

Fresh Groceries Always on Hand
Stock Increasing Every Week
 Highest market prices paid for Chickens,
 Eggs, and other country produce.

Wm. M. Trogdon
 Asheboro Route 1

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 re-
 sources 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 pro-
 vide 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There is no reason to return to the out-of-date goods without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 1914 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 Phos-
 phoric 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 San Francisco, 25 California St.
 Atlantic, Empire Bldg. Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg.
 New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.

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

TOWN TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

By order of the board of commis-
 sioners of the town of Worthville,
 North Carolina. On the third day of
 May, 1915 at 12 o'clock, M., I will sell
 at public auction to the highest bidder
 for cash at the court house door in
 Asheboro, North Carolina, a tract of
 land belonging to A. K. Comer, in the
 town of Worthville, all of which con-
 tains one acre more or less. Taxes
 two dollars and ninety-two cents, cost
 two dollars and ten cents. Total five
 dollars and twelve cents. Also the
 property of the Worth Mfg. Company
 containing 70 acres with 56 houses
 and Worth Manufacturing Company's
 plant. Taxes for the year 1913, \$189.
 33; cost \$2.12.

This the 3rd day of April, 1915.
 H. H. GOLEY,
 Town Tax Collector, for the town
 of Worthville, North Carolina.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator
 on the estate of Mrs. Swanna Dav-
 kins, deceased, before J. M. Caveness,
 Clerk of the Superior Court of Ran-
 dolph county,

All persons having claims against
 said estate are notified to present
 them to the undersigned, duly verified
 on or before the 8th day of April,
 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 6th day of April, 1915.
 ARTHUR ROSS, Admr.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS

Settlements of all the taxes in full
 are due May 1st. Give the matter
 your attention and save cost. I shall
 advertise all unpaid taxes May the
 1st, 1915.
 J. W. BIRKHEAD, Sheriff.
 4-8-31.

LAST CALL FOR TOWN TAXES

Unless you pay your town taxes on
 or before May 1, 1915, I will sell all
 property on which taxes are not paid
 regardless of kith or kin. Pay now
 and save cost.
 T. E. LASSITER, Tax Collector.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of authority and power
 in the undersigned vested by a deed
 of trust executed on the 4th day of
 May, 1908, by Mary A. Ferree to J. D.
 Ross and others, which deed of trust
 is duly registered in the office of the
 Register of Deeds of Randolph county
 in Book 127, page 480, and by an in-
 denture or deed duly executed on the
 15th day of March, 1910, by and be-
 tween Mary A. Ferree, J. D. Ross,
 Trustee, and G. Rosenthal to Bertha
 Rosenthal, Jr., which indenture or
 deed is duly registered in the office of
 the Register of Deeds of Randolph
 county in Book 133, page 186, the un-
 dersigned will expose at public sale
 to the highest bidder for cash at the
 court house door in the town of Ashe-
 boro in said county on Friday the 16th
 day of April, 1915, at twelve o'clock
 M. the following real estate men-
 tioned and described in said deed of
 trust, being the valuable property
 known as the W. J. Glass place in
 the town of Randleman, lately oc-
 cupied by the said Mary A. Ferree,
 and more particularly described and
 defined as follows: Beginning at a
 stone on the west side of the Ashe-
 boro road and running west 6.34
 chains to a stone; thence south 8.16
 chains to a stone; thence east 6.34
 chains to a stone by the side of the
 road; thence direct to the beginning,
 containing two acres more or less.
 The same being known as the W. J.
 Glass place on which the late Mrs.
 Mary A. Ferree recently lived.

This the 11th day of March, 1915.
 BERTHA ROSENTHAL, JR.,
 Mortgagee.
 G. S. Bradshaw, Attorney.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator
 on the estate of J. W. Ried, 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 1st day of May, 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 March 16, 1915.
 J. O. REDDING, Admr. J. W. Ried.
 Asheboro, N. C.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the powers vested in
 the undersigned by mortgage deed
 executed by John R. McLeod, and
 wife Cassie E. McLeod, on the 27th
 day of February, 1914, recorded in
 the office of the Register of Deeds of
 Randolph county in Book 155, page
 155, I will sell at public auction for
 cash, at the court house door in Ashe-
 boro, N. C., on the 26th day of April,
 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon, the follow-
 ing lands: lying and being in Trinit-
 township, Randolph county, North
 Carolina, bounded as follows, to-wit:
 Beginning at an iron stake in Horace
 Ragan's line five feet west of a stone
 corner planted by A. U. Tomlinson
 and D. M. Petty, thence along the
 public road from Freeman's store in
 the town of Archdale to Trinity in an
 easterly direction 247 feet to an iron
 stake in Mrs. Horace Ragan's line;
 thence in a northerly direction 238
 feet to an iron stake, Mrs. Horace
 Ragan's corner; thence in an easterly
 direction 97 feet to an iron stake in
 Mrs. Horace Ragan's line to the cor-
 ner of what was formerly known as
 the Shube Swaim place; thence in a
 northerly direction 149 feet to the
 Petty line; thence in a westerly di-
 rection 557 feet along the Archdale
 Roller Mill road to an iron stake;
 thence south along the road between
 the Petty property, and Horace Ra-
 gan's property 102½ feet to an iron
 stake, Horace Ragan's corner; thence
 easterly along Horace Ragan's line
 182½ feet more or less to an iron
 stake, Horace Ragan's corner; thence
 229½ feet to the beginning, contain-
 ing 5 acres, more or less. The same
 being what was formerly known as
 the Moses Hammond home place.

