

Doctors Said He Would Die

A Friend's Advice Saves Life

I wish to speak of the wonderful cure that I have received from your noted Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder cure. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back and sides. I could not breathe without difficulty and was nearly wild with the desire to urinate. Was compelled to do so every ten minutes with the passage of pure blood with the urine. I tried all the different doctors from far and near, but they said it was no use to doctor as I would die anyway. I was at the end of my rope and was so miserable with pain and the thought that I must die that words cannot tell how I felt. One day a friend told me of the wonderful help she had received from Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. She gave me one of your pamphlets which I read and determined to try Swamp-Root. After taking half a bottle I felt better. Have now taken ten bottles and am well as I ever was, thanks to Swamp-Root. I wish to tell all suffering people that have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best medicine on the market.

All persons doubting this statement can write to me and I will answer them directly.

Yours very truly,
CLYDE F. CAMERER,
Rosalia, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1909.
VERNE TOWNE, Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cent and one-dollar.

Maternal Instinct.
Mrs. Rattle—I am sure that is my baby with the pink ribbon over there.

Mr. Cynic—How can you tell it so readily?

Mrs. Rattle—I can recognize it by my pet poodle the nurse has with her.

THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a Certain Relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, more and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are pleasant to the taste Children like them. They never fail. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olsted, La Roy, N. Y.

Feminine Reasoning.
Stella—Her gown is just like yours.
Bella—I don't care if hers is a duplicate of mine, but I don't want mine a duplicate of hers.—Puck

FOR COLDS AND GRIP
Hicks' CAPSICUM is the best remedy—it relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 50c., and \$1.00. At drug stores.

Clothes may not make the man, but a man generally owes something to his tailor.



Libby's
Corned Beef
Everybody likes good corned beef.
Everybody likes Libby's because it is good and is ready for serving as soon as taken out of the tin.
Buy Libby's Next Time
Libby, McNeill & Libby

Charlotte Directory
Typewriter Supplies
Largest stock of ribbons, carbon, oil and other accessories to be found in the South. Orders filled same day received.
J. E. Crayton & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Be a Great Pianist Yourself

even if you don't know one note from another.
Educate yourself, your family and friends to the beautiful in music.

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\$400.00 to \$950.00

Convenient terms if desired.

CHAS. M. STIEFF
Southern Warehouse:
5 West Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
C. H. WILMOTH, Manager



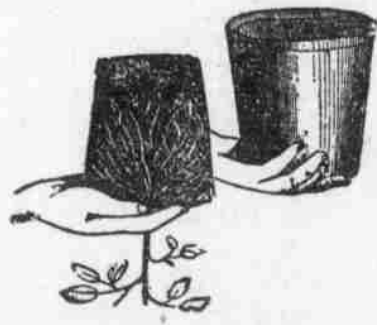
Horticulture

REMOVING PLANT FROM POT

Method Shown in Illustration Will Enable One to Re-pot Plants Without Injuring Roots.

A lady gardener once said to me: "I have no trouble in taking a plant out of a pot in which it has been growing for some time, as I simply take a table knife and cut around the inside of the pot, and the plant drops out when the pot is inverted." But that method cannot be approved, as the knife will ruin many of the roots, and so injure the plant that it will not recover its normal growth again for several weeks after shifting, says a writer in Park's Floral Magazine.

But it is not only in repotting that we wish to take a plant from the pot. Often we wish to examine the roots or the soil or the drainage, and the easiest way to do it is to place the fingers over the soil, invert, and tap the edge against the ledge of the table. The manner of grasping the pot is shown in the illustration. Before doing this it is well to thoroughly water the plant, as this adds to the weight and acts



Shifting a Plant.

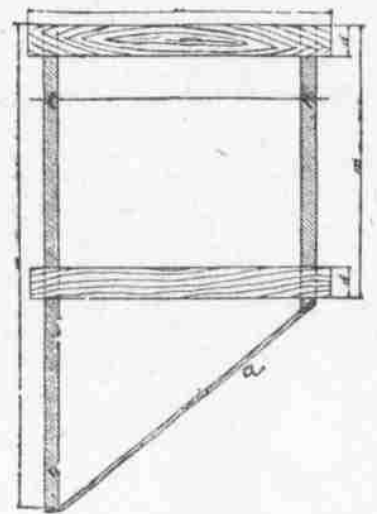
as a lubricant in the separation of the roots and soil from the pot.

In re-potting it is well to observe these suggestions, as you will thus be enabled to remove your plants from the pots without injury, and promote their health, growth and bloom.

