

LAST ROUND FOR Tax Collecting

All persons who have not paid their taxes for the year 1914 are hereby notified that I will be at the following places on the dates named below for the purpose of collecting same. I am compelled to collect the taxes and they must be paid. Hope all will come and settle. If payment of your taxes is neglected cost will follow.

- Union Township, Tuesday February 16, 1915, S. A. Cox's afternoon.
- New Hope Township, Wednesday February 17, 1915, G. E. Carter's forenoon—J. M. Shaw's afternoon.
- Concord Township, Thursday February 18, 1915, Farmer forenoon—A. L. Delk's afternoon.
- Tabernacle Township, Friday February 19, 1915, Tabernacle forenoon—A. W. Fuller's afternoon.
- Trinity Township, Saturday February 20, 1915.
- New Market Township, Monday February 22, 1915, Glenola forenoon—Edgar and Sophia afternoon.
- Richland Township, Tuesday February 23, 1915, Michfield forenoon—Seagrove afternoon.
- Brower Township, Wednesday February 24, 1915, Erect forenoon—Spokane afternoon.
- Pleasant Grove Township, Thursday February 25, '15, John Powers' forenoon—Ward's store afternoon.
- Coleridge Township, Friday February 26, 1915, Coleridge forenoon—Hinshaw's store afternoon.
- Columbia Township, Saturday February 27, 1915, Ramseur.
- Franklinville Township, Monday March 1, 1915, Franklinville afternoon.
- Columbia Township, Tuesday March 2, 1915, York & Frazier's store forenoon—Staley P. M. Liberty.
- Liberty Township, Wednesday March 3, 1915, Liberty.
- Providence Township, Thursday March 4, 1915, A. J. Chamness' forenoon—Level Cross afternoon.
- Randleman Township, Friday March 5, 1915, Back Creek Township, Saturday March 6, 1915, Flint Hill afternoon.
- Franklinville Township, Tuesday March 9, 1915, Central Falls forenoon—Millboro afternoon.
- Franklinville Township, Wednesday March 10, 1915, Gray's Chapel forenoon—Worthville afternoon.

J. W. BIRKHEAD, Sheriff
February 8, 1915.

WE ARE ABLE
And willing to do everything for our customers that a good bank ought to do. Why don't you open an account with us? With a record of seven years of successful business and resources of more than two hundred thousand dollars, we solicit your business. Call to see us.

BANK OF RAMSEUR

POTASH
is food for thought as well as for crops this year.

When shipments were interrupted by the war, it was estimated that there was enough Potash on hand in the United States to provide two and three per cent Potash in mixed fertilizers for this spring's trade. Some manufacturers had more than enough for these percentages.

Since then minor sources of Potash have been fully utilized, and additional shipments from the usual source are still being received. The supply is below normal, but this need not prevent farmers securing some Potash in their fertilizers, nor should it lead farmers to decide not to use fertilizers.

There is no reason to return to the out-of-date goods without Potash, although some authorities may try to "wish" them on us. We have not used enough Potash in the past. The largest annual import of Potash was only one-seventieth of the Potash taken from the soil by our 1911 corn crop and only one-fiftieth of the Potash lost every year in drainage water.

Spring crops use from two to ten times as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid. Get as much Potash in the fertilizer as possible. A few firms are offering to furnish from four to ten per cent. There is no substitute for Potash. It may be harder to get just now, but POTASH PAYS.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc., 42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCormick Block
Atlanta, Empire Bldg.
San Francisco, 25 California St.
Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg.
New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.

SEWING MACHINES—We have on hand several standard make sewing machines, and before taking inventory we offer them at \$15.00 each. These machines usually sell for \$35.00 and \$40.00. Now is the time to get a bargain.
MCCRARY-REDDING HARDWARE CO.

