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Downward Course

Fast Being Realized by Easton People.

A little backache at first.
Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak.
Urinary disorders quickly follow;
Diabetes and finally Bright's disease.
This is the downward course of kidney ills.

Don't take this course. Follow the advice of an Easton citizen.

W. H. Cox, baker, living on North Washington St., Easton, Md., says: When I had kidney complaint there was a soreness across my back which became sharp pain when I stooped over or exerted my back in any way. If I caught the least cold it always settled in my kidneys and made the trouble worse. I do not know why it is but I always suffered the worst attack during the summer and I was having a particularly acute one early this summer, when I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and stepped into W. C. Hughes' drug store one day and got a box. I received so much benefit from the treatment that I would without hesitation recommend the remedy to anyone suffering from any of the various forms of this disease."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 Cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name-DOAN'S-and take no other.

The Green of English Lawns.

The human soul is so made that green is one of its most delectable aesthetic experiences. The color is not exciting, like red, nor stimulating, like yellow, nor exalting and inspiring like blue; it is simply soothing, satisfying, reviving, delicious. It is the human color; if there be planets on whose surface green is a color as rare as is blue on ours, our race would speedily languish and die out there. But I speak, of course, of the perfect green—the green of English lawns. Other greens there are, cold, or trivial, or muddy, or crude, which do but irritate or depress us; and there are, blue-greens and gray-greens, well enough in their places; and in the caves of icebergs, spiritual greens that exercise a weird enchantment. But for the garment of the mighty, round earth no other green is more worthy than this of England; none other touches so inwardly the heart of man. No wonder that Falstaff, on his deathbed, babbled o' green fields; for my dying eyes I could desire no happier vision than the gracious levels of an English lawn steeped in the gentle sunshine of a summer afternoon.—Julian Hawthorne, in the Atlantic.

Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale at Harry Roberts' drug store.

A Forgetful Girl.

There is a very forgetful girl in Denver, living on Washington street. Fearing a young man, who called on her last week, would stay too long, she set the clock in the parlor half an hour ahead. She was tired, having been out horseback riding that day, and wanted to get to bed early. The scheme worked. But then she forgot to turn the clock back, and having numerous young men friends, she also very carelessly forgot which one it was. Last night the young man called again. The clock was still fast, and he noticed it.

"That clock is wrong, isn't it?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied. "I set it ahead so a fellow who called Wednesday night would go home in time to let me get some sleep."

"The clock fooled him all right," said the caller, quietly.

"How do you know?"

The young man smiled a sickly smile. "I called Wednesday night."

The girl coughed.

"We're having so much trouble in getting a hired girl," she said. "Does your mother ever have difficulty securing good help?"—Denver Post.

Following The Flag.

When our soldiers went to Cuba and the Philippines, health was the most important consideration. Willis T. Morgan, retired Commissary Sergeant U. S. A., of Rural Route 1, Concord, N. H., says: "I was two years in Cuba and two years in the Phillippines, and being subject to colds, I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which kept me in perfect health. And now, in New Hampshire, we find it the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, bronchial troubles and all lung diseases. Guaranteed at the Moreland Pharmacy. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Lewis Mann, of Bryant's Pond, Me., is said to be the largest individual maker of clothes in the world. He started with a capital of $400, and his factory was a deserted mill.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

We often hear farmers complaining that their occupation does not pay. "There's no money in farming" has become a stereotyped phrase with a certain class of farmers, and if we looked into their habits and methods of conducting their business I think we should be perfectly willing to agree with them. Now I believe there is money in farming. By farming I do not mean just staying on the place and letting the business take care of itself, but running the farm according to business principles and methods. Now I do not suppose that any farmer will become a millionaire by legitimate farming alone, but I do believe that many farmers have secured a competence for themselves and their families by successful farming, and in their pleasant home surroundings are happier than an Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller with their untold millions. While these successful farmers have not all pursued the same lines of farming—some having made a specialty of dairying, others of market gardening, fruit growing, mixed farming, etc.—I think that investigation would show that they had all followed the same general principles in conducting their business. A combination of good judgment, system, thoroughness and personal attention to details has crowned their efforts with success. And let it be remembered right here that these business methods were followed closely all the year round. We often see farmers who start off pretty well in the spring, preparing the soil and planting the seed, etc., but as the season advances they get behind with their work, and the crops are practically left to care for themselves, and the result is that their season's work has proved largely a failure. Such a result proclaims its own moral: "Don't plant more than you can properly care for." Some farmers will succeed in growing good crops, but utterly fail when it comes to marketing them. Business methods and principles are just as necessary here as in any other phase of farm life. System and thoroughness all the year round is the successful farmer's watchword, and wherever you find a successful farmer you will generally find a thorough business man.—J. P. L., Columbia, Conn.

