

# FARMERS' CORNER

**The Pig on Slaughtering**  
The pigs intended for slaughter after cold weather begins will weigh more at killing time if fed on a mess of bran and milk along with the corn that is given for fattening. A mess of finely cut clover hay, scalded, with bran added, will also prove an excellent ration. Give dry quarters in cold weather and sufficient litter for bedding.

**Saving Seed.**  
We have potatoes in abundance this season, and good ones; we should be very careful in selecting seed for another year. I always select a portion of the best of the patch to save seed from, and I never dig or scratch in a hill until the vines are entirely dead. This gives the first potatoes that mature for seed, which are always the best, because they are earlier, and the most perfect, and will produce earlier potatoes. In selecting seed, I always use those that are free from scab or any infective disease. For peas and beans, I select those pods that ripen first, as they have better seed, and will produce an earlier variety for another year. In saving seeds from beets, cabbage, parsnips, turnips or radishes, I select seed from as near the centre of the stalk as possible. The seed is much stronger from the centre of the stalk, and the germinating qualities are much better.—E. L. Morris, in the Epitomisist.

**Rhubarb in Hotbeds.**  
There is one method of rhubarb or pieplant culture that I have not seen described, but which probably is the best paying of all, as it gives a valuable crop in winter. This is growing the plants in hotbeds. It is a peculiarity of rhubarb that it will thrive and grow rapidly when hidden away from light and air. Hotbeds may be used after having served their original purpose in starting early vegetables in spring, or new ones may be roughly and quickly constructed from old boards. In the first case enough of the old manure and soil must be taken out to leave room for the full growth of the stalks. In the case of new beds, they should be prepared with compost manure and rich earth. The plants may be taken from the ground any time in the late fall, but it is best and safest to wait until the roots have been frozen solidly; they may then be turned out with a plow and handled like so many cobbles stones, be trimmed and set in the hotbeds at leisure without danger of injury. After the roots are in place the hotbeds should be covered with a couple of layers of boards, carefully arranged to prevent the leaching of rain or snow. Manure should then be placed around the boxes to the thickness of a foot or 18 inches. The top of the box should be covered with the manure six inches deep. The manure furnishes all the heat that is necessary and by reducing or increasing the amount of manure, the forcing may be regulated as the grower desires. The manure used should be piled until heated before being heaped around the hotbed. In from six weeks to two months the crop will be ready for packing. No watering or airing is necessary, and when the boxes are opened the stalks will be found large and succulent, while there will be very little leaf and that golden in hue. In shipping to commission men the stalks should be tied in bunches of three and these bunches into larger ones of 12 so that the final bunch will contain really 36 stalks, although it is designated by the trade as a dozen. Prices are quoted by the dozen, and sometimes are as high as 75 cents or 80 cents. There is always a good market in winter for rhubarb, and if the farmer does not care to grow it extensively it will pay him to at least raise enough by this plan for his own use.—E. I. Farrington, in Agricultural Epitomisist.

**Cover Crops for Orchards.**  
Where the orchard needs protection in winter a cover crop should be planted early enough to provide a good blanket to the soil and the tree roots. A good clover crop always improves fertility of the soil of an orchard, and gradually improves the condition of the trees and vines. In the cold parts of the northern states, where the winters are almost too severe for our ordinary tender orchard trees and vines, a good cover crop of some satisfactory plant is worth more than almost anything else that can be done for the garden or orchard. Clover has been used for a cover crop in an orchard more extensively than almost any other, and the red variety and the mammoth clover are both excellent for the purpose whenever they thrive well. It is not always possible to secure a good catch of clover in an orchard, and then rather than plant it and secure an imperfect crop in time to be of any use it is better to plant some other crop not so difficult and uncertain of growth. Thus, alfalfa in the west, where it has been found to be such an excellent food crop, will probably prove the most satisfactory substitute for the ordinary red clover. Both Canada and cow peas have in recent years become popular crops for this purpose, and where they are adapted to the soil and climate they should prove satisfactory. The cow peas in the Southern and Middle states have become such popular crops with farmers that they would be selected by the average person first for a cover crop in the orchard. The poor sandy soil of the farm will seldom produce good cover crops in time to be of much use, but cow peas will near-

ly always prove successful on such soils. When sowed broadcast they cover the ground pretty effectually and yield an immense crop. The Canadian peas have been used in the colder states in almost the same way as the cow peas have been in the south. They are rapid growers and produce large crops, and whether sown in drills or broadcast they are sure to yield an excellent cover crop for vineyards or orchards. Closely allied to these two pea crops is the soy bean, which has proved of fair value as a cover crop in many parts of the country. To some extent they may be said to be the connecting link between the southern cow pea and the Canadian pea, thriving best in the Middle states.—C. S. Fearling, in American Cultivator.

