Helpful **Beauty Hints**

Home Treatment for Falling Bair - Massage, Vigorous Brushing and Applications of Strengthening Tonics Will Prove Helpful to Impoverished Scalps-Tonic Recipes

Falling hair, an indication of a diseased condition of the scalp, may be remedled in two ways. One is to take a tonic internally, to build up the genand strength-the other, is to treat see scalp. The latter does not take reach time or thought, and is not cifficult. In point of fact any person an apply it herself, but the services of a member of the family make the restment simpler.

Unless the hair is coming out literally by handfuls, as after a severe illness, I believe brushing is most efficacious. The brush must have long bristles, rather far apart, in order that they hall reach to the scalp, and the stroke is to stimulate quite as much as to polish the hair itself. If the scalp troubl. is due to illness, and a new growth of hair is coming in with the old, brushing is not advisable, I think, simply because as long as there are two spears left in the head, as it were, it is possible to make a coiffure. The old hair, under those conditions, does not sap nourishment from the new, and the whole is far easier to manage. But when there is no appreent reason for the trouble, and the saedding is not great, then I believe in the use of the brush.

Also there must be massage given every night. a tonic put on at the same time is likely to hasten improvement, and a mixture I like is made of a dram of alcoholic tincture of cantharides, half a dram of tincture of capsicum, two drams of nux vomica, three-quarters of an ounce of cocoa oil and two and a half ounces of cologne. If the hair happens to be heavy with natural grease one more likely to agree is made of half an ounce of alcoholic tincture of cantharides, three-quarters of an ounce each of spirits of rosemary, glycerine and aromatic vinegar, with an ounce and a half of rose water.

Either of these is applied in the same way, and chould be used every night. A portion of this treatment consists in combing the hair thoroughly and brushing it, not only flat to the head, but putting the brush underneath and drawing the hair loose and free, so that all parts are ventilated.

ich stroke must begin on the scalp. the tips of the bristles are felt.

this done, the tresses should be vided in two sections, one-half pinso it will not get in the way when the other portion is treated. Then some tonic should be poured into a sauce, and applied with a soft tooth brush or tiny sponge to the scalp. The hair is again parted nor more than an incl. from the middle, and with the little brush or sponge the scalp line is wet. Another division not more thar an inch away is made, that line wet, and the hair laid over, repeating the partings and applications until the entire scalp has been treated.

This done, massaging should begin. It consists merely in holding the fingers firmly on different portions of the scalp and benning the knockles so that the calp moves, but the fingers remain stationary. This is continued all over the head, the operation taking fifteen minutes or more. At the finish there should be a distinct sensation of glo in the head. With these movements the hair is not tangled, because the fingers do not rub it. A final brushing is given and the hair loosely braided for the night.

TESTED HELPS TO BEAUTY.

Cleansing Cream. Orange flower water .. 4 cunces

Almond oil 4 ounces White wax 2 ounces

Massage Cream Boric acid 40 drops Tincture of benzoin ... 10 drops

Pimple Cream. Lanolin 1 1-4 ounces Oil of sweet almonds 1 1-4 ounces Suiphur precipitate.. 1 1-4 ounces Oxide of zinc 5 drams Violet extract 1 dram

Pimple Lotion. Precipitate sulphur 1 dram Spirits of camphor 1 dram Glycerin 1 dram Rose water 4 ounces Tollet Water.

Elderflower water 2 ounces Distiller water 2 ounces Blackhead Lotion.

Boracic acid 1 dran. Alcohol ounce
Rose water 2 ounces
Use once or twice daily with gen-

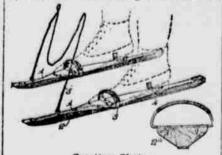
To Lighten the Hair. X. Y. Z -Henna tea is not what you require. When light hair begins to get dark, nothing will lighten it but bleach, and that I do not advise. You could use a tablespoon of peroxide of hyrogen in the water when you snampoo the hair. It would be well to accept the darker locks gracefully, as bleaching is bad for the hair and constant trouble to keep up.

COASTING SKATES.

Any Amateur Can Construct Them for Use on an ley Hill.

There are more ways than one of enjoying an key hill. The accompanying illustrations show a pair of coasting skates. These skates can be well made by any amateur at little or no expense.

20 inches long. It is 3 inches wide at the middle, and tapers to I inch at either end. It is 1 1-4 inch thick and dressed off on the under side, as clearly shown at 2a, leaving a flat section



Coasting Skates.

