

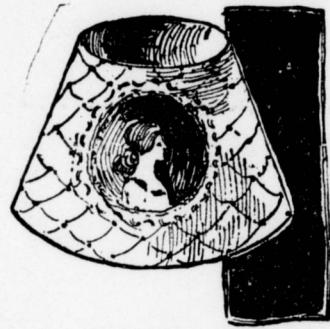
WOMAN AND HOME.

MINIATURE SHADE.

How One Can Be Made at a Really Trifling Expense.

For 25 cents, or at most half a dollar, you can get a paper or thin silk lamp shade which is admirable for a miniature shade. Select the thinnest one you can find, and on one side mark out a circle the size of the picture you are going to set in the frame.

Of miniature picture frames it can be said that the prettiest ones are made from small colored pictures to be cut out.



A LIGHTED FACE.

of the periodicals, but if you have a photograph you prefer you can use it instead.

Cut out the circle along the line you have marked. Lightly touch the edges with glue, and when it has dried touch them with glue again. While the glue is moist press the picture upon the shade, pressing the edges firm with the fingers. You will now find that you have a pretty face through which the light falls gently upon you.

THE BABY'S BATH.

From 60 to 98 Degrees the Proper Temperature of the Water.

Carefully ascertain before the child is immersed in the bath that the water be neither too hot nor too cold. Carelessness or over-anxiety to put him in the water as quickly as possible has frequently, from his being immersed in the bath when the water was too hot, caused him great pain and suffering. From 60 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit is the proper temperature of a warm bath. If

PRETTY CAP FOR AN OLD LADY.

Pattern for a Charming Bit of Headwear Embellished with a Dainty Bow of Sprightly Pnk.

The foundation for a well-shaped cap is an oval of heavy starched net of grayish white. Over this the outside can be shirred



For the outside cut a larger oval of tarlatan and gather with coarse thread upon the foundation. A little ruffle of tarlatan finishes the edge.

The strings are hemstitched, and hang from the sides of the cap. The top is set off with a bow of ribbon in lilac, pink or black.

It is necessary to add fresh warm water, let him be either removed the while, or let him not be put in when very hot; for if boiling water be added to increase the heat of the bath, it naturally ascends, and may scald him. Again, let the fresh water be put in at as great a distance from him as possible. The usual time for him to remain in a bath is a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes. Let the chest and the bowels be rubbed with the hand while he is in the bath. Let him be immersed in the bath as high up as the neck, taking care that he be the while supported under the armpits, and that his head be also rested. As soon as he comes out of the bath he ought to be carefully but quickly rubbed dry; and if it be necessary to keep up the action on the skin, he should be put to bed between the blankets; or, if the desired relief has been obtained, between the sheets, which ought to have been previously warmed. He will now most likely fall into a sweet, refreshing sleep.

If the child be frightened at the sight of the bath, cover the bath with a sheet, then lay him on the sheet, and thus gently lower him into the water.—Chicago Journal.

Average Size of Children.

The average child, in its fourth year, should be three feet high and weigh more than 28 pounds; in the sixth year, 3½ feet high and weigh 42; in the eighth year, four feet in height and 56 pounds in weight; at 12 years, five feet in height and 70 pounds in weight is a fair average. Growth is very irregular in children and young people generally; perhaps two inches may be gained in two months, and for the next ten months not over an inch, even up to the age of ten or twelve years.

It is not the hunter with the most expensive gun who gets the most game.

THE ORANGE WORM.

Every Housekeeper Has Reason to Dread Its Appearance.

There is threat of invasion by an orange-eating worm. Not only does it menace a great fruit-producing industry in this country, but every householder has reason to dread its appearance on his table. Out in California the orange growers are fairly panic-stricken, and not a little alarm is felt in Florida and Louisiana.

The insect has its home in Mexico. It is an unpleasant looking maggot, about an inch long and in color yellowish white. The pulp of the orange is its food, and it makes its way into the fruit without leaving any outward and visible sign of its presence within.

This, indeed, is one of the worst things about it. If the infested fruit exhibited surface evidences of having been attacked, the oranges might be picked over and the bad ones rejected. But the golden sphere, fair to look upon and promising a joy to the palate, is rotten within. Cut open with a knife, half of its pulp perhaps is found to have been devoured, and maybe a dozen or more of the disgusting larvae, authors of the mischief, are seen within.

It will be easily understood that the infestation of the groves of California by this insect would be likely to cause a loss of millions of dollars annually to that state. Being a sort of next-door neighbor to Mexico, California is in special danger; and, realizing the fact, she has already established a quarantine against oranges from that country.

During the last six weeks the government bureau of entomology has been making a special investigation of the matter. It has sent an expert, Mr. C. H. Townsend, to Mexico, to study the worm and its work, and he has made a report on the subject. The maggot is the larva of a fly which lays its eggs in the pores of the ripening orange on the tree. The young larvae, on being hatched, makes its way into the fruit without leaving any hole or other external sign. It bores down through the pulp, eating as it goes, and converts the juicy interior into so much rot and nastiness.