**Farm Profit and Loss.**  
With all that has been advanced in favor of soils, breeds and cultivation, the fact is always plain that success or failure depends upon the farmer, and it is not out of place to claim that the man is as frequently a subject for improvement as the stock. Fortunately, the breeds of animals are forcing upon the farmer better breeds of men, with the result that as each generation passes away new systems of farming appear, and farms become more desirable. The farmer looks for a profit, but in that respect he may be fortunate, even when no actual profit has been made, for he pays upon himself wages for his labor. The farm, therefore, provides its owner with employment and enables him to derive a living for himself and family through the exercise of judgment and labor. There is a distinction between profit and loss on the farm, as compared with other occupations. The merchant or mechanic must support his family from the net receipts of his business. The farmer estimates his receipts from the farm without considering the act that he has had shelter and food for his family during the time he has been producing his crops. The real profit on a farm is that portion remaining after all expenses are paid, the expenses being great or little, according to the degree of economy practiced. Like the merchant, the farmer may make mistakes, but he is not as dependent upon the condition of the markets as the merchant, for the reason that for much that he produces.

Many of the losses in farming occur on the farm, and are not due entirely to outside influences. There are seasons of the year when it is difficult to curtail expenses, but if the farmer will avoid entailing upon himself unnecessary expense he will have performed for himself an important service. For instance many farmers abuse the privileges of credit. They are tempted to buy and go into debt because they are not compelled to pay cash; but there arrives a time for each when the obligations must be met, and such frequently happens when they are least prepared for so doing. To purchase a harvesting machine out of season because no cash is required is to assume an obligation in advance and to discard an implement that can be made to perform more service, in order to procure a newer one, is to use a certain amount of capital invested. It is possible that one of the greatest blessings that could be bestowed upon some farmers would be to deny them credit. They would then be more disposed to hold on to their cash, and would also learn economy that in after years might lead to success in buying, selling and general management. Every farmer should purchase what he requires, as it is not economical to attempt to farm without the aid of the best implements, stock and fertilizers, but it is not economical to purchase anything that is not absolutely necessary. The expenses include everything purchased and the profits are decreased accordingly; hence the profit depends, as stated, more upon the farmer than upon the farm.

Many unnecessary expenses on the farm are created by the farmer. To retain something that is of itself an expense adds to the expenses, and lessens the profit, and to endeavor to force the farm beyond its productive capacity without compensation in the form of manure or fertilizer increases the expense, because the item of labor may exceed the receipts. When too many animals are retained in preference to a few choice ones, the expenses become greater, because the farmer then keeps on his hands too many non-producing individuals. If he can purchase two cows that give only as much milk as one superior animal, he may enjoy the possession of a greater number of animals, but he has at the same time added to the expenses of the farm by being compelled to bestow more labor, shelter, food and care than is necessary, in order to derive a certain product. No farmer should be content to receive from a herd or flock only one-half of that which could be derived with the aid of better stock, for such a loss is a very large one, and can never be recovered. Judgment is also necessary in determining how to derive the most from certain soils or locations on the farm. Farmers can be found who make larger profits with poultry and on small areas, than others with cows. This is due to the poultryman having the best breeds to be obtained, while the farmer's herd of cows are incapable of giving more than enough to pay expenses. The fault with the large majority of farmers is not that they are unwilling to reduce expenses, but that they unwisely increase them by mismanagement.—Philadelphian Record.

**Happy Man.**  
A man who has got out of his first love affair feels like the man who has fallen over a precipice without breaking any bones.—New York Press.