HANDY FOR SPRAY MIXTURES

Strainer Allows Heavier and Coarser Particles to Wash Aside, Leaving Rest Free.

This strainer is excellent for the reason that the heavier and coarser particles of the spray mixture which



A Brass Screen.

do not go through are washed down to the lower edge of the sieve thus leaving the rest free for the straining of the mixture.

MOISTURE IN ORCHARD SOIL

Water is of Prime Importance While Tree is Fruit Making—Chief Elements of Success.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ)
As water is the means of circulation of plants as well as of animals therefore it is of prime importance that water be present in the soil, in order that the plant food in the soil may be taken up by the trees.

Many orchards have sufficient available plant food, but lack water at that critical period while the tree is fruit making. If a soil lacks water some form of fertilizers are a positive detriment if they are present in abundance.

The chief elements of success in preparing an orchard soil for the best results may be summed up as:

Removing surplus water from the soil. The conservation of plenty of moisture. The judicious use of manure and cover crops. The use of potash and phosphoric acid in available forms. Cultivation to keep a mulch. Reducing the number of trees per acre. By withholding nitrogen, and increasing the amount of mineral matter. By the use of wind breaks. By mulching. By keeping the soil in the best physical condition possible. It is not wise to stick to the exclusive use of any one practice, but to employ various methods to maintain the fertility of the orchard soils.

Buying Trees.
The inexperienced planter thinks he is getting a bargain when he buys trees three or four years old, but experience will show that yearlings are better and he should never plant anything over two years old.

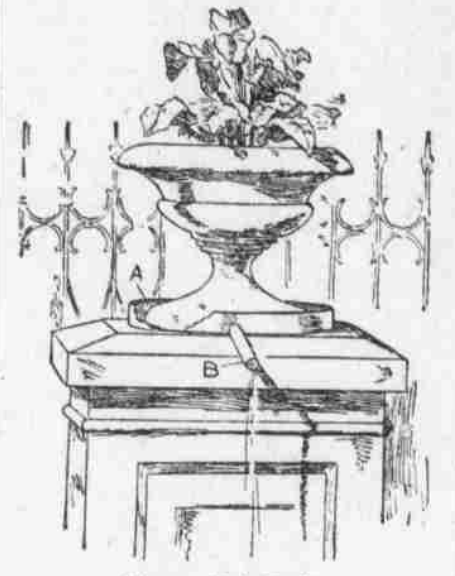
Always buy clean, straight trees with short stems, and even then do not be afraid to prune before planting.

DRAINAGE FOR FLOWER POT

So Arranged That Staining of Woodwork of Porches by Dripping Water is Prevented.

The staining of woodwork on porches and posts caused by the dripping of water from flower pots can be prevented in the following manner:

Make a zinc or galvanized tray of suitable shape in which to set the pots, as shown in the illustration. Solder a tube for the overflow, or



Flower Pot Drain.

dripping, on one side of the tray. Have the tube long enough to clear the post or part of the porch where the flower pot is set. The tube may be placed to the rear so it cannot be seen from the street, if desired. Place some small pieces of wood beneath the tray to allow the passage of air, thus preventing moisture. The tray can be made in any shape to conform to the shape of the pots.

SET OUT STRAWBERRY PLANT

Several Methods in General Use, but Matted—Row System Seems Best—Keep Weeds Down.

There are several methods of planting in general use, which may be modified to suit the planter. The method which seems best adapted to ordinary conditions in the matted-row system. In the spring, when the land is in good condition to work, harrow smooth and mark out rows four feet apart and as long as possible. Then set the plants at 18 or 24-inch intervals in the rows, and cultivate often enough to keep the weeds out and the soil loose until September, when, if the plants are vigorous growers, the runners should be about six inches apart.

It is desirable to train the runners the long way to the rows, cutting out plants that crowd. In ordinary planting trowel or spade is used to set the plants. A spade is an easy implement to open the ground with. Strike it into the ground and work it back and forth, draw out the spade, spread the roots of the plant, and set it so the crown comes just to the surface of the ground. Firm the soil well about the roots of the plant. As soon as possible after setting the plants, cultivation should commence, and it should continue at frequent intervals till fall. Keep the weeds down and the top soil loose. If the runners get too thick, cut out part of them, leaving about six inches between them. Runners may be encouraged to root by putting an inch or two of soil over each one near the end.

Blue Flowered Hydrangeas.
The application to the soil, when hydrangea hortensia is growing, of either alum, aluminum sulphate or iron sulphate have been found to induce the formation of blue flowers.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Practice clean cultivation in the orchard.

