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**The Church: Her Glory and Walk**

By REV. WILLIAM EVANS, D. D.,  
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago



TEXT—Ephesians (whole Epistle).  
The great theme of the Epistle to the Ephesians is the Church—its heavenly calling and earthly life. After the greeting and salutation the Epistle sets before us its two great divisions: the glorious calling of the Church, chapters 1-3; and the earthly life of the Church, chapters 4-6.

Under the first main division presented to us, the conception of the Church in the mind of God, as an invisible organism which only God can see; in the second main division, the Church as a visible organization, such as the world can see. The bringing together of these two thoughts is the sum total of the message of this book.

Under the conception of the Church we have presented to use first from the divine side, the Church as it was in the mind of God, just as the plans and specifications of a building are in the mind of the architect before a single stone is laid (1:3-14). Second from the human side: The conception of the Church as it should be in the mind of the Church itself (1:15-23). This division takes the form of a prayer to the Father that the Church may consciously realize and appreciate this divine conception. The object of the prayer is threefold: That believers may know what is the hope of their calling; what the riches of the glory of God's inheritance in his saints; and what the exceeding greatness of his power in those who believe, which power is illustrated in the resurrection and exaltation of Jesus Christ.

Having briefly considered the conception of the Church, let us now glance for a moment at its construction, the account of which we find in chapter 2:1-22. Note here the description of the material out of which the Church is formed, and how this material is described (2:1-12); dead in sin, children of wrath, ruled by Satan fulfilling the desires of the flesh, without Christ and hopeless, far off with out God, and strangers to the covenant of promise.

The Church is now conceived of as a spiritual structure (2:20-22). Jesus Christ, the apostles and prophets are its chief corner-stone and foundation. Each believer is a living stone in the living temple; each aggregation of believers also constitutes a dwelling place of the Spirit.

The next great point to be considered is the Constitution of the Church which is set forth in chapter 3:1-21. In this chapter are set forth the personal relations existing between the writer and his readers. In the same connection is declared the kind of people out of which the Church is constructed, not, however, as to the individual, as in chapter 2, but with regard to the two great divisions of mankind: Jew and Gentile.

The second division of the book, namely, the earthly walk of the Church (chapters 4-6), is presented to us in the following fourfold way:

First—There is the walk of the Church, which should be a united walk (4:1-16).  
The graces that maintain unity are described as meekness, lowliness, long suffering, forbearance, love (4:1-3). Then those fundamental unities on which the unity is based are described: one body, one Spirit, one calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God who is over all, through all, in all (4:4-6). The fact is further emphasized that the unity which should characterize the Church is not monetary, but consists in a diversity of gifts (4:7-11). Here are described the various gifts and offices in the possession of the membership of the Church, all of which are bestowed by the Divine Spirit. The end and aim of these gifts is set forth in 4:12-16—they are all to be used for the building up of the body of Christ.

Second—God would have the world see not only a united Church, but also an unblemished membership (4:17-5:21), so he portrays to us vividly the walk of the individual believer, which should be characterized by purity and consistent with his profession in Christ. The old life is described; then the new life, first in general, second then in detail is set before us in glowing terms.

Third—God would have the world see an ideal family life (5:22-6:9). The walk of the Christian family should be one of reciprocal love and willing service for each other. Here are set before us the relation of husband and wife; parents and children; masters and servants.

Fourth—The dynamic power for the realization of these ideals is described in 6:10-18. The Christian must put on the whole armor of God, which is here delineated piece by piece. Thus armed, victory is certain.

The Epistle concludes with a request for prayer by the apostle and with final salutations, 6:19-24.

**DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS**

Oats Should Be Principal Stock Feed in Cotton Belt.

MOST PROFITABLE IN SOUTH

Plant Would Reduce Washing and Leaching to Minimum, Furnish Grazing and Add to Deficient Supply of Humus.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

From October 1 to November 15, according to the latitude, is the best time to sow oats in the cotton belt. The oat crop should be made the principal stock feed grown in the cotton belt. The area in oats should be fully as large as that in corn, but let us not forget the facts that as a stock feed and cash crop, oats is one of the best crops that can be grown in the south.