CARE OF WORKING HORSES.

When you start to the field for a full day's work aim to put in the number of hours that a sensible man would, and then do just what you can in that time without injuring your team. Keep your eyes upon them, and don't overdo it at first. The amount will be according to the weather and other conditions. When plowing I rest the team at every round if they need it. It is better to rest a minute or so at each round than to rush the horses through for an hour, as many do, then rest half an hour. Don't let the horse get too hot, but keep him cool instead of cooling him off after he gets hot. There is not as much in the sweating as in the breathing, but watch both. It is panting that hurts. While resting let the horses stand with their heads to the wind, and you do a little more than just sit on the plow. See that neither the mane or anything else gets under the collar. The neglect of this causes many sore shoulders, and it would be no trouble to avoid it. See that the hames are kept buckled tight against the collar. In short, see that everything is all right. The horse should have plenty of water and salt and the best of feed, but with many horse owners all are lacking. Salt should be kept before them in the stable all the time. Water should be offered three times a day and the best feed obtainable for the purpose should be given. Feed according to the amount of work done. On idle days cut down the grain ration, and don't forget this: Give the horse one day out of the week for rest, and don't drive him all day on Sunday if he has been worked hard all the week. The horse needs his Sunday for rest as well as man, and the wise horse owner will see that he gets it. Act humanely to the horse and all the stock, and do not inflict any unnecessary cruelty upon them. Cruelty is a sin. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." If you want a gentle tractable horse, begin with him when he is a colt. It is easy to handle him then, and he remembers what you teach him as long as he lives. Plenty of good food and exercise won't hurt the brood mare.—Stenson of Wisconsin.

POULTRY NOTES.

Much of the trouble with over fat hens would be avoided if the pullets and hens were fed separately.

Hens will get too fat to lay on the same food, both as regards quantity and quality, that pullets do well on.

Where both are housed together, giving each different feed is not very easily done; but it can be arranged in this way: Coops of lath, but with different sized doors, could be utilized, the one with larger sized door for the hens. To be sure the pullets could enter this door, but as a rule, the pullets do not crowd in with the hens, and if they were the first to the table, open their door only, until they are in their coop, and then close them in while the hens enter their own room. Chicks are about as easy to learn their feeding places as are pigs; in a few days they are apt to learn the doors. Or they could be confined to the coop a few days if slow to learn.

Have a long V shaped trough in each coop to place the feed in. If desired give the same quality to each, but give a third more to the pullets; food for a dozen pullets will be enough for fifteen or sixteen hens, and pullets can utilize more corn to advantage than can hens.

As to how much to each flock, or each dozen, no one can tell for another poultry yard, unless they knew exactly the amount to be foraged during the day, the breed, and the condition of the flock, also the warmth of their quarters.

There are doubtless handier ways of feeding separately, when both are housed together, and if any occurs to you, don't keep it to yourself; send it to the Farmer.

Another thing it is well to have two dust boxes, if there is room at all, for sometimes the bossy ones will monopolize the bath so long, that the more timid ones will be cheated of their bath. Where there is a very bossy hen, it is well to market her, for she will boss the others until they will be too timid to make up their minds to lay, besides getting more than is good for her.—E. C. in the Indiana Farmer.

BUILD SHEDS FOR CATTLE.

Aside from the fact that the cows have the fresh grass during the summer, the main reason why they are contented is that they have plenty of exercise, fresh air and are comfortable. We hear men say that their cows do splendidly during the summer, but are very disappointing during the winter, and some of these men are known to be good providers—that is, their cows are reasonably well fed during the winter and the ration is nearly properly balanced. The trouble is that the animals are not comfortable. In too many cases the barns are cold to the point of freezing; in other cases they are not ventilated, and the animals are being stifled with the foul air. Again, some cows are given little or no exercise during the winter. If they get any at all it is by turning them out in the cold barnyard to drink ice-cold water. Remember the exercising shed, and before the cows go into winter quarters again have one of these sheds and also arrange the stables so they will be warm and still properly ventilated. Do this, together with the proper feeding, and you will find the cows as contented and happy as in the summer time, and they will show you appreciation by the milk flow.

HOW MUCH STOCK IN A PASTURE?

Usually there should be sufficient to keep the grass well fed down. Otherwise, there will be a portion that will grow up and become worthless for feed. But this close feeding from the first, which means a better quality of grass, will most likely necessitate the early supply of soiling crops or grain in order to keep up the flow of milk. In this way more stock can be kept and the pasture will present a better appearance than when there are not animals enough to keep the grass properly fed down. Last season during a drive a fine upland pasture was brought to notice that deserved attention. It was good plow-land, had been seeded to grass and turned to pasture. It was a nice clean field, closely cropped, with hardly a weed or bush to be seen. Could our pastures be of this kin, that could be plowed and re-seeded when necessary, they could be made much better and more profitable than the general run of them. An advantage in stocking heavily will be to keep down all undesirable growths, and where supplemental feed is given as required, it should tend to an improved condition of the pastures.