A grape vine should bear only a limited number of clusters.
No other fruit plant requires so careful pruning as the grape vine.

Poultry manure should be freely used for both fruits and vegetables.
There is danger of sunscald if too many large branches are removed in June.

Set the chrysanthemums where they can be protected from cold winds and rainstorms.

The apple worm is the larva of the codling moth, and it gets into the apple at this season of the year.

You cannot raise a young orchard without spraying any more than you can raise apples without spraying.

San Jose scale, codling moths, curculios and other pests rob us of 20 per cent. of our annual \$135,000,000 fruit crop.

As soon as new shoots appear on the young grape vines choose one or two of the strongest shoots and leave them for growth.

Chrysanthemums, planted in good soil and carefully cultivated throughout the summer, will flower abundantly late in the fall.

Remember, that good cultivation with fruit bushes or vines during the early growing period is as essential as with corn or vegetables.

In transplanting plants it is much better to fill the hole after the plant is set, the soil added gradually, then to water after the hole is filled.

Young grapes will bear some fruit the second season after planting if they make a good growth and are otherwise well cared for during the first growing season.

DOULTRY

FEW RATIONS FOR FATTENING

Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania Gives Combinations Worked Successfully.

The agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State college suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry, as having been used with success by them. Where yellow flesh is wanted, a ration should be made of cornmeal, five parts; ground oats (hulls removed) two parts; animal meal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Where a whiter flesh is wanted, the following rations are recommended. Cornmeal, two parts, ground buckwheat, two parts; ground oats, two parts. Mixed with sour milk. Another, barley meal, two parts; middlings, two parts, buckwheat, two parts; cornmeal, one part. Mixed with sour milk. Another, the refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk. When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. If no milk is available, some form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best gains. Should a chicken, for any reason, get out of its food, a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually recover in a short time. Water should be given once a day and grit twice a week. The rations should be fed rather soft, about like porridge. The food should never remain before them from



DOULTRY NOTES

Keep the young chicks out of the rain and dampness.

Corn, with nothing else, is the greatest cause of no eggs.

Artificial incubation in recent years has assumed large proportions.

Over-feeding causes chicks to be inactive and susceptible to disease.

The very best rule is to watch the fowls and feed about all they will eat.

The material used in preparing the nests for sitting hens should be fresh and clean.

Ducks are very dirty about the water pans, making the drinking water unfit for chickens.

If you cannot get one this year, get a brooder and wait for the incubator until next season.

Fowls require the equivalent of about 27 pounds of dry feed for each 500 pounds of live weight.

Hens require plenty of green food, as well as room for exercise, in addition to liberal grain feeding.

A hen that is laying an egg every other day will consume considerably more food than one that is not laying at all.

Chickens and ducklings bred from immature stock have not the same vigor as those whose parents were full grown.

The unsanitary conditions of the coops is the cause of the mortality of thousands upon thousands of chicks every season.

Apply kerosene to the roosts with a cloth or swab twice a week during the summer or warm weather to kill the red spider lice.

There are almost as many ways and methods of feeding and caring for turkeys as there are localities where they are grown.

Frequently cleaning and disinfecting of all the poultry quarters means less trouble and more profits. Use carbolic whitewash freely.

Types of the Christian Life

By Dr. Hugh T. Kerr, Chicago

TEXT—Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus.—John 11:5.

Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus. Jesus loved them all. Yet he loved each of them, Martha and Mary and Lazarus. Each of them has a place in his heart. Yet they are so different. Jesus does not ask for monotony, but variety in his kingdom. The kingdom of grace is like the kingdom of nature. No two varieties are alike. In my Father's house are many mansions. One family, but many members. One home, but many hearts.

That was the revelation of God's character in the Old Testament. He was the son of Abraham, of Isaac, of Jacob. How different they were. Abraham—the faithful, the consecrated, the pathfinder. Isaac—the lackadaisical, the indifferent, the father of an illustrious son, the son of an illustrious father. Jacob—the Jew—crafty and cunning, yet tender-hearted and visionary, and God was the father of each and yet loved them all.

The fruit with us is we want religion to level human nature at a dead uniformity, and we think Christians should all be conformed to our type, forgetting that Christ is the universal type—so universal that we may all be unlike each other and yet all be like him. It is the fault that belongs to our education. We grind all our children through the same mill. Black and white, delicate and robust, brilliant and underbred, they must all submit to the same polishing process.

