

THE CULTURE OF ROSES

W. S. SIBSON, A WELL-KNOWN AMATEUR, DESCRIBES METHODS HE FINDS SUCCESSFUL.

I have been requested to relate what I know, and the methods I pursue in the cultivation of my roses—more especially for exhibition, and it gives me great pleasure to meet you here and address you this evening. So much has been said recently on the subject of rose culture, and so many valuable letters and articles have appeared in the newspapers, from both professional gardeners and amateurs, that I fear that it may be difficult for me to infuse much that is really new, or of special interest, into the remarks I am about to make. I must ask you to remember, while on the premises, that I speak only as an amateur, and as such I propose to give you as fully and yet as briefly as possible the best information and results that I have gathered during a period of more than 20 years' pleasurable work in my garden, hoping that some beginner in the fascinating work of rose culture may find a helpful suggestion or two in what I have to say.

I shall more particularly refer to that class of the family of roses, known as the hybrid perpetual or remontant rose, and propose to consider the selection of varieties, situation, soil and planting, the management, cultivation and pruning, so that I shall endeavor to take you with me in the train of Her Majesty, the Queen of Flowers, from the time she is planted in our garden until we see her in all her glory, a beautiful Queen enthroned in the exhibition hall. There is no royal road to the production in perfection of the rose. She is very exacting, and to develop properly her peerless beauty demands and requires the close attention of her admirers. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, who in his charming "Book about Roses" (a book, by the way, that no grower or lover of the rose should be without), says: "He who would have beautiful roses in his garden, must have beautiful roses in his heart." This I believe, like everything else the author says on the subject, is true, and the one that has this love will find continual pleasure in watching and working among his favorites, knowing the result will more than repay all the time and trouble he may devote to their cultivation, while on the other hand, as Ellwanger says in "The Rose," "Without this true love, failure, partial or complete, is sure to follow."

The hybrid perpetual is not, as its name would imply, perpetual in its bloom. On the contrary, from most of the varieties we get one beautiful and glorious harvest of flowers in summer and only a few scattering blooms afterwards. Some of the varieties, however, will, by proper treatment again bloom freely in the autumn. To this phase of their cultivation I will refer later.

Selection of Varieties.

The selection of varieties is a question that each must decide for himself. Every rosegrower has his favorites, and some like to obtain every new variety that comes out. Each year the seed catalogues and the lists of introductions and brilliant colored plates, introduce some so called new and high-priced novelties. A few prove to be valuable acquisitions, some last a year or two, a few more, but the majority are either old friends under new names, or are not worthy of retention and are never heard of again. While some of the newer varieties, which have been introduced in recent years, comparatively few can be said to excel our old favorites; particularly in this true of the really first-class and distinct dark red roses, which are now and will submit a list of the best of all the roses I grow. Every one of them is worthy of a place in our collections, and from my experience I can include the best of the respective colors for the purpose under consideration.

With the exception of Captain Christy, a French, Glorie de Lyonnet, Madame Caroline Testout and Yvonne Polkett, none, which are hybrid tea, the list is composed of hybrid perpetuals.

DARK CRIMSON AND MAROON.

Abel Carriere, mod., velvety crimson, free center.
Baron de Bonstetten, vel., rich velvety maroon.
Jean Lisland, free, crimson maroon, 11-12 inches with scarlet.
Earl of Dufferin, free, r. crimson shaded dark maroon.
Prince Camille de Rohan, free, deep velvety crimson.
Louis Van Houtte, dwarf or mod., crimson maroon.
Duke of Albany, vel., vivid crimson becoming darker and developing a beautiful shade of velvety maroon.
La Reine, free, velvety crimson.
Sultan of Zanzibar, V. velvety blackish crimson maroon.

CRIMSON AND SCARLET.

General Jacquemont, vel., brilliant crimson.
Glorie de Lyonnet, mod., crimson.
Blummed with a
Chas. Lefebre, free or mod., reddish crimson, velvety and
Lady Helen Stewart, vel., bright crimson scarlet.
Duke of Teck, vel., very bright clear crimson.
Glorie de Margottin, vel., brilliant scarlet.
Earl of Wiltshire, vel., bright crimson.
Glorie de Chesham, vel., rich, velvety crimson.
Duke of Edinburgh, vel., bright velvety crimson.

CARMINE CRIMSON AND VERMILION.