Naturally the Mexican authorities have been perturbed by this threat of excluding their oranges. They have presented arguments on the subject. They declare that the insect in question is not at all common; that it is confined

THE FARMING WORLD.

SETTING PEACH TREES.

An Ohio Fruit-Grower Tells How and When to Do It.

One year ago last May we set 100 peach trees. Having often heard the advice given to set small trees instead of the large, first-class ones we felt that possibly we had made a mistake when giving the order. Wishing to save the time of one or two years' growth, if possible, we ordered the best two-year-old trees. They were shipped in good condition and were set as soon as received. They were well set, allowing all roots their natural position. We cut any roots off that would otherwise be cramped or bent up and cut off all injured or mangled portions of roots. Did not dig all the holes before beginning to set the trees as some do, but set stakes for the trees and then brought the trees out to a convenient place in the orchard, covering the roots with a quantity of wet straw and moss with blankets over this.

It takes very little hot sun and still less of drying wind directly on plant or tree roots to affect their growth. The spot selected for the trees had been plowed very deep and thoroughly fitted before the trees came. Each hole was dug for the particular root that was to be planted in it. After the hole was dug the tree was placed in position, when man No. 1 held it there and tramped the fine soil about the roots as man No. 2 shoveled the dirt in. After the trees were planted we cut them back or pruned them until they had the appearance of a whipstock, and that about 3½ feet in length.

It seems almost a waste of growth and the wrong thing to do to prune a nice shaped tree so severely, but our limited experience in this line has taught us that it is the thing to do, and that the tree will soon more than make up in growth for this "setback." Out of the 100 we have lost one tree.

They have made a remarkable growth and we have not regretted setting large trees. The above trees are now well filled with fruit buds, but buds on a peach tree this time of year cannot always be considered buds of promise.

We did not consider it necessary to lose the use of the ground while the trees were getting large enough to fruit. We set strawberries for plants in the rows of trees and three feet from this row on each side just half way between the tree rows one way we set raspberries. Trees, berry plants and all were mulched with stable manure one year ago, and all expressed their thanks for it in growth the past summer.—A. D. Olin, in National Stockman.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Starting Cuttings in Sand the Best Method of Propagation.

What is called the mud system of rooting cuttings is often used for small quantities. A shallow dish of any kind which will hold two or three inches of sand is selected. The sand is entirely covered with water, which is renewed as evaporation takes place. Cuttings or slips are set in this mud bath,



which is placed in the warmest window of the house. Being surrounded by moisture they can stand the sun without wilting. Root the harder kinds first, such as geraniums, verbena, and fuchsias; coleus, heliotropes, etc., can be left until later. This method is well adapted for small house conservatories; as this is sometimes obtained by heating ten or fifteen degrees above the air in the room it causes the quickest growth, as well as the window. A bottom heat, an inclosed space with a common oil lamp placed below it. Young seedling plants are very apt to "damp off" in their young stages. It is found that this occurs simply from exposure. If the young plants just as soon as they can be handled, are lifted and reset in the soil deep enough to expose only the seed leaves, this damping off is completely checked and it rarely occurs again.—Farm and Home.

When to Trim Apple Trees.

It does not pay to doctor up old neglected trees, except to get a supply of fruit, until young trees become bearable. Apple trees are very cheap. If some old trees are desired to be kept, prune, during mild weather, before April 1. Don't trim trees during hard frost. Prune to admit air and sunshine, also to remove limbs that cross each other or chafe. If the pruning knife is used with discretion from the time the tree is young, a much better tree is secured. If the ground is poor, tree scabby, or of weak growth, give good dressing of barnyard manure, but if the wood is vigorous, and soil fairly rich. I would give each tree about one peck acid phosphate or bone dust, and one bushel unbleached wood ashes, scattered evenly over and beyond the roots. —American Gardening.

Cause of Some Failures.

It is an easy matter to set a few currants and gooseberry plants along the fence row, and then leave them to the mercy of weeds and worms without fertilization or cultivation. Then the owner wonders why it is his fruit is so much inferior to that of his more thrifty neighbor. No wonder that he comes to the conclusion that "there is only now and then one who is calculated to raise fruit anyhow." Plants, like animals, need a well-balanced ration and a large per cent. of brains is one of the principal ingredients. Currants and gooseberries are no exception to this rule. These plants will bear some fruit without care, though it will be smaller in size, poorer in quality and the yield less than when liberally treated.—Farm and Home.

Nursery Essentials.

The three prime essentials in the nursery are fresh air, good food, and pure water.

THE NEW WORLD.

Interest Is Aroused in the Canadian West.