5.8 inch wide along the center line The front end is curved upward, and a strap of iron or thin steel 2 is fitted to the flat section and serves as a runner. The ends of the runner are turned over upon the top of the base and help by screws. No screws are necessary in the bottom. In use the ball of the foot rests at a point approximately midway in the length of the skate. A stiff strap, 3, preferably of metal and designed to fit over the toe of the shoe, is screwed or otherwise secured to the base at this point. This strap may be wrapped with padding if desired, but if properly shaped the padding is not necessary. A Ushaped iron as 4 is fixed to the base as shown, so as to prevent sidewise movement of the heel.

It will be appreciated that these skates may be readily removed from the feet after a coast down hill, and as readily readjusted at the top of the hill. To facilitate the use of the skates, a guide rope 5 is used. The opposite ends of this rope are secured to eyes, one in each of the skates at the forward end. When coasting, the rope is grasped in one or both hands, and held taut from the eyes.

Preventive of Scalding.

A simple device is illustrated herewith, which may be used to tilt a kettle in which vegetables or other food is being cooked, so that it may be



Kettle Tilter.

drained without scalding the hands. The device consists of a pair of wire arms, which may be fitted to grip the edges of the kettle. These arms are provided with a pair of handles, which are crossed under the bail of the kettle. A third handle may be seized in one hand, while the other two handles are grasped in the other hand. The kettle will thus be firmly gripped, and it may be titlted to any desired degree with perfect safety.

Vipers in France.

Strangers are sometimes surprised by the fear of vipers which exists in some parts of France. These little venomous snakes are dangerous both to man and beast. Recently a movement has been made to protect the vipers, on the ground that they render valuable services in destroying rodents, mollusks, and other small noxious animals, but a writer in the Journal of Practical Agriculture strenuously opposes this, declaring that the services performed by the vipers are of small account in comparison with the accidents, frequently mortal, which they cause. He instances a little neighborhood in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, where the vipers became a veritable plague, and where, inspired by the offer of a reward, two hunters destroyed 12,000 of them.

An Electric Air-Trap.

The instrument used by Mons. Telsserenc de Bort for collecting specimens of air at high altitudes with the ald of sounding balloon consists of a very perfect vacuum-tube with a finely drawn-out end. Either the rise of the mercury in a barometer corresponding with a previously determined altitude, or the clockwork of the meteorograph forms an electric contact, causing a little hammer to fall and break the end of the tube. Air then rushes in, whereupon another electric contact, brought about by the same means, allows the current of a small accumulator to heat the platinum wire wound round the capillarytube to a red heat. This fuses the glass and again closes the end of the vacuum-tube, thus entrapping the

Gave No Warning.

On entering the stable suddenly the head of the house found the hostler and his own young son deeply engaged with the broken tail of a kite.

"How is it, Williams," he began, severely, "that I never find you at work when I come out here?"

"I know." volunteered his son; "it's on account of those rubber heels n're wearing now."

Notes and Comment

HUMAN EVERGRSEENS

The base 1 is of hard wood and is Some Famous Examples of Women

Whose Char...s Have Defied Years. "Evergreens" are women who have retained their charm until long past the period of life when most of their sisters have slumped into middle or

An English woman, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy Stuart, writing in the Strand, says that American women make good evergreens.

"They play the game of youth," she rays, "with splendid success. Anglo-American marriages became the mode in the '70s, and several ladies who crossed the pond' in those far off days have kept ever young and remained social queens for two genera-

"Among these are Consuelo Duchess of Manchester; the Hon. Lady Carrington, Lady Molesworth, Lady Paget and Mrs. Cornwallis-West.

"Queen Alexandra is the best instance of a lady long past her prime who has kept much of her beauty. grace and youthful fascination. Age is an open secret with royal personages, and most people know that Britain's Queen will reach 34 on the first of next December.

"Yet her features remain perfect; she is still slender in figure, is bright and alert and keeps as keen as ever on many interests and amusements. She is still a good walker, can drive her own motor, is a regular operagoer, attends balls and parties and is always dressed to perfection."

Among famous evergreens of other days when Cleopatra, who was 40 when Anthony fell in love with her; Mme. Recamier, who was 70 when Horace Walpole declared himself among her warmest admirers and the French actress Dejazet was gay and graceful at the same age. But the most extraordinary example of a woman keeping her charms against the advance of time is afforded by Ninon de l'Enclos, who kept her radiant beauty after reaching the age of 90.

HEIRESS TO GOULD MILLIONS.



Miss Marjorie Godd, daughter of George Gould, in her coming-out gown

HINT FOR PAPERING

In papering any room it should be remembered that hight is the paper must be chosen according-1

Pure white is the best choice when a specially light room is wanted, as it absorbe only about 15 per cent. of the light thrown upon it. Dark green, on the other! hand, is the greatest consumer of light, absorbing about 5 per cent.