Marie Baumann, mod., brilliant carmine crimson.
Marie Lady, free, vermillion shaded crimson.
Alfred Colomb, mod., carmine crimson.
Madame Victor Verdyer, mod., carmine crimson.
Kor's E. Y. Tessa, mod., carmine crimson.
Earl of Pembroke, vel., soft velvety crimson.

CRIMSON ROSE, RED AND CHERRY RED.

Edmund Moreau, vel., clear cherry red.
Francis Lefebvre, vel., cherry red.
Francis Michelson, free, deep carmine rose.
Henrich Schultze, mod., bright rose, carmine rose.
Victor Verdyer, mod., bright rose, carmine rose.
Ulrich Brunner, vel., bright cherry red.
Marquise de Castellane, mod., carmine rose, bright.

SHADES OF PINK.

Madame Gabriel Leuzet, vel., clear satiny pink.
Mrs. John Laing, vel., soft, clear pink.
Baroness Rothschild, mod., light pink.
Eugenie Verdyer, vel., beautiful satiny pink.
Captain Christy, mod., delicate peach shading at center, to rose, clear pink.
La France, free, delicate satiny pink, deeper in center.
Caroline Testout, vel., brilliant satiny rose, deeper in center to clear red.
Queen of Queens, vel., pink, bluish edge.

BRIGHT ROSE AND PINK.

Abel Grand, free, clove rose.
Countess Cecilie Chantillat, mod., deep pink.
Migrite de St. Amant, free, bright rose.

WHITE AND SHADES OF FLESH.

William de Lyon, mod., pure white, double and marked with pink.
Margaret Dickson, vel., white, pale flesh center.
Marchioness of Londonderry, vel., ivory white.
Chlo. vel., flesh shaded pink in center.
Vicomtesse Polkett, mod., creamy pink.
Glorie de Lyonnet, vel., white tinted delicate yellow.

Of course a much larger list could be given, and it would include many worthy and beautiful varieties. I grow every rose I have mentioned, and have discarded many others in their favor. As can be seen, without hesitation, I recommend everyone of them. Having selected my varieties, I get good, two-year-old, well-grown field plants, budded low on the manetti stock. Some prefer their roses on their own roots, but while I have found that a few vigorous growers do well, my experience has been that many of the choicest hybrid perpetuals are of weakly growth when left to their own resources, and require a strong and vigorous stock in order to produce and mature their flowers in perfection. The manetti was first obtained from Italy many years ago, and is acknowledged generally to be the best stock that can be used. By proper planting and treatment, to which I shall refer, many roses, so budded, will become established on their own roots at the same time retaining the strong blood of the manetti. I have some specimens in my own collection,

that I have had for 20 years, and they are still thrifty and satisfactory plants. I have also tried budding on the native briar, but I have found the manetti longer lived, less liable to winter killing, and altogether more satisfactory. My remarks on the manetti would not be complete without telling you that in some cases, after the plants budded on this stock have been established several years, I find it desirable to transplant those that require

Treatment and Cultivation.

Under the treatment and cultivation I shall mention, the ground near the surface necessarily becomes very rich, and in some cases I find the roots outgrow the bush.



PORTLAND'S NEW DWELLING HOUSES. No. V.

The four houses which appear in the accompanying illustration are situated on the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Pettigrove streets, and are owned by Hon. William D. Penion. They were designed by Architect Otto Klemann, and are among the handiwork of the many dwelling-houses erected in the city last year.

It is then necessary to dig up the plant, prune the roots, replace in new soil, or in the same place after first deeply trenching the ground, and mixing the subsoil with that at the surface. In some cases I find it better to discard plants such as I have described, as they have outgrown their vigor and usefulness, and replace them with good two-year-old plants, such as I have mentioned.

I will now refer briefly to the situation and soil in which to plant. One of the best authorities, W. Robinson, in his book, "The English Flower Garden" says on the subject:

Roses love shelter and warmth, and the choice of a situation should always be regulated by these considerations. At the same time, they require severe exposure, and as one need hesitate to plant even if the situation be less favorable than could be desired.