TO PREVENT PEARS FROM CRACKING.

The cause of pears cracking while growing upon the tree is a fungus which develops in and on the skin of the fruit. It rarely develops upon the whole surface of the fruit and thus the growth is retarded in a certain section which causes the surface to crack. The only practical means yet devised to prevent this is to spray the trees a number of times while the fruit is growing with a solution composed of one pound hyposulphite of soda and ten gallons of water or five ounces of sulphide of potassium mixed with ten gallons of water. The latter mixture is preferred by the greater majority of fruit growers.

ROVING SHEEP.

Don't let your sheep get like that world's famous lamb of Mary's that was sure to go with little Mary no matter where she went. That lamb caused lots of trouble by following Mary to school, and why wouldn't it? It had the bad habit of roving about. Don't let your sheep get it. It is a habit that they will take on very readily, and when the time comes you will certainly have your own troubles in trying to break it. The fact of knowing that your sheep are just about where you left them affords a great deal of contentment and satisfaction to the one who keeps sheep.

DOES YOURS DO IT?

It is claimed for the average cow that during the course of the year she will produce $40 worth of butter-fat, raise a good calf, and furnish from $15 to $20 worth of skim-milk, which, when properly treated, makes the best kind of a feed for your hogs.

England possesses twenty-eight cows for every hundred of the population. Australia has 280.

INTERESTING TO WOMEN



WOMAN AND DAINTINESS.

A Society Butterfly in M. A. P. on "Woman and Daintiness" expounds the theory that personal daintiness is by no means a universal attribute, even among refined and wealthy women. Indeed, more than one leader of society has an uncared-for look and rough, untidy hair. And such as these are never neatly dressed despite the skill of their French maids and the perfect style and make of their Parisian costumes. Certainly, daintiness has much charm, and, as a well-known man-about town was heard to say: "A pretty woman should have the freshness of a flower." Of course, the mud and dirt of London are dead against us, just as the clear air and clean streets of Paris and New York are equally in favor of the Parisian and American. By the way, anthracite coal is freely burnt in New York, and I was reading the other day that most of it comes from Wales. So we export our smokeless fuel instead of keeping it for home consumption. It seems strange. But backward London is slow to adopt a new improvement. And the dry cleaner's bill makes a serious item in the expenses of an economical woman. These thoughts on the duty of daintiness were suggested by some lovely garments made for a well-known American. Several of the masterpieces were in pure white, as white or cream seems to find high favor with the best dressmakers. A dinner-gown in white crepe-de-chine had a coat of rich Venetian lace, made with long basques, and fastened in the front by an antique clasp of old paste and bright green enamel. All sorts of soft silks are to be much worn, including tussore, Liberty silk, and a new kind that has been christened radium silk. A gown of this fabric, which is extremely fine in texture, appeared in pure white, trimmed—indeed, almost covered—by beautiful Brussels lace. And it had a deep waistbelt—a marked style in the new models—and a folded fichu of the same lace that recalled the days of Marie Antoinette. By the way, these high waistbands sound like old friends, but the new ones are made with a difference. They are called corselet belts, and are drawn upwards in a point, the front being often finished by a set of bows graduated in size from the waist to the edge of the bodice. A white lace dress was lovely, made princess style, and trimmed with silver carnations and silver embroideries. And an attractive evening gown in cream silk, soft and thick, had a plain skirt, perfectly cut, a deep folded waistbelt, short, full sleeves, and around the bodice a thick wreath of small, almost orange-colored roses. This outfit had several gowns that showed clever mixtures of tints and textures. One charming frock, that looked like Ascot or a garden-party, was in pale blue silk, the bodice drawn into a deep, folded waistbelt, and the skirt, made with fine pleats, cleared the ground, and was the same length all the way round. This gown had a stole, which came from the shoulders almost to the edge of the skirt, in pale mauve silk, daintily embroidered with white flowers and foliage. A touch of mauve on the collar and glimpses of mauve ruching at the feet completed this perfect color scheme. And the frock had two distinct novelties—the stole, and the sleeves, which were not short, but down to the wrist, where they were closely buttoned. Somehow, these long sleeves gave a subtle note of distinction. Then another good gown appeared in pink crepe-de-chine, the skirt trimmed with insertions of white lace and many pleats and bouillonnes, the sleeves short, with deep lace frills, a corset belt of pink Liberty silk, and—note the mixture of laces—a bolero of Irish guipure.

OBJECTS IN LIFE.

