000 Deaf people hear again. It will be mailed free to you if you merely write a post card for it today. Don't put off getting back your hearing. Write now, while you think of it. Get the free book of proof.

Write for it today to the Wilson Ear Drum Co. 231 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky.

explains the process which he has used to redeem the arid lands of the west. His book explains how the running waters are stored and conserved in the soil, how moisture is removed from the soil, how the physical conditions of the soil may be regulated by cultivation, etc. Mr. Campbell has experimented with what is called the dirt mulch, and argues that it can be used to conserve the water supply and increase its efficiency. His method is attracting attention along the border between Kansas and Nebraska, on the one side, and Colorado on the other.



RUB ON
Painkiller
and the Rheumatism's gone.