Next to white as a light-producer are the soft pastel tints I and light blues, which absorb I from 20 to 25 per cent, of the light, orange nex. at 30 per 3 cent.; apple _d gray greens, almost 50 per cent., and the popular brown is almost as bad as dark green, as it takes up about 60 to 70 per cent. of the light it + should throw out.

T+++++++++++++++++++++++++

To Clean Old Powter.

Old pewter has become such a fad lately that all t ose who possessed pieces which were relegated to the attic have been bringing them forth and are now worrying about cleaning them. Whiting is the best thing; and persistent rubbing and polishing, repeating the application of whiting every day, or at least several times a week, will in a short time restore the pewter.

Spots on Photographs

The owner of fine photographs that are unframed is often distressed to see them the worse for wear from greasy fingers. The next time you are so annoyed try covering the spots with

a fine talcum powder. Apply the powder with a soft white rag, rug lightly, then blow of. The picture will be clean and no harm could possibly be done to the paper.

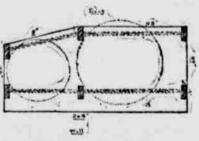
Ore of the Best Services for Facili-

tating Kitchen Labor.

Of all devices calculated to facilitate kitchen labor nothing, perbaps, has a utility equal to that of a dish dryer. It consists essentially of anything which win hold the dishes securely, with the fewest possible points of contact, in a position that permits them to drain. The handy man designed and built one, which somewhat resembles a rectangular bird cage with solid ends, to fit the space over our sink. The plates, in two tiers, rest edgewise on horizontal bars of spruce, one and one-half by three-quarters of an inch, which form the foundation of the "cage." They are held upright, and separated by five- sixteenths inch dowel rods



of hard-wood, which form the vertical "wires" of the "cage." There are spaces for twenty-eight plates, fourteen in each tier. Six of the rods are spaced one and one-half inch to take soup plates; the others are spaced one and one-eighth inch. In making a dryer, one would naturally adapt the various dimensions to the china in use. The end pieces are narrowed at the bottom, bringing the lower bars closer together, to hold small plates in the under tier. At one end the bars extend beyoud the cage for a foot or more, and are covered with heavy galvanized screen cloth of one-quarter inch mesh, forming shelves for bowls, butter-plates, cups and napples. The



CROSS SECTION OF DISH DRYER. dryer is firmly fastened to the wall by resting on two small iron brackets with two heavy wire pins down through a wide overhanging shelf, beneath which it snugly fits, and which measurably protect it from settling dust. Two dish-pans are used, one filled with hot soapy water, the other with clear water very hot. The soiled china, which has not been permitted to dry, is carefully washed in the soapy water, using a twine dish-cloth with a wood handle, then passed into the clear hot water for a few seconds, lifted out with a fork, and slipped into the dryer. Large dishes, glass and silver, must of course be wiped in the old way. The rapidity with which one can master a discouraging array of soiled dishes by the practice of this system is astonishing .- E. 3.

Telling Secrets at the Manicures. It is startling to hear the secrets that are told in semi-public places. Most people have heard queer bits of talk of a private nature in street cars, above or below ground, and on trains. But nowhere do people grow so loquacious (unless it is at a Turkish bath, as at the manicure's.

Sitting with her fingers tips in those of her manicure sets the average woman's tongue going with wonderful rapidity. Manicures are usually smiling, self-rossessed little women who know how to give just the right amount of apparent interest while they flicker their files and deftly deal with polishes. Often, though, they are not listening half as intently as they seem to be, and when they are they are as much amused as edified by the secrets poured out upon tnem.

Well-bred women will sit and talk about their husbands and their mothers-in-law and their servants or the hateful ways of their most intimate enemies to the women who give an occasional half hour to their finger nails. Not even a dressmaker, to whom much is told, hears half as much about her customer's secret worries and troubles as the manicure who holds one hand and then the other for revenue nly.

Do Not Fondle Your Baby. A human infant, during the first few months of its life, is an extremely delicate organism, and should be handled with care, which means that it should be handled as seldom as possible, thys Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg. The young mother who, in the excess of her pride and love, cuddles her baby to her treast and lowers kisses upon it ly the haif-hour makes a pretty picture, it must be admitted, but it cannot be maintained that the little one is benefited by her careses. Quite to the contrary, her every kiss helps to make it nervous and irritable and prepares the way for the seeds of disease. A baby that is fondled too much is a baby that cries too much, and is ill too much.

To Keep Butter. If you have no ice invert a large crock of unglazed earthenware over the dish on which the butter is. The porous earthenware will keep the atter cool and har, and all the more so if the pot is wrapped in a wet cloth and a little water put in the dish with the butter.

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To put the brake on the wagon going down the hill is a telp to the horse, when the wagon is heavily loaded. But what driver would think of apply-

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