Said mortgage deed contains a
 power of sale authorizing the under-
 signed 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 22nd day of March, 1915.
 EMMA H. SMITH, Mortgagee.

SUPERIOR COURT, Before the Clerk NORTH CAROLINA. Randolph County.

Ella T. Smith and husband, C. P.
 Smith, Jr., vs.
 John Troy, Isaac Troy, Will Troy,
 Tom Troy, Robert Troy, Ross Troy,
 Helen Troy, Sidney Troy, Mary T.
 Cox, and husband, D. C. Cox, Lee
 Troy, Margie T. Miller and husband,
 Miller, the unknown heirs
 of Alfred Troy, the unknown heirs of
 Edgar Troy.

The defendant above named, John
 Troy, Isaac Troy, Will Troy, Tom
 Troy, the unknown heirs of Alfred
 Troy and the unknown heirs of Edgar
 Troy will take notice that an action
 entitled as above has been commenced
 against them in the Superior Court
 of Randolph county before the Clerk
 of said court and that summons has
 issued therein against them return-
 able before the said Clerk at his office
 in the county court house in Asheboro,
 N. C., on the 27 day of April, 1915;
 that the nature and subject matter of
 said action is as follows: An action
 to sell for division among plaintiff and
 defendants that certain realty situated
 in Randolph county, North Carolina,
 now held by said plaintiff and defend-
 ants as tenants in common, same hav-
 ing descended to them from the late
 Alfred L. Troy; and said defendants
 will further take notice that they are
 required to be and appear at the
 aforesaid time and place named for
 return of summons and answer or de-
 mur to the petition of plaintiffs, or
 the relief therein demanded will be
 granted.
 J. M. CAVENESS, C. S. C.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator
 on the estate of Noah T. Latham, de-
 ceased, 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 10th day of March,
 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 10th day of March, 1915.
 S. A. COX,
 Admr. Noah T. Latham.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator
 on the estate of Jane Ashbill, 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 20th day of March, 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 17th day of March, 1915.
 Z. T. BYRD, Admr.
 Asheboro, N. C.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator
 on the estate of Alfred L. Troy, de-
 ceased, 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 1st day of April,
 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 27 day of March, 1915.
 J. F. PICKETT,
 Admr. Alfred L. Troy, deceased.

NOTICE

Take notice that the commissioners
 of the town of Asheboro have ordered
 a new registration for election of
 Mayor and other municipal officers,
 which election is to take place on Mon-
 day, the 8th day of May, 1915; that
 the books will be open for registration
 on the 16th day of April, 1915.
 Done by order of the board.
 C. C. CRANFORD, Mayor.
 A. E. WINNINGHAM, Sec.
 Dated March 17th, 1915.

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. LOCKHART
 Dentist
 ASHEBORO, N. C. Phone 25
 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

DR. J. F. MILLER
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 Offices Over Bank of Randolph
 Asheboro, N. C.

DR. J. D. GREGG
 Dental Surgeon
 At Liberty, N. C., Monday, Tuesday
 and Wednesday.
 At Ramseur, N. C., Thursday, Fri-
 day and Saturday.

KUTTYHUNK BLUE
 A tick makes a quart of
 finest washing blue. It's all
 blue—saves the cost of a
 bucket of blue.
 5c
 Diamond, McDunnell & Co.,
 108 N. 4th St., Phila.

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 fa-
 cility 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.