BARGAIN—STOCK OF GOODS FOR

By virtue of authority in the undersigned vested by order of the bankruptcy court in the matter of Max Robinson, bankrupt, he offers for sale the entire stock of goods and fixtures of the said bankrupt. This is a valuable stock of goods and is offered for sale to close up the affairs of the said bankrupt. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until two o'clock P. M., on the 13th day of February, 1915, on which day and at which place the said sealed bids will be opened at the office of G. S. Ferguson, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, in the city of Greensboro, N. C. Every bid submitted must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent of bid as evidence of good faith of bidder. The stock of goods may be seen at the late place of business of said bankrupt in the town of Asheboro, N. C., at any time before the 13th day of February next and any further information with regard to the same may be obtained by applying to the undersigned or his attorneys, Mr. O. L. Shaping or Mr. G. S. Bradshaw, Greensboro, N. C. This the 29th day of Jan., 1915.
W. H. MORING,
Trustee of Max Robinson, Bankrupt,
Asheboro, N. C.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of the powers vested in the undersigned by decree rendered in the Superior Court of Randolph County in the special proceeding entitled "J. O. Hinshaw et al vs Roby Hinshaw" I will sell at public auction at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., on the 27th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock, M., the following lands lying and being in said county and in Back Creek and Randleman townships, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the road, Martin Ledwell's corner, running thence west 11 chains and 87 links to a stone in Jerry Collett's line; thence south 13 chains and 78 links to a post oak; thence west 9 chains and 55 links to a stone, Collett's corner; thence south 6 chains and 28 links to a stake in the public road; thence north 55 degrees west 9 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road; thence south 16 chains and 47 links to a red oak in W. C. Hinshaw's line; thence east 67 links to a stone; thence north 6 chains and 94 links to a stone; thence east 15 chains and 50 links to a stone; thence north 28 degrees east 17 chains and 68 links to a stone on the north side of the railroad; thence north 65 degrees east 10 chains and 30 links to a cedar in W. C. Hinshaw's line; thence north 10 chains and 13 links to a stake; thence north 20 degrees west 8 chains and 65 links to the place of beginning, containing 95 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance upon a credit of six months, approved security to be given for deferred payments, same to bear interest from day of sale; title retained until all purchase money is paid.
R. C. KELLY, Commr.
This Jan. 25, 1915.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Department of State

Certificate of Dissolution To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greetings:
Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceeding for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Brush Creek Lumber Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Franklinville, county of Randolph, State of North Carolina (T. I. Fox) being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revised of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 22 day of January, 1915, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 22 day of January, A. D. 1915.
J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the powers vested in the undersigned by mortgage deed executed by Kit Cranford to C. C. Shaw, on the 1st day of June, 1907, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph county in Book 120, page 136, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., on the 6th day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock, M., the following lands lying and being in New Hope township, Randolph county, North Carolina, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a black gum on bank of creek, running north 17 chs. to a white oak, thence west about 17 chs. to a millberry; thence south about 17 chs. to an iron wood bush on bank of creek; thence down the same the various corners of the creek to the beginning, containing, 20 acres, more or less.

Said mortgage deed contains a power of sale authorizing the undersigned to make sale of said land in event of default being made in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage deed, said default having been made, this sale is accordingly made under said power.
This Feb. 1, 1915.
C. C. SHAW, Mortgagee.

J. W. AUSTIN, M. D.

Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
South Main St., next to P. O.
HIGH POINT, N. C.

Wm. C. Hammer R. C. Kelly
HAMMER & KELLY
Attorneys at Law
Office—Second door from street in Lawyers' Row.

DR. D. K. LOUHART
Dentist
ASHEBORO, N. C. Phone 28
Office over the Bank. Hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. JOHN SWAIM
Dentist
Office over First National Bank.
Asheboro, N. C.
Phone 192

THE BANK OF RANDOLPH Asheboro, N. C.

Capital and Surplus, \$60,000.00
Total Assets over \$250,000.00
With ample assets, experience and protection, we solicit the business of the banking public and feel safe in saying we are prepared and willing to extend to our customers every facility and accommodation consistent with safe banking.
D. B. McCrary, President.
W. J. Armfield, V-President.
W. J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier.
J. D. Ross, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE

T. H. Tysar has this day entered 40 acres of land, more or less, in Brower township, near Erect, N. C., adjoining the lands of L. O. Sugg, J. E. Sugg, the heirs of Job Haynes and others and lying on the waters of Fork Creek.
This January 23, 1915.
GEO. T. MURDOCK,
Entry Taker for Randolph county.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of H. H. Nance, deceased before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 31st day of Dec. 1915 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
This 29 day of Dec. 1914.
L. M. NANCE,
Administrator H. H. Nance, dec'd.

NOTICE

Having qualified as executor of the estate of Lavina J. Needham, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 27 day of Jan. 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
This 1st day of Feb. 1915.
T. J. Finch, Extr.

NOTICE

North Carolina, Randolph County. W. J. Snider vs. L. A. Sheets.
The defendant, L. A. Sheets, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against him in the Superior Court of Randolph county and that summons together with a warrant of attachment against the property of said defendant has issued from said court returnable before the Judge holding the Superior court for said county on the second Monday after the first Monday in March, 1915, at the court house in Asheboro, N. C., that the nature and subject matter of said action is as follows, to-wit: An action for the sum of \$235 damages sustained by said plaintiff by reason of the breach of the warranty of title to a certain gray mare sold by said defendant to plaintiff a certain gray mare to which said defendant had no title; and said defendant is further notified that he is required to be and appear at the aforesaid time and place named for the return of said summons and warrant of attachment and answer or demurrer to the complaint of plaintiff, or the relief demanded will be granted.