## METHODIST MINISTERS ASSIGNED.

**Conference at Monroe Closed With Reading of the Appointments—The Next Meeting at High Point.**

The thirteenth annual session of the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was held at Monroe, adjourned Monday night with the reading of the appointments for the conference year as follows:

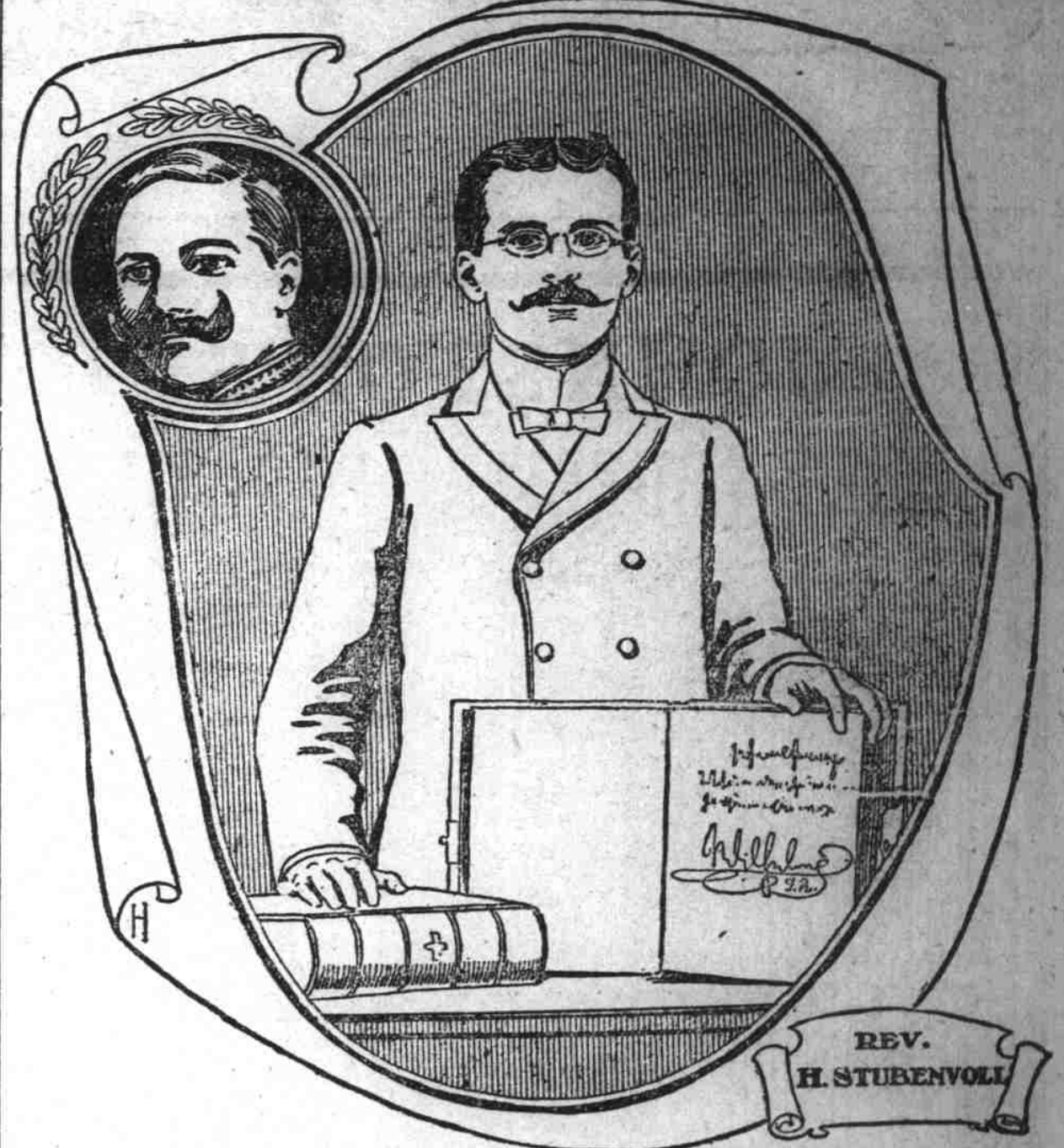
- ASHEVILLE DISTRICT—R. H. PARKER, P. E.**  
Asheville—Central, F. Siler. Haywood Street, J. E. Gay. North Asheville, E. K. McLarty. Bethel, J. W. Moore. Weaverville station, A. W. Plyler. Weaverville circuit, L. B. Abernethy. Swannanoa circuit, G. W. Crutchfield. Cane Creek circuit, J. D. Gibson. Hendersonville circuit, to be supplied. Hendersonville station, W. M. Curtis. Ivey circuit, supplied by D. R. Proffitt. Bald Creek circuit, J. W. Campbell. Bursville circuit, to be supplied. Marshall circuit, J. E. Ragan. Hot Springs circuit, T. R. Wolf. Old Ford circuit, to be supplied.
- CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—J. C. ROWE, P. E.**  
Charlotte—Tryon Street and Epworth, T. F. Marr and G. E. Evans. Trinity, G. H. Detwiler. Brevard, L. A. Falls. Calvary, A. R. Swarr. Caldwell, J. A. Baldwin. Hoskins, J. S. Hoskins. Dilworth, R. G. Tuttle. Ansonville, J. T. Stover. Clear Creek, E. G. Pusey. Derita, W. L. Nicholson. Lillesville, S. S. Gasque. Matthews, J. J. Havener. Monroe, M. A. Smith. Monroe circuit, W. F. Honecutt. Morven, M. T. Steele. Providence, J. C. Sprinkle. Polkton, R. T. N. Stephenson. Wadesboro, D. M. Litaker. Waxhaw, G. E. Stacey. Weddington, M. H. Hoyle.
- FRANKLIN DISTRICT—J. A. COOK, P. E.**  
Andrews, J. A. Sronce. Bryson City and Nantahala, V. L. Marsh. Dillsboro, Sylva and Scott's Creek, T. C. Jordan. Franklin station, E. L. Bain. Franklin circuit, J. H. Moore. Glennville, J. J. Edwards. Hiwassee, A. G. Loftin. Haysville, C. P. Goode. Macon, J. C. Postelle. Murphy, A. T. Bell. Robbinsville, O. P. Ader. Webster, E. Myers. Whittier and Cherokee, A. W. Jacobs.
- GREENSBORO DISTRICT—J. R. SCROGGES, P. E.**  