MARKETING EGGS

Forty-five million dollars a year is
 the annual egg loss of the country
 due to faulty methods of handling on
 the farm where eggs are not collected
 frequently and marketed regularly.
 Because nests are not kept clean and
 through allowing males to run with
 the hens in the warm months after
 the breeding season. A fertile egg
 will start to hatch or develop the em-
 bryo if kept at a temperature above
 80 degrees. If kept at a temperature
 100 degrees or above for three or four
 days blood will form. From this it
 can be seen that in the hot summer
 time it is essential to gather the eggs
 once, or better twice a day. Keep
 them in a cool place and market them
 once, and still better twice a week.
 Keep the nests clean and provide one
 nest for each four hens. Grocersmen
 keeping eggs on display in the hot
 summer time find in three or four
 days that the eggs spoil. Such eggs
 are known as "heated eggs". If males
 do not run with the hens the eggs are
 not fertile and these blood rings do
 not appear.

The advantages of infertile eggs
 for the market are: The eggs do not
 hatch, do not develop germs, with-
 stand heat, stand shipment well, easily
 preserved, slow to decay, heat resis-
 tant, storage, cost less, male birds not
 required, and are produced just as often
 as fertile eggs.

A careful study of preventive
 losses on the farm shows the follow-
 ing: 2 per cent loss on account of being
 dirty; 2 per cent on account of
 broken; 5 per cent on account of chick
 development; 5 per cent on account of
 shrink or being rotten; 2½ per cent on
 account of being rotten; ½ per cent on
 account of mould or bad flavor.

A SLUGGISH LIVER NEEDS ATTENTION

Let your Liver get torpid and you
 are in for a spell of misery. Every-
 body gets an attack now and then.
 Thousands of people keep their Livers
 active and healthy by using Dr.
 King's New Life Pills. Fine for the
 stomach, too. Stop the Dizziness,
 Constipation, Billiousness and Indi-
 gestion. Clear the blood. Only 25c.
 at your Druggist.

NOTICE

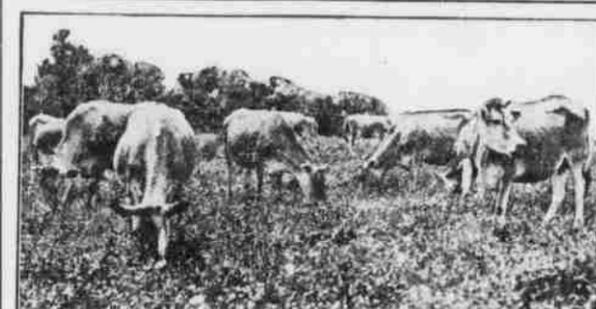
C. H. Phillips has this day entered
 10 acres of land more or less on the
 waters of Uwharrie River, in Taberna-
 cle township, adjoining the lands of
 W. S. Thayer, deceased, and my own
 lands.

This March 26, 1915.
 GEO. T. MURDOCK,
 Entry Taker for Randolph County.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to Sian
 Luther that the undersigned, J. M.
 Luther, on the 6th day of July, 1914,
 purchased forty acres of land in New
 Hope township, known as the Silas
 Luther land, listed in the name of Si-
 las Luther, for the delinquent taxes
 of 1913, it being sold by the sheriff of
 Randolph county; and unless the same
 is redeemed on or before the 6th day
 of July 1915 the time that the right
 of redemption expires, the undersig-
 ned will make application for a deed to
 said land.
 J. M. LUTHER.
 April 3, 1915.

ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH



Jersey Cattle on a Tick-Free Pasture at Jackson, Miss.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
 ment of Agriculture.)

Most of the surplus butter from the
 farm cow in the South is exchanged for
 groceries at the country store. On
 account of poor quality, unattractive
 packages, and irregular supply, the
 prices received for this butter are very
 low. Bulletin explaining how the
 housewife can make good butter and
 how to put it into attractive packages
 may be obtained without cost by ap-
 plying to the department of agricul-
 ture, Washington, D. C.

Purchasers of butter like to buy
 from persons who can furnish it the
 year round. Usually the market for
 farm butter is oversupplied during the
 summer season. This is because cows
 generally freshen in the spring and
 thus furnish a greater supply of butter
 throughout the summer, when grass
 and green feed are abundant, than at
 any other time of the year. For this
 reason the price of butter is lowest in
 summer and highest in winter. To
 take advantage of these conditions
 farmers should have their cows fresh-
 en in the fall; this would tend to
 equalize the supply of butter through-
 out the year.

In many cases no great effort is
 made to find a good market for the
 farm butter. Too often nearby gro-
 cery stores are regarded as the only
 market possibility. Boarding houses,
 women's clubs, hotels and restau-
 rants, and private families, not only
 in the home towns but in surrounding
 towns, should be canvassed and a sam-
 ple of the butter exhibited. In this
 way a good market for farm butter
 may be secured if the butter is of
 good quality and can be supplied regu-
 larly.

The frequency of delivery will de-
 pend upon the demand of the trade.

MARKET BUTTER IN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES



A Load of Cream at a Southern Creamery.