We should, if possible, select an open position, but sheltered from high winds, and not too closely surrounded by large trees; first, because closeness induces mildew, and second, because the roots of the trees will soon find and take the nourishment intended for our roses. Any good garden soil is suitable, but with a good loam subsoil being the best. Before planting, I dig mine deeply, and mix in with the soil as it is worked, plenty of well rotted manure, taking care that good drainage is provided if it does not naturally exist. We cannot have success if the soil is stagnant and poor, and if our roses stand in such soil, they will surely sicken, and a lingering death will surely result. While planting can be done early in the spring, I prefer, when possible, to do it in the autumn, in October, before our rainy season sets in. By planting then, the plants become well established by spring, and in condition to give good results the following summer. Before planting, I carefully examine the plants, cut off any broken or bruised roots, and set the roots spread out in a natural position in the ground, and so that the buds are about 1 inch below the surface. This is most important, as it induces the formation of new roots, which strike downwards, instead of coming to the surface as suckers, which is the case when the bud is not planted sufficiently deep. The one disadvantage of budded roses, I think, is that careless or inexperienced growers do not recognize and at once eradicate these suckers or shoots from the wild stock. I have occasionally seen a large and handsome bush, carefully tended, watered and pruned, but barren of flowers, much to the disappointment of its owner. It was an illustration of the wild stock having crowded out the bud. Now if these roses are planted, as suggested, with the bud 3 inches below the surface, they will produce very few suckers, and if they do appear, they can be readily recognized, for the manetti is distinct in wood and foliage from other roses. This foliage has seven small leaflets, while that of most other hybrid perpetuals has only five, and the wood is also distinct and easily known. If suckers do throw up, I carefully cut them off at the root, removing the soil for that purpose. If allowed to grow, they make the strength of the plant and choke out the bud, and the result will be such as I have just indicated. At the time of planting, the bushes are pruned by thinning out unnecessary branches, and shortening those that are left to four or five eyes. After planting I mulch the ground with old manure, and the plants are then ready to establish themselves and go safely through the winter. My next head is the management after growth begins in the spring. Many people imagine and have told me that to obtain large and perfect flowers for exhibition, I allow only two or three flowers to the bush, in other words, I sacrifice the many for the benefit of a few. This supposition is not correct. As the new growth begins, I cut away the plants, and rub off here and there those shoots that are likely to crowd the plants, and shut out the light and air, and generally seeing that the growth is symmetrical and open. According to the habit and vigor of the plant when well established, I allow from 10 to 20 flowers to the bush, and perfect flowers which will have almost as many laterals, or flower-producing shoots. As the flower buds appear, many of them, as you know, come in clusters. I carefully disbud them when very small, all the buds except that one in the center of the cluster, and instead of being as above supposed, bare of flowers, my bushes are covered with flowers, but only one flower to the shoot.

Protection From Sun.

In order to protect my dark beauties from the sun, I get some cheap Japanese parasols, attach the handles to long garden stakes, and as my roses are opening, I place the umbrellas against the sun, and so save the flowers. The rose books tell us to use for this purpose zinc caps, painted green, but I think my simple and inexpensive plan equally as good. Try this with your dark roses like Jean Lisland, Abel Carriere, Prince Camille, Charles Lefebre, etc., and you will be well repaid in seeing their full and unobscured beauty, and shades of color, so rich and indescribable, that you, like me, will, I feel sure, not mind being called a crank. I will not detain you by going into details of how to exhibit the rose. One point, however, I will mention, and that is the arrangement of the flowers in their boxes. The largest blooms should always be in the back row, and the size should gradually taper so that the smaller are in front. And see that the colors contrast effectively. I usually take careful survey of my flowers the day before the show, and jot down on paper the arrangement I intend to make. Let tubes and boxes be nicely painted green, and the latter liberally furnished with clean green moss, and a neat card, bearing name, should be beside each respective rose. We now have about six weeks in which to enjoy the fruits of our tender care, and then to do except to get the roses in for the next year, for the tip, and this causes the lower buds to ripen. Towards the end of October, I ripen the buds lightly, and much with good manure, and in January or February, I give the plants a systematic and thorough pruning. This is one of the most important features of rose culture. Now, in pruning, there are two

principles. Briefly stated, they are as follows: For size and quality, prune close; that is, leave only three to seven eyes, according to the habit of growth, upon the strong shoots and laterals, cutting out altogether all weakly, infirm and old wood, leaving only the strong and thrifty ripened shoots of the previous season's growth.