Greensboro—West Market Street, S. B. Turrentine. Centenary, Ira Erwin. Spring Garden, L. W. Crawford. Providence, J. A. Bowles. Greensboro circuit, J. E. Wooley. Reidsville—Main Street and chapel, D. V. Price. Wentworth, A. S. Roper. Ruffin, C. A. Wood. Pleasant Garden, T. B. Johnson, M. C. Field and P. L. Groome, supernumeraries. Liberty, E. J. Pope. Ransbury and Franklinville, T. S. Elington. Asheboro station, J. P. Rogers. Asheboro circuit, to be supplied by J. F. Allred. Uwharrie, W. S. Heales. Jackson Hill, J. W. Strider. Readleman and Naomil, G. T. Cordell. Randolph, Albert Sherrill. West Randolph, C. H. Caviness. High Point—Washington Street, W. M. Bagby and G. H. Crowell. South Main, G. F. Kirby. Field secretary of missions, W. L. Grissom. Editor Advocate, H. M. Blair.
- MORGANTON DISTRICT—T. E. WAGG, P. E.**  
Morganton station, R. D. Sherrill. Morganton circuit, J. B. Carpenter. Connelly Springs, A. E. Wiley and R. S. Abernethy. Table Rock, J. C. Mock. Bakersville, J. J. Brooks. Elk Park, to be supplied. Estate circuit, supplied by S. L. McIntosh. North Catawba, J. D. Carpenter. Marion station, W. H. Willis. McDowell circuit, L. E. Peeler. Thermal City, J. D. Bule. Rutherford station, N. R. Richardson. Forest City, L. L. Smith. Henrietta and Caroleen, Z. Paria. Broad River, W. O. Goode. Green River, W. H. Perry. Cliffside, to be supplied. President Rutherford College, C. C. Weaver. Professor in Rutherford College, J. T. Erwin. Financial agent of Rutherford and Weaverville Colleges and Brevard Industrial School, W. G. Mallonee.
- MOUNT AIRY DISTRICT—J. J. BENN, P. E.**  
Mount Airy station, F. L. Townsend. Mount Airy circuit, W. L. Hutshins. Rockford, J. W. Long. Pilot Mountain, supplied by A. L. Coburn. Stokes, J. P. Lanning. Yadkinville, J. F. Triplett. Elkin, T. A. Boone. Jonesville, S. E. Richardson. Wilkesboro, T. E. Weaver. North Wilkesboro, J. B. Tabor. Boone, B. F. Hargett. Watauga, Seymour Taylor. Jefferson, L. P. Bogle. Creston, J. A. Clark. Helton, supplied by S. W. Brown. Laurel Springs, to be supplied. Sparta, supplied by T. J. Houck.
- SALISBURY DISTRICT—W. W. BAYS, P. E.**  
Salisbury—First church, H. L. Atkins. Main Street, W. Y. Scales. East Salisbury and Tabor station, R. G. Barrett and J. C. Keever. Spencer, T. A. Sikes. Concord—Central, J. A. D. Fry, T. W. Smith, supernumerary. Forest Hill, J. N. Huggins. Epworth, J. P. Davis. Concord circuit, F. W. Bradley. Mt. Pleasant, C. M. Pickens. China Grove, E. N. Crowder. Norwood, J. O. Shelley.

