THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SOFT FOOD

Boppy Medium is Most Likely to Succeed With Poultry.

Opinions differ greatly as regards what is the best food for poultry. Some people swear by soft foods of various kinds, whereas others patron-ize a grain diet alone. All setts of mealy doughs, however, are a wholesome food for poultry, and result in producing more eggs than feeding a whole grain diet oure and simple. The ideal diet for poultry should be nei-ther too much soft nor too much hard. but just the happy medium. Several people feed soft foods alone in every

people feed soft foods alone in every possible form—w anthout pep-per, with aud without pot llquor, with and without grease. Experiments made with such feeding suddenly and gradually in all weathers proved un-favorable in every instance. Several good birds died of flarences induced by such feed, while the others suffer-ed greatly from defenses of various ed greatly from sickness of various, **Rinds**. A prominent continental **Dreeder's** opinion on soft feeding is **this**: "My experience in soft feeding is **just** the same, and I am convinced that fowls cannot do without hard food. Where much soft food is given unhealthiness generally reigns. Of course, a soft meal now and then is of great advautage." A change of dict is also essential to good condition charge of dict is also essential to good condition -charcoal, burnt bones, sand, a little salt, wild onlons, cabbage, potatoes, beans, etc., are all good for health, and hence lead to egg production. All kinds of poultry are also very fond of milk, and it appears to make no difference to them if it is sour, thick or clabbered. The waste from cheese with an occasional meal feed as follows: Put two or more quarts of water into a kettle and one large seed pepper in and boll: now stir in coarse Indian meal till thick: cook this one hour and feed but thick: feed hot. Horse radish may be chop-ped fine and stirred in, with the result that you will get eggs daily, in-stead of none perhaps before feeding. Many people complete that their bens won't lay; to such we recommend cooked feeds, fed hot; especially good egg bringers being boiled apple skins setsoned with red pepper, or bolled polatoes spiced with horse radish, Corn or wheat fed alone tend to lay on fat and keep egg baskets comity. on fat and keep egg baskets empty. A spoonful of sulphur stirred in with cooked foods is a good thing for hens; it frees them from vermin and gives tone to the system. Some people ob-ject to the giving of sulphur. These would remind that sulphur is largely present in the feathers and eggs of fowls, and where birds are kept in confined spaces it only seems reason-able that a certain amount of sulphur should be given them occasionally. Of course, it is not required if cab-hage leaves or some other sulphur-containing food is given. Lime should also occasionally be given as a solution in water.-Feathered World.

Hot Water on the Garden.

Insecticides are in demand. The furmer's first interest is to gain an in-secticide that is effective. The next important point is that it be sufficient-ly cheap in cost to permit of free use. Hot water some of the English gar-deners accept as a cheap insecticide not sufficiently appreciated, and cap-able of more extended employment able of more extended employment than is usually believed. Hot water judiciously applied has been found effective among American farmers for enbbage worms. In careful hands its application, after the cabbage heads begin to form, has not injured the plants, but has destroyed the bugs. Experiments with hot water on the aphis at Stoke Newington and reported in the English journals, made it appear that aphides perish immedi-ately if immersed in water heated to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. In order to in less than a year she was comfort ascertain the degree of heat infested able well off for the rest of her hic." plants could endure in the dipping process, a number of herbaceous and soft-wooded plants were immersed in water heated to various degrees above 120. Fuchias were unharmed at 140 degrees and injured at 150 degrees. Pelargoniums were unhurt up to 150 degrees, but the slightest rise above that figure killed the soft wood and young leaves. Ferns, heliotropes, petunkas, begonias, mignonette and many other plants of soft texture were unhurt by being dipped in water at 140 degrees, but the slightest rise above that point proves detrimental. Roses grown in pots for market were kept clean by dipping in water at 120 degrees without injury to the plants and every aphis destroyed. A New Method of Watermelon Culture. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker describes the following method by which an extraordinary crop of watermelons was raised. Holes were dug ten feet apart each way, eighteen inches square and fifteen inches deep. These holes were filled with well-rotted manure, which was thoroughly incorporated with the soil. A low, flat When the vines were large enough to begin to run, the whole surface was covered to the depth of a foot or fifteen inches with wheat straw. The straw was placed close up around the vines. No cultivation whatever was given afterward; no weaks or grass grew. The vines spread over the straw, and the melons matured clean and nice. The yield was abundant, and the experiment an entire success. This is surely worth trying.

THE FASHIONABLE BED.