The chief crops grown all over the cotton belt are cotton and corn. As an average for a ten-year period of 1900 to 1909 there was planted from 10 to 15 acres of corn for each acre of oats in the various cotton belt states. During the same time an average of the oat crop per acre was \$10.09, while the average value per acre of corn was \$11.02. Figuring the cost of growing an oat crop and a corn crop, we find that the oat crop was the most profitable. There are several important reasons why we should sow millions of acres of oats in the cotton belt. The oat crop would reduce washing and leaching to the minimum, furnish grazing, add to the deplorably deficient supply of humus, add to the always short supply of feed stuffs and supplement the money crop—cotton.

Of course, there are better winter cover crops than oats. Burr clover and crimson clover are the vetches, and in some cases some of the other winter cereals are better. We do not claim that oats alone or that oats and hairy vetch combined should be grown for the sole purpose of supplying a cover crop. However, in view of the fact that oats will grow on poor land poorly prepared, and it costs little to seed an acre, it is a good winter cover



Good Oat Crop.

crop for the many thousands of farmers who have not learned to grow winter legumes.

Two and one-half acres were planted in oats at the experiment station at Baton Rouge, La., for a grazing experiment on September 28. October 29 seven Poland China hogs, weighing in total 276 pounds, were put on this plot and were given no feed but the green oats during the winter. February 17 the pigs weighed a total of 568 pounds. There was an average gain of .37 pound per pig per day for 110 days. From October 29 to January 14 45 head of sheep were pastured on this same plot. Of this number, eight ewes and nine lambs were pastured continuously there after February 17, at which date the lambs averaged 68 days old and 35.5 pounds each. Allowing six cents per pound for the lambs, we have a return of \$13.40 per acre, plus the pasturage of the sheep not considered in the estimate.

The loss of humus in the soil results in the increasing of its power of storing up and properly supplying crops with water. Soils with a liberal supply of humus are capable of more effectively withstanding drought than similar soils with less humus. The oat crop fills the soil full of roots, and the stubble also adds much humus to the soil.

The oat grain is very valuable feed, especially for young animals, because of its moderately high protein content and the large amount of ash and mineral matter. Found for pound, oats are not as valuable for feeding mature animals as corn, four pounds of corn being equal to about five pounds of oats. However, when we consider the cost of growing the two crops and the fact that feed is always scarce when the oat crop is harvested, we are forced to admit that every farmer in the cotton belt should grow oats.

In attempting to build up the worn-out cotton lands, we must depend very largely on the leguminous crops. Now the oat crop is harvested early enough to permit the growing of a leguminous crop. The leguminous crop may be plowed under or it may be used as feed, and the manure returned to the land. If we are going to build up our land and raise good stock, we must grow oat crops and follow with legume crops.

Oats are probably the best paying small grain crops that can be grown

over practically the entire cotton belt. The same soil that will produce one bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn, per acre will produce 60 bushels of oats. At the average price that has prevailed for oats during the last five years, the 60 bushels will sell for from \$36 to \$40 and the straw, when baled, will often pay for growing the grain. It is best to plant oats after corn and peas. Cut the corn stalks and pea vines into pieces with disk harrow. The disk harrow is the best possible implement in preparing the corn and pea fields for oats. The drill will clog in trashy ground and particularly when working in uncut stalks and pea vines. When the disk harrow is used before the land is broken, the drill runs freely and easily, thus depositing

**HOW CAN I INCREASE THE YIELD AND QUALITY OF MY OATS?**

- 1—Pan and Grade Seed.
- 2—Seed Early.
- 3—Early and Medium Varieties Best.
- 4—Better Prepared Seed Bed.
- 5—Drilling Better Than Broadcasting.
- 6—Treat Early Oats for Smut.
- 7—Always Sow Clover.
- 8—Save the Crop by Good Shocking and Stacking.

the seed evenly. After using the disk harrow to cut the corn stalks, plow the land deep, then disk and double disk, and harrow and cross harrow until every inch of the soil has been stirred and broken as fine as possible.

A mixture of 300 pounds of 16 per cent of acid phosphate, 100 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 200 pounds of potash, followed in March with a top dressing of 50 to 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre is good fertilizer for oats on average soil.