For quantity, follow the same course as to weakly and old wood, but cut to eight or 12 or more eyes. The above are general rules, which must, however, be modified and supplemented by the following:

Roses of weak growth require more severe pruning than those that are vigorous and thrifty. The latter must have the shoots left longer, but must be well thinned out. As one gets to know their roses, and the habits of growth, the treatment each requires soon becomes apparent. In pruning, make the cut clean and as nearly horizontal as possible, and always cut by an outside eye, so that the shoot that grows from the eye cut will grow outwards. And further, in all ways bear in mind and keep in view the shape and symmetry of the plant as it will be, for that is formed in pruning.

After pruning, I usually spray the bushes with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture. Moving them another spray of the same after growth starts in the spring. I find this treatment helps to keep the wood and foliage clean, and free from black spot, bright and mildew; and it may also have some effect in keeping away aphids, with which my hybrid perpetuals are seldom troubled, unless the weather conditions are very unfavorable during the early growing season. If aphids do appear, I dust the plants with tobacco dust and spread tobacco stems about them. As a rule, however, I believe that good cultivation and healthy growth is the best preventive of aphids, and when they are present it shows something is lacking in these particulars. For mildew, I also use Bordeaux mixture, and sometimes a concoction of lime and sulphur, which I find effective. After blooming is over, I do not think a little milch of much detriment, as with the treatment I suggest the plants come out clear and healthy in the spring. I think I have now sketched the year's round of operations in my rose garden, and you all I know about its care and cultivation. What may sound to the novice as being work is really pleasure, and for years has been mostly attended to by myself in mornings and evenings, before and after business hours.

I have not touched upon the cultivation of the tea, hybrid tea, Bourbon, Noisette and other varieties, all of which, however, are beautiful, and their general treatment much the same as I have indicated, modified, of course, by different pruning of the varieties according to their class and habits of growth.

Make Perennial Rose City.

And now a few words on a subject in which your presence here this evening indicates your interest. I am in hearty sympathy with the suggestion of my friend and fellow amateur, F. V. Holman, to make Portland a "city of roses," and if our people will take up with the idea it can and will be done. I may say that to a great extent our city already deserves this title, and that the number of fine residences graced with beautiful specimens of the rose. But to consummate this idea properly it is not only in the yards and gardens of our fine residences that the rose should be found. It is also the poor man's flower, and should be grown by all our people. There is no more humble but what can be improved, beautified and endeared to its occupant by the rose. Even when space is small and time and money limited, what is more attractive or more easily obtained than a few selected climbers about the porch, and a few good-growing and free-flowering kinds about the yard. In traveling through England the "cottage gardens" present some of the most charming features of the scenes we pass through, and there is no reason why every home in our city and suburbs should not be graced by the Queen of flowers. I would recommend, where only a few flowers can be had and looked after, that La France is the most satisfactory rose of all. She does well on her own roots, has delicious perfume, and with ordinary attention and pruning will bloom from early summer until late in autumn. She has a hedge of this variety, and it has been for years a source of continual pleasure. We never fail to see her in bloom on Thanksgiving day, and this past winter I saw some beautiful blooms on Christmas day. All that is necessary is to keep the old flowers cut off, the plants thinned out and not to let them get too dry at the roots, and they will liberally respond to the attention given them. Our climate is suitable in fact I believe it is ideal for some varieties, and our soil is unexcelled for the culture of the rose. I had the good fortune last summer to be present in London at the annual rose show of the National Rose Society of England. It was a grand sight, and one never to be forgotten. I saw hundreds of exhibits of the choicest roses from all parts of the British Isles. I can, however, assure you that the quality, beauty and perfume of the varieties of the roses I have seen exhibited at our relatively little rose shows in Portland, Or., compared favorably, and in some cases even excelled, those I saw at the great rose show of England. Particularly was this the case as to the dark roses and a few others of the varieties mentioned in my list. Some years ago, wishing to have the opinion of an expert, from whose writings I got most of my information as to culture, etc., I sent to Dean Hole a photograph of a box of roses which I had exhibited at our rose show here, I gave him full details as to the varieties, measurements of the box, etc., asking his candid judgment as to size, fullness and general appearance of the flowers in comparison with the same varieties exhibited in England. This gentleman is perhaps the leading amateur in his own country, is one of the originators and is now the pres-

ident of the National Rose Society, and is recognized everywhere as an expert authority on the subject. He wrote me in reply:

"The flowers are magnificent and fully equal to the roses shown in England."