Often the farmer or some member of
 his family can without inconvenience
 deliver the butter to the purchasers.
 When those who have butter to sell
 can not deliver it to distant purchas-
 ers they should investigate the oppor-
 tunities offered by the parcel post
 service.

Cream obtained by running the
 warm whole milk through a cream
 separator is a very convenient form
 in which to market the product of
 cows. Less equipment and labor are
 required for this method than if but-
 ter is made.

For handling cream it is necessary
 to have a separator, shipping cans,
 some appliances for heating water to
 wash utensils, and some means for
 cooling the cream.

Cream if not properly taken care of
 is easily spoiled. Directions for tak-
 ing the proper care of milk and cream
 are described in a circular which is
 sent free by the department of agricul-
 ture.

Since the fat is the most valuable
 part, cream is usually sold according
 to the pounds of fat it contains. For
 determining the percentage of fat in
 the cream the Babcock test, which is a
 simple process, is used. Small sam-
 ples of cream are tested and the per-
 centage of fat shown is multiplied by
 the weight of the cream from which
 the sample is taken. For example, if
 a sample of cream from a can con-
 taining 40 pounds is found to test 25
 per cent, the pounds of butterfat are
 found by multiplying 40 by 0.25,
 which is ten pounds. The persons
 buying the cream generally do the
 sampling and testing.

Hotels, restaurants, railroad eating
 houses, soda fountains, and ice cream
 manufactories offer markets for fresh
 sweet cream. Such markets require
 a high class product of uniform qual-
 ity and a dependable supply delivered
 at regular intervals. This makes it
 necessary for farmers who supply
 such markets to have good transporta-
 tion facilities.

The market for cream within reach
 of the largest number of farmers is
 the country store. This furnishes a con-
 stant demand for cream, whether in
 large or small quantities. There are
 three ways of getting cream to the
 creamery or shipping point:

1. Each farmer may haul his own
 cream.
 2. Farmers in a community may
 take turns in hauling their cream.
 3. A man may be employed to haul
 all the cream regularly and each farm-
 er may pay for this service according
 to the amount of cream he sells.

The third method is on the same
 principle as the rural free delivery of
 mail matter. Under this system the
 hauler at regular intervals comes to
 the farmer's door, gets the cream, and
 takes it to the creamery or shipping
 point. The cream is weighed, sam-
 pled, and poured into a carrying can
 in the wagon. The samples and rec-
 ords of weights are sent to the cream-
 ery. Routes may be established close
 to the creamery, and the cream deliv-
 ered to a central station for ship-
 ping to the creamery. Subroutes may
 radiate from points on the main route
 and thus cream can be collected from
 a wide area.

In communities in which interest in
 selling cream is just being aroused
 and where there is not cream enough
 produced to pay for having it collected
 each day, the cream can be kept from
 day to day and collected twice a week
 in winter and three times in summer.
 Where this is practiced the farmers
 must use ice to keep the cream as cold
 as possible, or place the cans in spring
 or well water. Unless extra care is
 taken to produce the cream in the
 most cleanly manner, and unless it is
 kept thoroughly cold at all times, this
 method is not advisable.

The shipping of cream compels the
 farmer to have a separator. The cost
 of the separator is often discouraging
 to the man who has only two or three
 cows, and who, but for this expense,
 could sell a small amount of cream.
 This, however, need not prevent the
 purchase of a separator, as some com-
 panies sell their machines for a small
 cash payment, the remainder to be
 paid in monthly or bi-monthly install-
 ments. This enables the farmer to let
 the cow pay for the separator.

Again, in the case of several farm-
 ers living near one another, one sep-
 arator, centrally located, can be used
 by all. The central separator offers
 a splendid opportunity for land-
 owners to encourage their tenants
 to keep cows. Even if the tenants
 have only small quantities of milk, it
 will bring more money in the form of
 cream than if the milk were churned
 and the butter sold. Carrying the
 milk to the separator is also less trou-
 ble than making the butter.

In sections where cream can be mar-
 keted, routes operated in some such
 way as described are to be commended,
 provided the cream is produced
 and handled properly, as they enable
 the farmer to procure a steady cash
 income from his cows by providing a
 market at his door

Early Start for Strawberries.
 Strawberry plants, like fruit trees,
 should be set at the earliest possible
 moment in spring. The variety select-
 ed should be one that has proved good
 in your locality; if you experiment
 with new varieties let it be on a small
 scale. Remember, too, that the variety
 recommended as a good shipper is
 not the best for home use. Some of
 the most delicious berries are too soft
 to stand shipping, but cannot be ex-
 celled for home consumption.

Incubators Always Ready.
 Incubators can be kept always in
 hatching order, but not the hen.