This Feb. 1st, 1915.
J. M. CAVENESS,
Clerk Superior Court Randolph County.

PROMPT ACTION WILL STOP YOUR COUGH

When you first catch a Cold (often indicated by a sneeze or cough) break it up at once. The idea that "it does not matter" often leads to serious complications. The remedy which immediately and easily penetrates the lining of the throat is the kind demanded. Dr. King's New Discovery soothes the irritation, loosens the phlegm. You feel better at once. "It seemed to reach the very spot of my Cough" is one of many honest testimonials. 50c. at your Druggists.

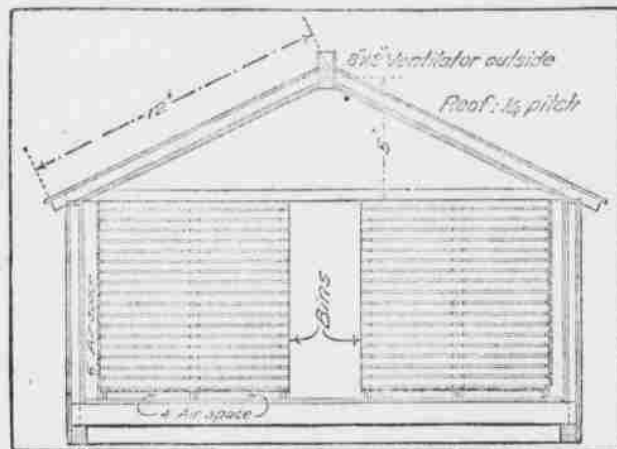
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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

ERECTING SWEET POTATO STORAGE HOUSE

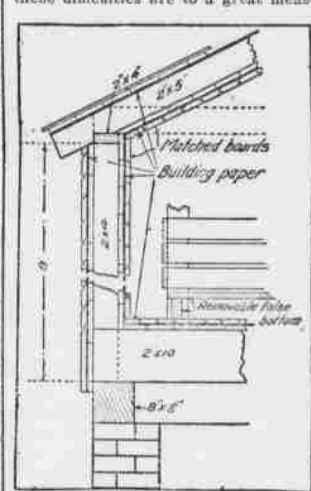


Cross Section of a Sweet Potato Storage House.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With a home garden to furnish him fresh vegetables and a well managed poultry flock to provide meat and eggs for his own table as well as a surplus for the market, the farmer will have the satisfaction of feeling that he has very considerably reduced his cost of living. He can therefore turn with a freer mind to the production of a money crop.

As a crop of this kind the sweet potato is yearly becoming of greater importance throughout the South. Within the last ten years the value of this crop has increased 80 per cent, and with better methods of storing and marketing it is estimated that even this increased value could be doubled. Such improved methods, moreover, should make it possible for the southern farmer to store sweet potatoes for its own use throughout the entire year, and this, indeed, is a matter of prime importance to the housewife. In other sections of the country the Irish potato forms an important part of the meal three times a day; in the South climatic conditions have made this impracticable and some other substitute has to be found. Hitherto there have been difficulties in the way of using sweet potatoes for this purpose, but now that the problems in connection with their storage have been solved these difficulties are to a great measure removed.



Details of Construction of a Sweet Potato Storage House.

In a new Farmers' Bulletin No. 548 published by the United States department of agriculture under the title of "Storing and Marketing Sweet Potatoes," an account will be found of the latest discoveries in this field.

Sweet potatoes have always been abundant enough in the South. The difficulty has been to distribute the supply throughout the year. Growers have either rushed them out for sale at a high price, flooding the market with ungraded, badly packed, and unattractive stock or else stored them in outdoor pits or banks where a large portion decayed. The result has been the loss of a large percentage of the crop and low prices for that portion which did reach the market.

The remedy for this situation, say experts in the department of agriculture, is the marketing of crops from storage houses. To keep sweet potatoes in good condition they must be well watered before digging, carefully handled, well dried or cured, and kept at a uniform temperature after they are cured. The storage house is designed to make possible the last two requirements. Detailed plans for the construction of such storage houses will be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 548 which has been already mentioned. On many farms in the South buildings such as abandoned tenant houses, which with a few alterations, could be used for this purpose, are already in existence. The cost of the necessary alterations or of erecting a new house, varies of course, like much with local conditions to be stated with an accuracy but in general it is thought the outlay need not be very heavy.