I mention these things with no spirit of boasting, but merely to emphasize what can be done in our climate and soil. And now I do not think I can better close these remarks than by repeating in effect what I said at the beginning: If we have beautiful roses in our hearts, we can and will have them in our gardens, and Portland will then truly be a "city of roses."

W. S. SIBSON.

How to Prune Roses.

In the autumn, under favorable conditions, we have in any case some roses, and what I think more important, a good growth of new wood. These new shoots I pinch or cut back to a few inches from the tip, and this causes the lower buds to ripen. Towards the end of October, I ripen the buds lightly, and much with good manure, and in January or February, I give the plants a systematic and thorough pruning. This is one of the most important features of rose culture. Now, in pruning, there are two

HEALTH AND ALL ITS BLESSINGS

Health will come with all its blessings to those who know the way, and it is mainly a question of right-living, with all the term implies, but the efforts which strengthen the system, the games which refresh and the foods which nourish are important, each in a way, while it is also advantageous to have knowledge of the best methods of promoting freedom from unsatisfactory conditions. To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value, and the one remedy which acts most beneficially and pleasantly, as a laxative, is—Syrup of Figs—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

With a proper understanding of the fact that many physical ills are of a transient character and yield promptly to the gentle action of Syrup of Figs, gladness and comfort come to the heart, and if one would remove the torpor and strain and congestion attendant upon a constipated condition of the system, take Syrup of Figs and enjoy freedom from the aches and pains, the colds and headaches and the depression due to inactivity of the bowels. In case of any organic trouble it is well to consult a competent physician, but when a laxative is required remember that the most permanently gratifying results will follow personal cooperation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs. It is for sale by all reliable druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

The excellence of Syrup of Figs comes from the beneficial effects of the plants used in the combination and also from the method of manufacture which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential in a perfect family laxative. All the members of the family from the youngest to the most advanced in years may use it whenever a laxative is needed and share alike in its beneficial effects. We do not claim that Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of known value, but it possesses this great advantage over all other laxatives that it acts gently and pleasantly without disturbing natural functions, in any way, as it is free from every objectionable quality or substance. To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine and the full name of the Co.—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

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W. S. SIBSON.

LAWYER PATRICK ENGAGED

Condemed Man Will Marry the Woman With Whom He Boarded.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The announcement made today that Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer convicted of the murder of William M. Rice, is engaged to be married to Mrs. Adelaide Francis, at whose house Patrick boarded prior to his arrest, is not denied tonight by either of the principals. On the other hand, Mrs. Francis refused to see callers at her house, but sent word she would have nothing to say regarding the reported engagement until after she had consulted with Patrick. The lawyer himself, when seen in his cell in the Tombs, said he might have something to say on the subject after he had seen Mrs. Francis tomorrow.

Patrick has known Mrs. Francis, it is said, since 1882, and after his wife died took up his residence at the Francis House, which is kept as a boarding-house. His sisters, who are now with Mrs. Francis, make no denial of the engagement, which, notwithstanding the lack of confirmation, is generally accepted as a fact. Mrs. Francis has announced that she will take up her residence at Oostwinning when Patrick goes to Sing Sing. She has repeatedly said since the trial that, had she been allowed to go on the stand, her evidence would have had material bearing for the defense.

Indiana Scale Signed.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 28.—The joint scale committee of operators and

miners of the 11th district, who have been considering the wage scale for the past four weeks, reached an agreement tonight. The scale now practically the same as last year. The miners, if they agree to the new scale at their meeting tomorrow, will be obliged to purchase their powder from the operators for another year. About 900 men are affected by the scale.

Forged Mrs. French's Name.

BOSTON, March 28.—As the outcome of a prolonged conference between police officials, the two sons of Mrs. Julia B. French, who was recently found dead in her Back Bay residence, and their attorney, the arrest of Alfred R. Kehew, who lives in Cambridge, was made tonight. Kehew is charged with forging the name of Mrs. French, in September, 1900, to a certificate of transfer of 300 shares of Massachusetts Central stock, valued at \$1500. He was employed in the office of a law firm which once did considerable work for Mrs. French, and certain transactions in which Kehew is said to have taken part now require explanation in administering Mrs. French's estate. Kehew was committed to the City Prison, but later secured bail. He will be arraigned tomorrow.

Township Warrants Forged.