- Cottonville and Big Lick, supplied by C. E. Steadman. Albemarle station, G. T. Rowe. Albemarle circuit, C. M. Gentry. New London, H. E. Byrum. Gold Hill, J. J. Eades. Salem station, P. W. Tucker. Lexington, J. D. Arnold. Linwood and Lexington mission, D. P. Tate and A. L. Aycock, supplies. Salisbury circuit, J. F. England. Woodleaf, E. E. Carpenter.
- SHELBY DISTRICT—J. H. WEAVER, P. E.**  
Shelby station, C. F. Sherrill. Shelby circuit, L. F. Carver. Gastonia—Main Street, H. F. Chretzberg. West End, J. H. Bradley. King's Mountain, G. D. Herman. El Bethel, J. F. Armstrong. Bellwood, W. P. McGhee, A. G. Gantt, supernumerary. Polkville, J. W. Clegg. Palm Tree and Double Shoals, J. F. Totten. Cherryville, J. W. Ingle. Lincolnton, T. T. Salyer. Lincoln circuit, J. H. Bennett, supply. Stanly Creek, J. H. West. Mt. Holly, W. H. McLaurin. Lowesville, J. J. Gray. South Fork, W. M. Boring. McAdenville, E. M. Courtney. Lowell, L. T. Mann. Bessemer City, G. G. Harley. Rock Springs, G. A. York. Professor in Trinity College, P. T. Durham.
- STATESVILLE DISTRICT—J. E. THOMPSON, P. E.**  
Statesville—First church, H. K. Boyer. West End, J. M. Downum. Statesville circuit, J. H. Vrendle, Jas. Willson. Alexander circuit, W. LeGette. Stony Point circuit, B. F. Fincher. Catawba circuit, R. S. Howie. Newton circuit, W. F. Womble. Maiden circuit, W. S. Cherry. Iredell circuit, J. W. Bowman. Hickory, Parker Holmes. Caldwell circuit, F. L. Terrell. Granite Falls and Rhodhiss, G. W. Callahan. Lenoir, C. C. Thompson. Mooresville station, T. J. Rodgers. Mooresville circuit, J. M. Price. Clarksberry circuit, supplied by R. H. Penland. Troutman circuit, A. J. Burrus. Mt. Zion, M. H. Vestal. President Davenport College, R. C. Craven. Conference Sunday-school secretary, D. H. Cowan.
- WAYNESVILLE DISTRICT—R. M. HOYLE, P. E.**  
Waynesville, J. E. Abernethy. Clyde, T. F. Glenn. Canton, supplied by W. A. Thomas. Jonathan, W. F. Elliott. Crab Tree, J. A. Farrington. Sulphur Springs, R. M. Taylor. Pisgah mission, supplied by W. P. Fincher. Springs Creek, supplied by J. C. Brown. Mills River, J. D. Franklin. Leicester, N. M. Medlin. Transylvania, supplied by J. B. Hyde. Brevard, C. P. Moore. Sunday school editor, James Atkins.
- WINSTON DISTRICT—D. ATKINS, P. E.**  
Winston—Centenary, W. R. Ware. Burkhardt, H. Turner. Grace and Salem, J. H. Barnhardt. South Side and Winston, W. M. Biles. Lewisville, R. F. Bryant. Walkertown, S. T. Barber. Thomasville, P. J. Carraway. Kernersville, H. Jordan. Davidson, P. H. Parker. Summerfield, J. F. Kirk. Stokesdale, T. H. Pegram. Madison, W. M. Robbins. Leaksville and Spray, A. L. Stanford. Stoneville and Mayodan, supplied by A. Gregson. Danbury, I. T. Rattlege. Rockville, W. L. Sherrill. Farmington, C. M. Campbell. Davie, W. C. Wilson, conference secretary of board of missions. Cooleemee, J. B. Craven. Transferred to North Carolina Conference, J. W. Bradley.

