



SUNRISE ON MOORE'S KNOB.

A bunch of Piedmont guests who had spent the night on the great mountain, attired in their unconventional but entirely comfortable blankets.

Horses Doing Hard Work Should Not Run On Pasture

For animals that must do hard work, or are worked regularly, it is not economical nor beneficial to give them any appreciable amount of green feed. For such animals and for driving horses, nothing but dry feed should be used. It is probably more economical, when their efficiency and freedom from sickness are considered, to buy dry feed for such animals rather than allow them to graze or get green feed in any way. There is no more frequent cause of scouring, colic, founder and other disturbances of that sort than green feed for hard-working or driving animals. The animal that is in pasture at

nights and on Sunday, or other idle days, is almost certain to suffer from too great looseness of the bowles the next day, if given fast or hard work.

The most economical plan is to keep the horses and mules working every day, just as nearly as it is possible to do so, and grow on the farm, or purchase, if the feed is not grown, sufficient dry feed to supply the entire needs of this work-stock.

We know the animals like the green feed, and that it is their "natural" feed, but we are not keeping them under "natural" conditions when we work them hard or drive them fast, and consequently what is their "natural" conditions ceases to be their "natural" feed when the conditions are "unnatural," or

those of the hardworked horse or mule either on the farm or elsewhere. For idle animals, or for those doing light work, the cheapest source of feed is a good pasture, but for an animal doing regular, hard work, on hard or fast work irregularly, a pasture is not only not economical, but is a common cause of sickness and reduced efficiency.

The man who works his horses and mules hard as regularly and constantly as possible and produces on the farm sufficient dry feed to supply their entire needs the year round is keeping his work-stock the most economically when freedom from disease and efficiency are considered.—Tait Butler, in The Progressive Farmer.

How to Cure Pea Hay.

From Louisiana: "You speak in this week's paper of a method of curing cowpea hay. Please give it?" I have given this method annually for years, and probably after a while will have more asking for it. But as you are in the far South, I give it here again and hope the later farmers will keep it. Now I have practiced this method for years, and many farmers have done it with success while others, for some reason, say they fail. I can only tell what I have done with perfect success.

Begin mowing when the peas turn yellow in the pods. Mow in the morning till noon; if possible, run a tedder right after the

mower to keep the hay tossed up and hasten the wilting. Rake into windrows that afternoon. Next morning turn the windrows with the rake while the mowers are running on other parts. That afternoon put this hay into cocks as narrow and tall as will stand well. Then, as soon as you can take a handful of the hay and twist it and can wring no sap to the twist, haul the hay to the barn and let it settle with its own weight without tramping, and then let it alone and it will cure all right. If it heats some, let it heat. If you go to stirring it to cool it, you will let in germs of mold from the air and will have moldy hay.

Now, I have cured it in this way many years and never made any moldy hay, but had it come out with the leaves on and green in color, and far better feed than the usual assortment of sticks that many make by letting the hay lie in the sun to bleach and the leaves to get dry and crisp. In fact, I have found curing peavine hay as easy as any other hay if you simply let it cure and do not "monkey" with all sorts of scaffolds and contrivances that merely dry the hay and lose the leaves, the best part of the hay.—The Progressive Farmer.

Constipation Cured.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will relieve constipation promptly and get your bowels in healthy condition again. Jon Supsic, of Sanbury, Pa., says: "They are the best pills I ever used, and I advise everyone to use them for constipation, indigestion and liver complaint." Will help you. Price 25c. Recommended by all dealers.

Six Rules For Meadow Owners

1. Do not sow without testing beforehand the power of germination in the seeds.
2. Do not sow anything but clean seed. Examine for noxious seeds with a magnifying glass.
3. Do not sow when soil is very dry and cloddy.
4. Do not cover seeds to a greater depth than one-half of an inch. When covered two inches very few, if any will germinate.
5. Do not fail to exterminate all bunches of "broomsedge" and all "yellow dock" that may appear in the meadow during the summer. Never let these go to seed.
6. Above all, do not forget to top-dress your meadow with suitable manure in the fall of the year or the spring. Feed your meadow and it will feed you, and if you don't you will have to buy hay, which no Southern farmer ought to do with the chance he has.—P. A. Bryant, in The Progressive Farmer.

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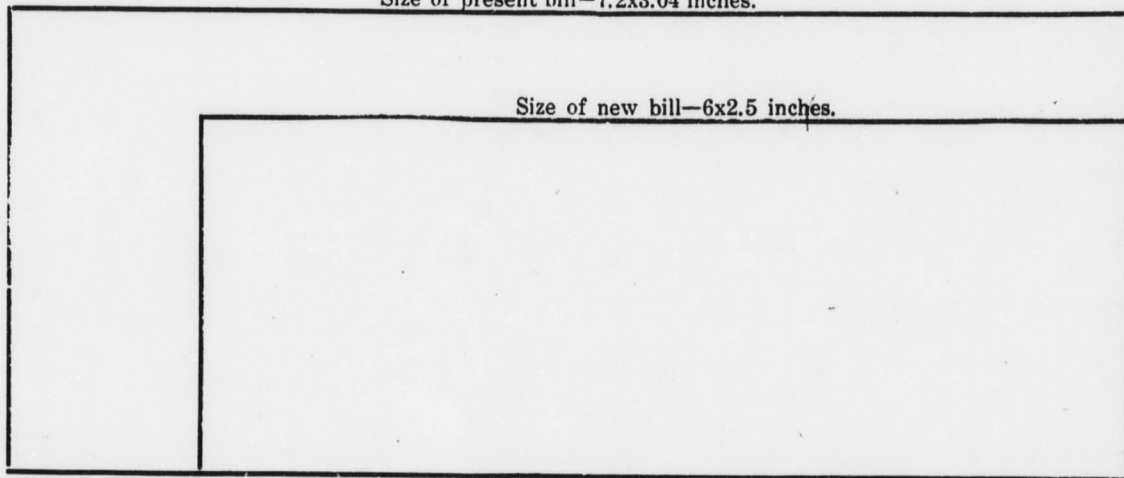


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However, the new money will be just as elusive—just as hard to get and keep—as the old currency, and your need for the services of a good bank in caring for it will be just as great. This strong institution stands ready to serve you in this connection.

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