The best variety for fall sowing in the south are Red Rust proof type. The original Red Rust proof, the Apple and Bancroft are so nearly alike that no one can tell them apart if shown side by side. The Burt oat is for spring sowing.

The quantity of seed that is necessary to sow an acre of oats is variable. If sown early in the season or sown on very fertile soil a smaller quantity of seed may be used than if sown late or sown on poor land. If the crop is planted 25 per cent less seed may be used than if the same crop were to be sown broadcast.

There are three methods commonly practiced of planting oats, namely: Sowing broadcast, open furrow and drilling. Drilling of the seed is to be preferred, since considerably less seed can be used if drilled by machine; the seeds are covered at a uniform depth and come up, grow, and ripen uniformly; the small ridges made by the drill afford a slight degree of protection from the cold; and the yield from drilled oats is usually greater than that from broadcast oats. The seed saved, and the larger crops that usually result from drilled oats, will soon pay for a good drill on the farm.

It is well nigh impossible to discuss oats in the cotton belt without discussing lespedeza, cow peas, soy beans and peanuts, as these crops are almost as much a counterpart of oats as the Siamese twin Ang was of his brother Chang.

As soon as all danger of frost is past, sow about one bushel of lespedeza right on top of the growing oats, and make no attempt to cover whatever. It is advisable to divide the bushel into two halves and sow them broadcast, first one-half over the land walking east and west and the other half walking north and south.

The oats will be ready to cut in May and June. At this time the lespedeza plants will be so small as to be hardly perceptible, though you can see whether you have a stand or not. Up to that time the oats have been taking the strength and water from the soil, but the first summer rain makes a difference. The weeds come with a rush and threaten to choke out the lespedeza plants.

**OATS. COST OF GROWING.**

Seed .....	\$ 1.58
Preparing Ground .....	1.45
Harvesting .....	1.25
Stacking .....	.50
Thrashing .....	1.20
Rent and Repairs .....	4.16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$10.14</b>
<b>AVERAGE OF 26 FARMERS.</b>	

The lespedeza begins to bloom in September and October, and is ready to harvest. It is best to cut when in bloom and all green.

Do not cut when wet from dew or rain. Mow in forenoon, windrow and cock in five or six feet high, 200 to 300 pounds to the cock and cover with jowells or eight-ounce duck covers about nine feet square. After about three days open out, air is needed, and haul to barn or stack. It is, of course, unnecessary to offer suggestions relative to the growing of cow peas, soy beans and peanuts after oats. The farmers of the cotton belt have had some little experience in growing these crops after oats.

The development of the diversified agriculture and the increasing of the acreage devoted to the oats and the leguminous crops will do much to hasten the day of independence on the cotton belt farms.

**NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON**



**Capital Is Taking on the Attributes of a Metropolis**



WASHINGTON.—"I used to think that Washington was the quietest big city in the world," sighed a "good old times" person, "and I loved it on that account. But now—!" The sigh and the shake of the head were eloquent.

If memory serves, it was Mrs. Adams, wife of the president, who complained of Washington as a wilderness. The streets, she said, were composed of mud that covered the hubs of the wheels of her carriage. Probably, with such a paving there was practically no noise of traffic—likewise no traffic.

"The city protects its citizens from unnecessary noises," said Maj. Sylvester, "but as Washington each year takes on more and more the attributes of a metropolis the number of necessary noises increases."

Just then a man blustered into the outer office and demanded a copy of the police regulations.

"I want," he said, "to find out what we've got to submit to and what we haven't. A crowd of boys congregates in the alley back of our house. They

yell and howl there and play ball, and they cut up the brooms that they find in the alley entrances and use them for bats."

"What will you do about that?" the correspondent asked Maj. Sylvester.

"It must go through the courts."  
"But the policeman on that beat— shouldn't he have done something?"  
"We'll investigate that. There are regulations forbidding ball playing and disorderly conduct on the city thoroughfares."

Meanwhile the irate gentleman had followed a quiet-spoken individual who had asked him to "come with me and make a statement."

Then there is the tragic story of the apartment house resident—the cliff dweller of civilization. One of these, wooing a greatly desired morning nap, is awakened in the young hours of the morning by the milkman. The milkman has been awake these many hours, and has absorbed all that exhilaration which, so we are told, may be extracted from the dawn. Having absorbed said exhilaration, the milkman proceeds to exude it again for the benefit of all whom it may concern—whether the beneficiaries desire it or not.