A woman teacher enters her profession, says one of them, either to satisfy a yearning for employment or to support herself and those dependent on her. If she marries, both those objects are otherwise accomplished. Meantime, possession of her own means of living makes her more free in her decisions about marriage. Work that is perhaps too hard hastens her loss of alluring qualities of the mating season, and her opportunities for matrimony become less than they might be in the social world, since, as another teacher writes, men of marrying age do not frequent the reference libraries or hover around the student lamp. She, meantime, is consoled by the knowledge that the world is the better for her life and by the gifts that purpose and study bring, and usually, if she is naturally a teacher, happiness spends rather more than the average time with her. Occasionally she marries late, and then with a high prospect of being satisfied, since the man is likely to have character and appreciation of ideal things, and since also she, having dwelt upon the grand but lawful logic of natural law, has not cheap illusions on which to base her faith, but sound interest in others and a calm responsibility to the world.—Collier's Weekly.

GRIP FOR THE WOMAN AT HOME.

Lack of grip is serious enough in any walk of life; but those women whose profession in life is domesticity are the workers who stand most in need of that attribute, and it is of wider world-importance that these, of all workers, shall possess this essential quality. When a homemaker shows that she has lost heart-interest in her work, declares Good Housekeeping, lost brain interest (love-interest, perhaps), the cause of her depression may almost invariably be traced to a lack of belief in the high value of the work which engages her time and attention. A conviction of the world-importance of the work which she was born to fulfill, is the strong tower to which must continually resort those women whose business in life is being what is called domestic. To be domestic, in the highest and most honorable sense of the word, is surely to believe that a whole outside world of experience may be applied to the world within. Bringing to her education, heart, hand, and brain, the domestic woman will yet find that no iota of this equipment is lost or unused.

READING ALOUD AT HOME.

Young girls should be encouraged to read aloud frequently. There is no lovelier accomplishment. Not the declamatory style of reading which professional elocutionists acquire, and which, because it is intended for public use, has a degree of exaggeration in both its tones and its action, but the quiet, sweet, sympathetic and intelligent rendering of a book into the living speech is what we should seek for. A girl frequently spends a great deal of time over studies which will do her very little good in her future life, says Woman's Life. The art of reading well and acceptably would enable her to grace any circle of friends; it would perhaps cause her to be as eyes to the blind and as an angel of relief in the room of the invalid.

FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Large flowers used singly or smaller ones thickly disposed are in vogue just now, as being newer than garlands or sprays. Roses are general favorites, chiefly in dark red, pale pink or deep cream or yellow, any of these three colors forming a most happy contrast with all black, pale blue, and white or cream gloves. Parma violets look also exceedingly well in conjunction with the above colors, and with pale pink with mauve or pale green. Just as in anything relating to dress, with a little thought and taste, it is easy to obtain the maximum effect out of flower decorations. For instance, flowers should in most cases be chosen preferably of a darker color than the dress they decorate; red flowers will look better on a white frock than white flowers on a red one.—London Standard.

EXPERIENCED MOTHERS KNOW.

That very few are just to children.

That it is easier to be generous than just.

That children need judicious praise, but not extravagant flattery.

That many children become discouraged because their best efforts meet with no approval.

That nothing causes a child to cease his efforts to please sooner than to find that everything he does is taken as a matter of course.

That each child's disposition, as well as his constitution, should be studied conscientiously and carefully.

That a child has a right to some consideration of his tastes in the matter of dress and food as well as his amusements.

That we are too often arbitrary with our little people, and thoughtlessly trample on their rights; and they can read our motives more clearly than we think.

PATHOS OF THE MAN FAMINE.

It does indeed seem to me that every hindrance is put to prevent girls and men getting to know each other at all well. At afternoon tea one does not meet unmarried men at all; at garden parties one exchanges a few commonplace remarks with some of the men introduced; and we feel obliged to pass on if one does not wish to draw attention to oneself. At dances the men are few and far between, and are hardly ever seen again.—Correspondent in Lady's Pictorial.

FASHION NOTES.

A white flannel with black stripe makes a very fetching tennis shirt. Make it with a pocket, yoke back, link cuffs, and wear a linen collar. The tie should be one of the soft ones.

Lawns with dainty colored figures make sweet dresses for small children, it being no longer deemed necessary to restrict their costume to all white; in fact, some of the newest and most select designs for tiny people show bits of exquisite color.

Rajah silk makes a handsome light weight bathing suit quite in contrast with the flannels that, as soon as wet, become too heavy for comfort, and interfere with the exercise of the limbs required in swimming. And, all women should swim; if you have not learned, determine to do so this summer.

A noticeable feature of some of the nicer artificial flowers is the beautiful shading, which is so real that one almost expects to smell the fragrance that comes from the real blossoms.

The group of forward turning plaits at the middle, front and back of the circular skirt remains a favorite way of producing added width at the bottom.

[redacted]

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