When the potatoes are first stored in these houses a temperature of 50 degrees to 55 degrees Fahrenheit with plenty of ventilation is maintained for from 10 days to two weeks in order to drive off the moisture. After the potatoes have been thoroughly cured in this way the temperature is gradually reduced to 55 degrees Fahrenheit and kept at that point as possible during the remainder of the storage period. Although this may seem to involve considerable expense, it has been calculated that for a well-built house, one good stove will provide heat enough to cure from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes.

By careful storage in this way growers will find it possible to put their product on the market when the demand is at the greatest, usually from the middle of December to the middle of March. Careful grading and packing will lessen loss from decay and secure better prices. In fact, to quote from the bulletin already mentioned, "With the growing demand for sweet potatoes there is every inducement for the southern farmer to adopt better methods for growing and marketing so as to make the sweet potato a more important money crop." It is as a money crop that the southern farmer should regard the sweet potato. A few early plants, however, should find a place in his home garden for home consumption. Even, moreover, if it is not desired to grow sweet potatoes on a commercial scale, by a little attention to the principles of storage which have already been discussed, the farmer will find it quite easy to keep a sufficient supply in good condition throughout the year for the use of his own family.

With a home garden to furnish him fresh vegetables and a well managed poultry flock to provide meat and eggs for his own table as well as a surplus for the market, the farmer will have the satisfaction of feeling that he has very considerably reduced his cost of living. He can therefore turn with a freer mind to the production of a money crop.

As a crop of this kind the sweet potato is yearly becoming of greater importance throughout the South. Within the last ten years the value of this crop has increased 80 per cent, and with better methods of storing and marketing it is estimated that even this increased value could be doubled. Such improved methods, moreover, should make it possible for the southern farmer to store sweet potatoes for its own use throughout the entire year, and this, indeed, is a matter of prime importance to the housewife. In other sections of the country the Irish potato forms an important part of the meal three times a day; in the South climatic conditions have made this impracticable and some other substitute has to be found. Hitherto there have been difficulties in the way of using sweet potatoes for this purpose, but now that the problems in connection with their storage have been solved these difficulties are to a great measure removed.

COTTONSEED AS FERTILIZER

Contains Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and Has Value of \$14.96 Per Ton.

The following answer was given to an inquiry concerning the value of cottonseed as a fertilizer and as feed by G. S. Fraps, state chemist of Texas:

The average composition of cottonseed is as follows: Nitrogen 3.13 per cent, phosphoric acid 1.27 per cent, potash 1.17 per cent. With nitrogen at 21c a pound and phosphoric acid at 3c a pound and potash at 6c a pound a ton of cottonseed would have a fertilizer valuation of \$14.96 per ton. I am unable to tell you, however, whether or not this fertilizer would give profitable results on your black hog wallow land. Land of this character usually needs vegetable matter more than it does fertilizers. That is to say, it needs applications of stable manure or a rotation of crops in which a legume, such as cowpeas, clover, etc., is grown to be turned under or grazed off. Sometimes it reacts to fertilizers and sometimes it does not. If cottonseed meal gives good results when the cottonseed is likewise used to give good results. Whether you should exchange for meal or not depends upon the basis of exchange. Good cottonseed meal has something more than twice the fertilizing value of cottonseed. It is also of good feeding value, and it would probably pay you to use two pounds per day of cottonseed meal for your horses and mules to take the place of the more expensive corn.

CULTIVATION OF SOY BEANS

When Early Varieties Are Used Good Crop of Forage May Be Obtained.—Methods of Seeding.

In a general way, soy beans should receive the same culture as the ordinary field bean. Prepare the land so that a good root bed will be provided and have it smooth and free from clods. Seed may be put into the ground as early in the season as practicable, but the best results will be obtained if seeding is postponed until the soil is well warmed. When early varieties are used, a fairly good crop of forage may be obtained, if planted after some of the earlier small grains, such as rice and barley, have been harvested. In this way, two crops may be secured from the same field in a single season, one of small grain and the other of soy beans. Another practice is to drill the beans in between the rows of corn after the last cultivation. The method of seeding will depend, of course, upon the kind of crop which it is desired to harvest. If it is wanted for hay or green fodder, sow either broadcast or with a grain drill, but if beans are desired, plant in drills only, having the rows three or four feet apart.

There is considerable variation as to the amount of seed sown per acre in the different parts of the country. Some farmers use only half a bushel, while others prefer twice as much or even more.