Then comes the ice man, clatter, clatter, into the alley. Certain horses must be addressed in loud and mandatory tones—else they will not stand just right. A swarm of boys must deliver ice in all directions, and call across intervening space for instructions. But, at last, they, too, go.

**Fewer Strong Men Found Among Recruits of Today**

RECRUITS in the army are deteriorating in physical standards since the days of the Civil war, according to Captain Harold W. Jones and other officers of the army medical corps. During a recent investigation measurements of 500 recruits were examined, and it was found that the percentage of strong men enlisted is by far the lowest at the present day, only 33 per cent, as against 57 per cent, in 1875.

The men considered weak at the present time are 43 per cent, as against 10 per cent, in 1875. Attention is called to the fact that the percentage of foreign-born recruits has fallen from more than 60 per cent, to about nine per cent. It is suggested that many of the recruits obtained years ago were hardy German and Irish emigrants of stocky build, which may account for the great difference in the percentage of strong men.

"We must take the figures cautiously," says that officer. "As I have said, I think there is no doubt that we are getting a different type of man in the service today from what we got years ago; he may be just as good and he may have more brains, but



he does not seem to have as much brawn.

"Whether the present-day recruit would last as well under the old conditions of hard frontier service with sanitary conditions far inferior to those of the present time is hard to say, but I think it doubtful if he would."

"The high percentage of strong men in 1876 to 1879 may be due to the fact that the recruiting, at least in this part of the country, was not very active then and the army could pick its men, accepting only the hardest and best. Finally, I believe further investigation along the lines suggested in this paper in other parts of the country might tell us whether our standard is really deteriorating or not."

**They Knew President Wilson as Boy "Tommy"**



IN the throng of visitors at the executive offices the other day President Wilson found two friends of his boyhood days, the Misses Elizabeth M. and Ellen D. Bellamy of Wilmington, N. C. The two sisters, well advanced in age, were ushered into the outer offices just as the president, according to his usual custom, began shaking hands with the friends of congressmen.

"There he is now," said one of the sisters; "I knew I could tell him, but how old he has gotten. We used to call him Tommy. I am afraid I'll call him that yet."

"You mustn't do that," interrupted

ed the other. "It's Mr. President now."

"You know the first time I ever saw him," said Miss Ellen, reminiscingly, "he was riding a bicycle."

"It was the first time I ever saw a bicycle, too," rejoined her sister. The two sisters told one of the secretaries how their brother, as family physician for the Wilsons, was summoned to attend the mother of the future president.

"Tommy came over," said Miss Ellen, "to get me to stay with his mother. He stayed around and was a very helpful boy. I said at that time Tommy would make a fine husband for somebody some day. How proud his father would be if he could see him now."

Just then the president came over, the two women introduced themselves, and President Wilson said he remembered them quite well. He expressed his regret that Mrs. Wilson and the members of his family were not home to greet them, and the two sisters went forth beaming with satisfaction.

**She Proves to Husband Her Wifely Devotion**

REPRESENTATIVE Clayton of Alabama dropped in on Postmaster General Burleson the other day and found him sweltering over some unpronounceable postoffice addresses. He came to the rescue by telling of some of his own experiences.

"One of my good friends and supporters in all my races for congress," Judge Clayton averred, "had the unique name of Doremus Erasmus Cadwalader Riddlesperger. One night," continued the judge, "I went to a country dance not far from my home and among the dancers was a Mr. Pinkney Comission, who had for his fair partner Miss Mahaly Maholyback."

Mr. Burleson seemed to doubt the veracity of the Alabama member.

"That's not all," continued the judge. "A young colored woman, smil-



I LOVES MA HUSBAND SO MUCH DAT I NAMED OUR BABY—TRULY THINE OWN  
ing and jolly-looking, came to our house one day bearing a fat little infant of the female sex. The proud mother on being asked the name of her offspring replied:  
"You know dat I loves ma husband. I sho' an awful fond of dat man, and so I called our baby a name to show how much my love is fo' its father. I named it Truly Thine Own."