The Narrow Single Bed is Now the Proper Thing for Everybody.

The famous bed that used to ac-commodate from two to four on a pinch has been driven out of the homes of fashion, and in its stead reigns the narrow single bed on which there is hardly room for the occupant to turn over. The correct style now is a single bed, sometimes a three-quarter, rarely a double bed, for a young girl, two single, sometimes two three-quarter beds placed side by side for father and mother.

Sometimes a drapery is arranged over the top of the bed, but the newest things in this line are not at all vol-



uminous. A pretty summer bed has all the covers made of fine point d'esprit over white or colors in dik

as suits the occupant's inste. For married folk the two beds that ro into new houses are of the Empire, French or Italian remaissance style, unde of rosewood. They have a su-perb brass work ornamentation with juite a high headboard and footboard. Many of them are imported presum-many of them are imported presum-olly from decaying castles, where the old nobility have parted with their possessions. Others are of good Am-erican manufacture to order.

The two stand side by side, the wall over their neads is covered or draped with folds of silk and a shallow canopy drapery is arranged to include both beds. For summer these drapertes are made of dimity or cretonne or other wash materials.

A Clever Woman.

"There are more ways than one to make a living," said a demure little woman with flashing black eyes who came down town in a street cur recently. "I know a woman who was left penniless in New York. She was riding on the elevated road one day, when she was struck with the same-uess of the advertisements that are posted up in the curs. She thought that she could write good advertise-ments, and she thought out a lot of little fourteen line rhymes for a cer-tain article. She submitted them to the advertising manager of that firm, and they were accepted, and now she is making a lot of money every year with her verses extolling various wares."

"Pshaw!" said the blonde, who sat next to the demure little woman, "I know of a case right here in Buffalo

that discounts that." "I don't believe it," said the demure little woman.

"Well, I do, and I'll tell you about it to prove it. A frien I of mine who had been doing some newspaper work got the craze for writing advertisements, and she went around to a lot of stores only to find that they were well sup-plied with people to look after that branch of their business. She did find one firm that was willing to let her try her hand, and she began work. "Did she invent some new style writing or something of that kind?" asked the demure little woman. "No," replied the blonde, "but married a senior partner." she

EXCUSES THAT DO NOT EXCUSE.

The old question of why people don't go to church has been raised in a few newspapers and the old set of answers given in justification of absence from church services. It is noticeable that few, if any, of the absentees give the real reasons for staying away, which are not objections to the members of the church or to the church services but want of respect for the day and want of religious feeling.

It must not be presumed that all those who remain away from church services have religious services of any kind in their own homes. Were they to do so they would lose nothing, for it is what is in the heart, not what is in the church, that brings a man nearer to God. He may stay away from a church all his life, but if he commune with God in his closet he is as much of a Christian as anybody can well be. But a man who does this is not the kind of man to make excuses for not attending divine services, and most especially is he not the man to excuse himself by condemning either the congregation or the quality of the services. It is more likely that the pure in spirit would commend both, since it is the church and not the secret worshiper that ex-ercises the greater influence in mak-

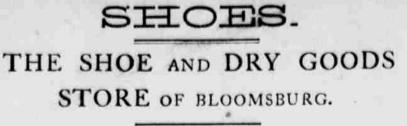
ing converts to the true faith. One excuse, and the one oftenest given, for church absenteeism is that there is a great deal of hypocrisy among church members. Whether this is true or not the excuse is itself hypocritical. It is sufficient for most men to take care of their own souls, and if they do this zealously they will find that the condition of the souls of their neighbors will not affect theirs in the least. The man who has a high appreciation of his moral rectitude does not refuse to go upon the street because he fears that nearly all men and many women he may meet there, while outwardly and apparently virtuous, are merely, pretending to be what they are not. The good man who stays at home because some

church members, he thinks, are hypocrites, may assure himself that his presence would not make the church members more hypocritical nor put his own soul in more danger. There are exceptions to every rule.

There are men and women who have reasons for staying at home. But these do not justify their absence and ease their conscience by attacking those who go to church. They would rather abandon their own convictions than condemn those of others.

The Prevailing Styles for Ladies Tailor Gowns.