The exhibition of grains and grasses, roots and vegetables, the product of the fertile lands of Western Canada, which were made at the several state and county fairs in some of the Western states this fall, have awakened considerable interest in the lands which the Canadian Government has opened for settlement, and which are given free to settlers. The agents of the government, who are to be found in these states, are flooded with inquiries regarding the conditions on which these lands may be secured. Large numbers have located on these lands during the past year, and send back to their friends most encouraging reports. They say they have entered on an era of prosperity, and are well pleased with both the agricultural possibilities and the climate. The provinces of Manitoba, Assinaboa and Alberta are especially adapted to diversified farming. In some parts the country is specially adapted to stock raising, and it is being profitably pursued. In these parts snow seldom remains a week at a time, the warm breezes from the ocean affecting the climate thus favorably. When the desirability of these lands is fully known there will be a rush such as has scarcely ever before been known. Information as to low railway rates, illustrated pamphlets, etc., will be forwarded with pleasure by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, if you are not in possession of the name of an agent of the government.

The Silver Lining.

Creditor—What, still no money? Do you think it is a pleasure for me in this winter weather, in snow and rain, to call here every day?

Debtors—O, don't be down-hearted. The spring will soon be here.—Fliegende Blätter.

Customs Cases Decided.

The general appraisers of goods passing through the Custom House have made several decisions lately which, until passed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, will hold good. But while there's stability in that quarter, no system failing in strength can be properly sustained without the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genial tonic and remedy for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

The Young Idea.

"Mamma, I guess why Mr. Burns sits in the front row at the theater."

"Why, my dear?"

"So everybody can see that he's got a little hair left behind."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Failed to Please.

Tom—That composer made himself very unpopular.

Dick—How?

"By putting on such airs."—Up-to-Date.

It's Not Cold in the South.

The weather this season in the South has been all that could be desired, and all who have already reached the resorts of Florida and the Gulf Coast are charmed with their locations. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's arrangements for through service of sleeping cars and coaches from Northern cities are unsurpassed this winter. Tourist tickets, good to return until May 31st, are on sale by this line from all points, at low rates. For full particulars write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Only Half Sure.

Bookstore Salesman—What can I show you, madam?

Mrs. Struckett-Ritch—I want to order the complete works of—the complete works of—there, I've forgotten again! I know it's either Wordsworth or Southworth, but I can't remember which. About the same thing, ain't they?—Chicago Tribune.

Map Puzzle Educator.

Sent out by the Chicago Great Western Railway, is a dissected map of the United States printed on heavy cardboard and the puzzle consists in putting the pieces together so as to form the complete map. It will be found interesting and instructive to old and young. Send ten cents to Puzzle Dept., Chicago Great Western Ry., Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

A man who has scattered a good many compliments says that it pleases a man more to compliment his children than it does to compliment his wife.—Atchison Globe

Itin. Itin. Itin.

Bronchitis, Laryngitis and Tonsillitis. These three entirely cured with a few doses of Hoxsey's C. C. C. No opium. 50 cents.

After a girl passes 26, she should quit the baby stare.—Atchison Globe.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

How baldness begins.

How to prevent it.

Every person, male or female, shrinks from baldness. It is a serious affliction. The cases are rare when the falling out of the hair may not be stopped, and a new and healthy growth of the hair promoted. The hair grows in the scalp like a plant in the soil, a plant flourishes if it must be given constant attention; it must be watered regularly, and find its food in the soil where it is rooted. It's so with the hair. Neglect is usually the beginning of baldness. Dandruff is allowed to attack the scalp, loses its vitality. The hair, insufficiently nourished, begins to fade and to fall. The instant need in such a case is some practical preparation which, supplying the needed nourishment to the scalp, and so produce a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, the most practical and valuable preparation for the hair that can be obtained. It is a simple, easily dissolved preparation which, applied to the scalp, stops the hair from falling and so produces a strong and healthy growth. All this is done by Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Those who are interested in preserving and beautifying the hair will do well to send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

hair, and gives an abundant and glossy growth. Those who are interested in approaching baldness will be interested in the following voluntary statement, made by Alderman S. J. Green, of Spencer, Iowa. He writes:

"About four months ago, my hair commenced falling out so rapidly that I became alarmed, and being recommended Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor by a druggist I resolved to try this preparation. I have been using it for the past four months and am much gratified to find that my hair has ceased falling out and also that hair which had been turning gray for the past five years has been restored to its original color, dark brown. It gives me much pleasure to wear the dressings."

S. J. GREEN, Alderman, Spencer, Iowa.

PAINT YOUR OWN WALLS & CEILINGS.

Calcimo Fresco Tints FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of

CALCIMO from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining.

This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand.

To BE MIXED WITH COLD WATER.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURAL CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S.I., NEW YORK.

Twiddle your thumbs,

if you've nothing better to do, in the time that's saved by washing with Pearline. Better be sitting in idleness than to spend unnecessary time washing with soap, doing unhealthy and wearying work. But almost every woman has something or other that she talks of doing "when I get time for it." Washing with Pearline will save time for it.

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Millions use Pearline

1/4 OF A CENTURY

THE RECORD IS UNBROKEN.

THE RECORD STILL GOES ON.