TIPTON, Ind., March 28.—It was stated today that the alleged forgeries of township warrants may aggregate \$100,000. M. U. Johnson, whose prosecution is desired here, is said to be in Hot Springs, Ark. Johnson, it is said, was doing a large business at Anderson, representing bridge manufacturers, steam-heating contractors, furniture makers and other parties. He is an ex-member of the Indiana Legislature from Macon County, ex-Superintendent of Schools from Madison County, and was at one time owner of the Anderson Democrat.

Polish-Speaking Bishops.

RIPON, Wis., March 28.—The Rev. J. Pitas, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Rev. W. Kressner, of Ripon, Wis., were chosen delegates by the Polish Catholic Congress to go to Rome in order to seek the appointment of Polish-speaking bishops for the Polish Catholics of the

United States, have accomplished their purpose through correspondence. It is authoritatively stated that the appointment of the Polish-speaking bishops is assured.

A Point Against the Subsidy.

Pittsburg Post.

A strong point against the ship subsidy bill is that while its speed premiums might encourage the building of ocean greyhounds for passenger service, they would have little effect in encouraging freight transports, and that it will have no effect in cheapening freight rates and so extending American commerce.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 4 cents for postage. Address: The Peabody Medical Institute, 4 Union Street, Boston, Mass., established in 1890, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book "The Key to Health and Happiness."

Editor's Note. For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a standard as American Gold. It is as standard as American Gold. The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.
Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostril, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug Store or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

Miss Fay Lee, No. 603 1/2 North Seventh Street, Kansas City.



"Your booklet came to my home like a message of health when I had suffered with headache, backache and bearing-down pains. I was weak, nervous and hysterical and had not consulted any doctor, thinking it would pass away in time, but instead I found that the pains increased and were more frequent. I decided to try Wine of Cardui and in a short time was much improved. It seemed to act like a charm. I kept up the treatment and the result was most satisfactory. Words seem to fail me to express my gratitude for the suffering that is now saved me. I am in fine health, physically and mentally. I can only say 'thank you', but there is much more in my heart for you."

BEARING-DOWN PAINS are the most painful that women know. If you are suffering from this trouble you need not be uncertain about it. The pains in the abdomen and back that feel as if heavy weights were pulling down on the nerves of the stomach are "bearing-down pains". They may not be particularly severe at present but they are growing worse. That headache which nearly drives

you distracted now is caused by the terrible nervous tension. The nerves soon begin to give way under the strain. You will jump at every disturbance, or laugh or weep hysterically, at no apparent cause. That is what Miss Fay Lee, of Kansas City, Kas., was coming to when she rescued herself by taking Wine of Cardui. The Wine made her a strong, healthy woman again, as it has made a million other women strong and healthy. By inducing regular menstruation the entire system of organs are relieved of the terrible wasting drains. The ligaments which hold the womb in place are strengthened by a healthy flow and that organ is returned to its proper and normal position. With regular menstruation the strain is relaxed and returning health is the result. This is what Wine of Cardui has done in thousands of cases.

Miss Margaret Robinson, of Bridges, Ala., was a great sufferer with bearing-down pains but she was cured by Wine of Cardui also. See what she writes:

"Before using Wine of Cardui I suffered terribly with bearing-down pains. By advice of a friend I used your medicine and now I feel as well as ever I felt in my life."

Mrs. Louisa Carber, of Little Falls, N. Y., writes:

"Your Wine of Cardui has done for me what no doctor or other medicine could do. I suffered for twelve years with bearing-down pains but nothing helped me until I got Wine of Cardui."

Mrs. Mary Keifer, of Noland, Arkansas, writes:

"I have been greatly afflicted with bearing-down pains and flooding, but after using only one bottle of Wine of Cardui the trouble has been corrected and I am in better health than I have been for years."

Mrs. W. L. Daufenschick, of Benwood, Ohio, says:

"I had terrible bearing-down pains and other sufferings. I think it was providential that I found one of your booklets and read of Wine of Cardui, for two bottles of it have cured me. I want to speak a few words of praise for Wine of Cardui. It is a wonderful medicine."

These letters from sufferers who have been raised from beds of dangerous and painful illness by Wine of Cardui are printed for your benefit in this newspaper today and if you do not take advantage of it you will have no one to blame but yourself. Every druggist sells Wine of Cardui and if you secure a bottle you can begin the treatment today.

If you need advice write The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., describing all your symptoms freely, and a letter of advice will be sent you. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today.

WINE OF CARDUI

Relieves bearing-down pains and all the aches resulting from female weakness.