The tailor costume is exceedingly popular this season. These gowns are worn everywhere in town, in the country and even at the seashore and in the mountains. They are made in every kind of material : light woolens, serge, duck ginghams, and foulards. This prevailing fashion calls for a ariety of models and every



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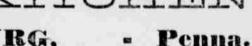
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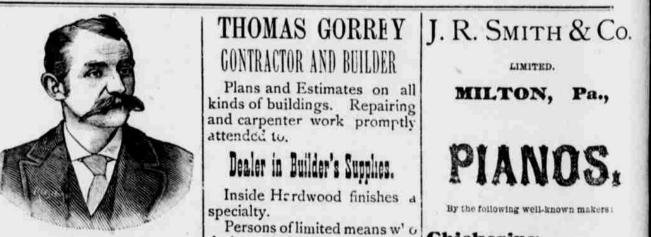
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Novel Method of Growing Cabbages. A novel plan for setting celery and enbbage plants which has several desirable points to recommend it, is place them between the rows of your potatoes or sweet corn after the last boeing. The growing corn or pota-ioes will afford a partial shade which is very desirable at the time of set-ting the young plants and until they get fully established, and yet ripen and can be removed in time for them to occupy the ground as a second crop. Two crops on one piece of ground with ten dollars' worth of la bor and manure will afford more profit than one crop on which five dollars are expended.

Economy in Hog Raising.

Concerning in Hog Raising. One man who let his hogs run on gross and artiche' so all summer, was sure that his hogs paid him from fifty to sixty cents per bushel for the corn they consumed (not counting anything the gross) Another man who they consumed (not counting abything for the grass). Another man, who kept his bogs in a pen all summer without anything but corn and water, did not realize more than ten or fifteen cents per busher for the corn con-

Ink on Marble.

Ink spots on marble may be 70 moved with a paste made by dissolv-ing an ounce of oxallc acid and malf an ounce of butter of antimony in a pint of rain water and adding sufficient flour to form a thin paste. Ap ply to the stains with a brush, allow it to remain three of four days and then wash off. Make a second application, if necessary.

How to Preserve the Complexion.

An excellent mixture for preserving the complexion, easily made at home, is as follows: Take a wineglassful of the best French orange flower water. Add a tiny pinch of carbonate of soda and two teaspoonfuls of glycerine. Melt a piece of camphor the size of a pea and three tenspoonfuls of cologne water and add to the orange flower water. Shake the whole for five min-utes. Apply to the face every night.

An Unhappy Outlook.

"Miriam." said her mother, sorrow fully, "if you don't learn to control that waspish, jealous, snarling dis-position of yours you will never be fit for anything but a great opera singer!"-Chicago Tribune.

Fireproof Dresses for Children.

An old book on simple household ideas says that one ounce of alum added to the last water used in rinsing children's dresses will render them un-inflammable. While it isn't probable that the cloth would be actually five proof, it wouldn't take fire so easily from flames or heat, and it is a good thing for mothers to remember.

The Common Practice.

Willie-Ma, does the world move? Mamma-The most of it will, on the first of May-except those who don't have to dodge the Sheriff.

The Soubrette's Game.

Cora Fee-Why did you become en-gaged to him? His relatives would spend their last penny to prevent the marriage. Odette-I know it; but I shan't ask for but ten thousand.

A Fond Mother.

style of French and English coats are brought into requisition. As for the skirts, although their simplicity is always adhered to, in accordance with the severe tailor system of dressing, they, nevertheless, exhibit a diversity of styles. This fact is well exemplified in the latest McDowell FASHION MAGAZINES which contain, beside several pretty and very practical models, the patterns of which can be secured by means of coupons at exceedingly moderate prices. These coupons form an attractive monthly feature in the McDowell Magazines for they enable one to secure the patterns of the newest and more correct fashions. "La Mode de Paris," and " Paris Album of Fashion," cost only \$3.50 each per year, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker," is \$3.00 per annum, or 30 cents per copy. "La Mode," which is unequalled as a fam-ily journal, costs merely the trifling sum of \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned pub-lications offer each \$1.00 worth of coupon patterns and "La Mode," infty cents worth of the same as a prefifty cents worth of the same as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

The pudamucks of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens are said to be sighing for their native goo-goo berries. If death ensues it may be attributed to the lack of this nourishing food. And the fillyloo birds are also losing their fatness for want of the flimflam upon which they principally subsist when at liberty on their native heath. How the poor things must suffer.

A question which is likely to give our capitalists fully as much trouble as tariff revision and income-taxation is the triffing matter of controling the laborers they necessarily employ. We A Fond Mother. "Dear me!" cried the nurse, "the baby has swallowed my railroad ticket. What shall I do?" "Go and buy another right away." returned the mother. "Th not going to have the baby punched."—Harper's Basar

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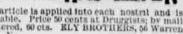
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