## LABOR WORLD.

Railway clerks have organized a union at New Haven, Conn. Teachers at Toledo, Ohio, have received an increase in salaries. Ten per cent. of English trade union shipbuilders are out of work. At Canandaigua, N. Y., laborers are very scarce, in spite of offers of \$2.50 a day. British coal mining industries show increased employment of 1.5 per cent. over that of a year ago. Glass trades have improved somewhat in England, the men being better employed than a year ago. Striking telephone linemen at New Orleans, La., have lost their strike, the men accepting the terms offered. It has been announced by the printers at Portland, Me., that a nine-hour day will go into effect on January 1. A number of Paris (France) theatre and music hall managers have yielded to the demands of the striking musicians. The new wage contract of the broom-makers in Milwaukee, Wis., has been signed by all of the seven shops in which it was presented. Retail clerks at Aberdeen, Wash., organized a union some time ago. The first step has been an agitation for early closing, with every prospect of success. Plasterers at Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., will enforce a demand, made some time ago, for an eight-hour day. The demand will likely be acceded to. An increase in dock and riverside labor has recently been shown in London, England, but there are still 2000 less employed at present than at this time last year. Tennessee miners at Whitwell and Tracy, City have signed a wage scale for the ensuing year. The coal diggers get no advance, but the day laborers get a uniform advance of thirteen per cent. Scott entered the fair realm of literature at twenty-five. At thirty-four he was the most popular poet of the day.

## A PASTOR WHO WAS BEFRIENDED BY AN EMPEROR SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.



Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Elkhorn, Wis., is pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two Bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany. Upon the fly leaf of one of the Bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text. This honored pastor, in a recent letter to the Peru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, says concerning their amous catarrhremedy, Peru-na:

**The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.**  
Gentlemen: "I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all despaired of me. I took Peru-na and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peru-na in the house it would save many from death every year."—H. STUBENVOLL.

Thousands of people have catarrh who would be surprised to know it, because it has been called some other name than catarrh. The fact is catarrh is catarrh wherever located, and another fact which is of equally great importance is that Peru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The smartest man is often a wax dummy in the hands of a clever woman.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Silk is considered unclean by the Mohammedans, because it is the product of a worm.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 trial bottle and treatment. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Fame is merely an entree; fortune is a feast.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The dull season is when the scissors-grinder does his best business.

PURNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package.

It's funny how even cold cash can burn a hole in a man's pocket.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

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THE BEST SHOE IN AMERICA FOR \$2.00

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT CARRY THEM, A POSTAL CARD TO US WILL TELL YOU WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.

**CRADDOCK-TERRY CO. LEADING SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF THE SOUTH. LYNCHBURG — VA.**

**HEADACHES CURED WHILE YOU WAIT, BY CAPUDINE NO EFFECT ON THE HEART. Sold at all Drugstores.**

**HEADACHES CURED WHILE YOU WAIT, BY CAPUDINE NO EFFECT ON THE HEART. Sold at all Drugstores.**

**Rheumacide**  
Is the Standard Rheumatic Remedy. The ONLY compound on the market that cures this terrible disease without doing irreparable harm to the digestive organs. UNEQUALLED as a BLOOD PURIFIER. CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS IT.

Gentlemen: I had rheumatism for about twelve years. Great deal of the time I had to use crutches or cane. Was confined to bed, nearly helpless, three months at a time, several times. Last spring I began to take "RHEUMACIDE." I used two bottles before I noticed any benefit. Altogether I used seven bottles and the cure seems to be complete, as I have had no symptoms of rheumatism since. I can cheerfully recommend your medicine. B. F. FENIGAN.

For sale by Druggists, or sent expressage prepaid on receipt of \$1.00. Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Healthy Exercise**  
Is conducive to Good Health and Long Life. No woman can take proper exercise unless she wears a correct corset. The Straight Front Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets conform to every movement of the body. Ask your dealer to order for you. Royal Worcester Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.