It is the fault of our church system, also. We want to level down the whole congregation to our own miserable level. We think Christ has conceived in us the true conception of the saint. There is the Sunday school type and the Christian Endeavor type and the prayer meeting type. There is the elder type and the trustee type. The W. T. U. type and the Y. M. C. A. type. The temperance type and the mission type. There is the Presbyterian and the Methodist and the Baptist type. The Mary and the Martha and the Lazarus type. But the love of God is broader than the measure of man's mind, and all may be included in his embracing love.

Let us remember that Jesus loved Mary and Martha and Lazarus. Mary—the passive, Martha—the active, and Lazarus the patient. Mary—satisfied to do. Martha—to do. Lazarus—to be without. Mary—the waiter. Martha—the worker. Lazarus—the watcher. Mary content to sit. Martha content to serve. Lazarus content to suffer. And Jesus loved each and he loved all.

Jesus loved Martha. That is what the record says. The active, busy servant, Christian Martha. She is in the majority today and is greatly to be desired. Sometimes she is apt to think she is the only one whom the Lord loves. She has much Scripture to quote in favor of her disposition and has the authority of great men to favor the strenuous life. What the Lord require of thee but do justly and to love mercy. Pure religion and undefiled before God and Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction. "Be doers of the word and not hearers only."

Martha is everywhere respected and honored today because she does things. She is the Sunday school, the prayer meeting, the church services, the missionary society, the ladies' aid. She is cooking, praying, sewing, visiting, collecting for the kingdom of God, until when night comes she falls asleep too tired to say her prayers. And Jesus loved Martha. And we must love her too. A religion that finds its joy in service and in consecrated activity is apt to be a moral power. A religion that finds God nearer in moments of sentiment or musical ecstasy, instead of in moments of moral endeavor, is extremely dangerous. Jesus loved Martha.

Jesus loved Mary. Mary—the quiet, retiring sister who sat at his feet. Mary's claim to recognition came from being willing to wait upon his words. She is like the beautiful picture through which you look into the great far beyond. She is like whispering music singing comfort into troubled hearts.

In a world of sin and turmoil Mary sat in the confidence of a beautiful trust. She was like another beautiful girl upon whose tombstone her friends carved the words: "It was easier to be good when she was with us." That was Mary's tribute. "What interests the world in Mr. Gladstone," writes John Morley, "is even more what he was than what he did." What interests the world in Jesus is not so much his beautiful teaching as his more beautiful life.

It was a hard lesson for Elijah to learn. He was the child of the storm and the tempest. He lived in reformations and revolutions. "Behold, the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks before Jehovah."

My dear friends, let us not take away from the boundless power the love of God. He loved Mary and Martha and Lazarus. All with their differences. And they all loved him. Mary sits at his feet. Martha hurries to supply his wants. And Lazarus is content to glorify him with his radiant resurrection glory. With all our differences and misunderstandings and selfishness we love him and each in turn is loved by him.

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."



—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.—The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?

I Cure Dropsy of Any Kind Curable
Address DR. JOHN T. PATTERSON
Dropsy Specialist
18 Waddell Street, Atlanta, Ga.



Settled Them.

"I've a sight of 'em"—thirteen altogether," remarked a prosperous old farmer, "and all of 'em's done me credit save the three eldest, who sowed wild oats at a pretty rapid rate, and then came home and saddled my shoulders with the harvest."

"Well, I own I was glad to see 'em back, and I feasted 'em, and petted 'em, and set 'em on their legs again, only to see 'em skeddaddle off afresh when things had slowed down, with all the cash they could lay hands on."

"That thereabouts sickened me, so I called the rest of 'em together and said:

"There's ten of you left, and if any of you 'ud like to follow 'o'other three I won't try to stop you. But, understand this, though there may be a few more prodigal sons, there'll be no more fattened calves. I've killed the last of 'em!"

"And," continued the old man, triumphantly, "I've had trouble w' none of 'em since!"

Exactly.
Noting that another piece of valuable china has been broken. Senator Allen asked his housekeeper how the breakage occurred, and she hastily replied:
"It fell down and just broke itself."
"Merely an automatic brake," quietly commented the senator.

Sensitive.
"You don't like educated Indians!"
"Oh, yes, I like them well enough, but I always feel a sense of shame when I meet one. He knows that my ancestors cheated his ancestors out of their land, and he knows that I know he knows it."

Extravagant.
Ada—Cholly Saphedde was in a brown study the other day, and I offered him a penny for his thoughts.
Edith—You spendthrift! You never did know the value of money!

To The Last Mouthful

one enjoys a bowl of crisp, delightful

Post Toasties

with cream or stewed fruit—or both.

Some people make an entire breakfast out of this combination.

Try it!

"The Memory Lingers"

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Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.